

2nd. I have much pleasure in stating for His Honor's information that I found all matters very satisfactory during my present tour in the district. Convinced of the great utility of tulaos, and that it is through their Agency alone, where no nuddee commanding an under-current of water is available, that an increase to their income is to be obtained; the Istumrardars and Jageerdars are assiduous in applying the whole of their means in constructing new works of irrigation, several of which fell under my observation in the course of my tour. After three consecutive years of drought in the Pergunnahs of Mussooda, Bhinaee and Kekree, they have this year enjoyed a moderately good season; for although the rain did not commence falling till six weeks after the usual period, a day or two before the commencement of August, the supply was ample and continuous for five weeks; thereby replenishing the tulaos, and offering the means for an extensive Ryabbee crop. The Khurreef was necessarily limited from the lateness of the rains which delayed the sowings, and from the rotting of the early well crops, from the continuousness of the rains after they commenced. But in this country where the seasons are so precarious, the people rarely look for more than one good crop. As my letter of yesterday's date would no doubt have proved satisfactory so far as refers to the prosperous state of the Khalsa possessions, no separate notice may be necessary on this head.

3rd. From an inspection of the accompanying Statement, it will be seen that we have a new item of income on account of the contributions of the Istumrardars and Jageerdars towards the Road Fund, amounting to Rs. 5,028. This welcome aid will conduce much to the improved intercourse between Towns and Villages and advance the interests of commerce. During the past year an entire new road has been made from Nya Nugger over the Pakhurreea Pass to Kekree, a distance of sixty miles; the Mairwarah portion being charged to its fund. The communication from Nusseerabad to the same town, Kekree, has been efficiently completed, distance thirty-two miles; and thus the produce of the Pergunnahs to the east may be brought, according to the pleasure of the people, to market at Nya Nugger, Nusseerabad or Ajmeer; since through the liberality of Government a superb road, bridged throughout, unites the latter place with the Cantonment of Nusseerabad. It was originally intended to join Sawur with Kekree; but the lateness of the season at which these two lines were completed, induced a delay, until the present working season. During the present year it is proposed to improve the communications between

Ramsur, Bhinaee and Rajgurh with Nusseerabad. Between Ajmeer and Rajgurh the road will be made good; while the communication from Sawur to Kekree will be completed. These lines, with addition to two Masonry Bridges at Istumrardar and Jageer Villages on the road from Nya Nugger to Ajmeer will give us ample employment until the setting in of the ensuing rains. With due attention to economy the requirements of the district will all be met in the course of a few years, when our funds will become available for keeping all lines of communications in a state of efficient repair.

4th. Much attention has been bestowed in the examination of the Khalsa tulae embankments, and it is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, I possess the ability to report that with a very few exceptions, and whose defects may easily be remedied, all the works are in a high state of serviceableness and efficiency. Time and observation have admitted of the rectification of defects, not apparent at the time of construction, or before the works had been put to the test of severe trial. They are now in a position to stand the closest scrutiny. At the time His Honor visited the district in 1846, few of the Ajmeer tulae were completely finished, while some had not been commenced. Hence their appearance may be compared to an unfinished house in respect to the same when completed, furnished and occupied. The masonry of the works has completely set, the earth of the bunds has settled down, and presents a smooth unbroken surface; while the trees at a respectful distance from the masonry, occupy the rear portions of the embankments. It is intended during the present season to expend a large portion of our income, Rs. 5,125, in the construction of rear retaining walls of lime masonry or dry stone, according to local requirements. In the course of a few years, it is expected all the bunds requiring this defence may receive provision. A rear retaining wall conduces much to the compactness of the embankment; prevents the rear slope of the earth from being washed into furrows; thereby completely securing the integrity of the earthen work: while its presence is the best guard we can place against the operation of all wild animals, who would desire to make the embankments their residence; for, with this obstacle, their ravages would be limited to the superior surface of the bund, and which would be open to observation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

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

*Abstract of Annual Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances  
of the Revenue of the Ajmeer District, during the year A. D.  
1851-52 or 1259 Fuslee.*

PERGUNNAHS.	Demand agreeably to lease for 1851-52.	Remissions granted agreeably to Mr. Secy. Muir's letter, No. 2072, dated 17th May, 1852.	Balance realizable.	Amount realized.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ajmeer, .. .. .	40043 8 0	765 0 0	39278 8 0	39278 8 0	0 0 0
Rajgurb, .. .. .	58940 0 0	95 0 0	58845 0 0	58845 0 0	0 0 0
Ramsur, .. .. .	67079 0 0	1145 0 0	65934 0 0	65934 0 0	0 0 0
Total of Villages under Settlement,	166062 8 0	2005 0 0	164057 8 0	164057 8 0	0 0 0
Total of Villages under Kham management, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7634 12 0	0 0 0
Revenue of Mahomed Khera, Ham- let of Neepolee, excluded from the lease, .. .. .	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	171817 4 0	0 0 0
Perpetual fixed rent from Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoora and Phoolca, .. .. .	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	292630 14 7	0 0 0
Total Custom's Revenue, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	113909 13 9	0 0 0
Sale of Spirituous Liquor with Drugs, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5295 10 6	0 0 0
Sale of Stamp Paper, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11091 6 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous Revenue, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2550 8 0	0 0 0
Grand Total Revenue of the District, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	425478 4 10	0 0 0

*Annual Statement of the Revenue of the Ajmeer District during A. D. 1851-52, as compared with the preceding year 1850-51.*

	During 1850-51 or 1258 Fuslee.	During 1851-52 or 1259 Fuslee.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pergunnah Ajmeer, .. .. .	35652 8 0	39278 8 0	3626 0 0	0 0 0
Pergunnah Rajgurh, .. .. .	54588 0 0	58845 0 0	4257 0 0	0 0 0
Pergunnah Ramsur, .. .. .	58596 8 0	65934 0 0	7337 8 0	0 0 0
 Total Revenue of Villages under Settlement, .. .. .	148837 0 0	164057 8 0	15220 8 0	0 0 0
Revenue of Villages under Kham management, .. .. .	5574 8 10	7634 12 0	2060 3 2	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, .. .. .	154536 8 10	171817 4 0	17280 11 2	0 0 0
Perpetual fixed rent from Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoorah and Phoolleea, .. .. .	120813 10 7	120813 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
 Total Land Revenue, .. .. .	275350 3 5	292630 14 7	17280 11 2	0 0 0
Custom's Revenue, .. .. .	109673 10 8	113909 13 9	4236 3 1	0 0 0
Revenue from the sale of Spirituous Liquor with Drugs, .. .. .	5261 12 9½	5295 10 6	33 13 8½	0 0 0
Revenue from the sale of Stamp Paper, .. .. .	16171 14 0	11091 6 0	0 0 0	5080 8 0
Miscellaneous Revenue, .. .. .	3563 1 2	2550 8 0	0 0 0	1012 9 2
 Total of Land and Miscellaneous Revenues, .. .. .	410020 10 0½	425478 4 10	21550 11 11½	6093 1 2
Amount realized for the repair of Tulasos, .. .. .	5125 0 0	5125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amount realized for the repair of Roads, Khalsa and Istumrar, .. .. .	1819 0 0	6847 0 0	5028 0 0	0 0 0
 Grand Total Revenue of the District, .. .. .	416964 10 0½	437450 4 10	26578 11 11½	6093 1 2
Deduct Decrease, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	6093 1 2	0 0 0
 Actual Increase in the present year, .. .. .	0 0 0	0 0 0	20485 10 9½	0 0 0

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Camp Mairwarah District, the 15th December 1852. }

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



No. 4186 of 1852.

FROM

J. W. SHERER, ESQUIRE,

*Assist. Secretary to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces,*

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer.**Dated Agra, the 15th October 1852,*

SIR,

Rev. Dept. With reference to Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter No. 1255, to your address, dated the 25th April 1850, sanctioning the Settlement of the Khalsa Villages of Ajmeer, I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit for your information the accompanying extract (paragraphs 74 and 75) of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 12, dated the 21st July last, on the subject.

2nd. The Lieutenant Governor is prepared to receive any remarks you may wish to offer on the points noticed by the Hon'ble Court.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. W. SHERER,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.**Agra, the 15th October 1852.*

*Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 12, dated the 21st of July 1852.*

## AJMEER.

Paragraph 74th. The general results of the Ajmeer Settlement (204 to 211) Settlement of the Khalsa Villages for 21 years. operations, are as follows:

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

75th. It is unquestionable whether the assessment, being higher\* than

* Net Government jumma now fixed, .. .. .	1,71,219	has been realized
Gross demand now fixed, .. .. .	1,77,519	in any one year
Highest amount realized under Kham management in 1847-48, .. .. .	1,67,237	under Kham man-
Highest amount ever realized, viz. 1819-20, .. .. .	1,73,482	agement is not

higher than the district can bear, and whether private rights have been suf-

\* The best lands of the Khalsa, Mouzah Kerowlee, were taken to form a new vil-  
lage, Mahomed Khera. They had, previously to the change, paid revenue. They  
were now very lightly re-assessed at a progressive jumma. The lands left in Kerow-  
lee being impregnated with salt, yielded but little revenue, and a considerable  
loss to Government, as well as an infringement of the rights of the Kerowlee  
Zemindars, were the consequences of the measure.

ficiently respected  
in the case noticed  
in paragraph 206\*.  
We shall consider  
these points when

Colonel Dixon's reply shall be before us. The instructions referred to in  
paragraph 207, respecting the decision of proprietary rights, and the  
preparation of the Wajub-ool-urz, and the suggestions in paragraph 209,  
regarding the organization of a system for maintaining the tanks and  
reservoirs in a state of permanent efficiency, as well as those in paragraph  
210, for inducing the Jageerdars and Istumrardars to contribute to the  
Road Fund, rateably with the proprietors of the Khalsa villages, have our  
entire approbation.

No. 298 of 1852.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,*

TO

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.**Dated Camp Ajmeer District, the 14th December 1852.*

SIR,

\* \* \* \* \*

2nd. As His Honor is desirous I should state my opinion as to the well working or otherwise of the Settlement during its currency, so far as experience has warranted, I cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded, and after a short review of some of the principal circumstances which induced me to determine on the present jumma, I will at once proceed to notice the result of the present measure, grounded on the experience of three and a half years.

3rd. It is true, as stated in Mr. Secretary Thornton's letter, No. 1255, under date 25th April 1850, that the highest jumma ever realized in the district in 1819-20, amounted to Rs. 1,73,482, and that the greatest return of revenue during the Kham management of my superintendence, viz. in 1847-48, amounted to Rs. 1,67,237, both of these sums being less than the gross assessment now fixed, Rs. 1,77,519. But in forming the present jumma, the means and capabilities of each distinct mouzah were considered, irrespective of what had been or would be the total return from the whole of the Khalsa Mehals. A reference to the Tabular General Statement, forwarded with my letter No. 153, of the 19th May last, will show that the largest receipts during the thirty years preceding this Settlement from villages, without reference to any particular year, amounted to Rs. 2,19,228, while on the same principle, taking the highest jumma during the seven years of Kham management under me, the amount was Rs. 1,82,431. Wherever the present assessment has exceeded the largest receipts from any single mouzah, strong reasons for the adoption of this

course exist, and have received full notice in the English translations of the Village Khewut Statements submitted to Government. The main cause for a recourse to this measure may be found in the elevation of embankments immediately preceding or following on the present Settlement, added to the return of assets to villages, through the resumption of rent-free or Bhoom land encroachments. The total jumma of any single year cannot be assumed as a criterion whereon to determine the revenue of any particular mouzah; for in this country, the periodical rains are so uncertain, that while one section of the district may be enjoying prosperity through a seasonable supply of rain, another may be suffering from drought. It is further of the first importance to bear in mind that the present Settlement has been based on the replenishment of the tulaos, which are the foundation of our prosperity, and that on this supply failing, partial remissions are unavoidable. Hence as our terms are relaxed when there is a positive deficiency of rain in one section of the district, it is just we should participate in the good fortune which attends that portion, where the tulaos are filled. At the same time it may be observed that the Settlement followed so closely on the construction of our works of irrigation, that had the measure been postponed even for a period of a few years further, the district would have yielded a revenue considerably higher than is now fixed; since the latent capabilities would, by that time, have been developed, and the Settlement jumma would then have appeared reasonable, in reference to antecedent years.

4th. During the last six weeks of my present tour, I have visited the greater portion of the district, and have paid particular attention to the Khalsa possessions. The result of this close examination has been as satisfactory to me as it will prove gratifying to His Honor. The people are perfectly satisfied with their Settlement, which is working as well as the most sanguine expectation could desire. On no occasion has a wish for a return to Kham management been expressed, and the reason is obvious; for in ordinary good seasons, when the tulaos are filled, there is, with a moderate degree of industry on the part of the people, an ample margin of profit allowed to each village; while under Settlement there is a perfect freedom of action, and a total abstinence from vexation and annoyance, as to the time of sowing and cutting their crops, inseparable from Kham bundobust arrangements. Generally speaking, the village Accountants are conversant with their business. The Huftganah accounts were examined daily in



the presence of the Putels and Zemindars of each mouzah, a measure which carried satisfaction with it, as proving to the people that no unjust advantage could be taken by the village authorities over the community. Wherever Shamilaut lands remained undivided, a direct profit accrued to the mouzah. The village expenses have further been confined within necessary limits. In some villages, the Tofeer has been divided rateably, according to the khewut shares. In others, the people more wisely purpose using it to their permanent benefit, in elevating their embankments; thereby rendering the tulaos more profitable, and securing an increased Tofeer. Several arrangements of this nature are now under consideration. The works will be elevated by ourselves at the cost of the mouzah. It is probable in future that this course will meet general adoption, where the extent of the Tofeer admits of the improvement of the smaller tulaos. Minor Zemindaree works, as Narees and Wells, which in their construction will benefit the people as well as the Tofeer, are steadily progressing. During the twelve years of my official connection with Ajmeer, and although my visits to the district were monthly during several years, on no previous occasion has general prosperity been more apparent than during my present tour. Many cultivators have collected their kinsmen to assist them in their labors, and thus the means of villages have been augmented through the increase of families. Substantial houses of stone with slabbed roofs are rising up in all quarters. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that in many instances hamlets are growing into villages, and villages into towns provided with small bazars. Progress is at present the marked feature of the people. These evidences are the more satisfactory, as they may be taken as a true indication that the Settlement is not only agreeable, but profitable to the people; and as long as the seasons are moderately good, and the Superintendent continues to devote his attention to the welfare of the important charge committed to his trust, will the Settlement work well, and the people be happy and prosperous.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

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

*Superintendent.*

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
Camp Ajmeer District, the 14th December 1852. }

No. 13 OF 1853.

FROM

WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces,*

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah.**Dated Lieut. Govr.'s Camp, the 5th January 1853.*

SIR,

Rev. Dept. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 14th ultimo, No. 298, conveying your opinion as to the working of the Settlement of Ajmeer during its currency so far as experience has warranted.

2nd. The Lieutenant Governor feels satisfied that the assessment imposed upon the district is not more than can be realized in ordinary years under good management, and feels confident that so long as your admirable management of the districts is maintained, the people will continue to improve in every respect. His Honor would wish now more particularly to direct your attention to the importance of training up a School of Europeans or Natives, or both, who shall be thoroughly masters of your views, and of the means you employ for carrying them out, and shall be prepared not only to maintain them, after your departure, in the district over which you preside, but also to extend them to other parts of the country, where they may prove equally beneficial both to the State and to the people.

3rd. The attention of the Lieutenant Governor is constantly directed to the attainment of this object, and he trusts that you will omit no opportunity of forwarding it which presents itself to your notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM MUIR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S CAMP,  
The 5th January 1853. }

No. 278 of 1850.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,*

TO

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

*Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces, Agra.**Dated Ajmeer, the 17th September 1853.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, a report on the details connected with the Revenue Settlement of Mairwarah, as far as present circumstances admit.

2nd. The Resolution of the Government, No. 2811, under date 30th June 1847, conveyed the instructions for the formation of a Survey Establishment for the Professional Survey of Ajmeer and Mairwarah under Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, of the Artillery; the Khusreh Survey being conducted by the Superintendent.

3rd. The demarcation of the Boundaries of Villages was commenced in January 1847, on the completion of the boundary arrangements in the Ajmeer district. The plan observed in carrying out this work, was analogous to that which prevailed in the neighbouring district. Ameens were appointed to mark off the limits of clusters of villages under the supervision of the Tehseel Department. All cases were adjudicated by assessors named by the parties in contact, and in most instances razeenamahs were effected. Where difficulties had to be reconciled, their adjustment devolved on the Superintendent, who, further, with the able assistance of Ruttun Raj Singhee, on the part of Marwar, defined the border between that State and Mairwarah, extending over a distance of nearly one hundred miles, to the entire satisfaction of the border villages. A full and complete record has been made of each individual boundary, and throughout the tract, pillars of masonry have been constructed: large erect slabs have been firmly fixed in the soil, or chubootras, formed of dry stone



masonry have been built, accordingly as the nature of the ground warranted, as landmarks, except where the distinction is palpably apparent in the water-shed line of the ranges of hills. The expense incurred in the erection of internal boundary pillars or landmarks, was borne by the Zemindars. In respect to border villages, the cost was equally shared by our neighbours, and our own cultivators.

4th. In developing the latent resources of the district, numerous hamlets have been located on waste or unemployed lands. In some instances they were attached to the parent village, as Dakhilee Kehras; but generally speaking, they were considered as Uslee, and their revenue was brought on our accounts, distinct from the village on whose lands they had been located. With respect to pasturage, the felling of wood and other privileges, all enjoyed an equal right; for the hamlets had been planted with the approbation of the parent village. In permanently defining boundaries, it was deemed judicious to preserve the ancient limits of each mouzah, as far as local circumstances warranted the measure; and in this manner, many of the new locations have been included within the boundary limits of other mouzahs. This measure much reduced the labor of marking and defining the areas; while it has been attended with no inconvenience: since the jumma of each Kehra has been separately maintained, and its rights and privileges in respect to the parent village, will be equitably provided for in the khewut arrangements. The Chiefs of neighbouring States manifested no indisposition in defining the border. Indeed, the proposition generally received their cordial acquiescence; for the final Settlement of the question would relieve them of many anxieties, which had increased with the growing desire of the Mairs to extend their lands. Some soreness was shown by the Chief of Budnor, arising out of the New Settlement of the Reechmal Hill affair, and some few boundaries within his villages remained unadjusted. But on the final adjudication of the border line between Mussooda of Ajmeer, and Meywar, these cases were brought to a close by my Assistant, Lieutenant B. P. Lloyd.

5th. It was deemed equitable that the expense incurred on account of the Extra Establishment, while employed in defining the limits of each village, should be borne by the State, for the measure emanated from us, and was not solicited by the cultivators. Hence, the cost was charged in Monthly Contingent Bills, and on the amount being passed by the Civil Auditor, it was rateably debited in the accounts of the three divisions of the tract, viz. Ajmeer, Meywar and Merwar.



6th. The Professional Survey of Ajmeer having been well advanced, a portion of its establishment was detached to Mairwarah in the middle of February 1848. The Pergunnahs of Jak, Shamgurh, and Beawr, were first taken in hand, and the survey operations were carried on there, on the same principle as had characterized Lieutenant Vanrenen's proceedings in Ajmeer, viz. a map of each distinct town and village was prepared, the external boundary marked, the locality of the habitations and tulaos shown, and hills and water-courses were indicated, while the land under culture was sketched. These maps further embraced the usual rural statistics. The course pursued in these Pergunnahs could not however be continued in the more mountainous parts of the tract, for owing to the denseness of the jungle on some of the hills, the line of vision was completely obstructed; while the removal of the jungle would have been a work of labor and expense not warranted by circumstances. After much discussion between the Surveyor and the Superintendent, it was decided that the survey of the more mountainous Pergunnahs of the district should assimilate, as far as might be practicable, to that of Sehagpore, surveyed by Major Wroughton. The principal hills having been chosen, as stations of observation, the form and position of the Pergunnahs have been faithfully delineated through a net-work of triangles; the villages, tulaos, and marked features of the country, thus included within the triangulation, being distinctly surveyed, and their position fixed. The division of the district under the charge of the Tehseeldar of Todgurh, including the Pergunnahs of Kot-Kurana, Bhaelon, Todgurh, and Dewair, has been shown in one map: while Saroth and Chong have each separate Pergunnah Maps. The Professional Survey of Mairwarah was completed in eight months; Lieutenant Vanrenen, with his establishment, having quitted Ajmeer about the middle of October 1848.

7th. As the Khusreh Survey in Ajmeer progressed, and Ameens became available, they were, from time to time, transferred for this duty in Mairwarah. The work was commenced in May 1848, and concluded together with that of the Khutoonee process in December 1849. Had the full complement of means been maintained entire, the business would have been completed in less time; but as necessity demanded, Ameens were withdrawn for the purpose of finishing the Khutoonee and Pural arrangements in Ajmeer. Much attention has been bestowed on the measurement of the lands, and on the preparation of the maps: the extent of the fields, the nature of the soil, and the general accuracy of each document, having been severally tested by the Tehseeldars and the Deputy Collector. Still, owing to the great irregu-

larity of surface, and of the intervention of ranges of hills within the area of various villages, the maps are only an approximation to the truth. Our main object of solicitude refers to the faithful delineation and true locality of the land under culture, and this purpose has, as far as was practicable in the absence of scientific instruments, been compassed. The expenses attendant on the Khusreh Survey have been charged in Monthly Contingent Bills, and after being duly audited, the charge has been ratably debited to each portion of the tract, as in respect to the outlay in demarking the village boundaries.

8th. The circumstances which unavoidably induced a delay in the Revenue Settlement of Ajmeer, have been fully entered into, in the Settlement Report of Ajmeer, dated the 28th February last. The same cause, which operated in that District, had immediate application to Mairwara. It is therefore unnecessary to dilate on this subject. Drought happily having been succeeded by a partial return to more propitious times, and the Ajmeer Settlement having been acquiesced in by its Khalsa villages, that of Mairwara was entered on during the close of December 1849. The Zemindars of Pergunnah Beawr, Ják-Shamgurrh and Chang, having been called to the Superintendent's Bungalow, the particulars of each mouzah were made known to the people, in the same manner, as had been observed in regard to Ajmeer. Whether it was that marked success had crowned our labors in this respect in the Ajmeer District, or that the people of Mairwara are more primitive, and less familiar with the Rules and Regulations than their brethren of the adjoining District, our propositions were generally received with approbation. Some few objections were started with a view to relieve the weight which had been apportioned to the several mouzahs; but these were withdrawn, and our terms accepted, on a full explanation of circumstances. No doubt, the final decision of the Settlement of Ajmeer had due weight with the Mairs, and induced them, with a slight hesitation on the part of a few, to agree at once to our terms. The people were well satisfied from long experience, that our intentions towards them were good, and that their welfare and future advancement formed the basis of our consideration. In a matter of this importance, involving the interests of the people through the long period of twenty years, a few dissentient voices were not to be altogether unexpected. The business was wholly new to them, and they could not divest themselves of the fact that each field was to pay its share of revenue. The measure enjoined that each individual of the community should be required to contribute his quota

towards the expenses of the State in reference to the quantity of land he possessed, and that, as heretofore under Kham management, he would cease to be at liberty to cultivate his land or allow it to remain fallow. In a word, our plan called for the uninterrupted industry of each cultivator. Anxiety as to the liquidation of his due was thus implanted in the breast of every Zemindar. The issue, as the result of a first essay, was much more favorable than the fondest anticipations had pictured; for neither the Superintendent nor his public officers could foresee, whether the proposition for a fixed Settlement would chime in with the feelings of the people, or whether the measure would be rejected *in toto*. During the first day, the 28th December 1849, seventy-three villages with their hamlets signified their acquiescence. On the following day, the assent of the remaining villages under the Beawr Tehseel was given. Thus, in the course of little more than a day and a half, our Settlement arrangements were concluded with one hundred and sixty-eight villages and hamlets, and all parties appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement.

9th. The Khalsah villages of Ajmeer and those subordinate to the Beawr Tehseel having been settled, it was conjectured, no difficulty would be experienced in completing the arrangement with the Saroth Pergunnah, and the distant villages of Beawr attached to that Tehseel: for the Zemindars are quiet and industrious, and had benefitted largely from our extended plans for agricultural improvement. The result confirmed our anticipations. The heads and principal people of each village were collected at the Superintendent's Camp at Saroth on the 6th January 1850, while on his annual tour in the District. The particulars of each distinct village were read and explained to the Putels and elders, and the reasons for assigning the proposed jumma fully communicated. The proposition received the unchallenged concurrence of the people, and in the course of one day, eighty-seven Villages and Kehras signified their approval of the Settlement.

10th. The arrangements for Todgurh came under discussion on the arrival of the Superintendent's Camp at that place on the 11th of January 1850. The same course was observed in making the heads and chief men of each town and village fully acquainted with the means and productiveness of their mouzahs, as had marked our procedure at other Tehseels. Many villages agreed at once to the sum which had been settled as their jumma. The first to offer any serious objection to our terms was the village of Burar. The means and appliances of the village, together with



the revenue the place had yielded during former years, were duly and fully made known to the people, and it was palpably shown to them that the jumma determined on was extremely equitable; the sum fixed being twenty-seven per cent. below what the crops had yielded when their means of irrigation were less extensive. All argument and reasoning were, however, lost on the people, who appeared determined to make a stand. It is proper to observe, that Burar is less orderly and obedient to orders than any village in the tract. It offered considerable opposition to the British Force; venturing on two occasions to attack its guns on the reduction of the country in 1819. The people are thrifty, and are good cultivators; but their pristine spirit remains intact. This feeling was partly participated in by other mouzahs at, and adjoining the Dewair Pergunnah; but as the sum assigned, as the jumma of Burar, was just and equitable in every respect, an adherence to the result of mature deliberation was deemed essential. This course had been observed in the Ajmeer District, and it was considered right to maintain the integrity of the settlement. Dewair Pergunnah, and the remaining mouzahs of Todgurh, readily yielded to reason. Burar, therefore, alone remained dissentient. The Putels and elders had accompanied the Superintendent on his tour through that part of the District, and had been witnesses to the measures acquiesced in by all the Pergunnahs subordinate to Todgurh. At length, on the day the Camp was to leave that part of the District, reason had its sway. They fully signified their assent to our terms. Motives of false pride had influenced the Burar people in offering opposition to us, with a view to enhance their own consequence amongst the denizens of the hills. They had entertained a hope that their example would have been followed by their clan brethren, and thus, through their efforts, a slight reduction in the proposed jumma might be effected; the reputation of this good service to the Pergunnah accruing to them. But the good sense of the other villages prevailed in their meeting our views; while Burar was at length forced, through shame, to offer its submission; their acquiescence being as graceless, as it was unavoidable.

11th. That the settlement is acceptable to the people, there can be no doubt, and the only thing necessary to its well working, is moderately good seasons. In a country so elevated, and which alone derives advantage from the rain which falls on its own lands, the replenishment of the tulaos is a *sine qua non* of the prosperity of the tract. With the filling of the tanks, the under-current of the soil which supplies springs to the wells is duly



provided for. If this source fails, the wells become useless, for the springs are completely artificial. The Settlement has been fixed at a figure that each village can well afford to pay, provided there be rain in moderation. In good seasons, the excess will be entirely their own gain. The measure of a fixed Settlement holds forth several advantages. Each man knows the exact rent he has to pay. He knows that he will now wholly reap the result of all extra exertion. Self-interest will prompt him to be industrious. In Kham management, we took a share of the produce, and the more thrifty the people, the greater our pecuniary return. Then, crops could not be cut, until they had been assessed. Much delay was unavoidable, particularly when the crops came to maturity about the same time. Close watching night and day was insufficient to ward off injury from wild animals and birds. Now, the Zemindar is a free agent. He can follow the bent of his inclination. The Settlement has further put a stop to all complaints on the part of the cultivators, on the score of over-assessment in the valuation of the crops. This subject not unfrequently constituted a source of much anxiety alike to the people and the authorities. With the discontinuance of the Kunkoot, the opportunity for carrying on corrupt practices on the part of the subordinate Tehseel Establishment has been reduced to a minimum. The industry of the Mairs has frequently formed the theme of observation; but the Settlement has made them even more energetic. During his last tour, after the acceptance of the Settlement, the requisitions of the people for pecuniary aid in constructing Zemindaree works were unusually large. Each person was prompted to increase the productiveness of his land. Several suitable sites were named, and many capabilities were said still to be latent. It is true many facilities were offered for the construction of new works of irrigation, through which much land might be brought into tulabee cultivation. But this improvement could only be effected to the positive detriment of land appertaining to works already built, by cutting off the streams, which now feed the tulaos. In respect to latent capabilities, none had escaped the scrutiny of the Superintendent or that of the District Officers. The desire of the people involved an outlay of no inconsiderable amount. They were told to exert themselves, and that on all reasonable occasions they would receive assistance. The truth is, that each individual had imbibed a desire for gain which was, they hoped, to be eventuated through our aid. Still improvement in a minor way is progressing very satisfactorily, and no doubt the capabilities will be yearly further developed.

12th. The question of land-free tenures is simple, and free of difficulty. A brief detail may suffice to place the subject in an intelligible view. They consist of parcels of land assigned for religious purposes in former times, all of which have been respected; of grants accorded to certain Asuns, the seats of Jogees, held in veneration by this people; of a few allotments of waste land, sanctioned by the Superintendent at the solicitation of the Zemindars, for the support of religious edifices constructed on new locations, and of inconsiderable portions given to heads of clans, for good service performed in furthering the advance of improvement, together with a few beegahs of Buranee land set apart, free of rent, to Bheels, in lieu of service in the cause of the community. The land granted to Brahmins, Bhats and Bhopas, and for the maintenance of religious edifices in former times, extends to eleven hundred and forty beegahs and ten biswas. The endowment of the Dilwarra Asen, beegahs four hundred tulabee, was sanctioned by Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., Resident Malwa and Rajpootana, as per letter dated 24th July 1823. The Asuns at Asun Oor in Bhaelan Pergunnah, and Asun Kuharee in Todgurh respectively, hold one hundred and forty-seven beegahs and twelve biswas, and fifty-five beegahs and eight biswas. Asun Jheelra, another seat of the Jogees, is altogether distinct from our land measurement. The extent of land in the midst of hill fastnesses is inconsiderable, and has never been assessed. The land at Asun As in the Saroth Pergunnah comprises forty-eight beegahs and seven biswas. As the work of improvement progressed, and new locations sprang up on heretofore waste and unprofitable lands, the Zemindars, from time to time, solicited small assignments as endowments for religious edifices then rising; the parcels averaging less than ten beegahs. As no loss accrued from this measure, the land in all cases being waste, and as the conciliation of the people was indispensable to insure the fulfilment of the extended plans then in contemplation, their requisitions were sanctioned by the Superintendent. The extent thus appropriated is four hundred and forty-four beegahs and fifteen biswas. The heads of clans, which had performed good service to the State, by exerting themselves and advancing our interests, were rewarded by receiving a grant of not more than two beegahs of land each, free of rent, to continue during their lives. This arrangement, while it was marked by inexpensiveness to us, was most acceptable to the people. The only point remaining to notice, is the small allotment made to the Bheels, who are the lowest of the village servants. The approval was given at the request of the Zemindars, and the measure will meet with consideration on the arranging of the Khewut. The subject will be better elucidated by the subjoined abstract, showing the nature and extent of the grants.

	AJMEER.								MARWAR.								MEYWAR.								TOTAL.							
	Chahee.		Tulabee.		Bura- nee.		Total.		Chahee.		Tulabee.		Bura- nee.		Total.		Chahee.		Tulabee.		Bura- nee.		Total.		Chahee.		Tulabee.		Bura- nee.		Total.	
	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.	Begghs.	Biswas.		
Rent-free grants from an- cient times, . . . . }	0	0	0	0	71	10	71	10	3	6	0	0	13	1	16	7	572	3	2	15	477	15	1052	13	575	9	2	15	562	6	1140	10
„ Land Asun Dilwara,	0	0	400	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	400	0
„ „ Oor,	50	6	29	15	67	11	147	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	6	29	15	67	11	147	12	
„ „ As,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	0	48	7	48	7	0	0	0	0	48	7
„ „ „ Kuharee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	0	0	30	4	55	8	25	4	0	0	30	4	55	8
„ Endowments for re- ligious edifices at new locations, . . }	0	0	0	0	430	14	430	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	444	15	444	15
„ „ Grants to heads of clans, . . . }	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	31	2	0	0	0	0	51	2	51	2
„ „ „ to Bheels,	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	23	6	0	0	0	0	30	6	30	6
Total, . . .	50	6	429	15	596	15	1076	16	3	6	0	0	13	1	16	7	645	14	2	15	576	8	1224	17	699	6	432	10	1186	4	2318	0



13th. It is now fitting to notice in detail other interests, which are mixed up with the affairs of Mairwara. In the discussions which took place in the investigation of claims to portions of the tract, after it had been conquered, the Chiefs of Mussooda and Khurwa in Ajmeer asserted their rights to the villages nearest their estates; Mussooda laying claim to Jak, Loolooa, Shamgurh, Kheta-kehra and Ragpoora; while Khurwa set forth her right to Kana-kehra and Kesurpoora. Neither Chief had ever held possession of, or exercised authority in, those places. Their claim was wholly grounded on the fact that the inhabitants had been accustomed to present a nuzzur, in the shape of a cocoanut or a hare, on the festivals of the Dusera and Holee. It would almost appear, that in those times, the Ruling Authorities were actuated by an anxious desire to free themselves from the *onus* of governing the Mugra; for demands on these slender grounds were freely accorded, and much valuable land has been alienated. The claims of these Chiefs were admitted; that of Khurwa without much reason, and that of Mussooda based on good service during the reduction of the country. The Governor-General in Council was pleased to accord half the net revenue of these villages, after debiting them for a fair charge for District expenses in Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter under date 8th July 1825.

- 14th. Among other decisions, the Court of investigation recommended that the villages, as per margin\* be held in trust, to be divided eventually amongst the two States, Meywar and Marwar, in a proportion bearing reference to the degree of readiness they may evince in entering into our views, as also to serve as a compromise for any pretensions, which either may advance to any of the lands of our new Pergunnah Beawr. After much correspondence extending through a period of several
- \* 1. Unakur.
  - 2. Behar.
  - 3. Burkochra.
  - 4. Kehra Neemree.
  - 5. Naeer Bura.
  - 6. Naeer Chota.
  - 7. Roodhana.
  - 8. Soneana.
  - 9. Taragurh.

years, the Government was pleased, in Mr. Secretary Scott's letter under date 28th June 1837, as a mark of special favor, to assign half the net rents of the nine villages in question to the Maha Rana of Oudeypore. On this decision, these villages, heretofore held distinct, were incorporated with those of Pergunnah Beawr.

15th. On the transmission to Government of the annual accounts of the District, Contingent Bills for the amount of revenue accruing to the Chiefs, as noticed in the two foregoing paragraphs, are submitted for audit, and after admission, the sums are paid to the parties concerned.



16th. On the disbandment of Borlase's Horse at Nusseerabad in 1822, some Pathans, who had served in that Regiment, offered their services to Mr. Wilder, the then Superintendent of Ajmeer, to locate villages in Mairwara. At that period, the fear of the Mairs was great, and it appeared probable that the Settlement of foreigners in those waste and dense jungles would be attended with many benefits. Among the aspirants were three Resaldars and many of their comrades. The lands of three ruined villages were made over to them, and an effort was made to restore prosperity. The means of these individuals being very restricted, little progress had been made, when the management of the tract devolved on Captain (now Colonel) Hall. This Officer was ill-satisfied with the labors of the new settlers, and he was disinclined to grant them, what he considered, undeserved immunities. But after fully discussing the merits of the question with Mr. Wilder, it was decided that a recommendation should be forwarded to the Government, to assign to them a share of the produce of the villages they had assisted in re-populating. In due course the concurrence of the Government was accorded. The three Ex-Resaldars with their comrades were allowed the difference between one-third and one-fourth of the rents: thus these individuals enjoy one-twelfth of the produce; the balance constituting our share. The villages in question are Myrean, Bulad and Beechurlee. No separate accounts are called for in this arrangement. The authority of Government is conveyed in Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter under date 5th December 1823.

17th. On the subject of a further claim to Mair villages preferred by the Chief of Khurwa, Colonel Hall, c. s., makes the following observations in a report for the information of the Governor-General, dated 27th March 1832. "Surmalean, Surgong, Futtehpoor 1st, Sohawa, Tikrana 2nd, and Lakeena were claimed by the Khurwa Thakoor in 1823-24; after investigation, no right whatever was admitted by Sir David Ochterlony, then Resident; but in a spirit of kindness, a quarter of the net revenue was allowed from the village of Futtehpoor 1st. The ground on which the villages stand, was a jungle from one hundred and fifty years before the Mairs were subdued by the British Government, until re-peopled by the Superintendent. A quarter of the net revenue of Tikrana might be allowed to the Khurwa Thakoor, as the circumstances are similar to those of Futtehpoor, but were not taken into consideration at the time, as it was not then inhabited." The assignment of one-fourth of the revenue of Futtehpoor was sanctioned by Sir David Ochterlony on the 28th June 1823, and the quota of the rent was paid to Khurwa from that time.

18th. The claim to Tikrana was not admitted when the subject fell under the Resident's consideration, since the place was then deserted. But on its being re-inhabited, Khurwa again pressed the subject. It was not, however, until Colonel Hall was quitting Mairwara in March 1835, that an order was passed in January 1835, sanctioning the same arrangement as had been approved by Sir David Ochterlony in regard to Futtehpoor. From that period, Khurwa has shared a fourth of the gross rent.

19th. The share thus sanctioned on account of Futtehpoor and Tikrana, after a proportionate percentage for the expense of collection, and management has been deducted, is paid to the Thakoor of Khurwa, and the balance brought to credit in our public accounts, as the rents of those villages. This arrangement has continued since Colonel Hall's administration, and its principle has been observed in the Settlement now submitted for approval.

20th. Should the grants above made by the Resident, Sir David Ochterlony and Colonel Hall, meet with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's approbation, it is desirable his sanction be accorded, in view to set the question finally at rest.

21st. The case of Bhopal Singh, who was granted a lease of Qusbah Beawr by Mr. Wilder, before the management of the District devolved on Colonel Hall, and while rights to land were unadjusted, requires a more lengthened detail. The correspondence is noted below,\* but to the full comprehension of the subject, a brief Abstract of its principal features, is desirable.

In 1819, when the proprietary right to lands in Mairwara had not been investigated, Thakoor Bhopal Singh, of the village of Futtehghurh, a kinsman of the Chief of Mussooda, applied to the then Superintendent of Ajmeer, Mr. Wilder, for a twelve years' lease of Qusbah Beawr, then in ruins. As the Thakoor agreed to re-inhabit, and improve the town, a puttah was granted; the Government jumma being fixed at a total of Sonat Rs. 4,500 from 1819 to 1831, being twelve years, as detailed therein. On a further application from Bhopal Singh, Mr. Wilder was pleased to order that no Abkaree farm should be established in the town during the time of his lease;

\* From Superintendent Mairwara, to Acting Resident, Rajpootana, dated 4th April 1832, with seven Enclosures.

From Superintendent Mairwara, to Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana, dated 8th November 1832.

that the lands appertaining to twelve wells in Beawr, should be allowed to him, as Bhoom, in the same manner as was observed towards other Bhoomeahs in the Ajmeer District, and that the Mapa duties of the place should be held by him. It will be seen from the sequel that the authenticity of this order is altogether questionable. When the management of Mairwara devolved on Colonel Hall, he found that Bhopal Singh had made comparatively little progress in restoring the prosperity of the town: indeed, his feelings were rather disposed to offer opposition to the measure, on being urged to do so. That Officer thereupon discussed the subject with Mr. Wilder, and was informed by him that the lease in question was granted on most clearly understood conditions, that the Thakoor should be liberal in outlays on improvements which particularly enjoined the construction of works of irrigation. Colonel Hall's advice having been unheeded, that Officer, on several occasions, contemplated the resumption of the lease; but circumstances not having favored the measure, delay appeared advisable, in view that the Thakoor might remunerate himself for his outlay. Opportunity being thus afforded to the Thakoor, he reaped the whole advantages of his lease undisturbed through a period of eight years. In 1827, a letter was received by Colonel Hall from Mr. Middleton, requesting him to recover Rs. 1,400 from Bhopal Singh, on account of arrears of revenue due from him. The Thakoor having failed through contumacy to appear before Colonel Hall, though several times called on to do so, that Officer nominally gave orders that all his claims on Qusbah Beawr had ceased; intending in reality to restore them on his meeting the wishes of Mr. Middleton. During this suspension, however, the Thakoor's irregular conduct became so manifest, particularly in bribery, and in the harbouring of thieves, that restoration, in connexion with previous considerations, was deemed highly impolitic. Hence the rents of the Qusbah, except those arising from lands cultivated by the Thakoor's own household, were brought to public credit. These lands were regularly assessed in common with those of the Khalsah; but the realization of the revenue was suspended, pending the pleasure of Government. The twelve years of the lease having expired in July 1831, Colonel Hall desired Bhopal Singh to furnish him with a statement of the expenditure he had incurred in the improvement of the town; at the same time recommending him to set forth all circumstances favorable to his case. After freely commenting on the measures observed by Colonel Hall towards himself, and stating that large sums had been expended by him in bringing people from



other countries, providing them with cattle, raiment, food, seed, building their houses, and answering other agricultural necessary calls, the Thakoor claimed four past years' revenue of Qusbah Beawr, and in virtue of his ancestral right, the same town in Istumrar, with twelve wells in Bhoom for the future. As the Thakoor produced no accounts, an enquiry was instituted, at which the Thakoor estimated his outlay at Chittoree Rs. 34,779. On being asked for a summary, he replied that his Accountant was dead, and his accounts burnt. The investigation, however, showed that the total sum advanced by Bhopal Singh on loan, both in money and grain, amounted to Rs. 1,740, about 700 of which were recoverable at pleasure, and that he had expended Rs. 300 in the construction of a tulao, and Rs. 140 in digging a ditch round the town; both of which works were so ill-executed, that no remains of them existed. This Officer further observed, that in addition to the net revenue of eight years, after deducting the Government demand, received by the Thakoor prior to the resumption of the town, and of which no accounts were produced, though the results were considered to be extremely favorable, he enjoyed the following advantages; viz.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rubbee Crop of 1827, .. .. .	729	11	4
Deduct Government rent for half year, .. .. .	250	0	0
Balance, .. .. .	479	11	4
Add profit arising from lands cultivated by the Thakoor's own household during four years, .. .. .	2,015	0	0
Total Rs. .. .. .	2,494	11	4
Deduct amount advanced on loan by the Thakoor, .. .. .	1,740	0	0
Remunerating profit to the Thakoor after being repaid his outlays, .. .. .	754	11	4
Independently of the above, jumma yielded by the town to the Government during the four years, .. .. .	10,671	6	10½
The yearly revenue of Beawr estimated, though still improving, at .. .. .	3,000	0	0

In reference to the claims to the town in Istumrar for the future preferred by Bhopal Singh, Colonel Hall observed that they were wholly unsupported by documentary or other evidence, and were altogether undeserving of

consideration. After full investigation, it was discovered that the Thakoor's claims to twelve wells for Bhoom merely rested on his petition to Mr. Wilder, and that Officer's assumed orders, dated 23rd January 1820. As this document was never produced, until the removal of Mr. Wilder, though previously often adverted to, and then so completely defaced as scarcely to be deciphered, Colonel Hall was of opinion that the document was improperly obtained; for, on a reference to the Ajmeer Superintendent's Office, no document of the kind was to be found in the records.

A report of the particulars of the case, with Colonel Hall's sentiments thereon, was forwarded for the orders of W. Fraser, Esq., Acting Resident and Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana, on the 4th of April 1832; but no reply was received. The subject was again re-submitted on the 8th November 1832, for the consideration of Colonel Lockett, Agent Governor-General, Rajpootana: this communication also remained unacknowledged.

22nd. The above is an abstract of the correspondence which has passed on this subject. The question was twice submitted for the orders of Superior Authority; without any reply on either occasion being vouchsafed. That the case was involved in some difficulty, is apparent from the silence that was observed on its being referred for orders. The impression may be entertained, that rather than pass an order, which the true state of circumstances might not warrant, it was deemed preferable to abstain from all instructions. Had the case been taken up in its infancy, when the mismanagement and irregular conduct of the farmer were first mooted, and the matter submitted to a sifting investigation, the issue of this enquiry would have confirmed the Thakoor in, or have deprived him of, his lease. In place of this judicial scrutiny, discussions took place between the authorities of Ajmeer and Mairwara. In the meanwhile, time wore on, and with its progress the difficulties of the case increased to such an extent, as to render interference or final orders on the part of the Government distasteful. It may be asked why no effort was made during the long incumbency of the present Superintendent to bring this vexed question to a close. The reply is plain. His time has been wholly devoted to subjects of more general importance, which have only left him leisure to attend to business, which could not be postponed. Besides, it was evident that the case would receive due consideration, when all collateral interests connected with the District, came under review on completing the Revenue Settle-

ment. That period has now arrived, and the decision of the case has become imperative.

23rd. Thakoor Bhopal Singh's claims are three-fold. First, for the net amount of revenue after paying the Government kists, which accrued from the town during the term of the lease, a period of four years, while under our management. Ample opportunity was offered to him to establish his claims, which, if responded to with candour and fairness, would have received every consideration. He was requested to produce his accounts, and support the charges he had incurred in promoting the advancement and welfare of the town. This request was met by an assertion, which, though it would be difficult to disprove it, was tantamount to an acknowledgment of deceit. His Accountant was dead, and his accounts burnt. Had honesty guided his course, many respectable inhabitants in Beawr might have been found to speak to the fact of the outlay of some of the principal items, which comprised, as a total, the exorbitant sum of Chittoree Rs. 34,779. He adduced no evidence, and without proof, restitution of loss could not be granted. But though Bhopal Singh failed to substantiate the integrity of his alleged outlay, Colonel Hall's investigation removed the inconvenience, and the Thakoor's expenses were brought within reasonable limits. It is shown by the statement of accounts, that under all circumstances, he was a considerable gainer. Even admitting for a moment that Colonel Hall's estimate of his outlay was too limited, he and his family have been repaid in full, through the uninterrupted enjoyment of the rents of four hundred and seventy-four and a half beegahs of land cultivated by his household from the expiration of the lease in 1831 to May 1850. It is a source of regret, the case was not submitted to judicial enquiry at the time; for had the allegations of bribery, mismanagement, and contumacy been established, the lease would have been cancelled, and we should have been saved no inconsiderable sum which, in the doubt arising out of the complexity of the subject, he has been allowed to enjoy, rather than he should be unjustly dealt with. The second claim was his right to Beawr through lineal descent. It is not stated in what manner he purposed supporting this advance to territorial right. Meywar and Marwar, through their Agents also, put forth their pretensions to this place with its Pergunnah. But the Court of investigation negatived their claims; since Beawr and its Poorehs had been in a state of ruin, and dense jungle, for two centuries preceding the reduction of the country by British arms. Thakoor Bhopal Singh's claims were therefore declared groundless. The third point was



the Thakoor's asserted right to twelve wells in Bhoom. His claim was based on a copy of an alleged order by Mr. Wilder, which was considered of a highly questionable nature, as to its authenticity, further confirmed by the absence of any original order on the express subject in the proceedings of the case. It is not unlikely, from the circumstances set forth, that the paper was a forgery; for, had this grant been accorded by Mr. Wilder, the alienation of land from the Khalsah would have called for some marked notice of the occurrence by roobakaree or specific order. At any rate, no service has been performed in quit for this grant of twelve wells since 1819, and as Bhoom implies not only service, but watch and ward, and the liability of reimbursement to parties on account of losses by theft and robbery, the failure of duty warrants resumption, should this course be deemed expedient. Thakoor Bhopal Singh was gathered to his fathers in A. D. 1843, and the adjustment of the present question must be made with his son Neem Deo.

24th. No accurate detail of the land in possession of Neemjee is to be found in the records of this office. From a Memorandum made some years ago, the quantity would appear to be as follows:—

	Chahee.		Tulabee.		Abee.		Buranee.		TOTAL.	
	Bgs.	Bs.	Bgs.	Bs.	Bgs.	Bs.	Bgs.	Bs.	Bgs.	Bs.
Agreeably to Office Memorandum,	200	0	30	0	0	0	192	0	422	0
According to Survey Khusrh measurement, .. .. .	207	14	19	1	124	12	123	3	474	10

The produce of these lands is further a subject of doubt; for care had not been taken to preserve the Khusrhs since the land was first assessed in 1827 up to the present time. The following Statement shows the rents for the time the Khusrhs are forthcoming, and it may assist in the formation of a judgment as to an average produce:—

FUSLEE YEARS.	Khureef Harvest.		Rubbee Harvest.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Fuslee year 1243, .. .. .	77	15 11	271	9 5	349	9 4	
Fuslee year 1244, .. .. .	187	4 3	261	7 11	448	12 2	
Fuslee year 1250, .. .. .	256	13 5	345	12 2	602	9 7	
Fuslee year 1251, .. .. .	77	15 11	539	10 6	617	10 5	
Fuslee year 1252, .. .. .	210	7 7	421	15 5	632	7 0	
Fuslee year 1254, .. .. .	162	9 9	442	2 8	604	12 5	
Fuslee year 1256, .. .. .	246	12 10	185	1 0	431	13 10	
Total of seven whole years, .. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	3687	10 9	
Average of seven whole years' jumma,	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	526	12 11	

It will be right to contrast this statement with the revenue rate at which the lands of Beawr have been assessed in the Settlement: according to this standard, the amount of revenue stands as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
207 beegahs and 14 biswas Chahee land @ Rs. 4 per acre, ..	302	12	9
19 beegahs and 1 biswa Tulabee land @ Rs. 4 per acre, ..	27	12	4
124 beegahs and 12 biswas Abee land @ Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, ..	102	2	8
123 beegahs and 3 biswas Buranee land at As. 12 per acre, ..	33	10	7
Total Rs. ...	466	6	4

In April 1832, Colonel Hall estimated the rent of this land

@ Rs. ....	503	12	0
The Khusreh average of seven years gives Rs. ....	526	12	11
The Settlement rate Rs. ....	466	6	4

The latter rate is extremely favorable; for it has been based on about 75 per cent. of the produce during a good season.

25th. The time has now arrived for giving a finality to this long-pending case. The question to be solved is, whether the land-rent should be resumed in full, or whether the long tenure the holder has enjoyed, furnishes a sufficiently cogent reason for the exercise of kindness. In resuming the rents of land which for a long period have been free, the usual course is to manifest leniency by fixing the rent at a rate lower than that paid by the cultivator, and this indulgence, it is respectfully submitted, may be extended to Thakoor Neem Deo. He has declined to perform service in consideration of retaining the land free of rent, and though he adheres in all its presumed integrity to the story that was related to Colonel Hall, eighteen years ago, about the injustice he has suffered, he has intimated his acquiescence to submit to the orders the Government may be pleased to pass. Under all the circumstances of the case, it is submitted for the favorable consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that the rent of the lands during the life-time of Neemjee be fixed at Rs. 233, being at the rate of one-sixth of the produce, to date from the commencement of the present Fuslee year, and that on his demise, his heirs in perpetuity pay one-fourth of the produce, Rs. 374.

26th. Statement No. 1 of the Appendix exhibits a detail of the revenue of the towns, villages, and hamlets\* for thirteen years, from A. D. 1822-23 to 1834-35, during the administration of Colonel Hall, accordingly as they

\* Pergunnahwar Abstracts only of these Tables have been printed.

were assessed under Kham management, showing partial remissions allowed, and the balance lodged in the Treasury during that period.

Statement No. 2 indicates similar particulars for a period of thirteen years, from A. D. 1835-36 to 1847-48, during the superintendence of the present incumbent, with exception to remission of rent, which was unnecessary.

In view to the full intelligibility of the accounts, the names of all the villages and hamlets included in Statement No. 2, have been maintained in that of No. 1. As several of them were located during the administration of the present Superintendent, all the columns of revenue opposite to them have been left blank, since they were not in existence at the time.

Statement No. 3 shows the total area of the tract, the extent of the assessed and unassessed land, together with the revenue rate per acre on the present Settlement.

Statement No. 4 denotes sums expended under authority of Government in the construction of tulaos, together with the amount of the present Settlement, including the sums it is proposed to set apart, as a fund for the efficient repair and preservation of the public works, and the contribution of one per cent. towards the Road Fund.

27th. According to the Khusreh measurement, the total area of the District is denoted by the following classes of land:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Chahee, or well land, .. .. .	13867	
Tulabee, or Lake land, .. .. .	9912	
Abee, or land submerged by water, .. .. .	9528	
Buranee, or land watered by the rains, .. .. .	23719	
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .		57026
Bunjur Judeed, or land lately thrown out of cultivation, .. .. .	10405	
Bunjur Qudeem, or culturable waste, .. .. .	18784	
Total culturable unemployed, .. .. .		29192
Land unadjusted in possession of Thakoor Neemjee in Beawr Khas, .. .. .	173	
Rent-free tenures, .. .. .	785	
Total land, free of assessment, .. .. .		958
Stone and rocky land, including the Hills, .. .. .		303544
Total area of the tract, .. .. .		390720

28th. Before entering on a detail of the circumstances under which the present Settlement has been based, it will be fitting to take a brief review



of the means and capabilities of each Pergunnah ; the divisions of Ajmeer, Meywar and Marwar being noticed in rotation.

The Ajmeer portion holds three Pergunnahs, Beawr, Jāk-Shamgurb and Bhaelan.

Pergunnah Beawr contains two towns, one hundred and seven villages and eighty-four kehras or hamlets. The country is less hilly than other parts of the District, though by no means a level plain. The surface is traversed by small ranges of hills decreasing in elevation to ridges of rocks which divide the land into valleys. Opportunity has been taken of this undulation to construct works of irrigation, by throwing embankments across the hollows, whereby the water-courses which drain the Pergunnah are closed, and tulaos are formed. The larger works involving considerable outlay have been constructed by, and at the expense of, the Government. The smaller ones have been raised by the proprietors of the soil for their own immediate use, and generally through pecuniary advances from the Sirkar, which are paid by instalments each harvest in the course of two or three years. The soil is free from saline admixture, and with moderate and seasonable rain, is fertile. This natural fertility has been much increased through the intervention of tulaos and narees.\* Wells sunk in rear of the reservoirs, or on the banks of the natural water-courses, have further contributed their aid towards the spread of cultivation. As no under-current exists of itself in the soil, the serviceableness of the wells is regulated with reference to the supply furnished by percolation through the soil from the larger works of irrigation. Indeed, it is upon the filling of the tulaos that the prosperity of the tract depends. The principal irrigated Khureef crops are Indian-corn and cotton, with some few patches of sugarcane. Jowar, bajra, til, moth, and other leguminous plants form the rain-watered crops. Wheat, barley and opium in a small way, and gram, constitute the Rubbee.

The component parts of the area are thus represented:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee, or well land, .. .. .	4245	.. ..	4	6	0
Tulabee, or lake land, .. .. .	6727	.. ..	4	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	5877	.. ..	2	0	0
Burance land, .. .. .	13153	.. ..	1	0	0
Total under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	30002			
The capabilities are Banjar Judeed, .. .. .	5765	.. ..			
The capabilities are Banjar Qudeem, .. .. .	9756	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	15521			

The cultivators are Mairs and Mairats, with their village servants. But there is a sprinkling of other castes in few mouzahs around the Cantonments. Thus, at Beawr Khas, Surmalean and Dilwara, the people are Jâts, who migrated from Ajmeer on the reduction of the country. Myrean, Nursingpoora and Bulad hold a few Goojurs, Mussulmans, and other Purdesees; while in Nya Nuggur, the cultivators comprise all the castes found in towns of this part of the country.

29th. The features of the small Pergunnah of Jâk-Shamgurh are widely different from those of Beawr; seeing these villages are located on the crest or slope of the Arabala range of hills, having inconsiderable portions of land at their base. These villages were made distinct from Beawr, and classed in a Pergunnah by themselves, since the inhabitants were more turbulent and self-willed than their kinsmen, who in Colonel Hall's early career, commenced inhabiting the ruined mouzahs of Beawr. This contumacy, and the seditious habits of the people, called for the planting of Thannahs at Jâk, Loolooah and Shamgurh, and this circumstance, in connexion with the allotment of half the rents to the Chiefs of Mussooda and Khurwa, may have suggested their permanent separation. The Pergunnah holds two towns, Shamgurh and Jâk,\* with five other villages. The inhabitants are exclusively Mairs and Mairats. The land is divided into the following classes:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee, or well land, .. .. .	245	.. ..	5	0	0
Tulabee, or lake land, .. .. .	373	.. ..	5	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	539	.. ..	3	0	0
Buranee land, .. .. .	2069	.. ..	1	0	0
Total under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	3226			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	616	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjur Qudeem, .. .. .	2089	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	2705			

The process which has been observed in retaining water for irrigation by forming tulaos, obtains here. There is further a fair compliment of wells. Independently of these agricultural aids, much of the land is defended by stone-dike walls, which though included under the class Bura-

nee, is extremely productive in moderately good seasons, when muka or Indian corn is sown during the Khureef, and barley in the Rubbee. With exception to jowar and bajra, for the sowing of which no lands are available, the crops correspond with those of Pergunnah Beawr.

30th. The Pergunnah of Bhaelan is essentially mountainous; the quantity of land suited for cultivation, consisting of the small valleys between the ranges of hills, being extremely restricted. With exception to Bursawara and Myrean, situated on the Todgurh range, this small Pergunnah was a perfect waste on the reduction of the country. Some advance had been made by Colonel Hall, in reclaiming the jungle, and in re-inhabiting ruined sites of villages. Still on the arrival of the present Superintendent, it was unsafe, owing to the denseness of the jungle, and the prevalence of wild beasts, for a single man to penetrate from one village to another. Now, matters have undergone a change. Each successive year has added to the increase of population and decrease of jungle. The woods have been cut down, and exported to the plains for sale, or have furnished fuel for calcining the lime for the public works, which are sufficient to provide an ample abundance of water for irrigation in every village and hamlet after the fall of a few hours' rain. The quantity of land, it is true, is very limited, but nearly the whole is do-fuslee. There is a fair proportion of wells, and much of the Buranee land is defended by stone-dike walls, and in moderately good seasons, bears two crops. The capabilities are denoted by the following classes:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee land, .. .. .	777	.. ..	6	0	0
Tulabee land, .. .. .	659	.. ..	6	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	674	.. ..	3	0	0
Buranee land, .. .. .	969	.. ..	2	0	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	3079			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	349	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjur Qudeem, .. .. .	875	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	1224			

The inhabitants, with exception to the Mahajun class, and the servants of the village which prevail in each locality, are Motees, a class of Mairs.



They possessed some peculiarities arising out of superstition which differ from other clans. Two may be noticed; their not sleeping on charpaees, and having all their houses thatched; one end of the chopper towards the Gable end being open to the Heavens. The first peculiarity was of little consequence, as their comfort and convenience alone were involved in the denial of a cot; but the second was of more serious importance, since it was no unusual occurrence for one or more villages to be burnt to the ground on each return of the hot winds. With their houses, grain, all household property and occasionally cattle were burnt; thus reducing them to ruin, depriving them of the means of paying their rents, and necessitating pecuniary support from us. This state of things called for some amendment. The use of bedsteads, and of any but a partially open thatch to their houses, was supposed to have been interdicted by Makutjee, the deity which presided over the welfare of Bhaelan, and held its residence in a temple on the summit of the principal hill in that vicinity. After much discussion as to its propitiation, it was given forth that sanction would be vouchsafed for the use of charpaees, and that houses might have tiled roofs, on the efficient repair of the temple, the dome of which was to be surmounted by a gilt kulus. Subscriptions were accordingly made by the Motees, and the temple duly repaired, and ornamented with the gilt kulus. Many immediately availed themselves of the permission granted, and now nearly all the houses, according to the custom of the country, are tiled, and as a natural consequence, loss through fires, has ceased. The Motees now allow the present arrangement is a marked improvement on their former superstitious plans. The cultivators are exceedingly industrious; rarely being brought up for offences. The nature of the country has further facilitated the construction of numerous tulaos, which all in their way impart fertility to the soil, and conduce to the means and contentment of the people. The Pergunnah contains nineteen villages and eight hamlets.

31st. The Saroth Pergunnah, like that of Bhaelan, is extremely mountainous; indeed so much so, as to cause surprise how people should have chosen its hills as a place of habitation, unless their calling be that of robbers, and they sought security, rather than the means afforded for cultivation. Land is alone offered along the water-courses which drain the hills, or in the spaces left between their bases. Although extremely restricted in quantity, its quality is superior; since art has been applied wherever local facilities favored the measure to raise embankments or

elevated weirs of masonry forming tulaos, and to defend the soil against injury from mountain torrents by stone-dike walls, which while they retain moisture, arrest decayed vegetation, and materially conduce to the increase of fertility. The cultivators are exclusively Mairs and Mairats, and they are an industrious race. Independently of our auxiliaries, there are many wells sunk entirely in the rock, and whose duty does not extend beyond the irrigation of four beegahs each. The capabilities are thus classed:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee land, .. .. .	918	.. ..	6	0	0
Tulabee land, .. .. .	568	.. ..	6	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	991	.. ..	4	0	0
Buranee land, .. .. .	990	.. ..	2	0	0
Total land in cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	3467			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	516	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjur Qudeem, .. .. .	1593	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	2109			

The Pergunnah holds one town, nineteen villages and fourteen hamlets. Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, red pepper with til, pulse, and rice in small quantities, constitute the Khureef; wheat, barley and opium the Rubbee.

32nd. The Todgurh Pergunnah in part occupies the Hills; while on their eastern face, at the base, there is some approach to a plain. With a moderate share of rain the soil is very productive. Within the hills, the valleys are defended by stone-dike walls, which commencing near the crest are carried, according to the tortuous course of nature, to the base; the distance from the upper to the lower terrace frequently extending beyond a mile. In land thus secured, four showers of rain at due intervals are sufficient for the maturity of the crops. On the first fall, these terraces are sown with rice and Indian corn. Should the season prove favorable, and the moisture filtrate through the hills, the Indian corn rots, and the rice ripens without irrigation. In comparatively dry seasons, the latter fails and the former thrives. Thus, except during seasons of confirmed drought, the people are certain of a crop of muka or rice. The bunding

system extends to this, in common with other Pergunnahs. Every favorable locality, whether on the plain or in the hills, has its reservoir. Wells too, as in Saroth, are numerous. In this Pergunnah many of the villages are large, and their areas very extensive. Burar, Mundlan, Bulee, Kookra and Kachublee are instances in point. They, with most of the villages in this and the Dewair Pergunnah, have existed for some centuries. The population is dense in respect to that of the newly-formed mouzahs in Pergunnah Beawr. Until the reduction of the country, the cultivation was restricted to a few patches of land within hail of their abodes. Security for life and property and the love of gain have now fully developed the capabilities of this portion of the tract. The cultivators are Rawuts, a class of Mairs. No Mairats or Purdesees reside in the Todgurh Pergunnah. There is one town, forty villages and twenty-one hamlets, independently of numerous kehras which are amalgamated with their parent villages. The land is divided into the following classes; the produce corresponding with that of Saroth, with the addition of sugarcane.

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahce land, .. .. .	5103	.. ..	7	0	0
Tulabee land, .. .. .	1291	.. ..	6	8	0
Abee land, .. .. .	927	.. ..	4	0	0
Buranee land, .. .. .	4305	.. ..	2	0	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	11626			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	1851	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjur Qudeem, .. .. .	3189	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	5040			

33rd. The Dewair Pergunnah corresponds in many respects with that of Todgurh. The soil and produce is the same, and a similar course has been observed in defending the fields by stone-dike walls, and in availing ourselves of all local advantages by bunding up the natural water-courses for purposes of irrigation. The population is further of the Rawut caste or tribe of Mairs, and here the distinctive mark of the Mairs, Mairats, Cheetahs and Rawuts ceases; for the country inhabited by this people extends from Nurwur in Kishungurh, a town in the midst of the northern villages of Ajmeer to Dewair. Onward to the southward the country is



held by Rajpoot Chiefs under the sovereignty of Oudeypoor, and the classes of inhabitants are of a mixed nature as is found on the plains, though the hills continue on to Aboo. This Pergunnah holds one town, fourteen villages and twenty-four hamlets. The nature of the land is shown in the following detail:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee land, .. .. .	1626	.. ..	9	0	0
Tulabee land, .. .. .	105	.. ..	8	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	154	.. ..	6	8	0
Burabee land, .. .. .	972	.. ..	3	4	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	2557			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	482	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjar Qudeem, .. .. .	624	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	1106			

34th. On this subject it only remains to notice the small Pergunnahs of Chang and Kot-Kurana. The former place consists of one town, fourteen villages and nine hamlets; the soil and produce being similar in respect to those of Jâk-Shamgurb. The Hills, of which it is formed, are well adapted for screening plunderers, and ill-suited to the labors of the cultivator; for the land is very limited, and chiefly confined to the ravines and water-courses which drain the hills. The cultivators are Mairs and Mairats. The general features corresponding with those of Jâk-Shamgurb, no particular detail is required. The land has been divided into the following classes:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee land, .. .. .	604	.. ..	5	0	0
Tulabee land, .. .. .	64	.. ..	5	0	0
Abee land, .. .. .	292	.. ..	2	8	0
Burabee land, .. .. .	1031	.. ..	1	4	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	1991			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. .. .	732	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjar Qudeem, .. .. .	603	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	1335			

35th. Kot-Kurana appears to have been formed into a distinct Pergunnah, from the circumstance of its villages being isolated in the midst of the Ajmeer and Meywar possessions, and completely removed through a considerable distance from Chang. It holds seven villages, located on the Table-land of the range. The land suited for culture is excessively restricted; scarcely equalling the area of one of the old established mouzahs of the Mugra; but small as it is, it possesses much fertility when the seasons are moderately good. The cultivators are Rawuts. All available advantage has been taken to husband up the rain water, and with the means at our disposal, six hours' heavy rain would place the people beyond the pale of drought. The Khusreh measurement shows the following classes of land:—

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee land, .. .. .	349	.. ..	5	0	0
Tulabee land, . . . . .	125	.. ..	5	0	0
Abee land, .. . . .	75	.. ..	3	0	0
Burance land, .. . . .	229	.. ..	1	8	0
Total land under cultivation, .. . . .	.. ..	778			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed, .. . . .	97	.. ..			
The capabilities are Bunjur Qudeem, .. . . .	55	.. ..			
Total capabilities, .. . . .	.. ..	152			

36th. In countries where the revenue has been subject to a fixed periodical Settlement, the Statements Nos. 1 and 2 required to be provided by the Regulations, are of the utmost importance to the Settlement Officer in assisting his judgment in fixing on an equitable assessment; for those documents hold the accumulated result of past experience. Allowing for occasional local circumstances which may warrant a slight deviation, he possesses full and complete data on which to base his decision in determining the jumma of each mouzah. With such auxiliaries, his course is divested of much difficulty, and his task becomes a matter of comparative ease. The Settlement of new countries or of districts, which though for some years under our rule, have had no fixed amount assigned as their jumma, is a subject of no inconsiderable difficulty. To supply the information provided in the various statements, it is desirable the Officer to whom the duty of fixing the new demands for rent is entrusted, possess a complete

knowledge of the people, and the means and capabilities of the District; otherwise, though good intentions attend his proceedings, and he strives to act with perfect impartiality towards the cultivator, and the landlord, his judgment is liable to err. Ajmeer from time to time had Settlements, and as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to give certain instructions bearing on the new fiscal arrangement, the Settlement of the Khalsa possessions was freed from much perplexity; for it was only requisite to relax where Mr. Edmonstone's terms had been proved to be too severe, to augment the assessment where increased assets sanctioned the course, and to provide a fair return for the Government outlay on public works. In Mairwara, with exception to a few isolated cases, during Colonel Hall's administration, the villages have been held Kham. Had the labors of the Zemindars during this period been left to their own private means, data would have been furnished for forming an opinion as to the amount of the contemplated jumma. But it will be seen, on a reference to Statements Nos. 1 and 2, that the return of revenue is marked by a progressive increase, which has been mainly advanced through the Government works of irrigation, and the exertions of its servants. Where works are of old standing, and the capabilities of the land have been fully developed, the information thus afforded is a sure guide to us; but agricultural improvement has lately made such rapid strides, and the remissions on new locations, and new zemindaree works, have been so extensive, that these documents are only in part an approximation to the true state of circumstances. In respect to this District, His Honor, in Mr. Officiating Secretary Allen's letter No. 1495, under date 27th April 1849, while paying a handsome complement to the labors of the Superintendent, has been pleased to leave this question to his discretion. In view to form a correct judgment, it has been requisite to prepare an estimate of the produce of each mouzah and hamlet according to the means and appliances enjoyed by each. The present incumbent has had the advantage of long experience. His labors have reared the principal works on which prosperity is mainly regulated. His research has left no portion of the tract unexplored; while his frequent presence in the District, and constant intercourse with the people, have afforded him the means of gaining much rural knowledge. This information has enabled him to decide on an equitable assessment. It must always be borne in mind that in Districts subject to such unequal and precarious seasons, where rain is frequently so slight as to render the ripening of the



Buraneé crops a matter of doubt, recourse to a fixed Settlement is but a choice of difficulties. We must either hold the villages Kham, or define some fixed demand. In the former instance, the measure is beset with various perplexities. It requires unabated vigilance and attention on the part of the Superintendent to maintain the even course of justice. Should this officer choose ease at the expense of efficiency, one of two evils, or perhaps both partially, may supervene; the people may be over-assessed, or the native subordinates may become corrupt, to the detriment of the Government interests. Other inconveniences are inseparable from this state of things, but while the assessment remains Kham, and the duty is executed with fairness, our loss is reduced to a minimum; for the produce of one portion of the District generally, except during confirmed drought, compensates for a deficiency in others. Thus the total jumma suffers no diminution. With a fixed Settlement this advantage is foregone. Still this system has, under certain conditions, a preference of claim over Kham management. Colonel Sutherland, in his printed Ajmeer Khalsa report, mentions a custom which prevails in the Deccan, by which the amount of revenue is regulated in respect to the elevation of the water in certain reservoirs. Some standard of this nature, a kind of sliding scale, if it could be devised, would facilitate our fiscal arrangement in these Districts. The subject has received much consideration; but no practical mode of carrying out its local application has been determined on. Our assessment has been fixed in advertence to the means of each place; crediting the amount of remissions which have ceased, and allowing for the produce of lands appertaining to new works, which at the time of the Settlement had not been brought into cultivation. The jumma is framed for a moderately good season, when the tulaos are nearly filled, and the rain may be insufficient to ripen all the Buraneé crops. The standard may be taken at seventy-five per cent. of the produce, when the tulaos are filled, and the Buraneé crops ripen. Thus, in moderately good seasons, we shall take an equivalent to one-fourth of the late assumed produce from Putéils, and one-third from the cultivators. In good seasons, each may be benefited to the extent of twenty-five per cent. on the Government share. Mental anxiety, forethought or precaution, cannot supply deficiencies of rain. Our exertions are limited to its preservation, and retention, on its reaching the soil. We must therefore prepare our minds for granting remissions according to the existing state of circumstances, whenever and wherever a

deficiency of rain prevails. The Tehseeldars' and Deputy Collector's reports should only meet approval or otherwise, after a personal examination by the Superintendent, of each distinct mouzah. If these points receive due attention, no injury will accrue to the people, and our losses will be reduced to an equitable sum. It has been observed that our jumma has been fixed at seventy-five per cent. of the Government share during good seasons. We might have reduced this rate to fifty per cent. Still the necessity for remissions would occasionally exist; for it is a fact which must always be kept in mind, that the partial replenishment of the tulaos, is a *sine qua non* of the ability of the people to pay the rents as fixed by Settlement. Pecuniary motives have not alone been regarded in fixing this standard. To have settled the rent at a lower amount would have called for the exercise of little exertion on the part of the people. Now, it has been our policy, for many years past, to obviate idleness, or in other words to keep the people so closely employed for their own immediate benefit, as to check any desire in their minds to return to their pristine habits of irregularity. The present arrangement offers ample room for their constant employment, while the terms and duration of the lease through a period of twenty years, hold forth numerous advantages, which will be duly reaped by the industrious. In respect to the uncertainty of the seasons, it may be satisfactory to subjoin a transcript of the Register of Rain, which has been kept at the Kutcheries and Tuhseels, during the present year. The Pluviometers were prepared in conformity to Appendix No. 4, paragraph 43, of the Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue, and it is apprehended strict care has been observed in its preparation.

(Vide Table overleaf.)

Date, Month and Year.	Ajmeer Kutcherry.	Ajmeer Tehseel.	Ramsur Tehseel.	Rajgurh Tehseel.	Beawr Kutcherry.	Nya Nurgur Tehseel.	Saroah Tehseel.	Todgurh Tehseel.	REMARKS.
16th July 1850.	0.34	0.20	1.37	0.20	0.17	0.10	.0	0.10	
17th July 1850.	.0	.0	.0	0.21	.0	.0	.0	.0	
19th July 1850.	.0	0.40	.0	0.15	0.13	.0	.0	0.20	
20th July 1850.	.0	.0	.0	0.25	.0	.0	.0	.0	
21st July 1850.	.0	.0	0.90	1.05	0.15	0.20	.0	.0	
22nd July 1850.	.0	.0	.0	0.05	0.07	0.03	.0	.0	
23rd July 1850.	0.84	0.46	0.70	1.25	0.05	0.05	1.90	2.30	
24th July 1850.	1.74	1.99	.0	1.70	0.27	0.20	1.80	1.00	
25th July 1850.	.0	.0	.0	0.30	1.18	0.83	1.50	1.65	
26th July 1850.	1.16	1.35	0.20	0.15	.0	.0	0.25	0.40	
27th July 1850.	1.01	0.85	0.20	0.90	0.48	0.23	0.25	0.50	
31st July 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.20	
4th Augt. 1850.	1.31	1.11	0.74	3.10	1.50	0.82	1.80	1.35	
5th Augt. 1850.	0.61	0.83	2.31	0.90	0.35	0.48	0.80	0.50	
17th Augt. 1850.	.0	0.15	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
19th Augt. 1850.	.0	0.10	0.98	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
20th Augt. 1850.	0.30	0.25	.0	.0	0.20	0.24	0.20	.0	
21st Augt. 1850.	0.27	0.35	.0	0.50	0.65	0.64	1.60	0.65	
22nd Augt. 1850.	1.59	2.20	0.25	.0	0.47	0.35	.0	.0	
23rd Augt. 1850.	0.40	0.16	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
26th Augt. 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.26	0.57	.0	.0	
27th Augt. 1850.	0.15	0.17	.0	0.03	.0	.0	.0	.0	
28th Augt. 1850.	.0	.0	1.40	0.03	0.02	0.03	.0	0.80	
29th Augt. 1850.	0.19	.0	0.60	0.31	.0	.0	.0	.0	
30th Augt. 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.14	0.15	.0	0.60	
2nd Sept. 1850.	.0	0.05	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
3rd Sept. 1850.	0.16	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.33	.0	1.60	
4th Sept. 1850.	.0	.0	0.56	0.40	1.70	1.91	.0	.0	
22nd Sept. 1850.	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.14	0.08	0.60	0.70	
23rd Sept. 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.80	
24th Sept. 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.75	
27th Sept. 1850.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Total fall of Rain,	10.44	11.21	10.67	11.93	8.13	7.14	10.70	15.10	

This is a fair sample of the seasons we experience. In Ajmeer, the four Gauges mark a fall varying from ten to twelve inches. Had the fall denoted at the Kutcherry and Tehseels been general, no cause for complaint would exist; but the rain unfortunately has been very partial. To the north of Ajmeer the drought is great. The same remark applies to a cluster of



villages in Ramsur Pergunnah, two of which have fared so ill, as to hold no water in their tulaos, and not even to possess grass for the cattle. Some villages between Ajmeer and Beawr, in the Rajgurh Pergunnah, also suffer for want of rain. In Mairwara, the fall ranges from seven to fifteen inches. Within a radius of five miles around Nya-Nuggur, the fall has been too limited for the replenishment of the tulaos, or even for the saturation at any one time of the soil. In Saroth and Todgurh, matters are satisfactory. One shower of rain has secured prosperity, while its absence in other places, has caused a partial drought. As a general rule, it may be observed that twelve inches of rain in my Mouzah, are sufficient to secure the payment of the assigned rent with ease; while when the fall exceeds this quantity, the excess of produce goes to enrich the cultivator. On looking over Statement No. 4 of the Appendix, it will be observed the jumma of some Mouzahs is fixed at a sum higher than the greatest receipts for any year. This apparent anomaly is accounted for, by the Mouzah having received an increase of assets, as explained above, beyond those it held at the time the largest jumma was collected. Again, in some instances the jumma of Statement No. 2 is less than that of No. 1. This is explained by stating that the boundary limits had undergone reduction, arising out of the measures of improvement which required such alterations.

37th. Statement No. 4 indicates the amount of assessment fixed for each Mouzah; that of the hamlets being distinct, but included in the total of each village. From the sum thus determined, deductions have been made at the rate of one per cent. on the outlay on tulaos, to form a fund for their efficient repair. A like deduction from the whole jumma, has been made for the constitution of the Road Fund; the balance after these deductions forming the net rent. The tulao expenditure has been debited to the village, after which it has been named to obviate intricacy and confusion in accounts; although the advantages arising out of the works, are partaken by adjacent villages and hamlets. The currency in the Ajmeer, and Marwar portions of the tract as noticed in the Statement, is Company's rupees; but in Kot-kurana and Bhaelan, the Chittoree rupee is current. The exchange from the Chittoree to the Company's rupee, has been made at the rate of 127 of the former to Rs. 100 of the latter. This rate is liable to variation in the market accordingly as Chittoree rupees may be in demand or otherwise, but the standard fixed is a fair average of the rate of exchange. The revenue of the Meywar possessions is denoted in Chittoree rupees, which

is the currency of that principality. The total amount of revenue from the three divisions of the District is exhibited in the following Statement:—

	Net demand from Villages.	Road Fund.	Tulao Fund.	Gross demand from Villages.
Ajmeer Mairwara, .. .. Co.'s Rs.	85477 0 0	912 0 0	3345 0 0	89734 0 0
Marwar Mairwara, .. .. Co.'s Rs.	7972 0 0	84 0 0	172 0 0	8228 0 0
Meywar Mairwara, .. .. Chittoree Rs.	88302 0 0	916 0 0	1562 0 0	90780 0 0
Total Rupees, ....	181751 0 0	1912 0 0	5079 0 0	188742 0 0

38th. In consequence of the injury sustained by some villages from the drought of 1848-49, and the deficiency of means on the part of the cultivators, it has been deemed necessary to make the partial remissions as therein set forth. The names of the Mouzahs, and proposed abatements, are thus:—

Ilagas.	Pergunnabs.	Villages.	Hamlets.	During 1258 Fuslee.	During 1259 Fuslee.
Ajmeer, ..	Beawr, ..	Kesurpoora Pursa, .. ..	.. ..	40 0 0	40 0 0
"	"	Lamba and Purtabpora, .. ..	.. ..	70 0 0	0 0 0
"	"	Khadia Kehra, .. ..	.. ..	39 0 0	39 0 0
"	"	Rampoora Meywatean, .. ..	.. ..	25 0 0	0 0 0
"	"	Noondree Meindratan, .. ..	.. ..	70 0 0	0 0 0
"	"	Kulalea, .. ..	.. ..	59 0 0	59 0 0
"	Bhaelan, ..	Bamunhera, .. ..	.. ..	15 0 0	15 0 0
"	"	Churpulan, .. ..	.. ..	39 0 0	39 0 0
Meywar, ..	Todgurh, ..	Jhoontra, .. .. Chittoree Rs.	.. ..	100 0 0	50 0 0
"	"	Kaneana, .. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	0 0 0
"	"	Toksee, .. ..	.. ..	100 0 0	50 0 0
		Total Remissions, ..	.. ..	587 0 0	292 0 0

39th. It has been considered necessary to exclude some recently established hamlets with their lands from the operation of the Settlement, since their works of irrigation have only been completed during the present year, and the capabilities of the places are only partially developed. Their names are indicated below. They appertain to Mouzah Kotra, in Pergunnah Beawr, and are located amidst the Boorwar Hills. Two Kehras

are similarly circumstanced in Chang. These Kehras hold tulaos or elevated weirs of masonry which have been thrown across the Nuddees and Nullahs, which drain this mass of hills. A moderate fall of rain of two hours' duration would be ample to fill all these tulaos; yet, owing to the slight rain that has fallen at those places, no single weir or tulao has been filled; thus protracting our arrangements towards putting them into a position to take up the Settlement. As soon, however, as matters can be matured, their rents will be permanently fixed. The following Statement denotes their names:—

Ilaqas.	Pergunnahs.	Villages to which the Hamlets belong.	Names of Hamlets.	REMARKS.
Ajmeer, ..	Beawr, .. ..	Kotra, .. .. .	1, Barea Bhopa, .. ..	
" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. .. .	2, Ditto Teja, .. ..	
" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. .. .	3, Ditto Dulla, .. ..	
" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. .. .	4, Seelec Berce, .. ..	
" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. .. .	5, Barea Khoma, .. ..	
Marwar, ..	Chang, .. ..	Chang, .. .. .	1, Ramgurh, .. ..	
" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. .. .	2, Lakeena, .. ..	

40th. The Sketch of Mairwara embraces all particulars relating to agricultural improvement in this District. Hence all allusion to the subject has been intentionally avoided. Subject to the confirmation of His Honor, it has been proposed to set aside, in view to form a fund for the repair and efficient preservation of the tulaos, the sum of one per cent. on their cost: this amount being deducted from the gross jumma of the Mouzahs in which works have been constructed. The subjoined Memorandum denotes the amount thus expended, and the deductions to be made from each portion of the District:—

	Sums expended by the Government on Reservoirs.	Deductions made from the present jumma for the Tulao Fund.
Ajmeer Mairwara, .. .. . Co.'s Rs.	333862 9 4	3345 0 0
Marwar Mairwara, .. .. . Co.'s Rs.	17246 9 6	172 0 0
Meywar Mairwara, .. .. . Chittoree Rs	155611 10 9	1562 0 0
Total Rupees, .. .. .	506720 13 7	5079 0 0



The sums thus constituting the annual contribution to the Tulao Fund, are considered ample for all contemplated purposes. Means are not only afforded for keeping them in a complete state of efficiency, but the extent of the annual income will admit of their undergoing much improvement. In the Ajmeer Settlement Report, while noticing the present subject, the attention of the Superintendent, and his Tehseel Establishment to the constant state of preservation and serviceableness of the tulaos, has been earnestly enjoined. The observations have immediate application to the works of Mairwara. His Honor, in your letter No. 1255, under date 25th April last, was pleased to throw out a suggestion, as to the appointment of an Officer of a superior grade to superintend and watch over the efficient state of repair of the Ajmeer works of irrigation. The subject has received the full consideration of the Superintendent, both antecedent, and subsequent to the receipt of your letter. An Officer of the nature contemplated, if imbued with a due share of zeal, might be useful. Still natives are so prone to lapse into habits of indolence, when permanently appointed to high situations, that it is apprehended he would too frequently be disposed to delegate his functions to the Tehseel Establishment, in place of exerting himself. Moreover, the spread of country, either in Ajmeer or Mairwara, is too extended to be entrusted to one individual; unless indeed his activity and assiduousness be of a superior order. It is considered the present arrangement of confiding the charge of the tulaos to the Tehseeldars to be assisted by their Peishkars, is susceptible of no improvement, so long as the Superintendent, by personal observation, satisfies himself that the works are kept in the best order, and that the rules respecting the periodical visits of the Tehseel Establishment are strictly enforced.

41st. As in respect to Ajmeer, advantage has been taken of the opportunity, so favorably offered, for securing a provision for making and repairing the roads of the District. Subject to confirmation, it has been proposed to appropriate one per cent. on the gross revenue, for the formation of a Road Fund, as fully set forth in Statement No. 4. The sum thus set apart amounts to Rs. 1,912 of mixed currency. Through the liberality of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a considerable advance has been made in improving the routes of commerce. As connected with this District, the efficient repair of the roads from Nya-Nuggur to Ajmeer, and from the former place to Nusseerabad, may be mentioned. Further, an efficient road has been completed between Nya-Nuggur and the Meywar State, over

the Arabala range of hills, distance thirteen miles and one furlong. Trade has derived much benefit from this arrangement; since carts laden with cotton, tobacco, grain, and other produce of Meywar traverse the mountain pass with comparative ease; thereby obviating much circuitousness. On the Marwar side to the westward, a similar benefit has accrued to commerce and travellers in general, in the construction of the road from Nya Nuggur, through the Boorwar hills, clear into the plains of Marwar; the distance measuring twenty-one miles, two furlongs and ninety yards. This communication is the military road from Bombay viâ Deesa to Nusseera-bad. Hence, with traffic and travellers it is much frequented. These are the only commercial routes which have yet been completed. The means now placed at our disposal, though inconsiderable in amount, will admit of the extension of various lines in the course of a few years. The first object of solicitude will be to construct an efficient carriage road from Nya Nuggur viâ Kalingur, Jowaja and Kot-kurana into Bhaelan, and thence to Mundlan, where the plain of Meywar is at hand. The heart of the District thus far will be intersected, and as means become available, cross-roads may be made to join the main communication. On the Istumrardars and Jageerdars of Ajmeer intimating their acquiescence in the proposition submitted to them for the establishment of a road fund, the road from Nya Nuggur across the Pakhurea Ghatta, now efficiently repaired, will be continued, viz. Mussooda, Sukranee and Champaneree to Kekree. The opening of this route for wheeled-carriages, will conduce much to facilitate the operations of commerce, and bring Nya Nuggur in direct communication with the States adjacent to Kekree.

42nd. The arrangement in respect to the preservation of trees planted on the embankments, and of the appropriation of the proceeds arising from the sale of decayed timber, as effected in Ajmeer, duly obtains in Mairwara. There are no Bhoom or Rent-free tenures, which are irrigated from the tanks. Hence the Tulao Fund is susceptible of little increase.

43rd. It has been observed in paragraph 13 that the Thakoors of Musooda and Kharwa share half the net revenue of the seven Villages of the Pergunnah Ják-Shamgurh. Under these circumstances, it is equitable they reimburse us to the extent of half the outlay expended on tulaos constructed in those mouzahs. The subject will be best elucidated by the subjoined Tabular Statement.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Amount of Ex-	Amount already	Balance due.
	penditure.	realized and brought to credit.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost of raising 6 tulaos at Ják, .. .. .	4599 8 5	} Half ex- penditure. }	7176 13 5
Cost of raising 4 tulaos at Shamgurh, .. .	3112 2 10		
Cost of raising 2 tulaos at Loolooos, .. .	6516 9 6		
Cost of raising 1 tulao Khetra-kehra, .. .	125 6 1		
Total of the Villages shared by Musooda, .. .	14353 10 10	3150 0 0	4026 13 5
Cost of raising 2 tulaos at Kana-kehra, .. .	9883 8 4	} Half ex- penditure. }	5613 15 2½
Cost of raising 1 tulao at Kesurpoora, .. .	1344 6 1		
Total of the Villages shared by Khurwa, ....	11227 14 5	601 2 6	5012 12 8½
Grand Total of the Pergunnah, .. .. .	25581 9 3	3751 2 6	9039 10 1½

We might in justice have called on these Chiefs to liquidate their arrears at once; since the works have been raised by the Government money, and through the labors of its Officers. Still though this course was justifiable, it is more consonant to the customs, as well as the feelings of the people, to realize Government arrears by instalments suited to the means of the parties. In this view, and in anticipation of the sanction of Government, it is proposed to recover the arrears from Musooda in the course of six years by annual instalments of Rs. 671. Towards Khurwa, whose advantages are small in reference to those enjoyed by Musooda, it has been deemed right to ensure the payment of dues during the currency of the Settlement. Its Chief will therefore reimburse us to the extent of Rs. 240 annually for the next twenty years.

44th. The circumstances of Mouzah Tikrana Goojurana, one-fourth of the rents of which are enjoyed by the Thakoor of Khurwa, are similar to the case noticed in the foregoing paragraph. The particulars stand thus:—

Amount expended in raising the tulao, .. . . .	5,276	3	9
Share apportioned to, and due from Khurwa, .. . . .	Rupees, 1,819	0	11

Subject to approval, an engagement has been entered into to liquidate this amount by the payment of an annual instalment of Rs. 66 during nineteen, and Rs. 65 during the twentieth year.

45th. On the completion of the Khewut arrangements in Ajmeer, the establishment will be transferred to Mairwara. A commencement was



made in Pergunnah Ramsur in February last, and a reasonable hope was entertained that all matters connected with Pergunnahs Rajgurh and Ajmeer, would have been terminated by the close of the month of June; but the result has not justified expectation. The delay is attributed among other causes, to the intervention of sowing and harvest time. Also to the number of differences amongst the cultivators, as to the Biswadaree right to land and the equitable apportionment of rent, which had to be reconciled. To these reasons may, perhaps, be added that of a partial absence of zeal and energy on the part of those whose business it was to carry out this duty with the least practicable delay. The Deputy Collector has given an assurance that matters will admit of the detaching a portion of the establishment to Mairwara in November, and that the Ajmeer Khewut will be closed with the termination of the present year.

46th. Before closing this report, it is proper to remark, that the continuance of pecuniary aid to the Zemindars to admit of their constructing small agricultural works beyond the means of their unassisted resources, is extremely desirable. The Settlement, as already observed, has given a stimulus to industry; the sole object being the increase of the productiveness of the land. This *desideratum* is to be attained by the increase of Narees, the construction of stone-dike walls, the sinking of wells, and by a system of what is termed Dholabundee, the raising of small earthen banks over the fields, so as to impede the progress of the rain water, and to secure moisture to the crops. The usual annual donation of Rs. 1,200 for aiding works of this nature in the Ajmeer portion, it is further desirable to sanction for some few years to come. The tuccavee thus advanced, and the means afforded of rewarding the industrious from the annual donation of Rs. 1,200, will very considerably tend, now the extra gain appertains to the cultivator, to develop minor latent resources, and assist in placing the tract in a position to bear the Settlement with decreased remissions, as the smaller improvements are brought into remunerative usefulness. Upon the propitiousness of the season will the prosperity of Mairwara chiefly depend. We cannot command the seasons; but the present arrangement provides for a relaxation of its terms, whenever necessity calls for its adoption. The prosperous will enjoy their own peculiar advantages; while drought, in as far as refers to the payment of rent, will not be permitted to operate to the injury of those already suffering under a dispensation of Providence. Human foresight can do no more.

But though the prosperity of the country is in a manner regulated by the favorableness of the season, much may be effected by the Superintendent, who for some years to come, indeed until the elders of the clan be gathered to their fathers, should be required to give his unabated attention to the welfare of this people. Nor is the duty onerous. All they require is expressed by the word *purwurish*. This comprises a full and patient hearing of their complaints, pecuniary assistance for rural works, moderation towards them on the occurrence of drought, and a sincere desire for their general welfare. While the Superintendent is influenced by feelings of this kind, scarcity, though it may pinch, may become bearable. To enable this Officer to carry out his benevolent work with the least amount of trouble, it will be indispensably necessary to re-organize the Amlah, Police and Tehseel Establishments, which have remained unaltered during the last fifteen years, though the revenue has been augmented to a sum exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine, and the population in that time has increased nearly four-fold; but this subject may more appropriately be submitted in a separate report.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

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

AJMEER AND MAIRWARA SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEAWARE, }

*The 27th September 1850.*

*Statement showing the Revenue of the District of Mairwara, from 1822-23 to 1847-48.*

	PERGUNNAHS OF AJMEER MAIRWARA.				PERGUNNAHS OF MARWAR MAIRWARA.			PERGUNNAHS OF MEYWAR MAIRWARA.				Grand Total.
	Beawr.	Jâk.	Bhaelan.	Total.	Chang.	Kot Kurana.	Total.	Saroth.	Dewair.	Todgurh.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jumma for A. D. 1822-23, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. Do. 1823-24, . . . . .	3255	2544	2091	7890	0	0	0	4038	6446	25390	35874	43764
Do. Do. 1824-25, . . . . .	3461	762	3058	7281	4039	2641	6680	5723	6642	29019	41384	55345
Do. Do. 1825-26, . . . . .	10458	4574	3099	18131	3233	2951	6184	7769	13954	25902	50625	74940
Do. Do. 1826-27, . . . . .	10042	2861	4269	17172	3513	2255	5768	5410	10961	29092	45463	68403
Do. Do. 1827-28, . . . . .	15708	2963	4072	21743	3318	2384	5702	5444	10064	24628	40136	67581
Do. Do. 1828-29, . . . . .	17903	3873	5329	27105	2688	3115	5803	5936	12594	32885	51415	84323
Do. Do. 1829-30, . . . . .	14946	3338	6418	24702	2215	3624	5839	5887	15927	36311	58125	88666
Do. Do. 1830-31, . . . . .	23905	4894	6816	35615	4230	3767	7997	8383	17466	36428	62277	105889
Do. Do. 1831-32, . . . . .	26326	3779	6650	36755	3639	2875	6514	6026	15008	35502	56536	99805
Do. Do. 1832-33, . . . . .	17006	1681	6012	24699	2439	2592	5031	4437	14721	31750	50908	80638
Do. Do. 1833-34, . . . . .	20159	1605	5388	27152	2470	1747	4217	5426	14182	31229	50837	82206
Do. Do. 1834-35, . . . . .	26279	3187	7298	36764	3044	2006	5050	5172	14472	29760	49404	91218
Do. Do. 1835-36, . . . . .	22466	2181	5812	30459	2818	2572	5390	4868	14473	32835	52176	88025
Do. Do. 1836-37, . . . . .	30975	4591	7410	42976	3332	2977	6309	8507	18319	37731	60557	109842
Do. Do. 1837-38, . . . . .	29674	1732	7653	39059	5442	2626	8068	8740	19229	36603	64572	111699
Do. Do. 1838-39, . . . . .	38730	3893	8252	50875	4033	2809	6842	10600	17043	41455	69098	126815
Do. Do. 1839-40, . . . . .	46339	4071	8092	58702	4218	2537	6755	9888	15668	35746	61302	126759
Do. Do. 1840-41, . . . . .	53825	4761	7725	66311	4875	2910	7785	14021	13025	37627	64763	138769
Do. Do. 1841-42, . . . . .	53300	4212	8180	65692	4702	2283	6985	11374	15334	33441	60149	132826
Do. Do. 1842-43, . . . . .	37009	3109	6943	47061	3091	1004	4095	7132	10624	19392	37148	85304
Do. Do. 1843-44, . . . . .	62570	5532	9841	77943	4460	2069	6529	12626	16932	46044	75602	160074
Do. Do. 1844-45, . . . . .	49586	2826	10760	63172	4840	2628	7468	7128	14793	53124	75045	145685
Do. Do. 1845-46, . . . . .	50574	6333	12547	69454	4240	2669	6909	9760	20326	61099	91185	167548
Do. Do. 1846-47, . . . . .	66625	6987	13539	87151	5251	3482	8733	11895	19297	63672	94864	190748
Do. Do. 1847-48, . . . . .	58123	5845	10951	74919	4295	2413	6708	11886	17220	52836	81942	163569
Total Revenue of 26 Years, . . . . .	789444	92134	177205	1058783	90425	62936	153361	194076	364720	922501	1481297	2693441
Remissions allowed during the 26 Years, . . . . .	150	6	0	156	70	23	93	0	115	102	217	466
Balance actually lodged in the Treasury during 26 Years, . . . . .	789294	92128	177205	1058627	90355	62913	153268	194076	364605	922399	1481080	2692975