

4251  
Examination  
of Volume

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
REVISED SETTLEMENT  
OF  
SEALKOTE DISTRICT  
IN THE  
**Amritsur Division,**

EFFECTED BY  
**E. A. PRINSEP, ESQ.**

(26)  
**VOLUME I.**

Published by Authority.



**Lahore:**

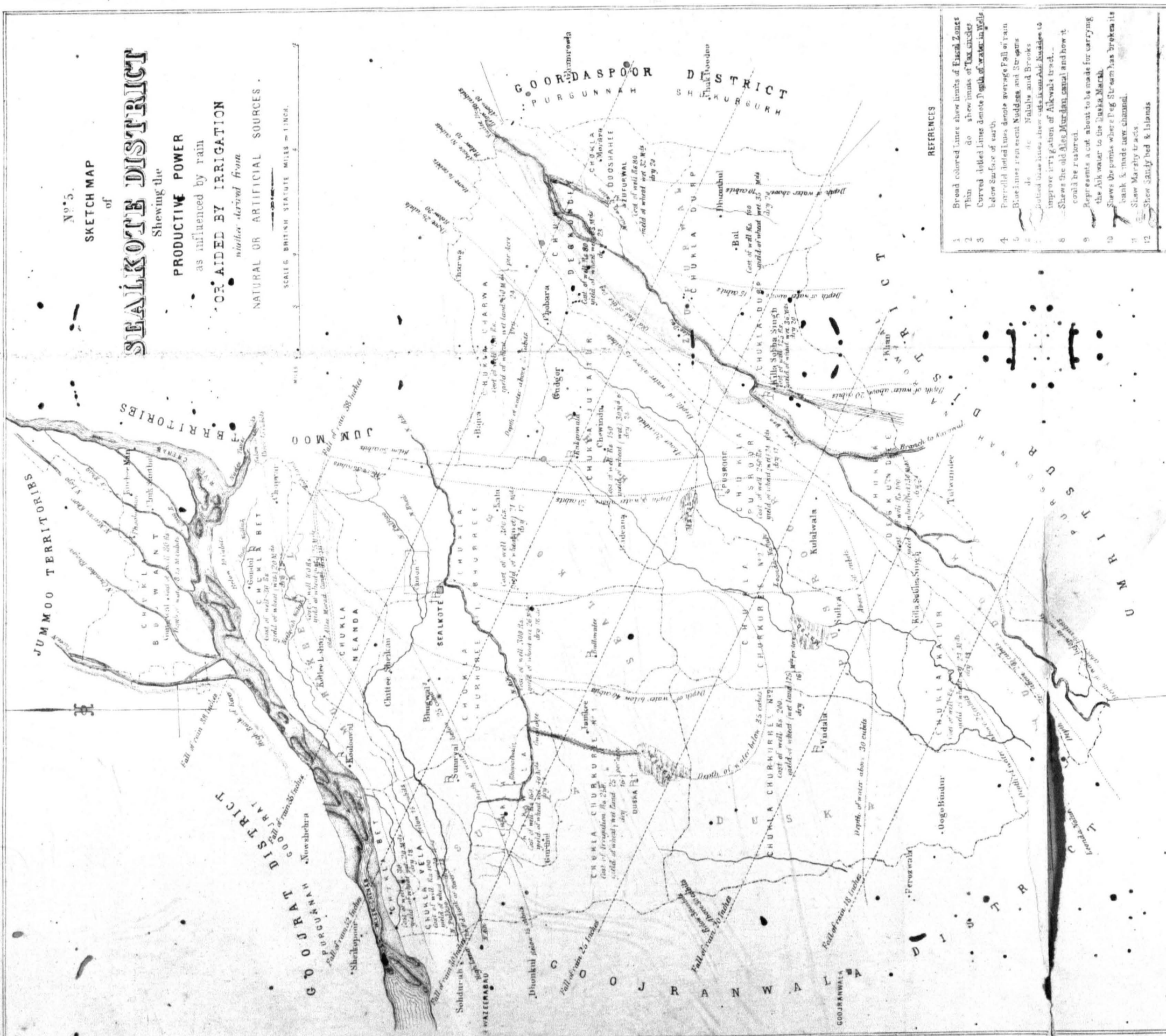
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1865.

32

Shewing the  
PRODUCTIVE POWER  
as influenced by rain  
OR AIDED BY IRRIGATION  
*whether derived from*  
NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL SOURCES

SCALE 6 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH.



- 1 Broad colored lines show limits of Fiscal Zones
- 2 Thin do show limits of Tax circles
- 3 Curved dotted lines denote Depth of water in Wells below Surface of earth.
- 4 Parallel dotted lines denote average Fall of rain
- 5 Blue lines represent Nuddges and Streams  
do do Malubu and Brooks
- 6 Dotted blue lines show cuts from Ask Nuddge to improve irrigation of Alk-wah's tract..
- 7 Shows the old Alice Mordan canal and how it could be restored.
- 8 Represents a cut about to be made for carrying the alk-water to the Quisha Marsh.
- 9 Shows the points where the Big Stream has broken its bank & made new channel.
- 10 Show Marshy tracts
- 11 do do
- 12 Show Sandy bed & Islands

N.B. Burwell is partly accounted for in the MSS.



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## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

There are three large Maps of the District which cannot be put up with this Report being in too great detail.

Appendix 1. Assessment map of District.

Ditto 4. General map showing Tribes.

Ditto 5. General map showing Political Divisions.

These will be hung up in the District Office so as to be available at all times.



# MEANING OF OFFICIAL

OR

## LOCAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT.

ABWAB...	...	Miscellaneous taxes and fees.
AMANEE	...	Trust system of holding villages.
APPEAL	...	A case carried to a higher Judicial Court.
AREEYUT	...	A loan.
ASAMEE	...	Resident tenants.
ASOO	...	Month of August.
AWAN	...	Name of a tribe.
BAJWA	...	An Agricultural tribe.
BAILRA	...	Mixed crop of barley and vetch.
BAJRA	...	Agricultural produce.
BARANIE	...	Land dependent on rain.
BAR	...	A large waste tract west of Lahore.
BAJOO	...	An Agricultural tribe.
BAOLEE	...	Division of the garnered grain.
BACH	...	Mode of rating revenue in villages.
BEDEES	...	Religious of the sikh nation.
BHYACHARA	...	Where tenure of land held is in possession.
BISWEE	...	Rent charges.
BRAHMIN	...	A priest (Hindoo.)
BUTAI	...	Division of garnered grain.
BY-OOL WUFA	...	A mortgage that after a period becomes absolutely transferred.
BYSAKEE	...	Month of February.
CANTONMENT	...	A place where Military are stationed.
CAZEE	...	Expounder of Mahomedan law.
CASHMEEREE	...	A race of weavers.
CANOONGOE	...	Keeper of the law, now a Revenue Official.
CHURKUREE	}	Name of an irrigated tract of country.
MEHAL		

CHOWDREE	}	Land holders made overseers of measurement.
PARTAL ...		
CHUMB ...	...	A bog or marsh.
CHEEMA ...	...	An agricultural tribe.
CHING ...	...	A wrestling match.
CHEYTH ...	...	Month of January.
CHAHÉE ...	...	Land irrigated from wells.
CHURREE ...	...	Fodder for cattle.
CHUKLA ...	...	A circle of villages.
CHOWDREE,		Head of a tribe or village.
CHOT ...	...	Deduction from account.
CHUKAO ...	...	A money lease.
CHOT SEWAIE		Items deduced.
CHUKS ...	...	Plots of outlying land.
CHOONDA-	}	Division of inheritance regulated by number of wives
VUND ...		
CHOUHAIEE		A fourth, a quarter.
CHOORA ...	...	A village sweeper.
CHUMAR ...	...	A leather cleaner or tanner.
CHUKLAWAR		Arrangement in circles of country.
CLEARING	}	Grants of land on light terms.
LEASES ...		
COOLS ...	...	Ducts of water from a canal.
DAIRA ...	...	A Fakcer's hut.
DURT ...	...	A tax on village produce.
DEHREE ...	...	An expression of share in property.
DHURUMSALA		A hospice for Hindoos.
DOSHALAS ...	...	A double shawl.
DOAB ...	...	Country lying between (do-ab) two lines of water.
FARMS ...	...	A punitive measure for temporarily leasing recusant villages.
FERMAN ...	...	A patent or grant.
GAIR HAZIR ...	...	Absentee proprietor.



GAIR MOU-	}	Tenants without right of occupancy.
ROOSEE ...		
GHOMAO ...		Square measure of land.
GHANDOURS		A tribe on the frontier.
GOOND ...		A grain measure.
GOOMAN ...		An agricultural tribe.
GOOR ) ...		Sugar, molasses.
GOOROO ...		A sikh priest.
HATH ...		A cubits length.
HAKIM ...		Master of the country.
HAKIMEE ..		Adjective of Hakim, Master, or the Governor of the day.
HUDBUST ...		Demarcation of village Boundaries.
HUWELLEEE		A house of baked brick.
HUKEEYAT		Enquiry into rights in land.
IJARAS ...		Leases.
INAM ...		Alienation of land, grain, or money to land holders.
ISMEE ...		Ownership in land ; rent.
JAGEER ...		Revenue or property assigned by Government to others.
JATS ...		Term applied to yeoman agriculturists.
JAGEERDAR		Assignee of Government land Revenue.
JINSEE ...		Crops paying revenue in kind not cash.
JOINT RES-	}	Government holds entire village responsible for payment of Revenue due.
PONSIBILITY		
JOGEE ...		Religious mendicant.
JUMMA ...		Land tax paid by a village.
JUMMOO ...		A town, the lower capital of Cashmere.
JUNDA ...		Instrument for pounding paper.
JUMMA BUN-	}	Statement of Revenue Income account.
DEE ...		
KADIR ...		Low fluvial land.
KALON ...		An agricultural tribe.
KAN ...		Lineal land measure.

KARKANA ...	Factory—establishment.
KANKAH ...	Tomb of Mahomedan saint.
KARDARS ...	Revenue officers of the Sikh rule.
KHUSREH ...	Register of Field measurement.
KHUTEONEE ...	Abstract of Field properties.
KHALSA ...	Revenue or property actually in Government hands.
KHAS ... ..	Private.
KHEWATS ...	Record of village liabilities.
KHATA ... ..	A holding—all the fields making one property.
KHAM ... ..	System of collecting Revenue in grain.
KHAREEF ...	The autumn crop.
KHEWATDAR ...	A registered proprietor of land, paying Revenue to Government.
KOHLLOO ...	Oil press.
KOOL ... ..	A duct of water for irrigation.
KUROO ... ..	Lineal land measure.
KUNAL ... ..	One eighth of a Ghumao land measure.
KUNGNEE ...	Agricultural Produce.
KUCHA ... ..	Inferior, opposite of Fukka.
KURAL ... ..	Flour Mill, worked by water.
KUDDEE ...	Village looms.
KUDUM ... ..	Procession.
KUN ... ..	Appraisement of standing crop.
KUNOEEES ...	Revenue appraisers.
KURCH TABSIL ...	Cost of collections.
KUMEEN ... ..	A farm labourer. Village servant.
LAKHIRAJ ...	Free of Revenue payment.
LAC ... ..	Quantity expressing 1,00,000.
LACDATA ...	Tomb of a Saint who can answer a "thousand prayers."
LAOCHURUS ...	System of raising water in a leathern bag.
LALL KITAB ...	Village Note Books bound in red.
LISK MAR ...	Lightning struck.
LOHARS ... ..	Black-smiths.
LUMBERDARS ...	Headmen of Villages.



LUMBERDAREE	Attaching to the office of head men of Villages.
LUNGOTEE ...	A cloth worn round the loins.
MAUND ...	A measure of weight.
MAFEE ...	Revenue-free.
"MALIKEE } MOOLK." ... }	"Lord of the country."
MAFEEDARS...	Revenue-free holders of land.
MALIKEE ...	Ownership in land ; rent.
MANEE ...	A grain measure.
MALIKANA ...	A term for rent charges.
MEHAL ...	Estate ; a property.
MEERASSEE	Village bard and pedigree holder.
MISL ...	A group of Persian papers.
MOOEES ...	Sub-division of a tribe.
MOOLLAS ...	Mahomedan village priests.
MOHURRUM	Chief Mahomedan festival.
MOUZAH ...	Area of land forming a township.
MOUROOSEE	Tenants who have right of heritable occupancy.
MUNDLA ...	Three Square cubits of land.
MUNHAS ...	An agricultural tribe.
MUKREE } SALAMI }	Locusts.
MUN ...	Measure of weight.
MULBA ...	Village expense.
MUFROOR ...	Shareholders in a village who have disappeared.
NADEE ...	A stream.
NALLAH ...	A small stream.
NAZAR ...	Presents.
NABOOD ...	Deduction from account.
NAZARANDAZEE	Estimate.
NEWAIE ...	Fiscal subdivision.
NIJKAREE ...	Crops which pay revenue in kind.

NUZZOOL	...	Crown or confiscated lands.
PADSHAHEE		Royal.
PALKEE NI-	}	Entitled to ride in a Palkee.
SHEEN		
PANS	...	An expression of share in property.
PAHAR	...	A watch of 3 hours.
PERGUNNAH		A fiscal division of country.
PERGUNAH-	}	Arranged in divisions of country.
WAR		
PEDIGREE	}	Shewing how ancestral property is held.
TABLE		
PHOOL SAK	...	Flower; broken.
POOLURWAN		An agricultural tribe.
POTTOWAR	...	Country in the upper Punjab.
POTTAHS	...	Leases.
PUTWAREE	...	A village Accountant; Parish Registrar.
PUKEEWARS		A Criminal race.
PUGREE	...	Another word for turban.
PUKKA	...	Applied to masonry; real, firm.
PUTTEEDAREE		Tenure of divided land held in shares.
PUTTEES	...	Division of land in a village.
PUND	...	A measure of weight (agricultural.)
PYKASHT	...	Tenants at will living in another village.
QUSBA	...	A Rural town.
RAJPOOT	...	Main division of Hindoos.
RAIENS	...	Market gardeners.
RAWULS	...	A class of mendicants.
REVENUE	}	Superintendent of the scientific survey.
SURVEYOR		
REVENUE	}	Average Rates for fixing a fair Government Land Tax.
RATES		
RESUMPTION		Meaning when rent free land is resumed.
RECHNAB	...	The name of a long tract of country lying between <i>two</i> rivers R (ave) e-Ch (e) nab.



RUKES	...	Waste land reserved by Government.
RUBEE	...	The spring crop.
SANDOO	...	An Agricultural tribe.
SANSEES	...	A Criminal race.
SAWANK	...	Agricultural produce.
SALOONA	...	A mash of vetches.
SAN CHALEES	...	"The year 40," name of a famine.
SETTLEMENT	...	A regular enquiry, fixation, arrangement.
SELAREEA	...	Agricultural tribe, a criminal race.
SENEES	...	An agricultural tribe.
SEER	...	Measure of weight.
SEWAIE	...	Certain cesses paid to village officials.
SEPEE	...	A village dependant, a menial.
SERISHTEDAR	...	Head of a Revenue office.
SHUJREH	...	Field map.
SHIRBUT	...	Eau sucre.
SHIVALA	...	Temple dedicated to "Sheva."
SHUHEED	...	A Sikh martyr.
SHAMILAT	...	Common lands.
SILABEE	...	Land moistened by a stream.
SIRSAIE	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a square cubit of land.
SIRDAR	...	Title of a Sikh, a Chief.
SIRDAREE	...	A tenure which admits a superior right to eldest son.
SOOBASHIP	...	Country was divided into "Soobahs."
SUDDER	...	A <i>Chief</i> person; a place; head quarters.
SUMMARY	}	Former Taxation fixed summarily.
SETTLEMENT		
SUNNUDS	...	Patents or deed of grant.
TALOOQDARS	...	Superior class of land-holders.
TALOOQUA	...	Fiscal sub-division of country.
TARCANS	...	Carpenters.
TAKOOR-	}	Temple dedicated to "Takoor."
DWARA		

TALOOQDAREE	...	Rights decreed to a superior land-holder.
TEHSEEL	...	Land Tax Office in the interior.
TEHSEELDAR	...	Land tax Collector.
TEERUTT	...	Place of pilgrimage.
TEHAIEE	...	A third.
THAKBUST	...	Delineation of village Boundaries.
THES	...	Mounds, sites of deserted villages.
THANAH	}	Fee taken on occasion of marriages, an incident of ownership.
PUTTEE		
TIBBAS	...	Mounds of old deserted villages.
TOPE	...	Fiscal sub-division.
TOPA	...	Measure of weight.
TRINHEE	..	Grazing tax.
TUPPA	...	Government mark or seal put on Crops.
TUPPAH	...	A parish-group of villages.
TUCCAVEE	...	Advances or loans given to land-holders.
TUKEEA	...	Fukeer's hut in villages.
TURUF	...	Main division of land in a village.
VELA	..	River lands.
VELNA	...	Sugar mill.
VIRUK	...	An agricultural tribe.
VUND	...	Division of land in a village.
WAREE	...	A share of water taken in turns.
ZAILDAR	...	The Chief of a fiscal subdivision of Country.
ZEMINDAREE	...	Tenure of land held in common.
ZEMINDAR	..	A land-holder.
ZUBTEE	...	Term applied to best crops.



No. 215.

FROM

E. A. PRINSEP, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Officer, Sealkote District.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,

Amritsur Division.

Dated January 31st, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report and papers marginally noted of the

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

*I.—Prescribed Returns previously given into District Office.*

- A. Village Professional Maps, (Statement No. I.) 20 volumes.
- B. Village Note Books in place of Statements Nos. II. III. and IV., 20 volumes.
- C. General Statement in acres, No. V., Drawn for each Pergunnah, 8 Covers.
- D. Annual Jumma Statement No. VI.
- E. Tenure Statement No. VII., information embodied in column of Remarks of No. V.

*II.—Additional Records in English given over to District Office.*

- F. Register containing statistics and classification of wells in Churkuree mehal, 5 volumes.
- G. Rent-free cases above 50 Ghumaos, &c., reported to Supreme Government for entire District, 2 volumes.
- H. English Correspondence relating to Settlement, 2 volumes.

*III.—Appendices to this Report now submitted.*

GENERAL RECORDS.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Appendix | 1. Assessment Map of District (cloth mounted). |
| "        | 2. Assessment Portfolio (1 volume bound).      |
| "        | 3. Produce Table.                              |
| "        | 4. General Map shewing Tribes. *               |
| "        | 5. General Map shewing Political Divisions. *  |

PERGUNNAHWAR ABSTRACTS, &c.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| " | 6. Return No. 1 Population "according to sex and age."   |
| " | 7. " " 2 do. "do. creed and caste."                      |
| " | 8. " " 3 do. "do. to occupation."                        |
| " | 9. Abstract of "Schools."                                |
| " | 10. Do. of "No. V. a General acre Statement."            |
| " | 11. Do. shewing "capacity, of Estates and Holding."      |
| " | 12. Do. of "La-khiraj Results."                          |
| " | 13. Do. shewing Tenures and modes of Assessment."        |
| " | 14. Do. of "Lumburdars and Talcoqdars."                  |
| " | 15. Do. shewing "state of Tenure of landed Occupancies." |

Settlement of Sealkote District, revised

under Regulation IX of 1833. The

prescribed Returns are all furnished

except No. VII (the Tenure Statement) which is not given separately.

The information is embodied on the remarks of No. V instead. Several

additional Returns are also forwarded containing a mass of Statistical in-

formation which I have at different times collected; and as they refer

to remarks made in the Report, and have been numbered as Appendices

to the same it may be advisable to specify them here.

2. As this is the first Regu-

**Preliminary  
Remarks.**

lar Settlement,  
and my enqui-

Appendix	16.	Abstract of "Village Constabulary."	ries have been based on a collection of
"	17.	Do. of "Putwaree's Jurisdiction and Allowances."	
"	18.	Report on Settlement of "Rukhs and Nuzzool Land."	facts bearing on the past History and
"	19.	Memo. shewing capabilities of an average well in Churkuree Mehal.	Statistics of the District ; the Report
"	20.	Specimen of Village Statement as at first adopted.	will be arranged under certain heads,
"	21.	Pedigree of Awan Tribe.	
"	22.	Pedigree and Title-Deeds of a specimen village.	so as the better to facilitate future
"	23.	Diagram showing Price Current for 30 years.	
"	24.	Statement of Business and Expenditure.	reference. Before touching upon
"	25.	General Atlas of District containing series of 16 Maps with Statistics applying to each.	

*Note.*—The Maps marked with a star \* might be hung up in reference. Before touching upon District Office as reduced copies are in the Atlas.

those heads I wish to offer some preliminary remarks on the mode in which Settlement operations were conducted.

3. Originally the Head-quarters of the District were at Wuzeerabad. On the removal of that Cantonment to Sealkote in 1850, the Sudder Civil Station was changed to the present site. A new District was formed at Goojranwalla, and the upper portion of Rechnab Doab re-allotted so as to make two Civil Jurisdictions.

**Transfer of Head-quarter of District from Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.**

4. The straggling District of Wuzeerabad extended from the Chenab to the Ravee, and included these 2 Districts, Pergunah Shukurgurh afterwards transferred to Goordaspoor, Narowal (now Ruya) given to Amritsur, and Shahdurah which is now a part of Lahore. The north-eastern limit was the common boundary between Cashmere and British Territory, which had been previously (in 1847) demarcated by Colonel Abbot.

**Limits of Wuzeerabad District.**

5. The Settlement under the designation of the Rechnab Doab Settlement first broke ground in 1850, under Mr. Robert Greathed; and took in the whole of the territory above referred to ; 4,500 villages were demarcated under this officer, and the Lakhiraj investigation completed of the 3 outlying Pergunahs.

**Commencement of Rechnab Doab Settlement under Mr. Greathed.**

6. The work was excellently done through the agency of trained Officials, but the cost has been very heavy. The employment of Putwarees had not then come into vogue.

**Agency employed.**

7. The Hudbust was conducted according to a brief but valuable Code of rules drawn up by Mr. Christian. Pillars were put up at every corner of fields and masonry platforms at the junction points of two or more villages ; platforms being preferred to enable the Revenue Surveyor to place his plane tables on them.

**Hudbust.**



8. The Thakbust Maps were not prepared on the plane table system (introduced subsequently), but each boundary of a conterminous village was separately marked, measured and mapped, and the Thakbust Map was then made up very carefully by putting these together. The result proved very satisfactory for they were pronounced by the Surveyor as more free from errors than any documents of this kind he had ever seen before.

**Preparation of  
Thakbust Maps.**

9. On the death of Mr. Greathed in June 1851, the Rechnab Settlement was made over to Mr. Temple, and in the allotment that took place between his two Assistants, Goojranwalla with Pergunah Narowal, and Shahdura fell to Mr. Morris, and Sealkote and Pergunah Shukurgurh to me. In 1853, Mr. Temple being promoted to a higher post, I was called upon to take independent charge of this District.

**Mr. Temple as-  
sumes charge and  
divides the Doab.**

10. The Field measurements were commenced by me under Mr. Temple's supervision in November 1851. We began in Zufferwal and extended operations to Sealkote, then to Pusroor, and lastly to Duska. The two first Pergunahs were measured and assessed during Mr. Temple's time, but the direct control of every particular was entrusted to my hands, Mr. Temple being engaged with the Punjab Civil Code at Lahore.

**Field measurement  
effected by Mr. Prin-  
sep in Sealkote.**

11. The system of measurement is fully described in a memo. drawn up by me which was published in selections from Public Correspondence No. I, page 144, and need not be enlarged upon here. It was based chiefly on the system, introduced by Mr. Davies in Baree Doab. Putwarees alone were employed. Two adjoining circles were clubbed together. They worked in pairs, one drew the Field Map, the other the Field Register. They were thoroughly taught beforehand in schools, established for the purpose.

**System of Mea-  
surement.**

**Page 307 Volume I  
of English Corres-  
pondence.**

**By Putwaree agen-  
cy as in Baree Doab.**

12. A Choudhree Purtal accompanied the surveying party, and over several circles trained Supervisors were appointed, who checked the entries and attested the work as it proceeded on the spot. Speed was positively prohibited. Village Title Deeds were drawn out to show each holding before the Proprietary or Occupancy columns in the Khusrreh were filled in.

**Checks employed  
by supervision.**

13. In some places where Estates were large, and it was feared error might creep in from the clubbing up of fields, the Khuteonee or Field Abstract was drawn out simultaneously with the Field Register *on the spot*, in order that the parties might the better be able to see if the entries were being properly recorded.

**Khuteonees drawn out along with Field Registers.**

14. Profiting by the experience gained in Pergunah Shukurgurh, and a portion of this District made over to one Mahomed Bux, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (who shortly afterwards died;) where the whole of the measurements were found so faulty that they had to be done over again; I introduced several checks to reduce the chances of error, such as immediate local attestation by Judicial Officer on the spot; comparison with the Pedigree Tables; and the giving of slips of paper containing the general results of entries made to the parties both occupying and owning the land.

**Further checks introduced.**

15. The Revenue Survey was very efficiently conducted by Major R. Shortrede and his Assistants, in 1851 to 1853. It embraced an interior survey, *i. e.* the cultivated and uncultivated surface was measured and shewn separately on each Map. This afforded a very efficient means for checking the Putwaree's measurements. Village limits were carefully compared one with another, and also with the Survey Maps, and I have been surprised at the remarkable exactitude with which generally the results have coincided.

**Revenue Survey.**

16. During the cold weather of 1853, the measurements of Duska, Pusroor, and half of Sealkote were undertaken and completed by June 1854, in time to enable me to bring out all the assessments about the same time. At time of Khewut great errors were detected in the detail of measurements of Zufferwal, and other half of Sealkote, so that though the Jumma had been then previously announced when the Settlement was entrusted to my hands, remeasurement on a more careful system, and under greater checks was deemed absolutely necessary; and I spared no pains to see that none but accurate papers should be passed and the totals be thoroughly reviewed.

**Remeasurement rendered necessary.**

17. In this way it may be said the measurements, Assessments, and Recording of Rights of the whole District as now made the subject of report have been conducted and completed under my orders. Considering the severe tests they have stood during a period of six years, I have much satisfaction in reporting my belief

**Opinion of the character of the measurements.**



that the results are very creditable to the three Officers, Kaim Allee, Fyzool Hoossein, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Ahmud Hoossein, Superintendent, under whose supervision the measurements were made, upon which the Record of Rights was based.

18. On the 14th July 1854, I was called on to assume charge of Goojrat Settlement in addition to my duties in Sealkote. The greater part of 1854-55 was spent by me across the water, and in one year the measurements and assessments of one Pergunah Phaleean were completed by me direct, and those of another Pergunah Khareean, with the help of Captain Hector Mackenzie, my Assistant; and thus the Settlement of some 700 villages or about two-thirds of that District was advanced as far as the Records of Rights, when I made a request to be relieved, as I had applied for furlough to England, and wished to bring Sealkote to a conclusion.

19. Early in 1856, the Records of Rights were fast drawing to a close in the remaining two Pergunahs, Pusroor and Duska. Those of Zufferwal and Sealkote had been made over to the District, and in July the Settlement operations were all brought to a close in Sealkote.

20. Having been pressed for time, owing to Goojrat being placed as an additional burden on my hands, I was permitted to proceed to England to finish this Report. Why I failed to do so till now, will be explained in the concluding remarks.

21. In 1858, the Records, destroyed by the mutineers, had to be restored. This work was carefully conducted by Kaim Allie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who happened to be attached to the District on my return from England, when I was put in charge of the District.

22. Since then Bujwant has been made over from Goojrat to Sealkote. In the year 1858, the Khalsa portion, or Talooqua Gungwal, containing 26 villages, was brought under Settlement. The measurement and assessment had previously been completed by Captain Mackenzie, but owing to destruction of records in 1857, these too had to be done over again.

23. Subsequently the Jagheer portion belonging to Raja Tej Singh lapsed to Government in 1861. The Settlement of this was commenced by Kaim Hussan, Tehseeldar of Sealkote, under supervision of Mr. McNabb who has assessed it, and operations here were brought to a close in May last.

24. The chain employed in measurements was 22 yards in length, divided into 4 Khans, or 12 Kuroos. A bamboo rod of one standard Kuroo divided into 3 Haths (each Hath 22 inches) was supplied to each surveying party to check the correct length of the chain.

**Chain employed in Field measurement.**

25. The Ghomao has been made to agree with the English acre, and is made up of following contents. The local Ghomao was slightly enlarged to bring about this very desirable result. The people have adopted this standard in all their transactions.

**Local Ghomao and acre agree.**  
 1 Hath square equal 3 Sirsaies.  
 3 Hath or 9 Sirsaies equal 1 Mundla.  
 20 Mundla or 180 Sirsaies equal 1 Kunal.  
 8 Kunal equal 1 Ghomao.

26. All the Records having been restored and made over to the District Office ; Bujwant Settlement having been concluded ; and the assessments generally having been found to work very well, this Report can be submitted. I shall describe the District and then proceed to relate how the Settlement has been effected under the 6 following heads :—

**Division of Report under certain heads.**

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Geographical. | IV. Fiscal.             |
| II. Statistical. | V. Judicial.            |
| III. Political.  | VI. Concluding Remarks. |

## I. GEOGRAPHICAL.

✓ 27. The District is bounded on the North East by Jummoo territory ; on the North West by the River Chenab, and its tributary the Tavee which separates it from the Goojrat District ; on the West by Goojranwalla ; and on the East by the two Pergunahs, Shukurgurh and Narowal, which belong to Goordaspore and Amritsur Districts respectively. Its mean length is about 56 miles ; its breadth, 44 ; and it includes a surface of 1,513 square miles.

**District Boundaries.**

28. The District, as now constituted, contains 1,976 Estates in 4 Tehseel divisions, which again are sub-divided into 8 Pergunahs thus.

**Main divisions.**



<i>Tehseeldarees.</i>	<i>Pergunahs.</i>	<i>Estates.</i>	<i>No. of square miles.</i>
SEALKOTE, ... ..	{ Sealkote, ... ..	369	308
	{ Marakeewal, ... ..	237	130
ZUFFERWAL, ... ..	{ Zufferwal, ... ..	288	169
	{ Chahur, ... ..	249	138
PUSROOR, ... ..	{ Pusroor, ... ..	243	187
	{ Hurdo Killa, ... ..	230	199
DUSKA, ... ..	{ Duska, ... ..	135	151
	{ Sumryal, ... ..	199	205
TOTAL, ... ..		1,950	1,487
Add for Bujwant Khalsa, ... ..		26	26
GRAND TOTAL, ... ..		1,976	1,513

29. The face of the country presents that of an extensive plain, uninterrupted by those marked variations of hill and dale, which are usually found in submontane

**General aspect.**

Districts. Being situated only 20 miles from the lowest range of Himalayas, it seems as if a spur stood out, which stretching away East and South of the Tavee, abutted imperceptibly into the Northern boundary of the District, and extending from Charwa to the left bank of the Chenab above the Cantonments, forms a triangle terminating a little below Pusroor. This high tract, then slopes off abruptly into the valley of the Chenab to the North and West, and gradually into the valley of the Deg to the East and South, separating the District into 5 regions with distinct features. ✓

See Map No. 4 in  
Atlas.

- I. The dorsal or central as included in this triangle, high and dry, devoid of trees, and dependent on rain.
- II. The high table-land to its South, dependent on wells.
- III. The low alluvial of the Chenab, including the Bujwant tract across the river.
- IV. The low valley of the Deg running the whole length of the District on its Eastern limits.
- V. The low tracts to the East of the Deg, and lying between it and the Busuntur River.

✓ 30. The climate is very good for 8 months of the year. Genial breezes from the North

**Climate.** may bring a cool day in the middle of May and September, and though the heat is sometimes severe in June, July and August, a storm in the hills above generally affects

the temperature and a pleasant change is felt. The District stands about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea.

✓ 31. There does not appear to be much sickness. The medical reports shew nothing peculiar to the District, except that fever prevails in the rains and small-pox occasionally rages. I perceive that the itch is a common disease among the agriculturists. In the Settlement census of 1851, an enumeration was made of all who had been sick, and who had died during the year, when of the former 1,871, and of the latter 1,600 only were returned, which on a population of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lacs is very small. ✓

✓ 32. The fall of rain, owing to vicinity to the hills, is above the average of Punjab Districts, and stands at 26 inches. There are four localities where measurements have been regularly registered for the last 5 years. ✓ I have thought it useful to look into the results recorded, and from these with the aid of similar data which I have obtained from other

SITES.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Average.	Districts, I am
Sealkote, ..	80	35	28	22	32	28	able to shew the
Zufferwal, ...	44	19	34	22	30	29	gradations of
Duska, ..	"	26	16	20	34	24	fall through this
Pusroor, ...	23	25	16	15	31	22	District. The
Total, ...	32	26	23	20	32	26	maximum fall
							for instance in

See Map 5 in Atlas. Bujwant as being nearest to the hills is deduced to be 38, while the minimum in the southern extreme of Pusroor and Duska ranges as low as 18 inches. Information like this has been of great use to me in the assessment.

✓ 33. On the whole, the District is of superior fertility, though not so highly cultivated as those of Jullundur, Hoshiarpour, or Goordaspoor. Two-thirds of its super-

See Map No. 5 in Atlas. ficial extent has been brought under the plough, and of the remainder perhaps a third more is capable of improvement. The upper half is certainly very productive, the lower as it approaches the centre of the Doab, away from the hills, and therefore from influence of rain, shews a marked difference in fertility. ✓

✓ 34. Throughout Pergunats Zufferwal and Marakeewal, the upper portion of Hurdo-Killa, and the Bujwant tracts, owing to the abundance of rain

The richer tracts.



and the influence of fertilizing streams, the richness of soil is apparent. So again the upper division of the Churkhuree Mehal viz. so much as lies in Pergunahs Sealkote and Sumryal, though entirely dependent on well irrigation, is of noted fertility; specially the cluster of villages formerly contained in the Talooquas Mulkanwala, Bopalwala and Buddokee, which are watered by the Aik Nuddee. ✓

✓ 35. The poor tracts are situated in Pergunahs Chahur, Pusroor, Duska and in the Eastern portion of Sealkote, while the alluvial regions of Sumryal and the Kalur villages of Hurdo Killa, are even worse off in respect to soil and difficulties of cultivation. ✓

36. In estimating the productiveness of land in India it appears to me the command of water should be one of the first points of enquiry, and usually this embraces **Depth of water.** three sources viz. (1) Rain, (2) irrigation supplied by wells; and (3) irrigation from rivers. The first has already been given. I now come to the second source, and this had led me to find out the depth of water in wells. During the measurement every well was measured. The data enabled me to mark off on a map the average depth of water in every village; this was exhibited on the general map, \* and by means of levels has been laid down in a graduated series. The information is both curious and valuable; and it will be seen, that there is a regularity in the depth which increases or decreases according as the wells are situated near or far from some river, or the hills.

\* Appendix No. 1 assessment map, also map No. 5 in Atlas.

✓ 37. The only important river is the Chenab which forms the North boundary of the District. It rises far away in the Himalayas, where it is known under different names, the principal of which are "Chundra" and "Bhaga," meaning the Sun and Moon respectively. The two streams bearing these names join at Kisthwar, from which point, as far down as Mooltan, they retain the united name of "Chundra Bhaga"; or by alliteration "Chenab." It is joined by two tributaries both called "Tavee," the one flowing under Jummoo empties itself near Sydpoor on the left bank; the other flowing under the old bank which separates the high lands of Goojrat from the low Kadir, and joins the Chenab, 12 miles lower down, forming between it and the main river the rich delta of country called Bujwant.

**River Chenab and its tributaries.**

✓ 38. In the interior there are only two streams of consequence which certainly contribute to its fertility, viz. Aik and Deg, but they flow only for two months during the rains. **Streams.** The former passes close to the city of Sealkote in a deep channel, occasionally over-

**Aik.** flowing, but becomes serviceable for irrigation near Bopalwala, where its water is carried off by ducts to some 30 villages. It is remarkable for bringing down a prolific mud, which when scattered over the fields is very fertilizing. Its spent waters are then allowed to flow into Wuzeerabad. ✓

**Deg.** 39.—The Deg rises near Munkote, and has two branches which meet at Hurmundul in the Jummoo territory; thence it traverses the whole length of the Doab, and becomes the chief artery for carrying off the drainage of the country. ✓ From its low position and the numerous channels that it has made, it imparts fertility more or less to 250 properties situated on its banks. The flow of water is very irregular, however, being dependent on the fall of rain in the hills, but when it does flow the discharge is sudden and abundant, and often apt to do much damage by changes of its course and by sweeping floods.

**Small Nullahs.** 40. Besides these there are some minor Nullahs, which help to bring down the drainage of uplands and make them useful for irrigation. The Loondah passing through the high dorsal tract, aided by the Budeana Nullah, serves to supply the rice lands of Suttra, when by two separate courses it passes through the Kalur tract. The Pulkoo with its branch the Bhed carries the drainage from the Bhurree and the Cantonments to the lower lands about Chittee Sheikan, where some 20 villages are largely benefitted; and thence through the low Vela lands of Pergunah Sumryal, flows on to Shahdra and Wuzeerabad. So also in the low alluvial tract situated below the high bank of the Bhurree, the Nullahs Neelwa and Dhun are beneficial, to the rich producing country around Gondul and Chuprar.

✓ 41.—The only navigable river is the Chenab, which possesses 9 Ferries in this District containing at one time 43 boats, manned by 135 boatmen, and capable it is estimated, of providing 11,250 maunds freight. In the year 1855 only thirteen of these were employed in the carriage of traffic down the river, which consisted chiefly of Molasses and Flax. ✓ Latterly the merchants of Sealkote and Wuzeerabad have become alive to the large profits afforded by water communication with Mooltan, and a demand has sprung up which is already shewing as one of its effects, an increase in the construction of boats, which are taken up as soon as they are made; and this demand may tend to diminish the accommodation required for the Ferries unless precautionary measures are adopted.

**Navigation and Ferries.**



42.—There are no Canals in the District unless I refer to those of Bujwant which are all Canals. fed by the Chenab and flow into it. The strip of country South of Aknoor, included between the Munawar Tavee and the present Channel of the Chenab, is intersected by 4 streams "Chundur" Baga, "Meeran Khor," "Bhag," and "Ghug" which appear to be branches of the parent river. They are mostly pebbly streams, which flow the whole year round, affording a complete network of irrigation by means of "cools" or ducts to the terraced fields. There are some 30 of these "cools," the rights and interests in which belong to villages associated together for the purpose of keeping the dam heads or "moundas" in repair.

43.—In the interior of the District, although there are no Canals there are traces and traditions of several which have been in existence to which it is as well **Old Canals which might be restored.** to draw attention, as from the inspection I have made, a little energy **See No. 5 in Atlas.** turned in that direction would, I am sure, lead to their restoration.

44.—Of these, the most noticeable is a cut that was made by Ali Murdan Khan 250 years ago, to bring the waters of the Tavee to the imperial Gardens at Shohdra. **One made by Ali Murdan Khan.** It is said to have joined the Pulkoo at Nundpoor. There are traces of it at Kotlee—Loharan, Zuhoora, and Bunoot, so that it must have been nearly 20 miles in length. The people assume me that it was a successful undertaking, that it flowed the whole year round, was used for irrigation, and is quite capable of restoration.

45. During Ukbar's reign another cut was made by one Moulvee Gholam Moostufa, from the Aik, above Sealkote, for the purpose of watering the Gardens and **Another near Sealkote.** Tanks of Meeanahpoora.

46. Again one Sheikh Ruza of Ghoona made an attempt to supply the "Chumb" of Puthanwalla by a cut from the Aik, opposite Mulochit, which not proving **Attempts made to irrigate the Shuree tracts.** successful, induced Sirdar Sham Singh to make a similar attempt for the same purpose at Dheseean, a little higher up, which *did* answer for a time. Traces of it are said to be still visible.

47. So also to Dara Shukoo, the brother of Alumgeer, is attributed the construction of a canal to bring the water of the Deg through the centre of the high tracts in the vicinity of Pusroor; traces of which in the form of old tanks and **Traces of Canal near Pusroor.** aqueducts are still apparent.

48. As an element which is considered to impart fertility, particularly in high tracts where it is difficult to find any water, I ought to mention the means employed to economize water by reservoirs whether natural or artificial. Of the former class, there are several in different localities ; such as the "Chumbs" of Niddokee, Vuryo, and Gohna in the Bhurree tract ; as also those of Moozimabad, Burtanwalla, Jutta in Neanda ; Begowalee, Kampanwala, Lorikee, and Boobukanwala in the Churkhuree Mehal ;—all of which are embanked, and turned to account by the villagers. They might be considerably improved under encouragement from the District Officer and be made useful to many more villages by concerted action on the part of Estates interested, by raising and strengthening the dams so as to contain a larger surface of water.

49. But the principle marshes are those of Suttra, Munjkee, and Duska. The first and largest made by Kamran Badshah, is 12 feet deep, in some parts, covers some 600 acres, and irrigates by ducts, some 12 villages in its vicinity.

**The more notable Marshes, Suttra.**

The Munjkee marsh covers 400 acres, is about 8 feet deep, and has 6 kools for watering 12 villages ; it was much improved by former Jageerdars. Both of these reservoirs are filled during the rains, and have ample water for the Rice lands. The Duska basin though large, is chiefly useful to the lands of

**Munjkee Reservoir.**  
See assessment map appendix No. 1 where the ducts and villages are shown.

**Duska Reservoir.**

Duska, and 3 other villages, but a scheme is in contemplation to connect it by a cut with the Aik, so as to give increased accommodation to some 50 villages ; and the plan seems easy of execution.

50. In the way of mineral productions there seems to be little deserving of attention. Gravel (kunkur) for metalling roads, is found in abundance along the high bank, 3 miles to the North of Cantonments, and at Marakeewal ; excavations have been lately commenced. Limestone is obtained here as well, though a more serviceable kind is generally procured in the pebbly beds of streams in Bujwant or on the banks of Tavee below Jummo. The "Chumb" at Suttra is famous for yielding a clay called "Wanee" which is used for pottery, and is valued for its being capable of imparting and taking colour when baked. On the Loondah Nullah above Pusroor, there are places which produce the clay used in making that particular kind of pitcher (Handees) which one sees hawked about, and is every day used in the District. The localities noted for Saltpetre are generally the sites of old villages ; they are called "tibbas ;"

**Mineral productions.**



and those of Zuhoora, Chowinda, Bhagowal, Sodra, and Pusroor, are mentioned as most frequented ; but the manufacture has for several reasons fallen off. A short time back I was quite unable to procure even the moderate quantity required for ice for the use of summer residents of the Cantonments. Beyond these, I am not aware of any other production worthy of mention.

## II.—STATISTICAL.

51.—Having described the physical features of the District, and briefly alluded to the main sources of its fertility, I come now to the second division of my Report. Here I propose to bring together, information which bears upon the inhabitants of the country ; their number ; occupations ; distribution into castes ; their intercourse one with another ; the land they occupy ; the crops produced ; and the manner and usages connected with their agricultural prosperity.

52.—We all know that the collection of statistics forms one of the chief duties of the settlement ; the Field survey is considered to include this duty. I have taken great pains not only to make a complete \* collection, but to arrange and test it so that it may be a more reliable guide, when assessments have to be made, and be more useful for future reference.

✓ 53.—I ought to mention how the statistics have been obtained. There was the Field survey which gives information regarding area, produce, and agriculture. Then a survey of village sites was made by the Putwaree who went from house to house, and counted the people. These returns were then checked by the census returns, prepared in one night by the District authorities on the 31st December 1855. All important errors that came to light were investigated and corrected. In the same way, the area results were compared with the Revenue Survey Statistics, so that their general accuracy can be depended upon. ✓

54.—With these remarks I now proceed. The information derived can best be grouped under 3 heads ; Population ; Area ; Agriculture.

✓ 55.—The returns prepared in this office shew that the total population of the District, including cities and towns, but exclusive of Bujwant, amounts to 5,63,153 souls.

56.—The distribution according to sex and age is as follows :—Thus, there are 3,16,421 males against 2,46,732 females. The numbers of adults and children are given in the margin. The proportion of males to females among

Division according to sex and age.

Men,...	2,03,639
Women, ...	1,65,659
Total of Adults, ...	3,69,298
Boys, ...	1,12,782
Girls,...	81,073
Total of Children, ...	1,93,855
Grand Total, ...	5,63,153

the adults and children does not shew any marked preponderance, the former being 53 to 45, and the latter 58 to 42; which seems to agree with other Districts. The detail for each Purgunah is given in the Population Return No. 1. Appendix No. 6.

**Division according to creed and caste.**

**BY SETTLEMENT STATISTICS.**

Hindoos, ...	2,25,008
Mussulmans, ..	3,37,855

57.—In the District census taken in 1855 a classification of the population according to religion was made, from which I find that there were Hindoos 2,25,000, Mussulmans 3,38,000, Sikhs 6,643, Bedees 229. The proportion between the two principal denominations is further confirmed by comparison with Settlement Statistics, which I give in the margin.

58.—The entries in the Census Registers also include a specification of agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter amount to 2,95,704, the former to 2,67,159 souls. The preponderance of non-productive classes in a District peculiarly agricultural,

Hindoos, ...	91,978
Mussulmans, ...	1,75,181
Total Agricultural, ...	2,67,159
Hindoos, ...	1,33,030
Mussulmans, ...	1,62,674
Total non-agricultural, ...	2,95,704

as this undoubtedly is, leads me to doubt whether the classification has been correctly made. The same discrepancy is apparent in the Jullundhur Census. Pergunahwar details are given in Population Return No. 2. Appendix No. 7. ✓

59.—I have had a General Abstract (see Population Return No. 3) prepared to show the population more clearly classified according to their pursuits and occupations. It has been completed with great care under the superintendence of an Agency, duly instructed with my motives for preparing it. The abstract results stand as below :—

**According to occupation.**  
**Appendix No. 3**



OCCUPATION.	Number of Castes.	POPULATION.		
		Agricultu- ral.	Non-Agri- cultural.	TOTAL.
<i>I. Productive.</i>				
Actually Agricultural, ... ..	17	2,16,001	52,650	2,68,651
Village Servants, ... ..	9	25,127	69,221	94,348
Common labourers, ... ..	7	7,673	71,265	78,938
<b>TOTAL OF PRODUCING CLASS, ... ..</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2,48,801</b>	<b>1,93,136</b>	<b>4,41,937</b>
<i>II. Handicrafts and Manufacturers, ... ..</i>	18	3,822	40,661	44,483
<i>III. Trades, ... ..</i>	9	1,840	12,997	14,837
<i>IV. Unproductive. *</i>				
Religious, ... ..	3	1,652	5,846	7,498
Bards and Mendicants, ... ..	6	6,187	22,700	28,887
Thieves and Jugglers, ... ..	6	593	1,732	2,325
Miscellaneous, ... ..	7	2,517	4,381	6,898
<b>TOTAL OF UNPRODUCTIVE, ... ..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>34,659</b>	<b>45,608</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT, ... ..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,65,412</b>	<b>2,81,453</b>	<b>5,46,865</b>

60.—From this return which has been marginally summarized, I learn that there are 82 different modes of livelihood; 33 with a population of 4,41,937 may be said to be *productive* in the sense to which it is usually restricted, viz., as depending on agriculture; 18 caste associations with a population of 44,483, represent the *manufactures*; and 9 with 14,837 the *trading*; leaving 22 castes with 45,608 souls which may be pronounced as *unproductive*.

61.—The principal Tribes are Bajwa, Awan, Selareea, Goomun, Cheema, Sundoo, Munhas **Agricultural Tribes.** and Kalon. In describing the divisions of the population, I have thought it interesting to shew the Tribes, and the number of villages held in ownership by each. Their number, distribution, origin, and history is clearly recorded in a Tribe map\* appended to this Report. It will be sufficient here to state that they

\* Division according to Productive and Unproductive.

Appendix No. 4. See also map No. 5 in Atlas.

number 127 in all. Some of these are located in colonies; others in detached villages. The 15 detailed in the margin represent the most powerful and dominant races; 13 are of less prominent

Bajwa, — 173 villages.	notice; and 99 may be classed as "Miscellaneous," being the owners
Awan, — 120 "	
Selareea, — 126 "	of only few and scattered properties. The Munhas and Selareea and
Goomun, — 103 "	
Cheema, — 80 "	
Sundoo, — 50 "	Poolurwan are essentially Rajpoot; the Awans of purely Mahomedan
Munhas, — 44 "	
Kahn, — 45 "	descent; the remaining 13 of the principal Tribes are sub-divisions of
Goraya, — 34 "	
Sahee, — 21 "	that great race of Yeomen commonly known as "Jats," and as far
Deo, — 17 "	
Nagree, — 17 "	as I can discover were all Hindoos in former times, and claim a decidedly
Mullee, — 19 "	
Hondul, — 14 "	
Poolurwan, — 10 "	Rajpoot origin.

62.—Some of the larger tribes are partitioned off into sub-divisions called "Mooees," each taking a separate name from the progenitor, who on his emigrating into some other country founded a separate colony. Still they continued to be respected by the parent tribe, and are admitted into the rights of fellowship. These divisions seem to have been formed with a view to draw the limit within which intermarriage was allowable. Generally they are prohibited from intermarrying within the tribe except in the case of the Awan, who being of pure Mahomedan descent forbid marriage out of the tribe, and confine it to these degrees or "Mooees;" any member of one "Mooee" being at liberty to marry into the family of another "Mooee." A Pedigree and history of the Awan is given in an Appendix, No. 21.

63.—The District in point of area is most compact and has the appearance of being a small one; but if it be compared with Jullundur, which may be considered the richest district in the Panjal proper, or that portion of the Province West of the Sutledge, it will be found to be exactly of the same size in respect to area, houses, and population. Indeed if Bujwant be included, its superficial extent representing 1513 square miles is rather in

JULLUNDUR.		
Total square miles,	1346	excess. The number of souls is just 4 per house, 406 per square mile
Population per square mile of country,	422	of country, and 582 per square mile of cultivated surface; which cor-
Population per square mile of cultivation	564	respond very nearly, with the figures of Jullundur marginally shewn.

64.—In point of Morals, the people are sober and well disposed on the whole, though unreflective and impulsive. In their intercourse one with another they are perhaps too confiding, their candour and simplicity being often taken advantage of by their better informed and cunning neighbours. The encouragement of deceit is said to be on the

**Morals and Manners.**



**Hindoos.**

increase. The agriculturists are a very industrious class. The Hindoos and particularly the Rajpoots in the upper portion of the District near Zuffierwal, Chuprar, and across the river in Bujwant, seem a jovial light hearted people; fond of sport, sociable, and upright in their domestic life.

**Mahomedans.**

65.—The Moosulmans on the other hand are less tractable, litigious, given to combination to carry a point; and ever ready to practice deceit to obtain a gainful end. In the Southern and Central parts where the country is drier and more difficult to cultivate they seem to lose their independence: stolid habits and selfishness are accompanied by a coldness of manner, which long years of misrule and impoverishment have tended to increase; so that among the more refined residents of cities it is a common thing to hear the "men of the soil" twitted for being "Sukt" or a hardened people. All are equally untruthful, but perhaps among the purer Hindoo Jats this vice may be less prevalent, though in degree only.

**Thievish propensities.**

66.—Another normal defect prevailing in the character of the population is the total disregard of the impropriety of thieving. This may perhaps be attributable to administrative weakness, but not entirely so. My experience extending over 8 years' acquaintance with this District has convinced me, that till lately crime has been rife everywhere. Thefts were of daily occurrence simply because no one thought it a disgrace. Whole villages and even clans, have been discovered, not only quietly harbouring hardened offenders, but openly assisting, abetting and associating together for this purpose; their headmen being ringleaders; the whole country being quite aware of it; and it was not till some repressive measures were introduced, and some men of influence were brought to punishment, that the habit of thieving was checked at all.

**Tribes most addicted to crime.**  
See map No. 13 in Atlas.

67.—The Tribes most addicted to such lawless habits are the Selareeas of Sungeal, Choubara and Zuffierwal; the Pukewars of Sutra and Vudala Sundopan, and the Sansees of Dhumthal and Shuzada; some scattered in villages near Sealkote, others resident in many known villages throughout the District. In the Police map bound up in the Atlas, forwarded with this report, further particulars may be seen shewing the haunts of criminal races.

68.—The Mahomedans consider matrimony as a mere Civil contract. They practice polygamy. Generally they have but one wife, the wealthier have two, the very rich still more. The marriage is concluded between the parents, and at the most the contract is only confirmed before the Cazeer. Usually the bridegroom has to buy the bride, and seldom is he permitted to see her before marriage. With the Hindoos any one who marries out of his tribe loses its privileges.

69.—Early betrothal is very common, with all classes ; the ceremony is considered binding.

**Betrothal.** When the marriage is agreed on, gifts are sent with song and music to the bride. Similar presents are returned to the bridegroom. On the day before the marriage the latter proceeds through the city or village of his residence, gaily adorned. The bride does the same on the day of the wedding, attended by her relatives. In the evening the ceremony takes place. A fire is lighted between the couple, a kerchief unfolded is placed over them ; after which the Purrohit or family priest pronounces a certain formula, and the blessing is given. Marriages are generally conducted at the beginning of the new year, from February till the end of March. It is a pleasing sight to see in the villages at this time, sometimes two or three weddings going on, celebrated with much feasting and rustic rejoicing.

70.—In personal appearance Rajpoots and Hindoo Jats are the finest and most hardy.

**Physical constitution.** The latter claiming as they do a Rajpoot origin bear a strong resemblance in complexion and physique. The Mahomedans are taller, but less active. Early marriages, exposure, and employment in the hardy pursuit of agriculture, seem to deprive them of strength. Earlier in life ; and after the age of 40 they degenerate, lose their sight, and become subject to epidemic diseases.

71.—In beating up recruits for the Punjab levies, I almost invariably found the finest men

**Best classes for Recruits.** were among the former classes, though of course there are exceptions among the Cashmeerees, the Selareeas, and even sometimes among Mahomedan Jats ; particularly such as came before me of the criminal grades inured to climate, hardened by bold exploits, their physique I must confess was superior to the general run of Hindoos.



72.—Except among the upper classes there does not seem to be a fondness for dressing. A **Dress.** “lungottee” of white or blue cloth round the loins, a scarf over the shoulder, a “Pugree” of limited dimensions, and a pair of shoes, compose the daily suit of the majority, and these are worn day after day except on high days and holidays. (The Rajpoots are more cleanly very partial to ear-rings and English chintzes for jackets. In tracts where thorny brushwood abound, yellow leather trowsers are worn. The Hindoo Jats sometimes wear short baggy trowsers more decent than useful, as a protection against the cold. Women are given to wearing coarse jewelry and nose-rings; and a small looking-glass, attached to a ring on the finger, is part of the adornment.) It may generally be inferred that they have their share of the good things of this life. (With the Mahomedans blue is a convenient color,) as it saves the cost of washing, and hides the dirt which they care little to get rid of. (Nearly all the cloth is made in the village by a race of weavers, maintained for the purpose,—the spinning, the early manipulation, and subsequent ornamentation, being the work of the females of the family.)

73.—With the bulk of the people the food consists chiefly of grain and vegetables; meat is a **Food.** luxury; few can afford to have it, except on days of rejoicings when a sheep or kid, (sometimes a he goat) is killed and distributed. (Fish is seldom eaten, even by those residing near rivers. (During the spring the grains which afford food to man are Barley, Bailra, Kungnee, Sawank, and Bajra; during the autumn and winter, wheat and rice. The grain done up into a dry cake and baked is eaten with orange or mango pickle along with clarified butter and salt. To make it more palatable a mash of vetches or country pea is added, called “Saloon.” The drink generally consists of “Lussee” or butter milk. “Shirbut” or Eau-Sucre is very popular among the Jats in hot weather. Inebriating liquors are not much drunk, though some Jats get into a habit of taking a decoction of poppies which they cannot leave off. Two meals are taken in the day, morning and evening—day labourers employed in hard work, when able to afford it, indulge in a mid-day meal as well. (The cooking is conducted by the females of the poorer classes, and by Brahmin attendants, among the richer Hindoos); but strange to say the two sexes seldom take their meals together.

74.—The principal amusements resorted to, and more particularly among the agricultural **Amusements.** classes, are wrestling matches, hockey, dancing, and throwing the log.

The first and last are kept up as athletic exercises, and are much encouraged in Rajpoot and Hindoo Jat villages. At stated times in the year large rural gatherings take place at Bolakee Chuk and Goralla to witness these "chings" or matches. Prizes of horses, milch cows, and "Doshalas" are awarded to the best wrestlers;—"Pureevee" is a name given to the meeting at Goralla in October, and is sometimes attended by as many as 6,000 people.

75.—There are only two kinds of houses in ordinary use, and these are made of mud or built of baked bricks.) They are huddled together, a congeries of flat roofed huts, separated by narrow allies and plastered over with a primitive mixture of earth, chopped straw, and cow dung; and surrounded outside by rows of cow dung, (used in these parts for fuel) by stacks of straw, sheds for weavers, goat-pens, places for meeting, and temples for worship. All the available space is filled up of heaps of village refuse required for manure. (In the larger villages where the residents may have amassed wealth, may be seen a few "Huwellees" or houses of "pukka" masonry. Each family lives in a separate court-yard, and this is all the privacy which exists. Cattle and their owners consort together. I have seen them living in the same apartment. In the arrangement of houses or enclosures there seems to be little attempt at order or cleanliness, it is no wonder then that much sickness or liability to epidemic should result in certain seasons.)

76.—Inclusive of the towns the census Return shews that there

NUMBER OF HOUSES.  
Appendix No. 8 columns Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. are :—

8,680	"Pukka" houses.
1,72,732	"Kucha" or mud huts.
<hr/>	
1,81,412	Total of Inhabited.
25,180	Uninhabited.
<hr/>	
2,06,592	Total in District.

while the enumeration made by the District authorities in 1855 gives number of enclosures 44,943, and number of Inhabited houses 1,19,131. The proportion of houses of masonry brick is very small, only 5 per cent on the number actually inhabited, which shews pretty fairly the want

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of wealth in the country, for it is a well known fact that as a man becomes rich his first wish is to build a permanent mansion. Few of these have been constructed during British rule.

77.—In taking an account of the population of villages, the usual classification has been

**Villages classified  
according to Population.**

With less than 1,000 souls	1,450	villages,
From 1,000 to 5,000	97	"
" 5,000 to 10,000	2	"
" 10,000 to 50,000	1	"
Above 50,000 souls	0	"
Total Inhabited,	1,550	"
Uninhabited,	182	"
Total,	1,732	"

made, which is now marginally specified. By the term villages are meant all lands which have been separately demarcated. The uninhabited villages are numerous, but they embrace Government grass preserves, waste lands, and outlying properties, in many of which efforts are now being made to locate tenants and build houses.

78.—With reference to the marginal classification there are only 3 principal cities, viz.

**Cities.**

Class.	City.	Population.	
II.	Sealkote, ...	13,161	has a population of above 10,000 souls. Jamkee, Killa
	Pusroor, ...	6,874	Sobha Sing, Zufferwal and Duska are the next in rank and
	Sumryal, ...	5,400	class as "Qusbas" or rural towns. In Jamkee, Killa Sobha
III.	Jamkee, ...	4,558	Sing, and Zufferwal alone are there traces of growing
	Killa Sobha Sing,	4,219	
	Zufferwal, ...	4,146	
	Duska, ...	2,743	

wealths—Sumryal and Duska have certainly fallen off both in trade and population. Pusroor, notwithstanding that it is the chief market for the central tracts, does not thrive, many of the houses are fallen into decay, and even the wealthier merchants seem to be losing their position and credit. Its inhabitants are distinguished for the practice of fraud, this one town being the scene of more litigation under the British rule than all the towns of the district put together. Sealkote, since the formation of Cantonment, has become a place of considerable importance, new shops have sprung up, whole streets built and paved. Improvements were being rapidly made till the population in 5 years increased from 10,000 in 1852 to 15,000 in 1857; but since the mutiny the number has decreased to about 13,000 souls.

✓79.—Besides the above there are several large villages which from being the residence

of influential merchants have held a prominent position during the days

**Markets.**

of grain payment under the Sikh rule. I have marked 30 such places, and

procured from the ledgers of grain dealers the prices paid for sugar, wheat, barley and cotton, 4 of the chief articles of agricultural produce grown on the spot for a period of 30 years, and by reducing them to an average have been able to compare the local fluctuations that prevailed in

the corn market. The information is exhibited in a diagram \* and map annexed to my Assessment portfolio. It will appear that formerly corn fetched the lowest prices in the dry and poor tracts ; that in the Chenab and Deg villages these prices ranged about a minus average ; that in Dhumthul, Zufferwal, Bul, Morara, Sumryal, Gur-

Wheat sold	X	cheapest.	Gudgor.
			Chewinda.
			Chuprar.
			Killa Sobha Sing.
			Kotlee Loharan.
			Chobara.
			Bajra.
			Sealkote.
			Bhagowal.
			Kala.
			Throh.
			Charwa.
			Budeana.
			Pusroor.
			Gondul.
			Dhumthul.
			Zufferwal.
			Bul.
			Morara.
			Sumryal.
			Gurthul.
			Jamkee.
			Duska.
			Killa Sobha Sing.
			Bun Bajwa.
			Kulalwala.
			Suthra.
			Meetranwalla.
			Vudala.
			Oogo-Bindur.

thul, and Jamkee, they stood at a little above the average ; and generally it is throughout the irrigated zone or in the markets of the lower half of the district, that one finds the dearest prices prevail. This can either be accounted for (1) by the difference in quality of grain produced in the upper and lower tracts of the district, the soil of the former being generally inferior, and of the latter generally of greater fertility than the average of the Doab : or (2) by the transit duties which were enforced in most towns in former days, but which were all abolished when we took the Province.

80.—During British rule much attention has been paid to opening out the communications

for the convenience of traffic ; 6 Military and 3 Commercial

#### Roads.

##### 6 Military Roads.

Sealkote to Buttala.
Do. to Amritsur.
Do. to Lahore.
Do. to Goojranwalla.
Do. to Wuzerabad.
Do. to Goojrat.

##### 3 Commercial Roads.

Sealkote to Bujwant.
Dhumthul to Goojranwalla.
Pusroor to Wuzerabad.

##### 31 Village cross Roads.

See Atlas map No. 14.  
information on this head.

roads as given in the margin, have been constructed which connect Sealkote with Peshawur on one side, and North Western Provinces on the other, as well as with Lahore and Amritsur, the Chief Emporia of the Province ; while to facilitate internal communication there have been made from Local funds 31 village cross roads 16 feet wide, which will connect 45 of the principal marts and villages one with another. A map is given in the atlas shewing complete

81.—The chief seat of commerce is Sealkote, into which is drawn more than half of the

raw produce of the District. The remainder is either locally consumed or interchanged for other commodities in the towns of

Killa Sobha Singh, Pusroor, Jamkee, and Zufferwal.

#### Commerce.



82.—The principal articles are grain, "Goor," (Sugar) "Kund," (Sugarcandy) all of

which are moderately exported ; the grain to Mooltan and Am-

**Exports.**

ritsur ; Goor and Kund to Peshawur Cabool and Kurachee.

Paper is exported to Peshawur, and Mooltan ; Armoury to Jummoo ; Shawl-edging of Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh is bought up by Agents of Amritsur houses ; "Soosee" and "Loongee" "Gool Bahar," kinds of country cloth made at Sealkote, find a ready sale in the markets of the Hill tracts called "Dogur," or are exported to Lahore.

83.—In exchange for these articles are imported grain from Battala and the Manjha ;

Salt from Pind Dadun Khan ; Rice, Tobacco, and Potato via Zuf-

**Imports.**

ferwal from Kangra and Noorpore ; Ghee from Jullalpore and

the hills ; Wood from Cashmere and Noorpoor ; Ghee and lead from Reasee ; Hemp from the (Daman-i-koh) submontane tracts ; starch, (Mujeeth) from Saheewal and the Bar ; and Indigo from Mooltan.

84.—Trade on the whole does not seem to thrive, owing probably to there having been

till lately a great glut of grain in the market.. Production for the

**Decline of Trade.**

last 8 years has been in excess of consumption. In one town

"Goor" was shewn to me which had been lying in the storehouses for 16 years ! Prices have naturally been falling down, and I fear have a tendency to go lower ; perhaps worse, to a dead level throughout. I remember the day when the whole country used to be covered with strings of camels and mules, bringing almonds, dried fruits, and woollen stuffs, the produce of countries north of Peshawur to take in exchange the sugar produce of the rich Durp tracts in the centre of this Doab. Now—these Pottowar merchants are rarely to be met with, and the only trace of activity is to be seen on the Chenab, where traffic with Mooltan is daily on the increase, and gives promise of good returns.

85.—The indigenous manufactures comprise, silk, saddlery, shawl-edging, coarse chintz, Pot-

tery, Brasspans, country cloth, cutlery and paper. Sealkote was once famous

**Manufactures.**

for its saddlery and open silk work. There used to be 12 shops, doing a

business I am told of 30,000 Rupees a year, but since the demand has vanished the makers have removed to Peshawur, leaving only 2 shops which confine themselves to mere tailoring. Shawl-edging is made at Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh, in both which towns a large influx of settlers

from Cashmere have taken up this trade ; in the latter there are 700 families employed. Chintz and Pottery are indifferently made at Pusroor. At Duska an active business in the way of brass-pans was carried on, but the workers are removing to Goojranwalla.

86.—In every village capable of producing Sugar, efforts are made to prepare the raw mate-

**Sugar Mills.**

rial for market. Sugar mills abound in the larger villages of Pergunah Murakeewal, throughout the Durp and Deg tracts of Pergunah Zufferwal, and Hurdo Killa, and the best molasses ("Goor") is made in Rajpoot villages. In the 3 Pergunahs above named, I have had an enumeration made of the "(Velnas)" mills, and find that there are 577 situated in 61 villages famous for this production. The yearly out-turn is valued at 13,000 "maneès," which at average price is estimated to fetch a lac of rupees.

87.—Then there are the forges and workshops of Kotlee Lohar, famous during Sikh times for

**Gold and steel in-laid work.**

the manufacture of swords, pistols and every species of fine work in steel and gold. Guns are said to have been once cast here ; since the restriction now put upon this form of industry the artificers have been driven into new modes of livelihood. Some have entered the Public Works yards as smiths ; many have found service in the weapon foundry of our Ally of Cashmere, while the few that remain live partly by agriculture, partly by opening new manufactures for steel and gold inlaid work, the excellence of which has attracted the attention of England. They are very clever workmen and are thriving under the increasing demand for these articles.

88.—Among the institutions which exist for the development of local industry I ought to

**Industrial Establishments.**

mention the following ; those employed in general use are Flour mills, cotton-gins, Looms, and oil presses, which are to be found nearly in every village.

89.—Of flour mills there are 3 kinds, the common grindstone turned by the hand, the large

**Flour Mills.**

ones turned by oxen (generally required to supply the want of Towns,) and the "Kurat," turned by water power, which prevail only in Bujwant or such places where Canals abound.

90.—Oil is manufactured in rude implements of hollow wood (Kohlloo) which by a lever

**Oil presses.**

pestle, turned usually by oxen, is pressed out from the seeds of such produce as Til, Tarameera, Linseed, and sometimes the cotton seed. It is a



separate branch of industry, supporting a race of "Telees" who generally reside in the larger villages, and are engaged in the carrying trade of the country as well.

91.—Cotton gins and spinning apparatus may be found in every house, the females being engaged in doing the earlier manipulation, after which the twist is made over to the village weavers, who turn it into the common cloth worn by the lower orders. The looms used for this purpose called "Kuddees" are cheaply made, and seem to answer the purpose for which they are required. The production of cotton is barely sufficient for local demand, and, as latterly, the price has been rising for cotton wool, expectation is visibly on the increase, and we may infer, piece goods from England will be more largely imported and be worn by the lower classes generally.

92.—Of the class of establishments which meet the special demands of trade, I must not omit to notice the paper mills of Rungpoora, and the hamlets around Sealkote. The statistics of this industry stood in 1855, as follows :—

H A M L E T.	Factories.	Number of Jundas or pounders.	M E N E M P L O Y E D.			Quantity and value of paper made per annum.	
			Proprietors.	Laborers.	Total.	Number of Reams.	Value at 8-8 average.
Rungpoora, ... ..	44	105	200	225	425	8,925	Rs. 31,237
Rajpoora, ... ..	30	100	185	205	390	8,500	" 29,650
Heerapoora, ... ..	8	21	45	61	106	1,685	" 6,247
Total, ... ..	82	226	430	491	921	19,110	Rs. 67,134

The property belongs to a mixed community of Awâns, Turcans, and Lohars ; each "Karkana" or factory is a separate firm. They were established 400 years ago during imperial times when Sealkote was a City of great importance. The yearly proceeds in those days is said to have amounted to 8 lacs of Rupees ; the paper was in popular use at Delhi, and became known all over India for its good quality. During the Sikh rule the business declined to 20 factories and a sale of 25,000 Rs. Under the British rule, being essentially one of paper Government, the manufacture has been increasing till now there are 82 factories giving employ to nearly 1,000 men, and yielding an income of nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lac yearly.

93.—In order to estimate the commercial prosperity of the District, I have had prepared a list (together with the probable extent of the capital possessed) of those who are known to be the leading money-lenders and dealers in grain. The table in the margin represents their number and the probable extent of their dealings.

Number of Bankers.	Capital Estimated.
120 with a capital of	5,000
52 "	10,000
26 "	20,000
43 "	50,000
12 "	1,00,000
253 —Total .	

It will be seen that one-half of these are men of small means ; while of the really moneyed class there is a scarcity—12 only being

reported capable of transactions extending over a lac of rupees.

94.—The names of the 12 principal bankers are given in the margin, all of whom are highly looked up to by the agricultural classes, and have large correspondence with the 3 chief Cities of the Punjab, as well as with

		Jummoo and Peshawur. Money generally is felt	
Ameera Bhabra,	} Of	Sealkote.	to be a scarce commodity though the circulation is
Rutta Shah,			
Sham Singh Dogra,	} Of	Pusroor.	of course much easier now than formerly from the
Kunaya Shah,			
Huree Shah,	} of	Ghurthul.	increased credit afforded by a peaceful rule. Still
Gunput			
Moolah,	} Of	Vudalla.	it is every where complained of that when prices
Jhunda,			
Gosain Shah	} Of	Moorara.	are low, and money is most required for the pay-
Shib Dyal			
Mola Shah	} of	Titarpore.	
Kunaya			
	} Of	Bal.	
	} Of	Jemal Chund.	

ment of Revenue, these banking firms have the monopoly of it, and are in a position to throw difficulties in the way of its being a ready medium of circulation.

95.—The state of indigenous education is still at a very low ebb, no attention being paid to this till lately. During the Sikh rule the Schools supported by local effort were such as drew out a precarious existence in connection with Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship. I took the statistics in A. D. 1852, and found there were 149 localities, where instruction of the most rudimentary character was being given to 1,922 boys, one half of whom were young lads, training to be made "Moollas" or priests of Islamism ; and of the remainder the majority were sons of Kutrees and Brahmins learning account-keeping. Of the agricultural classes there were only 500 boys, and under the age of 8 years, only 400. Persian and Arabic (now both obsolete) were the



popular languages. In two Pergunahs, Zufferwal and Chahur, only 100 lads were receiving any instruction. Few could write their names, while teachers were indigent and illiterate in the extreme. In 1854 the District authorities introduced reform, which reduced the number of Schools to 134. A return is annexed giving the statistics previous to the operation of the Educational Department, which may prove useful for future comparison.

**Appendix No. 2**

96.—In every village of moderate dimensions, places are set apart for religious worship.

**Religious  
Establishments.**

**Estab-**

With the Mahomedans, it is a mosque known by its 3 cupolas to distinguish it from the single-domed "Shivala" and Takoordwara of the Hindoos. They are generally built of pukka masonry, and are enclosed with a low wall; burial grounds are attached to the former in which are said to repose the ashes of holy men, sainted priests, or village progenitors. In many places enclosures are attached called "Dairas" with

**Rude Hospices for  
Travellers.**

the Mahomedans, or "Dhurmsalas" by the Hindoos, which contain accommodation for travellers, and afford convenient rendezvous for rustic gatherings. Among the genuine Jats, or those who can look back to a Rajpoot origin, it is not uncommon to find a great veneration paid to the "*Thes*" or mounds which in bygone days were the sites of their first location. They are marked by a few scattered tombs or a grove of trees, or have since been selected by some shrivelled fuqeer as the place suitable for a solitary life. With the Jats, it is also curious to watch the reverence they pay to the *Jund* tree, which is often introduced into these places of worship. The Rajpoots are more lofty in their religion, and more rigorous in their discharge of it; nothing can be done without consulting their Brahmins and Jajoomans; no exercise complete unless attended with oblations; so that as might be expected the outward signs of religion are more numerous. "Thakeor" is their God, and temples are raised in his honor everywhere. Asceticism too is more openly encouraged. In other parts of the District,

**Monasteries.**

monasteries are often attached to the larger Thakoordwaras situated in the Rajpoot tracts, the most noted of which are those at Biruntal and Loonee in Bujwant, Gondul and Chuprar in Marakewal, and Tera in Zufferwal.

97.—But there are 3 localities where the most prominent regard is paid to religious observances, viz: at Kotlee Fuqeerchund; Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote;

**Principal Temples.**

and the tomb of Imam Shah also at Sealkote. The two former are

the strongholds of the Sikh faith, and are popularly held to have been established by Baba Nanuk himself. The first is situated on the road from Pusroor to Wuzeerabad in the centre of the Sikh villages, and is presided over by Baba Mehtab Singh Mohunt who has some 200 disciples. Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote, contains the Somadh of Muttra Singh "Shuheed," has a temple with handsome cupola, which was gilded at the expense of Muha Raja Runjeet Singh, by whom large endowments were granted for its support. Both institutions are above a century old, and have been allowed liberal Jageer by the British Government; the latter has a grant of 6,500 Rs. in perpetuity, and boasts of nearly 100 retainers. Here the first of the month, Bysakee the commencement of the new year, is always kept with festival rejoicing, and to celebrate which 10,000 people sometimes are in attendance. The Mosque and Tomb of Imam Shah occupies the southern suburbs of the city of Sealkote, is supported by contributions from nearly every village in the District; possesses branch establishments in several places, and being one of the oldest and strongest positions of the Mahomedan religion, is held in great reverence throughout the Punjab. All the feast and fast days are rigorously kept, and during the Mohurram, it is resorted to by large assemblages of the people.

98.—Besides these places there are others where local fairs are yearly held; all partaking of a religious character. None of them seem to have been instituted for commercial purposes. The best known and most attractive are held at Poor Mundul and Hurmundul in the Jummoo territories, on the 1st Bysak and 14th Cheyth; both being great places of "Teeruths," are resorted to by Pilgrims from all countries. At Dronkul near Sahdura the tomb of "Lacdada" a great gathering of Mahomedans called "Kudum" takes place which lasts for one month, and sometimes 10,000 people may be seen collected there on the chief days. Also at the Kankah of Shah Bolakee near Chittee Sheikan which is celebrated in the month Har, the average attendance is about 4,000 people: at the Kankah of Peer Subz not far from Bahadurpore in the same month; at Ameera Shah's Kankah on the 9th and 10th of Mohurram; and at Goloo Shah's on the 7th Asoo, (both in the City of Pusroor) similar fairs are celebrated.



99.—Having treated of all the more noticeable subjects referring to the population of the country and their institutions, I come now to the distribution of the

## II. Area.

land, its cultivation, and produce. This information will appropriately fall under two heads—*Area* and *Agriculture*.

100.—The first will admit of the general classification, viz : (I.) Barren land, (II.) Un-

### General Classification \*Appendix No. 10.

	(Acres.)		(Acres.)	
I.—Barren	...	...	1,66,290	productive, and (III.)
II.—Culturable	...	...	1,32,779	Productive. An ab-
III.—Cultivated	...	...	...	stract has been made
Maufee	44,695	...	...	of the detail of area
Abandoned	21,072	...	...	from the several No.
Cultivated	5,38,857	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	9,03,693	

V: or General Purgunahwar Returns, which can be most briefly shewn as in the margin.

101.—The total area of the District, not including Raja Tej Singh's Jagheer villages in Bujwant, amounts to a little more than 9,00,000 acres, of which 17 per cent is returned as (I.) Barren ; 14 per cent, as (II.) Unproductive ; and 69 per cent as (III.) Productive.

### Distribution of Area.

102.—Under the head of “Barren” are included lands occupied by roads, streams,

### I. Barren.

marshes, buildings, village sites, wells, and such waste tracts as are incapable of being cultivated by ordinary means. These wastes abound more in the Southern villages, particularly in the Churkhuree Mehal and Kalur tracts, where land lies high, water is very deep, and the soil being impregnated with sand or saltpetre, cultivation becomes either impossible or unlikely from the total want of moisture. In Zufferwal Pergunah only 12 per cent of the area is of this description.

103.—By “Unproductive” is to be understood such land as is used for pasturage or lying

### II. Unproductive.

waste, or has not been brought under the plough, or has been abandoned for three years and upwards ; any land that is improveable, though for some reasons is not cultivated.

104.—I doubt if formerly there was ever much more land under the plough than at

### Improveable Land.

present. Local facts do not shew this. There are old village sites (“Thes”) in every direction which indicate places that were once peopled, but the lands belonging to them seem to have been mostly reclaimed. The Southern portion of

the District was apt to be disturbed by the constant march of Armies between Lahore and Persia, but most of the depopulated villages have been restored. In the upper division every available acre has been brought under the plough. In the Churkhuree Mehal there is room for most improvement. I calculate that perhaps 50,000 acres more are available for expansion, and more than this, if decent encouragement is given to the construction of wells and canals.

105.—The area classified under this head includes all lands that are at present *cultivated* either actually under crops, or which have been so within a period of two years. The latter is termed “lately abandoned,” and comprises about **III. Productive.**  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the productive area. In the Pergunahs where there is little irrigation, as for instance, Meerakeewal and Zufferwal, it is almost nominal; in Pusroor, Duska, and Sumryal, which contain the Churkhuree tracts, there are large areas lying neglected from special causes, partly from fallow, though more probably from the wells which once watered them having collapsed or being under repair. Of the land actually under cultivation  $5\frac{1}{2}$  laes of acres have now been brought under taxation, while 44,695 acres have been exempted in favor of Maufeedars or petty rent-free holders.

106.—The cultivated area for assessment purposes has been further classified under three chief denominations, viz: “Irrigated,” “Wet,” and “Dry,” which stand in the following proportions:—

“Chahee” or irrigated	2,59,319	... acres = 48 per cent.
“Silabee” or moist	89,764	... „ = 16 per cent.
“Baranee” or Dry	1,89,774	... „ = 36 per cent.

107.—Since in the villages a more minute subdivision into soils was recognized, it was thought advisable to record the four distinctive features, which are retained as below:—

<i>Gohera</i> or manured,	representing 18 per cent.
<i>Rohee</i> or rich loam,	„ 25 „
<i>Doshahee</i> , admitting of two opinions, partly clay and soft earth,	32 per cent.

*Meyra* and *Tibba*, corresponding with “Boer” of N. W. Provinces, high and sandy, 27 per cent. There are other soils indicating degrees of fertility, such as “Do-rungee,” so called from having *two colors*, but may be described as a shade better than “Doshahee,” and is chiefly found in Durp and Degkundee villages; “Thungur” or very light soil; “Retlee” or sandy, both of which