

1229
87
18

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT

IN THE

PUNJAB.

BY

LIEUT.-COL. E. G. WACE,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE, PUNJAB.

1881-83.

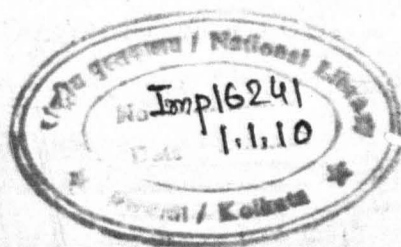
Calcutta:

PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS CO., LD.,
5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.

1884.

1 JAN 2010

g.p.
336.222(5442)
P969 sim



240m

*List of Vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report,
Simla District.*

WORD.	MEANING.
BAGRU ...	... A kind of red rice.
BAHDIS ...	... Carpenters.
BAITH ...	... Service ; farm work.
BAJRA ...	... Spiked millet (<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>). Powell's Punjab Pro- ducts, page 238.
BAKHIL ...	... Cultivated land, unirrigated but manured.
BATHU ...	... Amaranthus.
BEGAMI ...	... A superior kind of white rice.
BEGAR ...	... Labour due to Government or to an owner by custom, or as a condition of land tenure, usually not paid for, or paid at low rates.
BERSEB ...	... The land measure of Garhwál and Kumaon equal to 4,800 square yards (Garhwál Settlement Report, 1866, para- graph 10).
BHOJ ...	... A circuit of agricultural hamlets under joint engagement for the land revenue of the whole circuit.
BIGA ...	... A land measure equal to 711 square yards in the last Settlement, and 900 square yards in the present Settle- ment.
BISWA ...	... A land measure equalling $\frac{1}{16}$ of a bigah.
BRAHMIN	... Priestly caste of Hindús.
CHANGAE	... Poor sloping fields at a distance from the homestead, which are neither irrigated nor manured.
CHARI ...	... Green jowár (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
CHINA ...	... <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> . Powell's Products, page 237.
CHUMARS	... Leather workers.
DAL ...	... Name for all pulses when cooked for food.
DEOTA ...	... Village god and its temple.
DHAN ...	... Rice (unhusked).
DUMNAS...	... Basket makers; also weave a coarse woollen cloth.
GHI ...	... Clarified butter.
GUR ...	... Juice of the sugarcane reduced to a compost.
ILAQA ...	... A division of country.
JINJAN ...	... A kind of red rice.
JUN ...	... A measure of capacity=16 pathas (which see) ; also used as a land measure to describe the area of land which a jún of seed will sow, about four bigahs.
KACHA (maund)	... =16 seers.
KACHALU	... The edible arum (<i>A colocasia</i>). Powell's Products, page 258.
KADAM ...	... A double pace measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
KANETS ...	... The principal tribe of agriculturists in the Simla district, Hindus, who describe themselves as debased Rájputs.
KANGNI ...	... A millet (<i>Pennisetum Italicum</i> .)
KARALI ...	... Land at a distance from the homestead, and not regularly manured.
KEO ...	... A black bean (<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>). Powell's Products, page 241.
KHARIF ...	... Autumn harvest.
KHATRIS	... A Hindu tribe of traders.

*List of Vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report,
Simla District.—Continued.*

WORD.	MEANING.
KHEWATS ...	The paper in which the village assessment is divided over the holdings which make up the village.
KIAR (or Kúl) ...	Lands irrigated by hill streams.
KODA ...	Also called Mandwa. A millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>). Powell's Punjab Products, page 238.
KOHLIS ...	Farm labourers; also weave a coarse woollen cloth.
KOTHI ...	See pergunnah.
KUL (or Kiár) ...	Land irrigated by hill streams.
KULTH ...	A pulse (<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i>), the same as Madras horse gram. Powell's Products, page 238.
LEHRI ...	Means the same as Bákhl, which see.
LOHARS ...	Iron-smiths.
MALBA ...	Fund for village expenses.
MASH ...	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus Roxburghii</i>).
MASSAR ...	A pulse (<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .)
MAUZA ...	A village holding a separate land revenue lease.
MIAN MUKHIA ...	Village headman.
OGLA ...	<i>Fagopyrum polygonum</i> , a kind of buck wheat.
PERGUNNAH ...	A circuit of agricultural hamlets, managed by one or more headmen.
PATHAS ...	A measure of capacity = 4 thakris.
PATWARI ...	The village accountant.
PUJARIS ...	A class of Brahmins who serve the village temples.
RABI ...	Spring harvest.
RANA ...	A Hindu chief, usually of lower rank than a Rajah.
REHES ...	Basket makers.
RIT ...	Compensation paid to a man for the abduction of his wife.
RAUNG ...	A pulse (<i>Dolichos sinensis</i> .) Powell's Punjab Products, page 241.
SATTU ...	Parched grain ground to meal.
SAWANK... ..	A millet (<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> .)
THAKUR... ..	A Hindu chief usually of lower rank than a Rana, which see.
THAKRI ...	A measure of capacity = 2 seers <i>kacha</i> , or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a <i>pucca</i> seer.
TIL ...	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> (oil seed.)
ZEMINDAR ...	Agriculturist in general.
ZIRA ...	A kind of red rice.

[A list of the produce, trees, agricultural implements, &c., will be found in Appendix IIIH.]

Contents

CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY.

PARAS.		PAGE.
1.	Submits Final Report on the Simla Settlement, Appendices and Village Statements ...	1
2.	Organisation of the Settlement ...	ib.
3.	Area settled ...	2
4.	Manner in which the Simla district came into our hands ...	ib.

BHARAUJI AND KALKA.

5.	Physical geography and past history ...	4
6.	Mr. Edwards' account of the tract ...	5
7.	Fiscal history. Previous Settlements ...	6
8.	Village tenures ...	ib.
9.	Number of circuits or Bhojs and castes of the agriculturists ...	7
10.	Size of holdings ...	8
11.	Past assessments ...	9
12.	Value of land as evidenced by sales, mortgages, and prices paid for land acquired by the State ...	ib.
13.	Comparison of statistics at time of last Settlement and now ...	10
14.	Prices and the general circumstances of the agriculturists in relation to prices ...	ib.
15.	Communications, markets, increase of population ...	11
16.	Tenants' rents... ...	ib.
17.	The produce of the tract ...	13
18.	Produce, experiments and average yield ...	14
19.	Revenue rates proposed ...	15
20.	Local land measure ...	ib.
21.	Rates, Bharauli ilāqa, per bigha ...	16
22.	Kalka rates per bigha ...	17
23.	Old and new rates per acre compared ...	18
24.	Result jama with cesses ...	ib.
25.	Average incidence of new assessment... ...	19
26.	Cesses, former and proposed ...	ib.
27.	Patwāri arrangements ...	ib.
28.	Term of new Settlement ...	20

SIMLA ILAQA.

29.	History of Simla ilāqa up to 1850 ...	20
30.	Assessment of Simla villages ...	21

KOTKHAI ILAQA.

31.	Description of the Kotkhai ilāqa ...	22
32.	Mr. Edwards' account of the tract in 1850 ...	ib.
33.	Its annexation and revenue assessment up to 1856 ...	26
34.	Introduction of joint responsibilities for the revenue in 1852... ...	ib.

PARAS.	PAGE.
35. Settlement of A. D. 1859 ...	26
36. Result of the assessment of A. D. 1859 and its working ...	27
37. System of land tenure ...	28
38. Tribes and castes of the agriculturists ...	<i>ib.</i>
39. Size of holdings and rents ...	<i>ib.</i>
40. Rents on assigned land ...	<i>ib.</i>
41. Absence of hereditary tenants ...	29
42. Sales and mortgages ...	<i>ib.</i>
43. Increase of cultivation ...	<i>ib.</i>
44. Prices ...	30
45. General condition of the tract ...	31
46. Soils and produce ...	<i>ib.</i>
47. Revenue rates ...	33
48. Result of new assessment... ..	34
49. Its effect on the holdings and on each pergunnah ...	<i>ib.</i>

KOTGURU ILAQA.

50. Situation of the Kotguru ilāqa ...	35
51. Mr. Edwards' account of it up to 1850 ...	<i>ib.</i>
52. Summary of the above account ...	38
53. Reduction of assessment in 1857-58 ...	39
54. Subsequent additions to the assessment ...	40
55. Tenures, tribes, and castes, size of holdings ...	41
56. Rents ...	<i>ib.</i>
57. Sales and mortgages ...	42
58. Increase of cultivation ...	<i>ib.</i>
59. Prices ...	<i>ib.</i>
60. General condition of the tract ...	43
61. Soils and produce and revenue rates ...	<i>ib.</i>
62. Results of the assessment... ..	45
63. Comparison of the rates of the Simla district with those of Kangra ...	46
64. Cesses, former and new, in Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru ...	47
65. Patwāri arrangements ...	48
66. Continuance of joint responsibility in the upper portion of the district ...	49
67. Reclamation of waste land and its assessment ...	50
68. Maāfi tenures in Kotkhai and Kotguru ...	<i>ib.</i>
69. Instalments of revenue, whole District... ..	52

THE FORESTS OF THE DISTRICT.

70. Forest questions in ilāqa Bharauli ...	52
71. Forest questions in Kotkhai and Kotguru ...	<i>ib.</i>
72. Village waste, not settled as reserved... ..	<i>ib.</i>
73. Cultivation of waste within village bounds ...	55
74. Reserved forests ...	<i>ib.</i>
75. Character of these forests ...	59
76. Claims of iron smelters ...	<i>ib.</i>
77. Simla forests ...	60
78. Future management of Kotkhai and Kotguru forests ...	61
79. Management of Simla reserved forest ...	62

CONTENTS.

vii

PARAS.				PAGE.
80.	Rights appropriated and compensation	...	...	62
81.	Final orders on forest reservations	...	...	ib.
	CONCLUSION.			
82.	Cost of operations	...	...	62

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.—Assessment data of ilāqas Bharauli and Kalka.

- A. General abstract of area, &c., with postscript showing size of holdings.
- B. Note on rents and tenants.
- C. Population.
- D. Cattle.
- E. Mortgages.
- F. Prices.
- G. Crops.

APPENDIX No. II.—Assessment data of ilāqas Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru.

- A. General statement of area and resources.
- B. Details of holdings.
- C. Tenancies and rents.
- D. Population.
- E. Sales.
- F. Mortgages.
- G. Crops.
- H. Addendum lots, describing crops, trees, agricultural instruments, &c.

APPENDIX No. III.—Comparative demand statement of the Simla district.

- A. Ilāqas Bharauli and Kalka.
- B. Ilāqas Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru.
- C. Abstract Revenue Roll of first year of new assessment.

APPENDIX No. IV.—List of waste areas included in the bounds of each village of ilāqas (a) Kotguru, (b) Kotkhai; (c) Simla.

APPENDIX No. V.—Draft Notification of Forest Reserves.

APPENDIX No. VI.—Summary of Settlement Notifications.

APPENDIX No. VII.—Map of Simla district and adjacent Hill States.

No. 462, dated Lahore. 27th April 1886.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the orders of Government, the Final Report of the First Regular Settlement of the Simla District by Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, then Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and now Second Financial Commissioner.

2. Exclusive of military cantonments, the Simla District comprises an area of less than 81

Physical description.

square miles, distributed over five detached iláguas. The first of these iláguas is Kálka, a small tract about one square mile in area, acquired by gift from the Mahárája of Patiála as a site for a bazár and depôt at the spot where the road to Simla first enters the hills. The second iláqua is Bharauli, with which are included the isolated villages of Kála and Kalag, and a small detached group of four villages near Kasauli known as the Shiwa Iláqua. The area of the whole is about 15,000 acres, which have remained in our possession since the close of the Gurkha War, when the old ruling family was found to be extinct. The main Bharauli territory consists of a narrow valley in the hollow of the hills stretching from Subáthu to Kiári Ghát on the Simla road. The third iláqua is Simla, a small tract of less than 4,000 acres, chiefly occupied by the hill station of Simla, the cultivated area being less than 200 acres. The whole iláqua was acquired in 1830 from Patiála and Keonthal in exchange for other land. The fourth is Kot Khái, a small territory of about 22,000 acres, lying 20 miles east of Simla around the sources of the Giri. It was acquired in 1828 by voluntary cession of the Itána Bhagwán Singh, who abdicated after a long course of misgovernment. The fifth and last iláqua is Kot Guru, otherwise known as Kotgarh. It is another small tract of less than 11,000 acres, lying along a spur of the Hathi mountain on the bank of the Sutlej, 22 miles north-east from Simla as the crow flies. It originally belonged to the Kot Khái principality, was then appropriated by the Rája of Kulu, from whom it was forcibly taken by Bashahr, in whose possession it remained for forty years, when it was seized by

the Gurkhas. On our invitation it was again occupied by Kulu troops during the Gurkha War of 1815, and was eventually retained by us when these hostilities were brought to a close.

3. In a hill country like that round Simla communications will always be more or less difficult. Nevertheless these five iláguas may be said to be well furnished both with roads and markets for all the demands of their petty traffic. The main artery of communication will always be the road between Kálka and Simla, with its continuation towards Thibet. The old road to Simla and the various hill roads and paths which cross the country in numerous directions form valuable feeders to these. And the stations of Simla, Kasauli, Dagshai, Subáthu and Jutogh not only furnish an ample market for most kinds of agricultural, dairy and forest produce, but also create a demand for labour which cannot be satisfied by the resources of the immediate neighbourhood, but has to be met by importations from Kulu and other places more distant.

4. The great mass of the population is composed of Kanets. There are also a good many Kohlís, and not a few Chamárs. The small remainder is made up of Brahmins, Rájpúts, Khatris and other miscellaneous castes. Of the Kanets and the Kohlís, or Dágís, an account has been given in Mr. Lyall's Settlement Report of Kángra which need not be reproduced here.* The total number of souls in the district is stated by Colonel Wace as 16,135. This enumeration appears to include the population of Kálka Bazár, but it clearly excludes the inhabitants of Simla, Kasauli and the military stations. The Census Report gives the total number of persons as 42,945, of whom 20,909 live in villages; but the number given by Colonel Wace is probably a more correct representation of the agricultural population. Even taken at this lower figure, the people are packed at the rate of 893 per square mile cultivated in Kot Khái and Kot Guru, and at little short of 1,300 per square mile cultivated in the other three iláguas. The exact rate at which population grows or decreases in these hills is very uncertain owing to the absence of any trustworthy records of past years.

* See also on this subject paragraph 487 of Mr. Ibbetson's Census Report.

That the past quarter of a century has witnessed a considerable increase appears to be beyond doubt, but Colonel Wace has mentioned some facts which suggest that a limit has now been reached which will only be very gradually enlarged. In fact, the population is already about as numerous as the land can support in comfort. For such small luxuries as they possess the people are in all probability dependent on the sale of miscellaneous produce in the hill marts or on the wages of their labour. Should the population continue to increase, it must either be relieved by emigration or develop a class entirely supported by wages. There is little room perhaps for any deterioration in the standard of living.

5. The system of joint responsibility has been introduced in theory throughout the whole district.

Tenures.

But hitherto it has never been enforced in practice, and probably never will be. The individual holding, as in the neighbouring Hill States, is the real revenue unit, and the tenures are essentially ryotwár. If the jágír and máfi lands of the three interior iláguas (which are peculiar in circumstances) be omitted, it appears that 77 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of the owners in Bharauli and Kálka, 86 per cent. in Simla, 95 per cent. in Kot Guru, and 96 per cent. in Kot Khái. The remainder is held by tenants whose rentals are somewhat various. The individual holdings are small. In the exceedingly limited Kálka iláqua an owner's cultivated holding averages 8.2 acres. But in Bharauli and the Khálsa lands of Simla the average is only 2 acres; and 4 acres in the Khálsa lands of Kot Guru and Kot Khái. A tenant's holding is 2 acres in the Khálsa lands of Kot Guru, half that quantity in the Khálsa lands of Kot Khái and Simla, and less than an acre in the other two iláguas. These figures, however, require to be taken with some modifications. Thus in Bharauli each cultivated holding has attached to it a double portion of grass lands. And in all the iláguas it must be remembered that the number of owners' holdings in the settlement record is generally a good deal larger than the number of proprietor families; that is to say, each family has on the average more than one holding. Colonel Wace has applied the correction necessary on this account to his figures for Simla and the two Kóts. The results given above for these three iláguas, therefore, represent as nearly as possible the true average area per family. No similar correction has been applied to the Bharauli and Kálka figures. Nor is it possible

for the Financial Commissioner to supply this omission. For the results in the iláguas which have been corrected are so various as to show conclusively that nothing but actual enumeration can be a safe guide in such a case. Thus in the Khálsa lands of Kot Khái the corrected result in the Chewar Kothi does not vary very much from the uncorrected, but in three other Kothis of the same iláqua the difference is considerably more than 100 per cent. Similarly, in Iláqua Simla the two sets of results for the Khálsa lands are much the same, but in Kot Guru the difference varies from rather less to rather more than 100 per cent. On the whole, it seems safe to conclude that the figures for Bharauli and Kálka understate the area held by each family by at least 50 per cent., and probably by a good deal more.

6. The system of cultivation is of the small type. It could hardly be otherwise with such small holdings, strangely situated fields and dense population. Throughout it depends a good deal on irrigation and a great deal on manure. The crops grown are somewhat numerous, and are all carefully described by Colonel Wace. The most important are wheat, barley and poppy in the spring, with rice, maize and ginger in the autumn. The first two of these are in general cultivation, as is also rice. Maize and ginger are mostly confined to Bharauli and Kálka, while the poppy keeps to the three interior iláguas. The soil is divided into the three great classes of irrigated, rain land with manure, and rain land without manure. The proportion of manured land is unusually high, and the manuring is in all probability rather heavy. In the Kálka and Bharauli iláguas, according to the figures given by Colonel Wace, 375 acres of irrigated land give 610 acres of crops per annum; 1,633 acres of manured rain land give 2,732 acres of crops; while 920 acres of unmanured rain land give little more than a single crop. The returns for the three interior iláguas which are less favourable will be found in Appendix No. II G.

7. The old fiscal history of these iláguas is fully described by Colonel Wace, who at the commencement of his operations found a settlement which had worked well on the whole and left the people contented, in a condition of real though humble comfort. In the new assessment produce estimates were not

attempted. Practically the old khewat rates were taken as the foundation of the work and applied to the existing area of cultivation with such changes as appeared necessary to Colonel Wace on account of former inequalities of distribution, rise in prices, change in circumstances of the people, or other like causes. The general result is exhibited in the following table, from which jágir and máfi lands are excluded :—

Iláqua.	Old assessment.	New assessment.	INCREASE.	
			Rupees.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Bharauli ...	4,333	5,124	791	18
Kálka ...	418	575	157	38
Simla ...	471	488	17	4
Kot Khái ...	6,323	6,996	673	11
Kot Guru ...	2,318	3,156	838	36

These figures seem to the Financial Commissioner to indicate a fair but full assessment. The following table extracted from Colonel Wace's 63rd paragraph exhibits the incidence of the revenue upon cultivation under the old and the new settlement at the date when each was introduced :—

Iláqua.	RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE PER ACRE				
	<i>Of total cultivation.</i>		<i>Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted.</i>		
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bharauli ...	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	*1 12 0	
Kot Khái ...	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	1 11 6	
Kot Guru ...	0 15 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	

* But not reckoning the large area of very poor changar, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.

The Financial Commissioner thinks that Colonel Wace felt a natural disposition to assess rather by holdings than by kothís or parganas. This disposition clearly grew stronger as the work progressed and in the assessment of Kot Guru and Kot Khái seems to have formed the governing principle of action. The method has many theoretical merits, while the size of the Simla District is small enough to allow of its proper practical application. But the Financial Commissioner is disposed to think that an assessment based on units so small as the holding will generally be somewhat heavier than that which deals with nothing smaller than villages.

8. The provincial cesses throughout the district amount to Rs. 9-5-4 per cent., viz., one per cent. for education and the rest for local rate. The village cesses are for lambardárs, patwáris and malba. The lambardárs receive five per cent. without exception. The malba is assessed at one per cent. except in Kot Khái and Kot Guru where nothing is paid. The patwári cess is five per cent. in Kot Khái and six-and-a-quarter per cent. elsewhere. This cess is collected by the Deputy Commissioner, and patwáris are paid fixed salaries on the usual plan. The whole patwári arrangements have been carefully revised by Colonel Wace. Road and dâk cesses are not levied, the people being liable to certain customary services for the repair of the district roads and the carriage of service posts—a liability which it has been considered advisable to maintain.

9. In a letter No. 75 of 15th April 1885 the Punjab Government has approved of the arrangements proposed in Colonel Wace's 67th paragraph for the regulation of the reclamation of waste in Kot Guru, Kot Khái and Simla. The Financial Commissioner's remarks as to joint responsibility quoted in Colonel Wace's 66th paragraph were also approved at the same time.

10. The operations included a forest settlement also conducted by Colonel Wace. There are no Government forest lands in Bharauli and Kalka except one small area of 214 acres. In Kot Khái and Kot Guru, however, the wastes are State property subject to certain rights on the part of the villagers which are

greatest in regard to that portion of the wastes included in village boundaries. The total area so included in the two Kot iláguas is 12,142 acres, the arrangements for the management of which are fully explained in Colonel Wace's 72nd paragraph. The Financial Commissioner thinks that these arrangements may remain as part of the settlement at present. Hereafter, if necessary, action can be taken under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act as desired by Colonel Wace. At the same time it is perhaps advisable to point out that the procedure under the Punjab Laws Act is somewhat cumbrous, while there might naturally be some hesitation in applying penal provisions to the breach of management orders couched in language so lax as that of the order quoted by Colonel Wace. Moreover, as the wastes are the property of Government, theft, mischief, or other injury would seem to be punishable under the ordinary law which should be found sufficient in dealing with a quiet population like that of Simla.

11. In the wastes of Kot Guru and Kot Khái, not
Reserves in Kot Khái and Kot Guru. included within village limits, Colonel Wace formed reserved forests to the extent of 8,818 acres. The forests are six in number, and in most of them liberal rights of user have been conceded. The arrangements for iron smelting in Kot Khái will require careful supervision.

12. In his 77th paragraph Colonel Wace explains
Forests of Simla iláqua. the arrangements made in the small forest area of the Simla iláqua which was dealt with by him. These arrangements have satisfied the Municipal authorities.

13. Colonel Wace's forest arrangements were sanc-
Government orders. tioned by the Punjab Government in a letter No. 174, of 15th April 1885, which drew special attention to the 73rd paragraph of the present report. The notification reserving nine forests was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of 16th April 1885.

14. In the letters marginally* noted, the Punjab
Orders required. Government has already sanctioned the cesses to be levied, expressed general approval of the assessments, and directed that the new settlement be introduced for a period of 30 years. The sanction to the forest arrange-

* No. 272 of 4th November 1882.

No. 75 of 15th April 1884.

ments has been already quoted. It is now necessary to give formal sanction to the new assessment for 30 years from its introduction, and at the same time to sanction the new record of rights.

15. The work was completed in about two-years-and-a-half at a cost of Rs. 18,366. The net increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748 per annum. From first to last the operations were conducted by Colonel Wace in addition to his other duties as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. The work done appears to the Financial Commissioner to have been economical, speedy and careful. The results can hardly fail to be most useful to the district administration. The obligations of Government to Colonel Wace for his faithful discharge of a duty not properly belonging to him have been acknowledged on more than one occasion, and Colonel Davies trusts that he may now receive the thanks of Government for the complete final report which he has submitted.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 163, dated 13th August 1885.

READ—

The Report of the first Regular Settlement of the Simla District written by Colonel E. G. WACE when acting as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

Letter from the Financial Commissioner (Colonel DAVIES, C.S.I.), No. 462 of 27th of April 1885, submitting the above Report.

RESOLUTION.—The Simla District consists of a number of detached tracts, which have been acquired from time to time in a manner almost fortuitous,—sometimes for purposes connected with the establishment of a sanitarium, as in the case of Simla and Kálka; sometimes for strategic purposes, as in the case of Bharauli and Kot Guru; and sometimes from the necessity of preserving the peace, as in Kot Khái. Exclusive of military cantonments, the whole district does not measure more than 81 square miles. It is thus by far the smallest district charge in the Punjab, and perhaps in the whole of India.

Following the order observed in the settlement operations, and beginning with the lowest lying parts of the district, the first tract which comes under notice is that of Kálka. It consists of two villages surrounded by Patiála territory, and comprises an area of about one square mile. It lies about 2,200 feet above sea-level, is situated at the foot of the Kasauli hill just where the new road to Simla enters the mountains, and its acquisition was necessary to form a bazár and depôt on the line of communications with Simla. The lands which form the station of Kálka were transferred by His Highness the Maharája of Patiála as a gift to the British Government.

The Bharauli iláqua consists of some 15,000 acres, and lies about 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea-level. The tract came into British possession at the close of the Gurkha War in 1815. The family to which it originally belonged was extinct, and its possession was claimed by several contending parties, and as its importance as a military position commanding the lower hills rendered its retention by the British Government desirable and necessary, possession was taken

of it on behalf of the State. It is in form a narrow strip of country, reaching from Subáthu to Kíari Ghát near Simla. It is bounded on the north and east by Patiála territory, and along a small part of its east boundary by Keonthal. On the south and west it is bounded by the small States of Baghát and Kuthár. Besides this strip of land there are the detached villages of Kála and Kalag, 10 miles from Simla on the old road, and a cluster of four villages known as the Shiwa iláqua three miles north-west of Kasauli.

The lands forming the Simla iláqua were acquired by negotiation with the Chiefs of Patiála and Keonthal in the year 1830 for the purpose of forming a sanitarium. In exchange for his portion of the Simla Hill, which comprised some 13 villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 937, the Rána of Keonthal was given the parganah of Rayín, which produced a revenue of Rs. 1,289. Three villages in the parganah of Bharauli were made over to His Highness the Maharája of Patiála in exchange for four villages in his portion of Simla which brought in a revenue of Rs. 245 per annum.

The iláqua of Kot Khái was annexed in 1828 owing to the continued misconduct of the Rána, and to his expressed wish that the Government should take over the country. It is a mountainous tract, containing the source of the Giri river. On the north it is bounded by Bashahr; on the south by Keonthal; on the west by Keonthal, Kumbharsain and Balsan; and on the east by Darkuti and Jubbal. It is cut off from Kot Guru by 10 miles of mountain country, and its eastern boundary lies 20 miles due east of Simla.

The Kot Guru iláqua, commonly called Kotgarh, lies 22 miles north-east of Simla as the crow flies, and 50 miles by road. It reaches down from a height of 4,500 feet on the Kotgarh ridge, which is a spur of the Hattu mountain, to the bed of the Sutlej, which is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It belonged originally to the Rána of Kot Khái, but was made over by him to the Rája of Kulu for administration. The Kulu Rája appropriated the trust, but ten years later the tract was ceded by Kulu to Bashahr after a battle in which the Rája of Kulu was killed. For 40 years Kotgarh was held by Bashahr, but on the invasion of the

Gurkhas it passed into their possession. In 1815 the British force advanced for the purpose of expelling the Gurkhas from their possessions acquired between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and after breaking up the Gurkha power on the hills it was determined to occupy Kot Guru permanently. Its commanding position between the snowy ranges, its numerous military posts, among the rest the fort of Hattu, and the level ground in its neighbourhood suitable for cantonments, marked it out as a favourable spot for occupation for military purposes.

2. The population of the Simla District may be said to be almost entirely agricultural. In Kot Khái and Kot Guru there is no class corresponding to the Baniahs and Khatris of the plains, who live solely by money-lending and shop-keeping, and in Bharauli all the mortgages, with the exception of two, were *boná fide* transactions between the agriculturists themselves.

The Kanets form 67 per cent. of the agricultural population of the district. There are many traditions as to their origin, but they are popularly supposed to be Rájputís who have lost caste in the usual way by allowing the practice of paying money for a wife and of the second marriage of widows (*karewa*). They are a simple-minded, orderly people, quiet and peaceful in their pursuits, truthful in character, and submissive to authority. They are all Hindús.

Next in numerical importance come the Kohlís, also known as Dágís or Chanáls in the Kángra District. They are the menials and farm-labourers of the hills. The Kohlís work in the fields and weave *pattu*, holding small pieces of land at rents little in excess of the revenue and paying the landlord by their work (*baith*). Writing in 1850, Mr. Edwards says of the Kohlís of Kot Guru that they were considered the slaves of the soil and performed all menial offices.

The other castes are insignificant in numbers, and are merely mentioned in passing by Colonel Wace. The population of the district is stated as 16,135, but this enumeration, while including the people living in the Kálka bazar, excludes the inhabitants of Simla, Kasauli and the military stations. The number given by Colonel Wace, however, correctly

represents the agricultural population. At this figure the population per square mile of cultivation is 893 in Kot Khái and Kot Guru, and little short of 1,300 in the other three iláguas. There are no very trustworthy statistics to show the exact rate at which population has increased or decreased, but it may be accepted that it has now reached a limit beyond which only very gradual progress is possible.

3. The agricultural system throughout the district is one in which the cultivators own their own fields. Where tenancies exist they are to be accounted for by the fact that the services of Kohlís and other menials are necessary to the owner, and that in return for these services small plots of land have been leased out. Real rents are rare. The holdings are small,—in Bharauli the owner's holding averages 2 acres, in Kot Khái and Kot Guru 4 acres, and the tenant's holding is about one-half of this. This is probably a low statement of the areas held by cultivators, but in most cases each holding is supplemented by an equal amount of grass land which enables the cultivator to keep two or three milch cows or buffaloes. The *ghi* is very carefully preserved, and is sold to pay the revenue. In Kot Khái there is a local superstition which prevents the people from drinking milk except in the form of butter-milk, the more valuable butter being set aside to meet extraordinary charges. Owing to the vicinity of Simla and the military stations of the district, the people are enabled to eke out a livelihood by the sale of wood, and grass, by weaving *pattu*, by coolie labour or by service. The produce of their small holdings is mostly consumed by the cultivators, and the marketing is confined to what must be sold in order to pay the revenue, buy clothes, or meet urgent social expenses. The houses are comfortable, and brass utensils are generally used, but the scale of food if compared with that prevailing in the plains is poor. "A porridge made of maize-meal and butter-milk in the morning; bread and *dál* or greens in the evening, the bread sometimes of wheat, but usually of maize." "No doubt the scale of living is what the people are accustomed to, and probably distinctly better than what was common 50 years ago, but that the life is a hard one and the diet really indifferent is evidenced by the fact that large families are very rare."

4. As might be expected, the system of cultivation is of a minute type. It may be divided into three classes according as the land is either (1) irrigated, or (2) manured, or (3) cultivated without either irrigation or manure. The irrigated land is known as *kyár*, the unirrigated but thoroughly manured land as *bakhil*, and the lands lying away from the homestead as changar or *karáli*. The crops are various, but the most important are wheat, barley and poppy in the spring, with rice, maize and ginger in the autumn. Maize and ginger are chiefly grown in Bharauli and Kálka, while the poppy is cultivated in Kot Khái and Kot Guru. The proportion of the waste to cultivated land varies in the different iláguas. Thus in Bharauli the grass fields are double the cultivation; in Kot Khái they equal only half the cultivated area. A reason for this difference may be found in the fact that in Kot Khái cattle are fewer, and that there is no sale of grass; whereas in Bharauli cattle are numerous and there is always a ready demand for grass. The total area under cultivation throughout the district is in round number 10,000 acres. Of this 700 acres are irrigated and 5,600 acres are classed as manured.

5. On the whole, the condition of the people may be regarded as fairly prosperous. The cultivators of the Bharauli iláqua are benefited by the vicinity of the hill cantonments. In Kot Khái the agriculturists are fairly well off. Some trade in opium, others earn money in Simla or work as carriers. The revenue is paid by the sale of opium, by wages earned, or by the sale of grain and butter. In Kot Guru cultivation has extended and prices have improved. Grain finds an easy market in Simla; much is earned there in wages; and on the whole money to pay the revenue is obtained with little difficulty. There is no general indebtedness in the district. In Kálka there are no mortgages at all. In Bharauli usufructuary mortgages cover one-twelfth of the cultivation, but of these only two are held by Khátrís and all the rest are transactions between agriculturists. The chief causes of mortgage debts are stated by Colonel Wace to be expenses incurred at marriages and deaths, and in legal proceedings. In Kot Khái 386 acres and in Kot Guru 119 acres are held by mortgagees. The practice of mortgaging is of very old standing, and the money that can be raised by mortgage has risen greatly of late years.

6. The tenures of land in the Simla District are much the same as those prevailing in Kángra. The Rájá was the overlord, and the land-holders were crown tenants possessed of a right they termed a *wárisi* or inheritance, not a *maliki* or lordship. The ultimate title in land was the *pattah*, or deed of grant of the Rájá. The unenclosed waste was the property of the Rájá, and the rights therein of the cultivators were of the nature of rights of use only, although they were very liberal in their character. The *wárisi* or hereditary right to hold or cultivate land was not saleable; for the holders "never considered their tenure of that absolute and perfect character that they could transfer it finally to another. The land, they argued, belongs to Government; ours is simply the right to cultivate."

As in Kángra, the scattered houses with their patches of culturable land have been grouped into circuits, locally termed *bhoi*, *parganah*, or *kothi*, and each circuit has been treated as a *mahal* and assessed with a lump sum, for the payment of which all the land-owners have been made jointly responsible during the term of the settlement. In other words, the system of joint responsibility obtaining in the plains has been introduced in theory throughout the district; but, as explained by Colonel Davies, in practice the individual holding has remained the real revenue unit, and as in the past it has never been found necessary to actually enforce the principle of joint responsibility, so it may be hoped it may prove unnecessary to do so in the future. The system of joint responsibility has been in force since 1851, but it has not caused any material change in the internal relations of the land-owners of each circuit. Excluding the *jágr* and *máfi* lands, 77 per cent. of the cultivation is in the hands of the owners in Bharauli and Kálka, 86 per cent. in Simla, 95 per cent. in Kot Guru, and 96 per cent. in Kot Khái.

7. There have been various settlements of the several *iláguas*, the general result of which has been that the people are contented and fairly comfortable. The assessments were made in a rough manner, and roughly and frequently revised. It is unnecessary to refer to the details of the previous fiscal history of the district. In commencing his operations, Colonel Wace found a settlement which had

worked well on the whole. In framing the new assessments, produce estimates were not attempted, for it would have been impossible to place a marketable value on the produce, for, as remarked by Colonel Wace in his report on Kot Khái, no accurate information could be given as to prices in a tract where there were no shopkeepers or regular traders. The old *khewat* rates, which were probably based on customary rates of great antiquity, have practically been taken as the foundation of the work and applied to the changed circumstances of the Simla District.

8. The general result of the settlement is that the land revenue has been raised from Rs. 13,863 to Rs. 16,339. The detail by *iláguas* is as follows :—

Iláqua.	Old assessment.	New assessment.	INCREASE.	
			Rupees.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Bharauli ...	4,333	5,124	791	18
Kálka ...	418	575	157	38
Simla ...	471	488	17	4
Kot Khái ...	6,323	6,996	673	11
Kot Guru ...	2,318	3,156	838	36
Total ...	13,863	16,339	2,476	18

In Bharauli the assessment has been raised from Rs. 4,333 to Rs. 5,124, an increase of 18 per cent.; while in Kálka the assessment has been fixed at Rs. 575, an increase of Rs. 157, or 38 per cent. on the former revenue. Cultivation in these tracts has extended by 50 per cent. and prices have advanced 100 per cent.

The villages possess singular advantages in the way of large markets, but little land has been sold, and the mortgages are in the hands of fellow cultivators.

In the Simla ilāqua the assessment is Rs. 488, as compared with the former jama of Rs. 471,—an increase of Rs. 17.

In Kot Khái rates have been fixed varying from Rs. 4-1-0 to Re. 0-11-0 per acre, the general tendency being to lower charges on the best soils and to raise them elsewhere. The new assessment is Rs. 6,996, or 11 per cent. higher than the old assessment, Rs. 6,323, and falls at the rate of Re. 1-12-0 per cultivated acre. This assessment was willingly accepted by the people, and such objections as were made were fully enquired into during attestation.

In Kot Guru the assessment has been increased by Rs. 838, the present assessment being Rs. 3,156 as against the old assessment of Rs. 2,318. This tract has benefited greatly by its easy communications with Simla, and a considerable increase of revenue was therefore to be looked for from it.

9. The incidence of the revenue on cultivation according to the former and new settlement is shown below :—

Ilāqua.	RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE PER ACRE			
	<i>Of total cultivation.</i>		<i>Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted.</i>	
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bharauli ...	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	*1 12 0
Kot Khái ...	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	1 11 6
Kot Guru ...	0 15 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 13 0

* But not reckoning the large area of very poor changar, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.

It is difficult to compare these rates with those prevailing in adjacent tracts, but taking Bharauli, in which iláqua the incidence rules highest, it would appear that the assessment is heavier than that paid in Kumaon and Garhwál, but about the same as that paid in the iláquas of Seoráj and Kulu, and in Tahsíl Kángra in the Kángra District. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to examine in detail the assessment work of an officer of so wide and varied an experience as Colonel Wace, and he has no doubt that the revenue fixed at the present settlement is on the whole fair and adequate. Subject, therefore, to the approval of the Government of India, His Honor is pleased to sanction the assessment for a term of 30 years. As is usually the case the assessment being virtually made upon holdings falls somewhat heavier than an assessment based on the larger unit of villages generally does. On the other hand, the consideration given to each individual holding and the careful distribution of the revenue have doubtless ensured fairer results both to the cultivator and to Government. The revenue demand is paid in four equal instalments on 1st December, 1st February, 15th June, and 15th July. These dates are considered suitable, and no alteration is proposed with regard to them.

10. The cesses for the public service fall at 9-5-4 per cent. of land revenue, which is exactly the same rate as formerly prevailed. Of this 1 per cent. is for schools and the rest for the local rate. The village owners are, by custom, responsible for the repairs of the roads, and, similarly, they are bound to carry all service posts. No dák or road cesses have therefore been imposed. For village service Rs. 6-4-0 is taken for the Patwáris' cess, and Rs. 5-0-0 for Lambardárs. These cesses are sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

11. Orders have already been passed on the subject of the reclamation of waste land and its assessment in the Simla, Kot Guru and Kot Khái iláquas. The waste is the property of Government and cannot be cultivated without permission. When permission is given, the ownership passes to the cultivator, subject to the usual liability for revenue. Waste land which may be broken up during the settlement will be assessed at a rate of 2 annas per biga. By this means

a useful restriction is placed on cultivation in cases where it might interfere with the fodder and fuel supply, and at the same time the principle of the State's ownership is clearly asserted.

Orders have also been issued regarding the proposals of Colonel Wace on the forests of the district, *vide* Proceedings of the Punjab Government, Forest Department, Nos. 1-3 for April 1885. The arrangements made by Colonel Wace appear to be judicious and well calculated to secure the interests of Government, and to provide for an efficient conservancy of the Simla forests, without in any way trenching on the rights of the villagers. At present it seems superfluous to take any action under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, and these arrangements may therefore be considered as part of the settlement.

12. The work of settlement has been completed very rapidly, and His Honor concurs in the remark of the Financial Commissioner that it has been done economically, speedily and carefully. When it was originally decided to make a regular settlement of the Simla District it was proposed by the Settlement Commissioner that the work should be effected under his supervision. No considerable enhancement of the revenue was expected, and the chief object of the settlement was to obtain a good record of rights. That this has been achieved, the experience and ability of Colonel Wace, who has had charge of the operations from first to last, is sufficient guarantee, and Sir Charles Aitchison fully endorses the opinion of Colonel Davies that the results of the settlement cannot fail to be most useful to the district administration. The sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore accorded to the record of rights and to the forest records which, as above stated, will be held to be part of the settlement. The subject of Village Note Books is not mentioned by Colonel Wace, but it is presumed that they have been prepared as in the case of all other recent settlements. The whole work was finished in about two-and-half years at a cost of Rs. 18,366, and the net increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748 per annum. The cost of the settlement will therefore be recovered in something less than six-and-a-half years.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his special obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Wace for his valuable services in undertaking and completing the settlement of the Simla District.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance.

Also that the Resolution with the papers read in the preamble be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for confirmation of the sanction of the settlement for a period of 30 years.

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 164, dated the 13th August last, giving cover to the final report of the first regular settlement of the Simla District, and to the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The result of the settlement is satisfactory, and the assessment, though full, has evidently been made with much care by Colonel Wace, on whose judgment full reliance is deservedly placed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor-General in Council has therefore no hesitation in confirming the sanction of the assessment for the period of 30 years from the date of its introduction. All the matters of importance mentioned in the report have been considered by the several reviewing authorities, and the only subject which seems to His Excellency in Council to call for special remark is that of the arrangements made to prevent further waste of existing fuel and timber supplies. This subject will be considered separately, and a further communication will be made to you regarding it.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government,

No. 210, dated 27th October 1885.

COPY, with copy of Punjab Government's letter No. 164, dated 13th August 1885, forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the information of Colopels Davies and Wace.

No. 368.

Dated Lahore, the 16th August 1884.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. WACE,
Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,
PUNJAB,

TO

R. G. THOMSON, Esq.,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,
PUNJAB.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the final Report of the Simla Settlement required by C.V. 7 of the rules under the Land Revenue Act. The Annual Demand Statement and Statement of Tenures are appended; as also a summary of the Notifications under which the Settlement operations have been carried out and a Map of the Simla district. The village statements I have made over to the Deputy Commissioner. My report is necessarily confined to the Settlement operations and to information likely to be of use in the Revenue administration of the district. It consists principally of extracts from my Assessment and Forest Reports.

2. The Settlement was commenced in May 1881; and I have been in charge of it, as Settlement Officer, from first to last. The subordinate establishment has been one Deputy Superintendent, a Mun-sarim, and a few temporary employés. The history of the operations can be dismissed very briefly. The Settlement has been a first regular Settlement, and it has included a complete survey, the preparation of the record of rights, assessment of the revenue, and a Forest Settlement. The work was done in two sections; first, the lower portions of the district, viz., Bharauli, Shiva, and Kalka, were taken up and completed by June 1882; then the upper portion Kotkhair, Kotguru, and the Simla villages; the work in these being completed by November 1883.

Area settled.

3. The area thus settled as ascertained by the Settlement measurements is as follows:—

Tahsil.	Ilaka.	Total area (acres)	DETAILS OF AREA IN ACRES.						REVENUE (MAAFI INCLUDED.)		POPULATION.	
			Reserved Forests.	Other Government land.	Unculturable.	Grass fields.	Abandoned cultivation.	Cultivated.	Former.	New.	Total.	Per square mile cultivated.
Simla ...	Kalka ...	684	...	136	129	...	55	364	449	595	1,437	2,525
	Bharauli with Shiva Simla ...	14,989	...	206	6,932	5,061	226	2,564	4,449	5,279	4,403	1,099
	...	3,867	477	2,840	33	265	55	197	441	673	448	1,466
	Total Tahsil ...	19,544	477	3,182	7,064	5,326	336	3,125	5,339	6,447	6,288	1,283
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotkhai ...	Kotkhai ...	22,042	7,160	7,019	497	2,382	470	4,484	6,228	7,980	6,403	912
Kotgura ...	Kotgura ...	19,782	1,628	5,123	372	915	172	2,572	2,171	3,443	3,444	857
...	Total Tahsil ...	32,824	8,818	12,142	869	3,297	642	7,056	8,399	11,423	9,847	893
Total District		52,364	9,295	15,324	7,963	8,623	978	10,181	13,738	17,870	16,135	1,014

This statement does not include the areas of the military cantonments. The entries for Kotkhai are, perhaps, not quite as they will finally stand, because some boundary disputes with Jubal, Darkoti, and Khanaiti which arose in 1881 when Settlement operations commenced, have not yet been finally decided by the Deputy Commissioner.

4. Before describing each tract and its Settlement, it will be convenient to quote from a Report submitted in 1850 to the Board of Administration for the Punjab a short account of the manner in which the Simla district came into our hands, and of the revenue tenures then existing. The writer was Mr. W. Edwards, then Superintendent of the Hill States.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's despatch, and No. 238 of the 11th June last, calling for information respecting the different Government districts subordinate to this office, their size, population, resources, physical and social characteristics; together with full details of existing establishments in all departments, and the changes I may be prepared to recommend in the organization of each.

Extract of a letter No. 1-A dated 6th January 1850.
FROM—W. EDWARDS, Esq.,
Superintendent, Hill States,
To—P. MELVILL, Esq., Offy.
Secretary to the Board of Administration, Lahore.

2. In accordance with these instructions I have now the honor to submit the following report, but, in explanation of the great delay which has been permitted to occur in furnishing it, I would beg to observe that in consequence of the great confusion which, from one cause or another, exists among the earlier records of this office, the absence of many important documents, and the mutilated condition of others, as also the utter want of all accurate information on many of the points required to be reported upon, it has been out of my

power to place before the Board the details called for, except by previously personally visiting each district, and remaining in each, for a period sufficient to acquaint myself with its circumstances, and this my duties at Simla, the Sadler station, prevented my doing before the middle of November last.

3. Before proceeding to report on the districts in detail, I may observe that our first connection with these hills occurred in 1814, when, in the war which was then being carried on between the British Government and the Nepaulese, it became one of the indispensable parts of the system of military operations, and of political arrangements, to cause the expulsion of the Goorkhas from the hill territory they had conquered and occupied, lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was accordingly directed to operate with a division of the army in this quarter.

4. The rugged nature of the country and the small numerical strength of the British force which could be spared for the duty, made it imperative upon the Government to attempt to secure the aid and co-operation of the natives of the country in the expulsion of the common enemy. With this view, and as the nature of the country rendered it highly inexpedient in the judgment of the Government of that time, in event of our operations turning out successfully, and the country falling into our hands, to annex any portion of it to our territories, it was determined to offer to reinstate in their original power and possessions, and to guarantee them against future Goorkha aggression, the ancient chiefs of the country who had been expelled by that power, provided they heartily co-operated in the operations of the British force, and used all their influence to place the resources of their respective districts at our disposal.

5. Proclamations were accordingly issued inviting the co-operation of the chiefs and people, and declaring that our desire and intentions were to restore affairs to the status they occupied prior to the Goorkha invasion, and, when that object was achieved, to withdraw altogether from this part of the country.

6. The majority of the hill chiefs responded to the call, and joined our army with all the strength they could muster. The operations of the division of the army employed proved completely successful, and the Goorkhas were forced to evacuate the hills. It soon, however, became apparent that it would be impracticable for us to abandon the country on the expulsion of the enemy, as desired by the Government; on the contrary, that in order to maintain our guarantee of protection not only against the foreign enemy, but to retain in their ancient principalities the chiefs whom we had restored, it would be necessary for us, however averse to territorial acquisition within the hills, to retain such portions of the country as appeared best adapted for military positions as also calculated to indemnify the Government for the expenses of the military force it was found indispensable to retain in the hills.

7. The Government therefore so far modified their original policy, that they determined on retaining all localities favourable for military positions, to whomsoever belonging, and further directed that all lands, the ruling families of which had become extinct or the right to the possession of which was disputed between different States, should be also assumed, but that as far as practicable, where it might not be considered desirable to retain territories in this latter predicament, they should be ceded to some of the subordinate Governments of the hills, to relieve the British Government from the trouble and expense of administering them.

8. The above remarks will tend to explain what might otherwise be difficult to understand, the reasons which led to the retention of some isolated districts, and the transfer of others to native powers, which, though now they might be considered valuable acquisitions, were, at that time, regarded as most undesirable possessions.

[N. B.—Paras 29—31 are placed by me here, as they apply to the district at large and not to any particular tract.—E. W.]

29. A purely ryotwar system prevails in these hills. The Government is the direct landlord of the present tenants who maintain themselves, and pay the

Government demand from the portions of land each cultivates. Here there are neither capital nor capitalists, or large landed proprietors who can act as agents between the Government and the actual cultivators, and become responsible for the due payment of the Government demand. Every man who cultivates the land, however insignificant his possessions are, is termed a zemindar. He is the hereditary proprietor of the portion of land he cultivates, and may mortgage or sell at his discretion his proprietary interest therein. The settlement is made direct with each zemindar for the lands he cultivates. Each receives a patta or lease from the Government officer, bearing his signature and seal, in which are set down the name of the lessee, his village and pergunnah, the extent of his fields, together with a register of the number of the males and females composing his family, with the view of regulating the demand for *begár*, also the amount of rent due thereon, in separate kists, are duly entered.

30. Two registers were ordered to be made of these pattas, one to be deposited in the tahsil of the district, and the other in the Suddur office. Other two registers were also ordered to be made, and similarly deposited, containing the extent and name of each field comprised in the lease, the quality of each, its produce, and to whom it belongs. These registers have, however, never yet been made of any Government pergunnah.

31. Each individual holding a lease from the Government is alone responsible for the amount of the assessment due on the land he cultivates. There are no village communities, as in the plains, who bound together by certain local usages, share in the losses as well as in the gains of the land they cultivate, and are jointly responsible to the Government for all defalcations. Hence the realization of the fixed Government demand is highly precarious. The revenue rests on no solid foundation, as a settlement in its strict sense cannot, it appears to me, be made for any hill district; for a settlement implies a contract between the Government and certain parties, agents between it and the immediate cultivators, who bind themselves to realize the Government demand, and who are responsible for all defalcations which may occur during the term of the Settlement, and who are in a position that the payment of all balances may be enforced from them.

From this short account of the previous history of the district, I pass on to a description of each tract and of my operations in it.

BHARAULI AND KALKA.

5. The Kalka ilāqa consists of two villages, lying at the foot of the Kasauli hill, just where the new road to Simla enters the hills. They have a little irrigation and some highly manured land that is not irrigated; but three-fourths of their land is rather poor soil cultivated on the two-year course mainly with light crops of wheat or barley in the rabi, and másh in the kharif. These villages were purchased from the Patiala State in 1843 in connection with the new road to Simla.

The Bharauli ilāqa has been British territory since the close of the Gurkha War in A.D. 1815. It lies in the hollow of the hill country, midway between Kasauli and Simla.

It is in form a narrow strip of hill country, extending from Subáthu to Kíári Ghát near Simla. As the crow flies it is not more than eight miles long, and its breadth varies from six to two miles. It also includes the two detached villages of Kála and Kalag near Sairi, 10 miles from Simla on the old Simla road; and the detached ilāqa of Shiwa (four small villages) three miles north-west of Kasauli. The whole is hill country.

The Kalka ilāqa is surrounded by Patiāla territory. The Bharauli ilāqa is also bounded on the north and east by territory of that State, except for a small part of its east boundary where it touches Keonthal. On the south and west Bharauli is bounded by the small States of Baghat and Kothar. There have been in the course of the measurements a few unimportant boundary disputes with these States, but they have been adjusted without difficulty, and only in two or three cases was it necessary to refer these cases for adjudication to the Superintendent of the Hill States. The Patiāla officials especially did their best to prevent and adjust amicably petty doubts concerning their boundaries.

The Kalka lands lie about 2,200 feet, and the Bharauli lands between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, above the sea level. The rainfall may be taken to be the same as Simla in the cold season, and three-fourths that of the Simla fall in the summer season. The Simla fall is reported to average nine inches in the former season (October to March) and 57 inches in the latter season (April to September).

The Bharauli hills are not of a very rugged or difficult character. There is no forest except a small chir forest of 204 acres known as Rukh Kothi on the south border. But, as a rule, the hill sides are well grassed. The drainage of the Bharauli villages flows into the Gambhír, which is an affluent of the Sutlej.

Mr. Edward's account of the tract. 6. The account of these tracts recorded by Mr. Edwards in 1850, is as follows :—

KALKA.

202. The villages of Kalka and Korally, which form the station of Kalka, situated at the foot of the hills and at the commencement of the road leading to Simla, and the military posts of Kasauli and Subáthú, were at the requisition of the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, transferred by the Maharaja of Patiāla as a gift to the British Government (His Highness having refused to receive any compensation); it having been considered of importance to have under our complete control a portion of land situated at the foot of the hills sufficient for the formation of camps, for the erection of magazines, for the reception of military stores, for the use of regiments serving in the hills, and of godowns for the security of property belonging to parties resorting to the hills, and for other public purposes.

203. The lands thus transferred to us are of trifling extent and of no value, except for the purposes indicated, and for the formation of a bazar. They are entirely surrounded by the Maharaja of Patiāla's territory. At the time of transfer, as the station was only in course of formation and with the view of inducing parties to settle there, it was not deemed expedient to levy any dues for sites appropriated in the bazar, or to make any new or formal arrangement with the few zemindars who cultivated the small extent of culturable area within the limits of the land transferred to us by the Maharaja of Patiāla. These latter were merely required to pay to us the amount formerly paid by them to the Patiāla authorities, as the rent of their lands, a mere trifling sum amounting to a sixth part of the produce.

BHARAULI.

216. This district, which consists of three pergunnahs,—Subáthú, Sewah and Bharauli—was retained by us, as the family to which it originally belonged was extinct, and its possession was claimed by several contending parties; and

also because it was considered to afford a very important military position for securing to us the undisturbed command of the lower hills.

217. The principal cantonment of our troops was originally fixed in Subáth, and it was for many years the head-quarters of the Mussooree battalion until 1842, when they were removed to Jutogh, near Simla, in order that the cantonment might be occupied by a European regiment.

218. The pergunnah of Bharauli was, on its first falling into our hands, let out in farm on an annual rent of Rs. 1,800 until 1824, when the farming system was abolished, and the then Agent, Major Kennedy, directed to make a Settlement of the district, which he appears to have done for Rs. 1,954 for a period of five years.

219. In the year 1829 a new Settlement was made of the district, for Rs. 6,196, but beyond the mere record of the fact nothing is forthcoming among the records of the office to show the manner in which this Settlement was made. The above Settlement expired in 1834, when a new one for Rs. 6,220 was made for a period of seven years by Major-General Tapp, the then Agent, but for neither of these Settlements are any details, English or Vernacular, forthcoming.

220. In 1841 the Settlement now in force was made with the zemindars for Rs. 6,651, for a period of thirty years, by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine. So far as I can discover, this Settlement has never to this date been reported to the Government for confirmation. The present Settlement is moderate, and the zemindars, situated as they are in the neighbourhood of three large European cantonments, and having abundant market for their supplies, would be in a very prosperous condition, were it not for the great drawback which the existence of these very cantonments entail upon them, by the necessity for their being very frequently called upon to serve as *begírs* for the conveyance of stores to and from these military stations.

[N.B.—See also paragraph 136 of Mr. Edwards' Report, quoted below in paragraph 29.]

Fiscal history. Previous Settlements.
was assessed—

7. Corresponding nearly with the above, the village papers show that the Bharauli tract

In A.D. 1834 at Rs.	5,667
In A.D. 1842 at „	5,904
In A.D. 1850 at „	5,598 and
In A.D. 1856 at „	4,449

* In the papers of 1852 the jama of 1842 and 1850 and 1856 A.D. are all stated about Rs. 500 higher than now returned. The explanation of the difference is that the Wakna Bhoj (which will be found in the detailed statement appended to Commissioner's report dated 27th October 1857) was granted about ten years ago to the Rajah of Keonthal in exchange for lands added to the Simla Municipality.

This last is the assessment current* at the commencement of my operations. It was a summary settlement made by the Deputy Commissioners of Simla (Lord William Hay and Mr. Denison) under the direction of Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of Umballa. In the draft Gazetteer it was stated that the Settlement Reports are not forthcoming, but a few weeks ago I succeeded in tracing them in the Commissioner's office. The following remarks are based on those papers.

8. The tenures of the land are in their origin and character much the same as have already been fully explained in respect of the Kángra hills by Messrs. Barnes and Lyall in the Kángra Settlement Reports. The Rájah or Village tenures.

State was the lord of the land; the cultivator had the right to cultivate, and to this right were attached liberal rights of user in the adjacent waste. But the cultivator's right, though permanent so long as the State's dues were paid, was not exactly what we understand as ownership. Sales were unknown, and mortgages suffered rather of convenience than of right. There were no village communities. Each squatter held direct of the State, and had his *patta* granted usually by the Rájah himself. And new land could not be broken up either by an old settler or by a new one except under a written lease or *patta*. To this day a zemindár will speak of his holding as his *patta*. Up to 1851 we continued to deal in this way directly with each owner. In that year, under instructions from the Board of Administration, the system of joint responsibility was introduced in the following manner. One or two lambardárs were appointed to each pergunnah (locally termed Bhoj) or circuit of hamlets. The lambardár thus appointed to each Bhoj as the representative of the whole body of owners of the Bhoj executed a lease engaging to pay annually for the term of settlement the sum total of the revenue of the Bhoj. It was the object of this measure to make all the owners of each Bhoj collectively responsible for the total revenue, bearing the loss of all decreases in cultivation and taking the profit of all increases. The new system of course greatly simplified the tahsil accounts; but in respect of the internal relations of the owners of each Bhoj, it has not in practice introduced any material change. No occasion has arisen for enforcing the joint responsibility of the Bhoj. The revenue has not in any year been more than the people could pay; the land is valuable, and its cultivators cling to it tenaciously, being as it is their only means of support; and each little hamlet is still paying the revenue assessed on it in 1850 and 1856. If in future years any instances occur of hamlets being deserted by their owners, it probably would seldom or never be right to order the rest of the Bhoj to pay the revenue in default; and certainly local feeling would regard such an order as very unjust.

9. Under the above arrangement the Bharauli iláqa is now divided into nine Bhojs, as shown in Statement Number of circuits or Bhojs and castes of the agriculturists. IA appended to this Report. The Kalka iláqa consists of two mauzas similar to the ordinary plain villages. The main body of the agriculturists are Kunets, concerning whom I copy the following description from the unpublished draft Gazetteer of the Simla district :—

"The Kunets are practically by far the most important element in the rural population of the whole of the Simla States. In the Simla district they form 67 per cent. of the agricultural population. They are popularly supposed to be Rájputs who have lost caste by allowing the practices of paying money for a wife, and of the second marriage of widows (Karewa). The tribe is very numerous in Kangra, and a full account of it is given in the Gazetteer of that district.

"In the Simla hills, four classes among the Kunets rank higher than the rest, and are known by the title of Kabúnd (?). Their names are Bhimti, Parhár, Chibbar and Balber. The other sub-divisions of the tribe in these hills are Kahal Gahru, Barúri, Chakar, Katlehrú, Suraji, Klash, Badni, Charúla, Badal-

wál, Jalalún, Rahúl, Katálik, Girwál, Janwál, Dalwál, Rahana, Kulharnún, Naubru, Laddughar.

"The Kunets, and indeed all classes of the hill population, are a simple-minded, orderly people, quiet and peaceful in their pursuits, truthful in character, and submissive to authority. They hardly require to be ruled, and both in the British district and the Independent States are left much to themselves. The Kunets are all Hindús, orthodox in most points, but permitting the remarriage of widows."

There are also a few Brahmins, Rájpúts and lower classes among the owners of Bharauli iláqa.

The owners of the two Kalka villages are a mixed set including some settlers from the North-Western Provinces; but most of the land is owned by Gujars and Kunets.

A fifth of the land is cultivated by tenants, who are Lohárs, Chamárs, Bahdís, Dúmnás and Kohlís. In truth, however, the agricultural system is one in which the cultivators own their own fields; and these tenancies are mainly due to the circumstance that the owners need assistance in household and field work, and also in *begár* work. The Lohárs are the smiths, the Chamárs, the leather-workers, the Bahdís, carpenters, Dúmnás, basket-makers, and the Kohlís, field-laborers. The last named also weave *pattu*. An owner finds it convenient to give small pieces of land to men of these classes at rents little in excess of the revenue, finding his return in the work that they do for him, for which they are paid very little wages. There are no owners who look to rents for their support.

10. At the back of Appendix IA will be found details of the size of the holdings in each Bhoj. Omitting the Kalka iláqa, the features of which contain nothing specially worthy of remark, it will be observed that in the Bharauli iláqa the owners' holdings average two acres of cultivation, and the tenants' holdings just half of this. Of the small size of the tenancies an explanation is to be found partly in the remarks at the end of the last paragraph. Most of the tenants hold land of more than one owner, and each such tenancy is of course counted as a separate holding. In the same way not a few of the owners hold lands in more than one hamlet. That our system of record unavoidably produces a material exaggeration of the total number of holdings will be evident from the fact that whereas the holdings as recorded total—

Tenancies	..	...	...	...	634
Ownerships	...	...	...	...	962
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,596</u>

the ploughs are returned as 881. And I have, therefore, caused the true number of holdings to be counted. The result gives 530 holdings of owners and 321 of tenants, or an average of four acres cultivated per owner, and rather less than two acres per tenant. This is no doubt small, even though half the land yields two crops a year. But each holding has on the average twice as much grass land attached, and a

grazing area rather larger than the grass fields, supported by which the holder usually keeps two or three milch cattle, cows or buffaloes. So that on the whole, though the holdings are small, and the husbandry petty, the agriculturists probably live a tolerably comfortable life.

11. The revenue was practically stationary, at about Rs. 5,600 for Bharauli and 400 for Kalka from A.D. 1834 to 1856. What the revenue was before A.D. 1834, there are no records to show. It is stated in the correspondence that no balances of revenue ever occurred between 1843 and 1856. But in 1854 Mr. Barnes, then Commissioner of Umballa, who had recently settled the Kangra district, arrived at the conclusion that the revenue was pitched unwisely high, that it was severely felt by the people, and that it was higher than that of the adjacent Baghat territory then under British rule. He consequently directed a rough remeasurement of the cultivation, and the result of the operation was that the rates were reduced so as to yield a reduction of 30 per cent. on the former assessment.

In the assessment so fixed, there have been no alterations worth mentioning during the last thirty years, and no coercive measures have been found necessary for the collection of the revenue.

12. No lands have been acquired by the State during the past settlement, except in petty instances of which the price is not worth quoting. Sales also have been very rare. In one or two isolated cases Europeans have bought land at Kalka. And Mr. Lowrie, twenty-two years ago, bought the village of Deoti, jáma Rs. 19, and five years ago half of Kakarhatti, jáma Rs. 14.

In the Kalka ilāqa there are no mortgages at all. In the Bharauli ilāqa collateral mortgages are unusual. Only four instances aggregating 52 acres are recorded in the measurement papers. The average mortgage money is Rs. 23 per acre. But usufructuary mortgages cover one-twelfth of the cultivation. The average mortgage money per acre cultivated is Rs. 57, or thirty-three years' purchase of the revenue assessed on the lands under mortgage. Two mortgages are held by Khattris of Subáthu; all the rest are *bonâ fide* transactions between the agriculturists themselves.

The principal causes of the mortgage debts are expenses at marriages and deaths, and in legal proceedings. When a man has a case in court, he cannot refrain from employing a legal practitioner, and the fees of these practitioners are so heavy that their clients can only pay them by mortgaging a part of their land. Such is the fruit yielded by elaborations of the procedure of our courts. In the first years of British rule a man could usually get a dispute settled in our courts without mortgaging his patrimony. But (as the French say) we have changed all that now, as their rulers think, for the better; as the people think, for the worse. I find it impossible to live among these people, and not

share their opinion. Another common cause of debt is that a woman will leave her husband, and attach herself to another man; who then pays Rs. 100 or 200 (*Ri*) to the first husband, with the result that the first marriage is annulled, and the woman becomes the wife of her new lover. The morality of these transactions is no doubt very low; but such are these people, and the payment ends the quarrel. The total mortgage money is three years' revenue of the Bharauli ilāqa, which is not a higher proportion than is usually found in the adjacent plain districts.

13. Appendix IA gives the usual abstract of area and resources at past and present settlement, modified to suit the comparatively simple circumstances of the small area under report. The cultivation of last Settlement is returned at 1,726 acres; and that of the present Settlement at 2,564, showing an increase of 838 acres. But probably the return of last Settlement did not include some of the rough occasional cultivation known as Changar, all of which has been carefully reckoned in the present return and aggregates 667 acres. Then again the present measurement has been more close than the rough measurements of 1856. For these reasons, I feel obliged to speak with a good deal of reserve as to what real increase of cultivation can be assumed. We cannot treat the data of 1856 as thoroughly accurate. In most villages there has been some increase in cultivation, especially of the worst class Changar. And in individual instances holdings have been considerably extended in size. But of the increase indicated by the returns, 50 per cent. would seem to be an overstatement for the ilāqa taken as a whole.

14. A statement of prices for 25 years past will be found among the appendices, which shows that prices have for 20 years past been almost double those of the three years, 1857—1859. The higher prices were for the most part established 20 years ago, and since then there has been little change. The prices stated are those at which the agriculturists sold their produce in each year to the traders at Subáthi. In relation to the question of prices the circumstances of the tract are exceptional. Excepting a few men recently arrived from Kāngra who sell tobacco, salt, *gur*, spices, &c., going round the villages adjacent to their residence for this purpose, there are no traders of any kind in the Bharauli ilāqa. If a zamīndār needs money wherewith to pay his revenue, he takes some *ghi*, wheat, maize or rice to the Subáthi bazar, and obtains the necessary cash by selling this produce. Most of the cash required for the payment of Government

	Average price seers per rupee.	
	Three years 1857 to 1859.	Five years 1877 to 1881.
Wheat ...	34	17
Rice ..	41	21
Maize ...	48	22
Másh ..	31	18
Green Ginger ..	43	26
<i>Ghi</i> ...	3½	1¾

The average value of bullocks and cows is said to have risen from Rs. 8 to 12, and of milch buffaloes from Rs. 25 to 40. The cattle are very small.

revenue is obtained by the sale of wood and grass and *ghi*; or some member of the family may be in service in the adjacent hill cantonments, and send part of his wages home for the purpose. The woollen clothes of the agriculturists are made in the villages from wool spun by themselves, and woven usually by the Kohlis. Cloth for their cotton clothes is chiefly bought in the Subáthu bazar. No doubt much to the same effect can be said of any purely agricultural tract in a plains district; and happy are the agriculturists who have not learnt to depend on money-lenders. But in a hill tract such as this, where the holdings are extremely small, the produce is mainly consumed by the agriculturists; and the marketing is confined to what must be sold in order to pay the revenue, buy clothes, or meet urgent social expenses. The houses are comfortable, and in their humble way not without luxuries, such as brass pots, &c.; but the scale of food, judged by the standard which we usually see in the plains, is poor; a porridge made of maize *sattu** and buttermilk in the morning; bread and *dál* or greens in the evening, the bread being sometimes of wheat, but usually of maize. Most of the agriculturists have one or two milch cattle; but the *ghi* is carefully stored and sold, and only very rarely eaten by the agriculturists. No doubt the scale of living is what the people are accustomed to, and probably distinctly better than what was common fifty years ago; but that the life is a hard one and the diet really indifferent, is evidenced by the fact that large families are very rare.

These remarks may have the appearance of a digression from the question of prices. But in truth, the circumstances which I have detailed very much limit the extent to which increased prices affect such agriculturists, and they necessitate a moderate estimate of the degree in which the revenue may properly be enhanced in consequence of increased prices.

15. There have been no material improvements in communications.

Communications, markets, increase of population, But the hill cantonments have increased in size; and no doubt the amount of produce sold both in the cantonments and on the Simla road is larger than before.

The population is probably stationary or nearly so; but I have not found any statistics of the enumerations prior to 1881.

Tenants' rents. Appendix IB. 16. I do not submit the usual classified statement of tenants' rents, because the tract under report is so small that the following summary can conveniently take its place:—

RENTS OF ILAQA BHARAULI.

Of 2,564 acres cultivated, 592 acres in 634 holdings are held by tenants, viz.—

* The grain roasted and afterwards ground into meal. A year's supply is roasted and ground as soon as the maize is reaped.

- (a). Hereditary tenancies 35 holdings of 59 acres, paying with two exceptions at revenue rates. The two exceptions pay a cash *chakota* of a little over a rupee per acre.
- (b). Tenancies at will paying a share of the produce, 100 acres in 100 holdings; nearly all unirrigated—

45 acres pay half produce;
 43 " one-third produce;
 12 " one-fourth produce.

Half produce is locally termed *adhāli*; one-third produce is called *bhās*; and one-fourth produce is called *chanthāi*.

- (c). Tenancies at will paying cash rent at revenue rates, 208 holdings of 230 acres.
- (d). Tenancies at will paying no rent at all, 134 holdings of 41 acres.
- (e). Tenancies at will paying cash *chakota*—

Class of land.			Holdings.	Acres.	Average rent.
					Rs A. P.
Irrigated	...	...	12	4	4 & in one case Rs 28
Unirrigated	...	...	102	92	2 6 0
Mixed	...	...	43	66	3 0 0

KALKA ILAQA.

Kurāri.—Of 238 cultivated acres, 63 acres in 61 holdings are held by tenants. Of these—

16 acres in 51 holdings are hereditary;
 1 acre in 4 " held free;
 63 acres in 3 " pay revenue plus *mālikāna*;
 2 " 14 " " *chakota*, averaging Rs 14 per acre.

[These last are little plots attached to houses, and very highly cultivated.]

Of the tenancies at will, 4 acres in 8 holdings are free. The rest, 43 acres in 32 holdings, pay *chakota*, viz.:—

1 acre irrigated in 4 holdings, Rs 22 per acre;
 20 acres unirrigated in 21 holdings, Rs. 3½ per acre;
 22 " mixed land in 7 holdings, Rs. 3 per acre.

Kalka.—Of 126 cultivated acres, 20 acres in 26 holdings are held by tenants. Of these—

Only 1 acre in 5 holdings is hereditary, paying revenue only;
 4 holdings of 2 acres pay nothing;
 1 holding of 4 " pays revenue;
 4 holdings of 3 " pay half produce;
 12 " 12 " " *chakota* viz.:—
 7 holdings of 2 acres irrigated, Rs. 13½ per acre;
 5 " 8 " unirrigated, Rs. 1¼ per acre.

17. I have been unable to prepare produce estimates in the usual form. All I am able to give is a statement of the produce of the tract, the crops grown in the kharif of 1881 and rabi 1882. I will first describe the classification of soils and system of cultivation and crops of the Bharauli ilāqa. The only classification of soils recognised by the people is that depending on irrigation, and on the application or absence of manure, and both the total assessment and internal distribution of the previous assessment were based on this classification. It is briefly stated—

Local name.	Explanation and husbandry.
Kúl or Kiár	Lands irrigated by hill streams; with few exceptions they yield two crops in the year, viz., rice or maize in the autumn, and wheat in the spring.
Bakhíl or Lehri	Unirrigated land; all of it thoroughly manured. The autumn harvest is almost entirely maize, and the spring harvest wheat.
Changar	These are poor sloping fields at a distance from the homestead, which are neither irrigated nor manured. They rarely yield anything except a very poor crop of kulth, koda, or másh.

A little more than one-eighth of the cultivation is irrigated, and a fourth is Changar. The Changar husbandry is mere catch cropping, the crops being very poor and uncertain. It is confined almost entirely to the poorest kharif crops, such as kulth and koda. The husbandman's real work is with the irrigated land and with the unirrigated fields which he manures. Nearly two-thirds of the irrigated land has a rather short supply of water in the rabi season; and where this is the case, it is evidenced by the rabi crops being only about half the area of the kharif crops; sometimes less. And for this reason both at the former Settlement and now the irrigated lands have been rated in two classes—the kharif (rice) crop is never manured; the rabi crop always is.

A similar division has been made of the manured lands. Rather more than half have been recorded as 2nd class, and the rest as 1st class. The 1st class lands are usually nearer the homesteads than the 2nd class; they are heavily manured and yield without intermission a crop of maize and a crop of wheat every year; but the area of the rabi is usually about a sixth less than that of the kharif. The 2nd class lands are those to which the husbandman is unable to give so plentiful a supply of manure, and in consequence though the whole of them yield a kharif crop every year without intermission, the rabi crops cover only about half of the kharif area. Another evidence of the inferiority of the 2nd class land is, that only about two-thirds of the kharif crops are maize (a few acres rice), the rest being koda, másh, kulth, &c., and the rabi is two-thirds wheat and one-third barley. I am not sure of the necessity for the division of these Lehri lands into 1st and 2nd class; but the distinction existed at last Settlement, and I have continued it, and the power of reducing Lehri lands or Kúl lands from 1st to 2nd class has been in a few instances a

convenient resource for meeting objections against a heavy increase of assessment. If I thought the increase given by the new measurement was too great, the objector would usually be satisfied by the reduction of this land to 2nd class; whereas, if the reduction had been given in the shape of an assessment expressly below rates, every other owner in the same hamlet would have claimed a similar reduction.

Every husbandman has, besides his cultivation and adjoining it, a considerable area of grass land; which for the whole ilāqa averages two acres for every acre cultivated. The fields are closed to grazing as soon as the autumn rains commence; and the grass is reaped in October and November. If there is more than can conveniently be reaped and stacked, the balance is left standing and is cut as it is wanted (for home use or sale); but the agriculturists are aware how much the grass is injured by being allowed to stand in this way.

The cattle are fed mainly on this grass. The maize stalks are also all fed to the cattle, as they are said to increase the milk. Wheat straw is mostly neglected, only about half the straw or less is cut with the ear. The balance is fired as it stands on the ground before the field is ploughed for the next crop. A little of it is sold in our cantonments, but the people will not give it to their own cattle.

The husbandry of the Kalka villages is different. They have no grass fields. The Kúl and Lehri are much the same, as the same lands in the hills. But the Changar is cultivated on the two years' course, yielding wheat and barley in the rabi, and masha in the kharif. This Changar is poor, stony land; but its produce is marketable; and though the land is poor, it can pay a fair assessment.

To sum up. The conditions of the soil and of the climate are such that cultivation of any but the *poorest* grains is impracticable, except with the assistance of either irrigation or manure. Consequently, the cultivator is in a peculiar degree dependent on his cattle, and these again on the grass fields and grazing waste.

18. Superintendent Karm Chand made a few experiments with the object of testing the produce; but in my absence he worked on such small areas that the results are not entitled to confidence.

Rice.—A crop of 180 square yards (four biswās) in Chaosha was tested; and gave a yield at the rate of six maunds *kacha* per bigha, equal to 512 seers *pacca* per acre. I do not think this result is other than a fair average.

The rice grown is white rice called begami, and three varieties of red rice called bágra, jinján and zira. The great majority of the crop is white rice; though called begami (queen's rice), it is not so good as what is known by the same name in Kángra.

Ginger.—A bigha tried in Katu yielded 54 maunds *kacha* or 864 seers, being six-fold of what had been planted (nine maunds). It sold at 32 seers (2 maunds *kacha*) per rupee, so the produce was worth Rs. 27 per bigha. The crop is heavily manured and requires timely rain or irrigation. The cultivators look for a yield of about

six-fold. If it yields more than eight-fold, this is considered unlucky, and the excess is then given away in charity. It often yields but poorly.

Wheat.—Seven experiments were made of a biswá each (45 square yards), and yielded results varying from 500 to 1,200 seers per acre. Such small experiments are quite untrustworthy. Probably a good field of 1st class Bakhíl land yields at the rate of 400 seers per acre.

Maize yields a heavier return of grain than wheat, say from half to a quarter more.

The zemíudárs would say these average yields were stated rather high; and no doubt they are rather the yields of fairly good crops than a real average of good and bad together.

Compare paragraph 7 of Kumáon Settlement Report where the Bísí equals almost an acre, and the rates of yield are stated much higher.

I have already said that with the short time and small establishment at my disposal, I cannot frame a produce estimate in the usual

form. And indeed in such a tract as this, even if framed with care, it would, so far as it put a marketable value on all the produce, be to a great extent fictitious. For only the better grains are marketable, and very little of them is marketed.

19. I pass on to explain the revenue rates which I propose to adopt. In this part of the work, the object

Revenue rates proposed. which I have set before myself has been rather to propose rates which should be directly connected with those of the last Settlement, and which, therefore, the agriculturists would be likely to acknowledge as fair than to work out any independent calculation.

20. I started work under one peculiar disadvantage. The reports of the last Settlements were said not to be

Local land measure. forthcoming in the district office; I consequently had to find out for myself from the patwáris' papers what was the size of the bigha stated in those papers, and the revenue rates previously applied. The bigha was said to be measured with a 4½-foot quadam (20 × 20) and equalled 900 square yards, and the rates used were—

SOIL.	Per Jún.			Or per Bigha = ¼ Jún.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kúl 1st class	3	11	4	0	14	10
" 2nd "	2	12	6	0	11	1½
Bakhíl 1st class	1	13	8	0	7	5
" 2nd "	1	6	3	0	5	7

The jún is the old measure of the agriculturists. It is a seed measure, and its details are—

4 Thakrís* = 1 Patha.

16 " = 1 Jún.

* The Thakri is a measure of capacity, filled with rice for irrigated land, or barley for unirrigated land; its contents weigh 2 seers *kacha*, or ¾ seers *pacca*.

The origin of the bigha I cannot trace; probably it was applied originally only to irrigated lands, which have paid cash rates from a very long time back, both in this tract and in the adjacent chiefships. It is measured with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot quadam (20×20), which gives an area of 900 square yards. This is less than the Umballa bigha; at least, I thought it was, and tried to make it larger. But I found I was going against local opinion; so I accepted the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot (quadam), and 900 square yards bigha, as a standard already established, and which therefore I ought not to try to alter.

Subsequently, when I found in the office of the Commissioner of the Division the correspondence of 1857, I dated 27th October 1857, was rather disconcerted to find Mr. Barnes paragraph 17. speaking of the jún as four-fifths of an acre; which would make the bigha 968 square yards, and the quadam a fraction over 56 inches. With reference to this, I can only say that the acre has hitherto been reckoned not as 20 pathas of the jún measure, but as 22 pathas. I have accepted both jún and bigha as I found them in local use; and I think that they are now as they were applied in 1856.

Rates, Bharauli Iláqa, per bigha.

21. In conversation with the agriculturists I found that their own account of the rates of last Settlement was per bigha*—

						Rs. A. P.
Kúl 1st	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
" 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0
Bakhíl 1st	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
" 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0

And though I observed that these were slightly higher than those stated in the Settlement record, I thought that the rates stated by the people were the more convenient of the two. Trying them on the area, they seemed to me to lead up to as high a revenue as we ought to take; and, as to changing for any reasons of my own the old proportions which these rates bore to each other, obviously if I had attempted anything of the kind I should have very much unsettled the old khewats, and the people were certain to think their old custom better than my new opinions. I was a little perplexed how to treat the Changar cultivation. It is really bad land, and yields little but kulth,

* Note.—Since writing the above, the Rána of Kothar, who is one of the more intelligent of the adjacent hill chiefs, informs me that part of his territory has for a long time paid the following rates—

Kúl lands from 12 annas to Re. 1	} per bigha.
Bakhíl lands from 6 annas to 10 annas	
Changar lands two annas	

Grass fields and grazing waste are not charged. The same rates he informs me prevail in the Keonthal State. The Baghat rates are higher, the land being better; some of the irrigation paying as much as Re. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per bigha. The Patíála rates he believed to be lighter than those of his own chiefship and Keonthal. Cash rates on irrigated land are universal. Where the revenue due from unirrigated land is taken in kind, the rate is one-fourth produce.

The Rána could not tell me the origin of these rates; he said they were very old.

koda and másh. On the other hand, to charge nothing on it seemed to me to go too far in the way of exemption; so I have put a rate of one anna per bigha on it.

On the grass fields and abandoned cultivation I have put no rate. The grass fields support the cattle; and without their manure the whole husbandry of the tract and with it the settlement would break down. The people argue strongly that hitherto no rate has been put on the grass fields for this reason; and if the argument is not entirely sound (for the grass is often sold at least in part), still the assessment on the cultivation being as heavy as it is, and the cultivation being so very largely dependent on the manure supplied by the cattle, I think the old practice of the iláqa, by which no rate is specially imposed on the grass fields in addition to the rates on cultivation, ought to be continued.

There are no sufficient grounds for imposing a rate on the grazing waste. Some brushwood is sold off it; but there is no large income of this character in the Bharauli iláqa; nor have the people more cattle than is necessary for the immediate wants of each homestead.

22. After fixing the Bharauli rates, I proceeded to consider what modifications of these rates were required for the two Kalka villages. The old rates of these villages and those now applied by me are as follows per bigha :—

				Last Settlement.			Now proposed.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kál 1st class	...	..		0	14	0	1	0	0
" 2nd "	...	...		0	6	0	0	8	0
Lehri 1st "	...	...		0	3	0	0	8	0
" 2nd "	...	...		0	1	6	0	6	0
Changar	...	...		0	1	0	0	2	3

On enquiry I saw no reason for applying in the Kalka iláqa different rates than in Bharauli, except in two instances—

- (i).—The Kalka water-supply is not very reliable in the early part of the summer; and the 2nd class irrigated lands are consequently at that time often short of water. So their area being only 20 acres, I have applied the same rate as on 1st class unirrigated.
- (ii).—The Changar lands are very much better than those so described in the hills; and they can pay the rate usually applied to poor soils in the plains with a good rainfall, say 12 annas an acre or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigha.

My Kalka rates have the appearance of being heavier than the former rates. But the soil of the Kalka iláqa was so very highly classed, that the new rates when applied to a fair classification of the soils do not really fall heavier. For instance, at last Settlement every acre of unirrigated cultivation in one of these two villages was rated as 1st class; and in the other village 71 acres were classed as 2nd class irrigated, where we now only find nine.

23. After I had arrived at most of the above conclusions, I found in the office of the Commissioner of the Division the papers of 1857, already referred to; and with their aid I framed the following table. The rates are stated per acre, for, having explained how I arrived at my rates, it is convenient to give up further reference to the local bigha :—

BHARAULI ILAQA (PER ACRE).

SOIL.	Rates of 1842.			Rates of 1856.			Rates now proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kúl 1st class ...	5	6	0	5	2	0	5	6	0
" 2nd " ...	2	11	0	3	13	0	4	0	0
Bakhíl 1st class ...	2	0	0	2	9	0	2	11	0
" 2nd " ...	1	12	0	1	15	0	2	0	0
" 3rd " ...	1	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Changar ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	5	0

KALKA ILAQA (PER ACRE).

SOIL.	Former Settlement's rates.			Rates now proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kúl 1st class ...	4	12	0	5	6	0
" 2nd " ...	2	0	0	2	11	0
Bakhíl 1st class ...	1	0	0	2	11	0
" 2nd " ...	0	8	0	2	0	0
Changar ...	0	5	0	0	12	0

Result jáma with cesses.

24. I give in the following statement the complete results of the new assessment :—

		Bharauli iláqa.	Kalka iláqa.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New jáma, assignments included ...	...	5,279	595	5,874
Deduct for maáfi lands ...	...	155	20	175
Balance new khalsa jáma ...	...	5,124	575	5,699
Former assessment according to the rent-roll sanctioned for 1882-83.	...	4,333	418	4,751
Increase by new jáma ...	{ Amount ...	791	157	948
	{ Per cent. ...	18	38	20
Cesses including local rate ...	{ Former ..	871	79	950
	{ Present ...	1,134	127	1,261
	{ Increase ...	263	48	311
Total increase due to Government revenue with cesses.	{ Amount ...	1,047	205	1,252
	{ Per cent. ...	20	41	22

25. The incidence of the expired settlement of the Bharauli ilāqa at the time it was made was Rs. 2-9-0 per acre cultivated. That of the new assessment is Rs. 2-13-0, omitting Changar cultivation, and Rs. 2-1-0 including Changar.

This assessment is far heavier than is paid by Kumāon and Garhwāl; but it would appear to be much the same as is paid by the ilāqas of Seorāj and Kulu and by tahsil Kāngra in the Kāngra district. Mr. Barnes, when assessing the Kāngra district, was aware of the far lighter assessment of Kumāon and Garhwāl; but appears to have considered the assessment finally settled by him sufficiently liberal, even when prices were much lower than they now are.

• Cesses, former and proposed.

26. The cesses, former and those entered in the new records, are as follows :—

Cess.					RATE PER CENT. OF LAND REVENUE.	
					Former.	New.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Public service	{ Road cess	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Dāk cess	...	...	...	...	...
	{ School cess	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	{ Local rate	...	...	...	8 5 4	8 5 4
	Total	...	...	...	9 5 4	9 5 4
Village service	{ Patwāris	...	...	...	2 8 0	6 4 0
	{ Lambardārs	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
	{ Malba	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Total	...	...	...	8 8 0	12 4 0
TOTAL CESSES					17 13 4	21 9 4

The road cess has never been imposed; because the village owners are by custom responsible for the repairs of the roads of the ilāqa. In the same way, they are by custom bound to carry all service posts. In both points the previous usage has been continued. A road cess would only yield Rs. 50, and a dāk cess Rs. 25. Nothing could be done for such small sums.

27. The only alteration necessary in the cesses related to the patwāri cess. The previous patwāri arrangements of the Simla tahsil were of the roughest description. The 23 Simla villages, jāma Rs. 541, had no patwāri, the Bharauli ilāqa had one patwāri, and Kalka had its separate patwāri,

Pātwarī arrangements.

who was paid Rs. 10 per annum. In lieu of these arrangements I have substituted three circles, viz—

- One composed of the Simla villages and the adjacent part of Bharauli.
- One composed of the two Kalka villages and the nearest part of Bharauli.
- One composed of the centre of the Bharauli ilāqa.

The patwāri cess has been raised to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenue, which will yield an income of about Rs. 390. The income has been funded, and will yield an average pay per patwāri of Rs. 11 per mensem. One of the men is the old Bharauli patwāri who knows only Hindi, and is a fair man and useful in this hill tract. The other two are Urdu writers trained in Settlement work, of whom one knows Hindi and the other is learning it. The latter are both of them new men, one a resident of the Una tahsil, and the other of the Kangra district. The three patwāri charges average per patwāri—

Khasra	...	... Nos. 9,190
Cultivation	...	... Acres 1,105
Grass fields	...	... „ 2,037
Other waste	...	... „ 2,693

I tried to arrange for only two circles, as then a lower patwāri cess would have been sufficient; but it was impracticable, especially with reference to the circumstance that the Simla and Kalka villages are each of them ten miles distant from the north and south ends of the Bharauli ilāqa.

Term of new Settlement. 28. The term of the new Settlement has with Government's approval been fixed at thirty years, commencing kharif 1882.

SIMLA ILAQA.

History of Simla ilāqa up to 1850.

29. The history of the Simla ilāqa up to 1850 is thus described by Mr. Edwards:—

134. The lands forming the pergunnah and the present station of Simla originally belonged conjointly to the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rana of Keonthal. As early as 1824, European gentlemen, chiefly invalids from the plains, had, with the permission of these chiefs, established themselves in this locality, building houses on sites granted them rent-free, and with no other stipulation than that they should refrain from the slaughter of kine and from the felling of trees, unless with previous permission of the proprietors of the land.

135. The station became gradually favourably known as a Sanatorium, and in 1830 the Government directed that negotiations should be entered into with the chiefs of Patiala and Keonthal, for as much land as was deemed sufficient to form a station. Accordingly Major Kennedy, the then Political Agent, negotiated an exchange with the Rana of Keonthal for his portion of the Simla hill, comprising the thirteen villages noted in the margin* and yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs. 937, making over to the Rana the pergunnah of Rajeen, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,289, which had been retained by us on the first conquest of these hills, as its position was considered to afford a good military position.

- * 1. Pandhore. 7. Bannowino.
- 2. Dumhee. 8. Pugaoo.
- 3. Saran. 9. Dirwin.
- 4. Fagooly. 10. Khumley
- 5. Dulna. 11. Khullyan.
- 6. Hyar. 12. Kimney.
- 13. Khullyar.

Imp 16241 Dated 1.1.10

136. A portion of the retained pergunnah of Bharaulie, consisting of the

* Dawonty, Dharaice,
Kabloun.
† Kainthoo, Phungony,
Chewng, Amdrice.

villages noted in the margin,* was at the same time made over to the Maharaja of Patiala in exchange for the portion of Simla which was included in his territory, and which consisted of the villages noted in the margin† yielding an estimated revenue of

Rs 245 per annum.

137. The whole of the transferred villages were settled for a period of four years at Rs. 464 per annum, being the amount they were assessed at by their original proprietors.

138. In 1834 a new Settlement was made of these lands for a period of seven years for Rs. 607, being an increase on the preceding Settlement of Rs. 262.

139. This Settlement expired in 1841, and a new one for a period of seven years was made by the then Agent, the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, for Rs. 922-8-0½. A measurement of the lands was made on this occasion by stepping the fields, the only available mode of ascertaining their contents. On this Settlement being sent up for confirmation, it was returned for revision, the rates of assessment being considered too high. Accordingly the following revised* Settlement was made

* Vide C.

by the Officiating Agent, Mr. Lushington, and confirmed by the Government. I found, however, that although the Settlement of Mr. Erskine was thus cancelled, the leases granted by him in anticipation of its being confirmed are still held by the zemindars, and that no alteration has been made although the revenue has been collected according to the revised Settlement. I have accordingly directed new pattas, or leases, to be issued in accordance with the terms of the revised and approved Settlement, without further delay.

140. A deduction of Rs. 192 must be made from the above for the lands in Khythoo, appropriated for Government purposes, for a Botanical garden, leaving the amount now realized in the form of assessment at Rs. 435.

141. I would beg to observe the great difficulty which occurs in discovering the real amount of assessment of these Government pergunnahs. In no case do the English and the Vernacular papers agree as to the total amount, and up to this present year no such account as a Jama Wasil Baqee has been kept by the treasurer, who merely entered the amount of instalments paid in by the tahsildars, but had no means of testing the accuracy of the payments or of the amount of balances. This account is now ordered to be strictly maintained.

142. In 1842 the population of Simla was estimated at 320 souls. The following is the result of a census just completed by my orders :—

Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
120	130	51	33	334

30. Summing up and correcting the above, the Simla villages have been assessed hitherto as follows :—

Assessment of the Simla villages.		A.D.	Rs.	A.D.	Rs.
	1830	...	465	1842	627*
	1834	...	607	1856	454

The whole cultivated area paying revenue to Government is 154 acres. I have therefore not entered into any new calculations, but have assessed at the Bharauli rates. Some 66 acres, thrown out of cultivation with the view of selling the grass in Simla, I have assessed

* Shortly after the assessment of 1842, Government took half the Kaintee village for a garden; and, as compensation to the village, remitted the revenue on the other half, not so taken, i.e., the whole revenue of the Kaintee village, Rs. 204, was removed from the rent roll.

at 4 annas per acre; and 23 acres of cultivation, taken up for gardens and houses, I have charged at the rates that would have been payable had the ordinary cultivation been continued. In nine cases, in which the Kaintee maáfidars had sold their land to outsiders, I have re-imposed the Government assessment; as the remission before granted was clearly personal, intended to benefit those whose land Government had taken. The new assessment is Rs. 488, or Rs. 17 more than the old, viz. :—

	Rs.
On cultivation ...	401
On grass-fields ...	87

The rate per acre on cultivation is Rs. 2-10-0.

The patwári arrangements have been already stated above in paragraph 27. As regards other cases, see paragraph 64 below.

KOTKHAÍ.

31. The eastern boundary of the Kotkhai iláqa lies 20 miles due east of Simla; the distance by road is over 30. Description of the iláqa. It is entirely surrounded by native Hill States, and is cut off from the sister tract of Kotguru by ten miles (as the crow flies) of mountain country. Kotkhai itself is purely mountain country, and contains the source of the Gíri. The bed of that river as it leaves the tract is said to be about 5,000 feet above sea level, and the mountains rise about 3,000 feet higher, but I have no exact information on these points; nor is there any survey map on a larger scale than four miles to the inch.

32. I give below, without any correction, Mr. Edwards' account of the tract in 1850. the account of the tract submitted by Mr. Edwards in 1850 :—

84. It is bounded entirely by independent States: on the north by Bussahir, on the south by Keonthal, on the west by Keonthal, Koomharsein, and Bulsun, and on the east by Doorkoti and Jubul. It forms one of the Althara Thakooraees, and was formerly subject successively to Keonthal and Bussahir.

85. It was occupied by the Nipalese, who received from it a tribute annually of * Rs. 6,600, but it was considered capable of yielding Rs. 9,000.

* What coinage is referred to?—E. W.

86. Upon the accession of the British power, Rana Ranjeet Singh was found in possession of the country, and as his rights appeared perfectly valid, his original possession, with the exception of Kotgarh, were made over to him.

87. The Rana was a cruel, weak, and unprincipled man, and early manifested a contumacious and rebellious spirit, and evaded compliance with the terms of his sunnud, which, among other stipulations, required that he should have in constant attendance 40 *begáras* for the service of the Government.

88. So contumacious was his conduct that in the year 1816 the then Superintendent of the Protected Hills, Captain Ross, recommended that his sunnud should be cancelled, and that, as the views of the Government were so repugnant to extension of territory in these hills, the district of Kotkhaee should be annexed to Bussahir, to which it was originally subject, the latter paying an equivalent *nazzeranah* and providing a pension for the ex-Rana.

89. This proposal was overruled by the Government, and a fine only was imposed on the Rana for his contumacious conduct.

90. Notwithstanding this punishment, the Rana's conduct did not improve. Continual dissensions occurred in his family and the country was reduced to a complete state of anarchy and confusion, the subjects bringing complaints against their rulers of tyranny and oppression, and the ruler against his subjects for contumacy and rebellion.

91. Rana Ranjeet Singh died 1821, and was succeeded by his son, Bhagwan Singh, a man of very disreputable character, under whom the State fell into more confusion than under his predecessor. In 1824 his Rani accused him of murdering his son, and to avoid the investigation threatened by the then Agent, Major Kennedy, the Rana fled across the Sutlej into Koolloo.

92. The Rani's accusations were, however, proved false, and it was found that the child had died from natural causes.

93. In 1826, in consequence of the continued dissensions between the Rana and his subjects, the Rana having had more than once to fly for protection to the Agent from the rage of his justly infuriated vassals, the Government were required to interfere more authoritatively than they had hitherto done, in the administration of the country, and the Agent, Major Kennedy, in September 1827, recommended that the Rana's sunnud should be cancelled, and the country annexed to the British Government or transferred to that of Bulsun, on which it bordered.

94. These measures were, however, rendered needless by the voluntary abdication, and transfer of his country to the British Government in September 1827, of Bhagwan Singh, as he found it impossible to manage the district himself. This transfer was accepted, and Kotkhase declared incorporated with the British territory in January 1828.

95. Major Kennedy proceeded immediately to make a settlement of the district for one year. This was found a rather difficult task in consequence of the absence of all records or accounts under the native Government, and the determination of the headmen not to afford any information respecting the district. No survey was made, but an agreement formed with the headmen that they should pay Rs. 4,700 per annum.

96. The following arrangement was made for the support of the ex-Rana and his immediate relatives :—

	Rs.
Rana's pension per annum	1,300
Rani's ditto	300
Jaswant Singh, brother of the Rana's do	200
Rani's sisters, ditto	200

The following establishment was entertained for the administration of the district :

	Rs.
1 Mookhtear	30 per mensem.
1 Writer	15 "
4 Chaprasees at 5 each	20 "
5 Mookhias	20 "
Contingencies	15 "
Total	100

These arrangements were approved by Government orders of 15th February 1828.

97. In 1829 a five years' Settlement was concluded of the district by Major Kennedy, which appears only to have been an extension of that formed by him in 1828.

This Settlement was as shown in the annexed statement :—