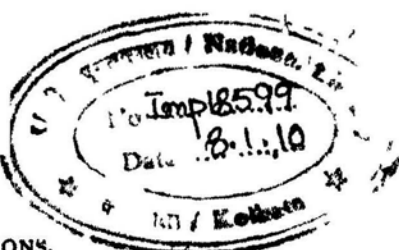


INDEX.

TEXT OF DIRECTIONS.



No of chapter.	Description.	Para.	Page.
I	Annual supplementary survey and registration ...	1—11	1 & 2
II	The registers ...	12—22	2—9
III	The staff ...	23—27	10
IV	Duties of the circle thugyi, or his assistant, the <i>thugvisaye</i> , and of the revenue surveyor— (a) <i>Preparation of annual records and revenue-roll</i> ... (b) <i>Preservation of permanent survey marks</i> ...	28—42 43 & 44	11—17 17—20
V	Duties of the headquarters inspection staff ...	45—50	20—23
VI	Supervision and control by District Officers ...	51—53	23 & 24
VII	Custody of records ...	54—56	24 & 25
APPENDICES.			
Registers—			
I	No. I.—Annual register of holdings and revenue-rolls ...	...	i—ii
	No. II.—Annual register of grants not fully assessed ...	...	iii
	No. III.—Annual register of leases and of lands temporarily relinquished ...	...	iv
	No. IV.—Annual register of tenants ...	...	v
	No. V.—Annual register of transfers, partitions, and mortgages ...	...	vi
	No. VI.—Annual area statement ...	...	vii
	No. VII.—Register of persons who have acquired the status of landholder ...	...	viii
	No. VIII.—Register of grazing-grounds ...	...	ix
	No. IX.—Register of reports of transfers and changes ...	...	x—x
Forms—			
II	No. I.—Village headman's report on permanent survey marks in his charge ...	...	xi
	No. II.—Abstract of the land revenue-roll for village thugyi ...	...	ix
	No. III.—Detailed statement, of increase and decrease column figures for Register No. I ...	...	xii
III	Procedure relating to decisions of Civil Courts affecting land transfers ...	...	xiii
IV	Specimen registers—		
	No. I.—Annual register of holdings and revenue-roll ...	...	xv— xvii
	No. II.—Annual register of grants not fully assessed ...	...	xviii
	No. III.—Annual register of leases and of lands temporarily relinquished ...	...	xix
	No. IV.—Annual register of tenants ...	...	xx & xxi
	No. V.—Annual register of transfers, partitions, and mortgages ...	...	xxii
	No. VI.—Annual area statement ...	...	xxiii & xxiv

No. of chapter.	Description.	Para.	Page.
	APPENDICES—concluded.		
V	Specimen maps—		
	No. 1.—Extract from a 16-inch supplementary survey map showing a few holdings with the names of owners and occupiers, some fallow fields, extensions of cultivation, grants, internal changes in holdings, and the like ... ..	...	xxv
	No. 2.—Extract from a 16-inch supplementary survey map showing a specimen block of new fields surveyed in jungle . . . . .	...	xxvi
	No. 3.—Extract from a 16-inch supplementary survey map showing a specimen of <i>kaing</i> (or miscellaneous) cultivation where the boundaries of the past year have this year totally changed ... ..	...	xxvii
	No. 4.—Extract from a 16-inch supplementary survey map showing a specimen of garden holdings ...	...	xxviii
	No. 5.—Extract from a 2-inch pipe map showing the different signs employed for denoting the condition of the permanent survey marks, &c. ... ..	...	xxix
	No. 6.—Extract from a 16-inch supplementary survey map showing the manner of colouring in, in their respective colours, the different classes of soil, grazing-ground and cattle-paths, and leased fisheries ...	...	xxx

DIRECTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICERS CONCERNING SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY IN LOWER BURMA.

Revised Edition—November 1897.

CHAPTER I.

ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY AND REGISTRATION.

1. The cadastral survey has furnished —
 - (a) a map of each *kwin* on a scale of 16-inches to the mile, showing each field separately numbered and every natural boundary;
 - (b) a statement showing the area of each separate field and block and of the entire *kwin*.
2. The Settlement Officer has furnished registers for each *kwin* showing—
 - (a) the fields grouped into holdings;
 - (b) the areas of the holdings;
 - (c) the tenures upon which the lands of each holding are occupied under the Land and Revenue Law;
 - (d) the cultivated area divided into blocks according to natural quality of soil, and the distribution of the various grades of soil among the holdings;
 - (e) the rates per acre finally fixed upon these classes of soil, which, by a simple process of multiplication, determine the amount of the assessment upon each holding.
3. Certain of these statistics will remain true of the *kwin* always; others will vary from year to year. The boundaries of each *kwin* have been once for all laid down, and the total area has been calculated and registered, these do not vary. But in the interior of each *kwin* changes are perpetually taking place; waste land is brought under cultivation; existing holdings are enlarged; new holdings spring up; fields are sold; holdings are partitioned; field boundaries are altered.
4. Subject to certain legal restrictions, the people may do what they please with their land, so that changes such as these are likely to occur from year to year within each *kwin*. They more or less alter the distribution of land and, therefore, the assessments on individuals. The actual unit of change in every case is the field.
5. A field is the smallest division of land for agricultural purposes. It is the Burmese "*legwet*." Every cultivator generally knows how many such there are in his holding, and he can often tell how much seed he sowed and how many baskets of paddy he reaped in each. While, therefore, the holding is the revenue unit because the revenue is paid in a single sum upon the total area held, the field is the agricultural unit, because all the movements of cultivation, all the changes in occupation, take place by fields.

6. With the tabulated information described in paragraphs 1 and 2 before him it now devolves upon the Superintendent of Land Records to keep up a record of the changes which occur subsequent to settlement. The system adopted must be similar to that initiated by the cadastral survey and regular settlement.

7. Apart from the many indirect advantages secured to the people and to the revenue administration, the more important of the direct results obtained by a supplementary annual record such as this will be as follows :—

- (a) accurate data for the annual assessments ;
- (b) a ready means of dealing with cases of remission of revenue arising in consequence of floods, drought, cattle-disease, &c. ;
- (c) a true index of the progress of cultivation, the value of land, and of the condition and resources of the people ;
- (d) accurate data for the next revision of rates and assessments whenever such may take place obviating the necessity of special survey and settlement operations ;
- (e) a body of authentic facts to which the Courts may confidently look for evidence in litigation regarding land, and which by the very fact of their existence may prevent litigation.

8. The Deputy Commissioner will be supplied with a number of published copies of the survey map of each *kwin*. One of these will be used for the supplementary survey of each year after settlement.

9. This supplementary survey is simply the survey of such extensions of cultivation and other important changes as may from year to year take place and the delineation of those extensions and changes on a copy of the *kwin* map furnished by the original cadastral survey.

10. Besides extensions of cultivation there are other changes in the *kwin* which will also be shown in the published maps, namely, alterations in the boundaries of holdings: these will be indicated by lines drawn round the new holding boundaries.

11. In this way an accurate map of the *kwin* and its included holdings will be forthcoming every year. When after the expiry of 15 years another revision of rates and assessment is undertaken, there will be no necessity for a re-survey of the *kwin*. The copy of the original settlement map corrected as above described, up to the end of the fifteenth year, will be the map of the *kwin* and chart of the holdings for the year in which the new rates are to come into force.

CHAPTER II.

THE REGISTERS.

12. Six annual registers are to be kept up by the supplementary survey. They are as follows :—

No. I.—Annual register of holdings and revenue-roll.

No. II.—Annual register of grants not fully assessed.

No. III.—Annual register of leases and of lands temporarily relinquished.

No. IV.—Annual register of tenants.

No. V.—Annual register of transfers, partitions, and mortgages.

No. VI.—Annual area statement.

Three permanent registers shall also be kept up—two for the whole district and one for each revenue circle, namely,—

No. VII.—Register of persons who have acquired the status of landholders (for the district).

No. VIII.—Register of grazing-grounds (for the district).

No. IX.—Register of reports of transfers and changes (for each revenue circle).

The forms of these registers will be found in the appendix.

13. *Register No. I, of holdings*, is chief of the series. It exhibits in detail and summary the state of each holding. It is divided into four parts. The first part shows the state of the holdings and the total nominal revenue payable on them at the close of the preceding, *i.e.*, the commencement of the current, year. The second part shows the areas field by field added to, or taken from, each holding during the year, the classes of soil or nature of the cultivation to which the increment or deficit belongs, the rates to be applied, and the resulting increase or decrease of each holding. Where there is insufficient space in the register for entering the requisite details, the figures pertaining to columns 10, 11, 15, and 16 need only be shown, while the full particulars required should be given in Form III of Appendix II which should be tacked on at the end of the *kwin* register, under the heading "Detailed statement of increase and decrease column figures." In this form it will only be necessary to fill in columns 7 to 16 and also column 1 of Register I. The third part shows the state of the holdings at the end of the year, resulting from the changes recorded in the previous part, and gives the details of the total demand at the end of the year. In column 18 it should be stated whether the owner is an agriculturist or non-agriculturist. The fourth part shows the area occupied by tenants, mortgagees, or agents and the revenue payable thereon. This information should be given on the tax-ticket, as it shows the land-owner the amount of revenue payable by his agents or tenants on the land occupied by them.

The total nominal revenue has first to be obtained as if the whole holding were worked. The amount to be deducted on account of fallow is then calculated by multiplying the area of fallow on which the privileged rate is allowed by the sanctioned rate less the fallow rate (two annas or more), and subtracting the total obtained from the nominal revenue. The difference is the revenue payable. This system of calculating the fallow is adopted to save numerous recalculations by transferring bodily the nominal revenue on a holding from the third part of one year's register to the first part of the register of the following year. No entry should be made in the column of remissions until the amount has been actually sanctioned. Paddy holdings should be entered first, then garden holdings, then miscel-

laneous holdings, and one * serial holding number carried throughout the different kinds of holdings in the same *kwin*. The column headed "kind of soil or nature of cultivation" is to show to which of the Settlement Officer's original soil classes each field which has changed hands or has been brought for the first time under cultivation belongs; and in the case of garden and miscellaneous cultivation, the kind of trees or plants grown should be shown under this heading. Thus gardens should be classified as—

(a) plantain ;	(f) jack-fruit ;	(k) doorians ;
(b) mangoes ;	(g) pine-apples ;	(l) mangosteens ;
(c) cocoanuts ;	(h) marians ;	(m) oranges ;
(d) betel-nuts ;	(i) guavas ;	(n) mixed fruit trees ;
(e) dani ;	(j) custard-apples ;	(o) other fruit trees.

Solitary fruit trees liable to assessment should also be shown under this heading, but brick-fields should be shown separately.

Miscellaneous cultivation should be classified as—

(a) tobacco ;	(g) maize ;	(m) mustard ;
(b) betel-vine ;	(h) madder ;	(n) beans ;
(c) sugarcane ;	(i) vegetables ;	(o) mixed products ;
(d) chillies ;	(j) ground-nuts ;	(p) other plantations.
(e) cotton ;	(k) peas ;	
(f) sessamum ;	(l) onions ;	

As the rate to be assessed on each field will be one or other of the soil rates fixed at settlement, the classification of the new fields from year to year must be consistent with that adopted by the Settlement Officer. A note should be made on the last page of this register showing the price of paddy in local baskets in the *kwin* during the months of Pyatho, Tabaung, and Kasôn (January, March, and May).

In case of grants the approximate area not cultivated should be shown in column 22 of Register No. I, while the entire area of the grants is to be given immediately below the revenue-paying areas (if any) of the same owner, with the symbol "potta" entered alongside in the column "class of soil or nature of cultivation."

In cases where remissions are granted after the register has been closed, or where errors are discovered in the assessment, the original entries in the register should not be altered, but a plus and minus statement should be attached to the register.† This statement should be prepared *kwin* by *kwin* in the same form as is prescribed for the revenue-roll (Register No. I) and in the following method:—

(i) When any error is found in the revenue-roll, all the entries relating to the holding concerned shall be copied into the plus and

* As this may cause trouble where holdings are small and numerous, Superintendents may permit the *circle thugyis* or revenue surveyors to give one series of numbers for each kind of cultivation: paddy, garden, and miscellaneous.

† The plus and minus statement is to be prepared for the correction of all errors brought to light at whatever time and not to such only as are discovered before a certain date. Only remissions made on account of errors of assessment are to be shown in the plus and minus statement. It is not necessary to prepare plus and minus statement for remissions made on account of destruction of crops. Tax-tickets relating to the minus entries referred to in sub-section (i) should be got back and destroyed and fresh tickets issued in respect to the plus entries.

minus statement just as they stand in the original revenue roll. This is the *minus entry* and there shall be the minus sign (—) shown in line with it on the left of column 1.

(ii) On the same page and immediately below the minus entry there shall be shown the correct names and figures for the holding, including the alterations which were necessary on account of the discovery of error in the original revenue-roll. In fact, there should be here given in columns 1 to 33 the figures and names which would have appeared in the original roll if the error had not been made. This is the *plus entry* and there shall be the plus sign (+) shown in line with it on the left of column 1.

(iii) The total of the minus entries and those of the plus ones shall be taken out separately at the end of each page. For the *kwin* the totals of each page shall be brought together in sets (plus and minus) and their total taken out, the plus and minus figures being kept distinct as before.

(iv) For the circle total the totals of each *kwin* should be brought down as before in sets and the totals of the plus and of the minus entries taken out separately.

(v) Finally, the grand total for the circle given in the original Register No. I should be shown and below this the minus total, which will be subtracted from the original total and the remainder given in the third line. When the plus total, which must next be given, is added to this, the result will be the correct total for the circle.

(vi) Minus entries may be made in red ink and plus entries in black ink if this is found convenient.

(vii) In all cases in which an error has been found in the original register, there shall be made in the remarks column a note in red ink containing a reference to the plus and minus entry.

(viii) Where a whole holding has in the original register been wrongly assessed and should have been omitted, there will be a minus entry, but no plus. On the other hand, when a new holding not assessed before is found, there will be a plus entry but no minus. In the latter case the entry in the remarks column of the original register calling attention to the correction shall be made at the end of the entries of the holdings of the same class (*i.e.*, paddy, garden, or miscellaneous) as the holding discovered after the roll is closed.

14. *Register No. II, of grants not fully assessed.*—There are two parts. The first part shows the whole of the lands held under grant and not fully assessed at the close of the preceding, *i.e.*, the commencement of the current, year. The second part shows the areas of grant with terms of exemption made during the year. Only grants, the terms of exemption of which have not yet expired, are to be entered in this register.

The period of exemption from assessment, for the purpose of the entries in columns 6 and 12 of the register, shall be reckoned from the commencement of the agricultural year, *i.e.*, from the first July next following the date of the receipt of the application for the grant by the Revenue Officer. In the column of remarks a note should be made stating whether each grant is demarcated. All the grants

of one *kwin* should be entered in consecutive order, and the grants of two different *kwins* should not be entered on the same page of the register.

15. *Register No. III, of leases and of lands temporarily relinquished.*—This register shows the holdings relinquished by landholders under section 12 of the Land and Revenue Act. These holdings or parts of them may be leased by the Revenue Officer, but the landholder has the right of re-entry before the expiry of 12 years. It also shows other lands which may have been leased by the State.

16. *Register No. IV, of tenants.*—This is an important statement. The circle thugyi's registers in circles which are not under settlement rarely distinguish between the lawful possessor of the land and the tenant to whom he may have let it. Generally the tenant's name appears, because the circle thugyi for convenience collects the revenue due on the land from the tenant direct. This indiscriminate method of record is fruitful of disputes and litigation, and is besides entirely at variance with the intention of the law. It is essential that the distinction between the person legally "in possession" and the tenant who holds under him be maintained. Tenants who do not pay rent should not be entered in this register; they are more agents than tenants and are shown in Register No. I. Care should be taken to ascertain that the rent does not include the hire of cattle; only the rent proper should be entered in the body of the register, the amount of hire of cattle being shown in the column of remarks. If rent is paid in kind, it should be entered in column 11 and the value of the produce calculated according to the village price of the year as given at the end of Register No. I. If rent is paid in cash, it should be shown in column 13. The outturn of the land rented should be entered in village baskets in the column of remarks and afterwards converted into Government baskets and shown in column 19.

The rate of yield should be calculated in Government baskets according to the difference between Government (9-gallon) and village baskets as fixed at the time of settlement. The entries in column 2 are to include all other occupations, such as thugyi, clerk, pleader, &c., excepting that of cultivator. For columns 4 and 5 and for columns 9 and 10 the number of years the land has been sublet or occupied respectively should be shown in the body of the register, while the total number of cases of subletting or of occupation should be given at the end of the present form only. In column 12 the value of the produce is to be calculated at the average price of paddy in the *kwin* during the year. The figures of column 14 are to include the 10 per cent. cess; while the figures for column 17 and 18, as the case may require, will be got by deducting the entries in column 16 from those of column 15.

17. *Register No. V, of transfers, partitions, and mortgages.*—This is a register of mutations and is also an important record. The circle thugyi or (where the revenue is collected by village headmen) the revenue surveyor is now required to keep up a copy of Register No. IX which will show all changes in occupancy and ownership. From this register (No. IX), verified (*vide* Direction 30) by the

Superintendent of Land Records, the entries in Register No. V and the corresponding entries in the second portion of Register No. I will be made.

Column 8 of the register will include, besides sales, exchanges and foreclosures. Column 11 will include, as well as mortgages made during the current year, all mortgages made in past years in cases in which there has been no redemption nor foreclosure and in which the mortgage still holds good. In the column of remarks there should be noted the nature of the transaction, *e.g.*, "sale," "foreclosure," "exchange," and the amount of the consideration (column 8), also, in the case of sales, whether the sellers or buyers (columns 3 and 4) are traders, money-lenders, &c., or cultivators. Where previous years' mortgage transactions have come under notice for the first time in the year of work, a note of the fact should be made in the remarks column. Similarly, in the case of mortgaged holdings which have expanded or contracted in area by reason of extensions or abandonments of land, the added area when it is by custom included in the area over which the mortgagee has a lien, or the subtracted area should be shown (+ or -) in the remarks column. By recording these particulars and taking out their respective totals at the end of the circle register, it becomes possible to verify the correctness of the statistics by applying the following formula, namely, area under mortgage in the current year = area under mortgage in the previous year + area newly mortgaged in the current year + area of unrecorded mortgage transactions of previous years which are still in force and which have only come to light in the current year + or - areas of expansions and contractions of mortgage holdings which may have taken place in the current year - the area redeemed in the current year.

18. *Register No. VI, annual area statement.*—The area statements must be altered annually so as to agree with the changes shown on the map. All numbers which have undergone any change should along with their corresponding areas be cancelled in the area statements (original or annual) and the new numbers with their areas entered in the annual area statement of the year. The total area of all the numbers cancelled during any year should correspond exactly with that of all the new numbers which appear in the annual area statement of that year. The numbers which are cancelled and the new numbers should be shown in parallel columns, the areas of each group of numbers being totalled to show that the sum of the areas of the new numbers agrees with that of the areas of the old numbers. There should be added a column giving the new numbers in serial order, the total of the areas of which should correspond exactly with each of the grand totals of the area shown in the parallel columns. When in the preparation of subsequent years' area statements it becomes necessary to cancel numbers in any of the annual area statements, the numbers in serial order, and not the others, should be cut out. In this way the total area of each *twin*, as supplied by the survey, will remain unchanged. All cancellations whatsoever should be attested by the initials of the cancelling officer, and the year of survey to which the cancellation refers should be entered in the remarks column of the

area statement alongside of the areas affected; such cancellations and attestations are to be made in red ink. The system of numbering adopted by the cadastral survey should be continued by the supplementary survey. These statements should be prepared by *kwins* and not by circles. They should be attached to the original area statements of the *kwins* to which they belong and they should always remain in the hands of the circle thugyis or revenue surveyors, but copies should be forwarded to the Superintendent for record in his office. The copies thus forwarded should have all the sheets of the *kwins* stitched together in order for the whole circle, with a reference to the year of work and name and number of *kwin* and of circle entered on the outer side of a spare page at the beginning of the volume. In respect to the originals, where there are no entries relating to the *kwin* for a particular year, a blank sheet should be added to the volume for that *kwin*, with the year, name, and number of the *kwin* and of the circle, and the word *nil* written thereon.

19. *Register No. VII, of persons who have acquired the status of landholders.*—This register should contain the names of all persons who apply to the Deputy Commissioner to be registered as landholders under the Land and Revenue Act of 1876, and to whom the Deputy Commissioner has granted a certificate. It does not require to be re-copied annually, and is a permanent register for the whole district, in which entries are only made as certificates of landholdership are granted.

20. *Register No. VIII, of grazing-grounds.*—This register should contain all the grazing-grounds which have been finally allotted. It does not require to be re-copied annually, and new entries are only made in it as new grazing-grounds are allotted or the area of old ones is altered.

21. *Register No. IX* is the register in which reports of transfers and other changes are entered. (See paragraph 29 of these Directions.)

22. The following table shows by whom each register should be prepared, whether it should be kept by him or to whom it should be sent, and whether a copy is required :—

Register No	Whether prepared afresh each year or kept as a permanent register.	By whom prepared and at what season of the year.	Whether a copy is required.	WHERE KEPT.		Date by which registers (original and duplicate) are to be sent to the Superintendent, Land Records, for examination, &c.	When to be finally destroyed.
				Original.	Copy.		
I	Yearly ...	By circle thugyi or revenue surveyor in dry weather.	Copy required ...	Circle head-quarters.	District head-quarters.	Before 15th February.	Thirty years.
II	do. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Before 15th May.	ditto.
III	do. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...		ditto.
IV	do. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...		ditto.
V	do. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...		ditto.
VI	do. ...	By circle thugyi or revenue surveyor in rains.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Before 15th August.	ditto.
VII	Permanent	By Land Records office when applications for declaration of status of landholders or allotment of grazing-grounds are made.	Copy not required ...	District head-quarters.	...	...	Permanent.
VIII	do. ...	By circle thugyi or revenue surveyor at any time of year.	ditto ...		...	...	ditto.
IX	do. ...		ditto ...	Circle head-quarters.	...	...	ditto.

CHAPTER III.

THE STAFF.

23. As circles come under supplementary survey after cadastral survey and settlement, the practice (which still prevails in unsettled circles) of hiring men as they are required to make the annual measurements is discontinued. This practice has given rise to many abuses. The work now to be done requires a trained and responsible local surveyor.

24. The circle thugyi is the circle Revenue Officer and may be generally supposed to possess the requisite local knowledge. But it is feared that the nature and amount of the duties now to be undertaken are beyond the capacity of most circle thugyis. The survey of new cultivation has to be carefully made, so as to conform to the scale and accuracy of the cadastral maps; and the registers will demand labour and attention. Much of the work, moreover, will have to be done during the period of revenue collections.

25. If the circle thugyi is competent and the circle be not too large, he may be entrusted with the work. But if the circle thugyi be not competent, or if the circle be too large, an assistant, who shall be called the *thugyisayé*, shall be appointed, provided that no one who has not received a certificate of qualification in surveying by the standard prescribed for Subordinate Revenue and Land Records Officers or holds a survey office certificate granted before the year 1885, shall be entrusted with the work. In circles in which the revenue is collected by village headmen, revenue surveyors, with the necessary qualification in surveying as aforesaid, shall be appointed to conduct the work.*

26. When a new tract comes under supplementary survey, arrangements shall be made at the headquarters of the district for the proper supervision and inspection of the work. No one shall be appointed an Inspector of Land Records except under the Rules for the appointment of Subordinate Revenue and Land Records Officers. All nominations for the appointment of Inspectors should be referred to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A Superintendent of Land Records shall be appointed to conduct the operations under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

27. This organization, local and central, is nothing more than an adaptation of the existing system to the necessities of an exact survey and registration, and of a correct annual assessment. The annual measurement by volunteers is transmuted into a system of supplementary survey by a responsible local surveyor. The functions of the district revenue establishments are enlarged, and the check on annual registration and assessment becomes real and efficient.

* In case it happens that there are no qualified surveyors available, persons believed to be otherwise competent may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, be employed as a temporary measure in circles where extensions are few. But such appointments should be noted in the monthly progress report.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF THE CIRCLE THUGYI OR HIS ASSISTANT, THE THUGYISAVE,
AND OF THE REVENUE SURVEYOR.*(a) Preparation of Annual Records and Revenue-roll.*

28. The circle thugyi, or in circles in which the land revenue is collected by village headmen, the revenue surveyor shall be responsible for the whole of the additions, amendments, and corrections made yearly on the map. These will consist chiefly of—

- (a) survey, field-by-field, of all extensions of cultivation;
- (b) delineation of new boundaries in fields which have been subdivided;
- (c) numbering of all new fields and of all additional fields created by the subdivision of former single fields;
- (d) lining off with coloured pencil the boundaries of every holding in which any change has occurred and of the adjacent holdings;
- (e) delineation of any objects, such as houses, tanks, and the like, which were not previously in existence.

29. The following instructions and the Rules for Lower Burma under the Burma Land and Revenue Act provide for the report by cultivators to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor of all changes which take place in their holdings. The circle thugyi or (where the revenue is collected by village headmen) the revenue surveyor shall enter these changes together with other matters reported, in accordance with the instructions given below and all other changes which he ascertains on his visits to the *kwins*, in a bi-foil register (*see* Register No. IX of Appendix I) to be kept up for each revenue circle or (where the revenue is collected by village headmen) survey circle. No particulars other than those recorded on the reverse of the form are to be given in Register No. IX. All the columns of the register should, however, be filled in according to their headings. The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, as the case may be, is bound to ascertain for himself all such changes on his visits to each *kwin*. Where the parties to the transaction are not present to attest the changes entered in Register No. IX by the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor in the *kwin* itself, the fact must be noted in the inner foil of this register as well as in the remarks column of Register No. I opposite the holding or holdings to which the changes have reference. By the time the ploughings and sowings are over all changes which have taken place will have been reported or can be ascertained. A complete list of all the changes reported or ascertained should be available before the beginning of the field-season for incorporation in the registers.

Instructions regarding the Collection and Record of Information for the purpose of Supplementary Survey

(i) Every cultivator in whose holding any of the changes herein-after mentioned has taken place is required before the expiry of 60 days after such change has taken place, to report to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, as the case may be—

- (1) partition of holding,
- (2) succession by inheritance to any holding or part of a holding,

- (3) acquisition by gift of any holding or part of a holding,
- (4) purchase of any holding or part of a holding and amount of purchase-money,
- (5) mortgage of any holding or part of a holding,
- (6) redemption or foreclosure of any such mortgage,
- (7) relinquishment of any holding or part of a holding and reason of relinquishment,
- (8) removal of boundaries (kazins) of fields (lègwet),
- (9) erection of new field boundaries,
- (10) leasing out to a tenant of any holding or part of a holding and rent agreed upon,
- (11) change of tenant in any holding or part of a holding and change in the rent,
- (12) alteration of area occupied by a tenant in any holding or part of a holding and alteration of rent,
- (13) number and locality of fields destroyed by erosion of river or creek,

and the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall thereupon enter the change in the village record-of-rights.

The number of fields left uncultivated in a holding and the reason for so doing are also to be similarly reported and recorded.

Where applications for assessment of uncultivated areas at reduced rates are made to the Township Officer, the orders passed on these applications should be communicated to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor in time to enable him to give effect to the orders when preparing the assessment-roll.

(ii) The report is to be made by the cultivator himself, either orally or in writing.

(iii) When any cultivator has reported any change in his holding the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall furnish to the cultivator, a certificated copy of the entries. If the report relates to—

- (a) a gift of land of any value ;
- (b) a partition, sale, mortgage, or other transfer of land of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards ;
- (c) a lease of land of any value from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent ;

the certificated copy shall bear a note to the effect that, if the transaction has been or shall be reduced into writing, signed by any of the parties, the document must be registered under the Registration Act, 1877, in the sub-registry at the township headquarters.

(iv) The Sub-Registrar of the township will communicate to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor the particulars of any transfer registered in his office under the Registration Act, 1877, other than transfers which by perusal of a certificated copy granted under clause (iii) he may know to have been already recorded in the circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's book, and the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall enter such particulars in his record-of-rights.

30. In the year immediately following the settlement, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor has been supplied with the settlement maps showing—

- (a) the position of each holding delineated in blue paint ;
- (b) the number of each holding in ink ;

- (c) the name of the landholder and of the tenant or mortgagee for each holding in ink;
- (d) the area of land exempted from revenue delineated with blue dotted lines;
- (e) the uncultivated fields marked with black ink crosses;
- (f) the classes of soil and the acre rates on each class;
- (g) the grazing-grounds and cattle-paths;
- (h) the fisheries.

The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should have a permanent map of each grazing-ground on tracing cloth. The 1-inch or 2 inch published sheets with which the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor is also usually provided, should likewise have coloured on them in burnt sienna all reserved grazing-grounds and cattle-paths.

31. All the details* shown on the settlement map in blue paint should, during the recess, be transferred in blue pencil to the blank copy of the map, and all details shown in ink should be shown in black pencil. The different classes of soil† and grazing-grounds should be marked in paint on the blank copy of the map, and the same colours should be adopted in the different districts. Gardens should be washed in and paddy-land should be shown in streaks or bands of paint.

For paddy-land.	{	Soil I,—carmine lake.
		Soil II,—light green.
		Soil III,—Indian yellow.
		Soil IV,—Payne's grey.
For garden-land.	{	Class I,—orange.
		Class II,—Payne's grey.
		Class III (or unclassified),—uncoloured.
Grazing-grounds and cattle-paths,—burnt sienna		

Leased fisheries should be coloured throughout in light blue and the position of fixed obstructions indicated on the map.

The year of supplementary survey and the rates fixed on each class of soil should then be written in ink on the map below the year of survey, or, if this is not possible, then in some other convenient place on the face of the sheet.

32. In the years following the first season of supplementary survey it will be also necessary to ink in on the fresh copy of the map all field boundaries and numbers shown in red ink on the map of the previous year. All fields, boundaries, and numbers which have changed should also be obliterated with white paint. The symbols denoting survey marks which have been abandoned or replaced should also be carefully entered on the new map.

* In circles where the holdings are small and the copying of tenants' names which may afterwards have to be erased, is likely to cause confusion, the Superintendent may allow the names of the tenants of the past season to be omitted in preparing the new map. The circle thugyis or revenue surveyors should, however, invariably make particular enquiry as to whether land sublet in the previous year is being let again to the same or any other tenant.

† Permanent and temporary *yas*, such as those met with in the Thayetmyo district, may be distinguished by washes of different colours to be determined upon by the Superintendent of Land Records.

33. The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall also transfer in ink the entries from Register No. I of the previous year into the first six columns of Register No. I of the current year, and all entries from the register of leases and of lands temporarily relinquished (Register No. III) of the preceding year into the register of the current year. He shall then show in the first six columns of the grant register (Register No. II) all grants still unassessed to revenue, taking care to enter in the increase column of Register No. I all areas which come under assessment during the current year.

34. When the rains are over the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor will have ready for use in the field—

- (a) the map of the previous year for each *kwin*;
- (b) a fresh map of each *kwin* for the current year prepared as described in paragraphs 31 and 32;
- (c) forms of Registers Nos I to III and VI prepared as described in paragraphs 33 and 18.

35. The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall then start the supplementary survey about the 1st of November, taking up at first the *kwins* in which the state of the country does not impede the progress of the work. He shall visit every holding in each *kwin*, examining the paddy holdings, the gardens, and the miscellaneous cultivation. Where he finds any changes in the boundaries of holdings, he shall erase the blue pencil line and run a line round the new boundary. No holding boundary different from that of the previous year shall be shown on the map, unless agreed to by the cultivator of the adjacent holding. He shall at the same time erase the names of any tenants, mortgagees, or agents who no longer hold the lands, and enter in black pencil the names of any new tenants, mortgagees, or agents he may find, indicating the land they hold by blue pencil dotted lines. When they occupy the whole of a holding, the dotted line will not be necessary; it will be sufficient to write their names on the holding and the words tenant, mortgagee, or agent below them. When there are grants, he shall write the word grant (*potta*) across the area unassessed to revenue, as also the date of assessment. The unassessed area of a grant shall always be made into a separate holding and given a separate number. All the details relating to landowners, tenants, &c., such as the price of land sold, the amount and kind of rent paid, &c., shall be entered by the thugyi or revenue surveyor in a note-book* kept for the purpose, and should in no case be written across the map itself.

Where new lands have been brought under cultivation and have not been classified, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall enter them in one of the soil classes.

To facilitate reference, all increases and decreases in the area of holdings should be shown on the map by a red and blue dot respectively made with a pencil within each field affected.

Holdings should be numbered according to their position in the same way that fields are numbered in the cadastral maps.†

* The outturn of rented lands to be entered in the register is the actual outturn ascertained after the crops have been threshed and measured, *vide* Director of Land Records' Circular No. 4 of 1897.

† See Director of Land Records' Circular No. 3 of 1897.

Where there are new gardens to be surveyed, it will often be found advisable for the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor to commence the survey of them in October, leaving the rice-fields till later.

The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should in the course of his annual field-work, make it a point to inspect all grazing-grounds and where encroachments are met with to make specific reports in each case for the orders of the Township Officer. The report should be submitted through the Inspector of Land Records, and should be accompanied with a trace of the *kwin* map showing (with a portion of the surrounding area for ready identification of the ground) the exact position of the area encroached upon.

36. Where there have been any extensions of cultivation, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should measure up the new land plotting the new fields on the map in black pencil. Ordinarily the new fields should be shown on the map with the same accuracy as the original fields. But where the cultivation * is temporary and shifting, the Superintendent may, by written order in the case of each circle, permit the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor while surveying the new plots correctly, to be satisfied with showing them in an approximately correct position on the map.

In the case of large extensions of cultivation where there is good reason to believe that the *kazins* (field boundaries) are only temporary, it will be sufficient to survey the contour of the land and leave the interior details to be surveyed when the *kazins* have become permanent, provided that in no case shall the interior details be omitted for more than two years after the first crop has been raised; and where a portion of a block newly taken up remains uncultivated, whether the land be held under grant or not, the cultivated and uncultivated plots shall be divided by a dotted line on the map.

All fields and other details, such as houses, tanks, &c., which have disappeared should be cancelled, and their numbers struck out in black pencil on the map.

37. When uncultivated fields (inclusive of items relating to garden and miscellaneous cultivation) are found in a holding, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should mark each of them on the map with a black pencil cross. He should also ascertain the reason for leaving the land uncultivated, and record it in the remarks column of Register No. I (and afterwards also in that of Register No. IV) by a simple reference to one or more of the following letters, as the case may require, according to the object for which the land has been allowed to remain fallow, namely,—

- (a) to allow the soil to recover from exhaustion;
- (b) illness or loss of plough cattle;
- (c) illness or death in the family of the cultivator;
- (d) inability to procure tenants;
- (e) for the purpose of being used as a grazing-ground;
- (f) any other reason (to be specified).

* This exception is to be taken as referring only to *kaing* or island cultivation and to plantain gardens, where such are habitually abandoned every few years, but in no cases to paddy-fields. It also applies to temporary *yas*, such as are met with in the Thayetmyo district.

The fallow rate on the uncultivated portions of holdings is to be applied only in accordance with the Rules and Directions for Lower Burma under the Burma Land and Revenue Act.

38. Every evening, after the field-work for the day is over, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should paint in all blue pencil work and ink in all black pencil work done on the map during the day except changes in survey, which should be left to be marked in red ink during the rains. The black pencil crosses in uncultivated fields which have been assessed at the full rates, however, should be gone over in red ink to distinguish them from the uncultivated fields (shown on the map by black ink crosses) which are assessed at the privileged rate (two annas or other). He should also write up in his Register No. I the work done during the day, leaving all calculations to be worked out afterwards. All holdings owned by one person should be entered in the same place in the register, but the area of each holding should be shown separately.* All the requisite particulars for the subsequent preparation of Registers Nos. II to V should be at the same time entered in the remarks column of Register No. I, so that the other registers may afterwards be readily and accurately prepared. When the field-work of a *kwin* has been completed, all figures, with the exception of those which have to be calculated, should invariably be entered in ink in Register No. I without any delay.

39. The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should sign each sheet of the map and every page of the register of each *kwin*, in which entries are recorded, noting the date on which each was completed and initialling every correction made in the register. He should then put together all maps and registers relating to the *kwin* and forward them to the circle headquarters.

40. The circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall send in through the Inspector a half-monthly report of work done to the Superintendent and a copy of this report to the Township Officer, who shall forward it to the Subdivisional Officer. The original report should show the circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's probable movements during the half-month following that of report.†

41. When all the maps and registers have been completed, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should proceed to his circle headquarters‡ and complete all the calculations of his Register No. I, including the totals of the various columns of each page and the grand totals of such totals for each class of cultivation, and for each *kwin* and the entire circle. He should then make a clean copy of his register and send or take it in to the district office together with the original before the 15th February. At the end of both the original and duplicate copies of this register, the circle thugyi (or revenue surveyor) shall, the provisions of paragraph 44 notwithstanding, himself enter, in his own handwriting, the amount of the total revenue demand (column 28) of the circle for the year, likewise the total

* See Director of Land Records' Circular No. 3 of 1897.

† For forms of progress reports consult Director of Land Records' Circular No. 1 of 1894.

‡ The village or town in which the circle thugyi (with his *thugyisay*, if any) or the revenue surveyor shall reside will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

number of tax-tickets for issue (column 18), in the following words :—
 “(i) Total revenue demand=rupees—annas—and pies—only. “(ii) Total number of tax-tickets for issue=—only.” He shall also himself sign and date the register immediately below the entries above referred to. Where the revenue is collected by village headmen, the revenue surveyor shall, together with the two copies of Register No. I, bring or send to the Land Records office an abstract of the land revenue-roll for the use of the village headman in Form No. II of Appendix II. He should afterwards proceed to the *kwins* where large extensions of cultivations have taken place and survey the interior details of the lands in which the *kasins* have become permanent. He should also survey all new grants applied for. He should see that these lands have been carefully demarcated by posts 4 cubits long, sunk 2 cubits into the ground, and he should show in pencil on the map the boundaries of the land applied for. As soon as the grant is issued, he should mark it in red ink on the map and enter it in his grant register. He should note against each grant the approximate area which has been brought under cultivation.

42. After finishing the field-work, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall complete his Registers Nos. II to V, taking care that copies of them are sent in to the Superintendent before the 15th May, so that the statistical information they contain may be incorporated in the annual revenue report. Copy of Register No. VI should be forwarded to the office during the rains.

A tendency has been observed in some districts towards subordination of the *ywathugyis* to the revenue surveyors, and it has been observed that some of these revenue surveyors are attempting to assume the authority of the old *tarkthugyis*. It is of special importance that any such tendency or attempt be rigorously suppressed and that the independence of the *ywathugyis* be carefully safeguarded. Any act of a revenue surveyor in contravention of the policy of independence of the *ywathugyis* should be promptly punished.*

(b) *Preservation of Permanent Survey Marks.*

43. (i)† The village headman shall inspect all permanent survey marks on the boundaries of or within the *kwin* or *kwins* in his charge once a year after the monsoon, and report ‡ their condition to the circle thugyi or, in circles in which the revenue is collected by village headmen, to the Township Officer, before the end of November, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks it necessary, allow the report to be made one month later.

* In the tracts under supplementary survey a village headman's charge will ordinarily comprise a certain number of *kwins* (either one or more) or a portion of some one *kwin*. Where portions only of *kwins* are included in village headmen's charges, each portion (distinguished by the letters A, B, C) must, for the purposes of all registers except No. VI, be treated as a distinct *kwin*, while the area statements and numbering of items on the 16-inch sheets should be prepared for the *kwin* as a whole. The division of the charges will be shown on the map with dot and stroke line in red, thus

† Director of Land Records' Circular No. 3 of 1893.

‡ Form I, Appendix II.

(ii) The circle thugyi or, in circles in which the revenue is collected by village headmen, the revenue surveyor shall annually visit each of the *kwins* allotted for inspection of marks during the year taking the map of the *kwin* with him. He shall see that marks which are damaged, destroyed, or lost are repaired or renewed. He shall also visit some of the marks reported by the village headmen to be in good order, so as to satisfy himself that such is really the case *

(iii) The circle thugyi or, where there is no circle thugyi, the revenue surveyor shall show on the 16-inch *kwin* map the condition of each mark which he visits; thus—

- (a) when a mark is found in good condition, he shall make a tick with a black-pencil alongside the sign on the map, which indicates the position of the mark;
- (b) when the mark is broken but not lost, he shall colour the inside of the sign on the map blue;
- (c) when such a mark has been replaced, he shall draw a blue circle round the sign on the map;
- (d) when a mark is lost and cannot be traced, he shall colour the inside of the sign on the map red;
- (e) when a new mark has been sunk to replace a mark so lost, he shall draw a red circle round the sign on the map;
- (f) when a mark is found protected by a mound of earth (see clause xii) he shall make a small flag in red over the sign on the map;
- (g) where a mark has been abandoned, he shall make a cross with a black pencil over the sign on the map.

(iv) Each circle thugyi or revenue surveyor shall also keep a skeleton map of the *kwins* in his charge on the 2-inch scale, showing merely the *kwin* boundaries and the position of the marks. The condition of the marks visited by the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should be annually shown on a fresh copy of this map by means of exactly the same signs as are used on the 16-inch map.

(v) Every circle thugyi shall submit annually before the 15th of April a report through the Superintendent of Land Records to the Deputy Commissioner describing the condition of the permanent survey marks in each *kwin* of his circle. He should at the same time forward his copy for the year of the skeleton map of the circle, together with the map of the previous year. Where the revenue is collected by village headmen, each revenue surveyor shall submit this report and map for the *kwins* in his charge.

(vi) After the district report has been prepared, these maps shall be returned to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, as the case may be.

(vii) The Superintendent should cause the maps of adjoining circles to be examined together. The reports of circle thugyis or revenue surveyors concerning the marks on the boundaries of circles should be compared, otherwise such marks may be either counted twice or omitted altogether.

(viii) Superintendents and Inspectors should examine the work of village headmen, circle thugyis, and revenue surveyors in connection with the preservation of boundary marks. They should satisfy themselves that circle thugyis and revenue surveyors do visit the

* Director of Land Records' Circular No. 17 of 1889.

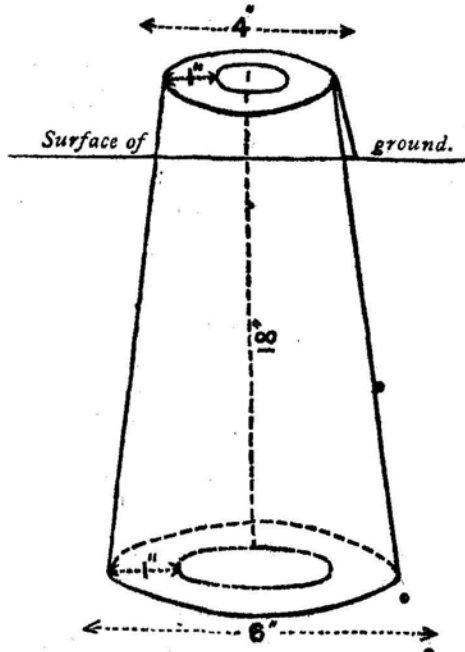
marks, and they are responsible for having the record of the marks correctly kept up to date.

(ix) Inspectors shall examine one-fourth of the permanent survey marks in each of the *kwins* inspected by them and one-eighth of the marks in their circles annually. The Inspector will show annually on a skeleton map of his circle the marks inspected by him.

(x) Inspectors shall be required to fix the position for new marks which are to be sunk in the place of those which have been lost where the thugyi is not a thoroughly skilled surveyor, or where the nature of the country renders the work specially difficult.

(xi) All survey marks shall without delay be repaired or replaced when found to be broken or missing. Clay cylinders shall be used as hitherto where stone is not procurable. The marks to be used by the Land Records Department for replacing lost or broken marks in all districts, except where suitable stone may be found) shall be in the shape of a truncated cone as in the figure given below and of the following dimensions :—

Eighteen inches long, 4 inches outer diameter at top, and 6 inches outer diameter at bottom, and the thickness of the clay to be 1 inch.

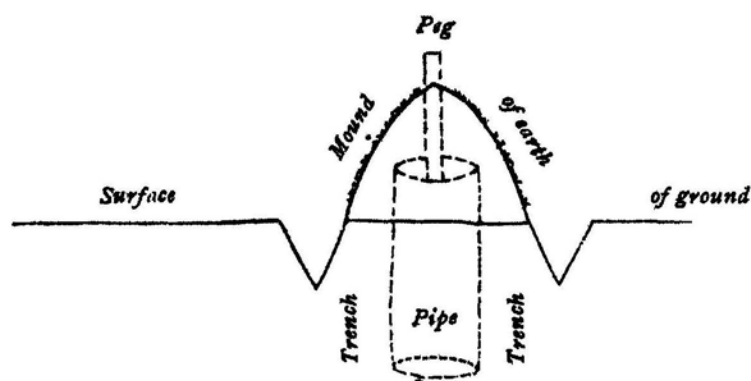


The mark when embedded should project from 4 to 6 inches above the ground. In districts where stone is used a sufficient distinction can be made by using a stone pillar with a square section instead of the present triangular shaped one.

Where, however, a Superintendent considers that there is good ground for omitting to replace any of the lost marks in any *kwin*, the

matter shall be submitted for the orders of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Unless, after such a report being made, permission is given by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to abandon any such marks, the Superintendent shall have all the marks which have been lost replaced.

(xii) All permanent survey marks, except such as are situated on public roads and thoroughfares, railways, and such other places where the erection of mounds would be impracticable, shall be protected by means of mounds of earth 3 feet high raised over them. A wooden peg 4 to 5 feet in length shall be placed over the mark and a trench shall be dug all round as in the diagram given below :—



This work shall be done under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, by circle thugyi and revenue surveyors or village headmen with the assistance of the villagers. It must be attended to annually at the time of the yearly inspections of the marks made under clauses (i) and (ii) of this section. When previously erected mounds are found to be damaged they must be renewed without delay. If procurable, a few small thorny branches should be placed over every mound to prevent damage by cattle.

A report shall be sent in to the office of the Director of Land Records monthly in the field-season showing the progress made with the erection of the mounds.

44. The circle thugyi (where there is such an officer) may delegate to his assistant, the *thugyisayd*, any or all of the duties described in this chapter (including the recording of changes reported or ascertained in Register No. IX), but in such cases the circle thugyi will remain responsible for the work as if it had been done by himself.

CHAPTER V.

* DUTIES OF THE HEADQUARTERS INSPECTION STAFF.

45. After sufficient time has elapsed to allow the circle thugyi or his assistant, or the revenue surveyor, to make some headway with

his field-work, the Inspector should begin the inspection of the group of circles which are placed under his charge.

46. The Inspector should proceed to the headquarters of the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor and obtain there the maps and registers of the *kwin*s completed up to date. He should verify the soil classification of lands newly cultivated made by the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor and test the work done in not less than half the *kwin*s in each circle on the following scale:—

(a) Newly occupied land	...	25 per cent.
(b) Holdings	...	12 per cent., or one holding out of every eight.
(c) All grants.		
(d) Office work	...	25 per cent.

The testing under (a) should include topography, area and soil. The testing under (b) should include all details of transfer, partition, relinquishment, fallow alteration of the field boundaries, occupation by tenants, amount and kind of rent paid, and the like. If a large proportion of the work tested is found incorrect, the Inspector should check the whole *kwin*, or return the map to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor that the work may be commenced afresh and entirely re-done, after which it should again be checked. No *kwin* should be left unvisited by the Inspector for three years in succession.

The Inspector should during his inspections of field-work examine the limits of reserved grazing-grounds and when encroachments are noticed direct the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, as the case may be, to report the circumstance for the orders of the Township Officer in the manner prescribed in Direction 35.

47. After each *kwin* has been tested and all errors have been corrected, the Inspector should return the map and registers to the headquarters of the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor. The pencil lines of new cultivation will be inked in during the rains in red ink, as will all new numbers given at the time of the preparation of the year's area statements to fields and other items as well as pencil lines, crossing out old boundaries or numbers which have undergone any change. Provided that where owing to holdings being small or corrections numerous, it appears that pencil lines may become obliterated, the Inspector may, with the permission of the Superintendent, do the inking in of the work as soon as he has completed his inspection.

48. The Inspector shall keep a diary, noting the name of the *kwin*, the numbers of the holdings inspected, and the nature of the error, if any, found in each holding. He shall keep by him an index map and shall mark off on it the *kwin*s tested by him. He should also check the plus and minus entries and see that they are properly attached to the revenue-rolls. He shall also examine the registers of cattle mortality kept by the village headman and note the results of his inspection. He shall send his diary, with a progress report, to the Superintendent on the 1st and 16th of every month. He should also send, in proper time, brief monthly abstracts of his inspection

notes which the Superintendent will attach to his own progress report.* After the tax-tickets have reached the hands of the cultivators, the Inspector shall check them here and there in the circles under him, comparing the amount paid with that entered in the assessment-rolls. During the recess months the Inspector shall visit the offices of the circle thugyis or revenue surveyors frequently, as occasion may require. He shall examine to the extent provided in Rule 46, clause (d), the area statements relating to the past year's work and the fresh maps and preliminary entries in Register No I for the following year. He shall also check the stock of Government articles in charge of the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor and shall note on their condition.

49. The Superintendent should select a certain number of *kwins* in each circle, not less than 5 per cent. of the total number, and should personally test the work in them.† He should check right across the *kwin*, testing all holdings he goes through whether any change has been noted in them or not. He will thus be able to check fully the statistical part of the work, such as rents paid, terms of leases, sales, and mortgages. He should then direct his attention to the extensions of cultivation and should check along the boundaries of jungle where extensions are likely to occur. The Superintendent should ascertain from his grant registers the *kwins* where grants are numerous, and should be careful to check as many of these *kwins* as possible. He should also ascertain that grants have been demarcated and surveyed. He should inspect the classification of new lands and check the measurements of these lands. He should also check the tax-tickets and inspect the registers of cattle mortality in the different circles. He should keep a diary, to be submitted on the close of each month through the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner to the Director of Land Records, noting in it the name of the *kwin* inspected, the number of each holding examined, with the nature of the errors found, adding any remarks he considers necessary as to the method of working of circle thugyis and their assistants, and of the revenue surveyors. He should at the same time, together with the diary, submit in the same manner a monthly progress report with statements showing the nature and extent of the errors found. He should also sign and stamp with his office seal every map and register (original and duplicate) after it has been completed. every page of the register should be stamped with the seal, and the last page signed. The diary and progress report should reach the Director of Land Records not later than the 10th of the month following that to which it relates ‡

When in the course of his examinations of field-work the Superintendent comes upon encroachments on grazing reserves he should

* For forms of inspection notes, diary, and progress-reports, consult Director of Land Records' Circulars Nos. 6 and 9 of 1894.

† Superintendents should confine their inspections chiefly to *kwins* and holdings already examined by Inspectors (Vide Director of Land Records' Circular No. 5 of 1897.)

‡ In districts where there is no district surveyor, the Superintendent is required to arrange for the checking of circle thugyis' or revenue surveyors' measurements in circles which have not been surveyed or settled. (Vide Director of Land Records' Circular No. 10 of 1890.)

take the necessary steps to ensure a report of the circumstance being made to the Township Officer.

In the recess-season the Superintendent should test 10 per cent. of the office work and as opportunities offer, inspect the offices of the Inspectors and circle thugyis or revenue surveyors. He should examine the work done by these officers in respect to the area statements, maps, and registers prepared or passed by them, and should also check their stocks of Government property, and note on the result of such inspections.

50. The Civil Courts* will supply the Superintendent with extracts of decrees affecting the possession of land. The Superintendent will cause Register No. 1 and the map of the *kwin* to be altered according to the order of the Civil Court, and he will cause the name of the Court which has passed the order, the number and date of the case, and the names of the parties to the suit to be entered in the column of remarks of Register No. 1. Should the orders of Civil Courts be received after the completion of the maps and registers for the year of survey the changes should be made in the maps and registers of the following year.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.

51. The whole of the operations detailed in the preceding paragraphs within a subdivision of a district shall be under the immediate charge of the Subdivisional Officer or (if there be no Subdivisional Officer) of the Township Officer subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

52. The Township Officers shall inspect every year two *kwins* in each of the circles of their township. The Subdivisional Officers shall inspect a *kwin* in each circle of their subdivision, re-checking some of the *kwins* done by Township Officers. The Township and Subdivisional Officers' check shall embrace work of the four kinds (a) to (d) described in Rule 46. They shall also check the tax-tickets in the different circles and verify that the amounts paid correspond with those entered in the assessment-roll; and shall likewise examine one-fourth of the permanent survey marks in the *kwins* inspected by them. Different *kwins* should be tested each year, so that the whole circle should be gradually inspected. The Deputy Commissioner shall every year test in person parts of the circles through which he may proceed on tour, and he should examine some of the work already tested by the Revenue Officers under him. He should for this purpose endeavour to visit a *kwin* of each township of the district. The Commissioner of the Division, too, might take advantage of his periodical visits to his districts to inspect the field-work of a *kwin* in each district of his division.

The testing of holdings and of changes in cultivation should be made chiefly during the months of December and January, when all the cultivators are on their lands. The testing of large extensions of cul-

* Judicial Commissioner's letter given in Appendix III.

tivation in grants should be made in March and April, when the jungle has been cleared and it is easy to ascertain the area of the extensions.

Township and Subdivisional Officers when inspecting field-work with the *kwin* maps in their hands, should pay special attention to the preservation of existing grazing-grounds and cattle-paths. The Deputy Commissioner and each Subdivisional and Township Officer should on the 1-inch or 2-inch maps of their charges with which they are ordinarily provided have all grazing grounds coloured in burnt sienna. From this they can ascertain whether the circle *thugyi* or revenue surveyor has a complete set of his grazing-ground maps (which he is required to keep up under Rule 30) or not.

53. The Subdivisional and Township Officers shall each keep a diary of the results of their inspections.* They shall note the name of the *kwin* inspected, the number of each holding, and the nature of error found, if any; whether the work under heads (a), (b), and (c), Rule 46, is found to be well done; and such facts regarding the condition of the *kwins* inspected as may be of interest or importance. The Deputy Commissioner, too, should keep up a similar inspection diary for the inspections of field-work performed by him. All inspection diaries of District Officers should be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent direct to the Superintendent of Land Records, and the other copy, to the Deputy Commissioner for submission through the Commissioner to the Director of Land Records. The requisite corrections of the mistakes noticed by the inspecting officers referred to should, however, be made by the Land Records staff immediately on receipt of the Superintendent's copy of the inspection diary.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTODY OF RECORDS.

54. The map of the year of the supplementary survey, as well as the map of the previous year, will be kept in the hands of the circle *thugyi* or revenue surveyor. The map of each season will be sent to the district office not later than the 1st June of the following year, e.g. the map of the field-season of 1896-97 should be sent to headquarters not later than the 1st June 1898.

55. Each circle *thugyi* or revenue surveyor is supplied with a tin-lined box or almirah in which to keep his registers and he also receives tin tubes in which to keep his maps. The tubes should be red-leaded on the outer sides to keep off rust, and they should be securely placed in a suitable wooden framework with a lid, under lock-and-key. This skeleton box should be capable of holding six large map tin-tubes in an erect position.

56. In the district office the maps will be kept in tubes arranged according to circles, and the registers will be bound and kept by circles. The tin-tubes should be painted on the outer sides in two

* For form, see Director of Land Records' Circular No. 6 of 1894.

distinct colours for distinguishing the tubes containing the used annual maps from those with the unused sheets.

Where masonry record-rooms affording adequate accommodation are available at district headquarters all settlement registers and maps, and the annual supplementary survey registers and maps, when no longer in use, must be deposited in the portion of the revenue record-room allotted for their accommodation. The land records portion of the revenue record-room should be completely partitioned off from the rest of the record-room and the Land Records record-keeper will then alone be responsible for the safe custody of all records placed in his charge.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).

Register No. 1.—Annual Register of Holdings and Revenue-roll.

Year 189-9

- (1) Paddy-land.
- (2) Garden-land
- (3) Miscellaneous cultivated.

District, ———— Township, ———— Circle, ———— Kwis, ———— No.

STATE OF HOLDING AND REVENUE OF LAST YEAR.						CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.										Resulting.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Current serial No. of holding.	Name of person in possession, with father's name (if a bachelor), or wife's name (if married), and place of residence.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Revenue rate per acre, tree or <i>laungya</i> .	Area of entire holding under each class.	Total nominal land revenue, in one sum.	Increase in area and assessment.					Decrease in area and assessment.					New serial No. of holding.	Name of person in possession, with father's name (if a bachelor), or wife's name (if married), and place of residence.
						Serial No. of the added fields.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Area of the added fields.	Total added area, under each class.	Total increase of revenue, in one sum.	Serial No. of the subtracted fields.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Areas of the subtracted fields.	Total area subtracted, under each class.	Total decrease of revenue, in one sum.		
			Rs. A.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.		Ac.	Dec.	Rs.	Dec.		Ac.	Dec.	Rs.	Dec.	

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).

REGISTER No. 1.—Annual Register of Holdings and Revenue-roll—concluded.

Year 1899

- (1) Paddy-land.
(2) Garden-land.
(3) Miscellaneous cultivation.

District, Kwina, Circle, Kwina, Township, Kwina, No. 1

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	PARTICULARS AS TO AREAS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, MORTGAGEES, AND AGENTS (IF ANY), WITH THE REVENUE PAYABLE THEREON.										29	30	31	32	33	34			
AREA AND REVENUE FOR CURRENT YEAR.																												
Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Area of entire holding under each class.		Total nominal land revenue, in one sum.		Area of the uncultivated portion of the holding, under each class.		Area of the preceding column, under each class, assessable at fallow rates.		Reduction in revenue on account of fallow land, calculated at the full rate less the fallow rate allowed, in one sum.		Remissions owing to drought, inundation, blight, or other causes, in one sum.		Net land revenue, in one sum.		Ten per cent. cess.		Total demand on account of current year in one sum.		Names of tenants, mortgagees, or agents (if any) in occupation of the holding or any part of it.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.		Area of entire land occupied, under each class.		Area of the uncultivated portion of such land, under each class.		Proportion of the revenue demand payable on the land so occupied, in one sum.		Remarks
	Ac.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Ac.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	Rs.	Des.		Ac.	Des.	Ac.	Des.	Ac.	Des.	Rs.	Des.	

REGISTER NO. 11.—*Annual Register of Grants not fully assessed*..... Year 189 -9

Крив. Над.

(III)

REGISTER No. III.—Annual Register of Leases and of Lands temporarily relinquished. Year 189-9

Kwin. No.

(iv)

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).
 REGISTER NO. IV.—Annual Register of Tenants.
 Year, _____ District, _____ Township, _____ Circle, _____ Katin. No. _____ Year 189

AREA OCCUPIED BY TENANTS AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No. in Register No. I of the holding let in part or in whole to tenant.																				
										NAME OF LAND-OWNER AND OCCUPATION.										
										Trader or money-lender.										
										Cultivator.										
										NUMBER OF CATES IN WHICH THE HOLDING HAS BEEN SUBLET.										
										For five or more years continuously.										
										For less than five years.										
Name of tenant.																				
										Total area occupied.										
										Area of land left uncultivated.										
										NUMBER OF TENANTS WHO HAVE RENTED THE LAND THEY NOW OCCUPY.										
										For five or more years continuously.										
										For less than five years.										
										Rent in produce (village baskets).										
										Value of produce in money.										
										Rent in money.										
										Government revenue (if paid by tenant).										
										Total paid by tenant.										
										Revenue assessment on the land sublet whether paid by land-owner or tenant.										
										Rent paid in arrears of previous year.										
										For tenants of five or more years' standing.										
										For tenants of less than five years' standing.										
Yield of land rented in Government baskets.																				
Average yield per acre.																				
Remarks.																				

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).
REGISTER No. V.—Annual Register of Transfers, Partitions, and Mortgages. Year 189
District, Township, Circle, Kwin. No.

Serial No. in revenue-roll of the holding which has been the subject of succession, partition, gift, sale, or mortgage.		1
Act.	Area of holding.	2
Dcs.		
Name of mortgagor or of the person in possession before succession, partition, gift, or sale.		3
Name of the mortgagee or of the person or persons to whom the land is made over by succession, partition, gift, or sale.		4
Act.	NATURE OF TRANSACTION AND AREA OF LAND AFFECTED.	5
Dcs.		6
Act.		7
Dcs.		8
Act.		9
Dcs.		
By succession.		
By partition.		
By gift.		
By sale or for any valuable consideration.		
Serial No. of the holding thus formed.		10
Rs.	Amount of purchase-money, or value of consideration.	11
Year in which mortgaged.		12
Act.	Area.	13
Dcs.		
Rs.	Amount for which mortgaged.	14
a.		
Act.	MORTGAGED LAND REDEMPTED DURING THE YEAR.	15
Dcs.		16
Rs.	Area.	
a.	Amount paid.	
Remarks.		

APPENDIX I.—(Registers)

REGISTER No. VI.—*Annual Area Statement.* Year 189

District, _____ Township, _____ Circle, _____ Kwin. No. _____

[illegible]

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).

REGISTER No. IX.—Register of Reports of Transfers and Changes and other matters.

RECORD of changes in area and occupation of holdings and of other matters affecting the condition of the land to be reported by cultivators to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, in.....circle,township, district, during the year.....

[Circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's copy.]

Serial No. of report.	KWIN.		Name of cultivator.	Village residence.	Nature of change reported (<i>vide</i> list on reverse)
	No.	Name.			

—(Signature of cultivator.)

—(Signature of circle thugyi or revenue surveyor.)

(Place and date.)

RECORD of changes in area and occupation of holdings and of other matters affecting the condition of the land to be reported by cultivators to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, in.....circle, township,district, during the year

[Cultivator's copy.]

Serial No. of report.	KWIN.		Name of cultivator.	Village residence.	Nature of change reported (<i>vide</i> list on reverse)
	No.	Name.			

—(Signature of circle thugyi or revenue surveyor.)

— (Place and date.

APPENDIX I.—(Registers).

REGISTER No. IX.—Register of Reports of Transfers and Changes and other matters—concluded.

The changes and other matters affecting the condition of the land to be reported by cultivators to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor are as follows :—

- (1) Partition of holding.
- (2) Succession by inheritance to any holding, or part of a holding, with name of successor.
- (3) Acquisition by gift of any holding, or part of a holding, with name of acquirer.
- (4) Purchase of any holding, or part of a holding, and amount of purchase-money, with name of purchaser.
- (5) Mortgage of any holding, or part of a holding, with amount for which mortgaged and name of mortgagee.
- (6) Redemption or foreclosure of any such mortgage, with amount by which redeemed and for which foreclosed.
- (7) Relinquishment of any holding, or part of a holding, and reason for relinquishment.
- (8) Removal of boundaries (*kasins*) of fields (*lagwet*).
- (9) Erection of new field boundaries.
- (10) Leasing out to a tenant of any holding, or part of a holding, and rent agreed upon, with tenant's name.
- (11) Change of tenant in any holding, or part of a holding, and change in the rent, with new tenant's name.
- (12) Alteration of area occupied by a tenant in any holding, or part of a holding, and alteration of rent, with tenant's name.
- (13) Number and locality of fields destroyed by erosion of river or creek.

(14) Number of fields left uncultivated and reason for so doing. Cultivators have not to obtain permission to sell their land, alter their *kasins*, or make any other change in their holdings. They can deal as they choose with their lands, but they must inform the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor of any change they have made. No fee whatever is chargeable for any report made by a cultivator to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, or for any receipt granted by the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor.

The changes and other matters affecting the condition of the land to be reported by cultivators to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor are as follows :—

- (1) Partition of holding.
- (2) Succession by inheritance to any holding, or part of a holding, with name of successor.
- (3) Acquisition by gift of any holding, or part of a holding, with name of acquirer.
- (4) Purchase of any holding, or part of a holding, and amount of purchase-money, with name of purchaser.
- (5) Mortgage of any holding, or part of a holding, with amount for which mortgaged and name of mortgagee.
- (6) Redemption or foreclosure of any such mortgage, with amount by which redeemed and for which foreclosed.
- (7) Relinquishment of any holding, or part of a holding, and reason for relinquishment.
- (8) Removal of boundaries (*kasins*) of fields (*lagwet*).
- (9) Erection of new field boundaries.
- (10) Leasing out to a tenant of any holding, or part of a holding, and rent agreed upon, with tenant's name.
- (11) Change of tenant in any holding, or part of a holding, and change in the rent, with new tenant's name.
- (12) Alteration of area occupied by a tenant in any holding, or part of a holding, and alteration of rent, with tenant's name.
- (13) Number and locality of fields destroyed by erosion of river or creek.

(14) Number of fields left uncultivated and reason for so doing. Cultivators have not to obtain permission to sell their land, alter their *kasins*, or make any other change in their holdings. They can deal as they choose with their lands, but they must inform the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor of any change they have made. No fee whatever is chargeable for any report made by a cultivator to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, or for any receipt granted by the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor.

APPENDIX II.—(Forms).

FORM III.—Detailed statement of increase and decrease column figures for Register No. I.

Year 180 -9

District,

Township,

Circle,

Kamin No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
INCREASE COLUMNS.											DECREASE COLUMNS.											INCREASE COLUMNS.											DECREASE COLUMNS.																																																																		
Current Serial No. of holding.											Serial No. of the subtracted fields.											Current Serial No. of holding.											Serial No. of the added fields.																																																																		
Class of soil or nature of cultivation.											Class of soil or nature of cultivation.											Class of soil or nature of cultivation.											Class of soil or nature of cultivation.																																																																		
Areas of the added fields.											Areas of the subtracted fields.											Areas of the added fields.											Areas of the subtracted fields.																																																																		
Total added area under each class.											Total area subtracted under each class.											Total added area under each class.											Total area subtracted under each class.																																																																		
Total increase of revenue, in one sum.											Total decrease of revenue, in one sum.											Total increase of revenue in one sum.											Total decrease of revenue, in one sum.																																																																		
Ac. Des. Ac. Des. Rs. A.											Ac. Des. Ac. Des. Rs. A.											Ac. Des. Ac. Des. Rs. A.											Ac. Des. Ac. Des. Rs. A.																																																																		

APPENDIX III.

(*Procedure relating to decisions of Civil Courts affecting land transfers.*)

From J. E. BRIDGES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to the Commissioner of the Pegu Division,—No. 2243-17R, dated the 11th December 1885.

I AM directed to forward, for your information and for distribution to the Revenue Officers of your division, copies of a circular issued by the Judicial Commissioner, enjoining the utilization of the cadastral maps and settlement records of the settled districts of your division as evidence in all disputes concerning rights in land. The procedure to be adopted in such cases is laid down in the circular, and the manner in which all Civil Judicial Officers are required to keep the Supplementary Survey Department, wherever such department exists, informed of all changes in the ownership of land resulting from the decrees of Civil Courts is described. I am to ask that you will be so good as to communicate the orders of the Judicial Commissioner to all Superintendents of Land Records in your division and impress upon them the importance of seeing that these orders are not disregarded, and I am to request that they may be instructed to report every instance of failure on the part of Civil Courts to carry out these orders to the Judicial Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

By MERES, J.
(Civil.)

To

ALL CIVIL COURTS.

THE cadastral survey has been completed in the districts of Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Prome. Parts of the Akyab and Henzada districts have also been surveyed.

The maps are prepared with sufficient detail to admit of every field and every holding being clearly traced upon them.

Every thugyi is furnished with copies of the survey maps of each *kwun* in his circle and with copies of the settlement registers of these *kwuns*.

The making of grants of land and the recording of all changes in holding are amongst the principal duties of the thugyi. Each circle is annually examined in comparison with the map of the previous year, and all new grants, as well as all changes in holding in respect either of boundaries or of ownership, are entered upon fresh registers.

There is thus a detailed record of the history of every holding within the completed survey from the date of the survey. The maps and registers of previous years are deposited in the district revenue record-room; they are open for inspection and copies are available to the public.

2. The Judicial Commissioner desires to bring these facts to the notice of Judicial Officers, because it seems doubtful if the value of these survey maps and registers are as yet fully appreciated as evidence in suits relating to land. He directs that no Courts subordinate to a District Court shall order a survey to be made in any suit relating to land (outside a municipal town) in respect of which the revenue survey has been made until the presiding officer of the Court has submitted to the District Court a statement of the facts of the case and the grounds on which it is considered that a survey is necessary.

3. All the subordinate Civil Courts are directed to require that, in all suits relating to land included within the cadastral survey (except suits for arrears of revenue), the plaintiff shall file, at or before the first hearing of the suit, certified copies of so much of the latest survey map and settlement register as relates to the land in suit.

4. All Civil Judicial Officers are reminded that section 207 of the Civil Procedure Code requires that where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, and such property is identified by boundaries or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers.

In order that the Supplementary Survey Officers may be kept aware of all changes in the ownership of land brought about by decree of a Civil Court, or in execution thereof, the Judicial Commissioner directs that, as soon as a decree of a

Court of first instance in a suit relating to land has become final, or if the decree has been appealed against, when the decree in appeal has become final and the interest of any party to the suit in the land included in the survey has been affected thereby, the Court of first instance shall certify the nature and extent of such change of interest in each plot of land in suit, to the Superintendent of Land Records of the district in which such land is situated. Such certificate shall be in the form given below and shall be signed by the presiding officer of the Court in which the suit was instituted or tried.

5. Similarly, if in the execution of a decree any interest in land which has been surveyed is sold, the names and addresses of the purchaser or purchasers, and the interest thereby acquired, shall be certified to the Superintendent of Land Records as soon as the sale has been confirmed under section 314, Code of Civil Procedure.

6. The Superintendents of Land Records have been directed by the Chief Commissioner to report to the Judicial Commissioner, through the Deputy Commissioner of the district, every instance in which the instructions of paragraphs 4 and 5 are disregarded.

In the Court of the _____ of _____ in the district of _____

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name and residence of plaintiff or of decree-holder, and number and year of suit or application for execution.	Name and residence of defendant or defendants, or judgment-debtor.	Description of land, giving name of township, circle, <i>kutin</i> , survey number, and boundaries of each plot.	Name or names of the present recorded proprietor or proprietors, or occupiers of the land.	Nature of relief sought.	Date and purport of decree or final order showing the changes effected in the interests of the recorded proprietor or occupier of each plot of the land mentioned in column 3, and if the land, or any interest in it, is sold in execution of a decree, the name of the purchaser or purchasers and the nature of the interest purchased in each plot, is to be shown in this column.

(Signature of presiding officer of Court.)

Instructions.—This form is to be submitted to the Superintendent of Land Records as soon as the decree of the Court has become final in every case in which the interest of the recorded proprietor or occupier in any surveyed land is affected by the decree. If there is an appeal, the purport of the decree of the Court of Appeal, so far as it alters the interests of the recorded proprietor or occupier in the land in suit, is to be shown so soon as the decree of the Appellate Court becomes final. If the interests of more than one defendant are affected, the extent of the alteration of each of those interests must be shown.

When the interests of the judgment-debtor in any land which has been surveyed are transferred by sale in execution of a decree, this form should be submitted as soon as the sale has been confirmed under section 314, Code of Civil Procedure.

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. 1.—Annual Register of Holdings and Revenue-roll.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 85, year 1888-89 (B.E. 1250), Page 1.

STATE OF HOLDING AND REVENUE OF LAST YEAR.						CHANGE DURING THE YEAR.										
Current Serial No. of holding.	Name of person in possession with father's name (if a bachelor) or wife's name (if married) and place of residence.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Revenue rate per acre, tree, or <i>tungya</i> .		Area of entire holding under each class.	Total nominal land revenue, in one sum.	Increase in area and assessment.					Decrease in area and assessment.				
							Number of the added fields.	Areas of the added fields.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Total added area under each class.	Total increase of revenue, in one sum.	Serial Nos. of the subtracted fields.	Areas of the subtracted fields.	Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Total area subtracted under each class.	Total decrease of revenue, in one sum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
8, 9	Nga San Dun, Ma Kin (Egayit village)	I II	Rs. 2 Des. 8 Acs. 1 Des. 63 Acs. 4 Des. 97	Rs. 14 Des. 02	860 564 534 564 1061 2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Nga San Ya, Ma O (Okpo village)	I II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Nga Po, Mi The (Okpo village)	I II Potta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		I II Potta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER NO. I.—Annual Register of Holdings and Revenue-roll—continued.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kumaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (B.E. 1250), Page 1.

RESULTING AREA AND REVENUE FOR CURRENT YEAR.

New Serial No. of holding.	Name of person in possession with father's name (if a bachelor), or wife's name (if married), and place of residence.	Class of soil and nature of cultivation.	Area of entire holding under each class.	Total nominal land revenue, in one sum.	Area of the uncultivated portion of the holding under each class.	Area of the proceeding column under each class assessable at fallow rates.	Reduction in revenue on account of fallow land calculated at the full rate less the fallow rate allowed, in one sum.	Remissions owing to drought, inundation, blight, or other causes, in one sum.	Net land revenue, in one sum.	Ten per cent. cess.	Total demand on account of current year, in one sum.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	28
			Acs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.	Acs. Dcs.	Acs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.	Rs. Dcs.
9	Nga Lu Gyi, Mi Thaw (Egayit village)	I	1 80	13 99	...	...	0 45	0 84	...	13 15	1 31
		II	4 63	...	...	0 45	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nga San Ya, Mi Ô (Okpo village)	I	2 76	22 16	...	...	...	...	...	22 16	2 22
		II	7 63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nga Po, Mi Thè (Okpo village)	I	1 92	4 80	0 18	0 18	0 43	...	...	4 37	0 44
13	Do	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Potta	3 14	...	1 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		I	6 57	40 95	0 18	0 18	1 27	...	39 68	3 97	43 65
		II	12 26	...	0 45	0 45	...	...	...	...	...
		Potta	3 14	...	1 57	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (1) Paddy-land.
(2) Garden-land.
(3) Miscellaneous cultivation.

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER NO. I.—Annual Register of Holdings and Revenue-roll—concluded.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (B.E. 1250), Page 1.

PARTICULARS AS TO AREAS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, MORTGAGEES, AND AGENTS (IF ANY) WITH REVENUE PAYABLE THEREUPON.										
Names of tenants, mortgagees, or agents (if any) in occupation of the holding or any part of it.			Class of soil or nature of cultivation.	Area of the entire land occupied under each class.		Area of the uncultivated portion of such land under each class.		Proportion of the revenue demand payable on the land so occupied, in one sum.		Remarks. (See Map No. 1.)
29			30	31		32		33		34
				Acs.	Dcs.	Acs.	Dcs.	Rs.	Dcs.	
Nga Shwe Kā, Mi Le (Egayit village)	Tenant	...	1	1	89			8	70	Original holding sold to Nga Lu Gyi for Rs. 100. Tenant pays 20 baskets paddy as rent together with the Government revenue. The land has been occupied by this tenant for two years successively. It was not rented before that. The landlord is himself a cultivator. Reason for fallow; Poverty of soil. Yield of land=160 baskets.
			11	1	73	0	15		...	
Nga San, Mi Thet (Egayit village)	Mortgagee	...	1		*				*	Part of holding only mortgaged for Rs. 40 in 1886-87 (B.E. 1248) and not yet redeemed. No rent paid for working the land mortgaged, the Government revenue alone being paid by mortgagee.
			11	4	28	...	...	9	42	
			...	...	*				*	Potta to be assessed on 15th February 1893; exemption—five years. About half of its area is under cultivation. Reason for fallow: Land in course of being cleared.
			*				*	
Total			...	1	89	...	...	18	12	
			...	6	01	0	15			

Remarks.
(See Map No. 1.)

Original holding sold to Nga Lu Gyi for Rs. 100. Tenant pays 20 baskets paddy as rent together with the Government revenue. The land has been occupied by this tenant for two years successively. It was not rented before that. The landlord is himself a cultivator. Reason for fallow; Poverty of soil. Yield of land=160 baskets.

Part of holding only mortgaged for Rs. 40 in 1886-87 (B.E. 1248) and not yet redeemed. No rent paid for working the land mortgaged, the Government revenue alone being paid by mortgagee.

Porta to be assessed on 15th February 1893; exemption—five years. About half of its area is under cultivation. Reason for fallow: Land in course of being cleared.

(111X)

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. II.—Annual Register of Grants.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (B.E. 1250), Page 1.

AREA UNDER GRANT AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.						AREA GRANTED DURING THE YEAR						Remarks.		
Serial No. of grant.	Name of grantee	Serial No of holding in Register No 1.	Total area held under grant		Approximate area not cultivated	Number of years exemption still to run.	Serial No of grant	Name of grantee.	Serial No of holding in Register No 1	Total area granted.			Approximate area not cultivated	Period of exemption allowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	
			Acs	Dcs	Acs	Dcs				Acs	Dcs	Acs	Dcs.	
15	Nga Po, Mi Thè (Okpo village)	13	3	14	57	3								To be assessed on 15th February 1893; exemption—five years. Potta demarcated (see sample Register No 1).
			*			*				*				
43	Nga Pyu, Mi Hlan (Okkan village).	82	49	45	49	45	6							To be assessed on 15th February 1895; exemption—six years. Potta demarcated.

(HIAZ)

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers):

REGISTER No. III.—Annual Register of Leases and of Lands temporarily relinquished.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (B.E. 1250), Page 1.

Serial No.	Name of landholder relinquishing land.	Number of holding relinquished.	Total area of holding.	Date of relinquishment.	PARTICULARS OF LAND UNDER LEASE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.					PARTICULARS OF LAND GIVEN IN LEASE DURING THE YEAR					Remarks.
					Name of lessee or lessees.	Serial No. of holding in Register No. I.	Area under lease.		Term of lease still to run.	Name of lessee or lessees.	Serial No. of holding in Register No. I.	Area leased.		Term of lease.	
							Relinquished by land- holder (section 12, Act II, 1876).	Other land.				Relinquished by land- holder (section 12, Act II, 1876).	Other land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	Nga Tun Hlaing, Mi So (Egayit village).	18	Acres. 68'20	...	Nga San Hla, Mi Ko.	18	Acres. 68'20	...	4	.....	...	Acres. ...	Acres. ...	Years. ...	See Revenue case No. 17 of 1884-85.
...	.....	...	...	20th February 1885.	...	...	...	...	...	Nga Po Nyo, Mi Me (Okpo vil- lage).	32	50'00	50'00	8	For garden culti- vation, see Re- venue case No. 6 of 1889.

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. IV.—Annual Register of Tenants.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yithangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15 year 1888-89 (1250 B.E.), Page 1.

AREA OCCUPIED BY TENANTS AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.

Serial No. in Register No. I of the holding let in part or in whole to tenant.	NAME OF LANDOWNER.		NUMBER OF CAGAS IN WHICH THE HOLDING HAS BEEN SUB-LET.		Name of tenant.	Total area occupied.	Area of land left uncultivated.	NUMBER OF TENANTS WHO HAVE RENTED THE LAND THEY NOW OCCUPY.	
	Trader.	Cultivator	For five or more years	For less than five years				For five or more years continuously.	For less than five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Acres.	Acres.		
9	...	Nga Lu Gyi, Mi Thaw (Egayit village).		2	Nga Shwe Kè, Mi Le (Egayit village).	3'62	0'15	...	
36	Nga Maung Gale, ² Mi Myit (Hibgu village).	.....	9	.	Nga Shwe Gan, Mi Hmwe Aung (Okpo village).	30'90	..	5	...

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. IV.—Annual Register of Tenants—concluded.

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yitkangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (1250 B.E.), Page 1.

AREA OCCUPIED BY TENANTS AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR—concluded.

Rent in produce.	PAID BY TENANT FOR OCCUPATION OF THE LAND.					RENT PAID, IN EXCESS OF REVENUE.		Yield of land rented in Government baskets.	Average yield per acre.	Remarks.
	Value of produce in money	Rent in money.	Government revenue, if paid by tenant.	Total paid by tenant.	Revenue assessment on the land sublet whether paid by landowner or tenant.	For tenants of five or more years* standing.†	For tenants of less than five years* standing.			
Village baskets.										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
20	17'33*	...	8'70	25'03	8'70	...	17'33	164'48†	45'44	Land yielded 160 village baskets (see sample Register No. 1). * At Rs. 85'67, the average price of paddy in the kwin during the year, per 100 local baskets. Land yielded 800 village baskets. † The mean value of one local basket in terms of the new standard baskets has been assumed at 1'028.
162	140'41*	...	...	140'41	71'03	69'38	...	822'40†	26'61	

* Note.—This information is required by Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4 of 1894.

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER NO. V.—Annual Register of Mortgages, Transfers, and Partitions
Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yikangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1886-87 (1250 B.E.), Page 1.

Serial No. in Register No. I of the holding which has been the subject of succession, partition, gift, sale, or mortgage.	Area of holding.	Name of mortgagor or of the person in possession before succession, partition, gift, or sale.	Name of the mortgagee or of the person or persons to whom the land is made over by succession, partition, gift, or sale.	NATURE OF TRANSACTION AND AREA OF LAND AFFECTED.				Serial No. of the holding thus formed.	Amount of purchase-money or value of consideration.	LAND MORTGAGED.		MORTGAGED LAND REDEEMED DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
				By succession.	By partition.	By gift.	By sale or for any valuable consideration.			Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.	
22	6'60	Nga San Dan, Na Kin (Egavit village).	Nga Lu Gyi, Mi Thaw (Egavit village).	...	...	...	6 60	7	100	...	...	...	...	Amount paid.
17	9'67	Nga San Ya, Mi O (Oapo village).	Nga San, Mi Thet (Egavit village).	...	...	...	...	21	...	1886-87 (R.E. 1248)	4'48	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. VI.—Annual Area Statement (see Sample Map No. I and Register No. I).

Pegu District, Kawai Township, Yithingyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (1250 B.E.), Page 1.

No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated	No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated	No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated	No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated
	Acres.			Acres			Acres			Acres.	
	(Old Nos.)—Parallel columns—(New Nos.)						(Serial order)				
864	0.92	..	854	0.57	....	863	12.01	Creek	..	....	....
..	....	..	864	0.40	..	864	0.52	..	..	....	....
..	0.92	..	2.46	0.92	..	873	0.18	..	..	....	....
878	0.47	..	8-8	0.60	..	8,8	41.18	Jungle	..	....	....
1961	0.36	....	1961	0.24	..	925	84.51	Do	..	....	....
878	0.36	....	8-8	0.24	..	87-	0.60	..	..	....	....
2000	0.36	....	2000	0.24	..	196	0.60	..	..	....	....
..	0.84	..	..	0.84	..	8-8	0.42	Jungle	..	....	....
873	0.37	..	..	0.37	..	1966	0.42	..	..	....	....
..	0.37	..	873	0.18	....	925	0.42	..	..	....	....
..	0.37	..	873	0.19	..	1972	0.42	..	..	....	....
..	0.37	..	2215	0.19	..	92-	0.45	..	..	....	....
863	12.06	Creek	..	863	12.01	873	0.24	..	..	....	....
878	42.85	Jungle	..	878	41.18	878	0.32	..	..	....	....
778	0.72	Do	..	878	0.42	878	0.42	..	..	....	....
1966	0.72	Do	..	1766	0.42	1206	0.50	..	..	....	....
						87-	0.28	..	..	....	....
						2207	0.22	..	..	....	....
						878	0.22	..	..	....	....
						2208	0.22	..	..	....	....
						873	0.22	..	..	....	....
						2209	0.28	..	..	....	....
						878	0.28	..	..	....	....
						2210	0.16	..	..	....	....
						925	0.19	..	..	....	....
						2216	0.19	..	..	....	....
						873	0.19	..	..	....	....
						2218	0.19	..	..	....	....

APPENDIX IV.—(Specimen Registers).

REGISTER No. VI.—Annual Area Statement (see Sample Map No. I and Register No. I).

Pegu District, Kawa Township, Yithangyi Circle, Kamaba Kwin, No. 15, year 1888-89 (1250 B. E.), Page 1—concluded.

No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated.	No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated.	No. of field.	Area in.	Record if otherwise than cultivated.	No. of field.	Area in	Record if otherwise than cultivated.
	Acres.			Acres.			Acres			Acres.	
	(Old Nos.)—Parallel column—(New Nos)										
							(Serial order)				
...	...		878	0'32	..	864	0'40		...	...	...
...	...		2205		...	1246					
...	...		878	0 42	...						
...	...		2206		...						
...	...		878	0 50	...						
...	...		2207		...						
...	...		878	0 28	...						
...	...		2208		...						
...	...		878	0 22	...						
...	...		2209		...						
...	...		878	0'28	...						
...	...		2210		...						
...	35 63		...	55 63	...						
925			925		...						
1982	0'32		1982	0 42	...						
925	0 58		925	0 48	...						
1983			1983		...						
...	0'90		...	0 90	...						
925	84 67	Jungle	925	84 31	Jungle.						
...			925	0 16	...						
...			2216		...						
...	84'67			84 67	...						
...					...						
...	143'33	Grand Total...	...	143 33	...		143'33		...	...	...

Worked by ... date.

Examined by ... date.

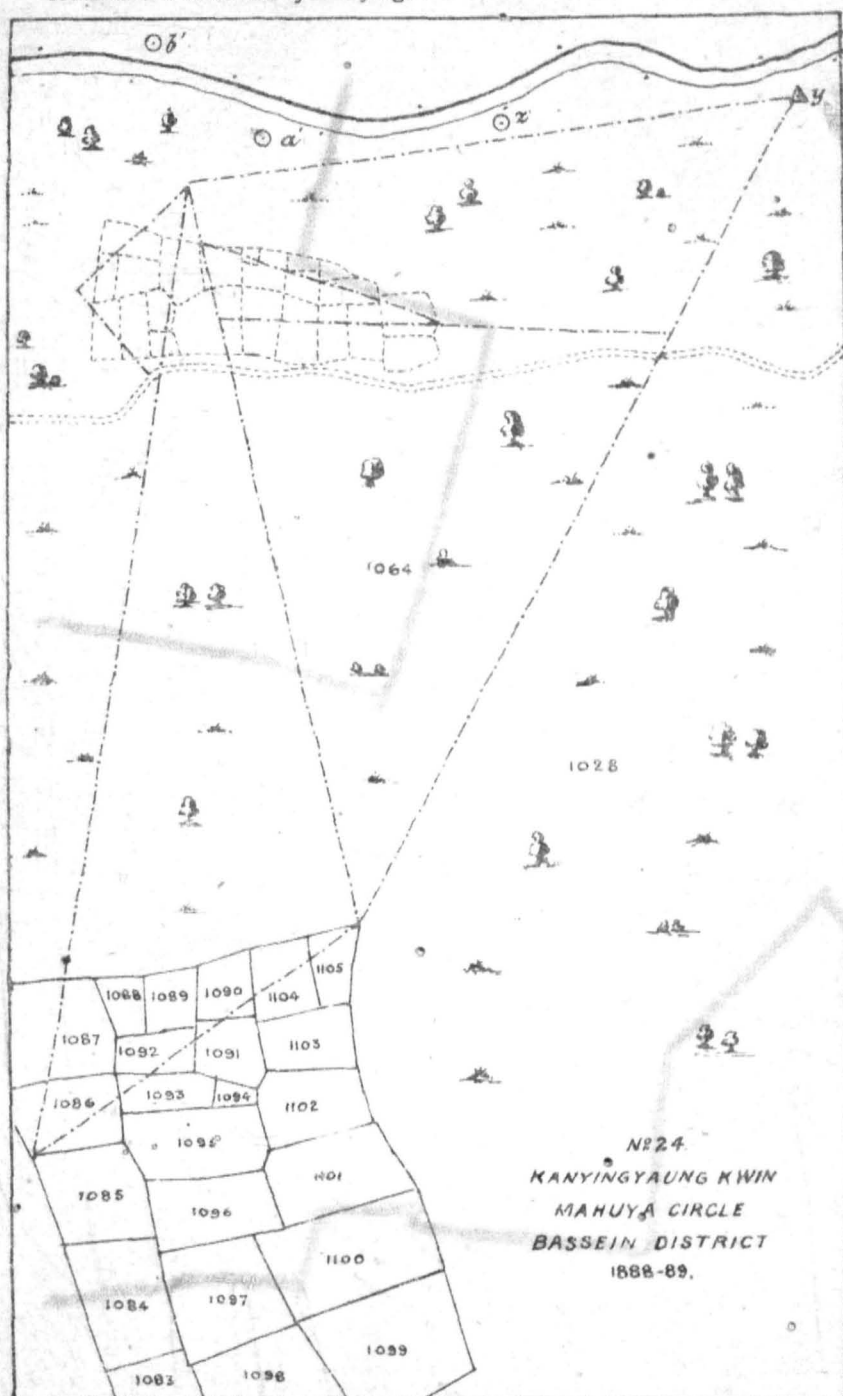
Extract from a 16-inch Supplementary Survey Map, showing a few holdings with the names of owners and occupiers, some fallow fields, extensions of cultivation, grants, internal changes in holdings, and the like.



Note.—Dotted lines are made use of for red ink ones: fractional numbers separated by dotted lines should be treated as red ink ones.

MAP II.

Extract from a 16-inch Supplementary Survey Map, showing a specimen block of new fields surveyed in jungle.



Note.—Dotted lines are used for red ink ones; the dot and stroke lines indicate the main and subsidiary chain lines measured offset measurements to the various angles and bends of the new fields not being shown on the above map.

MI KYIEN
136
WIDOW OF
NGA THA
138
84
1636
84
1637
NGA PO SHIN
MI PAW
151
84
1638
PO SAW, MI
U NA
84
1639
84
1640
84
1641
84
1642
84
1643
84
1644
84
1645
84
1646
84
1647
84
1648
84
1649
84
1650
84
1651
84
1652
84
1653
84
1654
84
1655
84
1656
84
1657
84
1658
84
1659
84
1660
84
1661
84
1662
84
1663
84
1664
84
1665
84
1666
84
1667
84
1668
84
1669
84
1670
84
1671
84
1672
84
1673
84
1674
84
1675
84
1676
84
1677
84
1678
84
1679
84
1680
84
1681
84
1682
84
1683
84
1684
84
1685
84
1686
84
1687
84
1688
84
1689
84
1690
84
1691
84
1692
84
1693
84
1694
84
1695
84
1696
84
1697
84
1698
84
1699
84
1700
84
1701
84
1702
84
1703
84
1704
84
1705
84
1706
84
1707
84
1708
84
1709
84
1710
84
1711
84
1712
84
1713
84
1714
84
1715
84
1716
84
1717
84
1718
84
1719
84
1720
84
1721
84
1722
84
1723
84
1724
84
1725
84
1726
84
1727
84
1728
84
1729
84
1730
84
1731
84
1732
84
1733
84
1734
84
1735
84
1736
84
1737
84
1738
84
1739
84
1740
84
1741
84
1742
84
1743
84
1744
84
1745
84
1746
84
1747
84
1748
84
1749
84
1750
84
1751
84
1752
84
1753
84
1754
84
1755
84
1756
84
1757
84
1758
84
1759
84
1760
84
1761
84
1762
84
1763
84
1764
84
1765
84
1766
84
1767
84
1768
84
1769
84
1770
84
1771
84
1772
84
1773
84
1774
84
1775
84
1776
84
1777
84
1778
84
1779
84
1780
84
1781
84
1782
84
1783
84
1784
84
1785
84
1786
84
1787
84
1788
84
1789
84
1790
84
1791
84
1792
84
1793
84
1794
84
1795
84
1796
84
1797
84
1798
84
1799
84
1800
84
1801
84
1802
84
1803
84
1804
84
1805
84
1806
84
1807
84
1808
84
1809
84
1810
84
1811
84
1812
84
1813
84
1814
84
1815
84
1816
84
1817
84
1818
84
1819
84
1820
84
1821
84
1822
84
1823
84
1824
84
1825
84
1826
84
1827
84
1828
84
1829
84
1830
84
1831
84
1832
84
1833
84
1834
84
1835
84
1836
84
1837
84
1838
84
1839
84
1840
84
1841
84
1842
84
1843
84
1844
84
1845
84
1846
84
1847
84
1848
84
1849
84
1850
84
1851
84
1852
84
1853
84
1854
84
1855
84
1856
84
1857
84
1858
84
1859
84
1860
84
1861
84
1862
84
1863
84
1864
84
1865
84
1866
84
1867
84
1868
84
1869
84
1870
84
1871
84
1872
84
1873
84
1874
84
1875
84
1876
84
1877
84
1878
84
1879
84
1880
84
1881
84
1882
84
1883
84
1884
84
1885
84
1886
84
1887
84
1888
84
1889
84
1890
84
1891
84
1892
84
1893
84
1894
84
1895
84
1896
84
1897
84
1898
84
1899
84
1900
84
1901
84
1902
84
1903
84
1904
84
1905
84
1906
84
1907
84
1908
84
1909
84
1910
84
1911
84
1912
84
1913
84
1914
84
1915
84
1916
84
1917
84
1918
84
1919
84
1920
84
1921
84
1922
84
1923
84
1924
84
1925
84
1926
84
1927
84
1928
84
1929
84
1930
84
1931
84
1932
84
1933
84
1934
84
1935
84
1936
84
1937
84
1938
84
1939
84
1940
84
1941
84
1942
84
1943
84
1944
84
1945
84
1946
84
1947
84
1948
84
1949
84
1950
84
1951
84
1952
84
1953
84
1954
84
1955
84
1956
84
1957
84
1958
84
1959
84
1960
84
1961
84
1962
84
1963
84
1964
84
1965
84
1966
84
1967
84
1968
84
1969
84
1970
84
1971
84
1972
84
1973
84
1974
84
1975
84
1976
84
1977
84
1978
84
1979
84
1980
84
1981
84
1982
84
1983
84
1984
84
1985
84
1986
84
1987
84
1988
84
1989
84
1990
84
1991
84
1992
84
1993
84
1994
84
1995
84
1996
84
1997
84
1998
84
1999
84
2000
84
2001
84
2002
84
2003
84
2004
84
2005
84
2006
84
2007
84
2008
84
2009
84
2010
84
2011
84
2012
84
2013
84
2014
84
2015
84
2016
84
2017
84
2018
84
2019
84
2020
84
2021
84
2022
84
2023
84
20

Note.—Dotted lines are made use of for red ink ones: fractional numbers separated by dotted lines should be treated as red ink ones.

MINHLA KWIN
BAWNI CIRCLE
PROME DISTRICT

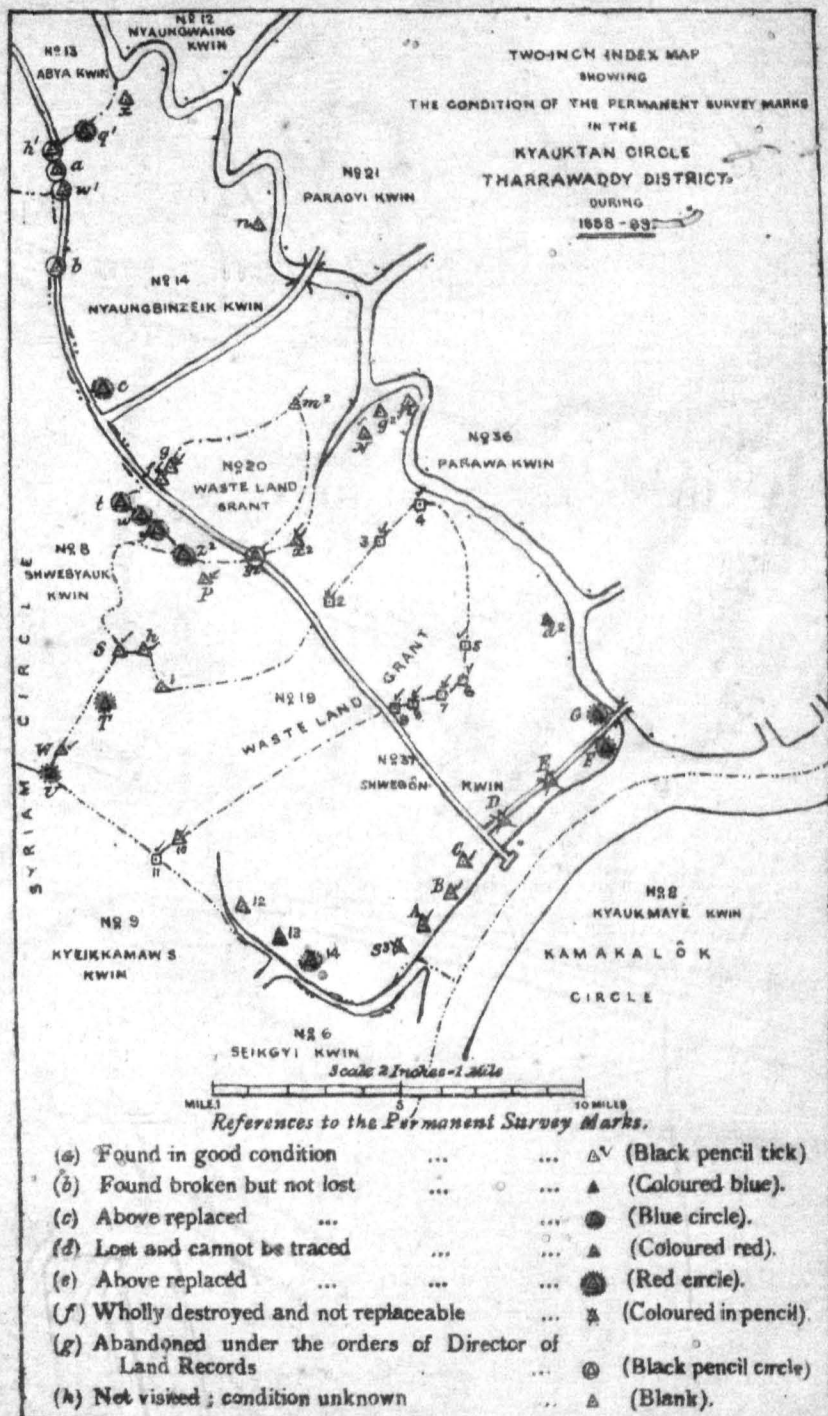
1858-59

NO 177

Note.—Dotted lines are made use of for red ink ones: fractional numbers separated by dotted lines should be treated as red ink ones.

MAP V.

Extract from a 2-inch Pipes Map, showing the different signs employed for denoting the condition of the permanent survey marks, &c.



Notes.—In the above map: (a) black pencil ticks, (f) pencil crosses, and (g) black pencil circles are drawn in firm black lines; (c) blue circles in dotted horizontal lines, and (e) red circles in dotted vertical lines.

(XXX)
MAP VI.

Extract from a 16-inch Supplementary Survey Map, showing the manner of colouring in, in their respective colours, the different classes of soil, grazing grounds and cattle-paths, and leased fisheries.

