

that it was "obtained by examining and inquiring into the quantity and value of seed grain expended on certain portions of land, and the average produce of this having been ascertained as nearly as possible, it is divided into three parts; one is considered value of seed grain and expenses of sowing, the next is supposed to be the profit of the cultivator, and the third what he pays to the Malgoozar; and one-half of this one-third is entered as the produce jumma."

122. From the above however it does not appear *how* the average rent rates on soils were actually derived in tehseelee Dumoh; but as they were probably derived in the same manner as I obtained mine for tehseelee Hutta, the same explanation will answer for both sub-divisions. A three months' tour in the interior with constant and unreserved communication with the people convinced me that the surest guide for my assessment would be a carefully ascertained average rent-rate on soils, that is to say, for the bulk of the sub-division, and I accordingly spared no pains to ascertain the highest, the medium, and the lowest rent for each kind of soil actually paid. The process was a tedious one, as inquiries had to be made from all classes before the truth could be ascertained. From these notes I drew my conclusions and arrived at an average rent-rate for each kind of soil, and the varieties of it in different localities, which I verified from every available data. These rates being applied to the cultivated area, gave the gross rental of the village according to average pergunnah rates, from which the proposed jumma was deduced, altered, and amended, according to circumstances, in the exercise of a careful discrimination. The produce estimates I worked out according to the plan followed by my predecessor, as there were very few villages in which I had to depend upon these estimates. The average rent-rates adopted in each chuk, as well as the produce estimates, will be found in the Appendix.

123. The plough jumma was obtained, to quote from Major Maclean's report on chuk Puthureea, by taking the average number of acres a plough "is capable of managing, the cultivated land in the village is then divided by 13, which should give the number of ploughs in the village, the

Plough jumma how derived.

average value of produce of 13 acres is then ascertained, and one-third of this is considered the rent of the Malgoozar, one-third expenses of cultivation for seed grain, sowing, &c., and one-third profits. One-half of one-third is considered the value of one plough as entered in heading 54." This plan did not satisfy me, I therefore adopted the following: Divide total rental assets by total number of ploughs in the chuk, and the result is average rent value per plough, which applied to the number of ploughs in each village, gave the rental from ploughs, the half of which constituted the plough jumma.

124. From the above remarks, the broad principles adopted in working out the assessment can be gathered. There were, however, other minor tests for steady-
ing the judgment. minor tests, such as the average rent-roll for a number of years, the balances which had accrued during the last settlement where ascertainable, the description of crops raised, and the class of cultivators inhabiting the village. Due allowance was also made for the proneness of the soil to become overgrown with kans grass—which is the bane of the Dumoh district—whenever exhausted from over-tillage. It may also be mentioned that in addition to the recorded rental there was an assumed or supposed village rental derived by applying the average rent per acre as it fell on cultivator's lands to the holdings of the proprietary body. All unauthorized alienations by the proprietors as well as lands held by relatives at lower rates were taken at full rates in calculating the supposed assets.

125. In some parts of the district rents in money are unknown; the proprietor merely receives a share of the produce, ranging in scale according to the description of crop produced. This is called the "bhag" system, and in such places the produce jumma formed the surest guide. Then in some localities there is a rent on ploughs, the cultivator being at liberty to bring as much land as he can under tillage with one plough and a pair of bullocks. Again, in some places, especially where Gonds abound, the usual custom is to charge from 4 annas to 2 annas per hatchet used in felling jungle for such cultivation. In such places the average rental for a number of years furnished the basis for the new assessment.

126. The result of the new assessment has been a reduction of Rs. 11,486 on the total demand, which has been lowered from Rs. 2,66,460 to 2,54,974, including resumed rent-free tenures. The reduction has been at the rate of Rs. 4-5-0 per cent. and has taken place principally in the Dumoh sub-division, the jumma of which is reduced from Rs. 1,46,177 to 1,35,143; while that of the Hutta sub-division has only been lowered from Rs. 1,20,283, to 1,19,831. The reduction in tehseelee Dumoh would have been greater had not the waste land arrangements made by my predecessor been revised subsequently by me, under the orders of the Settlement Commissioner, which brought in Rs. 1,000, and had not all or nearly all lands planted with groves been ranked by my predecessor under a misapprehension as cultivated land subject to assessment. It should also be mentioned that a greater reduction in tehseelee Hutta was prevented from the lapse of a large number of rent-free holdings which added upwards of Rs. 1,600 to the revenue subsequent to assessment, as they could not be inquired into before the assessment was made. A comparative statement of the old and new assessment is given in the Appendix.

127. But in effect the old and new assessments are almost alike, as what is lost by reduction of jumma on proprietary lands is gained by the annual rent derived from the lease of waste lands, which already fetch a sum of Rs. 7,800, which is in fact a portion of the land revenue paid under the old settlement, and should be shown as a set off, so that the actual financial result has been a reduction of only Rs. 3,686. This however does not give any idea of the actual difference between the assessment of the old 20 years' settlement and the new settlement. The former, previous to the remissions of 1855-56 and 1859-60, stood at Rs. 3,08,060, so that after including resumed rent free tenures and income from waste lands, the decrease has been Rs. 45,286, or at the rate of 14½ per cent. But in this calculation two pergunnahs mildly assessed and subsequently added to the district are included. By separating them the decrease would not fall short of 20 per cent.

128. In a general report of this kind, minute details of the manner in which the assessment was made in each chuk or pergunnah, and the reasons for lowering or raising the demand, would become tedious. Should such details be required, they are to be found in the pergunnah reports and in the general assessment statements themselves. It may, however, be stated that when my predecessor submitted his first chuk for sanction, the average rate on cultivation came out one rupee and nine pie per acre, which reduced the demand by Rs. 6-5-6 per cent.: but it was still considered too high by the Commissioner Saugor Division, who very judiciously authorized a further reduction of ten per cent., and this lowered the acre rate on cultivation to Rs. 0-15-11 for about the best group of villages in the district, the future chuks were accordingly cast on a similar basis, but none of them give such a high acre rate on cultivation, the average of the tehseelee being Rs. 0-11-7. Although the highest, I have every confidence in the stability of the Settlement of chuk Puthureea; indeed the same may be said of all the other pergunnahs assessed by my predecessor. The only instance in which any interference took place with the assessment fixed by my predecessor, was in chuk Goobra, in reality a group of Oobaree villages, the assessment of which was raised from Rs. 188 to 770, which it was simply impossible for the Oobareedar to pay, and therefore with the sanction of the Settlement Commissioner the case was reported as an Oobaree tenure, which has since been sanctioned by Government. In tehseelee Hutta I shaped my assessments according to those of tehseelee Dumoh, my highest rate on cultivation being Rs. 0-13-10 (in pergunnah Buttiagurh) and the average of the tehseelee Rs. 0-11-5, which, considering the difference in the quality of the soil in the valley of the Nerbudda and that of the table-lands of Saugor and Dumoh, is a very fair rate.

129. In two instances my assessments had to be revised. The first was in pergunnah Hutta, in which I proposed a slight increase on the present demand. The amount did not exceed 600 Rupees, but after learning the past history of the pergunnah, and how it had suffered during the twenty years' Assessment revised in tehseelee Hutta.

settlement, the Settlement Commissioner authorized me to reconsider my jummas in all cases where an increase had been proposed, and I was very glad of the opportunity of reducing nearly the whole amount of the proposed enhancement. The other instance was in the assessment of chuk Koomaree, a very jungly group of villages, and the majority of them belong to the Koomharee talooka, held in malgoozaree by the Oobareedar of Sulya in the Jabbulpoor district. I raised the demand somewhat, depending upon a rise in rents; but I was disappointed in my expectations and had to solicit the Settlement Commissioner's sanction to remit Rs 100 on the total demand. With these exceptions the assessment of the district stands as originally fixed by Major Maclean and myself. The jummas of some villages, however, have been slightly modified by subsequent resumption or release on maafee plots.

130. The new Settlement has now been working for upwards of two years, and no difficulty has been found in realizing the demand. Working of the new Settlement. The present Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hastings Read, was a stranger to the district while Settlement operations were going on; he would, therefore, I thought, be able to give an unbiassed opinion of the new Settlement, and as he has now been upwards of a year in charge of the district, I solicited his opinion regarding it. He writes: "I beg to state that the new Settlement is working capitally. The Government demand has been hitherto paid up with punctuality, without the necessity of resorting to coercive processes of any kind. No complaints of over-assessments have come before me, and I may mention that the Chief Commissioner lately traversed the district in its length and breadth, and interrogated scores of Malgoozars, but not a single complaint of over-assessment was made to him." From this it may be inferred that if Major Maclean or I have erred in fixing the demand of the new assessment at Rs. 2,54,974, the mistake has been on the side most excusable in a Settlement Officer.

131. A compiled statement of the totals of the general assessment statements will be found in the Appendix, giving the former and proposed demand and the acre rate on Total of general assessment statements.

cultivation and malgoozaree area in each chuk. The only point on which explanation seems called for is the somewhat large proportion of uncultivated land to the cultivated area. The cultivated area is shown as 373,972 acres, and on this area principally the assessment has been fixed. The quantity of fallow and culturable waste is entered at 376,651 acres, or in excess of the cultivated area, besides 226,873 acres of unculturable land, which generally yields Sayer revenue. Thus the uncultivated area is nearly equal to two hundred per cent. of the cultivated area, or at the maximum scale allowed by the Chief Commissioner's Book Circular LXXII. of 1862, and except in such villages where the uncultivated greatly exceeded the cultivated area, the former was exempted from assessment, owing to the peculiar nature of the soil in the open pergunnahs, which is liable to be overrun with kans grass after ten or fifteen years' continual tillage, when it must be abandoned for a similar period. Fallow land must therefore be available to replace the exhausted fields, or the deterioration of the village becomes inevitable. One of the faults of the 20 years' settlement was that it did not leave a sufficient margin of uncultivated land free of assessment to admit of exhausted fields being thrown out of cultivation. The Commissioner, Mr. C. Fraser, would not admit that the land could become exhausted in the manner described by the people! In the light soil pergunnahs the cultivation shifts every three or four years, and in such localities a large proportion of uncultivated land has to be allotted free of assessment.

132. The only effectual remedy for the eradication of the kans grass is embanking the fields and holding the rain water until the middle of October, by which means its roots, which run very deep into the soil, are destroyed. Deep ploughing, with the description of plough in use, will not effectually destroy the roots, and there is no other remedy but to allow the land to remain fallow from 10 to 15 years, after which the grass dies away. It grows so much faster and stronger than any other crop which can be sown, that nothing will grow in a field overrun with kans. The people are quite aware that embanking fields is the only effectual method of overcoming

The way in which kans grass can be destroyed.

their great enemy ; but heretofore they have been too poor or too apathetic under a crushing assessment to take any measures for remedying the evil. Let us hope, however, that during the currency of the present Settlement much may be done in this respect. Signs of prosperity are already observable in the district, as within one year of the new assessment nearly ten thousand acres of fresh land have been brought under tillage, and if this improvement steadily goes on, and the life rent-free tenures fall in, it is not too much to expect that the district will easily bear a demand of three lacs of rupees at the next revision of Settlement.

CHAPTER V.

RECORD OF RIGHTS AND TENURES.

133. In this Chapter I propose to give a history of the inquiries into proprietary rights; rent-free and quit-rent tenures; assessment and exemption of groves; adjustment of rents; rights of village servants; and the compilation of the record of rights.

Subjects comprised in this Chapter.

134. As regards the investigation of claims to proprietary rights, the Officers employed on this duty in the Dumoh district laboured under peculiar disadvantages, owing, as has already been remarked, to the total loss of the old records, English and Vernacular. I believe, also, that in no other district of the Saugor and Nerbudda Commission was there a larger number of claims possessing "various shades of right or conflicting claims," in which so great a latitude of discretion had to be exercised by the deciding officers than in Dumoh, as the heavy assessment under which the district had groaned during successive Settlements had caused such changes amongst village proprietors, that it frequently became difficult to fix upon the party best entitled to be declared proprietor, the claims of so many individuals being almost evenly balanced.

135. The largest number of cases were inquired into by the Deputy Collector, Oulad Hussein; but a fair share of the work was also undertaken by the Settlement Superintendent, Tukhut Singh, who was appointed in January 1863. The Settlement officers, however, had not leisure from assessment work, to take up many original suits; but the mass of the cases decided by the subordinate officers, eventually passed under review of the Settlement officer in his appellate capacity. In this manner I had good opportunities of judging of the nature of claims advanced, and the style in which the cases were got up and disposed of. I also took up such cases

which came to my notice involving any difficult points; and allowed the Superintendent, who was new to the work, to transfer to my file, all cases in which he found any difficulty, in coming to a satisfactory decision.

136. The only records available, which gave any clue to the former history of the different estates, were the English miscellaneous remarks by the Collector in the Village Assessment Statements of the 20 years' settlement. These were procured from the Commissioner's office, and were found to be useful, giving, as they did, the names of the different Malgoozars or families who had held the village from the earliest known period, and the time each had retained possession of the estate. There were likewise certain assessment proceedings in the vernacular, recorded by Captain Johnston, at the time he made the 3rd quinquennial Settlement, in which there were remarks regarding the families which had held the village in former times, together with a notice of the origin of the title and nature of possession of the occupant at the time of Captain Johnston's investigation. These proceedings also were procured from the Commissioner's office, and proved highly useful in many contested cases. The changes, however, which had occurred after the 20 years' settlement, down to the year in which the records were destroyed, viz. 1857, could but seldom be ascertained in a satisfactory manner from any source. The Commissioners' records were available, but regarding many private transfers, &c. no misls were found to exist, as such transactions were not always reported to the Commissioner's office.

137. When I took charge of the Settlement, I found there was a great tendency on the part of the subordinate officers to maintain the possession of present incumbents, in many cases mere farmers, holding under a terminable lease, who had taken up farming leases only a few years before the close of the 20 years' settlement, which ended in 1855, but whose tenure had gone on increasing owing to the delay which took place in the formation of a new Settlement, as their leases extended until the new Settlement. The generality of these men were mere speculators

and many of them the village Mahajuns, who suddenly stopped the tuccavee advances which they were in the habit of supplying to the old Malgoozars, broken down from previous over-assessment, and utterly crushed by the total failure of the spring crops of 1855-56, and then stepped forward themselves to take the farming lease of the village, by tendering the arrears of revenue of which they themselves had been the prime cause. They were generally successful, as the Revenue authorities were nothing loath to get rid of a bankrupt Malgoozar for a substantial farmer. This tendency I discovered had its origin in some remarks made by the Commissioner Saugor Division, in one or two cases which went up in appeal to his Court, to the effect that present possession as a farmer of 8 or 10 years carried greater weight with it than ancient and hereditary rights on the part of those out of possession for a similar period, without regard being had to the circumstances under which the latter lost possession. Not considering this procedure to be strictly in accord with the intentions of Government as laid down in the Settlement Code, I instructed my subordinates to disabuse their minds of any such restricted rules, and to follow the broad principles so clearly laid down in the Settlement Code, deciding each case on its own merits.

138. Another erroneous notion had been imbibed, that all contracts entered into regarding the transfer of landed property before the award of proprietary rights in favour of the transferee were null and void, and that a Malgoozar who had, even under a regularly executed deed or compact transferred his rights and interests in an estate or part of an estate to a second party, could ignore the deed and claim proprietary rights on hereditary grounds, because it was argued he could not transfer what he did not possess at the time, viz. proprietary rights, which were for the first time being conferred by the Government as a free gift of its own creation. This appeared to me to be a fallacious argument, and I at once put a stop to the practice, pointing out to my subordinates paragraphs 12 and 13 of Selections No. II. Settlement Code, a careful study of which would clearly show that Settlement Officers were

Erroneous impression
regarding transfer of
rights.

merely required to *recognize* existing rights, but could not create them, and that the use of the word *confer* was merely adopted to avoid future contest. Consequently if the inquiries showed that proprietary rights ought to be conferred on or recognized in favour of a certain party, but that that party had alienated his rights in favour of another individual, it would be quite proper to recognize the latter as proprietor in lieu of the transferrer. To have ignored such *bonâ fide* private contracts, made in good faith between man and man, would have been offering a premium on dishonesty.

139. These principles were always kept in view by me when deciding original suits or hearing appeals from judgments passed by my subordinates, and that they were the correct principles is satisfactorily borne out from the fact of the greater majority of my judgments being upheld in appeal by the Settlement Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

140. Another class of proprietors out of possession whom I had to befriend, were the men who had been unfortunate enough, under the pressure of circumstances brought about by a heavy assessment and all its concomitant evils, to be compelled to sublet or transfer their estates temporarily for short periods, to men just then better able to manage them than themselves. Such a proceeding during the old Revenue system of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, was looked upon as a crime, it was called "trafficking in estates," and was considered almost as heinous an offence as trafficking in slaves, the offenders being prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The original rule was that the individual who sublet his village was deprived of the lease altogether, and was replaced by the sub-lessee. It was soon found, however, that the very principles on which the rules were framed, encouraged rather than diminished the offence of sub-letting, as the men who took the leases, generally Mahajuns, with the view of enlarging their dealings in grain and other agricultural produce, first cajoled a broken down Malgoozar into granting the sub-lease, and then had it brought to the notice of the authorities, who im-

mediately converted the sub-lessee into a Malgoozar, ousting the old incumbent in toto. This rule was afterwards so far modified that both parties to a sub-lease were ejected, and the village was transferred to a third party; still the Mahajuns contrived to get possession of villages, hence the reason of so large a number being held by Bunneas and others of the Mahajun class in the Dumoh district, compared with other districts. In many cases of this nature, where the old proprietors came forward and claimed, I restored them to possession, after having the farmers compensated for their outlay, which was not proved to have been realized from the profits of the estate. To this illegal order against sub-letting, coupled with a heavy assessment, may justly be attributed the local or so called Boondela insurrection of 1843.

141. There was yet another class of old proprietors whose case deserved special consideration. They were men who had unconditionally resigned their leases immediately at the conclusion of the twenty years' settlement, followed as it was by a year of scarcity, occasioned by the total loss of the rubbee crop from heavy rain and blight during the winter of 1855-56, owing to their inability to provide seed-grain at the exorbitant prices which then prevailed. All old and hereditary Malgoozars who lost possession of their villages in this manner were re-admitted with the special sanction of the Settlement Commissioner on their compensating the farmers in possession for all outlay of capital not realized from profits.

142. By adopting these principles, the old Wuttundars were restored to possession in 254 villages, and proprietary rights were awarded to farmers generally of long standing, who had done their duty by the estates held by them in 142 villages. A statement will be found in the Appendix giving the result of proprietary right inquiries throughout the district. I may add, however, that in all doubtful cases, preference was invariably given to present incumbents, especially if they could show good management of the property, instead of reviving antiquated claims based solely on hereditary grounds.

Restoration of old proprietors who had resigned leases unconditionally.

The number of Wuttundars, &c. restored to possession.

143. Another point which attracted my notice was that

Oral evidence in proprietary right inquiries discontinued.

the subordinate officers had fallen into the habit of taking oral evidence in all contested and sometimes uncontested proprietary right cases, which experience elsewhere gained had shown me to be perfectly useless, as the witnesses brought forward generally spoke in favour of the party naming them, gave very vague accounts and could seldom quote dates, a very important point in such cases. I therefore put a stop to the practice of calling witnesses in all contested claims and limited them to special cases where oral testimony would really be of value.

144. My predecessor I found had decided several talookdaree cases, and had recognised subordinate rights in the majority of them,

Talookdaree cases decided by Major Maclean revised.

so that if the ordinary rates of malikana had been allowed, the position of the Talookdars would have been very much diminished. These cases I brought to the notice of the Settlement Commissioner, and under orders from the Chief Commissioner I was directed to revise all cases in which the double title had been needlessly created, and to cancel my predecessor's award in such cases where the record did not warrant the bestowal of inferior rights in favour of lessees agreeably to the rules laid down in the Settlement Code. At the same time I was authorized to fix the superior proprietor's malikana at from 10 to 50 per cent. above the assessed Government jumma of the village, keeping in view the amount of profits heretofore enjoyed by the Talookdars. These cases I should state were all decided before the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's general instructions on theekadaree tenures dated 16th December 1864, but after the receipt of those instructions it was not found necessary to reconsider any of the awards. A table showing the scale of malikana awarded to Talookdars will be found in the Appendix.

145. Besides the talookdaree cases decided by my predecessor, I found the important cases of

Mangurh Talook case.

talook Mangurh, comprising 63 villages, still pending, which although once decided by Major Maclean, had not met with the Commis-

sioner's approval ; in fact, there was a difference of opinion between them, and the Chief Commissioner considered it necessary to consult the Judicial Commissioner in the matter. It was after the receipt of the latter Officer's opinion that I was directed to revise the whole case, after doing which a special report was submitted by me in March 1864, to which reference can be made for fuller details if necessary.

146. There were twoother talookdaree cases, viz. those of Koomharee and Kota, in which subordinate leaseholders existed in a number of villages. These cases I took upon myself and decided while inspecting the pergunnah for assessment purposes. In (1) talook Koomharee, which was leased to the Raja of Sulza in Jubbulpoor, a neighbouring Oobareedar, a few years previous to the 20 years' settlement of 1835-36, I found a number of old sub-lessees or theekadars to exist. To such sub-lessees, especially those who had properly managed their villages, I awarded inferior proprietary rights, and superior proprietary rights to the Talookdar in consideration of his 30 years' possession, who was also recognized absolute proprietor in such of the villages as he held khalsa, or in which the sub-lessees were of recent date and introduced by himself. The (2) Kota talook was of a different type. It had been leased to several farmers not only since the cession, but since the 20 years' settlement, from the commencement of which it had been separated from Koomharee. The talookdar in possession was a mere farmer of a few years' standing, and so were most of the under-lessees, the tract being inhabited by wild and migratory tribes. Such of the under-farmers as were found to have had a prior connexion with their villages than the superior farmer's tenure were awarded absolute proprietary rights, and the rest of the villages were conferred upon the farmer.

147. As a general rule in talookdaree estates, when the under-lessee was not found qualified to be declared inferior proprietor, he was not altogether ousted, but was either made a proprietor of his seer-holding or an occupancy tenant of it at a fair rent, according to the merits of the case,

regard being had to length of possession as Theekadar, and the manner in which the estate had been managed and the improvements effected to enhance its value. The result of inquiries into talookdaree estates will best be gleaned from the compiled statement of such tenures given in the Appendix.

148. Some of the talookdarees in the district are of very ancient date. The oldest are (1) talook Hindoreea and (2) talook Hutree, both held by two Lodhi families of some distinction, who have now been holding them uninterruptedly for nearly three centuries, or since Sumvut 1642, A.D. 1585. The Balakote talook also held by a turbulent Lodhi family is nearly as old. The occupants claim a possession of 375 years, but this is exaggeration. There are likewise the Ramgurh and Goobra talooks, nearly a century old, and Kharee Deoree and Tara Dehee of a later period. The pedigree of the Talookdars and the history of the various talooks are interesting, but a detailed notice of them here would take up too much space. I have accordingly given them in the Appendix.

149. In a district in which changes amongst village proprietors or Malgoozars, as they have hitherto been called, were so frequent, several cases of the nature contemplated in Section 14, Selections No. II. Settlement Code occurred, in which it was found necessary to declare all the Keedeem Kashtkars proprietors of their respective holdings, or in other words, to convert the village into a bhyachara tenure. There were seven such villages in which the old cultivators were made proprietors of holdings and a headman or representative was either elected or selected for the general management of the estate. I at first entertained doubts whether the cultivators of these villages would be able to fill their new positions satisfactorily, having always been accustomed to looking up to a Malgoozar for tuccavee advances, seed grain, &c., but I am glad to be able to record that they are thriving and giving complete satisfaction to the Revenue authorities. Some of the villages are important ones. A pergunnahwar statement of such villages will be found in the Appendix.

150. The rights of subordinate proprietors or malik muqboozas were zealously guarded and carefully recorded throughout the district. They were partly recognized at the time of inquiries into proprietary rights generally, but more particularly at the time of attestation of holdings. No less than 2,887 malik muqboozas have been recorded, including rent-free plot-holders and ex-maafedar parcel-holders, relatives of village proprietors holding lands free of rent in consideration of their having given up a share in the proprietary right of the village. The position and liabilities of all such malik muqboozas have been carefully defined in the khewat and wajiboolurz. A compiled statement will be found in the Appendix.

151. Next in importance to the malik muqboozas come the tenants with rights of occupancy (1) permanent, and (2) conditional. These Occupancy tenants. have been recorded after due inquiry and discrimination, the result being that 12,192 have been found to belong to the former and 5,259 to the latter class. Rules for the guidance of attesting Officers regarding permanent occupancy tenants were laid down in Appendix G and G I Settlement Code; and for those having conditional occupancy, twelve years' uninterrupted possession of the same land or fields was observed as the minimum. In jungly tracts however, where the cultivation shifts periodically every three or four years, the twelve years restriction about the same land or fields would have thrown out all the occupancy tenants; it was therefore found necessary in such localities to take twelve years' continuous occupation as a cultivator instead, and to guard the rights of such tenants for the future, a clause has been inserted in the village administration paper, to the effect that the practice of occasionally changing fields will in no way militate against the tenants claiming the rights of a mouroosee cultivator. A statement of the various kinds of cultivators recorded throughout the district will be found in the Appendix.

152. The same difficulties which attended the investigation of claims to proprietary rights were Maafee inquiries. found to exist in the inquiries into rent-free holdings, owing to the want of old records. With the assistance, however, of a few old vernacular registers acci-

dentally discovered in the Commissioner's Office, and the fragments of some English Registers obtained from the Saugor Revenue Office, to which Dumoh was subordinate before 1856 for nearly thirty years, the investigations were completed and reported. The preliminary investigations were held by the subordinate Officers, but in every case, or nearly every case, the Settlement Officer's opinion for release was recorded before submission of the record and register to superior authority. The result has been a release of 23 estates, comprising 23,624 acres and assessed at Rs. 7,504, besides plots, including jageers of village servants, such as carpenters, barbers, &c., 8,287 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,540. In the latter are included 1,348 acres planted with groves, assessed at Rs. 572-4-0 per annum, of which only 52 acres assessed at Rs. 34-6-0 appertain to the Dumoh tehseelee and the rest to tehseelee Hutta. In this respect I acted with greater liberality than my predecessor, who assessed all grove and garden lands as cultivated land under the provisions of some Circular Order issued by the Revenue Board of the North Western Provinces not applicable to these territories, for which clear rules were to be found in the Settlement Code.

153. In addition to rent-free estates and plots there were 77 villages comprising an area of 83,807 acres, assessed at Rs. 11,047, released on a quit-rent at present of only Rs. 4,038, the remaining 7,009 being alienated for the lives of incumbents. There are also quit-rent plots or parcels, aggregating 1,685 acres, assessed at Rs. 914, from which only Rs. 625 is realized at present, the remaining Rs. 289 being alienated for lives of incumbents.

Total alienated Revenue Maafee and quit-rent grants.

154. The following is a table of the alienated revenue on account of rent-free and quit-rent holdings throughout the District:—

Maafee Estates—Acres	23,624	Jumma	Rs. 7,504
Maafee plots—Acres	8,287	Jumma	„ 3,540
Oobaree Estates—Alienated.		Jumma	„ 7,009
Do Plots	Do.		„ 289

Rs. 18,342

The bulk of this amount has only been alienated for the lives of the present holders, and will probably lapse during the currency of the present Settlement. A more detailed statement of Maafee holdings, &c., will be found in the Appendix.

155. It now remains for me to describe the manner in which the khewut was prepared. The Preparation of the Khewut. inquiries into proprietary rights and into all descriptions of claims to rent-free grants having been disposed of, the attestation of holdings was taken in hand. It was generally conducted on the spot by the Deputy Collector and the Settlement Superintendent at different parts of the district. The pergunnahs furthest from home were taken up during the open season, the home circle being left for the monsoons, when the people were called into head-quarters after they were free from their khureef sowings. Separate slips or purcha khuteonees were prepared by the Putwaree for each man's holding in the Hindee character, in communication with the village proprietors and the parties concerned, and the Putwaree then, in the presence of a Mohurrir specially deputed for the work, went over the fields comparing each entry. Any disputes which arose were noted by the Mohurrir on the face of the purcha. After this was done, the proprietors, cultivators, and Putwarees were brought before the Deputy Collector or Superintendent as the case may be, and the purchase duly attested, the entry in each being fully explained to the parties concerned. The status of the cultivators was also finally recorded at this time, any disputes arising being decided by the attesting officer in a vernacular proceeding, or by an order on the back of the purcha. If re-adjustment of rents was desired, the same opportunity was taken for having them adjusted, either amicably, through a punchayet named by the contending parties or by order of the attesting officer when all other means failed. From the attested purchase the khuteonee was prepared. After these matters were disposed of the khewut was prepared, and a rough draft of the wajiboolurz, concerning village customs, &c. drawn up. Before preparing the khewut however, if any parties desired partition, they were allowed to effect it privately to which effect was given in the khewut; or the attesting officer por-

tioned the village, or with the consent of all concerned the job was entrusted to punches. This was both a speedy and cheap way of carrying out butwaras, and one that generally gave satisfaction to the people, which butwaras effected through Ameens rarely do.

156. In the majority of estates the zemindaree form of tenure exists, there being 981 zemindaree estates out of a total of 1,220. In the rest, imperfect putteedaree tenure exists in 214 cases, perfect putteedaree in 14, and bhyachara tenure in 11. The talookdaree estates are generally included in the first description. The actual amount of work done in partitioning estates and re-adjusting areas and jummas in those already divided will best be gleaned from the compiled statement given in the Appendix.

157. Together with the inquiries connected with the claims of those having rights in land, the rights, perquisites, and position of village Kotewars or watchmen were duly inquired into and recorded separately for each village. A statement will be found in the Appendix showing the status, scale of remuneration and perquisites of all Kotewars in the district. In addition to their regular allowances, some Kotewars are allowed blankets, shoes, winter suits, &c. from village proprietors and others. All these particulars have been minutely recorded in the village administration paper.

158. The Putwaree arrangements of the district were made in 1855 at the very commencement of Settlement operations. The same arrangements, with slight modifications, stand to this day. In carrying out the hulkabundee of Putwarees in this district the authorities of the time did not make any violent changes. Nearly ten years had passed away when the order came that we were to go back to the old state of things, and village proprietors were allowed to select whomsoever they liked for their Putwaree. The feeling of the people in Dumoh however was against any change being made, as in the few instances even in which the old incumbents had been changed, ten years' familiarity with the new

incumbents, and that during so eventful a period, had left its effects on the minds of the people, and no one desired to see any alterations being made. I therefore allowed the original compact hulkabundeeds to stand. There are in all 174 Putwarees' hulkas or circles in the district; in 149 of these the Putwaree receives a remuneration exceeding Rs. 50 in cash per annum, besides perquisites in grain at the two harvests in November and April, ranging from 5 to 10 seers from each cultivator. The remuneration of 22 Putwarees is less than Rs. 50 but above Rs. 25, besides grain as above; and there are only three Putwarees in the district whose yearly income in cash falls short of Rs. 25 besides grain. A full record of the position and perquisites of each Putwaree has been made in the village administration papers. A statement of Putwarees will be found in the Appendix.

159. The compilation of the khewuts has received much care and attention on the part of the Deputy Collector personally, instead of being made over, as is often the case, to subordinate officials. They are generally elaborate owing to the numerous subordinate tenures which have been recognized and recorded. As with the khewuts, so with the wajiboolurz. The actual circumstances of each village and community have been carefully and succinctly recorded. All matters of general import have been abstracted into a tehseel wajiboolurz, applicable to the whole district.

160. The getting up of the misls generally is respectable, and they have been substantially bound with red country leather covers. I was anxious to learn how the record of rights prepared by the Settlement Department had borne the test of practical handling in judicial investigations after a twelve months experience, and asked the opinion of the present Deputy Commissioner, who has been pleased to record as follows:—

“The record of rights has been tested in numerous judicial proceedings and the quality of the work has been found very good.” Counterparts of the Settlement misl have been lodged in the tehseelee office and the Putwarees' dufter. The two former are in the Urdu character, and the latter in Hindee; of

course village proprietors were charged with the expense of the Putwaree's copy.

161. The Settlement of the district has not cost more than Rs. 0-1-4 per acre, exclusive of
 Cost of the Settlement. cost of measurements, and including everything the total amount up to the present time does not exceed Rs. 1,58,000, to which if the cost of the Revenue Survey be added, the total cost comes to Rs. 2,68,000, or say Rs. 2,70,000, which is more than a year's revenue.

162. The durkhasts or kaboolyats of tehseelee Dumoh have been taken from 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1894; and those of tehseelee Hutta from 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1895; thus the Settlement of tehseelee Dumoh will expire a year before that of tehseelee Hutta. The assessment of the former could not be announced in all the pergunnahs until October 1863, and in the latter until the end of October of the following year; but for the sake of uniformity it was deemed advisable to make the Settlement commence in each tehseelee from the beginning of the Settlement or Fusly year, and it was so entered in the Settlement misl. The kists are two in number, and have been recorded accordingly in the khewuts.

CHAPTER VI.

RESOURCES.

163. The principal produce of the district is grain, and the staple wheat. Rice, jowaree and gram are also raised plentiful, besides the poorer sorts of small grain, cultivated during the monsoon. The estimated produce of edible grains may be set down at some 15,00,000 of maunds, from which, after supplying the wants of the district for food and seed, upwards of 60,000 maunds are available for export, principally wheat and rice, large quantities of which are carried away by traders from Bundelcund. The following is an estimated table of the outturn of the different sorts of grain in the district, viz.—

Wheat.....	Mds. 7,82,090
Rice.....	„ 2,15,845
Gram	„ 1,13,156½
Jowaree	„ 1,21,092½
Other edible grains ..	„ 2,45,466
<hr/>	
Mds. 14,77,620	

The wheat is of the ordinary kind or brown wheat called “kutheea,” which is esteemed the most nutritious by the natives. The jullaleea or white wheat of Hoshungabad, and the “pissea” or small white wheat of Nursingpoor and Jubbulpoor, are very scarce. The rice, principally that produced in the south of the district, is superior; but the gram is indifferent and inferior to that produced in the valley of the Nerbudda.

164. Cotton is produced to a limited extent, and but little is available for export, except in a manufactured state, in the shape of coarse red cloth, which is extensively exported to Bundelcund and Bughelcund. The produce of goor is also short of the requirements of the district, and it has to be imported from Mirzapoor, besides sugar, tobacco, spices, &c., and salt from Rajpootana. A fair quantity of tobacco of inferior

description, and dye stuffs, sufficient for the requirements of the district are raised in it.

165. In mineral products the district is poor. There is iron ore in a few places, but it is not worked at present, being considered somewhat inferior to the ore procurable from the adjacent Native States in the north. The wants of the district in this respect are principally supplied by the iron foundaries of Tendookhera in Nursingpoor.

166. Building stones and slates of superior description are procurable in several places, but the principal are Dumoh. Punchumnugger, Hutta, and in the vicinity of Murheea-Doh.

167. Forest produce too is not very plentiful, the forest being of an inferior description. The only locality in which teak is to be found of any size is the uplands of pergunnah Murheea-Doh. Mhowa fruit, honey, wax, chirounjee, a few gums and a small quantity of lac, constitute the rest of the forest produce.

168. In manufactures the largest business is done at Hutta, then Hindoreca and Murheea-Doh, also Putehra, and consist of coarse red cloths suited for petticoats, and brass utensils. Large quantities of superior native paper is also manufactured at Punchumnugger on the Beos, and exported to the valley of the Nerbudda, where no paper is manufactured, the consumption being principally of inferior paper of European manufactures imported from Bombay.

169. A compiled statement of agricultural produce of each pergunnah in the district, and a price current of the same for 20 years previous to 1865-66 will be found in the Appendix.

170. In a financial point, the Dumoh district, after paying all its expenses, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum to Government, as per following statement :—

Land Revenue.....	Rs. 2,54,974
Abkaree average of 3 years.....	„ 4,400
Drugs and opium do.	„ 2,300
Stamps	„ 13,950
Forest revenue from waste lands..	„ 8,200
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,83,824

Deduct expenditure :—

Deputy Commissioner, Assistant and Deputy Collectors	Rs. 25,800
Ministerial Establishments	„ 8,412
Forest do.	„ 540
Abkaree do.	„ 720
Jail do.	„ 1,788
Educational do.	„ 2,148
Ecclesiastical do.	„ 60
District Post do.	„ 1,044
Two Tehseelee do.	„ 9,084
Police do.	„ 54,288
Medical do.	„ 3,888
Deputy Collectors do.....	„ 1,272
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,09,044
Contingencies say.....	„ 24,780
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,33,824
	<hr/>
Available surplus	Rs. 1,50,000

Besides upwards of sixteen thousand from Local funds, and seven thousand from Road, School, and Dâk cesses, or in all about one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees.

CHAPTER VII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

171. Having now briefly touched upon all points connected with the Settlement of the district, Notice of subordinates it only remains for me to say a few words regarding the subordinate Officers who have assisted in the undertaking.

172. Syud Oulad Hussein has been connected with the Settlement in the capacity of Deputy Syud Oulad Hussein, Collector almost from the commencement to the end, and has performed the Deputy Collector. largest share of judicial and executive work, excepting of course assessment. To his indefatigable exertions and zeal must be attributed the accuracy and correctness of measurement papers and the record of rights; and his thorough knowledge of the district and its inhabitants has always proved of the greatest assistance, both to my predecessor and myself. Of a high moral character, large experience, and zealous in the discharge of his duties, he is equally respected by his superiors and beloved by the people of the district. This may not be a fitting place for bringing his high worth to the notice of superior authority; but it is the only opportunity I now have for doing so, and this will plead my excuse for alluding to the subject. Syud Oulad Hussein was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1856 on Rs. 250, and for reasons stated in the following letter of the Secretary to Government N. W. P., dated 7th July 1858, he was promoted to Rs. 350:—

“I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to promote you to the 2nd grade of Deputy Collectors as a reward for the fidelity and courage displayed in the discharge of your public duties. The Commissioner of Jubbulpoor has been requested to confer on you a khillut of 500 Rs. in further recognition of your services.”

For his departmental services however, extending over a period of ten years, he has only been rewarded with an in-

crease of Rs. 50 to his salary since December 1864; I trust, however, that the recognition of his claim to promotion, which has been well earned, will not be overlooked when an opportunity offers itself.

173. Tukhut Sing, an old Tehseeldar of considerable experience in the Revenue Department, was appointed Settlement Superintendent early in 1863, and continued in that capacity to the end of 1864. His services were particularly useful in the investigation of rent-free tenures and attestation of holdings. As they were no longer required, in the early part of 1865 he reverted to his post of Tehseeldar of Hutta. As a Tehseeldar I entertain a high opinion of Tukhut Sing's qualifications.

174. Among the ministerial officers I must acknowledge the services of Abdool Hufeez, Sudder Moonserim, and lately officiating Settlement Superintendent during the absence on leave of the Deputy Collector, who has compiled all the statistical information for this report. He is an expert surveyor and experienced Sudder Moonserim, well qualified for permanent employment in the Revenue line.

A. M. RUSSELL,

Settlement Officer, Dumoh.

Nursingpoor, 31st October 1866.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

GENERAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT of Zillah

Serial Number.	Name of Pargunnah.	Number of Mouzabs.	Number of Mohals.	Total Area.					
					Malgoozarce				
					Cultivation.				
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Cultivation.		
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tehseel Dumoh	074	616	628,959	966	200,302	41,459	97,474	15,835
	Hutta.....	546	543	477,271	759	171,925	43,982	68,531	17,101
	Total....	1,220	1,159	1,106,230	1,745	372,227	85,441	166,005	32,936

STATISTICS.

Village Area.

Area.		Capable of Cultivation.			Resumed Maafce.	Minhaee.	
						Lately abandoned.	Fit for Cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree.	Lakiraj and Oobaree.	Barren Waste.
4th Class	Total Cultivation.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
46,520	201,288	108,279	99,138	408,705	9,249	2,742	208,263
23,070	172,684	108,831	60,455	341,970	9,561	7,230	118,510
69,590	373,972	217,110	159,593	750,675	18,810	9,972	326,773

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STATISTICS.

Village Area.			Sayer Siwase.	Agricultural Resources.		
Land how Occupied.				No. of Houses.	No. of Persons (Agricultural).	No. of Persons (Non-agricultural.)
Cultivated by proprietors	Do. by hereditary cultivators.	Do. by Tenants at-will.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
62,627	125,808	108,339	2,036	38,263	61,393	67,286
58,256	101,764	103,775	2,941	30,634	44,591	60,008
120,883	227,572	212,114	4,979	68,897	105,984	127,294

STATISTICS.

		Fiscal.				
No. of Wells in use.	No. of Ploughs.	Former Settlement.			Assets.	
		Jumma of former Settlements in detail.	Jumma preceding last Settlement.	Jumma of last Settlement.	Present "Nikasee". as per Putwarries' papers.	Ascertained or supposed Assets from land.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32
394	17,519	244,182 211,000 194,506 140,331 175,060	136,457	146,177	232,844	245,531
401	15,276	199,735 194,607 192,002 134,733 135,568	116,391	120,283	197,761	204,079
		443,917 406,306 386,508 275,064 310,628				
795	2,795	....	282,848	266,460	430,805	449,004

DEDUCTIONS

Fiscal.						
Assets.						
Ascertained or supposed Assets from Siwace.	Percentage of profits after deducting present Jumma.	Gross rental as per assumed average rates on soil.	Government Jumma as per deducted revenue rates.	Government share of estimated Assets from Siwace.	Plough Jumma.	Produce Jumma.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39
2,038	67	300,187	148,528	..	170,121	193,188
2,941	61	246,805	123,455	..	122,442	147,262
4,979	64	546,992	271,983	..	292,563	340,450

I.*Dumoh, arranged according to Tehseelees.*

FROM STATISTICS.

Present Jumma.	Proposed Jumma.	Rate of present Jumma on Malgozaree.	Do. do. on Cultivation.	Rate of proposed Jumma on Malgozaree.	Do. do. on Cultivation.	REMARKS.
40	41	42	43	44	45	
146,177	146,963-8-0	0-5-7	0-11-3	0-5-6	0-11-1	The rates have been worked out agreeably to instructions in Settlement Commissioner's No. 1577 dated 23rd April 1864. Cultivated resumed Maafee has been included in cultivated area and total resumed Maafee in Malgozaree area.
120,283	123,124-0-0	0-5-6	0-10-10	0-5-7	0-10-4	
202,400	200,487-8-0	0-5-7	0-11-0	0-5-6	0-10-9	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of Castes and Population

20,608	Brahmins (Country).
446	Brahmins (Deccan).
328	Brahmins (Gojerate).
5,942	Rajpoots.
8,011	Bunness.
2,118	Kayeths.
431	Hoondelas.
2,568	Sonars.
28,552	Lodhis.
22,036	Koormees.
1,121	Bhats.
340	Goshains.
10,235	Aheers.
642	Byragees.
3,805	Carpenters.
41	Goojurs.
5,456	Barbers.
2,688	Blacksmiths.
1,666	Tailors.
9,929	Kachees.
442	Mollies.
1,382	Burries or Pan growers.
31	Jats.
20,228	Gonds.
2,066	Khungars.
1,728	Kullars.
7,318	Dheemurs.
6,535	Mussulmans.
42	Dhanges.
895	Ghooses.
459	Muncars and Lukheras.
1,044	Dehatts.
5,460	Teles.
5,773	Korees.

of the District of Dumoh.

5,735	Chundals.
624	Putwas and Kuchras.
1,072	Mehras.
269	Mochh's (89) and Josees (180).
2,590	Sours.
1,673	Gudereas.
803	Dungees (789) and Bares (14).
293	Cheepas.
2,863	Dhobees.
3,534	Koomhars.
595	Tameras (367) and Kunderas (228).
24	Dhuggers (15) and Bhurees (9).
520	Pundkas (474) and Beldars (55).
346	Bhurbhoojas and Moondhas.
71	Berees and Kunjurs.
377	Lurheas.
24,733	Chumars.
5,189	Bussorees and Bhungees.
1,140	Kooshtas.
97	Murehas and Kunderhees.
52	Khutrees.
316	Soonkur, Khuteek and Jangra.
76	Jussondee.
13	Kuonderas.
2,33,278	Total.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of Villages

Pergunnah.	Total of Mouzahs.	Total No. of Mouzahs in possession of Brahmins.	Do. do. Rajpoots.	Do. do. Dangees.	Do. do. Lodhis.	Do. do. Marwarees.	Do. do. Bukkals.	Do. do. Aheers.	Do. do. Ghosees.	Do. do. Kaats.	Do. do. Boondelas.	Do. do. Gonds.	Do. do. Kachees.
Puthureca	55	7	5	1	12	1	3	..	3	2	.	1	..
Nursingurh	92	24	8	..	5	2	10	..	..	4	..	..	..
Dumoh.	211	27	5	10	61	8	44	..	..	5	1	..	..
Tejgurh	194	3	1	..	94	..	41	..	..	5	..	41	..
Mangurh	122	6	..	..	49	.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	674	67	19	11	221	11	99	..	3	16	1	43	..
Per cent	100	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2	33	2	15	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Hutta	171	40	43	..	9	..	7	1	..	3	7	..	..
Buttiagurh	124	12	8	3	37	..	6	1	..	9	4	4	..
Puttera.	76	16	16	3	..	14	1	2	1	4	1	2	1
Kota	52	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1
Futtehpore	123	10	11	..	14	..	3	5	..	1	11	18	..
	546	78	78	6	95	14	17	9	1	18	23	32	2
Per cent	100	14	14	1	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total. . . .	1,220	145	97	17	316	25	116	9	4	34	24	75	2

I.*Dumoh, arranged according to Tehseelees.*

FROM STATISTICS.

Present Jumma.	Proposed Jumma.	Rate of present Jumma on Malgozaree.	Do. do. on Cultivation.	Rate of proposed Jumma on Malgozaree.	Do. do. on Cultivation.	REMARKS.
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1,140	Kooshtas.
97	Murehas and Kundereshees.
52	Khutrees.
316	Soonkur, Khuteek and Jangra.
76	Jussondee.
13	Kuonderas.
2,33,278	Total.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Fundit & Dangee.
4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Rajpoot.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Kaet.
2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Lodhi and Kaet.
14	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Brahmin.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Lodhi and Bunnan.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kherwal and Kaet.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Bukkal and Marwaree
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Dangee and Brahmin and Lodhi.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kaet and Rajpoot.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kaet and Marwaree.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Marwaree Brahmin and Lodhi.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. BoudelungHosee and Lodhi.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Pundit and Rajpoot.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Fundit & Dangee.
4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Rajpoot.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Kaet.
2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Lodhi and Kaet.
14	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Koree and Brahmin.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Lodhi and Bunnan.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kherwal and Kaet.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Bukkal and Marwaree
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Dangee and Brahmin and Lodhi.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kaet and Rajpoot.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kaet and Marwaree.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Marwaree Brahmin and Lodhi.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. BoudelungHosee and Lodhi.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Pundit and Rajpoot.

IV.

possessed by various Castes in Zillah Dumoh.

1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Pundit and Brahmin.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Bukkal and Korie.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Teele and Brahmin.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Korie and Lodhi.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Mahraita and Korie.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Bhat and Koormee.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Rajpoot and Musulman.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Lodhi, Kaet & Kachee.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Rajpoot and Kaet.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Brahmin and Aheer.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Kluungar & Koormee.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Khaet and Brahmin.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Bhungee or Sweeper.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do. Rajpoot and Brahmin.
9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Government property.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the Waste Land declared Government property.

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Waste land excluded.			REMARKS.
		Culturable Waste.	Barren Waste.	Total.	
Dumoh	Dumoh	8,163	30,895	39,058	
Do.	Puthurea	677	1,523	2,200	
Do.	Tejgarh	42,413	198,491	240,904	
Do.	Mangurh	250	16,291	16,541	
		51,503	247,200	298,703	
Hutta	Putlera.....	1,647	4,881	6,528	
Do.	Kota.....	2,731	26,942	29,673	
Do.	Buttiagarh	4,565	33,118	37,683	
Do.	Futtehpoor	14,353	79,314	93,667	
		23,236	144,255	167,551	
	Grand Total	74,799	301,455	466,254	

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the Rent Rates of various descriptions of Soil in District Dumoh.

Name of Tehseelee.	Name of Chuk.	Classification of Villages.	Rent Rates for ever.											
			Kaber.			Movud.			Rutheea.			Runya.		
			Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.
Dumoh.	Puterya	1st Class	Total Villages.											
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
"	"	2nd	38	..	2	4	..	2	0	..	1	8	..	0
"	"	3rd	13	..	2	0	..	1	12	..	1	4	..	0
"	"	1st	4	..	1	12	..	1	6	..	0	12	..	0
"	Nursingurh	2nd	71	..	2	0	..	1	12	..	1	0	..	0
"	"	3rd	16	..	1	12	..	1	8	..	0	12	..	0
"	"	1st	5	..	1	8	..	1	4	..	0	10	..	0
"	Abhanah	2nd	133	02	41	192	51	121	52	01	81	42	01	81
"	"	3rd	52	82	01	81	41	121	41	121	81	01	121	41
"	"	1st	142	01	81	41	121	41	01	81	41	01	81	41
"	Joojhar	2nd	82	42	41	82	01	121	4	..	1	80	14	..
"	"	3rd	11	..	1	41	4	..	1	20	10	..	1	00
"	"	1st	11	..	1	41	4	..	1	00	6	..	1	00
"	"	2nd	11	..	1	41	4	..	1	00	6	..	1	00
"	"	3rd	11	..	1	41	4	..	1	00	6	..	1	00
"	Banduckpoor	1st	52	42	01	82	01	121	4	..	1	00	12	..
"	"	2nd	9	..	1	81	0	..	1	00	12	..	0	120
"	"	3rd	11	..	1	40	12	..	1	00	12	..	0	120
"	"	1st	4	..	1	12	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Hindoreea	2nd	11	..	1	12	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	11	..	1	12	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	1st	1	..	1	4	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Tehseelee.	Name of Chuk.	Classification of Villages.	Rent Rates for ever.																							
			Total Villages.	Kaber.			Movud.			Rutheea.			Ranya.			Putterooa.			Bhutooa.							
				Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.	Large Embankments.	Small Embankments.	Tagur.					
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dumoh.	Dumoh	1st Class	61	..	..	2 4	..	..	2 0	..	..	1 8	..	..	1 4	..	1 8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2nd	24	..	..	2 0	..	..	1 12	..	..	1 4	..	..	1 0	..	1 0	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	12	..	..	1 12	..	..	1 8	..	..	1 0	..	..	0 12	..	1 0	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Balakote	1st	1	..	..	1 8	..	..	1 0	..	1 20	10	..	1 20	8	..	1 20	8	..	0 12	0 4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2nd	10	..	1 00	12	..	1 00	12	..	1 00	6	..	1 00	5	..	1 00	5	..	0 80	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Huttree	1st	43	02	41	12 2	81	121	82	01	81	42	01	81	0	..	1 81	0	..	1 40	12	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2nd	92	82	01	82	41	121	41	121	81	01	121	121	0	..	1 40	12	..	0 120	7	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	91	121	41	00	81	00	121	41	00	101	41	00	8	..	1 00	6	..	0 80	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Ramgurh	1st	32	01	81	41	81	41	01	41	20	101	41	00	10	..	1 80	8	..	0 140	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2nd	181	81	40	121	41	20	101	00	140	61	00	140	6	..	1 40	6	..	0 120	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	151	41	00	81	00	120	80	120	100	60	120	100	6	..	1 00	4	..	0 100	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Gobra	2nd	61	81	40	121	41	20	81	00	140	61	00	140	6	..	1 00	6	..	0 120	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	121	41	00	81	00	120	80	120	100	60	120	100	6	..	0 100	4	..	0 100	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Tara Dehee	2nd	19	..	1 80	12	..	1 20	8	..	1 00	8	..	1 00	6	..	1 00	6	..	1 00	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	26	..	1 00	8	..	0 120	5	..	0 120	6	..	0 120	4	..	0 120	5	..	0 50	3	..	..	..	..	..
"	Kharee Deoree	3rd	22	..	1 00	8	..	0 120	5	..	0 120	6	..	0 120	4	..	0 120	5	..	0 50	3	..	..	..	..	..
"	Tejgurh	2nd	71	81	40	121	41	20	81	00	140	61	00	140	6	..	1 00	6	..	0 120	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	121	41	00	81	00	120	80	120	100	60	20	100	6	..	0 100	4	..	0 100	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	Dunaree	1st	132	82	01	82	41	121	41	121	81	01	121	41	0	..	1 40	12	..	0 120	7	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	2nd	91	121	81	01	41	20	121	41	00	101	41	00	8	..	1 00	6	..	0 80	4	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	3rd	61	41	00	81	00	120	80	120	100	60	120	100	6	..	0 100	4	..	0 60	4	..	..	..	..	..

	Choubessa	1st	..	21	2	4	2	0	1	8	2	0	1	12	1	4	1	12	1	8	0	14	..	1	8	0	12	..	1	8	0	12	..	1	0	0	4		
"	"	2nd	..	28	1	12	1	4	1	0	1	8	1	2	0	12	1	4	1	0	0	10	1	4	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	6	..	0	10	0	4	
"	"	3rd	..	10	1	4	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	12	0	8	1	0	0	12	0	6	1	0	0	12	0	6	..	0	12	0	4	..	0	10	0	4	
"	Mangurh Balaghat.	1st	..	32	0	2	0	1	2	..	1	4	1	0	..	1	4	0	8	..	1	4	0	8	..	1	4	0	8	..	1	0	0	4	..	1	0	4	
"	"	2nd	..	14	..	1	4	0	12	1	4	1	2	0	12	1	4	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	6	..	0	10	0	4			
"	"	3rd	..	26	..	0	14	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	12	0	6	..	0	12	0	6	..	0	12	0	6	..	0	12	0	4	..	0	6	3		
"	Mangurh Terghat	1st	..	13	..	1	4	1	0	..	1	0	0	12	..	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	6	..	0	12	0	4
"	"	2nd	..	8	..	1	2	0	12	..	1	0	0	12	..	1	0	0	8	..	1	0	0	8	..	0	12	0	6	..	0	10	0	4	..	0	10	4	
Hutta,	Buttiagurh	1st	..	44	..	..	2	0	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	1	0
"	"	2nd	..	48	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	0	12
"	"	3rd	..	18	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	8
"	Hutta	1st	..	16	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	0	12
"	"	2nd	..	128	..	..	2	0	..	..	1	8	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	8
"	"	3rd	..	27	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	6	..	..	0	6	..	..	0	6	..	0	6
"	Puttera	1st	..	8	..	..	2	0	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	0	12
"	"	2nd	..	44	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	6	..	..	0	14	..	..	0	14	..	..	0	14	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	0	10
"	"	3rd	..	17	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	8
"	Koomharee	3rd	..	59	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	12	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	0	10
"	Futtehpoor	1st	..	75	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	8
"	Kanoda	3rd	..	62	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	0	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	10	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	..	0	8	..	0	4

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the produce of Rubbee and Khureef crops in Zilla Dumoh.

Tahseel.	Chuk.	Name of Pro- duct.	Seed sown in a Beegah.	Produce of do. in proportion to quantity.	Gross pro- duce.	Average price per Maund.	Price of whole produce.	Malgozar's profit.	Cultivator's profit.	Government share of profit.	Remarks.
						M. S. C. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dumoh.	Puthurees.	Wheat	5 Sayees....	4 Fold....	5 0 0	1 3 5	6 1 0	1 0 2	4 0 8	1 0 2	The grain measure cur- rent in the District is M. S. C. 1 Chouthree = 0 1 4 1 Sayee = 0 20 0 1 Manee = 5 0 0 of 80 lbs. or 40 seers.
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	5½ Do.	5 2 0	0 15 2	5 6 10	0 14 6	3 9 10	0 14 6	
"	"	Ulsees	1 Do.	6½ Do.	1 25 0	1 4 0	2 0 6	0 5 5	1 5 8	0 5 5	
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	8 Do.	5 0 0	1 0 2	5 1 0	0 13 6	3 6 0	0 13 6	
"	"	Barahee or Su- gar-cane	No. 5,000	4 Mds. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	3 5 3	
"	"	Tobacco .....	.....	.....	1 30 0	4 3 0	7 5 3	1 3 7	4 14 1	1 3 7
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	27 Seers ..	0 27 0	8 14 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	7½ Fold ..	9 15 0	0 13 7	7 13 10	1 5 0	5 3 10	1 5 0	
"	"	Tithee	½ Seers	9 Sayees ..	2 10 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	0 9 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	19 Sayees ..	4 30 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 6 4	1 9 4	0 6 4	
"	"	Jowar	2 Do.	1 Md. 5 S.	6 10 0	0 14 5	5 10 0	0 15 0	3 12 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5	
"	Nursingurh	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4 Fold....	5 0 0	1 3 5	6 1 0	1 0 2	4 0 8	1 0 2	
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	5½ Do.	5 20 0	0 15 2	5 6 10	0 14 6	3 9 10	0 14 6	
"	"	Ulsees	1 Sayee ..	6½ Do.	1 25 0	1 4 0	2 0 6	0 5 5	1 5 8	0 5 5	
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	8 Do.	5 0 0	1 0 2	5 1 0	0 13 6	3 6 0	0 13 6	
"	"	Barahee or Su- gar-cane	No. 5,000	4 Md. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	3 5 3	
"	"	Tobacco .....	.....	1 Md. 30 S.	1 30 0	4 3 0	7 5 3	1 3 7	4 14 1	1 3 7
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	27 Seers	0 27 0	8 14 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	

Dumoh.	Nuraingurh.	Dhan or Rice ..	5 Sayees	7½ Fold	9 15 0	0 13 7	7 13 10	1 5 0	5 3 10	1 5 0
"	"	Tillee	4 Seer	9 Sayees ..	2 10 0	1 8 0	0 3 6	0 9 0	2 4 0	0 9 0
"	"	Jowar	1 M. 5 Say.	6 10 0	0 14 5	5 10 0	0 15 0	3 12 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	19 Sayees ..	4 30 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 6 4	1 9 4	0 6 4
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 14 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5
"	Dumoh.	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4 Fold ..	5 0 0	5 3 5	6 1 0	1 0 2	4 0 8	1 0 2
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	5½ Do.	5 20 0	11 15 2	5 6 10	0 14 6	3 9 10	0 14 6
"	"	Ulse	1 Do.	6½ Do.	1 25 0	1 4 0	2 0 6	0 5 5	1 5 8	0 5 5
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	6 Do.	5 0 0	1 0 2	5 1 0	0 13 6	3 6 0	0 13 6
"	"	Burahee or Su-								
"	"	gar-cane	No. 5000	4 M. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	3 5 3
"	"	Tobacco	1 M. 30 S.	1 30 0	4 3 0	7 5 3	1 3 7	4 14 1	1 3 7	
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	27 Seers ..	0 27 0	8 14 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	8 Fold ..	10 0 0	0 13 7	8 8 0	1 6 8	5 10 8	1 6 8
"	"	Tillee	4 Seer	9 Sayees ..	2 10 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	0 9 0	2 4 0	0 9 0
"	"	Jowar	1 M. 5 Say.	6 10 0	0 14 5	5 10 0	0 15 0	3 12 0	0 3 12 0	
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	19 Sayees ..	4 30 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 6 4	1 9 4	0 6 4
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	0 10 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5
"	Joojhar.	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4½ Fold ..	5 25 0	1 3 5	6 13 2	1 2 3	4 8 8	1 2 3
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4 Do.	4 0 0	0 15 2	3 12 8	0 10 1	2 8 6	0 10 1
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	7 Do.	4 15 0	1 0 2	4 6 1	0 11 8	2 14 9	0 11 8
"	"	Ulse	1 Do.	7½ Do.	1 35 0	1 4 0	2 5 6	0 6 3	1 9 0	0 6 3
"	"	Burahee or Su-								
"	"	gar-cane	No 5000	4 M. 10 S.	4 10 0	4 7 0	18 13 9	3 2 4	12 9 1	3 2 4
"	"	Tobacco	1 M. 10 S.	1 10 0	4 3 0	5 3 9	0 13 10	3 8 1	0 13 10	
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	23 Seers ..	0 13 0	8 14 6	5 1 9	0 13 8	3 6 5	0 13 8
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	6 Fold ..	7 20 0	0 13 7	6 5 11	1 1 0	4 3 11	1 1 0
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers	1 Manes ..	5 0 0	0 14 5	4 8 1	0 12 0	3 0 1	0 12 0
"	"	Tillee	4 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	16 Do.	4 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Do.	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5
"	Choubessa	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4½ Fold ..	5 25 0	1 3 5	6 13 2	1 2 3	4 8 8	1 2 3
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4 Do.	4 0 0	0 15 2	3 12 8	0 10 1	2 8 6	0 10 1
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	7 Do.	4 15 0	1 0 2	4 6 1	0 11 8	2 14 9	0 11 8
"	"	Ulse	1 Sayee	7½ Do.	1 35 0	1 4 0	2 5 6	0 6 3	1 9 0	0 6 3
"	"	Burahee or Su-								
"	"	gar-cane	No 5000	4 M. 10 S.	4 10 0	4 7 0	18 13 9	3 2 4	12 9 1	3 2 4

Tehseel.	Chuk.	Name of Produce.	Seed sown in a Beegah.	Produce of do. in proportion to quantity.	Gross Produce.	Average price per Maund.	Price of whole Produce.	Malgoorzar's profit.	Cultivator's profit.	Government share of profit.	Remarks.
					M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dumoh.	Choubeesa.	Tobacco .....	.....	1 M. 10 S.	1 10 0	4 3 0	5 3 9	0 13 10	3 8 1	0 13 10	
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers ...	23 Seers...	0 23 0	8 14 0	5 1 9	0 13 8	3 6 5	0 13 8	
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	6 Seers...	7 20 0	0 13 7	6 5 11	1 1 0	4 3 11	0 1 0	
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers ...	1 Manee ..	5 0 0	0 14 6	4 8 1	0 12 0	3 0 1	0 12 0	
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	
"	"	Kodo	3 Seers ...	16 Do.	4 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 5 4	1 5 4	0 5 4	
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Do.	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5	
"	Bunduck-poor.	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4½ Fold...	5 13 0	1 3 5	6 9 0	1 1 6	4 6 0	1 1 6	
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4 Do.	4 0 0	0 15 2	3 12 8	0 10 1	2 8 6	0 10 1	
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	7 Do.	4 15 0	1 0 2	4 6 1	0 11 8	2 14 9	0 11 8	
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	7½ Do.	1 35 0	1 4 0	2 5 6	0 6 3	1 9 0	0 6 3	
"	"	Burahee or Sugar-cane.	No. 5,000	4 M. 10 S.	4 10 0	4 7 0	18 13 9	3 2 4	12 9 1	3 2 4	
"	"	Tobacco .....	.....	1 Maund..	1 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	0 11 2	2 12 8	0 11 2	
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers ...	24 Seers ...	0 24 0	8 14 0	5 7 1	0 14 6	3 10 1	0 14 6	
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayee ...	6 Fold ...	7 20 0	0 13 7	6 5 11	1 1 0	4 3 11	1 1 0	
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers ...	1 Manee ..	5 0 0	0 14 5	4 8 1	0 12 0	3 0 1	0 12 0	
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	
"	"	Kodo	3 Seers ...	4 Mds.	4 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 5 4	1 5 4	1 5 4	
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5	
"	Abhana.	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	4½ Fold...	5 25 0	1 3 5	6 13 2	1 2 3	4 8 8	1 2 3	
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4 Do.	4 0 0	0 15 2	3 12 8	0 10 1	2 8 6	0 10 1	
"	"	Musoor	2½ Do.	7 Do.	4 15 0	1 0 8	4 6 1	0 11 8	2 14 9	0 11 8	
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	7½ Do.	1 35 0	1 4 0	2 5 6	0 6 3	1 9 0	0 6 3	
"	"	Burahee or Sugar-cane.	No. 5,000	4 M. 10 S.	4 10 0	4 7 0	18 13 9	3 2 4	12 9 1	3 2 4	

Dumoh.	Aonana.	Tobacco	1	M. 10 S.	1 10	0 4	3 0	5 3	9 0	13 3	3 8	3 0	13 3
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	24 Seers ..	0 24	0 8	14 0	5 7	1 0	14 6	3 10	1 0	14 6
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	6 Fold ..	8 5	0 0	13 7	6 14	6 1	2 5	4 9	8 1	2 5
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers	5 Maunds ..	5 0	0 0	14 5	4 8	1 0	12 0	3 0	1 0	12 0
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20	0 1	8 0	2 4	0 0	6 0	1 8	0 0	6 0
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	4 Maunds ..	4 0	0 0	8 0	2 0	0 0	5 4	1 5	4 0	5 0
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees ..	1 20	0 0	13 7	1 4	5 0	3 5	0 13	7 0	3 5
"	Ramgurh.	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	3 Do.	3 30	0 1	3 5	4 6	10 0	11 11	2 15	0 0	11 11
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	3 Fold ..	3 20	0 0	15 2	3 5	1 0	8 10	2 8	5 0	8 10
"	"	Musoor	2 Do.	6 Do.	3 30	0 1	0 2	3 12	8 0	10 1	2 8	6 0	10 1
"	"	Ulsee	1 Sayee ..	7 Do.	1 30	0 1	4 0	2 8	0 0	5 6	1 8	0 0	5 6
"	"	Burahee or Su-											
"	"	gar-cane	No. 5000....	4 M. 10 S.	4 10	0 4	7 0	18 13	9 3	2 4	12 9	1 3	2 4
"	"	Tobacco	1 M.	1 M.	1 0	0 4	3 0	4 3	0 0	11 2	2 12	0 11	2
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	23 Seers ..	0 23	0 8	14 0	5 1	9 0	13 8	3 6	5 0	13 8
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	6 Fold ..	7 20	0 0	13 7	0 5	11 1	1 0	4 3	11 1	1 0
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers	17 Sayees ..	4 10	0 0	14 5	3 13	3 0	10 2	3 8	11 0	10 2
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	4 Do.	1 20	0 1	8 0	2 4	0 0	6 0	1 8	0 0	6 0
"	"	Kodo	3 Seers	13 Sayees ..	3 10	0 0	8 0	1 10	0 0	4 4	1 1	4 0	4 4
"	Balakote ..	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	3 Fold ..	4 2	8 1	3 5	14 11	0 13	2 3	4 7	0 13	2
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4 Do.	1 0	0 0	15 2	3 12	8 0	10 1	2 8	6 0	10 1
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	6 Do.	1 20	0 1	4 0	1 14	0 0	5 0	1 4	0 0	5 0
"	"	Kodo	2 Seers	14 Sayees ..	3 29	0 0	8 0	1 12	0 0	4 8	1 2	8 0	4 8
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	5 Do.	1 19	0 1	8 0	1 14	0 0	5 0	1 4	0 0	5 0
"	"	Cotton	5 Do.	23 Seers ..	0 23	0 8	14 0	5 1	9 0	13 8	3 8	5 0	13 8
"	"	Do.	5 Sayees ..	1 M. 5 S.	6 10	0 0	13 7	5 5	0 0	14 2	3 8	8 0	14 2
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers	17 Sayees ..	4 10	0 0	14 5	8 13	3 0	10 2	2 8	11 0	10 2
"	Tejgurh ..	Wheat	5 Sayees ..	2 Fold ..	3 5	0 1	3 5	3 13	1 0	10 1	2 8	11 0	10 1
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	3 Do.	3 0	0 0	15 2	2 13	6 0	7 7	1 14	4 0	7 7
"	"	Musoor	2 Do.	4 Do.	2 29	0 1	0 2	2 8	5 0	6 8	1 11	1 0	6 8
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	5 Do.	1 19	0 1	4 0	1 9	0 0	4 2	1 0	8 0	4 2
"	"	Tobacco	1 M.	1 Maund ..	1 0	0 4	3 0	4 3	0 0	11 2	2 12	0 11	2
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	22 Seers ..	0 52	0 8	14 0	4 14	3 0	13 1	3 4	1 0	13 1
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees ..	5 Fold ..	6 10	0 0	13 7	5 5	0 0	14 2	3 5	8 0	14 2
"	"	Jowar	2 Seers	15 Sayees ..	3 30	0 0	14 5	3 6	1 0	9 0	2 4	1 0	9 0
"	"	Tillee	1 Do.	5 Do.	0 10	0 1	8 0	1 14	0 0	5 0	1 4	0 0	5 0
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	15 Do.	3 30	0 0	8 0	1 14	0 0	5 0	1 4	0 0	5 0

Tahseel.	Chuk.	Name of Produce.	Seed sown in a Beegah.	Produce of do. in proportion to quantity.	Gross Produce.	Average price per Maund.	Price of whole Produce.	Malgoozar's profit.	Cultivator's profit.	Government share of profit.	Remarks.
					M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dumoh.	Tara De-hee.	Wheat	5	Sayees .. 2½ Fold ..	3 15 0	1 3 5	5 4 1 6	0 10 11	2 11 8	0 10 11	
"	"	Gram	4	Ditto 3 Do. ..	3 0 0	0 15 2	2 13 6	0 7 7	1 14 4	0 7 7	
"	"	Cotton	5	Seers 22 Seers	0 12 0	8 14 0	4 14 3	0 13 1	3 4 1	0 13 1	
"	"	Jowar	2	Do. 15 Sayees ..	3 30 0	0 14 5	3 6 1	0 9 0	2 4 1	0 9 0	
"	"	Tillee	4	Do. 5 Do. ..	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Kodo	3	Do. 15 Sayees ..	3 30 0	0 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Paddy	5	Sayees 5 Fold ..	6 10 0	0 13 7	5 5 0	0 14 2	3 8 8	0 14 2	
"	"	Oord	2	Seers 5 Sayees ..	1 10 0	0 13 7	1 1 0	0 2 10	0 11 4	0 2 10	
"	Kharee Deorce.	Kodo	3	Seers 12 Sayees ..	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	Paddy	5	Sayese 3 Seers	3 30 0	0 13 7	3 2 9	0 8 6	2 0 10	0 8 6	
"	"	Jowar	2	Seers 15 Sayees ..	3 30 0	0 14 5	3 6 1	0 9 0	2 4 1	0 9 0	
"	"	Tillee	4	Do. 5 Do. ..	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Cotton	5	Do. 22 Seers	0 22 0	8 14 0	7 13 3	0 13 1	3 4 1	0 13 1	
"	"	Oord	2	Do. 5 Sayees ..	1 10 0	0 13 7	1 1 0	0 2 10	0 11 4	0 2 10	
"	Gobra.	Wheat	5	Sayees .. 2½ Fold ..	3 15 0	1 3 5	4 1 6	0 10 11	2 11 8	0 10 11	
"	"	Gram	4	Do. 3 Do. ..	3 0 0	0 15 2	2 13 6	0 7 7	1 14 4	0 7 7	
"	"	Jowar	2	Seers 16 Sayees ..	4 0 0	0 14 5	3 9 8	0 9 7	2 6 6	0 9 7	
"	"	Cotton	5	Do. 23 Seers	0 23 0	8 14 0	5 1 9	0 13 8	3 6 5	0 13 8	
"	"	Kodo	3	Do. 12 Sayees ..	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	Paddy	5	Sayees 5½ Fold ..	6 3 0	0 13 7	5 10 8	0 15 2	3 12 4	0 15 2	
"	Hindoreea.	Wheat	5	Sayees 3½ Fold ..	4 27 0	1 3 5	5 10 9	0 15 2	3 12 5	0 15 2	
"	"	Gram	4	Do. 4½ Do. ..	4 30 0	0 15 2	4 8 1	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	Musoor	2½	Do. 6 Do. ..	3 30 0	1 0 2	3 12 8	0 10 2	2 8 4	0 10 2	
"	"	Ulsee	1	Do. 7 Do. ..	1 30 0	1 4 0	2 3 0	0 5 10	1 7 4	0 5 10	

Tehseel.	Chuk.	Name of Pro- duce.	Seed sown in a Beegah.	Produce of do. in proportion to quantity.	Gross Produce.	Average price per Maund.	Price of whole Produce.	Malgooszar's profit.	Cultivator's profit.	Government share of profit.	Remarks.	
					M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dumoh.	Mangurh under Ghat.	Ulsee	1	Sayee	7	Fold	1 30 0	1 4 0	2 3 0	0 5 10	1 7 4	0 5 10
"	"	Musoor	2½	Do.	6	Do.	3 30 0	1 0 2	3 12 8	0 10 2	2 8 4	0 10 2
"	"	Cotton	5	Seers	4	Do.	0 21 0	8 14 0	4 9 3	0 12 3	3 0 9	0 12 3
"	"	Jowar	2	Do.	15	Sayees ..	3 30 0	0 14 5	3 6 1	0 9 0	2 4 1	0 9 0
"	"	Tillee	½	Do.	5	Do.	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0
"	"	Paddy	5	Sayees	5½	Fold ..	6 35 0	0 13 7	5 10 8	0 15 2	3 12 4	0 15 2
"	"	Kodo	3	Seers	14	Sayees ..	3 20 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	0 4 8	1 2 8	0 4 8
"	"	Oord	2	Do.	5	Do.	1 10 0	0 13 7	1 1 0	0 2 10	0 11 4	0 2 10
"	Mangurh above Ghat.	Wheat	5	Sayees	3½	Fold ..	4 27 8	1 3 5	5 10 9	0 15 2	3 12 5	0 15 2
"	"	Gram	4	Do.	4½	Fold ..	4 10 0	0 15 2	4 0 9	0 10 5	2 10 11	0 10 5
"	"	Musoor	2½	Do.	6	Do.	3 30 0	1 0 2	3 12 0	0 10 1	2 8 5	0 10 1
"	"	Ulsee	1	Do.	7	Do.	1 30 0	1 4 0	2 3 0	0 5 10	1 7 4	0 5 10
"	"	Sugar Cane ...										
"	"	Tobacco		1	Maund ..		1 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	0 11 2	12 8	0 11 2
"	"	Cotton	5	Seers	22	Seers ..	0 22 0	8 14 0	4 14 3	0 13 1	2 4 1	0 13 1
"	"	Jowar	2	Do.	16	Sayees ..	4 0 0	0 14 5	3 9 8	0 9 7	3 6 8	0 9 7
"	"	Tillee	½	Do.	6	Do.	1 20 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	0 6 0
"	"	Paddy	5	Sayees	6	Fold	7 20 0	0 13 7	6 6 0	1 1 0	4 4 0	1 1 0
"	"	Kodo	3	Do.	15	Sayees ..	3 30 0	0 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0
"	"	Oord	2	Seers	5	Do.	1 10 0	0 13 7	1 1 0	0 2 10	0 11 4	0 2 10
"	Buttigurh.	Wheat	5	Sayees ..	4	Fold	5 0 0	1 3 5	6 1 0	1 0 2	4 0 8	1 0 2
"	"	Gram	4	Do.	5½	Do.	5 20 0	0 15 2	5 6 10	0 14 6	3 9 10	0 14 6

Dumoh.	Buttlagurh.	Musoor	2½ Sayees	8 Fold	5 0 0	1 0 0	5 1 0	0 13 6	3 6 0	0 19 6
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	6½ Do.	1 25 0	1 4 0	2 0 6	0 5 5	1 5 8	0 5 5
"	"	Sugar-cane	No. 5000	4 M. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	0 3 5
"	"	Tobacco	1 M. 30 S.	1 30 0	11 3 0	7 5 3	1 3 7	4 14 1	1 3 7	0 1 3
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	27 Seers	0 27 0	8 14 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees	7½ Fold	9 15 0	0 13 7	7 13 10	1 5 0	5 3 10	1 5 0
"	"	Tillee	½ Seer	9 Sayees	2 10 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	0 9 0	2 4 0	0 9 0
"	"	Jowar	2 Do.	1 M. 5 Say.	6 10 0	0 14 5	5 10 0	0 15 0	3 12 0	0 15 0
"	"	Kodo	3 Do.	19 Do.	4 30 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 9 0	1 4 0	0 9 0
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Sayees	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 5	0 3 5	0 13 7	0 3 5
"	Putera	Wheat	5 Sayees	3½ Fold	4 15 0	1 3 5	5 4 8	0 14 2	3 8 4	0 14 2
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	3½ Do.	3 20 0	0 15 2	3 5 0	0 8 10	2 3 4	0 8 10
"	"	Musoor	2½ Sayees	5 Do.	3 5 0	1 0 2	3 2 6	0 8 5	2 1 8	0 8 5
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	6 Do.	1 20 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0
"	"	Sugar-cane	No. 5,000	4 M. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	0 3 5
"	"	Jow	5 Sayees	3½ Do.	4 15 0	0 14 5	3 15 0	0 10 6	2 10 0	0 10 6
"	"	Tobacco	1 M. 3 S.	1 30 0	4 3 0	7 5 3	1 3 7	4 14 1	1 3 7	0 1 3
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	24 Seers	0 24 0	8 14 0	5 5 2	0 14 3	3 8 8	0 14 3
"	"	Tillee	½ Do.	6 Sayees	1 20 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0
"	"	Jowar	2 Do.	1 M. 5 Say.	5 20 0	0 11 5	4 15 2	0 13 3	3 4 8	0 13 3
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees	7 Fold	8 30 0	0 13 7	7 6 7	1 3 10	4 15 2	1 3 10
"	"	Kodo	3 Seer	1 Maneer	5 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 8	1 10 8	0 6 8
"	"	Oord	2 Do.	6 Manees	1 20 0	0 13 7	1 4 4	0 3 5	0 13 6	0 3 5
"	Khomaree.	Wheat	5 Sayees	2½ Fold	3 15 0	1 3 5	4 1 6	0 10 11	2 11 8	0 10 11
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	3 Do.	3 0 0	0 15 2	2 13 6	0 7 7	1 14 4	0 7 7
"	"	Musoor	2½ Sayees	3 Do.	1 35 0	1 0 2	1 14 3	0 5 1	1 4 1	0 5 1
"	"	Ulsee	1 Do.	5 Sayees	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	0 4 2	1 0 8	0 4 2
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	20 Seers	0 20 0	8 14 0	4 7 0	0 11 10	2 15 4	0 11 10
"	"	Tillee	½ Do.	5 Sayees	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 5 0
"	"	Paddy	5 Sayees	4 Fold	5 0 0	0 13 7	4 4 0	0 11 3	2 13 6	0 11 3
"	"	Kodo	3 Seers	18 Sayees	4 20 0	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0
"	"	Jowar	2 Do.	15 Do.	3 30 0	0 14 5	3 6 1	0 9 0	2 4 1	0 9 0
"	Futtehpoor.	Wheat	5 Sayees	3½ Fold	4 6 0	1 3 5	5 0 1	0 13 6	3 6 0	0 13 6
"	"	Gram	4 Do.	4½ Do.	6 10 0	0 15 2	4 0 5	0 10 9	2 15 11	0 10 9
"	"	Ulsee	1 Sayee	6½ Do.	1 25 0	1 4 0	2 0 6	0 5 5	1 5 8	0 5 5
"	"	Musoor	2½ Sayees	7 Fold	4 15 0	1 0 2	4 6 9	0 11 9	2 15 3	0 11 9
"	"	Sugar-cane	No. 5,000	4 M. 20 S.	4 20 0	4 7 0	19 15 6	3 5 3	13 5 0	0 3 5

Tahseel.	Chak.	Name of Produce.	Seed sown in a Beegah.	Produce of do. in proportion to quantity.	Gross Produce	Average price per Maund.	Price of whole Produce.	Malgozar's profit.	Cultivator's profit.	Government share of profit.	Remarks.
					M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dumoh.	Futtehpoor.	Tobacco .....	.....	1 M. 20 S.	1 20 0	4 3 0	6 4 6	1 11 9	4 3 0	1 11 9	
"	"	Cotton	5 Seers	23 Seers ..	0 23 0	8 14 0	5 1 9	0 13 8	3 6 5	0 13 8	
"	"	Jowar	2 Do	18 Sayees ..	4 20 0	0 14 5	4 0 10	0 10 10	2 11 2	0 10 10	
"	"	Dhan or Paddy.	5 Sayees ..	6 Fold	7 20 0	0 13 7	6 9 4	1 1 6	4 6 6	1 1 6	
"	"	Kodo	6 Seers	19 Sayees ..	4 30 0	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 6 4	1 9 4	0 6 4	
"	"	Tillee	1 Do	7 Sayees ..	1 30 0	1 8 0	2 10 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	
"	"	Oord	2 Do	5 Do.	1 10 0	0 13 7	1 1 0	0 2 10	0 11 4	0 2 10	
"	Kanuora.	Wheat	5 Sayees....	2 Fold	2 20 0	1 3 5	3 0 8	0 8 1	2 0 6	0 8 1	
"	"	Gram	4 Do	2½ Sayees ..	2 20 0	0 15 2	2 6 11	0 6 6	1 9 11	0 6 6	
"	"	Kodo	3 Seers	12 Fold	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	Cotton	5 Do	20 Seers....	0 20 0	8 14 0	4 7 0	0 11 10	2 15 4	0 11 10	
"	"	Tillee	1 Do	5 Sayees ..	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	
"	"	Jowar	2 Do	12 Seers ..	3 0 0	0 14 5	2 11 3	0 7 2	1 12 11	0 7 2	
"	"	Dhan or Paddy.	5 Sayees ..	3 Fold	3 30 0	0 13 7	3 1 0	0 8 2	2 0 8	0 8 2	
"	"	Oord	2 Seers	4 Sayees ..	1 0 0	0 13 7	0 13 7	0 2 3	0 9 1	0 2 3	

APPENDIX IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the 20 years' Settlement and New Jumma for Zillah Dumoh.

Pergunah.	20 years' Jumma.			New Jumma.			Decrease compared with 20 years.			Increase compared with 20 years.			Percentage of Decrease.			Percentage of Increase.			Percentage of decrease on total demand.	Percentage of increase on total demand.
	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.	Khalsa.	Oobaree.	Total.		
Dumoh	1,43,408	2,679	1,46,177	1,32,564	2,579	1,35,143	10,934	100	11,034	..	..	..	7-10-9	3-12	11-6-9	..	..	..	7-8	9
Hutta	1,16,575	3,708	1,20,283	1,17,074	2,757	1,19,831	..	951	951	499	..	499	..	26-8	26-8	0-7	..	0-7	0-6	..
Total ..	2,60,073	6,387	2,66,460	3,49,633	5,336	2,54,974	10,934	1,051	11,985	499	..	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the result of Proprietary Right Inquiries in Zillah Dumoh.

Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Total No. of Villages.		No. of Estates in which possession of Kudeem Wuttundars has been confirmed.		No. of Estates in which the possession of old Wuttundars has been restored.		No. of Estates in which proprietary rights have been awarded to Farmers.		No. of Estates in which proprietary rights have been awarded to persons for loyalty during rebellion.		No. of Estates in which proprietary rights have been vested in Government in the absence of Hukdars.		No. of Estates which have been declared Waste Land.	
		No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Estates.
Dumoh	Puthereea ..	55	57	34	35	11	12	8	8	2	2	....	....	....	....
Do.	Nursingurh ..	92	52	48	48	26	26	18	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Dumoh	213	199	135	119	47	47	19	31	....	....	....	....	2	2
Do.	Mangurh	122	121	55	54	....	....	4	4	63	63	....	....	....	....
Do.	Tejgurh	210	165	131	86	49	49	8	8	....	....	6	6	16	16
	5	692	634	403	342	133	134	67	69	65	65	6	6	18	18
Hutta	Buttiagurh ..	126	123	75	72	28	28	15	15	6	6	....	....	2	2
Do.	Futtehpoor ..	134	134	79	79	18	18	22	22	1	1	3	3	11	11
Do.	Hutta	171	172	101	101	51	52	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Putteyra	76	76	45	45	16	16	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Kota	52	5	40	40	8	8	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	559	557	340	337	121	122	75	75	7	7	3	3	13	13
Grand Total..	10	1,251	1,191	743	679	254	256	142	144	72	72	9	9	31	31

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT showing the number of Proprietors, under-Proprietors, Proprietors of Holdings, and Tenants with permanent occupancy, and Tenants-at-will, declared in the District of Dumoh.

Number of Villages.	No. of persons to whom proprietary rights of whole Villages have been awarded.	No. of Superior Proprietors declared.	No. of Inferior Proprietors declared.	No. of Malik Muqboozas declared.	Number of hereditary tenants recorded.							Tenants-at-will.	REMARKS.	
					With absolute right of occupancy.						With conditional right of occupancy.			Total.
					Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.				
1,250	3,613	37	127	2,887	9,877	132	143	17	666	1,357	5,259	17,451	20,512	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of Revenue, Free and Quit-rent Holdings

Tehseelee.	Revenue free											
	Whole villages.											
	In perpetuity.			During maintenance of Temples, &c.			For lives of in-cumbents.			In perpetuity.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	Number.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	Number.	Area in acres.	Jumma.	Number.	Area in acres.	Jumma.
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs. a.
Dumoh.	3	7,571	3,467	..	..	..	4	3,681	1,160	..	87	55 0
Hutta.	4	2,112	930	1	364	150 18	9,896	1,797	..	1,308	626	6
Total.....	7	9,683	4,397	1	364	150 18	13,577	2,957	..	1,395	681	6

XVIII.*in the District of Dumoh.*

Quit rent-holdings.

Villages.				Plots.				Total.				REMARKS.
For lives of incumbents.				For lives of incumbents.								
Number.	Area.	Jumma.	Quit-rent.	Number.	Area.	Jumma.	Quit-rent.	Number.	Area.	Jumma.	Quit-rent.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
09	73,739	9,172	2,579	..	654	428	248	..	74,393	9,600	2,827	
6	9,029	1,545	1,247	..	1,031	486	377	..	11,069	2,361	1,836	
75	82,768	10,717	3,826	..	1,685	914	625	..	85,492	11,961	4,663	

APPENDIX XXII.

PRODUCE STATEMENT in Acres of Zillah Dumoh.

Name of Chuk.	RUBBEE OR OONHARE.												KHUREEF OR STAREE.																	KUCHWARRA OR IRRIGATED LANDS.											
	Wheat.	Gram.	"Pisces."	Ulece or Linseed.	Musoor.	Wheat and Gram.	Urhar.	Teera.	Butra and Jow.	Bahun.	Al and Kosum.	Total.	Dhan.	Kodan.	Kootkee.	Tilkee.	Neel (Indico).	"Musca."	Cotton.	Oord.	Jowar.	Hemp.	Saran.	Bajra.	Koni.	Bahun.	Ram Tilkee.	Mutta.	Moong.	Balee.	Jowar Kodan.	Total.	Bhatta, Vegetables, &c.	Sukherund (sweet Potatoes) Mahavree.	Chillies.	Tobacco.	Sugar-cane and B. rihies.	Udrakh or Glugger.	Total.	Grand Total.	
Puthuree	23,975	1,685	..	210	918	60	7	11	2	275	26	27,169	165	965	604	1,032	4	43	2,483	2	3,513	51	6	5	8	83	..	1	8,965	139	73	8	87	118	4	429	36,563
Nursingurh	34,660	3,384	14	991	911	506	58	80	6	196	573	41,379	43	593	149	752	4	22	1,636	8	2,158	18	2	23	3	6	4	5,421	47	20	12	96	7	..	182	46,982
Abhanah	3,419	217	..	15	83	..	..	..	12	45	..	3,791	1,632	1,126	84	649	..	100	268	38	241	10	2	..	..	107	3	3	..	2	4,265	2	1	..	12	14	..	30	8,086
Joojhar	2,234	297	..	13	32	22	..	..	18	46	..	2,662	1,230	766	157	348	..	68	162	26	146	2	..	..	..	62	..	1	..	..	2,968	6	20	..	7	12	..	45	5,675
Bandukpoor.	1,570	95	..	15	57	14	..	10	28	67	9	1,865	1,089	1,293	315	332	..	61	59	67	44	3	3	..	..	49	..	3	..	..	3,318	6	1	2	51	10	..	24	5,207
Hidvaree	1,854	128	..	56	32	..	30	..	1	..	20	2,121	241	298	69	68	..	..	8	3	38	1	..	..	..	1	19	..	1	..	737	9	4	2	4	21	..	40	2,898
Dumoh	24,911	2,271	97	443	293	155	24	39	21	276	130	28,660	937	1,595	248	1,037	13	59	1,549	41	823	17	4	..	..	95	41	7	..	..	6,866	120	61	10	79	101	7	378	35,904
Balakote	291	50	..	14	8	7	1	2	9	6	..	388	783	233	43	88	..	59	60	34	27	3	3	..	..	40	2	10	..	..	1,385	9	..	..	3	1	..	13	1,786
Rangurh.	1,288	357	3	16	117	19	4	1	28	75	..	1,908	1,081	803	206	350	..	254	320	47	413	35	11	..	..	191	5	5	..	6	3,727	5	..	1	19	41	..	66	5,701
Huttree	2,562	302	..	71	227	..	..	..	1	3	85	3,251	819	507	59	385	..	104	468	35	597	23	2	..	..	103	5	2	..	1	3,110	7	6	3	12	67	..	95	6,456
Goobra.	372	84	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	472	793	724	266	204	..	133	92	16	86	43	17	..	..	205	4	7	..	1	2,591	..	..	..	10	15	..	25	3,088
Kharee Deoree	9	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	195	387	330	122	..	41	17	39	25	1	45	18	..	121	..	17	..	..	1,358	..	..	..	10	..	..	30	1,410
Tara Dehee	785	118	..	3	30	41	..	..	9	29	1	1,016	1,762	1,302	747	287	..	222	104	96	49	35	91	..	1	343	5	12	..	8	5,061	..	1	..	49	43	..	93	6,170
Tejgurh	70	142	..	8	..	..	13	..	..	38	..	271	844	898	274	166	..	108	61	75	67	3	38	..	..	204	1	5	..	5	2,749	4	..	1	3	..	..	8	3,028
Dunoree	2,405	210	..	20	124	69	14	1	9	25	1	2,877	1,171	1,188	88	312	..	114	359	31	403	29	1	..	..	168	9	4	..	2	3,879	25	4	2	15	12	..	58	6,814
Choubesra	5,174	709	..	225	140	112	35	6	78	35	3	6,517	5,206	2,566	349	501	..	293	387	100	377	4	1	1	..	159	22	4	..	3	9,923	34	6	7	10	23	..	80	16,520		
Mangurh, Balaghat	2,030	417	1	226	24	..	4	..	38	39	..	2,779	3,751	2,095	489	334	..	235	132	179	89	52	13	5	..	215	86	18	4	..	7,697	2	1	1	35	22	..	61	10,537		
Mangurh, Terghat	2,420	263	6	401	67	40	9	..	12	39	..	3,257	486	2,010	206	139	..	79	96	111	24	6	2	..	..	239	6	..	..	..	3,404	4	..	..	5	..	..	9	6,670
Total...	4,10,029	10,759	121	2,728	3,064	1,044	200	152	275	1,290	763	130,425	22,227	19,754	4,684	7,109	21	1,993	8,212	947	9,111	336	240	52	13	2,391	211	101	4	21	77,423	419	196	51	463	507	11	1,647	2,09,495		
Hutta	47,100	5,467	33	822	1,215	1,558	145	33	82	421	138	57,014	236	5,728	641	2,756	5	95	3,681	81	8,279	141	22	4	1	282	..	3	1	..	17	21,973	131	34	30	227	51	1	474	79,461	
Buttiagurh	20,601	2,698	..	274	2,776	337	23	12	89	383	156	27,189	124	1,000	1,699	2,150	..	56	4,255	34	4,862	133	1	4	1	182	1	1	..	11	14,524	66	44	17	103	130	1	361	42,074		
Puttera	8,937	1,116	..	116	308	1,823	1	4	31	114	8	12,458	419	2,487	900	837	..	22	786	67	1,328	42	1	..	..	105	..	3	4	..	6,996	24	22	5	86	80	1	218	19,672
Kota	618	642	..	155	47	85	..	..	207	82	..	1,836	2,082	2,375	1,066	1,049	..	134	142	338	134	33	10	..	..	624	..	25	..	1	8,013	30	1	1	29	64	..	125	9,974
Futtehpoor	10,178	2,716	..	148	343	61	87	..	42	132	229	13,936	75	1,604	1,119	2,159	4	88	2,504	229	2,787	77	43	2	1	188	..	12	1	2	10,965	79	59	11	45	56	..	250	25,151		
Kantuora	1,033	127	..	5	76	..	..	..	49	52	..	1,342	93	1,701	1,346	748	..	104	78	373	93	2	15	18	..	363	..	21	..	282	5,242	7	..	..	5	..	..	12	6,596
Total...	88,467	12,766	33	1,520	4,765	3,864	256	49	440	1,083	532	113,776	3,029	14,897	6,843	9,697	9	499	11,446	1,123	17,432	427	92	10	21	1,744	1	65	6	296	27	67,714	337	160	63	495	382	3	1,439	1,82,929	
Grand Total...	1,98,496	23,525	154	4,248	7,829	1,908	456	201	715	2,373	1,295	244,201	25,256	34,651	11,527	16,806	30	2,492	19,658	2,070	26,593	763	352	62	34	4,135	212	166	10	317	27	1,45,137	756	356	114	958	889	14	3,086	3,92,424	

APPENDIX XXIII.

PRICE CURRENT of Agricultural produce in Zillah Dumoh for 20 years, commencing from Sumbut 1902, A.D. 1845-46, ending Sumbut 1921, A.D. 1864-65, according to Government weights, per Rupee.

Sumbut.	Sumb. or A. D.	Rubbee.					Khurreef.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Ulsce.	Musoor.	Urthur.	Rice.	Kodo.	Kootkee.	Jowar.	Oord and Moong.	Tillee.	Cotton.	Hemp.
		Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.	Md. Sr.
1902	1845-46	0 25	0 29	0 25	0 29	0 37	0 21	1 23	1 9	1 4	0 29	0 25	0 5	0 20
1903	1846-47	0 29	0 34	0 34	0 33	0 37	0 22	2 30	2 8	2 0	1 12	1 6	0 7	0 22
1904	1847-48	1 10	1 25	1 10	1 17	1 28	0 24	2 30	1 33	1 28	1 0	0 37	0 6	0 35
1905	1848-49	1 6	1 19	0 32	1 15	1 23	0 18	2 8	1 15	1 23	0 37	0 28	0 5	0 20
1906	1849-50	1 5	1 36	1 4	1 25	2 0	0 25	2 37	2 9	2 13	1 19	1 2	0 5	0 25
1907	1850-51	1 15	2 33	1 15	1 30	2 30	0 23	2 30	1 33	2 8	1 9	1 0	0 5	0 25
1908	1851-52	1 1	1 16	1 2	1 5	1 25	0 21	2 30	2 0	2 8	1 15	1 4	0 6	0 22
1909	1852-53	0 33	0 39	1 9	0 36	1 4	0 23	2 10	1 28	1 17	1 9	1 4	0 6	0 20
1910	1853-54	1 2	1 5	0 36	1 5	1 10	0 24	1 33	1 19	1 4	0 29	0 28	0 4	0 20
1911	1854-55	0 18	0 19	0 27	0 22	0 27	0 23	2 30	2 4	1 6	1 9	1 4	0 5	0 20
1912	1855-56	0 23	0 36	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 19	1 4	0 34	0 23	0 22	0 27	0 5	0 25
1913	1856-57	0 27	0 38	0 30	0 39	0 39	0 21	1 33	1 4	1 4	0 29	0 31	0 4	0 20
1914	1857-58	0 34	1 6	0 30	1 7	1 4	0 24	2 0	1 9	1 0	0 31	0 28	0 3	0 23
1915	1858-59	0 36	1 5	0 35	1 7	1 0	0 20	3 0	1 4	1 4	0 31	0 33	0 2	0 20
1916	1859-60	1 2	1 13	0 38	1 18	1 4	0 18	2 8	2 0	1 27	1 14	0 30	0 3	0 17
1917	1860-61	0 35	1 2	0 35	1 8	1 0	0 20	1 23	1 12	1 12	0 37	0 34	0 5	0 15
1918	1861-62	0 33	0 37	0 31	0 36	0 37	0 20	2 0	1 15	1 6	0 28	0 29	0 3	0 16
1919	1862-63	0 23	0 27	0 22	0 27	0 27	0 18	1 23	1 4	0 39	0 22	0 21	0 2	0 19
1920	1863-64	0 23	0 26	0 26	0 25	0 25	0 17	1 4	0 37	0 29	0 22	0 13	0 1	0 15
1921	1864-65	0 21	0 26	0 19	0 27	0 27	0 11	1 4	0 32	0 24	0 26	0 18	0 1	0 12