

STATISTICAL REPORT  
ON THE  
DISTRICT OF GOORGAON;

COMPILED BY  
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., C.S.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
REPORTS ON THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT  
UNDER REGULATION IX. OF 1833.

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# STATISTICAL REPORT

## OF

# ZILLAH GOORGAON.

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The district of Goorgaon forms, with the exception of Hansi and the Bhutte territory, the most western portion of Hindoostan. Its extreme length from Doondaheiruh on the north, to Shamuspur on the south, is about 60 miles ; and its extreme breadth from Pehlاد-poor (east) to Sirreenuggur (west) is about 70 miles.

2. The form of the district is most irregular. The purgunnah of Rewarree, which constitutes its most south-western portion, is almost entirely detached from it, being connected but by a strip of land not more than 3 or 4 miles broad. And in the same way Ferozepoor, its most recent acquisition, is connected with the remainder of the district only on the north, and on the south-west and east is, nearly in its whole extent, bounded by the foreign territory of Alwur and Bhurtpoor.

3. The district is bounded on the north by Delhi ; on the east by the State of Bullabgurh and the river Jumna ; and on the south and west by Muttra, the territories of Bhurtpoor, Alwur and the Burraitch Chiefs.

4. The extent of the district according to the Revenue Survey is about 12,43,059 acres, or nearly 2,000 square miles. It contains 1,274 villages ; and the population, as accurately ascer-

tained as it was practicable, is about 4,60,326 persons \* The population to a square mile, therefore is about 230, the average extent of a village about 977 acres; and its average population about 361 persons. Here also vide Memo. appended to para. 22.

5. The district assumed its present limits subsequent to the lapse of the jagheer of the Nuwab Shumsodeen Khan, executed in 1836, for his concern in the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, the Commissioner and Agent in this territory. It at present comprises the pargunnahs of

Jharsah, Palee, Sonah, Taoroo.	} Forming the fiscal division of Jharsah, under the Board's order of 6th June, 1837. The Tehseeldar resides at Sonah.
Rewarree, Buhorah, Shahjehanpoor	} Forming the fiscal division of Rewarree, under the same order. The Tehseeldar resides at Rewarree.
Pulwul.	} Forming the fiscal division of Pulwul, under the same order. The Tehseeldar resides at Pulwul.
Noh, Hutheen.	} Forming the fiscal division of Noh, Hutheen, under the same order. The Tehseeldar resides at Noh.
Hodul, Poonahana.	} Forming the fiscal division of Poonahana, where the Tehseeldar resides.
Ferozepoor.	} Forming the fiscal division of Ferozepoor, where the Tehseeldar resides.

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\* NOTE.—The population, as here stated, is given from returns lately submitted by the Tehseeldars. In comparing these with the statements afforded in the Revenue Survey Maps, I discover in the 10 pargunnahs, in which such returns are given in those Maps (for in Ferozepoor, Poonahana and Jharsah there are none), that the population, as now existing compared with that thence ascertained, has decreased from 3,95,864 to 3,55,375 souls. This decrease is to me nearly inexplicable. It is true that the terrible famine of 1837 may have caused some destruction of life, and it is also true that this famine, and the years of scarcity by which it has been succeeded, may have retarded population, but that these causes should have produced a decrease in the population of the district, amounting to about 10 per cent. below that existing ten or twelve years previously, I cannot believe. In the present census, however, although I cannot put forward for it any high claim to accuracy, wherever any remarkable difference was discovered in the first instance, the return was always subjected to further scrutiny: and I do not suppose that it is *less* worthy of confidence than that which was carried on under the superintendence of the Revenue Survey Officers. In truth, I consider that the population of the district has *greatly* advanced within the last 20 years, although it is probable, for obvious reasons, that this increase was larger in the first than in the second portion of this period.

6. I annex a very brief notice of those purgunnahs in Brief notice of the several pur- the order in which they are writ-  
gunnahs now composing it. ten.

I. *Jharsah*. This purgunnah lapsed in 1836 on the death of the Begum Sunroo, by whom it was held in jagheer on a Mahratta grant confirmed by this Government for her life, subsequent to the cession of Dehli.

II. *Palce*. This purgunnah was on the cession made over on a life tenure to the Rajah of Bullabgurh, on condition of supporting a body of horse to protect the highway between Dehli and Pulwul. It was subsequently continued until the death of another member of this family, and finally lapsed to Government in 1832. Prior to our Government it was in common with the whole of this district, possessed by the Mahrattas.

III. *Sonah*. This purgunnah lapsed to the Government in 1803. In the first instance it was made over to Bhurtpoor by Lord Lake; but by the ruler of that State it would seem to have been retained for only one year. Subsequently it was farmed for 3 years by the Aheer, Rao Tej Singh of Rewarree; and thereafter, in 1216 Fusillee, corresponding with about 1808 of our æra, it was settled by Mr W. Fraser. As in the other purgunnahs the Mahrattas were here too previously supreme.

IV. *Taoroo*. After the cession, this purgunnah was made over by Lord Lake to Bhurtpoor; and by this State it was held until the taking of its capital by Lord Combermere in 1826, when it lapsed to our Government.

V. *Rewarree*. Subsequent to the cession, Rewarree was made over by Lord Lake to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, by whom it was held for 3 years. It was thereafter farmed by the same Tej Singh, who has been noticed in Sonah. In 1216 Fusillee, corresponding with 1808 of our æra, it was, (with the exception of the villages granted in Istumrar to the family of Tej Singh,) settled by Mr Fraser. Previous to the conquest, the Mahrattas held the supreme power; and it would seem that prior to their supremacy, the Rajahs of Rewarree, subject to the imperial family of Dehli, held considerable power in the province, the extent of which may be estimated from the city founded by them having given its name to a currency.

VI. *Buhora*. Like Rewarree, Buhora was made over, subsequent to conquest, to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor; and having been held by him for an equal period, was thereafter farmed for a short time by a member of Tej Singh's family; and then in 1216 Fusillee, (or 1808 A. D.) settled by Mr. Fraser. The Mahrattas had previous possession of this purgunnah.

VII. *Shahjehanpoor*. When Lord Lake conquered these provinces, this small purgunnah was held in jagheer by Hurnarain Huldeea, a Mahratta dependent of the Jeypoor Durbār; and the jagheer was continued by this Government until the death of the holder in 1824, when it lapsed, and was settled by Mr. Cavendish.

VIII. *Pulwul*. Subsequent to 1803, this purgunnah was made over in Istumrar, at 45,000 rupees per annum to the Nawab Moortuza Khan, by whom it was held until 1225 Fusillee or A. D. 1817, when on his death it lapsed to the Government, and was settled by Mr. Cavendish.

IX. *Noh*. This purgunnah was, as Sonah, for 3 years after the cession, farmed by Tej Singh of Rewarree, and was first settled by Mr. Fraser in 1809.

X. *Hutheen*. Fyzoolla Beg Khan held this purgunnah on an Istumrar of Rs. 30,000 per annum from Lord Lake, during his life. He died in 1231 Fusillee, (or A. D. 1823,) when the purgunnah lapsed to the Government, and was first settled by Mr. Cavendish.

XI. *Hodul*. This purgunnah was held in jagheer by Mahomed Khan Afreedi, on whom it was conferred after the cession by Lord Lake until 1813, when it was first settled by Mr. Wilder.

XII. *Poonahana*. Poonahana formed portion of the jagheer conferred by Lord Lake on Ahmud Buksh Khan, the father of Shumsooddeen Khan, and was resumed by the Government on the execution of that Nuwab in 1836.

XIII. *Ferozepoor*. And Ferozepoor formed the remaining portion of the same jagheer, resumed at the same time, under the same circumstances.

7. From information afforded to me by Mr. Elliot's valuable *Glossary* under article *Dustoor*, I find Ancient composition of the district, that this district was, in the times of the *Ayeeen Akberi*, included partly within the Soubah of Dehli, partly within that of Agra, and that it is now composed of portions of the Sircars of Tejara and Puharee, in Soubah Agra, and of Dehli and Rewarree, in Soubah Dehli.

The purgunnahs of Ferozepoor, Hodul, Palee (Pakul,) Pulwul, Jharsah, Buhorah, Taoroo, Sonah and Rewarree (9) still continue to be denominated as such. Those of Noh, Hutheen, Shahjehan-



poor and Poonahana (4) are names denoting purgunnahs, now, which are not to be traced in the Ayeen Akberi ; while Sakrus, Nugeena, (now included in Ferozepoor) Beechoor (now included in Poonahana,) Kotila, Ghaseirah (now included in Noh,) and Oojeenuh, Bhugwanpoor,\* Oomree, Oomra and Jhumrawut, ( 9 ) are now reduced, from the rank which they then held of *purgunnahs*, to that of ordinary villages within the new formations in which I have now noted them to be included.

8. Its hills must certainly be considered as the marked feature in the Goorgaon district. One General features of the district. range, from a glance at the map, will be perceived to traverse nearly its whole breadth ; during part of its course passing through the purgunnahs of Jharsah and Sonah ; and for the remaining part forming the boundary to the west, between the purgunnahs of Noh and Ferozepoor, and the territories of Alwur. A second rises near Peningwa

\* NOTE.—Mr. Elliot has set me right as to Bhugwanpoor, which, although thus written in his Glossary, ought certainly to be *Peningwa*.

He has also drawn my attention to the old purgunnahs of (1) Bhusohra, (2) Chumrawut, (3) Khanpoor, (4) Sathadaree, (5) Futtehpore. (Moongurta) (6) Khawa-Kathona, and (7) Poor. All of these purgunnahs are noted in the Ayeen Akberi as included in the Sircar Tijara.

Of these last mentioned or Khawa Kathona (6) and Poor (7), I can discover no trace either in this district, or in Tijara.

Bhusohra ought I think to be written *Bichore*, a village of some importance still midway between Poonahana and Hodul. It has certainly ranked as the head of a *Tuppeh* in more modern times, and I can discover nothing like *Bhusohra* either in Tijara, or Poonahana, or Hutheen.

Chumrawut (2) ought I think to be written Jhumrawut. Excepting the Jhumrawut now existing near Peningwa, and the (3) Khanpoor in the same vicinity, I can discover no other villages in the least likely to have held the rank given to them in the Ayeen Akberi. Mr. Elliot objects to both by reason of their propinquity to Peningwa, the undoubted head of a purgunnah. But I can nowhere discover *any* other Jhumrawut. And also there is a Khanpoor near Akera in Noh, and another, a Nugla in Tijara : neither of these places seem to have ever been of the least importance. The Khanpoor in the neighbourhood of Peningwa asserts, on the other hand, its claim to ancient importance, by the existence of considerable ruins, although it is now, to be sure, an inconsiderable village. And it is separated from Peningwa by a range of hills, which may in some measure be considered to explain why it may have been selected as the head of a separate purgunnah.

Sathadaree, (4) ought I believe to be written Sauthawaree, and it is situated I think near to Nugeena ; I am unable at least to discover any where else a village of this name, still less any place that might lay reasonable claim to be considered as the head of a purgunnah. Mr. Elliot takes the same objection here as he has done in the case of Jhumrawut and Khanpoor ; and certainly it does seem strange in all these cases that purgunnahs or fiscal divisions, should have been constituted so nearly adjoining each other, as those are to Peningwa, or as Sauthawaree is to Nugeena.

Of Futtehpore, (Moongurta) (5) I have been unable to discover any trace. Mr. Elliot suggests that Mandkoul a large village in Hutheen, may be meant. but in so far as I can ascertain, this village never occupied any such position.

of Poonahana, and running south forms to the east the boundary between the purgunnah of Ferozepoor and the territory of Bhurt-poor. These ranges, and the country in their vicinity, are possessed by the Meos, and are popularly called the "Mewat hills;" and to the country in which their fortune has thrown them, may not improbably be traced, much of the predatory habits which have been considered to distinguish this tribe. Again to the north we fall in with a shorter and smaller range of hills than those I have alluded to, dividing the purgunnah of Palee from those of Sonah and Jharsah, and terminating at Dehli on the Jumna. These hills and the country in their vicinity, are principally occupied by Goojurs, a people similar in habit to the Meos; and certainly at this date exhibiting far smaller sign of improvement. There are no other ranges of hills within this district. Detached hills\* are common, particularly in the purgunnah of Rewarree, but none of considerable size or continuance. Here too, however, the country in the vicinity of those hills, will generally be found to be occupied by Ranghurs, the worst tribe, I think known in this territory.

9. All these hills, whether the ranges, or the detached portions, are of insignificant height. I doubt whether any in the district will be found of an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the country at their base, and they yield nothing. The grazing on them, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing, would seem insufficient to support a few goats. There is no wood produced on any portion of them; and even the very stone, of which they are occasionally composed, appears a useless material: either a quarry impossible to work, or a sandstone possessing no durability.

10. It may be remarked, that the western range of hills, which I have noticed, would seem rather to be the termination of the great table land of Rajpootana, than any rising which can with precision be termed a hill, or a range of hills. At Sonah, (taking *e. g.* a point in this range,) mount the hill beyond that town, and you find yourself at once on the plain of Rajpootana. In this view this range is to be distinguished from those of Palee and Peningwa, the country on either side of which is pretty much of the same level.

11. I have not a sufficient acquaintance with geology to hazard a conjecture as to the formation of those hills. Certainly, however, in so far as a person unequal to form a scientific opinion may be justified in giving one at all, those hills, (in Rewaree

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\* These detached hills form apparently a connected range *below* surface, the peaks only protruding.

particularly,) appear most of them to exhibit signs of volcanic origin ; and even now, as I have heard stated on what seems to be good authority, symptoms are occasionally perceived which would seem to show an agency of the kind to be still at work.

12. The river Jumna, which forms part of the eastern boundary of Goorgaon, is the only one connected with it. As might be presumed from the hilly nature of the country, it abounds in torrents, originating in those hills, and occasionally flooding the country at their foot, or at some distance from them, so as to add vastly to its productiveness. Of these torrents, the principal are, the *Sahibee* which rises not far from the lake Samber in Rajpootana, and skirting the eastern portion of Rewarree, disembogues into the Nujufgurh Jheel ; the *Indori*, rising near Indore, (a place which in the Ayeen Akberi, gives its name to a purgunnah,) and also making its way into the same great Jheel ; the *Lundowa*, which rising in Alwur, runs into the Ferozepoor purgunnah, and on whose floods the prosperity of this purgunnah very greatly depends ; the *Badshapoor muddee*, which rises in the Palee hills and empties itself into the Nujufgurh Jheel : besides many others, which are too numerous to mention here, but will be alluded to in the purgunnahs with which they are connected.

13. There are no pieces of water to be dignified with this name, included in this district. The *Nujufgurh Jheel*, one of the largest in these provinces, can be hardly said to belong to it ; although no doubt two or three Goorgaon villages are situated on its banks. And those of *Kotila*, *Chundeinee*, and *Gandowree* are of inconsiderable extent, and that extent has besides been largely diminished by drainage, and the turning of the torrents, which filled those Jheels in other directions.

14. Considering the capabilities of the district agriculturally, I do not believe that there is now much unbroken land in this district that is fit for cultivation, or the cultivation of which would repay the labor and expense of bringing it under the plough. Vast quantities of new land have been reclaimed since the last revision of settlement, and the reduction of assessment in that degree which has given land some value. It is more to the introduction of a better system of agriculture among those classes who have hitherto practised it either partially, or in a slovenly and imperfect manner,\* such, *e. g.* as the Goojurs, the Ranghurs, and the Meos ; or in the improvement in the description of agricultural produce, that we may hope to succeed in farther developing the re-



sources of this district. For an improvement in moral and industrious habits, we must wait patiently till time and a strong Government do their work. And this improvement is, I think, gradually taking place, with more outward and visible sign however among the Meos, than in either of the other agricultural classes. But we can certainly assist the people in the introduction of a better system of agriculture, and in the application of the sources of improvement within their reach. *Bunding* the streams, which traverse the district in various directions, and thus assisting the productiveness of the soil and improving its character, is the great means which presents itself in this district to increase its agricultural resources. Thus land at present yielding crops of an inferior, might be caused in the future to produce those of a superior character, and thus might land at present yielding crops of the latter description, be enabled to produce them of a better quality and in far greater abundance. For some good remarks in connection with bunding in purgunnah Ferozepoor, I would beg leave to refer to Mr. Martin Gubbins' report on the settlement of that purgunnah; and for some notice of bunds, which formerly existed on the Sahibee and Kishoretee in purgunnah Rewarree, to Mr. Lawrence's report on that purgunnah, and to my own note on this subject appended to this sketch. It is undoubted that the destruction of the bunds on the Sahibee has injuriously affected not only the extent, but the character of the cultivation which was formerly practised in the northern part of the Rewarree purgunnah. I was last year encamped at the village of Gooraoruh in that quarter, and the enquiry I then made, would show, that the cultivation of sugar-cane was once largely practised there, but that since the destruction of the bund, it has entirely ceased. The renewal of those bunds would be probably attended with great advantage to that purgunnah. But, since that renewal would not less certainly be attended with injury to the States in our vicinity, it is of less advantage to consider the propriety of their re-construction, than that of those, which, being within the district and affecting merely it, can concern none other. Such would be the re-construction of the bund, which formerly existed at Badshapoor over the Badshapoor Nullah, in the Jharsah purgunnah. Some notice of this advantage will be found appended to the description of the purgunnah in question.\* And here I will only notice, that the opinion of the people, in regard

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\* NOTE.—This subject has since the text was written been directly brought to the notice of Government, and it has been decided that the large expense attending the work, and the somewhat doubtful advantage, render the construction of this bund at present inexpedient. And it is besides considered by those who are very competent to give an opinion on the matter that the drainage of and irrigation from the Nujufgurh Jheel, might be injuriously affected by the construction of a bund at Badshapoor, and the diversion of the water of this Nullah down the Sonah valley.

to the advantage likely to arise from the renewal of this bund, would appear to be decisive. The inundation would, in its course, favorably affect the country between Badshapoor and Sonah; and the superfluous water ultimately finding its way, through Indree, into the Chundenee Jheel, and thence, (by the ditch lately cut) by Oojeena, into Poonahana, would fertilize a portion of that purgunnah, at present mainly depending for its cultivation on the rains.

15. I have no doubt too that in Buhorah, in Sonah, in Palee and in Jharsah, as well as in Ferozepoor and Noh, much improvement in the character and amount of the produce might be effected by an attention to this important matter, and by appropriating in a more advantageous manner, the water which generally most unprofitably wastes itself. But it would need that this matter should be considered by a scientific officer, ere much that was useful could be done.

16. The advantage from drainage is, of course, in this district, where there is so little to drain, an advantage from which much less improvement can be introduced than from bunding, by which I am persuaded so much might be effected. But here too something has been done. What has been the general result in the Nujufgurh Jheel, of the drainage there, I know not. The advantage to this district has of course been trifling, since so few of its villages are affected by this Jheel. But I had myself the opportunity of observing in this season the vast benefit conferred on Chundenee by the drainage of that Jheel.\* I was encamped this year in the vicinity of land, which, as stated to me by the proprietor, used to be deeply covered with water, but then with the most luxuriant wheat. And since the crops have been gathered I have been informed that the productive power of the land thus reclaimed is, as was indeed to have been anticipated, amazingly increased. *Thirty returns* have, I am informed, been in this season known from soil thus reclaimed. How enormous this is, no one familiar with agriculture need be informed; and how great it is, as com-

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\* NOTE.—Extensive drainage operations on the Nujufgurh Jheel, are now in progress.

The cut from Chundenee Jheel, intended to drain its waters into the Daher, or low lands of Oojeena, has not been found of a sufficient size for this purpose in years in which the fall of rain was heavy, such as 1845 and 1846. The consequence has been extensive inundation at Chundenee, and the village in that vicinity. The Government has however authorized a sum of 3,000 rupees to be applied to the enlargement of the drain. This enlargement has moreover been completed, and will it is hoped fully maintain in all seasons the great advantage to Chundenee which I have noted in the text, and secure it, and the villages in its vicinity, from the injury which they sustained in 1846.

pared with the return from ordinary well land in this neighbourhood, can be estimated, when I state that ten returns are stated by a respectable proprietor of Goorgaon, to be considered large!

17. Apart from its agriculture, to which I have now alluded, the only important product of this district is salt. Other products than agricultural salt. This is produced in considerable abundance at Noh, and some villages in its neighbourhood; and at Sadurana and Mehmoodpoor of Jharsah. The product of the Noh mehal was, I am informed by Mr. Davis, the Deputy Collector in charge of that portion of this department, not less than 3 lacs of maunds in 1844-45, yielding of course exactly 6 lacs of rupees to the Government treasury. And the produce of the salt-pits at Sadurana is, I have been informed, little less extensive; while the quality of this salt is considered to be superior.

18. Saltpetre is occasionally manufactured, but to no important extent. Saltpetre.

19. Iron mines also exist in the hills bordering on Ferozepoor; for some information connected with Iron. which I would beg to refer to the Settlement Report of Mr. M. Gubbins; and Copper too is by that officer stated to be found in those hills; but this metal would not, from the enquiries I have made, seem to be produced either in that quantity, or of that quality, which would render it worth while to work the mines. The iron ore is stated to be of good quality and abundant.

20. Like every other district in India, however, it is with reference to agriculture, that it is most important to consider Goorgaon; and the agricultural interest is that which it is most incumbent on us to foster and advance. The quantity of wheat, in particular, cultivated within it, is enormous. Cotton is in favorable seasons largely produced. The cultivation of sugar-cane is now nearly unknown. Jowar and Bajra are very largely cultivated, more particularly the latter, being peculiarly adapted to the light and sandy soil of a large portion of this district. Grain, in seasons of scarcity, is exported very largely to the north and west, and the quantity which was carried out of the district last year into Liajpootana must have been enormous. And northwards, too, it must have been prodigiously great, as any one could judge who, as was my case, had the opportunity of observing the endless strings of hackeries laden with grain continually in progress along this road, the outlet, towards Dehli and the north, from Sonah, Noh and Ferozepoor.

21. The tenures of this district are Bhyachara, Zumeendaree, and imperfect Putteedaree. Since those tenures are defined in a late Circular (under date May, 1845, section 5,) from the Government of these Provinces, I consider it unnecessary to notice them here more particularly ; but I beg leave to append a memorandum, prepared from the Settlement Records, which will show the extent to which these tenures prevail.

# Memorandum of Tenure.\*

52

District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of vil- lages.	DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.							
			Zemindaree.		Bhyachara.		impt. putteedaree.		Unknown.	
			Number of villages.	Extent oc- cupied.	Number of villages.	Extent oc- cupied.	Number of villages.	Extent oc- cupied.	Number of villages.	Extent oc- cupied.
				acres		acres		acres.		acres.
Goorgaon, ..	I. Jharsah, .....	10	41	38238	44	54866	12	11435	6	5926
	II. Palee, .....	27	3	2518	24	27172	0	0	0	0
	III. Sonah, .....	16	44	30259	121	127437	4	4085	0	0
	IV. Taoroo, .....	5	14	6585	33	16717	5	2231	3	0
	V. Rewarree, .....	286	141	10779	69	76776	70	66375	6	830
	VI. Buhora, .....	33	19	13989	8	13303	6	6824	0	2460
	VII. Shajehanpoor, .....	9	3	2509	5	6825	1	1413	0	0
	VIII. Pulwul, .....	167	81	84059	86	110237	0	0	0	0
	IX. Noh, .....	71	18	10630	52	59797	1	514	0	0
	X. Hutheen, .....	119	24	10494	94	103523	1	991	0	0
	XI. Hodul, .....	28	14	33625	7	9992	7	17050	6	0
	XII. Poonahana, .....	101	24	14819	76	58712	1	1020	0	0
	XIII. Ferozepoor, .....	106	13	9478	92	91291	1	270	0	0
	Total.....	1274	439	36.993	711	756642	109	112208	15	9216

STATISTICAL REPORT OF

\* The classification has been made as it was ascertained from the Settlement Records. I confess, however, that I am surprised to find so many included under the head of "Zameendaree," and I am inclined to believe that many of those which have been thus classed would more properly fall under the head of "Bhyachara."

In this memorandum all the villages of the district are included, whether Khalsa, Jagheer, or Istumrar. There are 1189 Khalsa villages; 24½ in Jagheer (of which 12 are during the life-time of the present holder, and 12½ in perpetuity,) and 60½ villages are held in Istumrar in perpetuity.



*Memorandum of proprietary classes and holdings in the District of Goorgaon.*

District.	Tribe.	No. of Villages.	Population.						Total population.	Land.		
			Hindoo.			Mussulman.				Cultivated.	Not Cultivated.	Total.
			Culti- vators.	Non- Culti- vators.	Total.	Culti- vators.	Non- Culti- vators.	Total.				
GOORGAON.	Meos, .. .. .	409	8539	15775	24314	68338	17297	85635	109949	163770 0 0	133278 0 0	297048
	Jaths, .. .. .	184	50475	11111	61586	4569	5265	9834	71420	139691 0 0	84973 0 0	224664
	Aheers, .. .. .	250	41535	17643	59178	254	9084	9338	68516	130024 0 0	72747 0 0	202771
	Rajpoots, including Rangurs,	94	10895	14560	33455	5752	7317	13069	46524	68716 0 0	57145 0 0	125861
	Goojurs, .. .. .	73	10929	2548	13477	902	568	1470	14947	25705 0 0	49526 0 0	75231
	Brahmins, .. .. .	54	6867	1314	8181	745	428	1173	9354	25860 0 0	19908 0 0	45768
	Mixed villages including occasionally portions of the above-mentioned tribes as well as Khanza- dehs, Seyads, Patans, Malees, Bunyas, Khatees, Bohras, Biloch, Tugga, Sheikh, the Governmen t Mullahs, Telcees.	210	39088	42229	81317	29232	29067	58299	139616	149358 3 17	122357 0 23	271716
	Total, .. .. .	1274	176328	105180	281508	109792	69026	178818	460326	703124 3 17	539934 0 23	1243059

92. I append a memorandum of the proprietary classes of the district exhibiting the number of villages, and the extent of land possessed by each class, and also its population.

23. Wherever Mr. Elliot, in his truly valuable *Glossary*, has noticed these classes, I beg to refer to that work for a description of them, which, whether in accuracy or research, I could not hope to equal. In such cases however as the *Glossary* has not so sufficiently advanced as to permit of their being noticed by that gentleman, I here offer a few observations.

24. Among these classes, the Khanzadehs\* and Beloches, more particularly the former, once held a rank which no longer belongs to them. The Khanzadehs, some centuries ago, did, beyond doubt, possess extensive property in this district; and the ruins and tombs in the vicinity of Sonah (especially, but also in other places) forcibly attest their past importance. The Beloches would never seem, in this part of the country, to have attained a power such as that which belonged to the Khanzadehs; but the existence of forts such as those at Padshapoor and Palee would seem distinctly to prove that they too must have been once a race of no inconsiderable importance. The power of the Khanzadehs is popularly stated to have waned about three centuries ago, when they were supplanted by the Meos. What has become of them? Have they gradually merged into the conquering class? Have they been destroyed in the struggles for property occurring under a weak Government? In how far

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\* NOTE.—Nearly all the enquiries which I have made coincide into the origin of the Khanzadehs. They represent them as being descended from the Jadoor (properly Yadee), Rajpoots. (For a description of their tribe, vide *Elliot's Glossary*, page 408). The particular family of this Rajpoot tribe to which the Khanzadehs owe their origin is stated to have belonged to Muttra; leaving which it settled at *Theengurh* of Jeypore, and subsequently at *Soreta* of Tijara. Tradition further states that the head of this family named Adra, while on his way from Soreta to Dehli, killed a tiger single handed in the vicinity of Goorgaon; that he was converted to Mahomedanism by Kootab-ooddeen, received by reason of the exploit noted, the title of Nahir Khan, and was made Governor of Mewat. It is agreed on all hands that to Nahir Khan all the Khanzadehs owe their origin, and their name *Khan Yadeh*. His descendants are popularly stated to have at one time occupied 1484 Kheras. They now own in the whole of Mewat not 70 villages; some are stated to have emigrated into Rohilcund and the Deccan; and some families of the tribe are said to be now existing near Bareilly and Poonah. One account which I have received represents the Khanzadehs as descended from a Dhanuk, named Beejbul, converted to Mahomedanism as before with the title of Khan, and hence Khanzadeh. But the Khanzadehs themselves indignantly repudiate this account of their origin.

Their decrease may in a great measure be explained by considering that, with numbers at any period so small, they confine themselves strictly to marriages within their own tribe, and that the re-marriage of widows is strictly prohibited.

Mr. Elliot states (page 54), the Beloches still to retain property in Hodul. But they have none in that pergunnah; and the only state of any consequence which now belongs to them within this district is that of Futtehpoor Beloch, in pergunnah Pulwul. Some families held property also in Jharsah, Palee and Sonah.

has the detestable system of infanticide, practised among Rajpoots and all descendants of Rajpoots, tended to reduce their number to what it is now? In what degree any or each of these causes may have operated, offers certainly a curious field for enquiry to any person who has the inclination to enter upon it.

25. The Mewatees are of Rajpoot origin, and would seem to be principally derived from the Tooar, Jadari and Burgoojur tribes of that nation.

26. They are now universally Moosulman. They trace their conversion to the violence of the ancient Mahomedan emperors of Dehli; but since they were previously, as compared with Rajpoots, in a degraded state, being confessedly the offspring of a Rajpoot and a female of a lower family, it is probable that the conversion may not have been originally wholly produced by violence, and that they were not altogether unwilling thus to separate themselves entirely from those by whom they were regarded as a degraded and inferior race.

27. The Meos are divided into 13 Pals, and 52 Gots. Between these divisions, there seems to be no greater difference than that the first contains a very much larger number of villages than the last. For example, the 13 Pals contain, according to the estimate of the people themselves, 2,333 villages; while the 52 Gots number only 354. The *Pal* villages claim no higher rank, or possess no greater influence, individually, than do those which are attached to the Gots.

28. The Meos are a tribe of considerable importance within this district, in which they hold 409 villages containing a population of 1,09,949 souls, and an area of 2,97,048 acres. They are to be found in their greatest strength in the purgunnahs of Ferozepoor, Poonahana, Noh, Hutheen and Sonah. In Rewarree there is not, I think, one village, and in Pulwul, Jharsah, Hodul, &c., not more than a straggling village is occasionally to be met with. I do not believe that they are found in any other part of the Dehli territory; but in the Alwar country they hold numerous villages.

29. Although now universally professing the Mahomedan religion, in many of their habits they still bear a close resemblance to the Rajpoots, from whom they are originally descended. They have been considered to be remarkable for their lawless and thieving propensities; but in these respects they are now less conspicuous than either Rangurs or Goojurs. I have not seen more beautiful cultivation in India than I have observed in Ferozepoor, a purgunnah exclusively Meo; and their attachment to the soil, a feeling beyond all others strong in India, is in this race stronger than in most.



30. There is little to be said in regard to these people.

It is remarked in a note to page 7 of Mr. Rangurs. Elliot's *Glossary*, that the term is more strictly applied to Rajpoots who have been converted to Mahomedanism, but that, in several tracts in Dehli, the term is indiscriminately applied whether to Hindoos or Mahomedans. My own experience in this territory confirms this remark. As a general rule, however, Rangurs are Mahomedans; and are like the Meos, the descendants of Rajpoots who connected themselves with women of an inferior class, and have been subsequently converted to Mahomedanism.

31. The Rangurs are not very numerous in this district. The extent of their possession is shown in the table to which this note is supplementary. They are to be found in every district of this territory; and in every district their habits are the same. There is no class in which, since the introduction of our Government, I consider that so little improvement has taken place, or in which peaceful and orderly habits have so little introduced themselves. What they were a hundred years ago, such very nearly are they now. I know not to what cause to trace this perseverance in evil courses; it is not to be explained in any causes which, as Mahomedans, may place them, as compared with Hindoos, at disadvantage in the pursuits of agriculture; for under such do the Mewatees equally labor, and *they* are admirable cultivators: nor do I find that *Hindoo Rangurs* are better in these respects than their Mahomedan brethren. Under the late revision of settlement, however, greater attention has been given, in the determination of the assessment, to the peculiar habits of the various tribes, and it remains to be seen whether the consideration which has in this matter now been shown to them, will have a favorable effect on their future lives.

32. To this memorandum of the proprietary classes, I sub-join another, which will I trust not be considered as entirely out of place or without interest, exhibiting the number of persons in each class who have, within the last 5 years, been brought to trial, and convicted of the more important offences. A glance at this memorandum, and a cursory comparison of it with the strength of the class, (as shown in the preceding paragraph,) will render it easy enough to judge of the comparative frequency of crime among the classes of which this district is composed. I caused this memorandum to be prepared principally with reference to the proprietary classes; but it also exhibits *all* persons who have, during the period under review, been brought to trial and convicted of the most serious offences.

Crime, as ascertained in its most important features to exist among these classes.

among the various classes composing the Goorgaon District, proprietary and other, for the 5 years commencing with June, 1840, and terminating with June, 1845.

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CLASS.	Murder, &c.				Highway Rob- bery.				Burglary.				Miscella- neous.		Terms of imprison- ment.		Total.		REMARKS.			
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Atfay with loss of life.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Simple.	With wounding.	With loss of life.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Simple.	With murder.	With wounding.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	For one year.		Exceeding one year.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Jaths,...	0	6	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	71	129	35	101	75	140	* The Meenas I observe in this statement to have been included in the proprietary classes. This is a mistake; the Meenas hold no property. It may be said that a memorandum of this description would be valuable, as exhibiting the relative condition of crime in the various classes, only under a very perfect system of police. And this remark is certainly to a certain extent correct. It may however be observed that the same system applies to all; and therefore that notwithstanding the deficiency of the police in this district, as in every other of India, the relative condition of crime may nevertheless be fairly exhibited. I was not prepared however to find that with no great difference in the extent of property and population between the Jaths and Aheers, the amount of crime should be so great against the former. Nor that with a less extent of property the Goojurs should have been more remarkable for crime than the Rajpoots and Rangurs; however the Goojurs are no doubt a tribe still eminently distinguished for their thieving propensities.
Aheers,	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	36	15	24	23	39	
Meos,...	1	13	22	13	36	5	0	0	4	5	10	0	1	6	11	144	223	60	215	167	275	
Goojurs,	1	0	0	3	6	7	0	0	2	7	2	0	1	2	3	71	101	24	93	78	117	
Rajpoots,	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	28	48	10	43	31	53	
Rangurs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	35	10	25	22	35	
Meenas,*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	7	21	5	19	9	24	
Khanzadehs,....	0	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	6	
Beloches,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	
Brahmans,	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	35	40	12	31	37	43	
Sheiks, Syuds, Moguls,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	7	10	10	17	
Khakrob,	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	11	17	9	12	15	21	
Chumars,	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	4	0	0	1	4	26	44	18	34	31	52	
Bukual,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	10	7	13	17	
Dhobee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	
Dhanuk,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	4	
Qusab,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	19	28	4	25	20	29	
Telee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	
Sonar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	5	5	2	6	7	
Hujjam,	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	2	10	8	12	
Kunjur,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Jogee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	6	6	1	5	7	
Rewarree,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	3	
Koomhar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	4	
Lohar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Faqueer,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	14	22	8	15	15	23	
Bhistee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	7	5	7	
Byragee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	2	6	6	
Rungrez,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	3	
Mullah,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	3	
Dome,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Khewut,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	
Munhyar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	
Nudaf,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Kolee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Bissatec,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Bharbhoonja,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	
Kayuth,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Baree,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Khatee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	24	24	27	37	167	16	0	1	13	17	10	0	5	28	45	550	845	272	704	616	974	

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33. The following memorandum will show the means of education, as it was found to exist in this district during the recent enquiries on the subject, but since this matter is about to become the subject of a separate report, I do not consider it necessary to enter at present more fully into it.

*Abstract Statement of Schools in the Goorgaon District.*

<i>Persian schools.</i>	<i>Hindee schools.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Average remuneration to a teacher in Persian school.</i>	<i>Average remuneration to a teacher in Hindee school.</i>
50	52	102	4 Rupees.	3-1-4

34. I know not in how far we may be permitted to form any estimate of the extent of education, in its first elements of reading and writing, from an observation of the degree in which those elements are found existing in the persons who appear before us in our public Courts; but I have for some time back caused a memorandum to be kept, as well in my own Court as in that of my Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of the total number of persons appearing before us, and of the number among them, who have an acquaintance with Persian, or with Hindee or with neither. I discover from this memorandum that the number who understand Persian or Oordoo is to the whole as..... 2 to 100  
Who understand Hindee to the whole as..... 18 to 100  
And who understand neither to the whole as..... 80 to 100.

35. Continued for a long period, this description of observation might perhaps be allowed to afford a tolerable test whereby to judge of the condition of education in the district; but here it has been attended to for only a short time. Let it however be taken at its value; and in considering it, the fact will of course be recollected that it applies only to the adults of the population.

36. In that part of this report which exhibited the composition of this district, I have observed that it has been formed so gradually, and that it is not easy to describe in any *brief* statement, its fiscal condition from the time, when part of it first came into our possession, to the date of its present form. A



great part of it has been held by us since 1803. No inconsiderable portion, escheated so late as 1837. In the interval too, great changes took place, either by the resumption of purgunnahs, as in the case of Taoroo; or the discontinuance of Istumrar tenures, as in those of Pulwul and Hutheen. Therefore, as I have written, it is difficult to show, in any distinct or brief view, the fiscal advancement of the district. And in the body of this report, I content myself with showing, *purgunahwar*, the full juma of the district in the year prior to revision of settlement, and the full juma at which it has been assessed subsequent to this revision. It is true that the revision was not simultaneous throughout; but this, in a statement principally intended to show the great advantages which have been conferred on the district by the revision of its settlement, I consider to be very immaterial.

*Memorandum showing the condition of the assessment.*

Names of purgunnahs.		No. of vil- lages.	Former Juma.			Present kamil Juma.		
I.	Jharsah, ... ..	103	82924	8	5	81839	2	6
II.	Palee, ..... ..	27	30684	0	0	25326	8	7
III.	Sonah, ..... ..	169	133261	0	0	108698	1	6
IV.	Taoroo, ... ..	55	21904	0	0	16458	0	0
V.	Rewarree, ... ..	286	251472	9	3	250465	8	8
VI.	Buhora, ... ..	33	24892	7	6	27676	0	0
VII.	Shahjehanpore, ...	9	8931	8	1	9287	0	0
VIII.	Pulwul, ... ..	167	192082	0	0	172737	0	0
IX.	Noh, ... ..	71	91698	0	0	72442	5	6
X.	Hutheen, ... ..	119	123051	0	0	92285	8	0
XI.	Hodul, ..... ..	28	70857	0	0	56265	0	0
XII.	Poonahana, ... ..	101	69166	0	0	58533	0	0
XIII.	Ferozepoor, ... ..	106	55862	0	0	126375	0	0
Total, ..		1274	11,56,786	1	3	10,98,388	2	9

NOTE.—The total charges incurred for the management of the district in all its departments amount to about 1,26,999 per annum, or to about 11 per cent. on its revenues.

37. I have moreover prepared and insert a note, *purgun-nahwar*, of the total demands, collections, remissions and balances of this district from the year 1216 Fusilee up to the present time, endeavouring to give in a column of remarks, such explanation in regard to annexation, &c., as may render it possible to form a fair estimate of the fiscal condition of the district during the whole period under review. From this statement it will be observed, that although the Government has no doubt, (in its anxiety to do justice to the people, and to impose upon them only such a burden as they could, under all circumstances, comfortably bear), largely diminished its demand upon this district, yet, with reference to the great and continual balances which existed prior to revision, the real sacrifice is not so great as it would appear to be, merely from a consideration of the memorandum here appended.

*Fiscal Statement exhibiting purgunnahwar, the total demands, receipts, remissions and balances in this district from 1216 Fusilee (or whatever year the purgunnahs may have fallen in) up to the present time.*

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Name of purgunnah.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	REMARKS.
Jharsah, .....	6,58,660	6,36,857	19,666	2,143	{ This purgunnah on the demise of the Begum Sumroo, lapsed to Government in Rubbee 1243 Fusilee.
Sonah, .....	31,46,909	29,34,964	1,59,515	52,430	{ This purgunnah lapsed to Government in 1211 Fusilee.
Taoroo, .....	5,03,222	4,64,828	27,595	10,799	{ This purgunnah lapsed to Government after the conquest of Bhurtpoor in 1233 Fusilee.
Palee, .....	5,88,950	5,65,840	16,635	6,475	{ This purgunnah was held in jagcer by Koonwur Raj Sing of Bullubgurh, after his death it was resumed by Government in 1239 Fusilee.
Pulwul, .....	64,74,583	58,65,892	4,92,203	1,16,488	{ This purgunnah was held in Istumrar by Nuwab Murtuza Khan, on his death it was resumed by Government in Rubbee 1225 Fusilee.
Noh, ... ..	26,99,857	25,04,801	1,32,065	62,991	{ This purgunnah lapsed to Government in 1211 Fusilee.

Hutheen, .....	36,63,540	34,15,518	2,09,978	38,044	This purgunnah was held in Istumrar by Nuwab Fyzoolla Beg Khan, on his death it was resumed by Government in 1231 Fusilee.
Poonahana, ...	7,27,606	7,10,490	16,405	711	Resumed by Government on the execution of Nuwab Shumsoodeen Khan of Ferozepoor, in Rubbee 1243 Fusilee.
Hodul, .....	20,65,230	19,53,873	73,912	37,445	On the death of Mohomed Khan Afreedi Istumrardar, resumed by Government in 1220 Fusilee.
Ferozepoor, ...	12,37,443	11,70,737	59,442	7,264	Resumed by Government on the execution of Nuwab Shumsoodeen Khan of Ferozepoor, in Rubbee 1243 Fusilee.
Rewarree, .....	79,69,520	74,70,967	124,201	3,74,352	This purgunnah lapsed to Government in 1211 Fusilee.
Istumrar, .....	9,12,536	9,12,536	0	0	This is an Istumraree of a lac of rupees per annum held in perpetuity by Rao Tej Sing of Rewarree, paying an annual revenue to Government of 25001.
Buhorah, .....	9,71,727	8,95,843	20,146	55,738	This purgunnah lapsed to Government in 1211 Fusilee.
Shahjehanpoor, ...	1,83,400	1,81,353	1,814	233	Resumed by Government on the demise of Hurnarain Bunya jageerdar in 1232 Fusilee.
Total, ...	3,18,03,189	2,96,84,499	13,53,577	7,65,113	

38. The condition of the roads in this district is certainly a subject that merits a prominent place in any general memorandum concerning it. These roads have, to be sure, been noticed in the notes appended to the various purgunnahs; but I may here remark, that the principal lines in the district are 1st, that leading from Dehli to Rewarree; second, that from Delhi to Muttra; and 3rd, that passing right through the centre of this district, by Goorgaon, Sonah, Hutheen and Hodul. The two first are military lines; the third is not so, but in relation to the district, hardly (if at all) less important than the other two. All are in a very wretched state; this is generally to be attributed to the extraordinarily light and sandy soil through which they pass, and which renders any repair to them, short of metalling, of little service: and this description of repair is so expensive that it can be attempted, with any prospect of speedy execution, by no power short of the Government itself. The civil authorities of the district have no funds at their disposal which could, except after an interval of many years, place in any efficient condition, roads of such a character as these are; and besides this, the improvement of great military lines, such as the roads from Delhi towards Rewarree and Hodul, is an object foreign to the purpose of the funds at the disposal of the civil authorities, and directly declared to be so by the Government of these provinces. The construction of these lines ought to be undertaken by the Government, and the sooner of course the better. The central line is no military road; but it is nevertheless a line of great importance, and it may not unfairly be considered a *district* road, to the improvement of which the local funds might be justly applied: and if after such general improvement as the other less important district roads would seem to demand, we were at liberty to apply ourselves seriously to the improvement of this single line, we might hope in the course of a very few years to place it in a condition which would vastly facilitate the internal trade of the district, and conduce to its advancement in a very important degree. •

39. The cross roads of most importance, are those which lead from Rewarree to Sonah; from Sonah to Pulwul; from Pulwul to the ghauts of Chainsah and Hussunpoor on the Jumna; from Sonah to Noh, and from Noh to Hutheen. All these roads have been gone over several times within the last two years. The mischievously light character of the soil, which is nearly universal, renders any *great* improvement in these lines also, except by metal, impracticable; but they are, during the season of commercial activity, kept free of any serious impediment: and on some of the more important of these cross lines, bridges over the nullahs that interfere, are either completed or under consideration, which when finished will preserve the intercourse along them at all seasons uninterrupted.



40. Subsequent to the cession, Sir David Ochterlony was the first officer who had civil charge of this Civil management. territory. For many years it would not seem to have been resolved into the separate charges of which it is now composed; and Mr. Cavendish would appear to have been the first officer who took charge of the Goorgaon district, which he did in 1819 under the denomination of Principal Assistant Commissioner of the southern division. I beg leave to annex a list of the officers who have since conducted its duties with a memorandum of the dates on which they assumed them.

*Names of officers in charge of the Goorgaon district since its establishment in 1819 up to the present date.*

Names of officers.	Designation.	Date of taking charge.
Hon'ble R. Cavendish,...	Princl. Asst. Commr.,	April, 1819.
G. R. Campbell, Esq, ...	Offg. Ditto Ditto,	June, 1822.
Hon'ble R. Cavendish,...	Princl. Ditto Ditto,	29th March, 1824.
G. R. Campbell, Esq.,...	Offg. Ditto Ditto,	9th October, 1827.
J. P. Gubbins, Esq., ...	Ditto Ditto,	17th April, 1828.
G. R. Campbell, Esq, ...	Ditto Ditto,	12th Octr., 1828.
J. C. Grant, Esq., .....	Ditto Ditto,	25th May, 1829.
G. R. Campbell, Esq.,...	Ditto Ditto,	7th October, 1829.
J. C. Grant, Esq., .....	Ditto Ditto,	15th April, 1830.
G. R. Campbell, Esq, ..	Ditto Ditto,	21st Novr., 1830.
G. W. Bacon, Esq.,.....	Ditto Ditto,	4th* March, 1831
W. P. Masson, Esq., ...	Offg. Collr. & Magte.,	15th April, 1835.
C. W. Triscott, Esq, ...	Ditto Ditto,	June, 1835.
C. Gubbins, Esq., .....	Ditto Ditto,	9th Septr., 1835.
W. P. Masson, Esq, ...	Ditto Ditto,	24th Novr., 1836.
J. M. Lawrence, Esq.,...	Ditto Ditto,	4th Decr., 1836.
M. R. Gubbins, Esq., ...	Ditto Ditto,	1st Decr., 1838.
C. Gubbins, Esq, .....	Collr. and Magistrate,	15th Feby., 1839.
C. LeBas, Esq., .....	Offg. Ditto Ditto,	15th Jany., 1840.
W. De. H. Routh, Esq.,	Ditto Ditto,	27th March, 1840.
C. Gubbins, Esq., .....	Collr. and Magistrate,	17th Decr., 1840.
F. B. Gubbins, Esq., ...	Offg. Ditto Ditto,	4th Feby., 1841.
S. G. Smith, Esq., .....	Collr. and Magistrate,	9th April, 1841.
A. Fraser, Esq., .....	Ditto Ditto,	3rd June, 1843.

Designation of Principal Assistant Commissioner changed to that of Collector and Magistrate on 29th May, 1832.

41. In 1832 the designation of the officer in charge of this district was under the orders of Government altered from Principal Assistant to Magistrate and Collector; and at the same time and under the same order, he ceased to perform the duties of Civil Judge, which had hitherto, as well as those of Collector of Government Customs, been performed by him. The latter duties (those of Collector of Government Customs), he continued to perform for several years longer, or until February, 1835, when those too ceased, and were concentrated under a single officer at Delhi.

42. The Civil management of the district is now conducted by a Magistrate and Collector; a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; a Covenanted Assistant; an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; a Sudder Ameen and a Moonsiff: all of course under the superintendence of the superior Courts at Delhi and elsewhere. The district is divided into 6 Tehseeldaries and 18 Thannah divisions.

43. No special officers for enquiry into the holding of rent-free lands would ever seem to have been deputed into this district, but such enquiry would appear always to have been conducted by the Collector. The result of the enquiry is exhibited in the subjoined memorandum.

Rent-free land claimed.	Rent-free land resumed.	Rent-free land released.
17863	16951	912

44. The revised settlement of this district has been carried on under various officers at various times, from 1837 up to 1842. I annex a memorandum of the names of those officers and of the portions of the district settled by them.

MR. M. R. GUBBINS settled the pergunnahs of *Ferozepoor* and *Poonahana*, in 1837-38, and afterwards revised his own settlement in 1841.

MR. J. LAWRENCE settled the pergunnahs of *Taoroo*, *Re-warree*, *Bukorah* and *Shahjehanpoor*, in the years 1837 and 1838.

The settlement of *Taoroo* was subsequently revised and its juma reduced by Mr. Barnes, in 1841.

MR. C. GUBBINS settled the purgunnah of *Jharsah* in 1839, but the settlement was reported by Mr. Barnes in 1840.

And MR. G. C. BARNES settled in 1841 and 1842, the purgunnahs of *Noh*, *Hutheen*, *Hodul*, *Sonah*, *Pulwul* and *Palee*.

The whole of these settlements have lately received the sanction of Government.

45. I discover that, since the settlement of the district has been revised, 8 sales of estates have taken place for arrears of revenue; 11 estates have been farmed under Regulation IX. of 1825; 14 puttees have been transferred under Act I. of 1841; and 3 estates have been declared forfeited to Government for arrears of revenue and contumacy. The changes of all description, therefore, that have occurred under the revised settlement, have been but 36; and considering that there are nearly twelve hundred Khalsa villages in the district, and that the settlement has, in a greater or less degree, been in operation for from 3 to 8 years, this must be considered to speak well for the justice of the demand which it introduced. Indeed in nearly one-half of the district no change whatever has taken place, and had it not been for the calamities of season, I am persuaded, that those in the remainder would have been far less numerous than has been the case.

46. The principles by which the assessment of the various purgunnahs in the district was determined by the gentlemen who conducted it, will be best ascertained from the reports of those officers, as they are on record, and can easily be referred to. I consider the demand to be a just one, and such as the people, except under circumstances of extraordinary and continual calamity, ought easily to pay. Perhaps it had been better, (had it been practicable,) that the whole settlement had been conducted by one officer; for different officers will have different views, and will of course act upon those views, and the consequence is, that now and then we see a difference of rates on similar denominations of soil applied in contiguous purgunnahs, in a manner that must be the source of some perplexity, perhaps of some dissatisfaction to the people. For example, I observe that in *Jharsah* the rates on well-land, vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-3-3 per acre; while in *Sonah*, which joins it, they vary from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0; and in *Jharsah* I observe that the rate on *Dahur* land varies from Rs. 3-3-3 per acre to Rs. 2-12-9 per ditto, while in *Sonah* the revenue rate on all *Dahur*, is fixed uniformly at Rs. 2-2-0 per

acre. Again in Noh I find the rate on *Dahur* land fixed at rupees 2-2-0 per acre, and in Ferozepoor, at\* Rs. 3-2-0 per ditto. Now, although I am quite certain that each of the several gentlemen, who applied these rates, entirely satisfied himself of their propriety, I doubt whether the people can be equally satisfied with the distinction, nor in so far as I can judge, was ~~so~~ great a distinction called for.

47. But although this is a circumstance in the assessment of the district which it was difficult not to observe, still it is, after all, a very secondary one. Equality of assessment under equal circumstances is no doubt very valuable, but still the great point to be considered, is, whether the assessment has been so fixed that it can, excepting under extraordinary circumstances, always be realized, and such I consider to be its condition in this district.

48. I have remarked that the real sacrifice of revenue made by this Government under the present revision of settlement is not so great, with reference to the large and continual balances which used previously to occur, as we would be apt to conclude, from a mere observation of the state of the demand in the one case and in the other. But if it *was* really thus great, if it had been twice as great, since the relief was just, the Government was bound to afford it: and Government has its reward in the greatly increased confidence in its justice which has thus been given to the people, who now pay with alacrity and cheerfulness, the revenue which used not unfrequently to be collected with difficulty. In the course of my service as a public officer, I do not remember to have been more gratified than I was last year in the immense village of Janoules of Pulwul. In riding through it, and offering to the people to suspend, if they desired it, a portion of their demand, since I observed that they had suffered so severely from the failure of rain on the one hand, and the ravages of locusts on the other; they declined to take advantage of the offer, saying that the Government had now fixed their revenue at a just amount, and that they were determined to pay it with regularity at whatever inconvenience to themselves. Nor, it must be confessed was it without cause that they were grateful to the Government, for a village which had paid as much as Rs. 9200 per annum, was now reduced to 4500, or to somewhat less than half what it had been. But still the anecdote is a pleasing one, and I will permit it to conclude this memorandum of the Goorgaon district. The following purgunnah-war statement shews the revenue statistics of the whole district at one view.

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\* Perhaps this rate was afterwards modified, but I am not able to discover that such was the case.



*Purgunnahwar Statement of juma, area and population of the District of Goorgaon.*

Names of purgunnahs.	No. of Villages.	Highest juma of settlement.	Total area.	Rent Free.	Assessed Area.			Population.				
					Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.		Total population.
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	
I. Jbarsah,	103	81,839 26	1,10,465 00	172 0 13	10,002 3 27	63,945 0 0	15,729 0 0	20,034	10,075	3,177	2,335	35,621
II. Palee,	27	25,326 87	29,690 0 0	0 0 0	7,304 0 0	6,095 0 0	3,444 0 0	4,311	2,462	2,393	650	9,816
III. Sonah,	169	1,08,698 16	1,61,781 0 0	66 0 0	14,193 0 0	58,866 0 0	43,683 0 0	25,047	9,671	9,367	4,588	48,673
IV. Taoroo,	55	16,458 0 0	26,363 0 0	216 0 0	984 0 0	17,112 0 0	4,951 0 0	1,497	2,049	5,696	753	9,995
V. Rewarree,	286	2,50,465 88	2,53,395 0 0	602 0 10	25,696 2 5	1,29,526 1 25	82,751 0 0	42,287	38,229	2,584	23,600	1,06,700
VI. Buhorah,	33	27,676 0 0	34,116 0 0	5 0 0	2,760 0 0	19,406 0 0	10,849 0 0	6,615	2,647	386	1,933	11,581
VII. Shahje- hanpoor...	9	9,287 0 0	10,747 0 0	23 0 0	789 0 0	6,108 0 0	2,867 0 0	1,854	2,894	0	1,198	5,946
VIII. Pulwal,	167	1,72,737 0 0	1,94,296 0 0	268 0 0	19,989 0 0	81,216 0 0	84,847 0 0	37,019	10,835	12,964	8,448	69,266
IX. Noh, ..	71	72,442 56	70,941 0 0	0 0 0	9,071 0 0	34,747 0 0	18,953 0 0	4,347	9,155	14,602	7,056	36,160
X. Hutheen,	119	92,285 80	1,15,008 0 0	6 0 0	2,138 0 0	66,980 0 0	41,139 0 0	13,259	5,760	14,247	2,391	35,657
XI. Hodul, ..	28	56,265 0 0	60,667 0 0	205 0 0	3,751 0 0	35,886 0 0	14,895 0 0	12,104	2,023	1,395	1,203	16,725
XII. Poona- hana, ..	101	58,533 0 0	74,551 0 0	202 0 0	2,034 0 0	36,001 0 0	28,860 0 0	4,161	3,828	16,781	1,743	26,513
XIII. Feroze- poor, ..	106	1,26,375 0 0	1,01,039 0 0	430 0 0	36,705 0 0	14,819 0 0	23,961 0 0	3,793	5,552	26,200	13,128	48,673
	1,274	10 98,388 29	12,43,059 0 0	2,195 0 23	1,32,417 1 32	5,70,707 1 25	3,76,929 0 0	1,76,328	1,05,180	1,09,792	69,026	4,60,326

## I.

### REMARKS ON PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

The pergunnah of Jharsah is the most northern of the Goorgaon district. On the north it is bounded by the district of Dehlie, on the west by the country of the Nawaub of Patowdee and Buhorah, on the south by Sonah, and to the east by Dehlie and the Palee hills.

Boundaries.

It comprises 103 villages, containing a population of about 35,621 souls, and an area of 1,10,465 acres.

Area and population.

The tenures are Zumindaree, Bhyacharee, and Imperfect Putteedaree; 41 villages holding on the first, 44 on the second, and 12 on the third; while the tenure of six villages is unknown. The proprietary classes are principally composed of Jaths, Aheers, Rajpoots and Goojurs; but there are also to be found some villages of Brahmins, Affghans and Belockees.

Tenures and proprietary classes.

This pergunnah was formerly held in jagheer by the Begum Sombre, and lapsed to Government on her death in 1836. Under her government the system of revenue collection was so different from that practised by us, and the amount varied so much with various years, that it is not easy to form any accurate estimate of what it may have generally yielded. On her death a summary settlement was concluded by Mr. C. Gubbins. That settlement would seem to have been principally based on the jumma, which he found existing at the date of the Begum's death, and on an average of 10 years' collections under her government. It would appear to have differed very little from that at which it was fixed by the same officer on revising his own settlement; for I find, that the jumma of the pergunnah in the year preceding revision, is Rs. 82,924; while it subsequently yielded Rs. 81,839.

Fiscal history.

There is no town of any note in Jharsah. The chief place is Padshapoor; and although more neatly built than it is common to see in Indian towns generally, its size is inconsiderable. In it is a fort built by the Belochees of the Furrucknuggur family; and although of considerable age, still in tolerable repair. Jharsah itself is a Jath village of respectable but no remarkable size.

I have not discovered any remarkable suits instituted in this pergunnah, since its lapse to the Government; nor do I know that any old farms or talooqas ever existed in it. The condition of property indeed in this territory, is unfavorable to any such formation. The Belochees, to whom I have above alluded, did once no doubt possess considerable property in this pergunnah; but they have been supplanted for ages by other tribes, and now they hold but one village. The enquiry into rent free land has left but 18 beeghas of land under this tenure in the pergunnah. There, as in all other parts of India, with which I am acquainted, I consider the general effect of our revenue and judicial system, (particularly of our revenue,) to have been beneficial. And what other result indeed could be expected from a system, which particularly of late years, it is impossible that the people should not perceive to be based upon just and equal principles; and which, as compared with every system which has preceded it, possesses a fixedness and a certainty heretofore unknown to the people of India. It is impossible but that a system founded on these principles, (and it is impossible that the people should not perceive that it is so founded,) should have a favorable effect on the people. The wonder is that its effects are not more strikingly apparent. In regard to our judicial system my opinion is not so favorable; but with that I am greatly less acquainted, and I do not consider my knowledge of the subject sufficient to justify me in detailing the grounds on which I form perhaps a hasty and erroneous judgment.

The settlement of this pergunnah was made by Mr. C. Gubbins in 1839; but was not reported until 1840, when this was done by Mr. Barnes and has lately been confirmed. For a statement of the principles on which it was conducted I beg to refer to the reports of those officers, as well as to a memorandum of Mr. Lawrence's, appended to the report of the former officer. I discover one sale and two transfers for arrears of revenue, since the revision of settlement, and considering the number of villages in the pergunnah,

and the seasons with which they have, since settlement, had to contend, I believe that this will be deemed to afford a satisfactory proof, that the settlement was conducted on principles favorable and easy to the people.

I have yet had returns on this point so imperfect, that I refrain altogether from noticing them, and with less reluctance, since the subject has attracted the distinct attention of the Government.

Much might, I am persuaded, be done in this pergunnah by a judicious system of *bunding*. The waters of the principal nullah that passes through it, or that of Padshapoor, might, as I have had already occasion to remark, be more usefully employed by diverting them to the southward, than they could be by maintaining them in their present course through this pergunnah. But there are other nullahs, the waters of which might, I am certain, be turned to far greater advantage than is now derived from them. The only doubt is, as regards the levels, and whether the fall in most is not too great to render bunding, except of a most expensive character, practicable at all. On this point I am somewhat sceptical, particularly as regards the nullahs to the north of this place; but survey alone could effectually determine this point.

The roads of principal importance are those which lead to Dehlie, to Sonah, and to Rewarree. All are in a bad state: nor can this be expected to be much improved except by the employment of metal. Bridging the nullahs, which are so frequent, is no doubt a matter of importance, and on one line this has been completed; while on others, works of the kind have been sanctioned, and are under consideration. But an easy passage for wheeled carriages over sand, such as that of which the roads of this pergunnah is formed, can only be obtained by the employment of metal, and this is too expensive an improvement to be generally resorted to.

The Nujjuffgurh jheel is the only one of any importance with which this pergunnah is connected. Drainage to a great extent has been here carried on. Few villages however of this pergunnah border on this jheel, and the advantage therefore which it derives from the drainage is of course limited, compared with that which this has conferred on its neighbour of Nujjuffgurh.



## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Set- tlement ; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area ; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free ; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
1	آدم پور	Adumpoor, ....	235 0 0	331 0 0	0 0 0
2	اسلام پور	Islampoor, ....	1140 0 0	638 0 0	0 0 0
3	اولهاواس	Oolhawas, ....	475 0 0	863 0 0	0 0 0
4	بابره	Babruh, .....	475 0 0	709 0 0	0 0 3
5	بابو پور	Baqoopoor, ....	475 0 0	495 0 0	0 0 0
6	بادشاه پور	Badshapoor, ..	4196 2 6	3404 0 0	0 6 13
7	باقی پور	Baqeepoor, ....	190 0 0	256 0 0	0 0 0
8	بالولہ	Balouluh, ....	214 0 0	1607 0 0	0 0 2
9	بدھ	Budha, .. ....	570 0 0	608 0 0	0 0 6
10	بسئی	Busyee, .. ....	3230 0 0	1634 0 0	0 0 6
11	بنداپور	Bindapoor, ....	122 0 0	161 0 0	0 0 0
12	بندھواری	Bundhwaree, ..	223 0 0	3458 0 0	0 0 0
13	بھامری پور	Bhamreepoor, .	500 0 0	909 0 0	0 0 0
14	بھانگروہ	Bhankroula, ..	1130 0 0	1134 0 0	0 0 8
15	بھرام پور	Behrampoor, ..	241 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0
16	بیرم پور	Byrumpoor, ..	285 0 0	1775 0 0	0 0 0
17	بیگم پور کھٹولہ	Begumpoor Khutola, }	1190 0 0	1069 0 0	0 0 0
18	پاتلی حاجی پور	Patlie Hajeepoor	1353 0 0	3210 0 0	0 0 0

## in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSESSED AREA.					POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		in Culturable; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.				
Irrigated; in Acres, Roads and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-culti- vators.	Cultivators.	Non-culti- vators.			
0 0 0	317	0	0	0	0	0			
149 0 0	454	2	335	263	0	4			
0 0 0	612	28	253	18	0	14			
40 0 0	622	12	139	65	0	0			
159 0 0	156	133	157	60	0	0			
718 3 27	1962	557	1251	2197	72	1139			
0 0 0	248	0	0	0	0	0			
0 0 0	145	55	39	0	0	0			
66 0 0	594	6	151	0	17	0			
613 0 0	513	415	409	67	0	0			
0 0 0	142	13	0	0	0	0			
0 0 0	166	0	221	41	0	0			
5 0 0	712	135	0	0	0	0			
91 0 0	833	129	232	121	0	0			
15 0 0	223	2	0	0	0	0			
0 0 0	319	78	147	5	0	0			
191 0 0	350	169	189	9	16	0			
247 0 0	1386	1386	344	177	0	4			

## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
19	پلوع	Pulra, .. ..	884 0 0	7292 0 0	0 0 0
20	پنوالہ خسروپور	Punwala Khusrupur, }	650 0 0	510 0 0	0 0 0
21	تاج نگر	Tajnuggur, ....	547 0 0	1034 0 0	0 0 0
22	تغلق پور	Tuglukpoor, ..	1320 0 0	883 0 0	12 0 0
23	تھیرھ	Tighruh, .. ..	600 0 0	613 0 0	0 0 0
24	ٹیکری	Teekree, .. ..	393 0 0	617 0 0	0 0 0
25	ٹیکم پور	Teekumpoor, ..	243 0 0	211 0 0	0 0 0
26	جانولہ	Janouluh,.. ..	1235 0 0	1192 0 0	3 0 0
27	جٹولہ	Jutouluh,.. ..	1045 0 0	2016 0 0	0 0 0
28	جرواہ	Jurouluh, .. ..	570 0 0	776 0 0	0 0 0
29	جمالپور	Jumalpoor, ..	1169 0 0	1233 0 0	0 0 0
30	جوری	Jowree, .. ..	819 0 0	777 0 0	2 0 0
31	جھارسہ	Jharsah, .. ..	3040 0 0	2475 0 0	0 0 0
32	جھوند سراہ	Jhoond Suraae,	143 0 0	281 0 0	0 0 0
33	چکرپور	Chukkerpoor,	448 0 0	1503 0 0	7 0 0
34	حسن پور	Hussunpoor, ..	171 0 0	282 0 0	0 0 0
35	حیات پور	Hyatpoor, .. ..	400 0 0	1346 0 0	0 0 0
36	حیدرپور	Hyderpoor, ..	285 0 0	663 0 0	0 0 0

in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSESSED AREA.				Culturable; in Acres.	POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.					Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.				Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
61 0 0	700	15	247	101	5	4			
140 0 0	287	50	0	0	0	0			
21 0 0	987	5	180	0	0	0			
590 0 0	159	71	0	0	0	0			
83 0 0	441	28	141	23	0	0			
17 0 0	393	177	22	0	0	0			
54 0 0	118	19	0	0	0	0			
145 0 0	930	85	242	164	0	0			
96 0 0	1870	17	156	14	5	0			
26 0 0	631	69	217	22	0	0			
88 0 0	1035	70	329	130	0	2			
83 0 0	627	10	225	80	0	0			
406 0 0	1804	102	872	1019	99	269			
0 0 0	189	76	0	0	0	0			
0 0 0	524	306	149	15	0	0			
0 0 0	156	87	49	8	0	0			
10 0 0	579	624	270	41	0	0			
0 0 0	335	13	0	0	0	0			

## REGISTER of MOUZAHs

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
37	خواص پور	Khuwaspoor, ..	665 0 0	740 0 0	1 0 0
38	ذریاری پور	Durbareepoor, ..	228 0 0	295 0 0	0 0 0
39	دولت پور	Dowlutpoor, ..	855 0 0	1276 0 0	10 0 0
40	دونداهیرہ	Doondahera, ..	421 0 0	637 0 0	0 0 0
41	دھامواس	Dhamawas, ..	665 0 0	779 0 0	0 0 0
42	دھرم پور	Dhurumpoor, ..	1300 0 0	518 0 0	0 0 0
34	دھن کوٹ	Dhunkote, ....	4007 0 0	2069 0 0	5 0 0
44	دھنواں پور	Dhunwapoor, ..	1074 0 0	1017 0 0	3 0 0
45	دھورکا	Dhoreka, ....	570 0 0	814 0 0	9 0 0
46	دھومس پور	Dhoomuspoor...	261 0 0	352 0 0	0 0 0
47	سادھرانہ	Sadthurana, ..	800 0 0	1409 0 0	0 0 0
48	سانپ کا	Sampka, .. ..	665 0 0	769 0 0	4 0 0
49	سرھول	Sirhoul, .. ..	570 0 0	789 0 0	3 0 0
50	سکٹ پور	Sukutpoor, ....	950 0 0	1279 0 0	0 0 0
51	سکندر پور بدہ	Sikunderpoor, } Budha,	380 0 0	425 0 0	0 0 0
52	سکندر پور گھوسہ	Sikunderpoor } Ghosee,	226 0 0	660 0 0	0 0 0
53	سکھرا لہی	Seokhralee, ....	760 0 0	1218 0 0	0 0 0
54	سید پور	Sydpoor, .. ..	665 0 0	1344 0 0	4 0 0



## in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSESSED AREA.					POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable ; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.				
Irrigated ; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated ; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-culti-vators.	Cultivators.	Non-culti-vators.			
42 0 0	606	66	168	60	0	0			
22 0 0	150	100	52	3	0	0			
58 0 0	1094	57	102	68	71	0			
0 0 0	493	55	204	74	0	3			
45 0 0	574	119	187	17	0	0			
245 0 0	96	30	344	120	0	0			
817 0 0	976	67	135	448	939	123			
245 0 0	339	371	140	135	0	0			
43 0 0	692	35	90	76	0	0			
0 0 0	334	0	0	0	0	0			
18 0 0	670	592	297	111	0	0			
53 0 0	640	36	120	17	0	0			
0 0 0	697	33	263	32	0	12			
108 0 0	843	0	0	10	434	14			
21 0 0	368	10	204	16	0	0			
0 0 0	228	91	85	9	0	2			
13 0 0	1134	0	188	14	0	0			
52 0 0	842	375	229	80	0	0			

## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area, in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free, in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
55	سيلوڪھرو	Seelokhra, ..	673 0 0	798 0 0	0 0 0
56	سيھي	Seehee, ....	760 0 0	1163 3 0	0 0 0
57	شاھ پور	Shahpoor, ....	147 0 0	255 0 0	2 0 0
58	شڪوہ پور	Shekohpoor, ..	950 0 0	2340 0 0	0 0 0
59	شمس پور	Shumspoor, ..	352 0 0	408 0 0	3 0 0
60	عدايت پور	Enaetpoor, ..	285 0 0	511 0 0	0 0 0
61	غوث گڈا	Ghousgurb, ..	539 0 0	1389 0 0	0 0 0
62	غيرت پور باس	Ghyrutpoorbas,	855 0 0	2907 0 0	13 0 0
63	فاضل پور	Fazilpoor, ....	1140 0 0	1085 0 0	3 0 0
64	فتح پور	Futtehpoor, ..	190 0 0	276 0 0	0 0 0
65	قادر پور	Qadurpoor, ..	456 0 0	1855 0 0	0 0 0
66	گادي پور	Kadeepoor, ..	1045 0 0	769 0 0	0 0 0
67	کانڪرواھ	Kankrouluh, ..	903 0 0	842 0 0	0 0 0
68	کنھڙي	Kunhaee,.. ..	617 0 0	869 0 0	1 0 0
69	ڪھرلي دولہ	KherleeDoula,..	760 0 0	1302 0 0	0 0 0
70	ڪھرڪي	Khirkee,.. ..	2688 0 0	1182 0 0	0 0 0
71	ڪھيٽا پور	Khetapoor, ..	890 0 0	770 0 0	0 0 0
72	ڪھيٽا واس	Khetawas, ....	729 0 0	1182 0 0	0 0 0
73	گارولي خورد	Garoulee Khoord,	826 0 0	586 0 0	0 0 0

## in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSESSED AREA.				POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.			
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.		
11 0 0	745	5	42	9	0	0		
54 0 0	775	218	85	18	49	8		
0 0 0	232	14	0	0	0	0		
43 0 0	1087	651	635	0	6	0		
0 0 0	368	9	0	0	0	0		
0 0 0	334	139	0	0	0	0		
32 0 0	1181	71	271	66	0	0		
16 0 0	945	151	0	0	322	78		
97 0 0	605	321	98	108	213	57		
13 0 0	241	0	0	0	0	0		
0 0 0	774	208	292	32	0	0		
213 0 0	406	7	159	118	0	0		
63 0 0	641	104	192	126	0	0		
26 0 0	661	114	194	26	0	0		
80 0 0	677	461	205	23	0	0		
766 0 0	236	136	220	129	183	39		
0 0 0	549	67	0	0	0	0		
83 0 0	919	152	163	32	0	0		
129 0 0	372	26	200	43	0	0		

## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area: in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
74	گارولہ کلان	Garoulée Kullan,	430 0 0	531 0 0	0 0 0
75	گڈھی	Gudhee, .. ..	475 0 0	741 0 0	0 0 0
76	گوال پہاری	Gwalpuharee, ..	399 0 0	1337 0 0	0 0 0
77	گورگاؤں	Goorgaon, ....	7125 0 0	4186 0 0	0 0 0
78	گھاتہ	Ghata, .. ....	475 0 0	1300 0 0	0 0 0
79	گھسولہ	Ghussouluh, ..	237 0 0	397 0 0	0 0 0
80	لکھنولہ	Luknouluh, ....	574 0 0	863 0 0	0 0 0
81	محمد پور	Mohomedpoor,	618 0 0	723 0 0	0 0 0
82	مولہیترہ	Moolaheira, ..	475 0 0	669 0 0	0 0 0
83	میدواس	Medawas, ....	1000 0 0	1363 0 0	27 0 0
84	میوگا	Meoka, .....	411 0 0	538 0 0	1 0 0
85	ناتھو پور	Nathoopoor, ..	380 0 0	1430 0 0	0 0 0
86	ناھر پور روپا	Nahurpoor } Roopa,	456 0 0	380 0 0	0 0 0
87	ناھر پور کاسن	Nahurpoor } Kasun,	425 0 0	621 0 0	0 0 0
88	نرسنگھ پور	Nursingpoor, ..	523 0 0	491 0 0	0 0 0
89	نگلی عمر پور	Nuglee Oo- } murpoor,	359 0 0	339 0 0	0 0 0
90	نوادہ	Nowada, .....	399 0 0	520 0 0	11 0 0
91	نور پور	Noerpoor, ....	421 0 0	371 0 0	0 0 0

## in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSESSED AREA.					POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable ; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.				
Irrigated ; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.			
6 0 0	506	0	44	0	0	0	0		
171 0 0	405	84	567	515	23	139			
0 0 0	554	44	238	12	0	0			
1103 0 0	1661	1231	1431	1302	0	179			
0 0 0	547	79	244	40	0	0			
14 0 0	277	0	0	0	0	0			
19 0 0	777	43	207	0	0	0			
56 0 0	348	184	130	13	0	0			
0 0 0	557	52	284	18	0	0			
165 0 0	1016	54	44	0	0	0			
28 0 0	493	0	0	21	222	0			
0 0 0	464	102	294	59	0	0			
65 0 0	233	60	55	30	0	0			
16 0 0	567	8	213	0	0	0			
43 0 0	332	90	143	5	35	0			
32 0 0	232	70	30	0	0	0			
25 0 0	458	0	146	16	0	0			
29 0 0	320	20	123	3	0	0			



## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Summa of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
92	نورنگ پور	Nowrungpoor, ..	826 0 0	1813 0 0	4 0 0
93	وزیر آباد	Vuzeerabad, ....	1568 0 0	3287 0 0	0 0 0
94	وزیر پور	Vuzeerpoor, ....	950 0 0	1812 0 0	0 0 0
95	ہدایت پور	Hidaetpoor, ....	600 0 0	856 0 0	0 0 0
96	ہر سورو	Hursuroo, ....	2660 0 0	2586 0 0	9 0 0
97	ہمیر پور	Humeerpoor, ..	238 0 0	718 0 0	4 0 0
<b>JAGHEER VILLAGES.</b>					
98	الہ وردی	Aluhverdee, ....	0 0 0	Shamil Chomooa,	0 0 0
99	بجگھیرا	Bnjghera, ....	0 0 0	779 0 0	0 0 0
100	چومووا	Chomooa, ....	0 0 0	2286 0 0	0 0 0
101	کھانڈا	Khandsa, ....	0 0 0	1575 0 0	0 0 0
102	دولت آباد	Doulutabad, ..	0 0 0	1062 0 0	0 0 0
103	محمد بہیری	Mohomedheree,	0 0 0	224 0 0	0 0 0
Total, .			81839 2 6	110465 0 0	172 0 13

in PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

ASSIGNED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable ; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated ; in Acres, Roads and Poles.	Unirrigated ; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
0 0 0	904	343	81	0	230	0	
4 0 0	2180	76	480	36	19	0	
162 0 0	1016	520	268	185	0	0	
28 0 0	437	252	74	287	18	157	
513 0 0	839	1005	545	172	0	8	
8 0 0	245	398	100	15	0	5	
0 0 0	0	0	105	24	18	3	
0 0 0	414	358	269	97	0	0	
0 0 0	1776	428	48	14	144	22	
0 0 0	1291	221	178	102	0	13	
0 0 0	550	65	960	434	32	37	
0 0 0	172	32	153	12	0	0	
10002 3 27	63945	15729	20034	10075	3177	2335	

## II.

### REMARKS ON PERGUNNAH PALEE.

This pergunnah is the most eastern of this district, from the rest of which, towards the west, it is separated by a series of hills terminating near Sonah. To the south, it is bounded by Sonah, to the east by the territory of the rajah of Bullubgurh, and to the north by the Dehlie district.

It consists of 27 villages, comprising an area of 29,690 acres, and a population of 9,816 souls.

The tenure, in nearly all, is bhyachara; and the proprietary classes consist of Meos, Goojurs, Rajpoots, Jaths, Tuggas, Brahmins and Beloches, among whom the Goojurs and Meos predominate.

On the cession, this pergunnah was made over by Lord Lake to Bullubgurh, by which State it was held until 1239, when it was resumed. Its fiscal history from that date until 1248 Fuslee, when it was finally settled by Mr. Barnes at Rs. 35,669-8-7, is as follows:—

Pallee, Name of Pergunnah.	No. of Settlement.	Period of Settlement.		Average demand.	Average collections.	Average remissions.	Average balance.
		From	To				
1st,	1239	1248		46,391	44,080	1,663	647

The village on whose lands is built the fort of Bullubgurh is situated within this pergunnah. It contains no other town or qushbeh of the least importance.

Palee is a wretched place, remarkable for nothing but a Beloch fort still in tolerable repair; for these Beloches (vide their forts all over Hurriannah, and occasionally in this district, as at Palee and Padshapoor,) were substantial builders. I can discover no remarkable suits in connection with this pergunnah, or the rise of any new families or the fall of any old. The result of the enquiry into rent-free land is not worth noticing.

The settlement of the pergunnah was revised by Mr. Barnes; Settlement, revision of. commenced in 1841, and terminated in the same year. There has been since no change worthy of notice; and thence it may be concluded to have been conducted on good principles. For a detail of those principles, I beg to refer to the Settlement Report of that officer.

Little would seem to be done in the way of education among the people of this pergunnah. Goojurs Education. and Meos are not indeed classes amongst whom we would expect to find learning much valued. Schools would appear to exist in but two villages; those of Palee and Dhauj; and the emolument of teachers and the attendance of scholars to be, even in those cases, very uncertain. More precise information however on this subject shall hereafter be furnished, when the report on this particular subject is furnished.

Palee is distant from the Jumna 12 coss, from Delhie 16, or from Pulwul about 8. It is obvious therefore it has in its immediate vicinity abundant market for all the surplus produce that it is ever likely to yield; Means of improvement. and that the keeping the lines of road, communicating with the Jumna and with Delhie and Pulwul, in a state of good repair, is all that in this respect it is necessary to do. From the main road leading from Delhie to Muttra and Agra, Palee is not more than three coss distant. I am not aware that drainage is required in any part of this pergunnah, which dips sensibly towards the Jumna, or that any reservoirs could be constructed that would be of extensive use. But in this pergunnah as in many others of this district, I am convinced that a system of *bunding* the various streams which traverse its lands from the hills to the west, and whose waters already fertilize it so much, would greatly benefit it. But I am not prepared to offer any particular suggestion on this matter in this pergunnah; and on the subject generally I have had already occasion so much to dwell, that I will not do so at greater length at present.

## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
1	اولي	Olce, .. ....	830 0 0	510 0 0	0
2	باجري	Bajree, ... ....	438 0 0	306 0 0	0
3	بيجوپور	Beejoopoor, ....	1158 0 0	718 0 0	0
4	پاکل	Pakul, .. ....	949 0 0	721 0 0	0
5	پالي	Palee, .. ....	2301 0 0	3338 0 0	0
6	پاوتہ	Paotah, ....	855 0 0	Shamil Mohutabad,	0
7	ٹیکری کھیرہ	Teekree Kheirah,	1033 0 0	733 0 0	0
8	دھوج	Dhouj, ....	2388 0 0	2567 0 0	0
9	ذکوپور	Zukoopoor, ..	662 0 0	447 0 0	0
10	رنہیرہ	Runheiruh, ..	346 0 0	332 0 0	0
11	سروہی	Sirohee, ....	765 0 0	931 0 0	0
12	سکرونہ	Sukrounuh, ..	1500 0 0	924 0 0	0
13	سلوکھری	Sulokhree, ....	146 0 0	432 0 0	0
14	عالمپور	Alumpoor, ....	437 0 0	574 0 0	0
15	علاولپور	Alawulpoor, ....	269 0 0	198 0 0	0
16	فیروزپور	Ferozepoor, ....	1450 0 0	1043 0 0	0
17	کرنیرہ	Kurneiruh, ....	2200 0 0	134 0 0	0
18	کوٹ	Kote, .. ....	212 0 0	1963 0 0	0



in *PERGUNNAH PALEE*.

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non cultivators.	
299	144	51	0	0	0	0	
157	116	28	71	17	0	0	
460	157	81	0	134	358	73	
408	122	151	161	76	0	0	
747	409	107	1082	523	0	71	
201	286	233	302	79	0	0	
468	188	56	5	39	218	0	
465	1001	197	10	387	837	321	
225	84	119	30	48	181	30	
0	206	90	0	0	0	0	
170	104	310	0	35	167	59	
405	118	357	227	0	0	0	
18	115	80	0	0	69	0	
32	382	50	0	154	172	0	
119	16	56	0	0	0	0	
403	281	312	402	96	0	0	
553	479	81	313	85	6	0	
7	150	184	251	9	0	0	

## REGISTER of MOUZAHS

<i>Number in Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Name of Village in Oordoo.</i>	<i>Name of Village in English.</i>	<i>Highest Jumma of Settlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.</i>	<i>Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>	<i>Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.</i>
19	کھرکھڑہ	Khurkbura, ..	86 0 0	1145 0 0	0
20	کھوری جمال پور	KhoreeJumal-poor, }	1251 0 0	1044 0 0	0
21	کھیری	Kheree, ....	594 0 0	491 0 0	0
22	گوٹھڑہ محبت آباد	Gotruh Mo-hubtabad, ... }	788 0 0	3131 0 0	0
23	مادل پور	Madulpoor, ....	835 0 0	582 0 0	0
24	مانگر	Mangur, ....	146 0 0	4003 0 0	0
25	مچیسر	Mujeisur, ....	2167 8 7	1262 0 0	15
26	نگلہ	Nuglah, ....	1210 0 0	719 0 0	0
27	نور پور دھومس پور	NoorpoorDhoomuspoor, }	310 0 0	442 0 0	0
		Total, .	25,326 8 7	29,690 0 0	0

## in PERGUNNAH PALEE.

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
358	311	32	36	54	241	7	
215	12	254	109	9	0	0	
158	329	142	299	148	0	29	
294	142	120	5	46	133	10	
17	81	59	236	0	0	0	
618	500	95	530	322	0	13	
507	52	135	222	201	11	37	
0	310	64	0	0	0	0	
7,304	6,095	3,444	4,311	2,462	2,393	650	

### III.

#### REMARKS ON PERGUNNAH SONAH.

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The pergunnah of Sonah is bounded to the north by Jharsah ;  
**Boundaries.** to the south by Pulwul, Hutheen and Noh ; to the  
west by Buhora and Taoroo ; and to the east by  
Palee, and the territory of Bullumgurh.

**Area and population.** It contains 169 villages, comprising an  
area of 161,781 acres, and a population of  
48,673 souls.

The tenure of the pergunnah is chiefly bhyacharee, 121 out of  
the whole number being of this form. The  
**Tenures and proprietary** remainder are either zemindaree, or imper-  
**classes.**fect putteedaree, the former predominating.

The proprietary classes consist chiefly of Meos, Rajpoots, A-  
heers, Goojurs and Jaths, among whom the Meos predominate. Brah-  
mins, Shoiks and Beloches also hold property, but of very trifling  
extent. In ancient times the *Khanzadehs* held a large portion of  
this pergunnah, but this has passed from their hands, and they  
have been supplanted by the Meos and other tribes. As a tribe  
they would appear to have lost power in the pergunnah about three  
centuries ago ; nor in a *general* statement of this kind, do I dis-  
cover that they now possess one village within it. Extensive ruins,  
some of them of buildings too of considerable magnitude, particu-  
larly in the vicinity of Sonah ; and the villages in its neighbour-  
hood, show, however, the pristine importance of this race.

The pergunnah of Sonah fell into our hands in 1211 Fuslee. It was then made over to Bhurtpore, by which State Fiscal history. however it was held for only one year. In the succeeding year it was managed, under the orders of Sir David Och-terloney by Fyzoola Beg Khan; and 1213-14 and 15 Fuslee it was farmed by Rao Tej Singh of Rewarree. In 1216 Fuslee it was first settled by Mr. W. Fraser, and since 1216 to 1248 Fuslee when the ultimate revision of settlement took place, its fiscal history in periods of 10 years, has been as follows:—

Name of Per- gunnah.	Number of Settlement.	Period of Settle- ment.		Average De- mand.	Average Col- lections.	Average Re- missions.	Average Balance.
		From	To				
Sonah,	1st	1216	1225	56,000 5 0	54,611 4 1	668 5 2	620 11 9
	2nd	1226	1235	92,422 10 2	88,187 4 1	2,227 0 0	2,008 6 1
	3rd	1236	1245	1,07,800 6 5	97,605 14 8	7,595 13 3	2,553 10 6
	4th	1246	1248	1,05,284 8 0	93,509 6 0	11,534 4 0	240 14 0

In 1842 the settlement of the pergunnah was revised by Mr. Barnes; and I discover that the full jumma in the year antecedent to settlement was 1,33,261 rupees, and that under revision it is 1,08,698 rupees, showing a relief to the extent of nearly 25 per cent.

Sonah itself is the only town of the least note in this pergun-  
nah. It contains about 1500 houses, and a popu-  
Chief towns. lation according to the last returns of 6,103 souls.

It is rather prettily situated under the Mewah hills. The town is of considerable antiquity, and remarkable for the extensive ruins which surround it. These are partly of Patan and partly of Khanzadeh origin. Its population would seem at present to be pretty stationary; nor, as from its situation Sonah can never become a mart or emporium for a trade of any importance, does it seem probable that this will much increase. I am not aware that Sonah is remarkable for any thing but its hot springs. These are situated about the centre of the town, and issue in a stream which has been not known to fail in the memory of man. They are I believe, sulphureous, and probably possess the virtues usual to waters of this character, although considered by the natives of the town itself to afford a specific remedy for almost every disease or disorder known on the face of the earth.



I do not discover any remarkable suits in connection with this pergunnah, or the dissolution of any old Remarkable suits, &c. farms or talooqas, or (with the exception of the Khanzadehs) that any old families have disappeared or new ones risen.

Special Commission. The enquiry into rent free land has left but 89 acres under this tenure in the pergunnah.

On this point I have nothing to add here to the opinion which General effect of Revenue and I have expressed in writing of pergunnah Judicial system. Jharsah and elsewhere.

The settlement of this pergunnah was conducted by Mr. Settlement. Barnes and reported by him in February 1842. I beg to refer to the report then submitted by that officer for an exposition of the principles on which it was conducted.

From what I have already written under "Fiscal History", the extent of relief afforded to the people under this settlement, would seem to have been most important, and I know that this relief was very greatly required. Since the revision of the settlement took place I do not observe that a single change of property, produced by our demand, has taken place; and this fact is, I hope, sufficient to prove that the settlement has worked well since its conclusion.

My information on the subject of education in the pergunnah Education. is very imperfect; and I therefore refrain from noting it at present further than to state, that the schools are but few, and the remuneration to teachers trifling and uncertain. I need not remark that a separate report on this subject is under preparation, and this renders the present omission of little importance.

Various nullahs intersect this pergunnah, and it is, I think, Means of improvement. little to be doubted that its lands might be greatly fertilized by a judicious system of bunding, and the division of their waters, more generally than is at present the case, over the face of the country. In regard to the Padshapore nullah I have already written, and it is most probable that on examination of the Gahlie, Keench, Mendoor and other nullahs passing through this pergunnah would prove the advantage of adopting in regard to them the same system as that which has been recommended at Padshapore. At present the irrigated surface of the pergunnah is, I observe from Mr. Barnes' report, to be very inconsiderable, not above 3-50th of the area.