

in PERGUNNAH POONAHANA.

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roads and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultiva- tors.	Cultivators.	Non-cultiva- tors.	
68 0 0	366	70	7	37	815	96	
3 0 0	106	194	0	10	15	0	
52 0 0	424	231	25	45	187	33	
22 0 0	292	200	12	4	178	0	
0 0 0	208	65	0	0	43	0	
0 0 0	72	4	25	10	153	0	
15 0 0	389	85	0	70	369	0	
1 0 0	163	61	0	2	73	0	
0 0 0	338	496	0	0	38	0	
0 0 0	266	235	0	6	81	6	
0 0 0	158	88	14	0	50	0	
76 0 0	1039	1181	9	171	754	0	
18 0 0	492	419	57	0	241	8	
4 0 0	221	225	38	0	79	0	
43 0 0	264	145	77	17	319	54	
0 0 0	298	634	48	30	135	5	
10 0 0	216	25	6	13	100	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 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>
87	موریا کا	Mureeaka,	234 0 0	616 0 0	0 0 0
88	ملک پوری	Mulukpooree, ..	196 0 0	210 0 0	1 0 0
89	ملہا کا	Mulhaka,	569 0 0	512 0 0	1 0 0
90	مندھتہ	Mundhutth, ..	427 0 0	545 0 0	0 0 0
9	ناہر پور	Nahurpoor,	456 0 0	520 0 0	5 0 0
92	نصیر پوری	Nusseerpooree,	90 0 0	156 0 0	1 0 0
93	نکت پوری	Nukutpooree, ..	201 0 0	176 0 0	0 0 0
94	نگلہ نواب آباد	Nugla Nowabad,	154 0 0	287 0 0	0 0 0
95	نکن پور	Nukunpoor, ..	542 0 0	492 0 0	2 0 0
96	نیچ کا	Neemka,	787 0 0	1052 0 0	0 0 0
97	نڈی	Nyee,	2138 0 0	2727 0 0	8 0 0
98	نیدا	Nyda,	968 0 0	835 0 0	4 0 0
99	نیوانہ	Neewanuh,	727 0 0	561 0 0	1 0 0
100	ہتتر، گاؤں	Huttungaon, ..	1292 0 0	1821 0 0	0 0 0
101	ہینگن پور	Heengunpoor, ..	223 0 0	308 0 0	0 0 0
Total, .. .			58,533 0 0	74,551 0 0	202 0 0

in *PERGUNNAH POONAHANA.*

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable, in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
0 0 0	140	455	0	2	56	0	
0 0 0	149	52	0	0	11	0	
51 0 0	347	109	60	0	122	0	
0 0 0	335	200	0	45	88	37	
17 0 0	230	255	20	11	85	1	
0 0 0	75	69	0	0	5	0	
1 0 0	141	30	0	0	0	0	
0 0 0	92	185	0	0	56	0	
18 0 0	350	81	12	82	134	36	
16 0 0	625	339	0	59	145	10	
81 0 0	1111	1349	152	41	538	72	
71 0 0	542	179	139	10	397	37	
63 0 0	362	53	148	59	38	0	
46 0 0	821	837	78	45	211	20	
0 0 0	189	112	0	2	81	0	
2034 0 0	36001	28860	4161	3828	16781	1743	

XIII.

FEROZEPOOR.

This pergunnah is the most southern of the Goorgaon district. It is bounded to the south and east by Bhurtpoor; to the west by the Alwur country, and to the north by Hutteen and Noh.

It comprises 106 villages; an area of 1,01,039 acres, and a population of 48,672 souls.

The tenures are chiefly bhyachara, and the proprietary rights are almost exclusively vested in the Meos.

This pergunnah formed part of the jagheer of the Nawab Shumshoodeen Khan, and lapsed to the Government on the execution of that nobleman in 1835, for the share he had in the mur-

der of Mr. W. Fraser. It was conferred in jagheer on his father Ahmed Buksh Khan, by Lord Lake, for services rendered previous to the cession. After its lapse, a summary settlement was concluded by Mr. C. Gubbins, and this settlement was afterwards revised by his brother, Mr. W. Gubbins; this settlement being again revised by the latter officer in 1841, when the jumma of the villages here noted, was finally fixed at Rs. 1,26,375: which revenue it has since paid with the greatest regularity. No changes have taken place since the settlement.

The present pergunnah of Ferozepoor did comprise two others those of Nugeena and Sakras. Those
 Ancient divisions. divisions were recognized by the jagheerdar, and maintained until the lapse. Under the ancient division, 57 villages are recorded as belonging to Ferozepoor, 27 to Nugeena, and 9 to Sakras.

There are no towns of much importance in this pergunnah. Ferozepoor is the principal. This is a
 Chief towns. place of inconsiderable size, and in outward seeming has, I believe, somewhat fallen off since the pergunnah lapsed. In reality, however, such has not been the case, for it has of late years advanced both in trade and population. A fort constructed by the Nawab has fallen to ruin, and so have some houses which were built by him; and these causes have taken away from the appearance of the place. Sakras and Nugeena are merely large villages; the former the largest in this district, and the only one which pays so large a revenue as Rs. 12,000.

No remarkable suits have occurred in this pergunnah since the lapse. Nor with the exception of
 Remarkable suits, &c. that of the jagheerdar, have any old families fallen, or new ones risen up. It is not to be doubted that under native Government a degree of favor is occasionally shown to respectable and influential headmen of villages; which is, I think, too little known under our very equal system. For example, in the time of Ahmed Buksh Khan, several men were in the habit of receiving as much as Rs. 500 per annum, in addition to perquisites, from the jagheerdar; though the efforts of the revising officer failed to secure to them half this sum from our Government when the jagheer lapsed. These men are of course in comparative poverty, and it is not to be supposed that their feeling to our Government, as contrasted with a rule under which they reaped.

considerable personal advantage, is very favorable ; or that respectable and influential as they are, this treatment is gratifying to the people.

The result of the enquiries into rent-free land has left only 11 acres in this pergunnah.
Special commission.

I have already alluded to the settlement of this pergunnah.
Settlement. For a statement of the principles on which it has been conducted, I beg to refer to Mr. M. Gubbins' report. That they favorably affected property, may be inferred from the fact that no changes have taken place since the settlement was concluded.

My information on this subject would shew no Persian Schools
Education. in the villages of this pergunnah, and but one or two Oordoo ; and one or two Hindee, in the qushah of Ferozepoor. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this information, and shall hereafter report more completely on this subject.

The roads leading through this pergunnah admit of great improvement. But its soil is so light
Means of improvement. and the nullahs intersecting it are so numerous, that the placing of the roads in any thing approaching to a perfect state, would be attended with an expenditure larger than the improvement of district roads, not used as military lines, would justify the Government in incurring. When Mr. Gubbins was employed in the revision of the settlement of this pergunnah, he improved, I might almost say, constructed, a road across the hills which separate Ferozepoor from Tijara ; and I had not long since occasion to observe, that such portion of this road as lay within British territory was in good order. The remainder however was not so ; nor was this portion easy to traverse. Another road, which it will be of some importance to renew, will be across the Pinungwa range of hills, connecting Ferozepoor directly with Ponahana, and thus saving the circuit which it is now necessary to make by Pinungwa. And those, with the roads leading north and south to Dehli and Alwur, are the only lines which require attention in this pergunnah.

The productiveness of this pergunnah depends very much on nullahs which rise in Alwur ; and in regard to the bunding of which

by that Government much correspondence has taken place. I beg to refer, for some interesting and useful information on the subject of these bunds, to Mr. Gubbins' report, (*vide Appendix B.*) The cultivation of this pergunnah is very beautiful; and nothing, that I have observed in India, surpasses the extensive and rich sheets of wheat which I have seen covering the valley. Vast quantities of this grain, which is the staple produce of the autumn harvest, are exported. In the spring harvest much cotton and bajra are cultivated; but export will be facilitated rather by the improvement of existing, than the formation of any new lines of road.

REGISTER of MOUZAHS

Number in Pergunnah	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Set- tlement; in Rupees, Annas and Pie.	Total Area: in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.
1	ابراہیم باس	Ibraheembas, ..	413 0 0	299 0 0	3 0 0
2	اتیرنا شمس آباد	Ateirna Shumsa- bad,	1019 0 0	628 0 0	9 0 0
8	احمد باس	Ahmudbas,	895 0 0	495 0 0	9 0 0
4	اخٹاکا	Akhnaka,	1262 0 0	889 0 0	9 0 0
5	اسایسی کا	Asayeeseeka, ..	202 0 0	100 6 0	1 0 0
6	اکلیم پور	Akleempoor, ..	406 0 0	199 0 0	3 0 0
7	اگون	Agone,	5039 0 0	3536 0 0	8 0 0
8	امام نگر	Imamnugur, ..	464 0 0	328 0 0	2 0 0
9	اولہٹہ	Ooleituh,	1853 0 0	962 0 0	4 0 0
10	بائی کھیرہ	Baeekhera,	686 0 0	495 0 0	5 0 0
11	بحری پور	Bihreepoor,	323 0 0	221 0 0	0 0 0
12	بخاراکا	Bookharaka, ..	924 0 0	614 0 0	8 0 0
13	بدورپور	Budurpoor,	1178 0 0	914 0 0	1 0 0
14	بدوپور	Budoopoor, ..	376 0 0	270 0 0	0 0 0
15	بسٹی خانزاد	Busseyee Khan- zada,	903 0 0	499 0 0	6 0 0
16	بسٹی میو	Busseyee Meo,, ..	646 0 0	1668 0 0	3 0 0
17	بگھولہ	Bighola,	518 0 0	669 0 0	0 0 0

in PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.

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Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
118 0 0	49	97	0	0	118	35	
344 0 0	0	226	7	4	176	13	
303 0 0	41	117	0	35	215	26	
291 0 0	317	167	61	48	250	100	
81 0 0	0	9	0	0	81	15	
111 0 0	62	4	0	0	84	0	
1271 0 0	315	1220	95	193	732	513	
227 0 0	31	42	7	9	148	31	
638 0 0	0	251	13	7	220	106	
169 0 0	202	99	6	15	163	58	
85 0 0	22	99	0	3	24	3	
304 0 0	98	150	3	31	164	97	
473 0 0	80	310	0	4	203	34	
145 0 0	0	113	0	4	124	26	
303 0 0	0	90	0	116	446	167	
47 0 0	390	402	0	56	230	51	
45 0 0	310	96	0	0	217	32	

REGISTER of MOUZAHS

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18	بلاک پور	Bilakpoor,	206 0 0	112 0 0	5 0 0
19	بلی	Bulyee,	1679 0 0	1057 0 0	4 0 0
20	بنارس	Bunarsee,	891 0 0	793 0 0	7 0 0
21	بھادس	Bhadus,	2995 0 0	1790 0 0	3 0 0
22	بھاری	Beharee,	605 0 0	732 0 0	1 0 0
23	بھاکروچی	Bhakroujee, ..	1829 0 0	1708 0 0	5 0 0
24	بھوند	Bhond,	475 0 0	1871 0 0	9 0 0
25	بیروباس	Byreewas	365 0 0	291 0 0	2 0 0
26	بیون	Beewan,	4532 0 0	3659 0 0	0 0 0
27	پاٹ کوہری	Patkhoree,	1033 0 0	1866 0 0	10 0 0
28	پاٹن	Paton,	761 0 0	632 0 0	1 0 0
29	پاولہ شاہ پوری	Padla Shah- pooree, .. }	1313 0 0	611 0 0	0 0 0
30	پاٹک پور	Patakpoor,	463 0 0	227 0 0	2 0 0
31	پنہرالی	Puthralee,	571 0 0	575 0 0	0 0 0
32	پنہور پوری	Pithourpooree, ..	408 0 0	215 0 0	1 0 0
33	پول	Poul,	364 0 0	487 0 0	2 0 0
34	ٹانک پوری	Tankpooree, ..	43 0 0	142 0 0	0 0 0

in *PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.*

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Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mohomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres. Roads and Poles	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
67 0 0	0	28	0	9	60	8	
546 0 0	0	460	62	9	237	67	
303 0 0	0	470	0	35	232	66	
1140 0 0	0	471	77	62	461	127	
176 0 0	94	237	0	7	86	36	
613 0 0	144	483	45	20	546	164	
0 0 0	306	178	0	0	143	13	
107 0 0	41	80	6	16	97	22	
1396 0 0	623	1039	75	206	1057	535	
30 0 0	660	269	10	24	430	149	
75 0 0	319	35	19	16	259	102	
503 0 0	23	58	9	54	291	77	
168 0 0	0	48	0	0	53	12	
160 0 0	117	213	0	7	168	105	
169 0 0	14	16	0	0	44	0	
92 0 0	32	90	66	8	46	20	
0 0 0	0	105	0	0	0	0	

REGISTER of MOUZAHS

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Set- tlement; in Kuppes, Annas and Pic.	Total Area; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Rent-free; in Acres, Roods and Poles.
35	جلال پور	Julalpeor,	1881 0 0	889 0 0	4 0 0
36	جمراوت	Jhumrawut, ..	1102 0 0	2927 0 0	9 0 0
37	چتورا	Chitoura,	752 0 0	818 0 0	0 0 0
38	چک رنگالہ	Chukrungal, ..	641 0 0	320 0 0	2 0 0
39	حسن پور بلونده	Hussunpoor Bil- ounda,	681 0 0	1173 0 0	2 0 0
40	خانپور	Khanpoor,	875 0 0	886 0 0	3 0 0
41	دوہ	Dowuh,	5472 0 0	3092 0 0	9 0 0
42	دوگھری	Doghree,	237 0 0	152 0 0	2 0 0
43	دھادھولی	Dhudhowla,	418 0 0	353 0 0	0 0 0
44	دھادھولی	Dhadoulce,	570 0 0	630 0 0	0 0 0
45	دھانھولی خورد	Dhaudoulce, Khoord,	363 0 0	690 0 0	8 0 0
46	دھوالہ	Dhowaluh,	190 0 0	156 0 0	0 0 0
47	راجا کا	Rajaka,	1265 0 0	661 0 0	9 0 0
48	راجولی	Rajoulee,	399 0 0	295 0 0	4 0 0
49	رانی کا	Ranecka,	631 0 0	307 0 0	6 0 0
50	راولی	Raulee,	3158 0 0	2920 0 0	0 0 0
51	رنگالہ	Rungala,	1049 0 0	1162 0 0	2 0 0

in *PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.*

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Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-culti-vators.	Cultivators.	Non-culti-vators.	
591 0 0	115	39	10	21	417	71	
191 0 0	1204	720	6	21	254	99	
181 0 0	202	112	0	27	171	58	
231 0 0	48	24	0	0	73	3	
15 0 0	378	223	12	0	197	55	
159 0 0	384	103	47	2	270	57	
1544 0 0	0	1422	123	108	861	479	
61 0 0	70	2	112	17	5	24	
139 0 0	133	39	0	0	47	6	
140 0 0	230	68	0	0	112	52	
57 0 0	154	46	0	14	47	41	
28 0 0	47	18	0	22	255	172	
405 0 0	0	173	0	5	242	100	
110 0 0	128	24	0	0	59	7	
204 0 0	57	22	0	16	104	51	
667 0 0	392	1148	76	64	620	102	
294 0 0	186	245	8	0	261	75	

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>
52	رنیالہ	Runyala,	1338 0 0	852 0 0	8 0 0
53	رنیالی	Runeealee,	356 0 0	333 0 0	1 0 0
54	رورہ	Rowrah,	395 0 0	1478 0 0	0 0 0
55	ریگھر	Reeghur,	1172 0 0	1871 0 0	2 0 0
56	ساکوس	Sakrus,	11462 0 0	4500 0 0	1 0 0
57	سانہاوارہ	Santhawaree, ..	1573 0 0	1014 0 0	10 0 0
58	سدرہوات	Sudhrawut,	367 0 0	286 0 0	6 0 0
59	سول	Surul,	381 0 0	235 0 0	1 0 0
60	سولہلہ	Soolihla,	448 0 0	291 0 0	2 0 0
61	سولہلہ پور	Sohulpoor,	171 0 0	140 0 0	4 0 0
62	سیسونہ جات کا	Seesouna Jaut-ka,	1102 0 0	496 0 0	8 0 0
63	شادی پور	Shadeepoor,	356 0 0	174 0 0	5 0 0
64	شاہمیدرباس	Shameerbas, ..	641 0 0	635 0 0	0 0 0
65	شکر پوری	Shukurpooree, ..	505 0 0	432 0 0	0 0 0
66	شہاب پور	Shuhabpoor, ..	404 0 0	385 0 0	0 0 0
67	شیخ پور	Sheikhpoor, ..	426 0 0	467 0 0	9 0 0
68	علی پور	Uleepoor,	357 0 0	573 0 0	1 0 0

in PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.

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Irrigated; in Acres, Roads and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
335 0 0	227	251	0	30	142	110	
129 0 0	17	171	0	0	59	12	
23 0 0	170	432	0	9	77	91	
214 0 0	584	506	17	11	521	78	
3437 0 0	306	502	406	402	2036	682	
512 0 0	42	137	29	26	238	105	
39 0 0	160	28	0	0	213	89	
73 0 0	132	5	0	0	113	13	
173 0 0	45	51	0	0	78	26	
21 0 0	49	39	5	0	22	7	
372 0 0	70	16	147	44	68	54	
93 0 0	43	17	0	5	73	12	
212 0 0	90	156	28	2	118	35	
188 0 0	0	221	66	0	73	10	
106 0 0	143	94	35	1	105	7	
133 0 0	127	100	0	0	116	19	
53 0 0	82	377	0	4	157	29	

REGISTER of MOUZAHS

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69	فخرپور	Fukhurpoor, ..	285 0 0	423 0 0	9 0 0
70	فیروزپور قصبہ	Feerozpoor Qusba,	5086 0 0	6490 0 0	19 0 0
71	فیروزپور ڈھر	Feeroz Dehur, ..	760 0 0	312 0 0	0 0 0
72	کامبده	Kameida,	2001 0 0	982 0 0	0 0 0
73	کوریہ	Kurera,	1814 0 0	1107 0 0	1 0 0
74	کریڑی	Kureree,	586 0 0	388 0 0	9 0 0
75	کلجاج پور خورد	Kultajpoor Khoord,	200 0 0	97 0 0	0 0 0
76	کلجاج پور کلان	Kultajpoor Kullan,	659 0 0	341 0 0	9 0 0
77	کول گاؤں	Kolgaon,	855 0 0	1106 0 0	10 0 0
78	کھرگالی	Khirgalee,	525 0 0	238 0 0	1 0 0
79	کھیرلا خورد	Kherla Khoord,	319 0 0	189 0 0	0 0 0
80	کھیرلا کلان	Kherla Kullan,	498 0 0	481 0 0	0 0 0
81	کھیرلی خورد	Kheirlee Khoord,	909 0 0	398 0 0	8 0 0
82	کھیرلی کلان	Kheirlee Kullan,	904 0 0	997 0 0	8 0 0
83	گاجوگا	Gajooka,	608 0 0	250 0 0	3 0 0
84	گھاتا شمس آباد	Ghata Shumsabad,	257 0 0	2603 0 0	0 0 0

in PERGUNNAH FEROZEPUR.

ASSESSED AREA		Culturable; in Acres.	POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.			Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
93 0 0	70	115	4	4	77	30	
898 0 0	1661	790	884	2164	1899	3042	
271 0 0	6	16	0	0	0	0	
597 0 0	0	330	80	52	267	135	
553 0 0	0	435	95	35	244	204	
244 0 0	0	118	0	2	127	36	
89 0 0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
195 0 0	0	124	68	0	85	23	
300 0 0	164	362	29	41	389	265	
225 0 0	0	7	23	0	119	20	
97 0 0	37	47	20	9	59	32	
162 0 0	116	120	0	0	79	0	
325 0 0	24	17	15	20	222	38	
211 0 0	355	132	28	11	86	109	
183 0 0	8	13	144	0	357	104	
5 0 0	209	320	27	11	174	55	

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>
85	گھاگھس	Ghagus,	1461 0 0	1833 0 0	4 0 0
86	گوچرنگلہ	Gojur Nugla, ..	532 0 0	447 0 0	9 0 0
87	مانڈی کھیرہ	Mandeeckhera,	5244 0 0	1967 0 0	8 0 0
88	ماہولی	Maholee,	2742 0 0	1950 0 0	9 0 0
89	مبارک پور	Moobarukpoor,	71 0 0	257 0 0	0 0 0
90	محمدنگر	Mubamidnugur,	1198 0 0	830 0 0	3 0 0
91	محمدباس	Muhumudbas,..	931 0 0	607 0 0	0 0 0
92	مد پور	Mudapoor,	741 0 0	407 0 0	0 0 0
93	مروڑہ	Murora,	3848 0 0	2278 0 0	6 0 0
94	مولہاکا	Molhaka,	770 0 0	409 0 0	8 0 0
95	مہون	Muhoon,	1421 0 0	1871 0 0	0 0 0
96	ناگل	Nangul,	1777 0 0	1558 0 0	8 0 0
97	ناولی	Naolee,	1967 0 0	1770 0 0	4 0 0
98	ناہری کا	Nahureeka,	469 0 0	848 0 0	1 0 0
99	نائی نگلا	Nace Nugla, ..	988 0 0	468 0 0	7 0 0
100	نصیرباس	Nusseerbas,	1216 0 0	743 0 0	0 0 0
101	نکلاہ ڈابٹ	Nugla Sabit, ..	529 0 0	338 0 0	6 0 0
102	نگلی	Nuglee,	475 0 0	231 0 0	7 0 0

in *PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.*

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated.		Culturable; in Acres.	Hindous.		Mahomedans and others not Hindous.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roods and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
436 0 0	197	338	0	41	359	172	
189 0 0	118	30	12	0	153	42	
1597.0 0	0	191	9	133	903	621	
675 0 0	448	523	29	59	473	180	
9 0 0	0	103	0	0	0	0	
501 0 0	0	218	30	52	113	82	
321 0 0	0	84	24	0	166	21	
292 0 0	0	110	0	18	175	28	
1645 0 0	32	433	57	80	473	249	
236 0 0	106	47	0	0	116	51	
343 0 0	327	631	0	26	353	110	
589 0 0	89	290	107	88	394	221	
458 0 0	0	723	224	0	356	273	
27 0 0	194	291	0	0	90	17	
419 0 0	0	29	0	25	198	93	
454 0 0	11	188	21	2	213	126	
211 0 0	0	13	24	0	47	9	
153 0 0	0	52	0	0	78	53	

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>
103	نگینہ	Nugeena,	4864 0 0	2449 0 0	10 0 0
104	نوتن کی	Noutunkee,	532 0 0	674 0 0	9 0 0
105	ہرواری باءٹ ہیری	Hirwaree Ba- mutheiree, ..	855 0 0	1208 0 0	9 0 0
106	ہمزہ پور	Humzapoor, ..	770 0 0	507 0 0	4 0 0
Total, . . .			126375 0 0	191039 0 0	430 0 0

in *PERGUNNAH FEROZEPOOR.*

ASSESSED AREA.			POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Cultivated. .		Culturable, in Acres.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.		
Irrigated; in Acres, Roads and Poles.	Unirrigated; in Acres.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	
1464 0 0	0	795	125	785	805	803	
176 0 0	100	153	0	24	170	83	
228 0 0	241	235	0	12	289	94	
211 0 0	0	208	0	0	75	6	
36705 0 0	14819	23961	3793	5552	26200	13128	

APPENDIX A.

STATE OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION

IN

ZILLAH GOORGAON.

*Report to Government, N. W. P., by MR. A. FRASER, C. S. ;
Collector of the District : dated 20th March, 1846.*

SIR,

I have now the honor to forward to you the statements
and report on the subject of Vernacu-
Submits report and state- lar education, called for in your Circu-
ments. lar letter on this subject, received some
months ago.

2. The statements have been prepared in strict conformity with the form circulated by you, for guidance. But a subsequent reference to you determined, that it was not necessary to enter in them, those villages in which no schools existed ; and in thus far, their contents differ from the instructions conveyed in your Circular, now under acknowledgment.

3. Other avocations render it difficult for me to devote the time, which it would require to the drawing up of a report on the subject, so full as is expected. I therefore, purposely, confine myself to the notice of such points as these statements more obviously present ; endeavouring however, in some measure, and in order to secure some uniformity, to adhere to the form of report adopted by Mr. Adam ; such being that set before me for my guidance.

4. The enquiry into the condition of Vernacular education, was, as directed, conducted through the Method of investigation. tehseeldars of the district, and checked by occasional enquiry through other sources. I have little reason to doubt its general accuracy. The means, indeed, I regard as far preferable to that employed by Mr. Adam, inasmuch as a tehseeldar is an intelligent and trustworthy servant of the Government, intimately acquainted with the portion of country to which his enquiries are directed, and far less likely to be guilty of any abuse, likely to cause fear or concealment among the people, than temporary stipendiaries on Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a month, such as those employed by Mr. Adam.

5. I annex a general memo. of the General result of enquiry. result of the enquiry.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Hindee Schools.</i>	<i>Persian Schools.</i>
Goorgaon,	50	50

6. It will be observed, that the number of schools wherein Comparative condition of Hin- Hindee is taught, and these in which dee and Persian schools. Persian is taught, is exactly the same ; but, the degree in which instruction is conveyed, is very different in the two languages. I observe, that out of 1,309 children, (the total number ascertained to be in the habit of receiving instruction,) 789 are taught Hindee, while only 520 receive instruction in Persian.

7. There are 46 Mussulman teachers, all of whom teach Persian ; and there are 58 Hindoos ; of Teachers. whom, 53 Brahmins teach Hindee ; and 1 Brahmin, 2 Bunyas, 1 Kayeth, and 1 Dhoosur, teach Persian

8. The remuneration to teachers is trifling and uncertain. Among those teaching Persian, including all perquisites, it averages about 4 Their remuneration. Rs. per mensem ; and among those teaching Hindee about 3 Rs. The highest remuneration, to any

teacher in the district, is Rs. 15 per month; the lowest 8 annas. The remuneration is generally in money; but, in frequent cases, food is also added; and in nearly all, they obtain presents on the occasion of marriages, among their scholars or their relations, and on days held sacred by the followers of either religion.

9. The total number of boys receiving instruction throughout the district, I have stated to be 1,309; and that of this number, 789 learn Hindee, and 520 learn Persian. I annex a memo. shewing the classes that receive instruction.

Bunyas,	403	Rajpoots,	37
Brahmins,	290	Jats,	12
Mussulmans,	327	Other classes,	53
Dhoosurs,	112		—
Aheers,	42		1309
Kayeths,	33		—

10. In connection with this memo. it may be remarked, that with the exception of the Mewattees, who form the largest class in this district and are all Mussulman, Aheers and Jats are the largest proprietary classes in Goorgaon. Of the 327 Mussulman boys recorded as attending school, I am unable to state the number of Mewattees; but with reference to the habits of the people, I should fancy that the proportion was very small. Among the Aheers and the Jats, it is evident that the number of children receiving public instruction, is utterly insignificant when compared with the strength of those classes. And, on the whole, I think we are justified in deducing from these statements, that education, at the lowest ebb among the population generally, is nearly unknown among the *proprietary* classes of the district.

11. In confirmation of the truth of this inference, I may observe, that in Rewarree and Pulwul, the principal towns of this district, there are 22 schools, 12 Persian, and 10 Hindee; while in the 1280 villages which compose it, are to be found but 78. Only in 49 villages, indeed, do schools exist; and I may remark that,

In 18 villages, Persian only is taught.

In 17 villages, Hindee only is taught.

In 16 villages, both languages are taught.

12. At page 71 of the Appendix to the report on general instruction, for the past year, in the North Western Provinces, I observe that Mr. Fink assumes, in the Agra district, the proportion of male children receiving instruction, to be to the whole number as 5.5 : 100. I have no doubt but the calculations, on which Mr. Fink framed this deduction, are equally applicable to Goorgaon; and according to them, I find the proportion here to be considerably smaller than in Agra; amounting, indeed, to not more than 3.5 : 100.

13. In connection, however, with this deduction, I may refer to a statement recently made by me in the statistical report, which I had not long since the honor to submit. I there observed, that it had been for some time my practice to note, among the persons appearing at the various Courts existing within the district, the number of those who could, and could not, read or write. And I observed that out of the whole number who appeared before me, during the period in which this practice was attended to, about 18 per cent. could read or write Persian or Hindee. Perhaps there can be very little confidence placed on the result of any such system of observation, particularly when continued, as it was here, for not many months. But, if there is any, it certainly is to the effect, that domestic instruction must be practised to a considerable extent throughout the district, and that the condition of education in it, is not entirely to be estimated according to the state of the attendance of children in the schools found to exist in the district.

14. There is no such thing in the district, as a building erected for educational purposes, or appropriated solely to the accommodation of the scholars. I discover, that in 54 cases, the masters assemble the scholars in the houses of some one of the parents; and that, in 33 cases, the masters administer instruction in their own houses; in 6, in Musjids; and in 7, in Thakoordawaras.

15. I remark, that Teachers impart instruction gratuitously, in not fewer than 13 cases out of the 100, which exist in the whole district. I annex a list of those men, and of the places in which their schools are kept.

<i>School Station.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>
Hodul,	Cazi Abdoolah.
Poonahana,	Hurdeo, Brahmin.
Ferozepore,	Mirza Golam Hosein.
Ditto,	Dhunna, Brahmin.
Sonah,	Cazi Azeemoodeen.
Badshapore,	Ala Bux.
Jharsah,	Shcosuhaee, Kayeth.
Pulwul,	Oodo Singh, Bunya.
Rewarree,	Hukeem Bolaki.
Bharawas,	Ram Lall, Brahmin.
Kol,	Munsa Ram, Brahmin.
Motla Kullan,	Mohun Lall.

16. It does strike me, that it would be a praiseworthy act on the part of the Government, if those men, who thus devoted their time to the gratuitous instruction of youth, were to be visited with some mark of the approbation with which such conduct ought to be regarded. In two cases, those of Dhunna, Brahmin of Ferozepore, and Bolaki, Hukeem of Rewarree, their services used to be remunerated by a free-rent holding, which, under the recent enquiries, has been resumed. It would afford me great pleasure to be authorized to restore this land to those men; or, at least, to be permitted to confer on them a money allowance, equal in value to the proceeds of the lands which have been resumed. And, I think, to bestow some present, on the other men whom I have enumerated, would be to exercise a judicious and praiseworthy liberality, alike deserved by the receivers, and encouraging others to the practice of a similar conduct.

17. I do not desire to occupy your time, by indulging in much general remark. Certainly, I consider it to be most important and judicious to endeavour to turn to the best account, the educational means now found in existence throughout the country. And, certainly, I think it most advantageous, to endeavour to substitute useful publications, for the often worse than useless trash now in use in the schools. But here it is evident that the educational means at present existing, is the smallest, possible. The classes of the people, too, are unfavorable to the extension of

education ; and the habits of the teachers, to the substitution of new and useful, for their old and useless books. I have endeavoured to impress on my Tehseeldars, the importance which the Government attaches to this subject ; and I have occasionally had before me the teachers of schools, and endeavoured to impress on them, the importance of a practical education : and, by the establishment of a school at the Sudder station, I have endeavored directly to prove the interest with which this subject was regarded by myself, and the other European functionaries of the district. But I doubt the energies of the local officers in a matter of this kind ; and although I have found school-masters full of promises, I doubt very much their performance. I believe, indeed, that ere much can be done in this matter, we must *educate teachers*. Only in this way, I think, can we hope to introduce a good method of teaching, or a good system of instruction. The establishment of a normal school and the distribution throughout the country, of men who know how and what to teach, I consider to be the most important step that can be taken towards the education of the people of this country.

I have, &c ,

A. FRASER,

Collector.

ZILLAH GOORGAON COLLECTORSHIP, }
The 20th March, 1846. }

APPENDICES B. TO Q.
BEING
REPORTS ON THE SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
SEVERAL PERGUNNAHS OF ZILLAH GOORGAON.

APPENDIX B.

PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

No. 82.

LETTER FROM C. GUBBINS, Esq.,
Officiating Collector, Goorgaon.

To T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,
Agent, Agra Government,
DELHIE.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 9th February 1836, I have the honor to annex the report, called for by Government, regarding the pergunnah of Jharsah.

2. The pergunnah of Jharsah, as at present constituted, contains 78 villages, and according to the Canoongoe's measurement 1,80,260 beegahs of land. It is bounded on the east by a ridge of hills which separate it from the Huvelee Palum and Palee districts. On the south it is bounded by the pergunnah of Sonah. On the west by the states of Putoudee and Jhujjur, by the Nujuffgurh pergunnah, and by the jheel of the same name; and on the north by the pergunnah of Palum.

3. The lands towards the east, adjoining the hills, are light and sandy, intersected by numerous and intricate ravines, only capable of autumn crops of the inferior grains, and inhabited by Goojurs, who are generally speaking of a most lawless and thievish disposition.

4. During the rains, a large torrent of water finds its way out of a gorge close to Badshahpoor, and the whole of the drainage of the lands between Merollee, (the village near the Kootub,) and Badshahpoor, is collected in this stream which immediately after a heavy fall of rain is impassable even to a horseman, and often proves fatal to foot passengers. The torrent passing by Badshahpoor falls into the Nujuffgurh jheel, close by Dhuncote. Its former and natural course was through the Bhoonssee-gorge, whence it fell into the Chundainee jheel, but Buhadur Singh Rao of Gasairab, who held the country about 120 years ago, erected a strong *bund* at Badshahpoor, and turned it into the Nujuffgurh jheel. I am at present trying the experiment of bunding one of the torrents which supply the Chundainee jheel, and turning it into the Pulwul pergunnah. If it succeed, I will next year turn the torrents into its natural course, and thereby benefit the pergunnahs of Sonah, Pulwul, and Huuteen, by a supply of water, and relieve Badshahpoor and Nujuffgurh of the excess of which they now complain.

5. The lands towards the west, adjoining the jheel of Nujuffgurh, are of a fine rich mould, capable of producing sugar-cane, melons, and wheat. A considerable quantity of good tobacco is cultivated with well-irrigation in the rubbee harvest, and I should think that indigo might be introduced to a considerable extent, as water is found very near the surface. Between the end of the jheel and the states of Putoudee and Jhujjur, the soil is of the worst description, consisting of little better than a succession of sand hills, abruptly ending in the Dehur lands of Bohurral. Patoudee and Badlee. The villages in this direction are peopled with Aheers, who predominate in numbers throughout the pergunnah.

6. The four principal villages are Goorgaon, inhabited by Jats; Dhunkote by Rangurs, Badshahpoor by Aheers and Belochees; and Jharsah by Jats.

7. There are few villages in the pergunnah which contain their full quota of inhabitants; arising, partly from the general lightness of the soil, which becomes totally unproductive during the droughts, and thereby forcing the inhabitants to emigrate in search of lands more capable of retaining moisture; and partly by the severe collections, during the last three years of 1240, 1241 and 1242 Fuslee.

8. The general assessment of the mehals appears to be light with regard to the extent and quality of the soil, and the only village, which I can mention as an exception, is that of Goorgaon.

9. The chief cause which the people had to complain of their former rulers, was, that no reliance was to be placed on the Government demand. Until the last two years, the pergunnah always remained in kham collection ; the amil in charge of the pergunnah superintended the cultivation of the mehal ; and collections were made on a *shoodkar* or estimate of extent and produce of cultivation. This, not having been found to answer in the famine of 1241, was commuted to a permanent demand, fixed for 3 years; and the amount very harshly exacted during the years of scarcity, which led to the desertion of many villages.

10. PRODUCTS.—There are three villages at the end of the Nujuffgurh jheel where salt of a very superior description is manufactured. It is called Sooltanpooree ; and is preferred to that produced in the neighbouring villages of Sooltanpoor belonging to the Nuwab of Jhujjur.

11. The strip of land where it is made is a hollow, between two sand hills terminating in the jheel of Nujuffgurh. The water is drawn from wells and exposed in pans, lined with mortar, about 6 inches deep and 20 feet square, and which are built in sets of 8 and 10 at different levels. The water, as it evaporates is successively emptied into the lowest pan ; the salt settles in large chrystals, and is stored in pits, dug in some mounds close at hand, until its superfluous moisture is absorbed, when it is considered fit for exportation.

12. Close to these works are extensive excavations of limestone, much esteemed in the neighbourhood of Delhie. It is found in a horizontal layer varying from a foot and a-half to two feet in thickness, at about 4 feet from the surface of the soil, and water is immediately beneath it, and touching its lower surface. When first exposed the stone is soft and easily broken, containing fresh water shells, and not to be distinguished in colour from the black soil in which it is situated : on drying it assumes a grey hue and becomes very hard. It is a curious fact that this formation when once removed is not reproduced. The workmen affirm that they have searched in spots which have not been touched within the last hundred years, and never found it where it is known to have been once quarried.

13. The vegetable products are, in the autumn crops, sugarcane, coarse rice, cotton, joar, bajra, Indian corn, hemp, moth, gooar, lobyia, til. In the spring crop, unirrigated—wheat, barley, mustard, chunna ; and irrigated—wheat, tobacco and safflower.

14. **TRADE.**—The trade of the pergunnah is small, consisting of the export of Sooltanpooree salt towards the east *viâ* Delhi and Sonah; and a part of the transit trade between Rewarree and Delhi, and Rewarree and Chundous, which, with the exception of occasional consignments of samber salt is very small.

15. **REVENUE.**—The Government have determined on relinquishing their right to a share of the produce of the salt manufactured, and to the proceeds of the fairs held at Goorgaon, in honor of the goddess Seetla or small pox. The former, with a lease of five years, would realize annually some 6,000, and the latter 8,000 rupees.

16. The collections and balances of land revenue for the last 10 years are:

	1233 F. S.	1234 F. S.	1235 F. S.	1236 F. S.	1237 F. S.	1238 F. S.	1239 F. S.	1240 F. S.	1241 F. S.	1242 F. S.
Demands,	63626	77634	52605	66379	66832	73802	72824	73226	61135	82016
Collections, ..	57330	77528	52396	60155	64522	70346	71244	66945	67043	81071
Balance,	6296	106	209	6224	2310	3456	1580	6281	2392	975

and, I expect to assess the pergunnah for the present season at about 78,000 Rs. At the end of 3 years it will probably amount to 80,000, and in the course of the next ten years, I should not be surprised to find it easily bearing an assessment of 84,000; as the whole of the sugar-cane lands are at present uncultivated, on account of the high rates, which were fixed on sugar cultivation by the late ruler.

17. The establishment I would propose for the Revenue and Police duties are:

Tuhseel Establishment.

1 Tuhseeldar, .....	.....	....	Rs. 100
1 Wasil Bakee Nuvees, .....	.....	....	15
1 Etlak Nuvees, ....	.....	....	10
1 Jumadar, ....	.....	....	6
1 Canoongoe, .....	.....	....	20
1 Ditto, ..	.....	....	20
4 Mirdhas at 4 each, ..	.....	....	16
24 Chupprasies, .....	.....	....	96
Stationery, &c., .....	.....	....	5

— Rs. 288

Brought forward, Rs. 288 0 0

Police Establishment.

1 Darogah,	30
1 Mohurrir,	8
1 Jumadar,	8
12 Burkundazes at 4 each,	48
3 Chowkeedars at the Utta of Simalka, at 3 each,	9
3 Ditto ditto of Sookr Ally,.....	9
3 Ditto ditto of Dhunkote,	9
Stationery, &c.,	2
	<hr/> 123 0 0
Total Company's Rupees,	<hr/> 411 0 0 <hr/>

18. The Utta chowkeedars I found employed by the Begum. They were twelve in number of which I have kept nine; which will be especially necessary during the next three months, when the greater portion of the most serious crimes take place. The deep ravines intersecting the roads, and the vicinity of Goojur and Rangur thieves, render them for the present indispensable.

I have, &c.,

Collr.'s Office Sn. Dn.,
Delhie Territory,
CAMP PULWUL,
18th April, 1836. }

C. GUBBINS,
Offy. Collector.

MEMORANDUM

Forwarded by Mr. C. Gubbins, and noted as "LEFT BY MR. J. LAWRENCE, THE OFFICIATING COLLECTOR."

AREA.—Jharsah comprises 101 villages, 89, which originally formed the pergunnah; 2 from Sonah, 1 from Palee Pakul, adjoining pergunnahs of the district; and 9 from Nujuffgurh of the centre division. These twelve villages, which were added on the pergunnah boundaries being determined, connect the whole area, which was previously but indifferently defined. On the pergunnah first lapsing, 2 of its villages were transferred to Delhie by the Commissioner. Jharsah, contains an area of 1,63,116 beegahs

which were thus distinguished by the Revenue Survey, which took place in the cold weather of 1838.

Cultivation,	1,07,893
Fallow, included in above,	
Culturable,	21,220
Unfit for cultivation,	33,738
Lakhraj,	265

Total Area, .. 1,63,116 Beegahs.

2. **BOUNDARIES.**—Jharsah is bounded on the north by pergunnah Huvelee Palum of Delhie ; on the east by a ridge of hills which separate it from the same pergunnah and from Palee Pakul ; on the south by a strip of Sonah, lying along the range of hills on that side ; and on the west by the independent jageers of Putoudee, Jhujjur, Furrucknuggur, and by the Nujuffgurh jheel.

3. **SOIL.**—The character of the soil depends entirely on the locality, owing to which it possesses more variety, than is usually found in other pergunnahs. It varies, from an excellent though light loam, to poor blood or sand. The grand distinctions are sufficiently obvious, but those of less prominence are more difficult to distinguish and therefore to estimate.

4. The land lying along, or in the immediate vicinity of the large Nujuffgurh jheel, is of a fine rich loam, here and there mixed with patches of soil, which is too saline to be culturable. Towards the bend of the jheel on the south it however rises abruptly into sand hills, which continue at intervals to the boundaries of the pergunnah on that side, till it joins the low lands of Putoudee and Bohrah. As the land recedes from the jheel, it perceptibly deteriorates, partaking of the light soil of the hills and the rich loam of the jheel. Of this mixture, the land to the north, centre, and south of the pergunnah, is composed, but with this distinction, that to the north and south it is rather high, which prevents the water of the rains from flooding it ; whereas the centre is low, and bisected by a deep ravine, on each side of which the low lands are perennially flooded.

5. As we approach the hills to the east the soil becomes excessively sandy. In every direction the surface is cut up into deep and almost impassable ravines, formed by the hill torrents. Here but one crop, and that of the poorer grains, such as bajra, moth, and the like, is produced.

6. So far, the distinctions are simple and sufficiently clear ; but in those villages where the one class join the other, the difference is not so perceptible ; the soil being, as it were, blended, so that it is difficult to determine to which they belong. Thus the villages of the mixed or second class, which join those of the first, are of superior quality to the average of their own, partaking more of loam and less of sand. On the other hand those which join the third class, are inferior for like reason ; as those of that class in the same situation partake somewhat of the higher soil to which they adjoin. This point may appear of trifling consequence, but as it has been taken into consideration in determining the assessment of particular villages, it is proper that it should be explained.

7. STREAM.—The dip of the land being from east to west, all the streams which rise in the hills, run in that direction ; and, after traversing the pergunnah, fall into the jheel. Their beds, which form deep ravines, are dry for nine months in the year ; and are so deep as to conceal horsemen ; and thereby, in former days, afforded great facilities for carrying on the depredations to which the people of the country were so much addicted.

8. One large torrent has its source in the hills to the north near the Kootub minar ; whence running southerly and receiving the drainage of the hills, which are here some four miles in breadth, it escapes at a gorge near the village of Ghatee. This torrent formerly flowed down the Sonah valley, over the surface of which the water spread, fertilizing the soil. About 120 years ago, Bahadoor Singh of Ghasera, who then held the pergunnah, erected a bund, which turned the stream west, into its present direction ; by which he kept the water in the Jharsah pergunnah. This stream is of some, but of comparatively little, benefit to Jharsah, but swells the waters of the great Nujuffgurh jheel. It would be advisable on draining the jheel, that the embankment be broke down, and the waters allowed to take their old course, which would be of considerable advantage to Sonah.

9. WELLS.—Jharsah possesses a number of wells ; but irrigation is neither much esteemed nor practised ; partly, from the circumstance that the soil is sufficiently good to bear two unirrigated crops in the year ; partly, that it enjoys a considerable quantity of benur or flooded land ; and mainly from the character of the people who are not industrious. In favorable seasons therefore the wells are not fully worked, but they are a sure and unfailing resource in a drought. Those villages with wells, have suffered little from the late season ; while those without them have been much broken. Water is generally near the surface, not averaging

more than from 20 to 30 cubits, but the spring is not equal to that usually found in the Rewarree wells. There, the jheel water is very close to the surface, while close to the hills, it is as deep as 70 or 80 cubits. Six acres may be estimated as the average amount of land irrigated by a *Lao*, and there is seldom more than one in a well. The outlay for a well, averages from 200 to 500 Rupees in proportion to the depth. Some villages near the hill have no wells, and the people are supplied from tanks or from a hole dug in the bed of a torrent.

10. **DEHUR.**—The flooded land is of two kinds; that on the banks of the jheel, and that in the vicinity of the hill streams. Of the first kind, the soil being superior and lying usually for some time under water, is well saturated, and therefore grows superior and more abundant crops. It is, indeed, subject to excessive floodings, but is usually fit for cultivating by the end of November and December. The lands on the banks of the torrents are inferior in quality, and do not secure so much moisture, the water rather sweeping over than lying on them. It, however, produces capital crops in all, but droughts; whereas the jheel land is productive in any season, but more particularly so in a drought. In a season of very heavy rain, if the jheel overflows, the crops are confined to the superior products such as sugar-cane and rice. Moreover, it should be recollected that in such seasons, if the low-land is inundated, the up-land, which would otherwise produce an inferior crop of autumn grain, will then become fit for rich crops of wheat and barley. In any case, such villages can always pay their revenue.

11. **PRODUCE.**—The staples of the pergunnah are, in the autumn, bajra, moth, umkie and joar, sugar-cane, and rice, which is confined to the banks of the jheel; cotton, hemp, and til, are also grown, but in small quantities. In the spring, wheat and barley, irrigated and unirrigated grain, tobacco and safflower, are cultivated in all but the bhoor soils.

12. The soil of Jharsah is said to be peculiarly well adapted for the culture of the poppy, which, when the Begum lived was constantly grown. It is, I believe, the intention of the Sudder Board to encourage the growth of the plant, with the view of making opium. Its introduction, and the capital it would put in circulation, would soon render the people wealthy. It is capital alone which is now wanted.

13. Excellent salt is also made in the villages of Sadrana, Bhamnipoor, Minoodpoor and Sydpoor; which is called Sooltan-

pooree salt, from an adjoining village of that name belonging to the Jhujjur Nuwab. The Begum realized from this source 6,000 Rupees annually.

14. **TRADE.**—The trade of this pergunnah is of no consequence, being confined to the export of Sooltanpooree salt; for which the town of Badshapoor is the mart, from whence it is exported eastwards. The bunnyahs of this town are great smugglers, and during the Begum's life reaped considerable profits. Since her death so many of their despatches have been seized, that the bunnyahs have decayed, and smuggling has been confined to running head-loads across the line. The surplus grain is carried direct to Delhie, which is only 12 coss distant, so that the people have the advantage of a large and sure market.

15. **SHRINE OF THE GODDESS SEETLA.**—In the village of Goorgaon is a shrine dedicated to the goddess Seetla or small pox; which yielded the Begum from 7 to 8,000 Rupees a year. The shrine is considered of great sanctity, and women annually come from a great distance to visit it, with their children. It is customary to make offerings to propitiate the deity, to avert the small pox (which is a great scourge in this part of the country,) from their offspring. People often travel as far as from Benares and Lucknow for this purpose. They offer, according to their means, rupees, pyce, goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, and indeed all kinds of animals. The favorable offering however appears to be a lamb. The great crowd is in April and May; but it continues throughout the year on every Tuesday.

16. **POPULATION.**—The population is chiefly Goojur and Aheer; but there are also Jats, Rangurs, Meos, and Beloches. In former days it appears that the proprietors were all, or nearly all, Beloches, of the same family, as the Nuwab of Furruknuggur. They enjoyed in their day great power in this part of the country, and one of them built the fort of Badshapoor, which is still in tolerable repair. Goojur Mull, the well known Jat Rajah of Bhurtpoor, first broke their power; and on their decay, the other castes, who were probably merely cultivators, obtained the possession which they have since retained. The Beloches have gradually left the pergunnah in search of subsistence, some still remain, but they are few in number and generally broken in condition. Being no cultivators themselves and entirely dependant on others it follows that in a country where land is abundant, that they have much difficulty in managing their lands.

17. The Goojurs inhabit all the hill villages, and, like all their brethren, are great thieves, and bad cultivators. The Aheers and Jats are frugal and tolerably industrious. The Rangurs are indolent and turbulent as any I have ever seen. All the people however are much given to stealing. In the Goojurs, and even Rangurs, one could expect no less; but it is not a characteristic of the Aheers and Jats. It has however risen from the peculiar situation and circumstances of the pergunnah. Jharsah, surrounded by our districts, and possessing a hilly and almost inaccessible tract of country, was an asylum to all the thieves and plundered property of the surrounding pergunnahs. The amils had neither the inclination nor power to keep them in order. They are now slowly reforming, and in progress of time will I dare say improve. The Goojurs are however still incorrigible, and though they no longer escape with impunity, it is only the strong hand of power which restrains them.

18. **TEHSEEL HISTORY.**—Jharsah, which had been for nearly 60 years in possession of the Begum Sombre, lapsed in 1836. It was in her days entirely managed by the amil who superintended the cultivation and assessed the villages annually. His demand however was seldom restricted to that which he might previously have fixed; the rule being to collect as much as he could; the consequence of which was that the people, losing all trust in his good faith, had no incentive to cultivate their lands regularly. The Begum Sombre, neither by policy nor I believe, inclination, was accustomed to over-tax the people, but from the great distance of Sirdhana, and her mental impotency during the last years of her life, the pergunnah was pretty much at the mercy of the amil, who did not fail to reap a plentiful harvest.

19. During the three years preceding her demise, Mr. Dyce Sombre possessed the supreme authority, and assessed the pergunnah for three years. Owing to the indifferent season for 1240 Fuslee, and the drought of 1241 Fuslee, joined to the severe exaction of the demand, the pergunnah was much broken. On its lapsing, many of its villages had lost a large number of the inhabitants, and some were entirely deserted. The pergunnah was generally impoverished, and the villages and their inhabitants bore all the appearance of bad management.

20. In 1836 (1243 Fuslee) Mr. C. Gubbins made a summary settlement of the pergunnah. The Begum had realized the demand for the autumn, and he assessed for that of the spring; and

generally, for *ten** years more. On joining the zillah in 1836, the summary settlement was complete, all but some 12 villages which had not agreed, but were finally disposed of by me. The basis of this settlement appears to have been the Begum's jumma, with a review of the demands and realizations of the last ten years. When villages had broken down, the assessment was of course reduced. This settlement, considering the *little* data, which Mr. C. Gubbins had to guide him, was remarkably fair, and the pergumnah was rapidly improving; its deserted villages had become re-peopled; and every thing generally gave prospect of prosperity, when it was thrown back by last year's drought.

21. The only drawback in the assessment was in the two villages of Bussye and Hursuroo. As the headmen of neither village agreed to the proposed assessment, the demand in the one was reduced Rupees 1,600, and in the other 1,200 Rupees, for that year, and the deficiency divided on the revenue of the next two years. This increased of course the nominal jumma prodigiously,† but eventually injured both villages. Hursuroo, inhabited by idle Rangurs, completely broke up; and as they purposely threw their land out of cultivation, which disabled them from making good any reasonable portion of their revenue, the land was eventually sold with the sanction of the Sudder Board. Bussye, a Jat village, has still struggled on, but its jumma has never been fully realized. I should not mention these two solitary instances, but that it has become necessary to grant both villages considerable reduction, which would otherwise seem to have been unnecessary.

22. Though the pergumnah suffered severely in the drought, the bad effects have not operated as severely as might have been anticipated. The soil being light and peculiarly well adapted for bajra which requires very little rain, there were every where some crops, and in the jheel they were very good. The villages along the hills, inhabited by Goojurs, whose chief support and wealth consist in herds of cattle, which all died, suffered severely. For though crops failed, the scarcity of fodder was even greater than that of grain. Fodder, throughout the season, was selling at one rupee a maund; which is full double the ordinary price of grain. Immense herds of cattle were, indeed, sent off early in the season to the banks of the Ganges; yet an epidemic broke out among

* Query—Two?—C. G., Collector.

† Was it the assessment or the attempt at realization of revenue in a bad season which injured these two villages?—C. G., Collector.

them, so that few ever returned. It is remarkable that in a drought-season cattle sent to the banks of the Ganges, or into the Dhoon, seldom survive; probably owing to their being previously too much enfeebled to digest the strong luxuriant grasses which grow in such situations. The loss of their cattle has much impoverished the Goojurs. However, considering their caste, they have rallied wonderfully, and some reduction which they have received, in equalizing the revenue of the pergunnah, promises to bring them round. With this exception, the remainder of the pergunnah, generally composed of steady cultivators, whose property did not consist of cattle, has stood the storm exceedingly well. Having a moderate, indeed light assessment, which was collected with great attention to the existing condition of the crops, the people did not desert their lands. Where a few went off they have long since returned. Had it not unfortunately happened that at the commencement of this season the rains held off, I do not think that we should have had any desertion. But as no rain fell till the 12th of July, the people either having exhausted all their means of support, or despaired of a favorable season, began to emigrate. The rain which subsequently fell, however, brought back all, but those who had gone to a great distance, or who had already cultivated, where they had settled: those of course could not return till they had cut their crops.

23. The demands, receipts, and balances for the last 20 years are here* shewn. In it is included the nett realizations, whether in the shape of actual land revenue, or annual presents in the shape of nuzuranas (or the like) to the Begum.

For, such receipts, under whatever denomination, being manifestly a tax on the land paid to the supreme power, were clearly to be taken into consideration. However this return does not clearly shew the realization for 1225 Fuslee, nor what should be added for expenses of one kind or the other. Few amils staid in the pergunnah long, especially of late years, and none left it without realizing large sums on their own account. The distance of Sirdhana gave them great opportunities, which they seem by no means to have neglected.

24. The uncertainty of the demand, the jumma not only varying from year to year but that actually agreed to at its commencement not being generally adhered to, operated to reduce the cultivation and impoverish the people. Independent, however, of the amount actually realized by the Begum and her servants, (which last are allowed on all hands to have been heavy) the head-

* It does not appear what statement is here alluded to.—ED.

men collected large sums on their own account. In all large communities where the Bhiachara or coparcenary tenure prevails, the headman collects large sums under the name of village expenses. If not strictly looked after, it is done under the Government rule, but with the natives, it is carried to excess. I have seen villages where the expenses equalled a moiety of the revenue paid to a jagheerदार.

The consequence is, that, in lapsed jagheers, the headmen regret, but the community rejoice at, the change of administration. It will, I am afraid, be thought that these remarks have been extended to an unprofitable length; but it being generally allowed that the pergunnah was impoverished, when it lapsed, it becomes incumbent on me to shew the reason why that assessment has been maintained.

25. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.—When the pergunnah was professionally surveyed, I only required from the Surveyor three distinctions, viz. well irrigation, Dehur or lands flooded, and unirrigated land. These the tehseeldar under my directions subdivided into three classes, as noted in the margin,* which I afterwards

* Nurmote—(loam soft); revised, carefully going over the area of Mugda; mixed bhoor sand. nearly every village in the pergunnah.

26. The survey measurements were also carefully verified and found correct. The only alterations found necessary were in a few acres, where the flooded land was over-estimated and therefore disallowed.

27. REVENUE RATES.—The Revenue rates having been determined by the same rules as those adopted in Rewarree and other pergunnahs already reported, it is not necessary for me to report the process. The rates are as follows :

Soil.	Irrigated.			Dehur.			Low.		
Nurmote,	3	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	0
Mugda,	2	8	0	1	8	0	9	0	0
Bhoor,	2	4	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
Average,	2	9	4	1	9	4	10	8	0

J. LAWRENCE.

APPENDIX C.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH TAROO.

No. 361.

LETTER FROM J. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
Officiating Collector, Gourgaoon.

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Delhi,
Dated 30th November, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the records of settlement of per-
gunnah Taroo, which has been revised
Submits statements of settle- under the Sudder Board's orders, dated
ment of pergunnah Taroo. 8th of March 1836, according to the
provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833. To prevent the necessity
of reference to former correspondence, I must repeat much regard-
ing this pergunnah, which has already been brought to the notice
of the Board.

2. HISTORY OF THE PERGUNNAH.—Pergunnah Taroo was originally in the possession of the Bhurtpore Raj; having been granted in jagheer to Ram Chutter Bhoje Huldea, the Dewan, by Lord Lake. It was sequestered by our Government in 1826.

3. BOUNDARIES AND GENERAL FEATURES OF THE PERGUNNAH.—It is bounded, on the north and east, by that portion of pergunnah Sonah, which is situated above the rocky range of the Mewat hills; on the west by Borah; and on the south by the independant state of Tijara. It is surrounded on all sides, but the west, by the Mewat hills, which are high, barren and rocky; but which afford sufficient pasturage for goats, sheep, and even for cattle in the rains. The greater portion of the land of Taroo is high, and looks like table land above the Sonah valley. As it extends,

however, towards Borah, it gradually slopes downwards in that direction. Its shelving surface is cut up in all directions into nullas, through which the torrents rush from the hills, and spread over the lands of pergunnah Borah.

4. **SOIL.**—The soil is inferior, being chiefly poor Mugda, that is to say, it is light and sandy, with a very slight mixture of clay. The variations of soil are very trifling. The only distinction, really worthy of notice is the local position of the villages. When situated in the immediate vicinity of the hills, the soil is lighter, and more dry, for, (from the land being more sloping in such parts) as quickly as the rain falls, it runs off, while, in those villages, at a greater distance, it remains and saturates the soil.

5. **WELLS: DEPTH OF WATER.**—In some of the villages near the hills, there are no wells; and the people fetch the water for consumption from a distance. Where there are wells, water is seldom less than from 60 to 80 feet deep.

The villages more remote from the hills, have wells, the depth of which usually varies from 20 to 30 feet.

6. **PRODUCE**—The produce of Taroo is chiefly khureef crops of the inferior kinds; such as bajra, moth, gooar. There is little joar, and no cotton. Where there are wells, wheat and barley are grown in the rubbee. Four-fifths of the whole revenue is paid in the khureef harvest.

7. **CASTE OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHARACTER.**—The

Mewatees,	47	55 villages composing the pergunnah,
Jats,	2	47 villages are inhabited by Meos. In
Aheers,	2	the remaining eight, are Jats, Aheers,
Jat and Meo,	1	Goojurs and Belooches. The propor-
Meo and Goojur, ..	1	tions are as noted in the margin.* The
Jat and Belooch, ..	1	villages are small, and the people, being
Goojur,	1	idle and improvident, are poor. They
	<hr/> 55	are great thieves and often employed

as chowkeedars and burkundazes. Indeed they seem to like any employment better than cultivating. From their proximity to the Tijara country the Meos of which, are allied to them by blood and marriage, they are accustomed on the slightest discontent to abscond thither. On the other hand, from the wild and isolated situation of the pergunnah, its poor soil, and the daring character of its inhabitants, strangers are unwilling to settle there. These are the chief causes of the difficulty of managing the

pergunnah. However light the assessment may be, when the people see their friends of Tijara paying still less, or perhaps nothing, they become discontented and dissatisfied with our management. It may be thought that the security of life and property in our country would probably counterbalance these causes. This however is not the case. On the contrary, the more lawless and unsettled the country may be, by so much would the people prefer it. They have little to lose themselves, and have the prospect of plundering those who are better off. To the local situation therefore of this pergunnah, and the character of its inhabitants, may be fairly attributed, the cause of its present unprosperous condition.

8. **POPULATION.**—The population of Taroo, though not very dense, is fully equal to the cultivation of its lands, and is remarkably equally distributed over the surface. It is broken up in almost all cases into very small communities, to which the Meos appear to have a decided predilection. After deducting the unculturable waste, which from the vicinity of the hills, and the greater number of ravines, is more extensive than in other pergunnahs, less than one-fifth of the area is uncultivated. The total lands of Taroo, including of course the three jagheer villages, comprise an area of about 50 square miles; and calculating the population at 9,500 persons, (which though not perhaps perfectly correct is no doubt very close to the truth,) it would give about 190 persons to a square mile.

9. **MARKETS AND ROADS.**—Taroo is well and centrally situated for markets. It is close to Sonah; only 14 coss from Rewarree; and about 20 coss from Dehlie. There is no trade carried on in the pergunnah, but it is the thoroughfare of a good deal of traffic from the west into the Dooab. Formerly the road over the hills to the town of Sonah was impassible, except to foot passengers. Mr. C. Gubbins, however, made the convicts cut a splendid zig-zag road over the hills, on which the heaviest laden hackeries can travel with facility; thus saving a distance of full 20 coss.

10. **FORMER ASSESSMENT AND FISCAL HISTORY.**—When the pergunnah was first resumed, it was held kham for two years, and then assessed, in 1235 Fuslee, by Mr. Cavendish, at a nett revenue of Rs. 29,937. The assessment stood but one year, when nearly a fifth of the villages broke down and their assessment was reduced. From that period until 1240 Fuslee, when the assessment was raised, it paid pretty regularly. From this excess juma, with the succeeding drought years, the pergunnah entirely broke up. The following abstract of demands, receipts and balances,

clearly shews the past fiscal history of the pergunnah; and affords good data to judge of the present assessment.

Years.				Demand.		Realized.		Balance.	
1235	Fuslee,	....	....	29937	1 5½	29937	1 5½	0	0 0
1236	Fuslee,	....	....	28249	0 7¼	22600	2 6½	5648	11 0¾
1237	Fuslee,	....	....	25136	8 0	25136	8 0	0	0 0
1238	Fuslee,	....	....	26050	3 6½	26050	3 6½	0	0 0
1239	Fuslee,	....	....	26688	6 7½	26688	6 7½	0	0 0
1240	Fuslee,	....	....	29404	12 6	28255	8 6	1149	40
1241	Fuslee,	....	....	28868	0 0	22230	11 3	6637	49
1242	Fuslee,	....	....	28824	0 0	28080	1 0	744	15 0
1243	Fuslee,	....	....	29078	6 0	26086	9 9	2991	12 3
Average,				28026	0 0	26118	6 0	1907	10 0

11. RATES ON UNIRRIGATED LANDS.—The former revenue rates of the pergunnah being rather high, and also varying with the supposed distinctions of soil, which I considered unnecessary, were modified; and a single unirrigated rate formed from the average of the old rates, allowing a trifle for the low rate on the second kind of bhoor. The former rates, with that now assumed, are noted in the margin.* This I tested by the averages which prosperous villages of Taroo and Sonah had paid; and also by comparing the total value assumed at these rates, irrigated and unirrigated, with the actual realizations of the pergunnah, since it came into our possession.

12. RATES ON IRRIGATED LAND.—Having determined the rate for unirrigated land, I allowed 2 to 1 for irrigated.

This was much lower than the rates which formerly prevailed, but from them I could deduce little, the very lowest being in my opinion so exorbitant. The former and proposed rates on irrigation, are also (for the facility of reference) here noted.

Irrigated former rates.			
1st kind,	....	6	0 0
2nd do....	....	5	9 9
3rd do.,	....	4	9 3
4th do.,	....	4	9 3
Proposed,	....	2	10 0

13. By making so small distinction between irrigated and unirrigated land, I did not suppose

Explanation of the reasons for so small a distinction between irrigated and unirrigated land.

that no greater difference existed between the value of their produce ; but as Taroo has few wells, and the land about them, except in drought seasons, is not generally cultivated, it is expedient by moderate rates, to encourage their use. It is necessary, in fixing rates, to bear in mind the extra labor and capital expended in making wells, as also that originally laid out in sinking them. It is, therefore, not merely the gross produce which is to be considered, but what remains to the cultivator, after replacing his capital and labor with a fair profit. For want of these considerations being generally attended to in this district, so few wells have been made ; and where they have been sunk, they have seldom repaid the builders.

14. VALUE OF REVENUE RATES OF PROPOSED JUMA.—The revenue rates thus assumed give the following results :

	Area.			Rate.			Value.		
Irrigated land,	990	0	0	2	10	0	2,598	12	0
Unirrigated land,	18,765	0	0	1	5	0	24,629	1	0
Total value assumed } at Revenue Rates, }	19,755						27,227	13	0
Proposed Juma,							25,992	0	0

15. DEDUCTION FROM THE ASSESSED JUMA.—From the juma actually fixed in every case, a deduction of 5 per cent as mooqudumnee allowance, was made ; thus leaving a nett revenue of Rupees 24,700 ; which gives a reduction on the old assessment of Rupees 4,378-6 ; the past juma being Rupees 20,078-6.

16. CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH ALLOWANCE WAS USUALLY MADE.—The chief circumstances which I took into consideration, and for which I made allowance in determining the juma of the different estates, were as follows :—locality ; the present condition of the village ; its being inhabited or *wyran* ; the facility, or difficulty, with which the former assessment was realized ; the extent of its khood-khast or pye-khast cultivation ; the quantity of culturable land, not cultivated. The extent of cultivation in Taroo is, in almost all cases, a just criterion of the means of a village. It has varied very little since the

survey took place. The quantity of culturable land is a point of very great importance in this district, but especially in Taroo. Independent of the facility which the people possess, in a large culturable area, of breaking up new land, and increasing their cultivation or of grazing their cattle, they have also the means of making their lands fallow when exhausted. In all sandy and light pergunnahs, from the sameness of the crops, from want of manure and irrigation, and indeed from the very poorness of the soil, this is more often required than in rich soils. In all cases, therefore, where, from the extent of cultivation, the assessment would have run high, I carefully corrected it by the area. In fact, experience has shewn, that no advantage of soils, or even of irrigation, will enable a village to pay a very high area rate. Where the extent of land uncultivated was great, I seldom or ever added any thing to the assessment on that account, unless indeed the village had very great means of breaking up the land, but I always reduced the demand where the area was limited.

17. REASONS FOR PARTICULAR REDUCTION.—Indeed there are many villages whose assessment I have reduced, where neither the past realization nor the pergunnah rates, would seem to show the necessity for so doing. But the fact was, these were, with reference to their area, the highest assessed villages of the pergunnah previously, and it therefore became more necessary than ever, when more lightly assessed mouzahs were getting a reduction, to allow them some also. In such cases both policy and justice required it.

18. REASONS FOR NOT RAISING THE REVENUE IN PARTICULAR CASES.—There are many villages whose condition would have fairly justified a somewhat higher rate, but whose assessment I did not alter; solely because, from the circumstances of the pergunnah, I did not think that the people would be satisfied; whereas, there is no village in which I have not reduced the juma not only to what I conceived they ought to pay, but to what they could pay. In villages so close to the border as those of Taroo, it is absolutely necessary if one looks to certainty, to attend to this point.

19. The mere fact of a considerable reduction having been made, in a greater number of villages was a reason for much caution in raising the assessment of those which equally justified it.

Two villages ran off, after the assessment was made. One had been reduced full 40 per cent; the other had

received no reduction, but, though at least about 25 per cent. below the average of the pergunnah, its assessment had not been raised.

The cause of the desertion of the first, I never could satisfactorily account for. In the latter, the sole reason assigned, was, that the adjoining village, which had been enormously over assessed, had received a reduction. The one has now returned and given good security for the future. The other has been declared forfeited, and has been settled with other zemindars.

20. **LIABILITIES OF RYOTS** —To no point has more attention and labor been devoted than in settling and recording the liabilities of different parties, and the system of general administration in each village. In this district where the tenures are essentially bhyachara (that is, where the land is divided, and separately occupied by a brotherhood, who usually pay the revenue, by a baach among themselves) there are few ryots who pay rent. The ryot usually cultivates on a *butaic* agreement. If on a money rate, it is generally lower than that, which the biswahdar himself pays. In either case, the condition, whatever it may be, is determined by private agreement between the parties, and will vary with the season, as well as with the particular fields to be cultivated.

21. When a mouroosee cultivator, the ryot is usually a partner with the biswahdar, on terms of perfect equality; or else he cultivates his particular fields, and in either case, pays his share of the baach, like any *bhye* of the community. Having no proprietary right in the soil, he feels less attachment to it, while his labor, from the demand being so much greater than the supply, is always at a premium. He can always obtain land to cultivate at revenue rates, and therefore will not cultivate on rent ones. If not thus treated in his own village, he will go and reside in another. For these reasons, his rights are seldom invaded, and so far from paying rent, he often pays less revenue than a biswahdar. There are few if any villages, with which I am acquainted, where the zemindars pay their revenue from their rent realization, and have either a surplus to live on, or enjoy their peculiar cultivation free of tax. In fact, land does not afford a rent.

22. **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The division and subdivision of the revenue, in the different thokes and puttees of a village, require in many cases, the greatest labor and research before it can be settled on a satisfactory footing; as many villages having broke up from an improper distribution of the revenue, as from excessive de-

mand. To determine and distribute the juma, so that each party will pay the assessment, in proportions equal to their means, is by far, the most difficult point which I have had to accomplish. With broken villages, it was not sufficient, often, merely to grant a reduction, but it was necessary to alter, altogether, the system by which the revenue was realized, and which had caused the injury to the village.

23. Thus, in some villages, the large and populous puttees have much land and smaller biswahdaree shares. They have probably hitherto paid the juma on the biswah, and insist on doing so for the future. In another village, one puttee has a large quantity of land, much of which, from want of means, the zemindars cannot cultivate; the other puttee has little land and great means of cultivating, and probably cultivates as pyes in the next village;—here the one puttee cannot pay its share of the revenue, and yet is unwilling to give up any of its land:—the other party, on the other hand, is not inclined to take it. In a particular village one puttee, from one or other of the many causes which affect the prosperity of communities, is much more broken than the others. But the reduction which the village is allowed, is equally divided in all the puttees according to their responsibilities. In all such cases (and many more, which it would be unprofitable to detail), a radical change in the system of management was necessary, and to accomplish this object, so as to ensure the future observance of the rule adopted, and prevent future feuds, the feelings, the prejudices, and even the interests of parties, had to be combated and overcome. That all this has been effected, is too much for me to venture to say, but I can fairly state, that, as far as I can judge, it has been generally accomplished.

24. **CONVICTION OF THE SECURITY OF THE ASSESSMENT.**—In conclusion, I have only to express my entire conviction of the probability of the secure and certain realization of the present assessment. That villages may now and then desert, it is impossible to prevent, even if the assessment was reduced to half its present amount. But with so light an assessment, there will be on the one hand, neither the same inclination to desert, and on the other, there will be a greater probability of our being able to resettle the village with others. The invariable forfeiture of biswahs will, I feel assured, gradually put an end to this practice.

25. **CERTAINTY OF REALIZING THE REVENUE.**—This assessment I am satisfied, will be realized with facility in ordinary years,

and also admits of the gradual recovery of the balances of any unusually unfavorable seasons, which it may be found necessary to suspend. In this year of almost universal calamity, Taroo has generally escaped, and I delayed reporting the assessment until I could satisfy myself of this point, and also judge of its working.

I have, &c.,

J. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Collector.

Collector's Office :
Dehli Southern Division,
CAMP BULWARY, PERGUNNAH REWAUREE,
30th November, 1837. }

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APPENDIX D.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH REWAREE.

No. 284.

LETTER FROM J. LAWRENCE, Esq.,

Officiating Collector, Goorgaon.

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Delhi,

Dated 22nd July, 1838.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the records of settlement of pergunnah Rewarree, revised under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833, by the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 9th June 1837.

2. Previous to entering into a detailed account of its present condition, I beg to preface my remarks with a short sketch of its earlier history. Rewarree, prior to Mahratta ascendancy in this part of India, appears to have been in a great measure, under the control of its native Rajahs; who rented or managed the pergunnah and paid the revenue into the Royal Treasury. They built the Fort of Gokulgurh, situated in the vicinity of the town, which, though now in ruins, bears the marks of considerable strength. It is from this place that the Gokul Sicca, coined by these Rajahs, derives its designation. After the conquest of Delhie, in 1801, the pergunnah was given in jageer to the Bhurtpoor Chief, in whose possession it remained for nearly three years; but was resumed by the British Government, in consequence of his disaffection in 1805. Prior to 1803, it constantly changed masters, and seems to have suffered much, in consequence; the realizations often falling below a lac of rupees. On being resumed, it was in the first instance farmed to Jey Sing, an Aheer, a native of the pergunnah, with whom it remained till the end of 1216 Fuslee.

3. The pergunnah comprises a tract of country, compact and generally well connected. It is bounded on the north and west by the jageer of the Jhujjur Chief; on the east by that of the Putondee Nuwab, and the Khalsa pergunnah of Bhora; and on the south, by Tjara, and the king's jageer of Kote Kasim. It