

62. The number of mouzahs newly settled by the jageerdar* after his acquisition of the pergunnah, as well as the testimony of the older inhabitants, proved, that Poonahana when granted to Ahmud Bux Khan, was very thinly inhabited, (the communities subsisting chiefly by plunder,) and progressed greatly during the first years of that chief's rule; but it appeared, in progress of enquiry, that during the latter years of his, and during his son's administration, it had been much neglected, and being rarely visited by the jageerdar, it had suffered greatly by the mismanagement of his amils. To this source, added to the uncertainty of demand and other grievances to which the cultivator is exposed under a Native rule, the desertion of the agriculturists may be traced, and the consequent falling off in cultivation and the low state of the revenue up to the date of the resumption of the pergunnah. Moreover, the comparison of Ferozepore with Poonahana, is not a fair one. The former, possesses great natural advantages of soil and means of irrigation, and the inhabitants are, on that account, very unwilling to abandon their estates. While Poonahana, is a mere *barany* pergunnah, containing few wells; and the inhabitants, whose settlement was mostly of recent date, secure of obtaining equally good lands in the neighbouring British territory, readily abandoned their villages on the first cause for discontent.

63. This explanation is borne out, on reference to a statement of the jumma and collections of the last twenty years of the jageerdar's administration ending with 1241, that during the first ten years, the jumma had averaged Rs. 64,279 and collections Rs. 63,165; and during the last ten years the average jumma was Rs. 74,285 and collections Rs. 64,641. During the first period the jumma progressed gradually, till 1231 Fuslee, when it attained the sum of Rs. 79,074, from which it retrograded, in the second period; the jumma of 1241 amounting only to Rs. 72,036.

64. The *dowl* proposed by the tehseeldar exceeded Rs. 95,000, but was rejected by me as excessive. I finally determined that the increase should not exceed Rs. 8,550, or a total jumma of Rs. 86,000, and should be attained by degrees, to guard against any of the estates suffering from a too sudden enhancement.

65. The following table will shew the result of the settlement, and the increase on the jumma of the first year and on the culminating assessment. In order to allow of a comparison with the former jumma, I have first stated the revenue of the

* 31 out of a total number of 99 mouzahs.

pergunnah as it formerly stood in 1245; and, after adding the jumma of five estates received from Hutteen, and subtracting that of one estate transferred to Hutteen and of seven mouzahs to Ferozepore, deduced the jumma of the pergunnah as it will stand from 1246 within the revised limits. I must add, with reference to the five mouzahs of Hutteen, that their assessments were calculated by the rates of the Poonahana pergunnah and their aggregate jumma maintained with very trifling increase.

STATEMENT.

Fergunnah or Mouzahs.	Jumma of 1245.	Jumma of 1246 being 1st year of Revised Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Highest jumma of Revised Settlement attained.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pergunnah Poonahana as it originally stood in 1245 containing 104 Mouzahs.	77437	77749	312	0	85965	8528	0
Add 5 Mouzahs added from Hutteen.	4974	4555	0	419	5010	36	0
Deduct 1 Mouzah, Pow-sur, transferred to Hutteen.	570	570	0	0	712	142	0
Deduct 7 Mouzahs transferred to Ferozepore.	12675	13731	1056	0	14039	1364	0
Pergunnah Poonahana as it will stand from 1246.	69166	68003	0	1163	76224	7058	0

66. GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF SETTLEMENT TERMS IN FEROZEPORE.—Having completed the assessment of all the estates, I experienced no difficulty in obtaining their acceptance. Two days, the 2nd of March at Nuggeena, and the 5th of the same month at Ferozepore, sufficed to receive the durkhasts of that pergunnah; only three villages having refused. Two of these accepted, within two days, the terms proposed, and the third after slight

* Mahomednugger.

of the proprietors, who

† Runealee.

Rowa.

Mohlaka.

the term of the former assessment.

reduction. Only one estate* has been given in farm, and that at the desire of the proprietors, who were unable to manage it, for a term of 10 years. Three* other estates, leased by previous settlement to farmers, will revert to the management of the proprietors, on the expiry of

67. **GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF SETTLEMENT TERMS IN POONAHANA.**—The durkhasts of Poonahana were taken with 5 refusals on the 18th of March. Three of the recreant villages agreed to the original terms on the 20th. and I thought it proper to, reduce slightly the jummas of the remaining two. Any doubt, that I had still entertained regarding the justice of the proposed enhancement of the jumma of this pergunnah, was effectually removed by the readiness with which almost every village accepted the proposed terms.

68. Two estates, only, of this pergunnah have been leased to farmers. The first, Rheapooa, recently transferred from Hutteen, being given in lease to Wuzeer, a resident cultivator, who owns 5 biswahs, and farms the remaining 15; 10 of which belong to one proprietor, who is so impoverished as to be unable to manage his shares, and 5 to a second who was an habitual defaulter, and has now deserted the village. The second, Dhanna: in which case the proprietors readily accepted the proposed assessment, but deserted the village entirely, shortly before the setting in of the rains. None of them having returned at the end of July, notwithstanding plentiful rain, the village was given in farm to Rundheer Chowdree and other three influential moquddums of the neighbourhood.

69. Particular enquiry was made, before accepting engagements for any estates, to ascertain the original moquddums entitled to a place in the lumberdary, and to exclude all those who pretended to it without a due right. In the first summary settlement proceeding, many names had crept in of persons who had never before been sudder malgoozars, and in some instances to a most baneful extent, multiplying fruitless dissensions, weakening this instrument of government, and frittering the moquddum allowance into such minute shares as to be no longer worth acceptance. Such persons I unceremoniously ejected; retaining in the sudder malgoozary, the names of those only, who were by old custom entitled to this privilege. It thus happens that in small communities, divided into several smaller thokes, each thoke will not be found represented by a separate sudder malgoozar; the old established custom of each community being retained, by which such thokes paid through one or all of the regular moquddums.

70. There are a number of communities, represented jointly by a plurality of malgoozars, the entire body of the brethren being undivided, and the malgoozars collecting jointly from the whole without any subdivision of interests. In such tenures the body

of proprietors objected to subdivide themselves under each malgoozar; mainly because it was opposed to their ancient established mode of management; and further, because they apprehended needless altercation in an attempt to subdivide the brethren, their lands and jumma; and injury to the revenue, if the liability for default hitherto jointly borne by the whole community, were limited to a few maliks of each thoke. Such communities are generally united by ties of close consanguinity, which would render any separation of interests extremely difficult, and in these cases I of course did not press them to a division. The malgoozars either divide the muquddumy allowance equally, or according to fixed shares belonging by custom to each.

71. **MOQUDDUMY ALLOWANCE.**—The usual allowance of 5 per cent has been made, without exception, to the headmen or moquddums; the total jumma, including moquddumy, having in the first instance been fixed, and after deducting 5 per cent therefrom, the balance set down as the Government revenue. In the miscellaneous remarks on Statement 3, will be found the details of its distribution. It is properly the exclusive right of the moquddums, but has, in some instances, been shared by them with their subordinate putteedars, who had by long custom acquired a title thereto. This extraordinary allotment is always beneficial, having only been adopted where the sudder malgoozar did not possess sufficient influence with the whole brotherhood, and was compelled to obtain the co-operation of some other influential putteedar, whose services are secured by this concession.

72. **DETAILS OF VILLAGE MANAGEMENT.**—I have been engaged, since taking the durkhasts, in recording the details of village management, upon which the greatest attention has been bestowed, *First*, to prepare in every instance a true record of the existing rights and liabilities of all the inhabitants, and their mode of management; and *secondly*, where the latter was so faulty as to threaten the prosperity of any of the shareholders, to introduce, with the consent of all, such wholesome changes as should remedy the evil apprehended. The changes introduced have not been many, and have in most instances first suggested themselves to the people, as necessary to the future welfare of the community.

73. **TENURES AND MODE OF MANAGEMENT.**—The prevailing tenures in both pergunnahs are, with very few exceptions, bhychara. The modes of management are various, and will be best

shown by the subjoined statement, which has been prepared from the record of liabilities of each village.

Pergunnah.	Villages in which the jumma is assessed upon the fixed holdings of the maliks, &c., as ascertained by the khusrah measurement.	Villages in which the jumma has been assessed upon the fixed holdings of the maliks, &c., as determined by a private measurement of the zumeendars.	Villages in which after crediting in common, collections from non-proprietors, &c., the remaining jumma is realized by a rate upon the land cultivated in each season	Villages in which after crediting in common, collections from non-proprietors, &c., the remaining jumma is realized by a rate upon fixed number of ploughs of maliks, &c.	Villages in which after crediting collections made in common from non-proprietors, &c., the remaining jumma is realized by a rate upon the ploughs of the maliks which are to be reckoned in each season.	Villages in which a single or limited number of owners collect fixed rates from non-proprietors and divide according to their shares any profit or loss accruing after paying the Government demand.	Total.
Ferozepoor, ..	69	7	29	0	0	1	10
Poonahana, ..	36	6	32	2	13	12	101
Total, ..	105	13	61	2	13	13	207

74. RECORDS OF MANAGEMENT AND LIABILITIES, &c.—The records of liabilities and papers of management, were in the first instance prepared in the Tehseel Offices, whence they were sent to the Sudder Office, with the zemindars of each village, for examination and verification. The paper of management was verified in my presence, by personal examination of the zemindars, before being finally recorded. Where hereditary cultivators did not exceed ten, they were sent in and examined with the maliks; when above that number, a proclamation was issued for 15 days in the village, containing the detail of each assamee's liability.

75. In the ikrarnamah, or paper of management, has been recorded every detail affecting the administration of each community, arranged in separate clauses. Clause 1st, contains the agreement of the whole maliks to pay through the sudder malgoozars with the detail of kists. Clause 2nd, contains the detail of any

existing subdivisions of the ruqbah among thokes, puttees, &c. Clause 3rd, the corresponding details of any existing subdivision of jumma. Clause 4th, details the mode of distribution of the jumma over the proprietors. Clause 5th, contains the like detail of the mode of assessment to which hereditary cultivators will be liable. Clause 6th, records the rates and mode of payment of all other non-proprietary classes. Clause 7th, defines the course to be pursued in case of default, the several degrees of liability, and mode of disposing of the property and land of the defaulter. Clause 8th, defines the right of the owners to dispose of their lands in sale or by mortgage, &c. Clause 9th, details the names of the present sudder malgoozars and the right of succession in case of death, dismissal, &c. Clause 10th, contains the details of distribution of the muquddumy allowance. Clause 11th, records the fixed item of mulba expenditures, and the ordinary charges to be defrayed from this source, limiting it in every case to five per cent upon the Government jumma. Clause 12th, details the jageer and service land, lakhirajee, and other items of minhaee. Clause 13th, states the putwaree's name, his salary and mode of its realization, and the proprietor's assent, to prepare for record at the tehseel a copy of the nikasee papers of every year. Clause 14th, details the chokeedars, their pay and manner of assessing it. Clause 15th, prescribes the mode of realizing any fine imposed by order of a Criminal Court, with the agreement of the proprietors to pay every attention to the Police administration, and repair of the roads, &c. Clause 16th, provides for the adjustment of any claims in future preferred by proprietors now absent to re-occupy their lands.

76. The kists or instalments, by which the revenue of each estate will be paid into the treasury, have been fixed so as to accord with harvest of the crops usually grown upon it. There will be two kists in the khurreef, payable in November and December; and two for the rubbee, due in May and June. Some bhoor villages, in which no spring crops are ever grown, will pay up altogether in the khurreef. The proportional payments in either pergunnah are the following:

Pergunnah.	Proportion of demand payable in the Khurreef.	Proportion of demand due in the Rubbee.
Ferozepoor,.....	6½ annas	9½ annas
Poonahana,.....	10½ annas	5½ annas

77. **REALIZATION OF BALANCES.**—The mode of realization of arrears of revenue has been carefully provided for. The system almost universally adopted is, that the default shall first be made good by the thoke, or, if the village contain no divisions into thokes, by the nearest relations of the defaulter. His personal property to be sold, or made over with his seer-land to the individual, or sharers, paying the balance. Should the arrear not be shortly recovered from the thoke or nearest relation, the whole body of shareholders to be responsible.

78. **SECURITY OF THE ASSESSED REVENUE.**—In some cases, where the proprietors had before shewn themselves to be untrustworthy, or where there were strong grounds for doubting the due fulfilment of their engagements, I required and received security for the first 5 years. In other villages, in which there was a large extent of cultivation by non-residents, the revenue was greatly secured by inducing these to engage on fixed terms with the proprietors, for the regular cultivation of the lands they occupied. Compulsory measures were not resorted to, where the proprietors objected to this course, but they were distinctly given to understand that no indulgence would be shewn to them, should they hereafter, in consequence of their obstinacy, be involved in balance. In those instances where they persisted in their refusal, it is not unlikely that change of management may hereafter be found necessary, but the jamma in all these cases is light, and will always be readily obtained.

79. **RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF LAKHIRAJ LAND**—The whole of the lands in these pergunnahs formerly held under rent-free tenures, have been resumed; the 469 acres stated in my summary settlement report to have been released, having subsequently been resumed under orders of the Commissioner and the Sudder Board. They have been leased to the former maaffeदार, where he possessed a proprietary right, at terms somewhat below the revenue rates: and where he had not such claim, he has been allowed, on proving an uninterrupted possession for 10 years, to retain possession of his land paying the full revenue rate. A very few milkies of Ferozepore have taken advantage of this permission. In cases where a pukka well had been recently sunk by the Lakhirajeदार, the revenue payable by him has been calculated by barany rates, both in the record of individual liabilities and the jumabundee of the mouzah; the resumed lands being always included in the general assessment of the estate in which they are situate.

80. The only source of surplus revenue from these pergunahs, in excess of that herein reported for sanction, will be the kham collections from the Mendhee Bagh garden at Ferozepore, which has been exempted from assessment. The house in this garden is at present occupied as a Government kutcherry.

I have, &c.,

M. R. GUBBINS,

Offg. Collector.

GOORGAON :
The 5th September, 1838. }

APPENDIX H

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH JHARSAH.

No. 158.

LETTER FROM C. GUBBINS, Esq.,

Collector, Goorgaon,

To T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Delhie,

Dated 21st June, 1839.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers for pergunnah Jharsah.

2. This settlement was made by Mr. Lawrence, but was not submitted by that officer, as the papers were not complete, when he gave over charge and proceeded to Etawah.

3. The pergunnah of Jhar~~sa~~h, or Badshapoor, was held by the Begum Sombre till the year 1836, when it lapsed to the Company by her demise.

4. Being at the time myself in charge of this district, I settled the pergunnah, summarily, at an annual jumma of Rs. 70,609-14-7½; and to the report I then wrote on the pergunnah, I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of its state and statistics.

5. The mehal at that time was not in a very flourishing condition, chiefly arising from fiscal mismanagement; and rapidly improved under a better system, a fair assessment, and the advantage of being immediately under the Collector's eye.

6. These good effects have however been neutralized by the calamitous famine of 1837-38, which has thrown the villages back, and it is chiefly on this account that no increase has been made on the former revenue.

7. The last year's demand, according to the summary settlement, was Rs. 79,863. The present settlement varies between 78,520 in the first, and 79,381 in the twentieth year.

8. Three villages, as per margin* on the banks of Nujffgurrh jheel have been summarily assessed for a period of 5 years, pending the completion of the works now in progress, for the drainage of the jheel and the proper regulation of its waters.

9. I have the honor to annex copy of my former report on the pergunnah of Jharsah, with copy of a memorandum left by Mr. Lawrence in the office, detailing his views and the grounds on which the settlement was completed.

I have, &c,

C. GUBBINS,

Collector.

GOORGAON COLLECTORSHIP: }
The 21st June, 1839. }

APPENDIX I.

No. 35.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,
Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,

To T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,
Commissioner, Dehlie Division.

SIR,

Dated 26th September 1840.

I have the honor to forward Mr. Lawrence's settlement papers for pergunnah Jharsah.

2. You will remember, that these papers were originally dispatched to your office by Mr. C. Gubbins with his letter

herewith enclosed, No. 158 of the 21st June 1839, and were afterwards returned to him, in order that some errors, which he apprehended to exist in the village statements, might be corrected.

3. It appears that Mr. Lawrence entrusted the preparation of these statements to an active and intelligent Tehseeldar, since dead, called Rung Rao ; and used to rely upon him for their accuracy. After his departure, and after all his papers had been collected and forwarded to you, Mr. C. Gubbins was led to suspect, from the tenor of some petitions that were presented to him, that the " khewuts" were in many instances incorrect ; and he consequently recalled them.

4. On their being returned, a Tehseeldar was deputed to examine these statements, and to compare their contents with the existing constitution of the villages ; amending them where faulty, and maintaining them as originally prepared where he found them to correspond with the result of his own investigations. After considerable delay, the whole pergunnah was retraversed, and the statements of 18 villages more or less modified.

5. In three villages the nature of the tenure has been completely changed, and a bhyachara form substituted for the original zemindaree.

6. In two villages, considerable alteration has taken place. In one, Ghotuh, owing to the return of several assamees, who at the time of the settlement were not in the village, the revenue instead of being distributed on so many ploughs, is now collected at a fixed rate of 9 annas $6\frac{1}{2}$ pie per beegah. In the other, Jharsah, collections were formerly made, in the Hindoo thokes of the village, by butai and zubtee rates ; the profit and loss on the whole resting with 10 of the more influential zemindars. The system which manifestly operated to the prejudice of the petty shareholders, by excluding them from enjoying the profits of their several shares, has now been substituted for one, in which the lands are all divided ; each man holding a separate portion and paying his quota of revenue.

7. In 13 villages very trivial changes have been introduced : changes, which the lapse of a year, or even of a day, must bring about in almost every community ; and all of which contingencies are amply provided for by the yearly preparation of the khewuts. No one questioned their accuracy, at the time they were drawn out, but as a considerable period has elapsed since the settlement was completed, these statements have necessarily undergone con-

considerable modification, and have not of course, retained their exact pristine form. In some places, villagers have returned, who on various causes had left their homes, and are now readmitted by the community to their former privileges and rights. In others, persons have died, and the lands they held have passed on to the possession of their heirs. Not one called for immediate alteration, as they would all have been corrected on the issue of the statements for the year.

8. On my arriving at Goorgaon at the latter end of last July, I found that these statements had been recompiled, but had not been attested. I accordingly sent for the parties in each village where any amendment had been made, and by comparing the details with the putwarry's accounts, fully satisfied myself that they were in the present instance perfectly correct.

9. With regard to those three villages of the pergunnah, which border on the Nujuffgurl jheel, I beg to say, that, as no estimate can as yet be formed of the extent of land which will be rendered fit for cultivation when Lieutenant Western's operations for drawing off the water shall be fully completed, no revised settlement, for a term corresponding with the pergunnah, has as yet been effected. The quinquennial settlement, which Mr. C. Gubbins was directed to make, has still three years to run.

10. I have the honor to subjoin, for your information, a list of the villages whose settlements have undergone more or less alteration.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,
Settlement Officer.

ZILLAH GOORGAON,
Settlement Office, }
The 26th September, 1840. }

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*List of 18 Villages, whose settlements have been more or less altered, under sanction of the Commissioner, dated 20th July, 1839.*

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Villages.</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Villages.</i>    |
|------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| *1         | Adumpore.        | 10         | Jumalpore.          |
| 2          | Bahukrola.       | 11         | Joury.              |
| *3         | Bundapore.       | 12         | Jurrolah.           |
| *4         | Futtehpore.      | 13         | Kankroluh.          |
| 5          | Garoly Khoord.   | 14         | Oolawas.            |
| 6          | Ghotuh.          | 15         | Secunderpore Budah. |
| 7          | Ghyrutpore bas.  | 16         | Serhole.            |
| 8          | Gwalpuharee.     | 17         | Shahpore.           |
| 9          | Jharsah.         | 18         | Shumshpoor.         |

\* The villages referred to in paragraph 9.

G. C. BARNES,  
*Settlement Officer.*



## APPENDIX J.

### SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAHS FEROZEPORE AND POONAHANA.

No. 36 B.

LETTER FROM M. R. GUBBINS, Esq.,  
*Officiating Collector, Goorgaon.*

To T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,  
*Commissioner of Dehlie.*

SIR,

*Dated 17th May, 1841.*

On the occasion of my visiting the Hodul pergunnah of the Goorgaon district in March last, under the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, I took the opportunity of making full enquiry into the working of the revised settlements of the adjoining pergunnahs, Ferozepore and Poonahana, which were conducted by myself.

2. This enquiry was dictated by accounts which had reached me, since the confirmation of those settlements, that the pergunnahs were far from being in a prosperous condition, and that the unfavorable seasons from which they had suffered, have occasioned a heavy balance in Ferozepore, and rendered immediate relief necessary to it and to Poonahana.

3. My fears of a necessity for revising my former work, were expressed in the 5th paragraph of a letter addressed by me to the Commissioner of Agra, No. 293, dated the 30th August last, wherein I proposed a personal visit to Hodul.

4. The result of my recent enquiries, aided by personal communication with Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of the district, I now proceed to lay before you.

5. There can be no doubt that both pergunnahs are very greatly over-assessed, to an extent, indeed, which I was not at all prepared to allow; that both, especially Poonahana, have dete-

riorated much since the settlement: and that immediate and permanent relief must be granted, without which the settlement must soon break down.

6. It is I must confess, a matter little satisfactory to myself, personally to plead guilty to so serious an error of judgment, in fixing the amount of the Government assessment, as I have now to lay before you. But I will willingly bear any censure or blame, which I may incur on this account, to succeed in remedying my error, and averting the permanent injury to these pergunnahs, which my former inexperience would assuredly entail.

7. I proceed to notice either pergunnah, separately in detail.

8. **FEROZEPORE.**—One principal cause of the assessment of this pergunnah proving to be too severe, arises from the uncertainty of its receiving the flood of the Landoha nuddee. The works constructed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Western, (Engineers) have proved insufficient to ensure the regular passage of the Landoha waters into Ferozepore, even in years of good rain. In assessing, I did not allow sufficiently for the uncertainty of the delur.

9. But, even independently of this cause, the general rate of assessment is too high, being as follows.

| <i>On<br/>Total Area.</i> | <i>On<br/>Malgoozaree.</i> | <i>On Cultivation in-<br/>cluding lately<br/>abandoned.</i> | <i>On<br/>Cultivation.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 9 0                     | 2 0 0                      | 2 8 5                                                       | 3 0 0                      |

There is, unfortunately, no other pergunnah in the district enjoying nearly the same advantages of irrigation, with which Ferozepore can be compared. It stands alone, superior greatly to them all in soil, in artificial irrigation,\*

\* Irrigation including delur, 72 per cent.

and (from its being surrounded by hills) in the probability of its baranee lands being watered by rain. Although therefore the reduction which I propose to make is great, the average rates will still exceed by much those of the conterminous pergunnahs.

10. In determining therefore the gross extent of reduction to be proposed, I have been guided by the present status, the ease

or difficulty of realizing the revenue, the extent of delhur, and the experience of qualified persons: and have compared the result, in so far as it admitted, with pergunnahs of equal resources in the Doab, and have made the reduction upon each mouzah, by deducting so much per cent. of the assessment which I before imposed.

11. The four statements accompanying, for Ferozepore, are 1st. the general and annual jumma statements, formerly submitted; and 2ndly, the general and annual jumma statements shewing the assessment which I now propose. The reduction proposed on the kamil jumma, is Rs. 30,665, being  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and will leave the general rates of the pergunnah as below detailed.

| <i>On<br/>Total Area.</i> | <i>On<br/>Malgoozaree<br/>Area.</i> | <i>On Cultivation in-<br/>cluding lately<br/>abandoned.</i> | <i>On<br/>Cultivation.</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 4 0                     | 1 10 9                              | 2 0 7                                                       | 2 7 3                      |

12. In the past year, 1247 Fusly, which was unfavorable, there was a balance in Ferozepore in August, when the resources of the season had been exhausted, of Rs. 28,000. The present season of 1248, fortunately proving a most prolific one, and prices extraordinarily high, in consequence of the failure of the crops in most other parts of the country, the people were enabled to pay their revenue for the year with ease, and discharge much of the balance of the preceding year: so that when I visited the zillah, the arrear had been reduced to Rs. 11,500, and there was no balance for 1248.

13. But it must be borne in mind that 1247 was a year of only partial failure, while the very high prices now prevailing, and the very abundant season, which has marked this pergunnah as an exception to all around it, cannot usually be reckoned on.

14. Poonahana has suffered from two bad seasons, and their effects have, I regret to say, been most destructive in a great number of cases. The revenue was realized in 1247, and the khureef kists of 1248 have been got in, nearly, with great difficulty; but though the jumma of 1248 is considerably short of the kamil assessment of the pergunnah, it is impossible to realize it in the rubbee. Desertion has taken place to a great extent, and, unless checked by opportune relief, threatens the ruin of many villages.



15. This pergunnah is essentially a baranee one ; the chakree and abee land, united, amounting to only 5 per cent. of the cultivated area. Its liability, therefore, to suffer from the vicissitudes of season, is sufficiently evident. Its former assessment was Rs. 76,224, and yielded the following rates on the general area.

| <i>On<br/>Total Area.</i> | <i>On<br/>Malgoozaree<br/>Area.</i> | <i>On Cultivation, in-<br/>cluding lately<br/>abandoned.</i> | <i>On<br/>Cultivation.</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 0 0                     | 1 2 0                               | 1 11 5                                                       | 2 0 0                      |

16. It adjoins Ferozepore, Noh, Hutteen and Hodul. With the first there is no comparison. It is inferior to Noh and more so to Hodul : but a little, though very little, superior to Hutteen, in which irrigation is even more deficient. Mr. Barnes' revised average rates on cultivated land, including lately abandoned, are the following :

In Noh, ..... 1 8 8  
 Hutteen, ..... 1 4 10 and my own, for  
 Hodul, is ..... 1 10 0  
 It is clear, therefore, that the Poonahana rates are too high.

17. The reduction, which I propose in this pergunnah amounts to Rs. 17,691 ; being  $23\frac{1}{8}$  per cent upon the former kamil proposed jumma, which yields the following average rates.

| <i>On<br/>Total Area.</i> | <i>On<br/>Malgoozaree<br/>Area.</i> | <i>On cultivation, in-<br/>cluding lately<br/>abandoned.</i> | <i>On<br/>Cultivation.</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0 12 7                    | 0 14 0                              | 1 5 1                                                        | 1 8 8                      |

The details are indicated in the four statements which accompany.

18. I beg to submit, that, if the above modifications of assessment meet with your approval, the Collector may be authorized to refrain from pressing these pergunnahs, to compel the payment of revenue above the amount now revised, and which I have communicated to him.

19. And, I would further recommend, that the sanction of Government be solicited to the remission of all outstanding balances, which cannot any longer be demanded, without endangering the prosperity of villages formerly too heavily pressed.

I have, &c.,

M. R. GUBBINS,

*Settlement Officer.*

OFFICE OF THE ETAWAH,  
*Settlement Officer,*  
(on deputation to Goorgaon,) }  
*Simla, 17th May, 1841.*

# APPENDIX K.

## SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH HUTTEEN.

No. 61.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

*Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,*

To T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Dehlie Division,*

*Dated 11th June 1841.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers of pergunnah Hutteen.

2. FORMER HISTORY.—On the cession of this territory to the British Government, the pergunnah of Hutteen was granted on a life tenure, to Fyzoollah Beg Khan, for military service under Lord Lake, at a quit-rent of Rs. 30,000, and resumed at his death in 1231 Fuslee.

3. POSITION AND BOUNDARIES.—Hutteen forms the centre pergunnah of the district. It is bounded on the north by the pergunnah of Sonah, on the east by Pulwul, on the south by Poonahana and Ferozepoor, on the west by the pergunnah of Noh. Previous to the arrangement of the pergunnah divisions within compact and well defined boundaries, Hutteen comprised a long irregular tract of country forcing itself into the very heart of the adjoining pergunnahs. It originally contained 139 villages, of which 16 have been annexed to Sonah, 6 to Ferozepoor, 5 to Poonahana and one small mouzah to Pulwul.

In lieu, Hutteen has received five villages, four from Pulwul and one from Poonahana, to which if we add four mouzahs now leased for the first time on separate tenures, and deduct one on account of the incorporation of two insignificant estates, the per-

gunnah as at present constituted, will be found to contain 119 villages.

|                                                                |    |                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------|
| 4. Hutteen, according to the revenue survey, comprises an area |    | of 1,15,008 acres, or about 130 square    |
| Meos, .....                                                    | 77 | miles. The population is chiefly Meo,     |
| Jats, .....                                                    | 16 | with a slight admixture of other castes,  |
| Rajpoots, .....                                                | 11 | a detail of whom is given in the margin.* |
| Goojurs, .....                                                 | 15 |                                           |

5. The position of Hutteen is high and arid. It forms (as it were) a table land between two pergunnahs, the one shelving towards the river Jumna, and the other sloping gradually to the foot of the Mewat hills, which form the western limit of the district. The prevailing soil is a hard consistent clay; in good rains, very productive, but in a scanty season yielding nothing. The produce of the pergunnah is almost wholly restricted to the autumnal grains. The staple articles grown are jooar, cotton, bajra, moth, &c. In the few villages bordering on Ferozepoor, owing to the superior fertility and moisture of the soil, the chief crops are unirrigated wheat, barley and gram, with jooar and rice in the autumn. There is but little trade, most of the produce being retained for home consumption. The town of Hutteen affords a very indifferent market. What little produce is exported is generally carried to Hodul or Kosee, and thus placed on the main line of road between Delhie and Agra. Around are the local marts of Sonah, Pulwul, Noh and Ferozepoor, all of which towns are connected with the pergunnah by well constructed lines of road.

6. The most important feature in the statistics of Hutteen, is its singular deficiency in wells and means of irrigation. Out of a cultivated area of 69,112 acres, only 2,138 are irrigated; or something less than three per cent. In many villages the inhabitants are compelled to fetch their water for domestic purposes from adjoining estates; while others, forming no inconsiderable portion of the pergunnah, are content to drink from tanks and other reservoirs filled periodically by the rains. This deficiency is to be attributed to the extreme depth at which water is found from the surface, varying from 60 to 90 feet; and to the consequent labor and expense attending the construction of a well.

7. Owing to the absence of all artificial means of irrigation, the prosperity of the pergunnah is entirely at the mercy of the seasons. A good fall of rain during the period of the monsoon is not sufficient of itself to dispel all apprehensions for the year. One, and the more important harvest, is indeed secured; but the returns of the winter crops are still at stake, and are entire-



ly regulated by the supply of rain which may fall during the months of December and January. A reference, moreover, to the past fiscal history of this territory, will serve to shew, that those periods of drought which, at peculiar intervals visit the whole of the western provinces, are of much more frequent recurrence in the districts west of the Jumna than in the countries lying to the eastward. Even in ordinary seasons of rain, had we the means of ascertaining correctly, by the establishment of rain gauges over different parts of the country, I am of opinion that the average quantity of water, falling in the Delhie districts would range far below the quantity received in the Dooab and Rohilcund.

8. The gross jumma of the pergunnah for the year immediately preceding the settlement was Rs. 123,051. The average collections of 17 years, from the date of the escheat of the pergunnah to the close of last year, was Rs. 1,07,220 ; and of the last ten years to Rs. 1,05,679. That the amount of these collections was too high to adopt as a fair assessment, I inferred from the difficulty and detriment to the pergunnah with which they had been collected ; from the prevalent practice of desertion ; from the absence of bidders at the public auction of estates : and from the

1-5-0, on the cultivated area.

† Goolpooree  
Dhukulpoor,  
Deola nagle,  
Goolaisrah,  
Hooreethul,  
Jurraree,  
Kullunjur.

meagre and comfortless circumstances of the people. The average rate of assessment\* on seven moderately settled villages,† when applied to the cultivated area of the pergunnah, gave a jumma of Rs. 90,710. As these estates contained in their collective area nearly the same proportions of irrigated and unirrigated land as that borne by the pergunnah at large, I assumed this sum as the new

pergunnah jumma.

9. As a guide to assessment, I adopted the following scale of rates, which are given in the margin.‡ They were framed, so as to give a total which would correspond with my assumed pergunnah jumma. A few villages bordering on pergunnah Ferozepore have been subjected to a different set of rates.§ The soil is rich and liable to be inundated, in seasons of heavy rain, by streams from the distant hills of Ulwur and Ferozepoor. The water in these villages is found close to the surface, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet.

|                      |   |    |   |
|----------------------|---|----|---|
| ‡ Irrigated, . . . . | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Unirrigated, ..      | 1 | 5  | 0 |
| Bhoor, . . . . .     | 0 | 14 | 0 |

|                      |   |    |   |
|----------------------|---|----|---|
| § Irrigated, . . . . | 3 | 0  | 0 |
| Unirrigated, ..      | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Bhoor, . . . . .     | 0 | 14 | 0 |

10. I now proceeded to apply these rates to the cultivated area of each mouzah ; and after deviating from the amount they

brought out in such instances where the superior capabilities of the estate warranted an enhancement, or where, from the scanty population, small extent of culturable waste, absence of all means of irrigation or peculiar inferiority of soil, I saw reasons for limiting the demand, I found that the aggregate jumma for the pergunnah amounted to Rs. 92,283 ; being a reduction, on the past assessment, of Rs. 30,768.

11. This assessment falls 14 per cent. below the average collections of 17 years : and  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. below the collections of the past ten. In all years, except those of general calamity, I think that payment can be enforced without any apprehension of injury. The reduction is sufficiently large to cover the losses consequent on local casualties. The people have been told, and fully understand, the principle on which this reduction has been conceded to them.

12. The several settlement papers have been drawn up with the greatest care, and with a scrupulous attention to the wishes of the community. The prevailing tenure is one of common undivided responsibility. Each member, at the commencement of the year, undertakes the cultivation of so much land as he feels himself inclined or enabled to cultivate ; and the Government demand, after crediting the amount of collections from non-resident cultivators, common waste and extraneous sources is distributed upon the cultivation of the community by an average rate or *baach*. The existence of this system in preceding settlements might fairly be attributed to over-assessment, which rendered the community careless of defining their particular shares. The general partiality expressed in favor of this species of tenure, during the preparation of the present settlement papers, is I think traceable to a feeling of insecurity arising from impoverished circumstances. It generally happened that where a division of rights and responsibilities was demanded by the voice of the community, the village was in good condition and each member anxious to record the extent of his own particular interest in so valuable a property.

13. Preparatory to entering on the settlement of the pergunnah I was furnished by Mr. Routh with a list of chowkeedars and bullahirs required in each village. The sum assigned for their maintenance amounts to Rs. 3,652.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,  
*Settlement Officer.*

ZILLAH GOORGAON, }  
Settlement Office, }  
The 11th June, 1841. }

P. S. After concluding my settlement of pergunnah Hutteen a year has elapsed, which from the scarcity of rain has proved eminently unfavorable to the recovery of the pergunnah. Had but one good season intervened I should not have entertained the slightest apprehension for the future, but, coming as this scarcity has done so immediately in the track of over assessment, and successive bad seasons, at a time when the pergunnah lay exhausted from previous exactions, and before the present reduction could operate to its relief, I feel that the collection of even my moderate assessment is incompatible with the future well doing of the pergunnah, and the punctual realization of the revenue in after years. Consequently, I proposed to the Commissioner, and received his

\* No. 2752, dated 5th October, 1841.

sanction,\* to reduce the jumma for the present year. After due investigation of the extent of injury, ascertained through the Deputy Collector and Tehseeldar, and verified in many instances by personal observation, I fixed my jumma for the current year at Rs. 62,844, being a reduction of 5 annas on the rupee on the general demand. By this arrangement, I hope to preserve the pergunnah from farther deterioration and to secure the regular payment of the revenue hereafter.

G. C. BARNES,

*Settlement Officer.*

## A P P E N D I X L.

### SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH NOH.

No. 77.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

*Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,*

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Delhie,*

*Dated 27th July, 1841.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers of pergunnah Noh.

2. **EARLY HISTORY.**—The pergunnah came into our possession with the rest of the Delhie Territory in 1803, and for three years was farmed by Rao Tej Singh of Rewarree. In 1816 Fuslee, corresponding with 1809, A. D., the pergunnah was formally settled by Mr. W. Fraser.

3. **POSITION AND BOUNDARY.**—The pergunnah consists of a narrow tract of land lying at the foot of a range of rocky hills, which forms the western boundary, and divides the pergunnah from the native state of Tijara. On the north, it is bounded by the pergunnah of Sonah; on the east by Hutteen; and on the south by Ferozepore. The pergunnah, as originally constituted, contained 67 villages. By late transfers, three have been given to Sonah, and six received in exchange; and at the settlement it

was found expedient to break up one mouzah into two separate estates, so that according to present arrangements, the pergunnah comprises 71 villages.

4. AREA AND POPULATION.—The gross area according to the latest survey is 70,941 acres, or 111 square miles. The population are almost entirely Meo differing in no important respects from their brethren in Hutteen. They appear in somewhat better circumstances, and are more devoted to agricultural pursuits, the result probably of the longer period the pergunnah has been under our control.

5. LOCAL PECULIARITIES.—The surface of the country is undulating, forming throughout a series of large basins or reservoirs, which during the rainy season become receptacles for the drainage of the hills. Where the inclination is slight, and the lands do not lie deep enough to retain a large body of water, the soil is highly fertilized by these periodical floods, and yields splendid crops of wheat, barley and other spring produce. Where the fall is greater, and the lands much below the level of the surrounding country, the water is apt to accumulate to an injurious extent, and to submerge large tracts throughout the twelve months of the year. There are two remarkable instances of this gathering of the waters, known as the Chundainee and Kotulla jheels. The former, which is of recent formation, and comparatively small, entirely drew its supplies from the water running off the sides of the hills, after heavy showers of rain. A canal has now been dug leading to the low lands of Oojeenah, of sufficient depth to carry off all superfluous floods and prevent any fear of surcharge. The Kotulla jheel was of much larger circumference, and was not only a reservoir for the drainage from the immediate hills but received also large adventitious supplies from periodical streams, which, sweeping up the valley of Ferozepore, were wont to discharge themselves into the Kotulla basin. During the early part of 1838, a catch-water drain,\* was excavated under the superintendence of Lieutenant Durand, and is calculated to intercept the course of these streams, and turn them aside into the low

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\* EXTRACT, Para. 16 of a Report dated 30th April 1838, by Capt. H. M. Durand, (Engineers) on the drainage of the Kotillah and Chundancee Jheels.—“With the view of ascertaining the possibility of diverting the drainage of the valley from its present course, the line of levels from Oojeenah to Murora was taken. The result was such that it became requisite to take a section of the valley from Murora to Nungeenah. From this section, it was evident, that, by taking advantage of the rapid fall of the valley, there was every probability that a line might be levelled descending the slope of the plain gradually from Nungeenah to the Gungheh jheel, which would prove favorable for a channel to act as a catch-water drain to the valley; thus diverting its waters from the Kotillah basin, where they would be lost into the Oojeenah jheel. From thence, by opening out the natural line of drainage, accumulation might be prevented, and the water go to the fertilization of the Hutteen district. The line proved, as was anticipated, favorable.”



lands of Oojeenuh in pergunnah Hutteen, where the country is too level to apprehend inundation.

6. **SOIL.**—The prevailing soil of Noh, is a strong black clay, extremely productive in heavy rains, and found for the most part, in those estates lying within a distance of six miles from the foot of the hills. In those few estates situated without this imaginary line, the soil is lighter, and resembles more closely the soils of Sonah and Hutteen.

7. **PRODUCE AND TRADE.**—The produce of the pergunnah consists chiefly of jooar, bajra, cotton, wheat, barley and gram. In mouzahs Mabib, Khedluh, Noh, Salumbha, &c., a quantity of salt is manufactured, which forms the chief article of the export trade of the pergunnah. The return trade consists of sugar, rice, goor and wheat. The pergunnah is traversed by good lines of road connecting it with all the neighbouring marts. The kusbeh is large and populous, compared to the size of the pergunnah. It is well and centrically situated, and on account of its being the chief emporium of salt, attracts considerable trade.

8. **IRRIGATION FROM WELLS.**—Artificial irrigation in this pergunnah is extremely limited, the irrigated surface bearing but a proportion of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to the cultivated area. The cause of deficiency, which I attributed in Hutteen to the depth at which water was found from the surface, must be ascribed in Noh to the extreme brackishness of the springs. Irrigation is almost wholly confined to those estates immediately under the hills, where the water is always sweet and most abundant. In the rest of the pergunnah, wells, if they exist, are generally employed in the manufacture of salt, the water being usually too brackish to be adapted to other purposes.

9. **ASSUMPTION OF PERGUNNAH JUMMA.**—The accompanying statement of demands, receipts and balances for the past 20 years, will prove that the pergunnah was heavily assessed. From personal observation of the circumstances of each village, I can bear my testimony to the general poverty and want of comfort apparent with but few exceptions, throughout the pergunnah. The revenue for the year immediately preceding the settlement amounted to Rs. 91,098. The average collections of 20 years, realized with great difficulty, are Rs. 86,170. The average rate of assessment on a few estates, which I selected as fairly and moderately settled, was Rs. 1-10-8, on the cultivated area, which, when applied to the cultivated area of the pergunnah, gave a revenue of Rs. 73,016. As the soil and other resources of these estates were rather below the standard of the pergunnah, and as several mou-

zahs had received additions to their area by the drainage of the large jheel, I assumed my pergunnah jumma at about Rs. 76,000.

10. REVENUE RATES.—The rates which I adopted, are given in the margin.\* In this district, where we possess no accurate sources from whence to draw our estimates for assessment, the process of dividing and fixing a scale of rates for general application, involves considerable thought and exercise of judgment. The rates I first took up as suited to my purpose, I soon discarded, as limited in their use. In particular instances, the sum they brought out coincided with the estimate I had previously formed, but here their utility ceased. Thus I was compelled to modify the whole series to shift the burden I had imposed on a particular soil, and throw the onus upon another, and finally so to adjust the proportions of each rate as to bring the whole scale into broader and more general application. When, therefore, I found my rates bringing out satisfactory results in villages possessing no common points of resemblance, but differing widely in character of soil and means of irrigation, then, and then alone, was I convinced that they were worthy of confidence, and might safely be adopted as guides to assessment.

11. ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW LANDS RECOVERED FROM THE JHEEL.—In fixing my demand on those lands lately recovered to the area of a few estates by the drainage of the Kotulla jheel, I adopted a very moderate scale of assessment; altering my rates in every village as I found the lands more or less liable to injurious inundation: which, in seasons of heavy rains, must always be apprehended from the torrents rushing down from the hills. The increase to the malgoozaree area of these estates, according to difference between the two surveys taken before and after the drainage of the jheel, is estimated at about 3,500 acres. The increase of assessment in those villages which have benefited by the operations, is Rs. 1,524 per annum. Lest this enhancement should be deemed inadequate to the extent of land recovered, I would beg to observe, that a large portion of the tract so regained was at the time of settlement uncultivated, and encumbered with a rank aquatic weed of great tenacity which cannot be effectually eradicated within a less period than three years; that these lands are still liable to be immersed by excessive floods; and moreover, that the peculiar advantages, enjoyed by these estates in years of drought, of rearing crops in the bed of the jheel as the waters receded, while the country around was seriously distressed, are now lost to them for ever. It is true they have gained a quantity of land, but in seasons of scarce rain, this land can only be viewed as an accession to their responsibilities.

12. **ASSESSMENT OF THE SALT BEDS.**—The salt beds have been measured and assessed at the average rate for other irrigated lands in the pergunnah. The dimensions of each pit, the name of owner, character of soil, &c., &c., have all been registered in the Khusrak, in precisely the same manner as lands cropped in the ordinary way with grain and other articles of produce. Although no definite terms of assessment had ever previously been applied to the salt beds of the pergunnah, yet the revenue remandable from those estates, in which salt is manufactured to any extent, has always and avowedly been maintained above the usual standard, on the grounds of this particular advantage. In the application therefore of a certain rate, I am simply substituting rules and method of calculation, for a loose estimate, and regulating my demand by a fixed principle, instead of trusting to mere conjecture. In order to remove any doubts that may arise as to the capability of such lands to bear assessment, I beg to offer the following observations. Two pits are necessary to the manufacture of the salt, the dimensions of each averaging about 120 feet by 60 or about 1-5th of an acre. The original cost of each pit together with the expences attending the repair, labor of filling, cleaning, &c., &c., has been estimated at about Rs. 196 per annum. The quantity of salt yielded by these pits during the course of 12 months will usually amount to 1200 maunds, which at the rate of Rs. 25 per hundred maunds (a fair average price) is equal to Rs. 300; from which if we deduct the cost of Rs. 196 above stated, we have a clear net profit of Rs. 104. The rate of assessment on these beds, being at the rate of Rs. 3 8 per acre, amounts on both the pits to the annual sum of Rs. 1-6-9. I do not pretend to any accuracy in this statement, though I think it is sufficiently clear to prove that the assessment is extremely moderate, and is no way likely to cause any inconvenience.

13. **SETTLEMENT PAPERS.**—After applying my rates to the cultivated area of each village, and fixing my assessment with so close an observance to the sum they brought out, as the circumstances of the estate would admit, I found that the aggregate revenue of the pergunnah amounted to Rs. 75,137, being a reduction on the past jumma of Rs. 16,561. The settlement papers were prepared under the superintendence of Ramsurn Doss, the Deputy Collector, who has executed his important task with the greatest patience and ability. I have had frequent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and can honestly state that their correctness and value are fully appreciated by the people.

ZILEAH GOORGAON, }  
*Settlement Office,*  
*The 27th July 1841.*

I have, &c.,  
 G. C. BARNES,  
*Settlement Officer.*

## APPENDIX M.

### SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH PALEE PAKUL.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

*Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,*

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Delhie.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers of pergunnah Palee Pakul.

2. FORMER HISTORY.—At the conquest of Delhie, the pergunnah of Palee Pakul was given by General Lord Lake to the Rajah of Bullubgurh, for the purpose of defraying the expences of a Police establishment to patrol the road between Delhie and Pulwul, which at that time was lined on either side by dense jungle, and infested with thieves. The original grant was simply for life, but on the application of the Resident of Delhie, the pergunnah remained in the possession of the Bullubgurh family till the death of Konwar Raj Singh in 1832 A. D.

3. PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF PERGUNNAH.—On its lapse, the pergunnah comprised 43 villages, of which 18 were entirely removed from the main body of the pergunnah, and occupied isolated situations within the limits of the adjacent divisions. By late arrangements those villages have been distributed in the neighbouring pergunnahs (as noted in the margin,\*) and in lieu, two have been annexed from pergunnah Sonah. As at present constituted, the pergunnah contains 27 villages.

|                   |    |           |
|-------------------|----|-----------|
| Pulwul, . . .     | 3  | Villages. |
| Sonah, . . .      | 10 | "         |
| Jharsah, . . .    | 1  | "         |
| Delhie, . . . . . | 4  | "         |

| 4. AREA AND POPULATION.—The gross area of the pergunnah |    |           | according to the professional survey, is estimated at 29,690 acres. The population is of mixed castes, of which the Meos and Goojurs form by far the greater number. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Meos,.....                                              | 11 | Villages. |                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Goojurs,.....                                           | 10 | „         |                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jats, .....                                             | 2  | „         |                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tūzza, .....                                            | 2  | „         |                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Brahmin, ....                                           | 1  | „         |                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mixed, .....                                            | 1  | „         |                                                                                                                                                                      |

5. POSITION, AND NATURE OF SOIL.—The pergunnah is bounded on the north by the district of Delhie Proper; on the west and south it is surrounded by the pergunnah of Sonah; to the east lies the territory of Bullubgurh. The pergunnah consists of a compact tract of land lying at the foot of a low range of hills, which form the natural western boundary between the Palee pergunnah and Sonah. The soil immediately under the hills is of course sandy, furrowed by ravines and uneven. From the base of the hills, the country slopes gradually, and at last emerges into a large plain, thickly populated, and in the highest state of cultivation. The torrents from the hills in the rainy season, course through the ravines, without benefiting the higher ground through which they pass, and spread their waters over this flat, fertilizing the soil and preparing it for the reception of the rubbee. The soil is naturally good from its light and sandy nature, demanding less labor, and bringing its crops to maturity with even a scanty supply of rain; consequently, however severe the season, Palee is rarely a sufferer to any serious extent, certainly in a much less ratio to the country around.

6. WELL IRRIGATION.—The well irrigation is scanty, bearing a proportion of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to the cultivated area. Water is found near the surface and of excellent quality, but the inhabitants do not avail themselves of the advantage, owing to the certainty which attends the raising of unirrigated crops. The produce is chiefly bajra, jooar and cotton in the khurreef; and wheat, barley, (chiefly unirrigated,) and, in some villages, gram in the rubbee. The nearest and best mart is that of Delhie, which is distant about 20 miles from Palee.

7. FORMER FISCAL HISTORY.—On the lapse of the pergunnah in 1832, a summary settlement took place which was followed in 1834, by a formal settlement for a period of 20 years conducted by Mr. W. Fraser, the late Commissioner of the Delhie territory. The aggregate assessment amounted for the whole pergunnah to Rs. 42,494, from which sum if we deduct the jumma of the villages transferred, viz. Rs. 13,437, and add the assessments of the two estates received from pergunnah Sonah, we shall have a net balance of Rs. 30,684; which was the jumma of the pergun-



nah, as at present constituted, previous to the changes introduced by myself.

8.—At the period, 1834 A. D., the assessment of Palee offered a favorable contrast to the rate of settlement in the adjoining pergunnahs, and was generally considered to be based on a moderate and promising foundation. But within the last two years the principle of assessment in this district has undergone so great a change, that Palee, the only pergunnah to which it was not proposed to extend its application, as far exceeded the average rate in the neighbouring divisions as previously it had fallen below it. The lapse of a few years moreover had tended to bring forward some striking irregularities of assessment, which in one instance had caused the ruin of a fine and well populated village.\* With the sanction of authority, I undertook the revision.

Sicronah.

9. RATES AND MODE OF ASSESSMENT.—Adopting as my guide

|                      |   |   |   |                                           |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------|
| Irrigated, . . . . . | 3 | 8 | 0 | a scale of rates* slightly exceeding      |
| Dehur, . . . . .     | 2 | 2 | 0 | the rates applied in pergunnah Noh,       |
| Chicknote and        |   |   |   | since as far as we can judge from gene-   |
| Nurmote, . . . . .   | 1 | 9 | 0 | ral data, the pergunnah was superior in   |
| Bhoor, . . . . .     | 1 | 0 | 0 | point of soil, and means of irrigation to |

Noh, I tested the assessment of each estate, and wherever I found the jumma in excess of the sum they brought out, and could discover no good reason for maintaining the demand above the general average, I at once reduced the assessment to the level of my rates. In those instances, where my revenue estimate exceeded the assessment, I made no alteration.

10. DEDUCTIONS FROM THE JUMMA.—The aggregate reduc-

Beenjoopore.  
Gotuh Muhubtabad.  
Khaire.  
Khoree Jumalpoore.  
Kurnairah.  
Madulpore.  
Majaisur.  
Nugla.  
Pakul.  
Palee.  
Paotah.  
Sukronah.  
Teekree Khaira.  
Zuheoporee.  
Noorpore Dhoomuspore.  
Surohee.

tion in the estates whose assessment I considered as too high\* amounted to Rs. 5,380. Throughout the pergunnah with the sanction of the Commissioner I deducted from the assessment of those villages, where Mr. Fraser's settlement had been maintained, the money allowance fixed for the provision of the village Police: where I had altered the assessment, I had previously made allowance for this charge in casting my rates. The mokuddummee allowance throughout the pergunnah has been calculated at the rate of five per cent. on the actual sum payable into the Go-

vernment Treasury instead of being as hitherto a deduction from the gross sum at the rate of 5 per cent.

11. **PRESENT ASSESSMENT.**—The net jumma after crediting the decrease of assessment in the estates abovementioned, with the deductions made on account of Police charges, and the adjustment of the mokuddummee allowance, amounts to Rs. 25,304; being a reduction on Mr. Fraser's settlement of Rs. 5,380.

12. **POLICE.**—The sum proposed for the maintenance of a village Police throughout the pergunnah, is Rs. 972.

13. **SETTLEMENT PAPERS.**—The settlement papers have been drawn out under the superintendence of the Deputy Collector, who has executed his task with great ability. I firmly believe that those papers, on the grounds of their extreme correctness, will prove of the greatest use to the Collector, and, if firmly acted upon, introduce a system of rule highly acceptable to the people.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

*Settlement Officer.*

ZILLAH GOORGAON: }  
*Settlement Office.* }  
 (No date) }

## APPENDIX N.

### SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH TAOROO.

No. 122.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

*Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,*

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.

*Commissioner of Delhie,*

*Dated 21st December, 1841.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward two general statements shewing the result of the revised settlement of pergunnah Taoroo.

2. This pergunnah was formerly settled under Regulation IX. of 1833, by Mr. John Lawrence, Officiating Collector of the district, in the season of 1837, A. D. The settlement was reported to Government during the same year, and eventually confirmed.

3. Mr. Lawrence's report, (30th November 1837) contains a full and succinct account of all statistical details. The only alteration requiring notice is that three mouzahs, formerly included in pergunnah Taoroo, have during the late arrangement for establishing well defined boundaries, been annexed to pergunnah Sonah. Taoroo originally contained 55 estates, assessed at Rs. 24,700. It now comprises 52 villages, whose aggregate jumma as fixed by Mr. Lawrence amounted to Rs. 21,975.

4. The grounds on which this second revision has been undertaken are as follows;—That owing to the very severe drought of 1837-38, followed in this territory by a series of bad seasons up-

to the present year, the pergunnah (deficient in means of artificial irrigation,) had become greatly reduced, and the payment of the revenue, as fixed by Mr. Lawrence, no longer compatible with the prosperity of the people. The balances which have accrued, and the number of estates, in which coercive measures for the realization of arrears, have been forced on the authorities, bear me out in this opinion.

| <i>Balance accruing since the Settlement.</i> | <i>Number of Estates sold in satisfaction of arrears, and bought in by Government in absence of other purchasers.</i> | <i>Estates forfeited to Government on account of the desertion of proprietors, and accrument of balance.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1245.. 5489 9 1                               |                                                                                                                       | 1 Khorree Kulan.                                                                                             |
| 1246.. 2842 7 0                               |                                                                                                                       | 2½ of Bowla.                                                                                                 |
| 1247.. 742 8 3                                | 1 Nanooka.                                                                                                            | 3¼ of Selkko.                                                                                                |
| 1248.. 13 13 3                                | 2 Malukpore.                                                                                                          | 4 Nahirpore.                                                                                                 |
|                                               |                                                                                                                       | 5 Ranecaka.                                                                                                  |
| Total, 9088 13 7                              |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                              |

Above all, I should add that the settlement of Taoroo was made on the understanding, acknowledged by the Collector, and expected by the people, that liberal remission for the casualties of season would always be allowed, and that the jumma assessed, was fairly realizable only in years which should yield an average return. The principle upon which I have been instructed to proceed, and which has been made the basis of settlement in the neighbouring pergunnahs, is the assessing of a jumma which shall admit of punctual and easy realization in all years save those of general, and unmitigated calamity, and render any resort to the system of remissions prevailing in this territory no longer necessary. With this object in mind, I have revised Mr. Lawrence's proceedings, and after a full allowance for the distressed state of the pergunnah and due reference to the rates of assessment in the adjoining divisions, I fixed the jumma at the sum of Rs. 16,458, being a reduction on Mr. Lawrence's settlement of Rs. 5,517.

5. The soil of Taoroo is remarkably sterile. The pergunnah is situated on the shoulders of the Mewut hills. The superficial soil is "Baor" varying in productiveness according to the depth of the stratum. Beneath lies a foundation of rock. The people are Meos, in wretched circumstances, living from hand to mouth, in a manner so comfortless, and so unlike the general condition of agriculturists as would scarcely be credited.

6. The reduction is no more than any one familiar with the statistics of Taoroo would hesitate to recommend, yet, I think that

the present assessment has reached the furthest limit • to which reduction could be stretched, and I trust will not fail of securing regularity in the collection and prosperity to the people.

7. I would beg to recommend the remission of all outstanding balances, so that no hindrance may exist to the free unshackled operation of the present settlement. No plea, not even that of over-assessment, can be admitted in behalf of those proprietors who deserted their estates, and whose property in consequence has become forfeited to Government. But with regard to the two mouzahs\* put up for sale in satisfaction of arrears, and bought in by Government for one rupee in the absence of other purchasers, I beg to be favored with the orders of the Board. If the property be returned to the original owners, no party is injured, and the clemency of Government will not be misplaced, nor can the act be converted into forming a bad precedent.

Nano ka.  
Mullukpore.

8. This opportunity has been taken to establish the road fund.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

*Settlement Officer.*

ZILLAH GOORGAON,  
*Settlement Office,*  
CAMP SOLERA,  
PERGUNNAH PULWUL,  
*The 21st December, 1841.*

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APPENDIX O.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH HODUL.

No. 3.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Delhie,

Dated 3rd January 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers of pergunnah Hodul.

2. PREVIOUS HISTORY.—The pergunnah on the conquest of Delhie was given in jageer to Mohumed Khan Afreedee, for military service under General Lord Lake, and lapsed to our Government on his decease in 1220 Fuslee, corresponding with 1813 A. D.

3. POSITION AND BOUNDARY.—Hodul is the southern most pergunnah of the district; bordering on pergunnah Kosee, zillah Muttra. It is cut off from the Jumna by a strip of pergunnah Pulwul, which intervenes; on the west, lie the pergunnahs of Poonahana and Hutteen, and on the north pergunnah Pulwul. It comprises a small but compact tract of country, and, with the exception of the interchange of mouzah Currou for mouzah Bee-dhoukee (formerly attached to pergunnah Kosee, zillah Muttra) previously its old boundary lines, the pergunnah contains 28 mouzahs.

4. **POPULATION, SOIL, &c.**—The population is chiefly Jat. A detail of the castes residing in the pergunnah is given in the margin. * The soil is good and adapted for the cultivation of almost every species of produce. Water is found at a depth varying from 35 to 60 feet from the surface. Irrigation for this district is above the average, and is estimated at a proportion of 11 per cent. to the cultivated area.

<i>Castes.</i>	<i>Villages.</i>
Brahmins,	4
Goojurs,	3
Moosulmans,	3
Jats,	18

5. **FISCAL HISTORY.**—The pergunnah, on lapsing, was chiefly waste. With the exception of the large Jat estates, the whole country was uncultivated. For the Fuslee year 1220, the kham collections for the pergunnah amounted to Rs. 61,403 ; and in succeeding years to Rs. 51,584. The first settlement was concluded by Mr. Wilder, Principal Assistant for five years, from 1224 to 1228 Fuslee, and reached in the aggregate to Rs. 61,545. The second settlement, made by Mr. Cavendish, for a period of ten years, from 1229 to 1238, gave a jumma amounting in the last year of the lease to Rs. 66,394, inclusive of mokuddumnee. On the expiration of this settlement, Mr. Campbell renewed the leases till formal investigation should take place ; which was postponed from year to year until Mr. M. Gubbins, under Regulation IX. of 1833, fixed the assessment of pergunnah Hodul, including the annexed estate of mouzah Budhooke* during the season of 1838, A. D., at Rs. 69,922. The jumma for the year immediately preceding the settlement being Rs. 7,085.

* Assessed by Mr. Tyler at Rs. 9,500.

6. **CONDITION OF THE PERGUNNAH AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF 1838.**—After fixing the jumma, and before completing the preparation of the papers, Mr. M. Gubbins was removed, and the settlement remained unreported. Meanwhile the pergunnah was subjected to severe trials. The years consequent to the memorable drought of 1245 Fuslee, have proved extremely unfavorable to the agricultural prosperity of the district at large ; but deficient as other portions of the zillah are in means of irrigation, no pergunnah has suffered to such a degree as pergunnah Hodul. Misfortunes crowded on each other. At first these vicissitudes had the effect of redoubling the exertions of the people, and if the khurreef proved scanty in consequence of a deficiency of rain, every nerve was strained to make the returns of the rubbee, through the agency of their wells, compensate for the losses on the preceding harvest. A kind of fatality however seemed to hang over the pergunnah, and a blight to attend every effort. Last year, after a failure in the khurreef, crops of wheat and barley, raised by irrigation, were destroyed just at the point of maturity, by a shower of hail from which

every other portion of the district escaped. At this juncture Mr. M. Gubbins obtained leave to revisit Hodul, and report on his settlement; and, seeing the precarious condition of the pergunnah, revised his assessment, giving a reduction on his former settlement of Rs. 13,657.

7. REASONS FOR THE REDUCTION IN THE SETTLEMENT OF 1841.—I should mention that subsequent to the first settlement of Hodul by Mr. Gubbins, the principle of assessment in this territory had been essentially changed. The revenue authorities, observing the frequent recurrences of drought in the Delhie territory, and noticing the many ill effects engendered thereby under the foregoing system of assessment (as evidenced by the condition of the people, and the loose mode of collecting the Government revenue) had instructed the Settlement Officer to lay aside all attempts at an exact calculation of the Government share founded on the processes pursued in the Dooab, and to regulate his demand by the actual amount of collections realized during past years:—in a word, if I fully understand the intent, to make the exposition of the fair share of the state subservient to regularity in the payment.

8. AVERAGE COLLECTION, &c.—The average collections of 20 years exclusive of mouzah Budhooke, recently annexed, amount to Rs. 57,251, and of the past ten to Rs. 55,100. The present jumma is Rs. 56,265 including Budhooke, which considering the impoverished state of the pergunnah, and the difficulty with which the collections were realized in a full assessment

9. RESULT OF THE NEW MEASUREMENT.—Mr. Gubbins, to ensure greater accuracy in the preparation of the settlement papers, obtained sanction to a remeasurement of the lands. The result is as follows.

<i>Barren.</i>	<i>Rent-free.</i>	<i>Fit for cul- tivation.</i>	<i>Land lately abandoned.</i>	<i>Cultivated.</i>	<i>Total Area.</i>
5930	205	14895	5245	34392	60667

10. RATES.—The revenue rates adopted by Mr. Gubbins, as guides to assessment, are noted in the margin.* The disparity observable between the amount they bring out, and the assessment, is accounted for at the foot of the village statements. It should also be observed that the rates were applied to the cultivation of the new measurement while the jummas were fixed with reference to the old.

11. POLICE AND ROAD FUND.—The road fund has been instituted throughout the pergunnah, and a Police establishment adequate to the size and importance of each village, introduced. The aggregate amount for Police charges in the pergunnah is Rs. 2,088 per annum.

I have &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

Settlement Officer.

ZILLAH GOORGAON,
Settlement Office,
CAMP GOURWAREE,
PERGUNNAH PULWUL,
The 3rd January 1842.

P. S.—So far, I have endeavoured to trace the various changes in the revenue of the pergunnah, and to paint the condition of the people, up to the settlement concluded by Mr. M. Gubbins in March 1841. Since that period, after every precaution had been adopted to restore prosperity to the pergunnah, a calamitous season has recurred, which, from forming one of a series, has caused greater agricultural distress than even the season of 1245 Fuslee. No rain fell in sufficient quantity to sow the seed till the 22nd July. This shower was followed by a long interval of drought to the 20th August, when a second fall took place, and the weather remained favorable till the 23rd. After this date, no rain fell in time to save the khurreef harvest, which throughout the pergunnah, as I myself ascertained, was an entire failure. The average amount of land, cultivated for khurreef crops in the pergunnah, is about 25,000 acres. The extent of land cultivated and sown, this season, reaches in the aggregate to 18,800 acres of which 12,550 acres are estimated to have produced nothing, and 6,250 acres to have been saved. The failure in the khurreef would have led, in the present circumstances of the people, to an abandonment of their wells for the cultivation of the rubbee; for as capitalists in this district rarely come forward to assist the agriculturists with pecuniary aid, the people are accustomed to depend for the funds necessary to defray the expences of seed, &c., &c., &c., to the profits arising from the preceding harvest. In this emergency, I obtained your sanction to reduce the jamma, and after personally inspecting each estate, I fixed the payments for the present year at Rs. 32,341, leaving a balance for remission in full, or for partial realization, of Rs. 23,924. This reduction in the demand, being effected promptly and liberally, has produced the most beneficial results. The people who were emigrating in scores have returned. Mahajuns have come forward on the security of wells to advance the neces-

say loans, and notwithstanding the destitution of the people, I anticipate nearly the same amount of irrigation this year as last. From an estimate I have made, the irrigated area in the rubbee of the past year amounted to 3,400 acres. In my own mind, by limiting the demand during the present year, the collections will amount to as large a sum as they would have done if an attempt had been made to realize the whole jumma, and there can be no question which course would operate the more advantageously to the welfare of the pergunnah, and the ready realization of the revenue in after years.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX P.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH SONAH.

No. 20.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,

TO T. T. METCALFE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Dehlie,

Dated 13th February 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the settlement papers of pergunnah Sonah.

2. PAST HISTORY.—On first lapsing to the British Government, the pergunnah was made over in farm to Raja Tej Singh of Rewarce in this district, and in 1216 Fuslee was taken under our direct management, and the revenue fixed in detail by Mr. W. Fraser.

3. CONSTITUTION OF PERGUNNAH.—The pergunnah of Sonah as originally constituted, contained 139 mouzahs, held together by no connected boundaries, but disjointed from each other by intervening tracts of country, belonging nominally to other divisions. These have all been embodied in Sonah, which now extends over a large surface of country marked by well defined limits. The results of these changes which have since been confirmed by Government will be best shown by the following Tabular statement.

<i>Estates contained in old pergunnah.</i>	<i>Transfer to other Divisions.</i>	<i>Annexures from other Divisions</i>	<i>Nett Total or Per- gunnah as now con- stituted.</i>
145	10	34	169
Ass Rs. 104445	ess Rs. 11734	ed Rs. 40550	at Rs. 133261

The pergunnah therefore in its new form contains 169 villages, assessed previous to the revision, at a jumma of Rs. 1,33,261.

4. **SIZE: DECREASE OF CULTIVATION.**—The area of the pergunnah, as exhibited by the returns of the professional survey concluded in 1831 A. D. is 1,61,781 acres. The great variation in the extent of cultivated land, as recorded by the survey and the ameen's measurement completed in 1839-40, is worthy of remark, and will serve to point out the broken state of the pergunnah.

	<i>Total Area.</i>	<i>Barren, &c.</i>	<i>Culturable but not cultivated.</i>	<i>Recently abandoned.</i>	<i>Cultivation.</i>	<i>Total Malgoosa- ree.</i>
Professional survey,	161781	45058	15529	"	101194	116723
Ameen's survey, ..	161781	45058	32501	11123	73040	116723

5. **POSITION, SOIL, POPULATION, MEANS OF IRRIGATION**—The pergunnah occupies the central position in the district. The soil, owing to the large surface of country over which the pergunnah extends, is more varied than in any other division. The prevailing soil is one of a light sandy nature which I, in conformity with the practice of my predecessors, have classed under two heads

Meos,	47	" Mugda" or soil containing a larger admixture of clay, and "Bhoor" or land differing but slightly from pure sand. Cultivation is almost entirely dependent upon the rains; the proportion of the irrigated surface to the whole cultivated area being scarcely 6 per cent. The population is extremely diversified. A detail of the castes is given in the margin.
Goojur,	23	
Jat,	23	
Aheer,	22	
Rajpoot,	16	
Goure,	6	
Moosulman,	7	
Prahmin,	5	
Carpenter,	1	
Miscellaneous,	19	

6. **FISCAL HISTORY.**—It is impossible to carry on any connected history of the fiscal changes which have taken place in the pergunnah. There have been no series of settlement to mark,

by regular steps, the advancement or retrogression of the revenue. Moreover, the pergunnah in its present shape, has received so large an addition to its area and jumma, that any reference to its revenue before these changes were effected would, scarcely be intelligible.

7. The jumma of the pergunnah, for the year preceding settlement, was Rs. 1,33,261. The average collections of the past 17 and 10 years amount respectively to Rs. 1,13,908 and Rs. 1,18,357. I believe you are fully acquainted with the state of the pergunnah. With the exception of Pulwul, Sonah was undoubtedly the heaviest assessed pergunnah in a district where no assessment was moderate, and the condition of the people proportionably destitute. I have the authority of Mr. C. Gubbins, in stating that in February 1839, when he joined as Collector, there were no

	<i>Estates.</i>	less than 47 villages in this pergunnah
* Sale and Forfeiture of		either entirely or nearly deserted. The
Biswah,	12	number of instances* in which recourse
Transfer of Malgoo-		has been made, within the last few years,
zarce,	19	to the heaviest punishment in the power

of the authorities to inflict, for desertion and non-payment of revenue, must be regarded as a proof of over-assessment. The penalty of sale was seldom resorted to, for the reason that no purchaser could be found to risk his capital.

8. **RATES.**—I need not here enter upon any detail of the method of settlement adopted. I have already endeavoured to

	<i>* Rates, -Hill villages.</i>	explain the principles upon which
Irrigated, ..	2 4 0	I have proceeded in my reports on
Bhoor, ..	0 13 0	Hutteen, Noh, &c. I will simply state
	<i>Valley villages.</i>	that previous to settlement I framed a
Irrigated, ..	3 8 0	set of rates* to ensure uniformity in the
Dehur, ..	2 2 0	assessment, differing very slightly from
Nurmote, ..	1 9 0	the rates I used when settling the con-
Mugda, ..	1 0 0	tiguous pergunnahs of Noh, Pulwul and
Bhoor, ..	1 13 0	Palee. Indeed, the only difference I

made was in fixing rather lower rates for the light sandy soils, so prevalent in the Sonah pergunnah. Where I have deviated from the estimate exhibited by my rates, I have endeavoured to record the reasons at the foot of each individual statement.

9. **REMARKS ON APPLICATION OF RATES.**—It will be observed that I have attached considerable importance to deficiency of available waste in mouzahs of this pergunnah, and I have assessed such estates at a sum much below what the rates bring out. In this district, where almost every village has a proportion of good waste land equal to a fourth of its area, the reflection naturally occurred to me, that, were I to assess all villages strictly with reference

to their cultivated area, or even were I to denote only extreme cases of particular abundance or particular deficiency of available land, the lapse of a very short period would serve to bring about greater discrepancies of assessment in individual villages, than existed previous to the revision I had made. I therefore availed myself of a very good hint, suggested by Mr. C. Gubbins, of ascertaining the average preparation of cultivated land; which amounts in this pergunnah to about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the whole culturable area. Taking this proportion as the standard, I endeavored, as far as circumstances would permit, to bring the assessment of estates possessing a lesser extent of cultivation, and consequently a larger proportion of unoccupied land, up to this estimate; and again, to reduce the jumma of those villages, whose whole area had been brought under the plough, to the value at my rates: supposing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the waste part of the area uncultivated.

10. RESULTS.—The jumma, fixed thus in detail, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,01,135; being $11\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. below the collections of 17 years, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the collections of the past ten. When it is in remembrance, with what difficulty these collections were made, with what distress to the people and ill effects on cultivation (which within a period of eight years has fallen off upwards of 27 per cent,) I do not think that the reduction I have allowed can be considered excessive.

11. JAGEER ESTATES.—Six jageer villages, Seekree, Hirphulla, Herphulla, Mahola, Jajroo and Kulwaka have, in obedience to the orders of the Board, been assessed at the pergunnah rates. The tenure is a life one, held in the name of one surviving party, out of three to whom the original grant was made by Lord Lake.

12. POLICE.—The Magistrate, Mr. Smith, furnished me with a list of chowkeedars and bullahirs for each village in the pergunnah. The aggregate sum fixed for their maintenance, and payable by six month's instalment, at the end of each harvest, is Rs. 4,088.

13. SETTLEMENT PAPERS.—The same attention has been devoted to preparing the vernacular papers, which from the prevalence of bhyachara tenures, will, I trust, prove of great assistance to the Collector, and his Tehseeldars.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

ZILLAH GOORGAON, }
Settlement Office,
The 13th February, 1842. }

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH PULWUL.

LETTER FROM G. C. BARNES, Esq.,

Settlement Officer, Goorgaon,

TO T. T. METCALEE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Delhie,

Dated 18th October 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to report on the settlement of pergunnah Pulwul.

FORMER HISTORY.—At the conquest of the Delhie territory by Lord Lake, this pergunnah was given in farm to Nawab Moortuza Khan of the city of Delhie, at a quit-rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and on his death in 1225 Fuslee was taken under our direct management.

2. BOUNDARIES, POSITION, &c.—Pulwul is bounded to the north by part of Sonah and the independent territory of Bulubgurh; to the south lies the pergunnah of Hodul; to the west Hutteen; to the east it is divided from zillahs Boolundshuhur and Allygurh by the river Jumna. It originally contained 147 mouzahs. By late arrangements, its area has been extended, and

its limits now include three villages of pergunnah Palee, one of Hutteen and ten villages situated on the Pulwul side of the river, but hitherto, appertaining to zillah Boolundshuhur, four villages have been transferred from the pergunnah to other divisions, so that on the whole, there remains a net total of 167 mouzahs. The pergunnah consists of a nearly flat uninteresting tract of country, slightly inclining from the table land of Hutteen to the bank of the river. The depth of water in the wells on the western limit, averages 70 feet, from the surface, and near the river varies from 12 to 25 feet.

3. AREA ; POPULATION.—			
Jat,	67	Moossulman, ..	16
Goojur,	13	Mixed,	37
Brahmin, ..	21	—	—
Rajpoot,	13	Villages	167

the gross area of the pergunnah is 1,94,296 acres, or about 300 square miles. The population is chiefly Hindoo, consisting for the most part of Jats, Goojurs and Brahmins. A detail is given in the margin.*

4. DEFICIENCY OF IRRIGATION : PRODUCE.—In common with the rest of the district, the pergunnah labors under a deficiency of the means of irrigation. The watered surface consists only of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area. The chief harvest is the khurreef, and the staple products, are cotton and jooar in the autumn, and gram, and barley in the spring. The prevailing soil is a good rich clay, but owing to the extreme liability of this part of the country to scarce supplies of rain, not exactly in place. A lighter and poorer soil would require less rain, and there would be the greater chance of the crop reaching maturity. The pergunnah is bisected by the Agra and Delhie road near which the chief marts of the pergunnah are situated. Cotton in a good season is produced in large quantities and conveyed by water to Agra, Mirzapore, &c.

5. DETAIL OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.—The district on lapsing to us, was in good condition, and reported to yield to the late Nawab an annual revenue of Rs. 1,50,000. The collections for the first year under our management amounted only to Rs. 97,234. During the two ensuing years of 1226-27 Fuslee, the resources of the pergunnah were tested by kham management, and the collections amounted respectively to Rs. 1,22,716, and Rs. 1,70,611. In 1228 Fuslee, corresponding with the Christian year 1820-21, Mr. Cavendish assessed the pergunnah in detail at a jumma for the first year of Rs. 2,03,346, attaining in the fifth and last year of settlement to the sum of Rs. 2,54,200. The pergunnah was made over to us in a wealthy condition, and this ex-

travagant jumma was realized, with but trivial balances, for four years. But in the fifth, when the resources of the people were exhausted, their cattle and stock sold to pay the revenue, and a partial failure superadded to their want of means, a large balance of Rs. 1,03,763 accrued. A new settlement for a like period was formed, and a small abatement of revenue conceded, sufficient to postpone the entire ruin of the pergunnah, but utterly inadequate to afford that relief which the state of the district, and the principles of true financial policy demanded. At the expiration of this second lease, another attempt was made by Mr. G. Campbell successor to Mr. Cavendish, to increase the revenue by prospective enhancements, but with the failure of the khurreef harvest in 1240 Fuslee, symptoms of exhaustion began to re-appear, and heavy balances accrued in that and the following years, until the memorable drought of 1245 Fuslee (1837-38) gave the last blow to the decaying prosperity of the pergunnah. Since that year there has been no one good season to enable the agriculturist to repair the ruin entailed upon him by the past. The introduction of the settlement under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833, which even under Mr. C. Gubbins' views of assessment, would have given great relief, was postponed by that Officer's removal; and Mr. J. Lawrence, his successor, who made the first settlement of the pergunnah under Regulation IX. of 1833, undoubtedly rated the resources of the district too highly, and misled, (if I may so presume to speak of an Officer of his known capacity) by the abundance of available waste which each village possessed, assessed each estate at a much higher value than its cultivated area could be brought to pay; whereas I am of opinion from the bad character of the soil, the poverty of the people, the difficulty and expense of clearing, the deficiency of population, and moreover from the entire dependance of all this tract upon the seasons, that the waste land of a village is not assessable at all in this province. It is better to allow some villages to escape with a portion of profitable waste land unassessed than to cripple the energies of the people by taxing their cultivation at an exorbitant rate. When thus dealt with, with a thirty years' lease before them, I think there is more chance of means being acquired, and of the waste land being gradually reclaimed, than by any other process that could have been devised; and eventually there will be a greater accession of revenue, together with greater agricultural prosperity than could have been obtained by any other course.

6 Mr. Lawrence's assessment amounted to Rs. 2,31,526; the jumma previously being Rs. 2,46,413. The cause of its failure I have already adverted to, in my report on the summary settlement concluded in April 1841. On the data then at my command, I reduced the jumma to an aggregate total of Rs. 1,92,082;

exclusive of four estates under "kham" management. In the ensuing cold season of 1841-42, I again visited the pergunnah, personally inspecting the condition of each village. I was prepared to find considerable distress; but the extreme destitution I every where encountered, apparent in their want of cattle, implements of husbandry, and of the commonest necessities of life, far exceeded my utmost apprehensions. I was completely at a loss how to give them the means of regaining comparative prosperity, and at the same time enforce the just rights of Government.

7. PROPOSED JUMMA.—The collections of the past 20 years, during which period the pergunnah had been most severely taxed, amounted to Rs. 2,07,001 :—those of the past ten, to Rs. 2,00,147. My summary assessment nearly reached the same sum, being Rs. 1,92,082. Judging therefore on general grounds, I felt assured that I could not maintain this jumma. At the same time from the impoverished state of the villages, I felt equally unable to determine the limit of reduction. I proceeded at once to the detail, assessing each village separately. For

* On the Acre.				this purpose I adopted a set of rates* based on a review of those prevailing in the khadir pergunnahs of Paniput and the neighbouring divisions of this district. The gross total of my village assessments amounts to Rs. 1,65,255, which is a reduction, on the average collections of the past ten years, of 17 per cent. I decided on retaining this assessment without modification, notwithstanding the large loss it temporarily occasions.
Irrigated,	3	8	0	
Khadir,	1	12	0	
Unirrigated,	1	9	0	
Bhoor,	1	1	0	

8. RESULTS.—Thus, within a period of six years, so rapid has been the deterioration of the pergunnah, the demand has varied from Rs. 2,46,413, (the jumma before Mr. Lawrence's assessment) to Rs. 1,65,255 (the proposed jumma) involving a nominal reduction of Rs. 81,158. The actual reduction must be estimated by reference to the collections, and does not exceed Rs. 35,000 compared with the assessment of surrounding pergunnahs; the rates of Pulwul are still high, but its advantages in character of the population and soil are greater.

9. ROAD FUND; VILLAGE POLICE FORCE.—The road fund has been introduced without exception, and a chowkedaree force established in each village, at a cost, for the pergunnah, of Rs. 8,532 per annum.

10. SETTLEMENT RECORDS.—The settlement records have been very well drawn up under the superintendence of Ram Surun

Doss, the Deputy Collector. During the period of that Officer's stay under my control I have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with his performance of his duties, and I have the greatest pleasure in again bringing his services to the notice of yourself, and of the Sudder Board.

I have, &c.,

G. C. BARNES,

Settlement Officer.

SIMLA :
October 18th, 1842. }

Memorandum on Pergunnah Pulwul.

The pergunnah of Pulwul, (Zillah Goorgaon) in point of size and importance, ranks second in the district; being inferior only to pergunnah Rewaree. It is the only portion of the district which borders on the river Jumna, which forms the eastern boundary: on the north lies the pergunnah of Sonah, and the independent State of Bullubgurh; on the west, it is bounded partly by Sonah, Hutteen and part of Hodul: on the south, by pergunnah Kosee, Zillah Muttra.

2. The pergunnah contains an area of 1,94,341 acres, of which 75,174 acres or 35 per cent. are still uncultivated, though for the most part good culturable land. There are altogether 167 estates khalsa and jageer. The population is mainly Jat, a detail is given below:

Jat,.....	67 villages.
Brahmin,.....	21 „
Goojur,	13 „
Rajpoot,	13 „
Moosulman,	11 „
Miscellaneous,	42 „

3. The surface of the country slopes gradually from the western frontier to the banks of the river. The soil is uniform, being of a good consistent mould, adapted for the growth of almost every species of produce. The staple articles, are cotton, jooar, bajra, barley and gram. Water for the most part lies at a considerable depth from the surface, which circumstance will account for the deficiency of irrigation, the irrigation being no higher than $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area. The extreme distance at which

water is found is 70 feet; the minimum depth 15 feet; the depth of water increasing as the country recedes from the river.

4. The jumma fixed at this summary settlement last year, and sanctioned by Government (No. 899, June 30th 1841,) was Rs. 1,86,295; in which the jumma of four estates held kham tehsel was not included. The present assessment, comprising every khalsa village, and fixed after lengthened enquiry, and personal observation, reaches in the aggregate to Rs. 1,61,875: to which if we add the jummas of four other estates annexed from neighbouring pergunnahs, we have a grand total of Rs. 1,65,405.

5. The present khalsa jumma of the pergunnah is therefore Rs. 1,65,405. There are six jageer villages held by Nizamooddeen Hyder, one of the nobles of Delhie, which I have assessed at a jumma of Rs. 7,482. The incumbent holds possession on a life tenure. I should add that the pergunnah at the conquest of Delhie was made over in jageer to Moortuza Khan, a Nawab of Delhie, and escheated at his death in 1225 Fuslee, corresponding with 1817-18 A. D.