

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF DEHRA DOON:
EXCLUSIVE OF JOUNSAR BAWUR:
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.



ALLAHABAD:

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1871

REPORT
OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF DEHRA DOON.

No. 7/4 OF 1871.

FROM

A. COLVIN, Esq.,
Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,

TO

C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 2ND AUGUST, 1871.

SIR,

Present:

DR. J. F. D. INGLIS.
O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to forward, for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying report by Mr. C. A. Daniell, on the resettlement of the Dehra Doon District, with the remarks of Mr. Williams, the late Commissioner, and the usual settlement statements. The report is confined for the most part to description of the actual process of settlement as recently effected; and the Board will endeavour to give in their review a succinct account of the tract under consideration, and of the settlements previously made, as well as of the revision of which the results are now submitted for approval.

2. The Doon Valley, bounded on the north, east, south, and west by the Himalayas, the Ganges, the Sewalik range of hills, and the Jumna, lies between 30° — $30^{\circ} 32'$ of latitude, and $77^{\circ} 43'$ — $78^{\circ} 24'$ of longitude. Its highest point is 2,369 feet above the level of the sea—being near the town of Dehra itself, situated on a ridge which runs transversely from the Sewalik hills to the Himalayas on the north-east boundary. This ridge divides the valley into two basins. The valley is drained on the east by the streams Song and Suswa into the Ganges; on the west by the Asun into the Jumna; the drainage of the lower slopes of the Himalayas and of the Sewalik running also into these streams respectively. The district consists of three pergunnahs—the Eastern Doon, the Western Doon, and the hill pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur. With the last the Board have at present no concern, as it is under a separate revision of Settlement. The area of the Eastern Doon is 324 square miles, of the Western 353, in all 677 square miles—little more than the single tehseel of Sabarunpore in the adjoining district of that name. The length of the valley from East to West is forty-five miles, and its breadth varies from fifteen to twenty. The population of the Eastern Doon is 13,606; of the Western 52,693; in all 66,299, or 98 to the square mile; the average population to the square mile in the North-Western Provinces being 361. Of the population, 990 are European, 41 of these being landholders concerned in agriculture. In 1845 the population was 32,083—a difference, if the former figures are correct, of 34,216. There is but one large town, viz., Dehra, situated on the crest of the watershed, and containing a population of 6,847 souls. There are in the Eastern Doon 3,246 houses, and in the Western 11,711; the average to a house in either pergunnah being 4. The mean temperature of the valley is about 72° , ranging from 52° to 86° . The average rain-fall is little less than 80 inches. Wells are scarce: but small artificial canals irrigate a considerable part of the cultivated area. The surface of the pergunnahs is largely

Descrip

covered with forests, the clearings being mainly occupied with the usual autumn and spring-crops, and with the tea-plant. The climate, otherwise extremely healthy, is, during a great part of the year, prejudicial to life and health in the forest tracts. The *flora*, as is well known, is extremely varied, including many English as well as tropical plants. To clear the too abundant vegetation, the Government in 1837 arranged for a system of extensive grants. But from sickness and other causes unnecessary now to detail, the grantees were unsuccessful, and much of the land then taken into cultivation was shortly after abandoned.

From a report by Dr. Jameson for 1862-63, on the North-West Tea Plantations, it appears that about the period of Settlement there were twenty-one plantations in the Doon, covering an area of 18,786 acres; 2,572 acres being actually under tea, with an average outturn of 56,540 lbs.; 1,254 labourers being employed on the plantations. The Board have not before them any very recent statistics of the tea cultivation; but it has not made much advance during the last few years, and the figures given above are probably in excess of the actual state of affairs now existing.

The soil of the Doon is generally considered inferior in productive power to that of the adjoining Trans-Sewalik districts. But the style of cultivation is inferior, and the soil is capable of very considerable development.

A metalled road passes from Roorkee through the district to Rajpore, at the foot of the Himalayas. Another good road connects Dehra with Hurdwar and the heads of the Ganges Canal. A branch line of railway, connecting Hurdwar with the line from Meerut to Umballa, is in contemplation. The markets of the large hill sanatoria of Mussoorie and Landour are close at hand, and easily accessible.

The previous history of the Doon need only be glanced at here. Held during the earlier part of the 18th century by the Rajah of Gurhwal, it was wrested from him in 1744 by the Rohillaes. These in turn ceded it in 1760 to the Maharattas; and, passing from hand to hand during the latter years of the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire, it was again recovered in 1788 by the Gurhwal Rajah, from whom in 1803 it was taken by the Goorkhas. In 1815 it was absorbed into the British empire. A map of the pergunnahs under review is appended.

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3. This is the seventh time, since British rule in 1815, that a Settlement of the land-revenue of the Doon has been effected. It was held under direct management till 1816, when the first assessment was made. Then followed the Settlements of 1820, 1825, 1830, and 1840. This latter settlement, framed for twenty years by Colonel Young (who had also made the 1830 settlement), was in 1845 subjected to revision by Mr. Ross, and on expiry of the original twenty years, *viz.*, in 1860, the seventh resettlement commenced, of which the report is now before the Board.

4. It is unnecessary to enter at any length into the causes and results of the revision which took place in 1845. But in order to make clear the remarks of Mr. Daniell and the Commissioner, a brief summary of its history is necessary.

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5. In making the Settlement of 1840, Colonel Young had continued the policy originally adopted by him in 1830. He had made a Ryotwaree Settlement. He believed that the tenures in the Doon were similar to the tenures still acknowledged in the neighbouring hill territories. The Government was, according to him, the zemindar and proprietor of all land; the persons engaging for the revenue of the village, whether one or several, being called "Thekadars," or contractors, who were not acknowledged to possess any indefeasible rights in the lands they cultivated, and the revenue of which they paid. But in 1845, Government, on full enquiry and consideration, came to the conclusion that proprietary rights in the land were in abeyance only. To the Government of that day it appeared that, except when arbitrarily disregarded by the Native princes in the exercise of their irresponsible and unlimited power, subordinate proprietary rights possessing much value existed in the Doon, as elsewhere, and that

practically the rights possessed by the " thekadars " of the Doon under the first three settlements were of this description. These men exercised unlimited control over their villages ; they could sell and mortgage them ; they alone provided for their cultivation ; and they were responsible with their persons and property for the Government revenue. They were, in fact, the zemindars.

6. The proprietary rights conferred in 1830 upon the cultivators had never been generally assumed. The measure, sweeping as it was in its character, was to a very great extent practically inoperative. The rights conferred by it were little valued or understood. In 73 out of 183 estates in which the proprietary right had been thrust on the cultivators, it was never claimed. The right lay in abeyance, and the cultivators continued to pay the proportion of the gross produce payable as rent from year to year, according to the agreement made with the acknowledged proprietors.

Tenures as fixed in 1845.

7. The Settlement Officer entrusted with the revision, ruled, in accordance with the orders of the Government, that cultivators claiming proprietary right who had been recorded as proprietors in 1830, and who had since exercised their proprietary rights, should continue to be regarded as proprietors. All cultivators settled since 1830 were recorded as tenants only ; all settled previous to 1830 who had exercised proprietary rights were recorded either as subordinate proprietors or as cultivators, according to the wish expressed by them. The result was that the whole of the villages in the Doon, 170 in number, presented only six instances in which the cultivators expressed their desire to be recorded as subordinate proprietors. The reasons for this need not be dwelt upon here, and are amply explained in paras. 59-63 of Mr. Ross' report. The result was a settlement similar in most respects to those concluded throughout the remainder of the provinces.

"The tenures of the Doon present but few peculiarities. They do not differ materially from those prevailing in other parts of the country, while they are marked by the ordinary diversities apparent in the tenures of the neighbouring hills and plains. The ancestors of the present Rajpoots, Kulals, Rangurs, Goojurs, &c., inhabiting the villages of the southern or lower parts of the Doon, brought with them and naturalized the village constitutions with which they were familiar, while the emigrants from the hills transplanted and established in the semi-mountainous tracts of the district the village constitution under which they had lived in their own country. Hence, in the former class of villages the prevailing tenures are found to be pure zemindaree, hissahdaree, putteedaree, and imperfect putteedaree—tenures of the ordinary type ; none of them present any instances of the pure bhyacharah tenure properly so called. In the villages of hill origin, on the other hand, the tenures of the more recently established villages are found to be pure zemindaree, while those of the older villages, although many of them were of a broken character, present all the peculiarities which mark the constitutions of those curious talookas or clusters of several villages, so general in the neighbouring hills, which are cultivated by a numerous community of zemindars, all enjoying separate and independent proprietary right, but at the same time all bound together by joint responsibility for the revenue assessed on the whole mehal. These tenures, except that they are found in mehals in which two distinct species of proprietary right exist, would be instances of the pure bhyacharah tenures of the plains, and may be so regarded with reference to each of the component villages separately."

The above remarks will be borne in mind when reading Mr. Daniell's remarks on the preparation of the record of rights, which will be adverted to hereafter.

8. So much for proprietary rights. But the assessment of 1840, though partly opened to revision in 1845, was in considerable measure upheld. (1) The rental had been calculated at an uniform rate of 3 annas per local beegah, or 14 annas and 6 gundas per acre, on all cultivated land, without regard to its quality ; and the returns of the English professional survey had been accepted as the standard of the assessable area of each village, instead of those of the khusrah measurement, which alone gave

Extent of revision of assessment in 1845.

the area of each field. (2) The nature of the terms known as grant terms had not been properly defined, according to which all the culturable land of a village in excess of the one-fourth given free of assessment, was liable to be assessed. Revision of assessment was effected, firstly, by retaining the assumed rental of 14 annas 6 gundas on the cultivated land, as exhibited by the returns of the professional survey of 1838; secondly, by the assignment of cultivable land equal to one-fourth the assumed quantity of cultivated land free of assessment; and thirdly, by the assessment of the remainder of the cultivable land, as shown by the returns of the re-survey concluded by Mr. Ross, at Rs. 7 per 15 acres for each year of the remaining period of the settlement.

9. The progress and results of the settlement now under review may be sketched and contrasted with the settlement which expired in 1860.

10. Operations commenced in 1860, under the charge of the late Mr. Manderson. The survey and preparation of preliminary papers was carried on by him till 1st July, 1862, when, on Mr. Manderson being transferred to another district, the Settlement work was placed in charge of Mr. Cairnes Daniell.

**Progress of Settlement
operations from 1860.**

On 22nd February, 1864, Mr. Daniell submitted to the Commissioner a report of the result of his operations. During that year, the present Lieutenant-Governor, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, visited the district; and conferred with the local officers. The conclusions he arrived at were embodied in a memorandum, dated 6th July, 1864, copy of which is herewith forwarded. Three points required further action: the one, that a review should be made of the work with regard to the orders of the Secretary of State concerning Permanent Settlement; a second, that further attention should be paid to the case of considerable waste lands included in village areas which it was believed had not always been adequately assessed; and a third, that the disposal and assessment of extensive forest tracts included within the village area should be reconsidered.

Mr. Daniell, accordingly, returned to the Doon in October, 1865, completed the further inquiries prescribed for him, and embodied the results of his inquiries in the Report now before the Board.

11. It will be convenient to notice successively the several steps of adjustment of Boundaries, Measurements, Assessments, including under this head the consideration of Permanent Settlement and Record of Rights.

Boundaries.

12. *Boundaries* were laid down *de novo*, by the aid of the plane-table. The survey-maps of 1838 were of little use except in the defining of forest tracts, as the boundaries there shown were not supported by any local marks. In cultivated tracts boundaries could be more easily identified; but in villages bordering on waste lands and forests, and in all places where the actual division of cultivated fields did not define the village boundary, a systematic adjustment of the boundaries was necessary. The only cases in which a boundary survey has not been made have been in certain hill tracts, where the boundaries were undisputed and clearly defined by natural landmarks, such as ravines, streams, &c. In all the cases the Board's sanction was obtained.

"Nothing, however," the Settlement Officer states, "can possibly be of any avail to render either the professional or the present map of any use, unless the most stringent measures are taken for the preservation of proper boundary-marks. As long as the waste lands exist, so long will the preservation of proper boundary-marks require careful attention. Much expense has already been incurred in laying down boundaries during the last 25 years, and it is very necessary that they should be always correctly kept up."

Measurements.

13. *Measurements.*—These were conducted by the plane-table. The standard of measurement was the British statute acre. The scale of the maps is 139 yards and 6 inches

to one inch. The Commissioner says of these maps,—“Where the nature of the country has been specially difficult, Mr. Daniell’s field-maps would not stand the test of the comparison with maps based on survey with the theodolite; but everywhere they answer their purpose, *i.e.*, they are good index-maps, and where the ground has been easy, they are very complete village maps, showing boundaries and fields, &c., with an accuracy which is most creditable to Mr. Daniell, who had often, to secure this degree of success, to make the survey himself through forests and grass-jungles, over hills and up and down ravines infested by tigers.” It will be observed that the boundary of the two pergunnahs composing the Doon has been slightly altered, and this must be borne in mind in comparing the figures of former and present revenue given in para. 24.

14. Mr. Daniell does not give any comparative tables of area; but the areas as shown in Mr. Ross’ report, and as returned by Mr. Daniell, are as follows:—

Year.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.		Total.
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
1845, ...	208,212	93	119,895	48,157	5,833	7,518	26,716	34,234
1860, ...	207,581	188	105,816	49,304	...	14,840	26,546	52,273*

15. The details of the area shown in 1860 are:—

	Total.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation (including fallow).
Western Doon, ...	113,969	62	60,539	22,943	9,899	17,014	30,425
Grants in ditto, ...	17,927	...	3,957	8,350	...	...	5,020
Eastern Doon, ...	52,354	38	31,065	9,817	2,764	7,504	11,434
Grants in ditto, ...	6,496	...	1,204	4,325	...	...	967
Revenue-free Villages, Western Doon,	11,218	61	7,069	732	1,838	1,414	3,356
Ditto, Eastern Doon,	6,217	27	1,982	3,137	339	614	1,071
Grand Total, ...	207,581	188	105,816	49,304	14,840	26,546	52,273

16. There were 5,877 acres fallow as marginally shown, but they are included under the total of cultivation. To the total area must also be added 25,438 acres, *viz.*, in Western Doon 19,779, and in Eastern Doon 5,659, being grant lands other than those held on the old terms; making the total area 207,581 + 25,438 = 233,019. It is not easy to ascertain the precise differences in area shown by the measurements of 1840 and 1860. The villages entered in “General Statement No. I.” of Mr. Ross’ report are apparently those only which were on the revenue-roll; revenue-free villages and unoccupied lands being excluded from the list, but the grants of those days being included.

17. Excluding grants of all kinds from both statements (Nos. 135 to 147 in the Western Doon, and No. 36 in the Eastern Doon, being grants, as ascertained

Area exclusive of grants

* The total of cultivation does not agree with the totals of irrigated and unirrigated, because in the grants the Settlement Officer shows no detail of irrigation. The fallow (5,877 acres) is included in cultivation in 1860.

to have been shown in Appendix I., Mr. Ross' report), the result is as follows:—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.		
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1845,	166,190	93	105,966	25,661	4,686	7,356	22,528	29,884
1860,	166,323	100	91,604	32,760	4,678	12,663	24,518	37,181

18. The decrease under barren (14,362 acres) is doubtless to be accounted for by a more correct classification, under which much of this land has now been classed as cultivable. Cultivable thus shows an increase of 7,099 acres; irrigation of 5,307 acres, or 72 per cent; cultivation of 7,297 acres, or 24 per cent. Cultivation bears the same ratio to cultivable as at the last settlement. It will be seen that the whole area is now composed as follows:—

Barren,	...	...	...	...	55.0
Cultivable,	...	...	...	...	19.8
Fallow,	...	...	...	...	2.9
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	22.3
					<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

Of the cultivable area, 53 per cent. only is cultivated; no less than 12 per cent, being fallow; and cultivation, again, consists of—

Irrigated,	...	...	...	...	34
Unirrigated,	...	...	...	...	66

Relative area of grants.

The relative area of the grants is as follows—

			Total.	Barren.	Fallow.	Cultivable.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Cultivation.
1845,	} Held on old terms,	...	42,022	13,929	1,247	22,496	162	4,188	4,350
1860,		...	23,832	5,161	987	12,675	...	...	5,009
Other grants, 1860,		...	25,438	...	...	...	...	...	...

The grand total of grants, therefore, is 49,270 acres, against 42,022 in 1845, an increase of 16 per cent. The total area being 233,019 acres, grants occupy 21 per cent. of the whole. The number of revenue-paying estates, exclusive of grants, is 339; 188 in the Western, 151 in the Eastern Doon. At last settlement 169 only are recorded; 134 in the Western, 35 in the Eastern Doon. The difference is owing mainly to the method now adopted of dealing with the Daeen estates, as mentioned in para. 30 of this letter: to the splitting up into 27 estates of Malkote, formerly one estate: and in small measure to the growth of new estates since the Settlement of 1845.

There are 25 grants in all; 10 held on the old terms, *i.e.*, on a progressive demand, 12 in fee simple, 3 as rewards. There are 24 revenue-free estates, and 10 patches of revenue-free lands in revenue-paying estates. 19,451 acres have been sold in fee simple in the Doon for Rs. 77,012: and the land-revenue of 1,035 acres has been redeemed, fetching Rs. 10,208.

19. The area irrigable by canal in the khalsa villages is estimated by the Settlement Officer at 8,085 acres, and returned for 1865-66 by the Canal Officers for villages of all kinds at 10,577. This includes land irrigated in both harvests. Irrigation from other sources is rare; water being generally at a very great depth from the surface,

Area irrigable from canals.

Assessments.—Mr. Daniell explains in the 21st and following paragraphs of his report the mode in which his assessments were framed. Five classes of villages were formed, each class with rates for 6 soils; in all, 30 rates. The Western Doon was divided into 3, the Eastern into 2 classes.

Assessments.

20. The number of villages and amount of acres falling under each class is not (except in the first class) stated in the report: though shown in the village statements: but the rent-rates are as follows:—

	<i>Meesun per acre.</i>		<i>Roslee and Dahur per acre.</i>		<i>Sankra.</i>	
	Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.
<i>Western Doon.</i>						
Class I.,	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0
Class II.,	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Class III.,	2 8 1	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Eastern Doon.</i>						
Class II.,	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Class III.,	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0

21. These rates were sanctioned by the Board in their No. 75, dated 28th February, 1866, copy of which and of Mr. Daniell's report is forwarded, and it is unnecessary to discuss them. The Doon stands by itself, and comparison with the tracts lying on the other side of the Sewaliks is impossible. The Commissioner is unwilling to admit any relative inferiority in the soil of the Doon, and ascribes the comparative poverty of its produce (though here, again, he questions the extent to which such poverty is supposed to go) to inferior tillage, the result of an unhealthy climate. His remarks on this head will be recurred to in connection with the question of a permanent settlement. On the adequacy of the rent-rates assumed for cultivated land, the remarks of the Commissioner, whose large experience of the Doon renders his opinion extremely valuable, are as follows:—

Assumed rent-rates.

“Mr. Daniell completed his final assessment under the most favourable circumstances. Remarks of the supervising authorities had drawn his attention to defects in his first assessment; carefully revised rates prepared to guide him had been approved of. Already well acquainted with the country, he had re-examined it; he had adjusted the rents in about 2,000 cases; he had, after much inquiry, drawn up a statistical return of the agricultural produce of the district, and was thus supplied with the best and latest information.

“I believe the fullest confidence may be placed in his judgment, and that he has very good grounds for having limited the Government demand to a standard which is universally low, and, in some cases, almost nominal.

“The country is in every way in a backward state; many parts of it are so unhealthy that, even if cultivators could be got, which is not the case, they could hardly be kept alive. Even in the tracts the climate of which has improved there is great difficulty in getting cultivators. The consequence is that the rates of rent, compared with those which prevail in the lower districts, are remarkably low.

“The average rate for irrigated and manured land is assumed to be Rs. 3-3-0 per acre in the first class of villages in the western, *i.e.*, the healthiest and most advanced part of the Doon.

“The only indication of any approach to the rent-rates which are common for such lands—*i.e.*, manured and irrigated—in every other district in the division, is the mention, in the 26th paragraph, that in some instances the rent of land held under contract, or short-term leases for one or two years, may possibly be as high as from

Rs. 10 to 15 per acre; but this is evidently a very exceptional case—as exceptional, probably, as the cases in other districts in which the rate of rent has risen above Rs. 30 per acre.

“Another consideration prevents full assessment—that is, the very low standard of the Government demand at the last Settlement. Even where capabilities permit of a higher assessment, it would be very unadvisable to demand much more than double what the people have been in the habit of paying.

“Altogether, I think Mr. Daniell has been most judicious in being very moderate. He has given good reasons generally when he has fixed his demand at what appears to be far too low a rate, even if present assets alone are considered.”

Village statements.

The two volumes of No. II. Statements, submitted with the Settlement Report, give ample proof of the care and judgment with which assessments have been framed. The measure of its capacities is recorded against each estate, with the considerations by which the Settlement Officer has been guided, and if the particulars are not, in every instance, as full as those recorded in more recent settlements, the reason is to be found rather in the exceptional nature of the tract under settlement than in any want of carefulness in the Settlement Officer. The Board have no hesitation in endorsing the Commissioner's remarks. Experience has shown the justness of Mr. Daniell's assessments, and they may be confirmed without question.

Assessment of forest lands.

22. But beside the assessment on cultivation, there had to be made a valuation survey of all waste lands, chiefly with regard to the forest lands included within village boundaries. Though careful to show the precautions which he adopted in estimating the annual value of such waste and forest tracts, Mr. Daniell has not stated in every case with distinctness the data on which his assessments were actually framed. He admits that, “as a rule, his forest assessments are low.” “He would certainly have pitched the rates higher had he felt confident that it would have been proper to do so.” “The present occasion,” he points out, “is the first in which the Doon Zemindaree forests have been taxed in Settlement, and as I have settled no villages having large tracts of forests in perpetuity, the Government will not in the end be any loser by my having adopted a mild scale of assessment.” The Commissioner adds,—“In many cases he would appear not to have made sufficient allowance for possible income from forests, for future improvements, for the possibility of bringing large waste tracts under cultivation; but his remarks justify his moderation, if they are carefully considered. The almost nominal assessments in some cases in the Eastern Doon are generally where the estates are in the hills and cultivation difficult, or in very unhealthy places. These forests and waste lands have for ages been used only for grazing cattle. Hitherto they have been of no value, and yielded little or nothing. It must be remembered that at previous settlements none of these were assessed at all.”

23. The details of assessment on cultivated and forest lands are, as a general rule, separately shown in the Nos. II. and III. Statements. But it would have been satisfactory if Mr. Daniell had submitted a statement showing for each circle the area respectively under cultivation and under forest, with the sums severally assessed on either class of land. Inspection of the No. II. Statement shows that assessment of the forest tracts varies from 1 anna to fractions of an anna per acre, and averages about 2 annas.

Results of assessment.

24. The successive previous settlements in the Doon have given, as shown in Mr. Ross' report, the following results :—

1st, ...	...	...	...	Rs.	8,971
2nd, ...	...	...	...	„	9,471
3rd, ...	...	...	...	„	9,835
4th, ...	...	...	...	„	18,025
5th, ...	...	...	...	„	20,770

RESOLUTION No. 1245A. OF 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynce Tal, 14th June, 1873.

READ—

Letter from Board of Revenue, No. 714, dated 2nd August, 1871, forwarding the Settlement Report of the Dehra Doon District.

OBSERVATIONS.—The papers now before Government contain an account of the resettlement of the Dehra Doon District, completed by Mr. C. A. Daniell in 1866. The report has been submitted after a very great delay.

2. The first regular settlement of the district was made in 1840 by the Superintendent, Colonel Young, who settled with the cultivators as proprietors each of his own holding, and imposed on them an assessment of three annas per local beegah, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre on all land, good or bad alike. The history of the proprietary and cultivating rights thus created will be referred to afterwards. The assessment worked ill,—(1) because it was unequal in its pressure; (2) because the measurements were very inaccurate; (3) because it took no account of the uncultivated land. In 1848 the settlement was revised by Mr. Ross, who corrected these errors. Colonel Young's gross assessment in 1840 was Rs. 26,644; but, deducting the allowance of proprietors, and remissions subsequently made, the actual demands of 1847-48 appear to have been Rs. 19,264. Mr. Ross's revision raised this to Rs. 19,590, besides which he fixed a revenue, beginning with Rs. 1,180 and rising to Rs. 8,526, on 11 grants. The revenue of the Khalsa villages in 1863 appears to have stood at Rs. 20,505. The cultivated area of the Khalsa villages in 1848 was 29,884 acres, of which 7,356 were irrigated. The revenue rate on cultivation was, therefore, 10 annas 6 pie.

3. Mr. Daniell commenced the work of assessment in 1862 (the khusrah survey having been completed in 1860-62 under Mr. Manderson's supervision), and finished it in 1864. In that year Sir William Muir, then the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, visited the district and found that (1) his assessments, at least of the better classes of villages, were too light; (2) that he had not fixed any demand on the culturable waste and forest areas included in the village boundaries. Mr. Daniell accordingly went over his work again, and finished it in 1866.

4. His system of assessment was to impose rates on three classes of soil (meesun, roslee-dakur, and sankra, or manured, common loam, and sandy soil), the rates varying according as the soils are irrigated and unirrigated. There were thus six rates in all. The villages, again, he divided into three classes—good, middling, and bad,—and drew out different sets of rates for each class of villages. His report nowhere shows what were the areas of each soil, nor yet what villages or how many were placed in each class.

5. The manner in which he worked out his average rates is shown in his paras. 23 to 37. It appears to have been this:—In a certain number of selected villages he ascertained the area of land held by cultivators on pottabs (*i. e.*, leases fixed or sanctioned by the Courts or leases given by the zemindars), and he estimated the value of the produce in lands which paid rent in kind. Having obtained this figure as an actual, he took it as the sum which his soil rates multiplied into soil areas must produce, and he distributed the rates over the soils so that the rate on each soil should bear the same proportionate relation to the rates on the other soils which their known relative fertility bears to each other. It does not appear that this system of fixing rent-rates on the natural soils is that which is adopted among the people themselves.

6. Mr. Daniell nowhere states what the assumed assets resulting from his assumed soil-rates are, and it is, therefore, impossible to tell how far he adhered rigidly to his

average rates, or how far he allowed free play to his own judgment. Nor does his report anywhere state what his assessment on the cultivated land actually was, as distinguished from that on the waste lands and forests. The total assessment on Khalsa villages was Rs. 31,637. From a report quoted by the Board (para. 25), it appears that of this a sum of Rs. 4,666 was due to waste land, forests, and sayer assets, leaving the assessment derived from cultivated land at Rs. 26,971. The cultivated area of the 339 Khalsa villages in 1866 was 37,181 acres, and the incidence of the revenue on it was 11 annas 7 pie, which is a rise of 1 anna 1 pie over the revenue rate of 1848. Of these 37,181 acres, 12,663, or one-third, were irrigated. In 1848, 7,326 acres, or one-fourth of the cultivation, was irrigated. This increase (due to new canals) would alone account for a large part of the rise in the general revenue rate. Mr. Daniell calculates that, of the revenue as fixed by him, Rs. 4,747 are due to canals, which irrigate 8,085 acres. The irrigation rate is, therefore, 9 annas 4 pie, and this rate multiplied into the increased proportion of irrigation (one-twelfth of the cultivated area) accounts for a rise of 9 pie per acre. The entire rise, therefore, attributable to improvement in the climate, increase of population, and rise on prices, is only 4 pie per acre.

7. Besides the 339 Khalsa villages, there are ten grants of land which were assessed by Mr. Daniell at Rs. 4,333 rising to Rs. 7,058, and 24 maafee villages on which a nominal revenue of Rs. 3,855 was assessed. The total nominal revenue is thus Rs. 39,825 rising to Rs. 42,550, and the actual payable amount Rs. 35,970 rising to Rs. 38,695. There are also 12 estates the revenue of which has been redeemed under Lord Canning's rules, and three grants of land revenue-free made by Government in reward to loyal subjects. These have not been assessed.

8. In a return submitted in 1866, with the view of showing the amount and distribution of produce, Mr. Daniell drew up the following estimate :—

Paying—				Area in acres.	Value of produce.	Zemindar's share, or rent.	Rent-rate per acre.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
In kind,	...	...	...	24,828	75,042	24,922	1 0 0
Money-rent,	...	...	...	15,993	...	31,628	1 15 10
Total,				37,727*	...	56,545	1 7 11

9. This would make the rent of lands paying in kind to fall at about one rupee, and of lands paying money-rents to fall at about two rupees per acre, the average being Re. 1-7-11. The assessment thus falls a little below half-assets. But no information is given as to the data on which this calculation is made, and as three-fifths of the entire area pays in kind, the estimate must be to a considerable extent conjectural.

10. Upon the whole, the settlement must be held to be light, but not too light to warrant its being sanctioned. There is much to be said in favour of low assessments in the Doon. The climate in most places is bad, and it is difficult to tempt cultivators to settle there. The soil is shallow and stony, and excepting where irrigation from rivers or canals exists, it produces light returns. The backwardness of the valley is evidenced by the large proportion of holdings which pay rent in kind. On these grounds the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to confirm the settlement, but only for a period of 20 years. That period will be sufficient to allow for much development of agricultural means and wealth, and for extension of cultivation, while a longer term would involve an unnecessary sacrifice of the Government revenue. The settlement is accordingly confirmed till the 30th June, 1886.

11. Adverting now to the topic of tenures and cultivating rights, His Honor is constrained to remark with surprise that Mr. Daniell's report contains no information whatever about the many interesting questions that have arisen in the Doon. Indeed, so meagre is the report that it was necessary to delay this review till further information on the subject could be collected, and advantage was taken of His Honor's tour through the district in December, 1872, to do this.

* This is the real area, excluding crops growing two harvests.

12. When Colonel Young's ryotwarie settlement was annulled in 1848, all ryots of standing anterior to 1830,—those, namely, who had formerly been treated as proprietors,—were ordered to be maintained in their rights as hereditary tenants holding at $14\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, and nothing but the right of transfer was to be withdrawn. In his 59th and 60th paragraphs, Mr. Ross says that all that was valuable to them as ryot-proprietors was retained by them under the new settlement, and consequently the same title to hold on at what he calls the “jumma rate,” or the rate of 3 annas per local beegah. Some of the old cultivators, however, it is stated, did not avail themselves of the privilege of paying this low rate, and continued to hold on to their old system of paying rents in kind.

13. Besides this privileged class, the cultivators of more recent standing than 1830 were classified by Mr. Ross either as mouroosco (hereditary) or ghair-mouroosco (not hereditary) according to the length of their tenancy. There was also a peculiar but small class of tenants in and round Dehra, who had sub-let their lands on building leases at a considerable profit without sanction from the proprietors. For these Mr. Ross arranged that one-third of the profit on the sub-lease should go to the proprietor in return for his consent.

14. Regarding none of these classes does Mr. Ross's report show the number of tenants or the area held on these different tenures. Mr. Daniell's report is entirely silent on the subject; it does not allude to these different classes of tenants at all; still less does it give the required statistics of their tenancies and information as to the arrangements made for their protection.

15. It was ascertained during the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in the Doon that, in Mr. Ross's original khuteonees (or lists of cultivators in each village), no distinction was made between the “privileged” tenants who held before 1830 and the “mouroosco” tenants who date from after 1830; all alike were set down as mouroosces paying the “jumma rate,” or 3 annas per beegah. The same practice has been followed now, and in Mr. Daniell's khuteonees three classes of tenants are recorded. First, the mouroosces, most of whom pay in cash, and whose rents were generally fixed by Mr. Daniell himself (he says in para. 16 that he decided 2,000 cases in two months) at rates based on his assumed average rates, but varying according to the circumstances of the land, and fixed as a rule with the consent of both parties. The permanency of these rates is secured by a stipulation in all the “Records of Rights” that they shall not be disturbed during the currency of the settlement. Second, the “ghair-mouroosces” (not hereditary), who all pay rents in kind, the rate varying from one-third to one-seventh of the produce, according to the nature of the soil, the neighbourhood of jungle and wild animals, &c. Some mouroosces also pay in kind. The quantity of produce to be paid over is fixed, not by measurement and division of the crop when harvested, but by appraisement (kun-butai) before it is cut. Third, lease-holders, who are most common in the grant villages, and who receive leases from the proprietors for short terms of years at money rates. The building leases round Dehra also constitute a separate class, but their number is small. It is understood that Mr. Daniell did not make any alteration in them, but took half the rent as he found it for revenue.

16. The amalgamation of the different classes of old cultivators under the one head of “mouroosces” is an error greatly to be regretted, for the pledge given to the oldest class of ryot proprietors does not appear to have been fulfilled; and now that Act X. of 1859 has become the Rent Law of the district, they are only protected from its enhancement clauses by the stipulation in the Record of Rights, a stipulation which (even if no flaw be found in it) may be overlooked by the courts of law. It seems necessary that a special inquiry should be set on foot to ascertain what tenants belong to this class, and to record them as privileged tenants (under the Rent Bill now before the Legislative Council), or otherwise to secure their rights.

17. In a report recently submitted to the Government of India, the area actually under tea cultivation was estimated to be 1,801 acres, and the produce of the crop of

1872 to be 411,548lbs., giving an average of 228·5lbs. per acre. Almost all the tea made is green, and a great part bought up by Cabul merchants for Central Asia and Persia. This important staple is now in a more prosperous condition, and is cultivated with greater profit to the growers than at any previous time.

18. A statement has been furnished by the Irrigation Department, and is printed at the close of this review, showing the area irrigated by canals and the revenue derived therefrom. There are five canals in the district, of which the Beejapore and Rajpore are the oldest. They were laid out by Sir P. Cautley in 1837, and finished in 1844. The other three are of later date. The area they each irrigate is as follows, taking the average of the seven years 1865-72 :—

				<i>Area.</i>
Beejapore,	...	...	...	3,819
Rajpore,	...	...	...	1,731
Kutta Puthur,	...	...	...	2,229
Kullunga,	...	...	...	1,571
Jakhun,	...	...	...	1,190
Total,				10,540

19. His Honor fears that there is not much room for the further development of irrigation. Something may be done towards extending the area irrigated from the Kutta Puthur Canal in the Western Doon, and also for making the Jakhun Canal irrigate a larger area when the Forest Department (as they are about to do) relinquishes a portion of their reserves for this purpose. But the porous shingly soil of the torrent-beds by which the streams descend from the Himalayas, and the small volumes of water contained in those streams, do not afford much hope that further schemes for the irrigation of the valley will really be to any large extent feasible.

20. There have been great strides made towards the clearance and reclamation of the Western and Central portions of the Doon, but there is still much opportunity for increased cultivation, the cultivable waste being by the settlement records 45,435 acres, against only 47,846 acres of cultivation combined with recent fallow. The Eastern Doon is still very backward, and contains a great extent of forest and swamp. Much might be done here by well-considered schemes of drainage, and portions of the forest, in which valuable timber cannot grow, are about to be thrown open for cultivation by means of grants given to persons prepared to reclaim the land. There is no apparent reason why the Eastern Doon should not in course of time rival the Western Doon in healthiness and fertility. The next ten or twelve years will probably see a great increase in agricultural enterprise and in the capital invested; and at the close of the present settlement the Lieutenant-Governor expects that the Doon will be found able to contribute much more largely than it now does to the revenue of the State.

21. In conclusion, His Honor desires to put on record that, although some material points were omitted in Mr. Daniell's proceedings, still that officer deserves credit for the faithful discharge of his duties, and for a fair assessment and adjustment of rights, which upon the whole deserve commendation. The Lieutenant-Governor also thanks the Board of Revenue for their clear and able summing-up of the settlement proceedings, in which great pains have been taken to supply the statistical deficiencies of Mr. Daniell's report, and without which indeed that report would have been in some parts obscure.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.

DHOON CANALS.

Return of Areas and Classes irrigated, Revenue realized for the same, and Miscellaneous Revenue during the past seven official years.

Invested capital up to the end of 1871-72, Rs. 5,57,860.

Seasons.	AREAS IRRIGATED BY CLASSES.			REVENUE IRRIGATION AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.										Total annual expenditures, repairs, plantations, contingencies, &c., &c.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	4th Class.	Total area irrigated.	Revenue from assessed areas.	Water sold by contract.	Manufacture, &c., &c.	Mill-rents.	Sale of produce.	Fines and sundries.	Total Revenue from all sources.			
	Sugar-cane and land requiring water all the year round at Rs. 5. per acre.	1st class rice, tobacco, and gardens per furl at Rs. 3 per acre.	2nd class rice, wheat, and all other crops at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre.											
...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1865-66, ...	896	3,457	2,526	6,989	9,462 0 3	4,428 8 0	1,988 4 7	12,788 1 8	314 9 10	24 0 0	28,955 8 4	19,289 1 0		
1866-67, ...	1,815	1,862	5,175	8,852	16,599 4 3	4,426 0 0	1,920 14 3	11,485 12 11	374 12 0	12 4 0	34,818 11 9	18,946 5 9		
1867-68, ...	1,105	2,922	6,667	10,694	19,673 3 1	3,505 0 0	1,487 12 7	13,623 7 5	444 4 0	4 0 0	38,757 11 1	19,634 9 11		
1868-69, ...	677	2,832	10,508	14,017	23,335 11 7	1,795 0 0	1,084 6 2	11,945 4 10	517 10 0	25 8 0	38,704 8 7	21,360 8 3		
1869-70, ...	723	3,130	6,448	10,301	20,570 5 5	2,147 8 0	1,416 6 4	13,783 6 3	301 10 0	62 4 3	38,281 8 3	19,935 13 9		
1870-71, ...	856	3,814	7,522	12,192	24,507 12 7	2,432 8 0	1,304 5 7	14,604 15 9	208 11 0	54 9 11	43,112 14 10	20,680 1 3		
1871-72, ...	647	3,587	6,502	10,736	20,361 13 6	2,331 1 0	1,238 5 1	19,338 4 9	575 8 3	9 5 0	43,854 5 7	20,913 10 11		
Total for seven years,	6,719	21,614	45,448	73,781	1,34,510 2 8	21,065 9 0	10,390 6 7	97,570 5 7	2,737 1 1	191 15 2	2,66,165 4 5	1,40,730 2 10		
Mean annual total,	960	3,088	6,493	10,540	19,216 0 0	3,009 0 0	1,484 0 0	13,940 0 0	391 0 0	27 0 0	38,066 0 0	20,104 0 0		



सत्यमेव जयते

The comparative results of the last and the revised assessment are as follows :—
The former assessment shows the final demand, not the initial, many of the assessments having been progressive, and some fresh villages having been assessed during currency of the settlement. Grants are in either case excluded :—

		<i>Rate on total area.</i>	<i>On culti- vable.</i>	<i>On culti- vation.</i>
Western Doon, —Old,	15,273			
—New,	24,887	3 6	7 4	13 1
Eastern Doon, —Old,	5,232			
—New,	6,750	2	5	9 5
Grand Total, —Old,	20,505	1 11	5 5	10 11
—New,	31,637	3	6 9	12 1
Increase, ...	11,132	= 54 per cent.		

25. The assumed rental of the expired Settlement, at four-fifths* of the rental assets is Rs. 25,631. The assumed rental of Mr. Daniell's demand at 50 per cent. is Rs. 63,274—an increase of Rs. 37,643, or 146 per cent. The incidence of the demand on cultivation has increased 10 per cent., but the former rate is the result of the final assessments, and the initial area of cultivation of the old Settlement. The rate of incidence of the initial assessment, excluding grants (*viz.*, Rs. 19,590), on the cultivated acre, was 10 6.

Assumed rentals of former and present assessment.

Besides the above, the demand on account of grants amounts to Rs. 7,058 : making a total demand, including grants, of Rs. 38,695.

Total demand, including grants.

In a return submitted to the Board in 1866 by the Settlement Officer, the landholder's share in the profits of crops then under cultivation is estimated at Rs. 56,545 ; the Government demand on the same area, exclusive of cesses, and demand on account of forest-produce, &c., being Rs. 26,971. The cultivated area forming the subject of the above calculation amounted to 40,813 acres, the *bonâ fide* area being 37,727, and 3,086 the area cropped in both harvests. Of this total, 24,820 acres were paid for in kind, giving a total value of Rs. 75,042 ; the profits on which to the landlord are estimated at Rs. 24,922, or about a rupee an acre, and to the cultivator, after deducting cost of cultivation, at Rs. 17,614 ; the rent of the remaining 15,993 acres, paid for at cash rates, amounted to Rs. 31,623, or 1 15 per acre : in all 40,813 acres, and Rs. 56,545, or a rent of 1 6 per acre. The Government demand at 50 per cent., inclusive of *sayar* assets, falls at 12 1 per acre.

Estimated value of produce.

26. With regard to permanent settlement, Mr. Daniell's remarks will be found in paras. 40—55 of his report. 110 estates in all—73 in the Western Doon and 37 in the Eastern Doon—fulfil the conditions as at present laid down by the Secretary of State. Those villages only which have reached their full and best capabilities in not less than 80 per cent. of their full cultivable areas are recommended under the rules as then existing for permanent settlement. To none of these estates is canal-irrigation, so far as can be foreseen, likely to be extended, excepting in three cases only. These three are estates held by Europeans. They have a prospect of further development, but they are peculiarly placed. The owners are willing to pay an advanced sum on the whole assessable area now in permanency, rather than by paying a lower temporary assessment now, be subject to future settlements. These estates are all tea-plantations.

Permanent settlement.

* This was about the proportion, judging from para. 44, page 11, of Mr. Daniell's report :—"The assessments were made on the village assets : from which, after deducting fees and cesses, one-fifth was set apart for the *amindar*, and the remainder taken as *jumma*."

Commissioner's remarks
regarding Permanent Set-
tlement.

27. The Commissioner, in the forcible remarks contained in paras. 80—84, and in para. 110 of his review, has pointed out the inexpediency of a permanent settlement:—

“ I hope I have not misunderstood the instructions. In interpreting them I have been guided by the consideration that the average rates, though fair and proper under the present circumstances of this district, are very much too low for the basis of a Permanent Settlement. The highest rate for manured and irrigated land in the first-class villages is only Rs. 3-8-0 per acre. Late enquiries in a district below, and information gained in other districts, show that a general average rate of Rs. 12 per acre for such soil is too low. Mr. Daniell indicates that a rate approaching to this is not unknown in the Doon, where he states that short leases and contracts may be given for from Rs. 10 to 15 per acre.

“ There is no reason why the rate of rent in the Doon should be one-third of the rates of other districts. I am aware that it is supposed that the produce in the Doon is one-third less than that of the soil beyond the Sewalik range; but that this is the case I doubt, and, if it is, it can hardly be ascribed to want of fertility in the soil of the Doon.

“ No one who compares the richness and strength of spontaneous vegetation in the Doon, the size of the trees and bamboos, the rank nature of the reeds and rushes and grasses, with the stunted growth of spontaneous products in the adjoining district below, would readily admit that there can be any natural defect in the soil. No one who has seen the luxuriance of the Otaheite sugar-cane, to take a highly cultivated crop, or the great height to which the rhea (the China grass-plant) reaches in the Doon, or the height and dense growth of the tor dal (*Cuterolia?*), in what is classed as inferior land, dependent only on the rain, can doubt the fertility of the soil.

“ In all tracts, as far as my experience goes, which have been unhealthy as the Doon has been, a slovenly style of tillage (the result originally of prostration from continued sickness) prevails for a long time.

“ When man improves his work, it can hardly be doubted that the soil will respond, and as the population increases rents will rise, if not to treble what they now are, which would be about the present standard of rent below, certainly to double the present rates. Probably the anticipation of this had some weight in the instructions given regarding Permanent Settlement in the Doon.

“ Finally, as far as this subject is concerned, Permanent Settlement surely should not be made in a district the rates of settlement of which are, on the total area, 3 annas 6 pies—i.e., not six pence per acre; on the productive area, 7 annas 4 pies and a fraction, not a shilling per acre; and on the cultivated area, 13 annas 1 pie, a little over one shilling and six pence per acre.

“ It rests with the Board and Government to decide whether there should be any permanent assessments in the Doon. I most strongly deprecate such a course. I think that the landholders have not responded to the offer of Government. There is no compensation for the sacrifice of the future increase of revenue, which, if the Doon advances only to something much below the present status of the other districts of the division, would be 100 per cent. The immediate increase which would be gained by granting permanent settlement would be the ridiculously small sum of Rs. 141.”

28. The Commissioner's remarks on the permanent settlement of the three exceptional estates above noted, and the 4th, “Bulundawala,” noted in para. 72 of his review, appear correct. The terminal settlement of these estates being revised accordingly, the demand of the new settlement for the whole district will be Rs. 31,637—141: or Rs. 31,496.

29. There can be no question whatever, the Board consider, as to the soundness of the Commissioner's views regarding permanent settlement. The Doon is in every respect a backward tract. There are fine capabilities and improving communications. But there is a miserably-inadequate population, cultivation slovenly beyond comparison, rents

Permanent Settlement
inexpedient.

most exceptionally depressed, while labour is difficult to procure and costly. Had there been a prospect of a marked extension of European enterprise in the valley, the expediency of permanent settlement would have been open to consideration on wholly different grounds. But it has been abundantly shown that the extension of such enterprise on any considerable scale is not to be looked for in the Doon. What a canal does for other districts drainage will effect in this; and it is understood that schemes for drainage are now on foot. The Settlement might, in the opinion of the Board, be sanctioned for a period of at the most thirty years—*i.e.*, to 30th June, 1893—though, taken into consideration the backwardness of the tract, and the transition state through which the Doon, in common with other parts of these Provinces, is passing, the Board submit, for the consideration of Government, whether a term of 20 years, expiring on 30th June, 1883, will not be sufficient.

The revised settlement came into force from 1st July, 1866.

30. *Record of Rights.*—There is little to notice under this head.

There are 339 ordinary revenue-paying estates in the Doon : 188 in Western, and 151 in Eastern Doon. Of these 294 are Zemindaree, 40 are Putteedaree, and 5 are Bhyacharah. The only peculiarity in the tenures is that known as the "Daeen tenure." This was fully disoussed and explained in Mr. Ross' Settlement Report, and in the late Mr. Thomason's note printed with that report. Mr. Daniell, at page 46 of the present report, explains the measures he has adopted in dealing with these tenures at the present Settlement. Briefly, Daeen holdings were village community talookas, extending over 109 villages, each talooka having an interest in some or all of the villages. The last settlement was made mehalwar. In each village each Daeen estate was separately assessed; but changes in proprietorship and partitions destroyed this arrangement. Now, Mr. Daniell has made the settlement village by village—the several shareholders being separately recorded according to the extent of their holdings. The Daeen holdings have been made thokes, and the Daeen shareholders putteedars within such thokes. A very similar tenure exists in the Allahabad District, where the holdings of the brotherhoods are known as Kutrees.

Record of rights.

No details are given in the present report as to the relative areas held by the several classes of cultivators, but in the return alluded to in para. 25, a total cultivated area of 37,727 acres is distributed as follows :—

	Acres.	Per cent.
1. Cultivated by tenants paying in kind,	16,547	43·8
2. Cultivated by tenants with rights of occupancy paying in cash,	7,510	19·9
3. Cultivated by other tenants paying under terms of lease or contract in cash,	5,416	14·4
4. Cultivated by proprietors,	8,254	21·9
	37,727	100·

31. Out of the Government demand for 1866-67 of Rs. 35,687, Europeans paid Rs. 9,546; Rajpoots, Rs. 12,173; Brahmins and Muhajuns, Rs. 8,678; other Hindoos, Rs. 4,739; and Mahomedans, Rs. 451. Of the twelve grants purchased under Lord Canning's Rules, one is owned by a Mahomedan and eleven by Europeans.

Distribution of Government demand.

Transfers.—Those have been rather numerous. They extend to 131 estates of a total of 339. In these estates there have been 259 cases of transfer, in the following detail, *viz.* :—

Transfers of proprie right.

	Cases.
Of whole estates,	60
„ portions „	81
„ shares expressed in fractions (biswas,)	118
	—
	259
	—

3 were by order of Civil Court, 246 by private sale, 10 by free gift.

32. The rate at which these transfers were effected may be noticed. They amount to thirteen years' purchase of the land-revenue as now assessed. In the 60 cases where the whole estates were transferred, the average price per assessable acre was Rs. 5-8-10; the land-revenue, as now revised, falling on the assessable acre at 6 annas 9 pies only.

Pay of putwarrees.

33. There seems some confusion in the Commissioner's remarks in paras. 106—8 regarding the remuneration to putwarrees. He observes that 6 per cent. on the demand is an exceptionally high rate, and propose 12 per cent. on the assets, which would be 24 per cent. on the demand. The Board would allow 3 per cent. on the assets, or 6 per cent. on the demand.

Local cesses.

34. Government have been separately addressed regarding the imposition of cases and rates for the payment of village watchmen in the Doon : and the subject need not be discussed here.

Cost of Settlement.

35. The cost of the settlement operations from first to last has been Rs. 45,083 : equivalent to nearly one and a-half year's revenue. This must not, however, be for a moment regarded as representing the ordinary ratio of the cost of settlement operations to the amount of land-revenue. The district, in respect of its assets, is altogether exceptionally backward ; but the cost and labour of measurement, and other operations, was relatively greater than in other more populous and prosperous tracts.

Conclusion.

36. With these remarks, the Board desire to recommend the settlement for approval, for a term of years as stated in para. 29. And they beg to bring to His Honor's favourable notice the exertions of Mr. Daniell, the Settlement Officer. The settlement effected by him has been thoroughly and intelligently completed. The interests of the Government have been carefully guarded, while the danger of adopting the rates of assessment to the higher scale prevailing in neighbouring but dissimilar districts has been kept uniformly in view. The late Commissioner, Mr. Williams, is also deserving of the cordial acknowledgments of this Board.

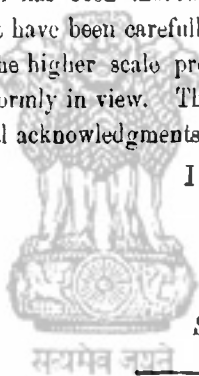
I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. COLVIN,

Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.



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64	Jumma Statement No. V.,	Pergunnah Western Doon.
70	Ditto ditto,	Pergunnah Eastern Doon.
76	Statement No. VII.—Form A. of Canal Irrigation, ...	Pergunnahs Western and Eastern Doon.
77	Statement (Form B.) showing the total area Irrigated by Canals and Income from Irrigation for 1865-66.	Ditto ditto.
	STATEMENT No. VIII.	
78	A.—Statement showing the result of alienation of Estates, 1848-66.	Zillah Dehra Doon.
"	B.—Statement showing the circumstances of the Value and Jumma.	Ditto ditto.
"	C.—Statement of Rates realized in certain sales, ...	Ditto ditto.
"	D.—Statement of Cases of parties to the alienations, ...	Ditto ditto.
79	Board, to Commissioner of Meerut Division, No. 75, dated 28th February, 1866.	Sanctioning the rates proposed to be adopted for the revision of the Settlement of Zillah Dehra Doon.
"	Commissioner of Meerut Division, to Board, No. 64, dated 19th February, 1866.	Proposed rates to be adopted for the revision of the Doon Settlement.
"	Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon, to Commissioner, Meerut Division, No. 450, dated 9th February, 1866.	Ditto ditto.

REPORT BY COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION, ON THE SETTLEMENT OF DEHRA DOON PROPER,

*Containing the area bounded on the south by the watershed of the Sewalik range; on the east by the Ganges; on the west by the Jumna; on the north by the Teheeree Rajah's territory and the Mussoorie Settlement.**

Adjustment of boundaries and survey.—The data available as foundations for this work were the maps of Major Browne's professional survey, and the sight-drawn field maps of Mr. Ross' settlement.

2. Unfortunately no attempt had ever been made to record on Major Browne's maps the changes that in course of time occurred.

3. The boundaries of estates had been altered; new estates had been given out of the waste and forest lands. No trace of such alterations existed, and Major Browne's survey village maps had ceased to be correct village boundary maps. Even his district map had ceased to be a correct index map.

4. There are numerous new estates, which have no place in the district map.

5. Attempts to re-trace Major Browne's boundaries by a plane-table survey failed, and the attempt was abandoned.

6. Though Major Browne's work was excellent, the only use that could be made of his maps was to detect by them gross encroachments on forests.

7. In adjusting and demarcating forest boundaries they have been invaluable; the Forest Officers having been able, with better instruments, to do what the Settlement Officer with the plane-table failed to do. The forest maps show the original boundaries of the Government forest according to Browne's maps, all alterations that have been made, and the new forest boundaries.

8. The survey district map has become merely a valuable topographical map.

9. The sight-drawn maps of Mr. Ross' settlement were of some little use in some cases.

10. But the preparation of entirely new field maps was a necessity.

11. This work was commenced by Mr. Manderson, but done principally by Mr. Daniell.

12. In a country like the Doon, intersected by hills and ravines, the plane-table is a very inferior instrument to work with, and where the nature of the country has been specially difficult, Mr. Daniell's field maps would not stand the test of the comparison with maps based on survey with the theodolite; but everywhere they answer their purpose, i. e., they are good index maps, and where the ground has been easy, they are very complete village maps, showing boundaries and fields, &c., with an accuracy which is most creditable to Mr. Daniell, who had often, to secure this degree of success, to make the survey himself through forests and grass jungles, over hills and up and down ravines infested by tigers.

13. Such field maps have been prepared in all villages in the Doon Proper. There has been no new survey of the higher estates in the hills; but Browne's survey

* The hill portion of the district, the Jounsar Bawur tract, is not included in this Settlement.

maps, in which all the topographical features are given with great accuracy, show sufficiently clearly the boundaries of these estates, as the boundaries are rivers or ravines, or peaks or ridges, or such natural features which can be easily traced. The great Trigonometrical Survey Officers have had no difficulty in laying down on the ground from Browne's survey maps the boundary of the Mussoorie settlement.

14. The forest boundaries are now so clearly marked by broad clearings or lines of trees, and the forest Officers have such good maps of them, that there is no danger of any question arising regarding them.

15. *The standard of measurement.*—The standard of measurement adopted is the British statute acre.

16. The old standard of measurement was the large or pukka beegah, the length of the side of which was $52\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which was the length of the old full chain. For easy work in a rough country, quarter chains were in use. The old quarter chain was 13 yards and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The new quarter chain is 13 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches, and the full chain 69 yards, 1 foot, 9 inches.

17. The scale of the maps is 2 full chains, or 139 yards 6 inches to the inch.

18. The Doon consists of two petty sub-divisions,* the Eastern and Western Doon, formerly separated by an irregular line running about 8 miles east of Dehra.

* Pergunnahs.

The boundary of the sub-division has been altered. The Ruspunna river, which issues from the hills east of Rajpore, runs close east of Dehra and joins the Sooswa in the bottom of the valley, opposite the western point of the Nagh-sidh or Nawada hills, i. e., the new boundary to that point; thence the Asororee torrent bed, which comes down from the tunnel on the Dehra and Roorkee road, is the boundary. It is a matter of little moment, as both sub-divisions form one main sub-division, "Tehseelec;" but the new line is a well marked natural boundary.

19. *Record of rights.*—Mr. Ross had done much to define the position of the holders and occupiers of land, and the rights of those who were, and of those who were not, under engagements to pay the Government revenue. He had practically recognized the persons by whom the revenue was paid into the Government Treasury, as proprietors of the estates, and decided that those who paid to them were tenants. In fact, he created in the Doon what is known as the zemindaree system.

20. The proprietors of estates thus recognized have been undisturbed by any dispute on the subject. The cultivators have settled down as hereditary tenants with right of occupancy, or tenants-at-will.

21. The only claims that have been brought forward are those made by some tenants of a peculiar set of villages to share in the products of waste and forest lands. Mr. Ross had, at his settlement, ruled, and his ruling was sanctioned by Government, that whatever the rights of these tenants might be, they were confined to the cultivated lands. Nothing had transpired since then to alter the position of these claimants, who have been at this settlement recorded to be what they throughout the last settlement have been, simply hereditary tenants.

22. Mr. Ross left one peculiar tenure very much as he found it. I mean that of the daens.

23. To make Mr. Daniell's account intelligible to those who may not be acquainted with technical vernacular terms, it is necessary to quote the definition of "mouzah," or as it has been translated "village," and "mehal," estate.

A mouzah or village is a parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records and known limits.

A mehal or estate consists of any number of such parcels of lands.

24. There were eight daens : *i. e.*, proprietary communities or brotherhoods. They were composed of 109 separate villages with known names and limits.

25. Some of the villages contained lands belonging to the entire communities of two or more daens : or brotherhoods ; some contained lands belonging to certain sharers in two or more communities. In each village one field might belong to one community or the sharer of one community ; another field to another sharer or another community. The fields were intermingled.

26. At the survey the villages were not mapped according to their recognized limits. It was of course impossible to give a map of an estate which consisted of separate fields situated in many villages. Eventually they were surveyed and mapped in blocks ; these blocks being named after daens : though the lands so blocked and mapped did not belong to the daen : or brotherhood, the name of which was in the survey record attached to the block.

27. At the last settlement the village measurements were given according to the aggregate of the lands included in the village boundaries, *i. e.*, the area of each of the 109 villages was recorded, not by professional or boundary survey, but by interior measurements ; but the assessments were not made according to the measurements,—an assessment was fixed on each *estate*, and the record of rights was prepared for each estate.

28. The arrangement as it was made was intricate enough, but when strangers become purchasers of patches of land and further partitions took place, the records became utterly confused and valueless. The holdings of the brotherhoods were broken to pieces, and the shareholders were all at variance.

29. Mr. Daniell has measured and mapped each village, *i. e.*, parcel of lands with known names and boundaries separately, and has assessed each village separately as a separate estate ; the property of each shareholder in each village has been recorded according to the share of land and interest which each holds in each village.

30. The lands in each village, which originally formed part of each daen : or brotherhood, have been arranged into a group bearing the original name of the brotherhood, and the shareholders have been similarly grouped. Thus a record of the original tenure is maintained as far as can be.

31. The advantages of this new arrangement are :—that a correct set of records can be kept ; all disputes are adjusted ; the value of the property is enhanced ; any one can now buy a village, and be his own master in that estate, whereas formerly, he was lot into being a minute sharer in a brotherhood, and a sharer in all the family disputes.

32. The objections are :—The discovered responsibilities ; the increased number of revenue collections to be made.

33. Formerly, a shareholder in a brotherhood paid his share of the assessment on that brotherhood under all circumstances ; the failure of any parcel or parcels of lands relieved the shareholder of his responsibility no more than the failure of a field or fields in an ordinary estate would relieve the proprietor or manager of his responsibility for the revenue on the whole estate.

34. Now, though a shareholder may hold the same lands as heretofore, he has a right to relief in one village that may fail, notwithstanding that he may be reaping large profits in another village.

35. But this is a matter of no importance. In the first place, the assessment on each village or estate is so moderate, that there is no chance of failure ; and in the second, each estate is hypothecated for the revenue assessed upon it.

36. The second main objection is limited to the increased labour of making more entries in the rent-roll of the district. The actual number of managers from whom collections have to be made remains much as before.

37. I need not repeat the remarks in Mr. Daniell's reports in paragraphs 34 to 42 of Appendix, regarding the tenures and arrangements in certain hill estates; but I may briefly notice that of the Malkote estates, 8,051 acres; all that contained anything like valuable forest have been made over to the Forest Department. The waste lands which could not be separated from the patches of cultivation remain the property of Government; but till such time as Government may wish to reclaim or use, or otherwise dispose of these waste lands, the village communities may graze and hut their cattle on the lands. The area of this portion is 12,677 acres, but in this are the small cultivated patches of many villages, and the waste lands which have been proved to belong to, and have been included in, four villages, *viz.*, Akurbanee Bhilung, Sowra, Seroulee.

38. With this sole exception, the tenures in the Doon have become almost exactly similar to the tenures which may be met with in ordinary districts.

The maps and papers of all sorts which are prescribed, have been prepared with great care by Mr. Daniell, and henceforth the Doon may be considered a regularly settled district.

39. *Assessment.*—Mr. Daniell had made the settlement according to the rules then in force, and had reported his proceedings in 1864. But the receipt of the orders regarding Permanent Settlement necessitated a complete revision of the work, which, during his absence from the Doon, when he was employed in the Saharunpore District, remained in abeyance. Mr. Daniell returned finally to the Doon in October, 1865. He then revised all the rates and re-considered the assessments of all the villages.

40. In paragraphs 21 to 38 of his final report, Mr. Daniell gives full details of the data on which he fixed his average rates, which were approved by the Board of Revenue.

41. On receipt of the first report, objection was made that a sufficient charge had not been made on account of land which was lying waste, and on account of the tracts of forest and jungle which were included in the village boundaries. The revision involved a re-examination and re-assessment of such lands.

42. The question of canal irrigation in the Doon is free from the difficulties which beset it in the plains.

43. In the Doon there are small canals, the capabilities of which are known, each having a circumscribed area to which the water can be applied, and beyond

* The possible extension of irrigation by canals from the Asun, Song and Sooswa rivers has not been taken into account here, as no steps have been taken to utilize the waters of these rivers.

which, as a general rule, under existing arrangements, irrigation cannot be extended,* owing to the peculiar nature of the country,

which is intersected by deep broad ravines or torrent beds, over which the water could not be carried with any prospect of remunerative results. The lay of the land is so well marked that a Settlement Officer can satisfy himself what lands can, and what lands cannot, be irrigated.

44. Mr. Daniell completed his final assessment under the most favorable circumstances. Remarks of the supervising authorities had drawn his attention to defects in his first assessment; carefully revised rates prepared to guide him had been approved of; already well acquainted with the country, he had re-examined it; he had adjusted the rents in about 2,000 cases; he had, after much enquiry, drawn up a statistical

return of the agricultural produce of the district, and was thus supplied with the best and latest information.

45. I believe the fullest confidence may be placed in his judgment, and that he has very good grounds for having limited the Government demand to a standard which is universally low, and, in some cases, almost nominal.

46. The country is in every way in a backward state ; many parts of it are so unhealthy that, even if cultivators could be got, which is not the case, they could hardly be kept alive. Even in the tracts the climate of which has improved there is great difficulty in getting cultivators. The consequence is that the rates of rent, compared with those which prevail in the lower districts, are remarkably low.

47. The average rate for irrigated and manured land is assumed to be Rs. 3-8 per acre in the first class of villages in the Western, *i. e.*, the healthiest and most advanced part of the Doon.

48. The only indication of any approach to the rent-rates which are common for such lands, *i. e.*, manured and irrigated, in every other district in the Division is the mention in the 26th paragraph ; that in some instances the rent of land held under contract or short term leases for one or two years may possibly be as high as from Rs. 10 to 15 per acre ; but this is evidently a very exceptional case,—as exceptional probably as the cases in other districts in which the rate of rent has risen above Rs. 30 per acre.

49. Another consideration prevents full assessment, that is, the very low standard of the Government demand at the last settlement. Even where capabilities permit of a higher assessment, it would be very inadvisable to demand much more than double what the people have been in the habit of paying.

50. Altogether I think Mr. Daniell has been most judicious in being very moderate. He has given good reasons generally, when he has fixed his demand at what appears to be far too low a rate, even if present assets alone are considered.

51. In many cases he would appear not to have made sufficient allowance for possible income from forests, for future improvements, for the possibility of bringing large waste tracts under cultivation ; but his remarks justify his moderation if they are carefully considered.

52. I may instance Bunahur, No. 31 W. D. A demand of Rs. 420 for an estate containing 7,825 acres, of which 1,200 acres bear sâl, the best timber tree, with 292 acres of cultivation already, seems to be very low ; but the demand at the last settlement was Rs. 150. The proprietor will be pressed as close as he should be to pay treble what he has been accustomed to pay.

Kanswalee Kotree, No. 97, is another. Dhukraree, No. 46, is a similar case, but in the open plains.

Burrowwalee, No. 33, Rampore kalan, No. 164, are cases in which good reasons are given for fixing a low demand.

The almost nominal assessments in some cases in the Eastern Doon are generally where the estates are in the hills and cultivation difficult, or in very unhealthy places.

53. These forests and waste lands have for ages been used only for grazing cattle. Hitherto they have been of no value and yielded little or nothing.

54. It must be remembered that at previous settlements none of these were assessed at all. I desired that where the waste area in an estate was excessive, it should be treated under Section 8, Regulation VII. of 1822, and transferred to the Forest Department. But the legality of this was doubtful, and eventually it was determined to assess the lands. But altogether about 25,000 acres have been reserved as Government property.

55. I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending that Mr. Daniell's proposed demand should be sanctioned for the term of settlement, *i. e.*, to 1893.

56. The only cases in which I have had any doubt I have marked "demand too low." They are Nos. 120, 121, and 122 E. D. ; the three portions or new estates into which Raepore has been partitioned. But looking to the circumstances of the adjoining estates on the south, and to the fact that they are in a part of the Doon into which cultivation has been pushed in my time, and that I have known it when it was almost all waste, I think Mr. Daniell has erred on the right side, if he has erred in making his demand low. There has been little, if any, improvement in the last 20 years, and it is safest not to enhance too much on what is possible in the next 20 years.

57. *Permanent Settlement.*—I now come to Mr. Daniell's propositions regarding Permanent Settlement.

58. The instructions of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council were to the effect, that if the existing average rates of assessment on land fit for tea or other cultivation be one rupee per acre during the term of 20 or 30 years' settlement, and for the sake of obtaining a final assessment the proprietor shall agree to pay Rs. 2 per acre for ever, the compromise should be sanctioned ; for while the proprietor is thus secured from all future enhancement of revenue, the Government is compensated by an immediate or early moderate increase.

59. It was assumed that the intelligent Anglo-Saxon settlers, duly appreciating the advantages of Permanent Settlement, would be ready to pay an enhanced assessment in order to secure the great boon.

60. There have been three exceptional cases, as Mr. Daniell writes:—"The owners had the option of a Terminal Settlement at ordinary rates on present cultivation, with a mild charge on the culturable waste or of a Permanent Settlement, on the terms I now propose, and they preferred the Permanent Settlement on the advanced terms."

61. The estates are Umbaree, No. 7 ; Bholakeewalla, No. 27 ; and Dyrham town puttee Lukunwallah, No. 58.

62. Umbaree is an estate exactly corresponding to the case supposed in the instructions ; land fit for tea cultivation. At the time of measurement the productive area was 297 acres, of which 62 were cultivated, 8 fallow and 227 culturable. At the time of "assessment" the land had been considerably brought under cultivation, the rates are based on the present status with a fair estimate for future improvement.

The status and rates are :—

100 acres cultivated, manured and irrigated	at Rs. 3 per		
acre (2nd class rates)=	...	...	Rs. 300
140 *acres at Re. 1-8=	...	...	,, 210
Total			Rs. 510

Leaving a balance of 57 acres of culturable waste (20 per cent. on the whole productive area) unassessed. The demand is fixed at Rs. 250. There is now a plentiful supply of water from the Kuttur Puthur Canal.

There are, I may observe, 43 acres, the slopes down from one step to another (the ground lies in natural terraces) containing common scrub jungle, which, with care, might be made good use of.

The entire area might be irrigated.

63. I interpret the instructions to mean that to secure to the proprietor the boon of permanent settlement, and to Government the compensation of an immediate or

early moderate increase, the proprietor should have agreed to pay for the 100 acres Rs. 300. I suppose it is fair to put the general district productive area rate, which is close upon 8 annas per acre on the culturable area, and in this case it certainly would be moderate to assess the culturable waste at 8 annas per acre. Then the proprietor should pay 1 rupee, which makes Rs. 140 for the 140 acres, which, *plus* 300, makes Rs. 440,—a proper demand to be paid for the boon of Permanent Settlement, instead of Rs. 250, at which low figure Permanent Settlement certainly should not be granted.

64. As this demand of Rs. 250 was accepted conditionally, it is necessary, if the above view is correct, and Permanent Settlement is not granted, to revise the assessment.

In my opinion it should be—

For 100 acres at Re. 1-8	...	...	...	Rs. 150
For 140 acres culturable at 8 annas per acre	...	...	...	„ 70
Total	...	...	...	Rs. 220

65. The next case is Bholakeewallah, No. 27 :—

The area at measurement was, total productive, 229 Acres.

45 acres irrigated from the canal.	Cultivated	...	77
	Fallow	...	8
	Culturable	...	144
Total	...	...	229

At the time of assessment the cultivation had become 80 acres. The demand for permanency was fixed at Rs. 180.

66. In this case, according to my view, the proprietor should have paid—

For 80 at $3 = \frac{240}{2}$	...	$120 \times 2 =$	...	Rs. 240
For 120 at 8 annas =	...	$60 \times 2 =$	...	120
Total	...	...	...	360

67. It is not clear why Mr. Daniell rates the culturable area in this case at 1 rupee per acre, and not 1-8 per acre, as he did in Umbaree. The circumstances of the two estates are almost precisely similar; but that there may be no ground for complaint in proposing the terminal assessment, I will put 6 annas per acre on the culturable waste.

Then the terminal demand should be—

For cultivated area	...	...	...	120
For culturable	...	...	...	45
Total	...	...	...	165

68. The third estate is Dyrham, town puttee of Lukunwala :—

At the measurement the area was, total productive, 331 acres.

Cultivated	...	...	...	106
Fallow	...	...	...	105
Culturable	...	...	...	120
Total	...	...	...	331

At the time of assessment there were 100 acres of tea and other crops grown on manured land. Canal irrigation had also extended to about one-third of the area.

The owner was offered the option of paying Rs. 290 for Permanent Settlement, or a demand equal to the average rates, with a small charge on the culturable waste for the term of settlement. He accepted Rs. 290.

69. According to my calculations the boon of Permanent Settlement should not have been granted unless the proprietor had agreed to pay—

				Rs.
For 100 at $3 = \frac{300}{2} = 150 \times 2 =$	...	...	...	300
For 181* culturable at 8 annas $= 90 \times 2 =$	...	...	...	180
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	480
				<hr/>

70. Assuming that Permanent Settlement will not be granted for Rs. 290, revision is necessary. Here again I would rate the culturable at 6 annas per acre.

					Rs.
Then 100 at $3 = \frac{300}{2} =$	...	...	...	...	150
181 at 6 annas $=$	...	...	...	...	61
					<hr/>
Revised demand	...	...	...	...	211
					<hr/>

I may note that the proprietor of this estate has given up tea as a failure, and farming of any sort altogether in disgust; but Rs. 211 is a very moderate assessment for 331 acres.

71. The amount to be deducted from the total demand of the district for the reduction in these 3 estates is $30 + 15 + 79 = 124$ Rupees.

72. There is an exceptional case in the Eastern Doon which Mr. Daniell has not noticed in his report, No. 22, Boolundawala.

The terminal demand fixed was Rs. 48. The proprietor offered Rs. 65 for permanent Settlement.

The productive area was 136.

Irrigable 111.	{ Cultivated	...	...	...	98
	{ Fallow	...	...	...	13
	Culturable	...	...	...	25

The assessment at average revenue-rates should be Rs. 87.

73. To secure Permanent Settlement, the owner should have given Rs. 174, omitting the culturable area. His offer of Rs. 65, i. e., a demand actually *under* what the demand at average revenue rates should be, was accepted. *

74. Unless Permanent Settlement is to be made at any sacrifice, this is simply preposterous.

75. The assessment of Rs. 65 is low for a terminal settlement anywhere but in the Eastern Doon; as it was conditionally accepted, it must be reduced and the demand fixed at Rs. 48.

76. This makes the total reduction to be made from the district total demand $124 + 17 = 141$.

77. Mr. Daniell in his report and in Statement No. IX. rightly gives the number of permanently settled estates at Rs. 110. There are some mistakes in the statement which I have corrected. I have fully discussed 4 cases; there remain 106 to be considered.

78. I believe I need enter into details of one more only.

No. 143. Productive area 11 acres; cultivated 9; fallow 1; culturable 1. All irrigated; proposed permanent demand 22.

The demand at average revenue-rates should have been Rs. 17-8. If the proprietor wished for Permanent Settlement, he should have given Rs. 35 instead of only Rs. 22.

* Deducting and leaving unassessed 20 per cent.

The estate is close to Dehra, and in any other district would be assessed at even a higher rate than Rs. 35.

79. Of the remaining 105 estates, I believe it will be enough to state that the proposed permanent demand is—

In 1 estate	...	...	Rupee 1-8 per acre
In 16 estates between	...	...	Rupee 1 and 1-8 „
In 9 estates	...	...	only 1 rupee „
In 36 estates between	...	...	8 annas and 1 rupee „
In 43 estates	...	...	8 annas per acre or less.

I believe I need add no more than that not one of these estates should be permanently settled.

80. I hope I have not misunderstood the instructions. In interpreting them I have been guided by the consideration that the average rates, though fair and proper, under the present circumstances of this district, are very much too low for the basis of a Permanent Settlement. The highest rate for manured and irrigated land in the 1st class villages is only Rs. 3-8 per acre. Late enquiries in a district below and information gained in other districts show that a general average rate of Rs. 12 per acre, for such soil is too low. Mr. Daniell indicates that a rate approaching to this is not unknown in the Doon, where he states that short leases and contracts may be given for from Rs. 10 to 15 per acre.

81. There is no reason why the rate of rent in the Doon should be one-third of the rates of other districts. I am aware that it is supposed that the produce in the Doon is one-third less than that of the soil beyond the Sewalie range; but that this is the case I doubt, and if it is, it can hardly be ascribed to want of fertility in the soil of the Doon.

82. No one who compares the richness and strength of spontaneous vegetation in the Doon, the size of the trees and bamboos, the rank nature of the reeds and rushes and grasses with the stunted growth of spontaneous products in the adjoining district below, would readily admit that there can be any natural defect in the soil. No one who has seen the luxuriance of the Otahrate sugar-cane, to take a highly cultivated crop, or the great height to which the Rhea (the China grass plant) reaches in the Doon, or the height and dense growth of the Tor Dal (Cuterolia?) in what is classed as inferior land, dependent only on the rain, can doubt the fertility of the soil.

83. In all tracts, as far as my experience goes, which have been unhealthy as the Doon has been, a slovenly style of tillage (the result originally of prostration from continued sickness) prevails for a long time.

When man improves his work, it can hardly be doubted that the soil will respond, and as the population increases, rents will rise, if not to treble what they now are, which would be about the present standard of rents below, certainly to double the present rates. Probably the anticipation of this had some weight in the instructions given regarding Permanent Settlement in the Doon.

84. Finally, as far as this subject is concerned, Permanent Settlement surely should not be made in a district the rates of settlement of which are, on the total area, 3 annas 6 pie, i. e., not six pence per acre; on the productive acre, 7 annas 4 pie and a fraction, not a shilling per acre; and on the cultivated area, 13 annas 1 pie, a little over one shilling and six pence per acre.

85. I have stated above that, for a terminal settlement, the assessment may be accepted. In the proposed demand there is an increase of $54\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the demands of the past settlement, which is as great a rise perhaps as the present assets could stand.

86. I have touched slightly on the subject of canal irrigation above ; on the grounds there detailed, I see no special necessity for separating the ordinary revenue from revenue due to the canal in this district.

87. I believe that, when the water is everywhere conveyed to the fields in masonry channels, there will be an extension of canal irrigation, and when the waters of the Asun, Song and Sooswa rivers are taken in hand by the Canal Department (which they should be soon, for private parties are beginning to use them, and should not be allowed to acquire prescriptive rights, which may cause difficulty hereafter) much land, which is now dry, will be irrigated.

88. Mr. Daniell has not been able to give such a clear and accurate account of the land actually under irrigation at the time of his assessment in each estate, see paras. 71 to 78, as would prevent any question regarding the extra area on which canal water rent might be levied ; but he has shown exactly the area which he has assessed as irrigable by canals in every estate.

89. Were the canal officer furnished with a copy of the Statement No. VII., he could, on comparing with it the out-turn of his annual measurements of irrigated land, fix beyond dispute the excess of the actually irrigated (over Mr. Daniell's irrigable area) on which an acreage rate might be levied.

90. In that statement Mr. Daniell has shown the portion of the assessment which is attributable to canal irrigation, so that if it were decided to make the assessment independent of the canals, the ordinary revenue could be at once separated.

91. In this case the deduction to be made from the total demand in the ordinarily settled estates, which is 31,496, would be Rs. 4,747, leaving the ordinary revenue demand Rs. 26,749.

92. Whether the canal officer should realize Rs. 4,747 or more would depend on what acreage rate was fixed.

93. Whatever may be the decision regarding assessments being inclusive or exclusive of canal assets, there will be no difficulty in carrying it out.

94. If it should be decided generally that the assessment should be separate, the rule should be adopted in the Doon.

95. The income from the extraordinary or canal revenue would be more certain than in most parts of other districts where wells are practicable.

In the Doon there can be very few wells. The success of well-sinking is very uncertain. In some cases water is just reached at a depth of 200 feet.

96. There are 24 rent-free estates—12 in the Western, 12 in the Eastern Doon. Mr. Daniell has in each case fixed the nominal demand on which he thinks the cesses should be charged.

97. There are 10 acres of patches of rent-free lands within the boundaries of revenue paying estates.

98. Besides these, and three grants bestowed for good services, there are no other rent-free lands in the Doon.

99. There are the following grants :—1st, old grants, 10 in the Western Doon, 7 in the Eastern Doon, 3 given out of waste lands in former days, and held subject to a progressive demand, which will become the property of the grantees on their fulfilling the terms of the grants. Mr. Daniell has shown the highest rate per acre to which the demand should rise, and given his reasons for considering the rates so fixed fair and proper. 2nd. There are eleven estates purchased out of the waste lands under the fee-simple rules in the Western Doon, and one in the Eastern Doon, total 12.

There are also the three good service grants mentioned above.

100. For the 12 estates purchased under fee-simple rules, containing an area of 20,801 acres, Rs. 79,423 was the price paid or to be paid.

101. The demand of the revenue paying grants was in 1866-67 Rs. 4,338; in 1892-93, the term of the settlement, the demand will be 7,058.

102. Supposing Permanent Settlement is not granted, deducting the alterations in the estates the settlement of which was conditionally proposed to be permanent, the demand of the district will be for the settlement now made Rs. 31,496 for revenue paying estates, and when the grants reach the highest assessment, to this must be added the Rs. 7,058, making Rs. 38,554.

103. European residents of the Doon have increased. There are now 990, of whom 83 are owners of lands or houses, but only 41 landholders concerned in agriculture.

104. *Cesses*.—The engagements must be revised. The last orders were received after the agreements had been taken. New agreements to pay 55 per cent. of Mr. Daniell's assets, or 10 per cent. on the demands which he fixed must be taken. This can be done by the District Officers.

105. *Village Watchmen*.—The mode of payment of village watchmen was the subject of a protracted correspondence. It was a difficult matter in the Doon to make provision for a sufficient rural constabulary. The question has been lately settled. It has been decided to have the municipal cess combined with a house assessment. This gives the best provision for the greatest number of watchmen. The income from house assessments will expand as population and wealth increase.

106. *Village Accountants*.—The provision that Mr. Daniell has made for the village accountants is one anna in the rupee, i. e., a little over 6 per cent. of the Government demand. Even this leaves the rate of salary very low, and the number of estates in the charge of most of the accountants too large. The circles have been re-arranged, and everything that can be done to secure a resident Accountant in each circle has been done; but from some unhealthy tracts the Accountant must retire to healthier sites during the malarious season.

107. In my opinion it would be much better to make the provision 10 per cent. on the assets instead of 6 per cent. on the demand. This may appear to be a present sacrifice. The assets being supposed to be double the demand, the percentage should be 12 per cent. of the assets; but 6 per cent. on the demand is an exceptionally high rate.

108. The demand is rigidly fixed for at least the term of settlement, and there can be no expansion of such a provision. The assets will increase enormously, and 10 per cent. on the assets will give an elastic and annually increasing income, and very shortly a suitable provision for efficient accountants in properly sized circles. The new arrangements regarding this could be prepared by the District Officers.

109. In order to save the Board the trouble of turning over the pages of the volumes containing the II. and III. Statements, I have condensed into an abstract form, the points that have principally to be looked to, to show at a glance the productive area, the proportion cultivated and culturable, the hills and ravines, the forest and jungle, and what has been called the otherwise barren land, which generally might be turned to account, and the proposed demand. The estates the settlement of which Mr. Daniell proposed to be permanent are marked. [?] Those that are to be temporarily settled are marked [T.] Where there seems to be need of explanation I have given a few short explanatory remarks regarding estates in the Western Doon. I have seldom made such remarks on the Eastern Doon estates, because it is almost

superfluous to account for the lowness of the demand in this backward and unhealthy tract.

110. It rests with the Board and Government to decide whether there should be any permanent assessments in the Doon. I most strongly deprecate such a course. I think that the landholders have not responded to the offer of Government. There is no compensation for the sacrifice of the future increase of revenue, which, if the Doon advances only to something much below the present status of the other districts of the Division, would be 100 per cent. The immediate increase which would be gained by granting Permanent Settlement would be the ridiculously small sum of of (141) one hundred and forty-one rupees.

F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

WESTERN DOON.

P. A. Productive area, vernacular malgoozarce.

C. Cultivated.

C. C. Culturable.

O. B. Otherwise Barren.

P. D. Proposed Demand.

Pt. Permanent.

C. I. Canal Irrigation.

?. Indicates those estates in which Mr. Daniell proposed permanent settlement.

T. Ditto ditto temporary settlement.

These abbreviations are used to save writing.

No. 1 T. *Aadhoowa'la*.—Unaccountable increase of area at Browne's survey 342 acres, last settlement 406, now 529 acres, but this is common.

There are 413 acres cultivated or culturable and 112 forest. The demand is fixed at Rs. 70. Only 36 acres irrigated, though all these western estates on the Asun river might be fully irrigated.

I cannot agree that the future capabilities of this estate have been considered, and that a higher demand than 70 should not be made. Hereafter the demand might be quintupled; but in the present state of the locality and climate, 70 may be enough for a temporary demand.

No. 2 ?. *Aamwalla*.—There are 106 acres of cultivation, and above 200 of forest, which will become either valuable in itself or cultivated to some extent. Mr. Forest, formerly Canal officer in the Doon, has suggested that irrigation is practicable from the west tributary of the Song by Shahausurdhara. The estate is close to Dehra. I cannot agree that such an estate should be settled permanently for Rs. 62, that is a small enough demand for a temporary settlement.

No. 3 T. *Abdollapore*.—75 acres culturable, 78 cultivated. But that the demand has been nearly doubled, it would be too low for a temporary settlement.

No. 4 ?. *Chuck Addoeewalla*.—6 acres all cultivated, demand Rs. 6. I cannot assent in a proposition to assess permanently at 1 Re. per acre.

No. 5 ?. *Ajjubpore Kulan*.—64 acres of first class land; 601 cultivated; 295 now irrigated by canal. The estate is close to Dehra, and the best crops are grown.

Considering the demand at the last settlement was only Rs. 405, and 675 is a large increase, the assessments is reasonable, as a temporary measure; but I cannot concur in settling any estate for ever at about Re. 1 or 2 shillings an acre.

- No. 6 ? *Ajjubpore Khoord*.—In every way similar. The demand has been enhanced from 188 to 350. Productive area 392 acres. See next above canal irrigation, 304.
- No. 7 ? *Ambarree*.—This is an excellent specimen of a class of estates, the future of which is to be decided. The productive area is 297 acres, all irrigable from the canal. At present nearly the entire area is under tea. The estate is situated in the north-west corner of the Doon; on the road to the new hill Cantonment of Chukratta. Setting tea aside, with such a market accessible by a good cart road, as it will be, within 30 miles, are these 297 acres to be permanently settled for Rs. 250 ? I cannot recommend it. It does not appear what lower temporary demand Mr. Daniell would have fixed ; but, as Rs. 250 were assessed on condition of permanent settlement, the demand must be reduced (?), but 220 should be the lowest limit.
- No. 8 ? *Ambeewalla*.—156 productive acres ; 142 cultivated ; 118 canal irrigated. Is this estate to be permanently assessed at only 115 ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 9 ? *Bajawala*.—Very similar ; 280 productive acres ; 277 cultivated ; all irrigated. Is an assessment, of 260 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 10 ? *Bahmunwalla*.—206 productive acres ; 195 cultivated ; 90 irrigated. The canal water-course runs through the estate, and the whole area might be irrigated, Assessment 180. Is this to be permanent ? I recommend it.
- No. 11 T. *Bahadurgurh*.—Productive area 127 ; C. 18 ; culturable 109 ; sâl and other forest 154. The assessment has been doubled, and more could hardly be demanded.
- No. 12 ? *Bahadurpore*.—Cultivated 156 ; culturable 32 ; total productive 188. Groves 4 ; hills 28. Is a demand of Rs. 98 to be permanent ? I say, decidedly not.
- No. 13 T. *Benaspore*.—20 culturable ; demand 6 ; new location.
- No. 14 T. *Betwalla*.—340 culturable ; proposed demand Rs. 55,—3 annas 3 pies per acre ; a jungle swamp.
- No. 15 ? *Belaspore Kandlee*.—214 cultivated ; hills 192. Is the proposed demand (138) to be permanent ? I say, decidedly not.
- No. 16 ? *Bejapore Gopeewalla*.—Productive area 296 ; cultivated 249 ; culturable 47 ; hills 75. Is 112 to be permanent ? I say, decidedly not.
- No. 17 ? *Bejapore Hathee Burlalla*.—Productive area 449, all C. ; groves 4 ; hills 64 ; Is 190 to be permanent ? Decidedly not.
- No. 18 T. *Bhanwalla*.—Productive area 158 ; cultivated 80 ; culturable 78 ; hills and jungles 47 ; demand 50 ; mostly dry.
- No. 19 T. *Bharowalla*.—Productive area 106 ; C. 65 ; C. C. 41 ; O. B. 100 ; demand 40 ; poor land.
- No. 20 T. *Bheeturwalla*.—P. A. 98 ; C. 80 ; C. C. 18 ; tanks ; hills otherwise barren, and forest 2,577 ; demand 130 ; for cultivation 50 ; forest 80 ; mostly bare, precipitous hills.
- No. 21 T. *Bhugwanpore Julon*.—P. A. 230 ; C. 100 ; C. C. 130 ; P. D. 90 ; two-thirds of the area inferior.
- No. 22 T. *Bhugwantpore*.—P. A. 61 ; C. 27 ; C. C. 34 ; P. D. 21 ; Pt. D. of 24 rejected ; high, dry, and stony.
- No. 23 T. *Bhidowlee*.—P. A. 277 ; C. 249 ; C. C. 28 ; hills 332 ; covered with sâl, demand 114. For cultivation 80 ; forest 34. Crops frequently fail entirely.
- No. 24 ? *Birgirwalla*.—P. A. 19 ; C. 12 ; C. C. 7 ; jungle 10 ; O. B. 8 ; 22 acres pay rent, part of Rajpore bazar. Is 38 to be permanent ? I say, decidedly not.

- No. 25 T. *Birsanee*.—P. A. 512 ; C. 458 ; C. C. 54 ; hills 41 ; bear sâl ; demand 84 ; cultivation very fluctuating.
- No. 26 T. *Bisunpore*.—P. A. 76 ; C. 17 ; C. C. 59 ; demand 11 ; cultivation precarious.
- No. 27 ? *Boolakeewalla*.—P. A. 229 ; C. 77 now 80 ; C. C. 152 now 120 ; canal irrigated 48, now 80. More possible ? Assets of cultivation estimated at 3 per acre ; of culturable only 1. Is 180 to be permanent ? Certainly not.—(See Ambaree.)
- No. 28 ? *Bugrial*.—P. A. 30 ; all C. ; all irrigated in Dehra Municipality. Is 50 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 29 T. *Bukarnah*.—P. A. 74, all C. hills 2,002, part sâl forest, demand 70, former demand was 20 ; mostly high rising hills, and crags land, poor and stony.
- No. 30 T. *Bunseewalla*.—P. A. 104, C. 16, C. C. 80, P. D. 90.
- No. 31 T. *Birnalur*.—P. A. 292, al. C. hill 7,825 ; about 1,200 acres sâl forest, the rest lofty hills and crags P. D. 420, viz., 120 for C., 300 for forest, former demand 150 ; could not be pressed higher.
- No. 32 ? *Burkulla*.—P. A. 26 ; C. 22 ; C. C. 4. Is 22 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 33 T. *Burronwalla*.—P. A. 235 ; C. 225 ; C. C. 10 ; jungle 5 ; P. D. 56 ; cultivation fluctuating ; land weak ; great want of water ; crops suffer from animals.
- No. 34 T. *Burnwah*.—P. A. 386 ; C. 180 ; C. C. 206 ; hills 130 ; other jungle 111 ; P. D. 75 ; for C. 50 ; for forest 25 ; land high and indifferent.
- No. 35 T. *Byrajeewalla*.—P. A. 195 ; C. 73 ; C. C. 122 ; hills 9 ; demand 45, former 26 ; land mostly dry.
- No. 36 T. *Chandpore Kulan*.—P. A. 144 ; C. 25 ; C. C. 119 ; demand 30 ; present assets very small.
- No. 37 T. *Chandpore Khoord*.—P. A. 145 ; C. 2 ; C. C. 143 ; demand proposed 29 ; present assets nil.
- No. 38 T. *Chundurbanee*.—C. C. 75 ; demand 28.
- No. 39 ? *Chookhoowalla*.—P. A. 596 ; C. 366 ; C. C. 230 ; hills 44 ; Canal irrigated 99. In Dehra.—Is 380 to be permanent ? With 230 C. C., certainly not.
- No. 40 T. *Chowkee*.—P. A. 131 ; C. 92 ; C. C. 39 ; hills 552 ; forest 376 ; P. D. 86 ; for C. 40 ; for forest 46 ; assets poor.
- No. 41. *Dahunwalla Khas*.—P. A. 381 ; C. 338 ; C. C. 43 ; Canal irrigated 106 ; Fee-simple. P. D. 292 ; cesses 69 ? 298·9 purchased in fee-simple ?
- No. 42 ? *Dahunwalla Gopal*.—C. 7. Is 8 to be permanent ? It is in Dehra. I cannot recommend it.
- No. 43 T. *Daneonka Danda*.—C. 35 ; sâl forest thin 90 ; proposed demand 25, including 8 for forest.
- No. 44 ? *Dhakee*.—P. A. 95 ; C. 94 ; C. C. 1. Is 75 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 45 ? *Dhakputtee*.—P. A. 223 ; C. 212 ; C. C. 11 ; hills and forest 160 ; thin sâl, is partly in Rajpore ; P. D. 210, of which 25 for forest. Is this to be permanent ? I say, decidedly not.
- No. 46 T. *Dhakranee*.—P. A. 2,619 ; C. 520 ; C. C. 2,089 ; O. B. 236 ; Canal irrigated 17 ; P. D. 900 ; former 396.
- No. 47 T. *Dholanee*.—P. A. 268 ; C. 174 ; C. C. 94 ; hills 988 ; O. B. 49 ; sâl forest 170 ; P. D. 86 ; for C. 46 ; for forest 40 ; cultivation precarious and poor.

- No. 48 T. *Dholass*.—P. A. 285; C. 227; C. C. 58; fair sâl forest 508; P. D. 150, for C. 100; for forest 50. Crops inferior.
- No. 49 T. *Dholcote*.—C. C. 39; hills 21; P. D. 8. Very little cultivation, land poor.
- No. 50 T. *Dhoomleepora Gunghewa*.—P. A. 231; C. 41; C. C. 190; Canal irrigated 31; P. D. 55. Present assets very small.
- No. 51 T. *Dhoomnaggur*.—P. A. 83; C. 32; C. C. 51; hills 12; P. D. 20. Cultivation fluctuating.
- No. 52 T. *Dhurrawalla*.—P. A. 367; C. 120; C. C. 227; P. D. 110. Present assets low.
- No. 53. ? *Dhurmpore*.—P. A. 452; C. 394; C. C. 58; groves 5; O. B. 56; Canal irrigated 245. Is 475 to be permanent? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 54 T. *Dhurtawalla*.—C. C. 176; sâl forest 83; P. D. 40.
- No. 55 T. *Dodhay*.—P. A. 179; C. 173; C. C. 6; hills, &c., 883; P. D. 96; for C. 56; for forest 40. Present assets low.
- No. 56 T. *Domeith*.—P. A. 610; C. 87; C. C. 523; forest 444; mostly khyr, but some sâl; can be canal irrigated; P. D. 130; for C. 90; for forest 40. Crops subject to injury.
- No. 57 T. *Donkwalla*.—P. A. 80; C. 43; C. C. 37; P. D. 26. Present assets only 28.
- No. 58. ? *Dyrham Town*.—*P. Luchewalla*.—P. A. 331; C. 106; C. C. 225; Canal irrigation commenced. Is 290 to be permanent? Certainly not. The 290 were agreed to conditionally on Permanent Settlement. The demand should be reduced to 211.
- No. 59 T. *Futtehpore*.—P. A. 715; C. 392; C. C. 323; hills, &c., 143; P. D. 260. Land high, dry, and poor.
- No. 60. ? *Gadjeeawalla*.—C. 29; hills 35. Is 14 to be permanent? Certainly not.
- No. 61 T. *Ghumolon*.—P. A. 251; C. 88; C. C. 163; hills 14; P. D. 78. Assets low; crops inferior.
- No. 62. ? *Gunghoree*.—P. A. 105; C. 92; C. C. 13; hills 35; irrigation 58 to be permanent? Certainly not.
- No. 63. ? *Gopeewala Khas*.—P. A. 94; C. 90; C. C. 4; hills 54; C. I. 59. Is 90 to be permanent? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 64 T. *Gopeewala, Futteh Singh*.—P. A. 861; C. 445; C. C. 416; hills 1085; P. D. 222. Land generally poor.
- No. 65 T. *Gopeewala, Kullun Singh*.—P. A. 296; C. 171; C. C. 125; hills 369. Is 94 to be permanent? Certainly not.
- No. 66 T. *Gopeewala, Man Singh*.—P. A. 500; C. 215; C. C. 285; hills 185; P. D. 100.
- No. 67 T. *Gujrara Kurunpore*.—P. A. 162; C. 141; C. C. 21; hills 154; P. D. 60. Cultivation poor; income precarious.
- No. 68 T. *Guljwaree*.—P. A. 343; C. 111; C. C. 232; hills 1,722; some fair sâl; P. D. 150; for C. 60; for forest 90. Land yields very indifferently.
- No. 69. ? *Gurhee*.—C. 655; O. B. 182; Canal irrigated 373. Is 680 to be permanent? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 70. ? *Hatheeburkala Khas*.—P. A. 434; C. 358; C. C. 76; hills 51. Is 180 to be permanent? Certainly not.

- No. 71 T. *Hathareewala*.—C. C. 1 ; hills 23 ; P. D. 4.
- No. 72 T. *Horawala*.—P. A. 646 ; C. 619 ; C. C. 27 ; hills 195 ; forest 1,261 ; of this 800 sâl ; P. D. 360—of this for forest 100. Demand low, but see Mr. Danioll's remarks.
- No. 73 T. *Hukoomutpore Shukurpore*.—P. A. 1,811 ; C. 334 ; C. C. 1,477 ; P. D. 180 ; a dry tract of poor land. Assets low.
- No. 74 T. *Hurbhujwala*.—P. A. 256 ; C. 139 ; C. C. 117 ; C. I. 139 ; P. D. 200. Owners rejected Permanent Settlement.
- No. 75. ? *Hurbunswala*.—P. A. 276 ; C. 219 ; C. C. 57 ; C. I. 253. Is P. D. 380 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 76. T. *Hurnoul*.—P. A. 65 ; C. 44 ; C. C. 21 ; hills, &c., 76, P. D. 15. Land poor.
- No. 77. ? *Hurreewala Kalan*.—P. A. 59 ; C. 53 ; C. C. 6 ; hills 264, with fair sprinkling of sâl. Is 45 to be permanent ? Certainly not.
- No. 78. ? *Hurreewala Khoord*.—C. 57 ; jungle 270. Is 50 to be permanent ? Certainly not.
- No. 79. ? *Hurreepore Jodh*.—P. A. 310, now 233 ; C. 182 ; C. C. 128 ; C. I. 287. Is 410 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 80. ? *Hurreepore Zaharea*. P. A. 309 ; C. 193 ; C. C. 116 ; C. I. 291. Is 41 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 81 T. *Hussunpore*. C. C. 446 ; O. B. 115 ; P. D. 46 ; a dry tract not likely for many years to yield a certain income.
- No. 82. T. *Indreepore*.—C. 87 ; O. B. 65 ; P. D. 45. Lands high ; crops weak.
- No. 83. ? *Jhakun Azmut*.—C. 171 ; O. B. 66 ; C. I. 14. Is 92 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 84. ? *Jhakun Kurmpore*. C. 22. Is 12 to be permanent ? No.
- No. 85. ? *Jhakun Nuthoo*. C. 52 ; O. B. 39 ; C. I. 2. Is to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 86. ? *Jhakun Oodeewala*.—C. 45 ; C. I. 4. Is 24 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 87. ? *Jhakun Shiddutt*.—C. 124 ; O. B. 62 ; C. I. 7. Is 64 to be permanent ? I say, certainly not.
- No. 88 T. *Jatonwalla*.—P. A. 331 ; C. 33 ; C. C. 298 ; waste land very poor ; P. D. 42.
- No. 89 T. *Jeereepanee*.—P. A. 155 ; C. 13 ; C. C. 142 ; hills 186 ; P. D. 60.
- No. 90 T. *Jessoowalla*.—P. A. 690 ; C. 380 ; C. C. 310 ; O. B. 79 ; P. D. 275.
- No. 91 T. *Jhajra, Puttee Dabeesingh*.—P. A. 298 ; C. 23 ; C. C. 275 ; P. D. 50. Culturable area stony.
- No. 92 T. *Jhajra, Puttee Dhoomsingh*.—P. A. 328 ; C. 127 ; C. C. 201 ; P. D. 60. Waste, stony and poor.
- No. 93 T. *Juggutpore Laddawala*.—P. A. 316 ; C. 222 ; C. C. 94 ; hills, &c., 158. A considerable portion sâl and other trees. P. D. 120 ; of this 20 for forest. No certain return to be depended on.
- No. 94. ? *Jumoolleewala*.—P. A. 32 ; C. 28 ; C. C. 4 ; hills, &c., 16. Is 16 to be permanent ? I say, certainly not.

- No. 95. ? *Kaonlee Gohaur*.—P. A. 353 ; C. 280 ; C. C. 73 ; C. I. 338. Is 425 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 96. ? *Kaonlee Wazeer*.—P. A. 356 ; C. 282 ; C. C. 74 ; hills 8 ; C. I. 331 ; Is 425 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 97 T. *Kanswalee Kotree*.—P. A. 947 ; C. 459 ; C. C. 488 ; hills, &c. 657, mostly sâl ; P. D. 150 ; of this 50 for forest, former demand 47. Land hilly, stony ; income uncertain, could not be pressed higher.
- No. 98 T. *Kearkolee Bhutta*.—P. A. 191 ; C. 136 ; C. C. 55 ; hills 3,889 ; of this 6 or 700 bearing forest ; P. D. 280 ; for C. 140 ; for forest 140. Mostly hill-side, steep and bare.
- No. 99 T. *Kissonwala*.—P. A. 103 ; C 70 ; C. C. 33 ; hills 3 ; P. D. 48.
- No. 100 T. *Kharakheth*.—P. A. 54 ; C. 47 ; C. C. 7 ; hills 185, in part sâl forest ; P. D. 26 ; for C. 16 ; for forest 10. Assets precarious.
- No. 101. ? *Khemadoz*.—P. A. 45 ; C. 38, C. C. 7 ; C. I. 45. Is P. D., at $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, 68 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 102 T. *Khera Puchwa*.—P. A. 412 ; C. 19 ; C. C. 393 ; O. B. 58 ; P. D. 50. A dry tract. Assets low.
- No. 103. ? *Khera Mansinghwalla*.—P. A. 17 ; C. 10 ; C. C. 7 ; canal 10 ; in Dehra M. Is 33 to be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 104 T. *Khoosalpore*.—P. A. 469 ; C. 64 ; C. C. 405 ; O. B. 147 ; P. D. 120 ; C. C. high and poor.
- No. 105 T. *Kidarawalla, P. Murray, S.*—P. A. 552 ; C. 26 ; C. C. 495 ; P. D. 70. A dry tract hitherto, a simple loss to the owners.
- No. 106 T. *Kidarawal, P. Summon Lall*.—P. A. 528 ; C. 20 ; C. C. 508 ; P. D. 60. See 105.
- No. 107. ? *Kidarapore*.—P. A. 203 ; C. 167 ; C. C. 36 ; O. B. 73 ; C. I. 159. Should P. D. 160 be permanent ? I cannot recommend it.
- No. 108. ? *Kirsalee*.—P. A. 25 ; C. 22 ; C. C. 3 ; O. B. 5. Should P. D. 11 be permanent Eight annas per acre ! Certainly not.
- No. 109. ? *Kishenpore*.—P. A. 100 ; C. 86 ; C. C. 14 ; canal 5. Should 40 P. D. be permanent ? Certainly not.
- No. 110 T. *Kotee*.—P. A. 96 ; C. 81 ; C. C. 15 ; hills, &c., 433 ; P. D. 40 ; C. 25 ; forest 15 ; former demand 10.
- No. 111 T. *Kotra Kulleanpore*.—P. A. 215 ; C. 210 ; C. C. 5 ; hills, &c., forest 119 ; P. D. 66 ; C. 50 ; for forest 16. A high lying tract with indifferent land of the poor class.
- No. 112 T. *Kot'a Kullian Shuntore*.—P. A. 313 ; C. 88 ; C. C. 225 ; O. B. 120 ; jungle 23 ; former demand 126 ; P. D. 98. Mr. Daniell does not give any reasons for lowering the demand, but the proposed demand is double the half rental at average rates.
- No. 113. ? *Kowlagir*.—P. A. 243 ; C. 225 ; C. C. 18 ; C. I. 123 ; P. D. 200. I cannot recommend that this should be permanent.
- No. 114 T. *Kalahul Mattuk Majree*.—P. A. 351 ; C. 19, C. C. 332 ; P. D. 30. Mr. Daniell remarks the assets are very low, the land poor, and yields but inferior crops.
- No. 115 T. *Kullyanpore*.—P. A. 203 ; C. 49 ; C. C. 157 ; P. D. 25. Assets low and precarious ; crops inferior and suffer from wild animals ; land poor.

- No. 116 T. *Kundhowlee*.—P. A. 804 ; C. 209 ; C. C. 595 ; sâl forest 2,429 ; P. D. 420 ; for cultivation 130 ; forest 290. Mr. Daniell remarks the present assets do not allow for a demand equivalent to half-assets average rates,—former demand 89 should not be pressed higher.
- No. 117 T. *Koonja Khalisa*.—P. A. 514 ; C. 92 ; C. C. 422 ; former demand 173 ; P. D. 140 ; C. C. land poor and not likely to be brought under the plough. Mr. Daniell remarks that 140 is as high as he can demand.
- No. 118 ? *Kurreempore*.—P. A. 98 ; C. 48 ; C. C. 50 ; P. D. 38. Mr. Daniell estimates the rent-roll at 70 to 80 P. I cannot recommend permanent settlement at 8 annas per acre.
- No. 119 ? *Kurunpore Khas*.—P. A. 168 ; C. 158 ; C. C. 10 ; Canal Irr. 67 ; P. D. 220. This estate is close to Dehra. I cannot recommend permanent settlement at such a low rate in such a situation.
- No. 120 T. *Kathur Pathur*.—P. A. 218 ; C. 40 ; C. C. 178 ; P. D. 60. Former demand was 38.
- No. 121 T. *Langha*.—P. A. 505 ; C. 197 ; C. C. 308 ; hills and ravines 229 ; O. B. 197 ; P. D. 105 ; former demand 49. Income from cultivation precarious and low.
- No. 122 T. *Loharwalla*.—P. A. 18 ; C. 8 ; C. C. 10 ; P. D. 12.
- No. 123 T. *Lukunwalla Dhoomsingh*.—P. A. 282 ; C. 148 ; C. C. 134 ; P. D. 130. Mr. Daniell remarks the estate is worked with some difficulty.
- No. 124 T. *Luchmeepore*.—P. A. 314 ; C. 181 ; C. C. 133 ; P. D. 55. Land poor ; crops weak and inferior, subject to destruction by wild animals ; assets precarious.
- No. 125 T. *Majhond*.—P. A. 86 ; C. 22 ; C. C. 64 ; sâl and other forest 407 ; P. D. 80 ; 30 on cultivation ; 50 on forest.
- No. 126. ? *Majraha*.—P. A. 704 ; C. 512 ; C. C. 192 ; C. I. 265 ; P. D. 575. The assets have considerably risen of late. Irrigation has increased, the manured area has risen in 4 years from 35 to 140. The full area for cultivation estimated at 600 acres, the rest apparently inferior, but with canal irrigation and manuring possible. I cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 127 T. *Majree*.—P. A. 179 ; C. 57 ; C. C. 122 ; P. D. 64.
- No. 128. ? *Mukhawalla*.—P. A. 27 ; C. 24 ; C. C. 3 ; hills and ravines 11 ; P. D. 10, not 8 annas per acre ; should not be permanent.
- No. 129. ? *Mukraytee*.—P. A. 13 ; all cultivated hills and ravines 159 ; running up the lower face of the Himaylayan hills ; P. D. 12. I cannot recommend permanency.
- No. 130. ? *Malookawalla*.—P. A. 235 ; C. 218 ; C. C. 17 ; Canal Irr. 235 ; P. D. 260. I cannot recommend this low demand for permanency.
- No. 131 T. *Malsee*.—P. A. 146 ; C. 102, C. C. 46 ; hills and ravines 105, covered with sparse sâl forest ; P. D. 35 ; 25 for cultivation ; 10 for forest. Assets at present said to be very low.
- No. 132 T. *Mandhoowalla*.—P. A. 537 ; C. 121 ; C. C. 416 ; P. D. 70 ; former demand 26.
- No. 133 T. *Mednipore Budrepore*.—P. A. 477 ; C. 204 ; C. C. 273 ; P. D. 168 ; C. C. poor, jungly, and stony ; crops subject to destruction by wild animals.
- No. 134 T. *Meonwalla*.—P. A. 382 ; C. 89 ; C. C. 293 ; jungle 14 ; Canal Irrigation 22 ; former demand 48 ; P. D. 80.

- No. 135 T. *Mehra-ka-Gaon*.—P. A. 82 ; C. 25 ; C. C. 57 ; hills and ravines 18 ; P. D. 16. Cultivation poor and weak.
- No. 136 T. *Misras Puttee*.—P. A. 237 ; C. 103, C. C. 134, hills and ravines 5,781, about 1,200 forest, rest bare ; P. D. 210 ; for cultivation 50 ; for forest 160 ; former demand 36.
- No. 137 ? *Mitheebarree*.—P. A. 290 ; C. 191 ; C. C. 99 ; Canal Irrigation 251. By last return C. 276 ; P. D. 330. I cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 138 ? *Mohibbawala*.—P. A. 126 ; C. 82 ; C. C. 44 ; sâl forest 13 ; O. B. 8 ; P. D. 65. I cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 139 T. *Mothronwalla*.—P. A. 470 ; C. 319 ; C. C. 151 ; hills and ravines 317 ; Canal Irrigation 304 ; P. D. 275. Income variable.
- No. 140 T. *Nardh*.—P. A. 138 ; C. 116 ; C. C. 22 ; hills and ravines 20 ; P. D. 25. Income very precarious.
- No. 141 ? *Neerunjunpore, Puttee Butt Sahib*.—P. A. 253 ; C. 224 ; C. C. 29 ; Canal Irrigation 191 ; P. D. 285. I cannot recommend permanent settlement at a little over 1 rupee per acre.
- No. 142 ? *Neerunjunpore, Puttee Kunhia Talh*.—P. A. 273 ; C. 223 ; C. C. 50 ; Canal Irrigation 223 ; P. D. 300. See other half of this estate.
- No. 143 ? *Nowanuggur Dhorun*.—P. A. 11 ; C. 9 ; C. C. 2 ; Canal Irrigation 10 ; P. D. 22. This patch is within the municipality of Dehra. Seeing that the rent of the land near other towns is Rs. 20, 30, 40, per acre, I cannot recommend permanent settlement at Rs. 2 per acre.
- No. 144 ? *Nowanuggur Kulalonwalla*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 32 ; C. C. 5 ; Canal Irrigation 20 ; P. D. 55. See 143. Here the rate is still less, little over Re. 1-8 per acre.
- No. 145 T. *Nowgaon*.—P. A. 384 ; C. 175 ; C. C. 209 ; hills, &c., 11 ; former demand 50 ; P. D. 84. Assets uncertain—a nearly located village.
- No. 146 ? *Oodivalla Khas*.—P. A. 83 ; C. 79 ; C. C. 4 ; Canal Irrigation 83 ; P. D. 110. When the Revenue rate of inferior unirrigated land in other districts is Re. 1 to Re. 1-8, I cannot recommend permanent settlement of a fully irrigated estate at Re. 1-5.
- No. 147 ? *Oodeewalla Adhooiwalla*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 37 ; Canal Irrigation 37 ; P. D. 50. See 146.
- No. 148 ? *Oodeewalla Kurnpore*.—P. A. 180 ; C. 162 ; C. 118 ; O. B. 25 ; Canal Irrigation 180 ; P. D. 280. See 144.
- No. 149 ? *Oodeewalla Mansinghwalla*.—P. A. 192 ; C. 192 ; Canal Irrigation 192 ; P. D. 260. See 146.
- No. 150 T. *Peerwalla*.—P. A. 69 ; C. 16 ; C. C. 53 ; P. D. 12. A recent location ; assets at present almost nil.
- No. 151 T. *Peleon Nathoovala*.—P. A. 256 ; C. 227 ; C. C. 29 ; hills and ravines 163 ; former demand 93 ; P. D. 145.
- No. 152 T. *Phoolsanee*.—P. A. 176 ; C. 130 ; C. C. 46 ; hills and ravines 19 ; O. B. 18 ; sâl forest 18 ; other forest 27. The land high and dry ; crops suffer from wild animals ; P. D. 50.
- No. 153 T. *Pirohutwalla*.—P. A. 632 ; C. 578 ; C. C. 54 ; sâl forest 124 ; C. I. 17, P. D. 380. Owner refused permanent settlement at 420 ; all but the few Canal Irrigation acres are dry out of 380. For cultivation 350 ; forest 30.
- No. 154 ? *Pirtheepore*.—P. A. 111 ; C. 105 ; C. C. 6 ; C. I. 75 ; P. D. 95. I cannot recommend permanent settlement of an irrigated estate at less than Re. 1 per acre.

- No. 155 T. *Pithowala*.—P. A. 224 ; C. 112 ; C. C. 112 ; C. I. 87 ; P. D. 112 ; The owner, a European, refused permanent settlement, declining to give 60, or even 50 per cent. of assests of 180 acres calculated at average rates.
- No. 156 T. *Pourwala*.—P. A. 101 ; C. 33 ; C. C. 68 ; P. D. 16. Assets very low. Recent location ; crops suffer from wild animals.
- No. 157 T. *Poundah*.—P. A. 403 ; C. 386 ; C. C. 17 ; sāl forest 263 ; hills and ravines and other jungle 608 ; former demand 83 ; P. D. 190 ; for cultivation 130 ; forest 60. Assets low, land high and dry ; crops suffer from wild animals.
- No. 158 ? *Pursooleewala*. P. A. 38 ; C 31 ; C. C. 7 ; C. I. 4. Is in the Dehra Municipality. P. D. 32. Not one rupee per acre. Cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 159 T. *Purteetpore Kullianpore*.—P. A. 281 ; C. 213 ; C. C. 68 ; P. D. 120. The low lands have become poor ; higher land not of a good description.
- No. 160 ? *Purteetpore Suntore*.—P. A. 7 ; hills and ravines $2\frac{1}{2}$; P. D. 8. I cannot recommend permanent settlement at a little over Re. 1 per acre.
- No. 161 T. *Qutubpore*.—P. A. 61 ; C. 30 ; C. C. 31 ; P. D. 15. Assets low ; land dry.
- No. 162 T. *Rajawala*.—P. A. 453 ; C. 68 ; C. C. 385 ; hills and ravines 9 ; P. D. 55. New location ; assets precarious ; land high and dry.
- No. 163 T. *Rampore Bhaowala*.—P. A. 465 ; C. 245 ; C. C. 220 ; former demand 40 ; P. D. 100.
- No. 164 T. *Rampore Kulan*.—P. A. 645 ; C. 140 ; C. C. 505 ; O. B. 59 ; P. D. 161. New location ; it will take years to make a culturable soil good.
- No. 165 T. *Rampore Khoord*.—P. A. 27 ; C. 6 ; C. C. 21 ; hills and ravines 20 ; irrigable from Sournā stream ; P. D. 8.
- No. 166 ? *Ramsahaiwala*.—P. A. 28 ; C. 27 ; C. C. 1 ; P. D. 18. Far under Re. 1 per acre ; should not be permanent.
- No. 167 ? *Ranghurwala*.—P. A. 338 ; C. 253 ; C. C. 85 ; C. I. 268 ; former demand 153 ; P. D. 330. Not Re. 1 per acre. Fine soil, well irrigated ; certainly should not be permanent.
- No. 168 T. *Rikhawlee*.—P. A. 80 ; C. 77 ; C. C. 3 ; hills and ravines 4,159 ; P. D. 180 ; for cultivation 50 ; hills and forest 130. This demand seems ridiculous for above 4,000 acres, but the hill-side can hardly be assessed higher.
- No. 169 T. *Rudhurpore*.—P. A. 917 ; C. 93 ; C. C. 824. At the survey by Major Brown there were 468 acres forest, of which 291 contained sāl. Mr. Daniell appears to have included all in culturable ; P. D. 120 ; for cultivation 90 ; for forest 30. This is a low estimate for the forest, but the yield for cultivation is at present almost *nil*. It will take years and considerable expenditure to locate cultivators.
- No. 170 T. *Sobhawala*.—P. A. 1,116 ; C. 494 ; C. C. 622 ; O. B. 60 ; former demand 192 ; P. D. 400. Culturable waste, poor. Upper lands high and stony, and crops suffer from wild animals.
- No. 171 T. *Sahenspore*.—P. A. 679 ; C. 512 ; C. C. 167 ; O. B. 176 ; former demand 224 ; P. D. 330. Mr. Daniell considers this increase as much as the estate can stand.
- No. 172 ? *Salahwalla Dhorun*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 36 ; C. C. 1 ; hills and ravines 3. In the Dehra Municipality P. D. 28. Not a rupee per acre ; should not be permanent.

- No. 173 ? *Salceawala Oodeewala*.—P. A. 85 ; C. 79 ; C. C. 6 ; hills and ravines 81, which contain some sâl forest and common trees ; P. D. 45. A little over 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 174 ? *Salceoneonwala*.—P. A. 45 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 8 ; hills and ravines 41 ; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 175 ? *Selangaon*.—P. A. 58 ; C. 46 ; C. C. 12 ; hills and ravines 48 ; P. D. 26. See 174.
- No. 176 ? *Seolah Kulan*.—P. A. 448 ; C. 336 ; C. C. 112 ; C. I. 347 ; P. D. 400. Not 1 rupee per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 177 ? *Seolah Khoord*.—P. A. 130 ; C. 120 ; C. C. 10 ; hills and ravines 3 ; C. I. 66. Not 1 rupee per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 178 T. *Shapore Kullianpore*.—P. A. 621 ; C. 186 ; C. C. 435 ; O. B. 375 ; P. D. 154. Land poor ; crops suffer from wild animals.
- No. 179 ? *Shapore Luntore*.—P. A. 210 ; C. 182 ; C. C. 28 ; C. I. 162 ; P. D. 260. Much too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 180 T. *Sheirpore*.—P. A. 522 ; C. 249 ; C. C. 273 ; O. B. 25 ; former demand 53 ; P. D. 100. Culturable waste, poor and stony.
- No. 181 T. *Sheshumbara*.—P. A. 817 ; C. 335 ; C. C. 482 ; O. B. 250 ; P. D. 205. Was part of a grant ; 4 annas per acre on the P. A. is low.
- No. 182 T. *Soornah*.—P. A. 1,381 ; C. 236 ; C. C. 1,082 ; hills and ravines 313 ; other jungle 308 ; containing sâl and other trees ; P. D. 200 ; for cultivation 110 ; for forest 90. See 169 ; land high, cut up by ravines.
- No. 183 T. *Sudhonwalla*.—P. A. 277 ; C. 40 ; C. C. 237 ; former demand 18 ; P. D. 50. Assets low ; considerable portion of C. C. wretched land.
- No. 184 T. *Sunolah*.—P. A. 338 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 256 ; hills and ravines, &c., 65 ; part bearing sâl. Assets now low.
- No. 185 ? *Tilwaree*.—P. A. 164 ; C. 82 ; C. C. 82 ; sâl forest 82 ; jungle 267 ; P. D. 100 ; for cultivation 80 ; for forest 20. Far too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 186 T. *Tintee and Chuk Chirebelee*.—P. A. 104 ; C. 55 ; C. C. 49 ; sâl and other jungle 99. Suffers from wild animals, great want of water ; P. D. 40.
- No. 187 T. *Tippurpore*.—P. A. 365 ; C. 122 ; C. C. 243 ; hills, ravines, &c., 213. Some sâl cultivation fluctuating ; P. D. 104
- No. 188 T. *Tonlee*.—P. A. 215 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 132 ; hills and ravines 193 ; P. D. 35 ; culturable area inferior ; returns from cultivation very small.

EASTERN DOON.

P. A.—Productive area, vernacular malgoozaroo.

C.—Cultivated.

C. C.—Culturable.

O. B.—Otherwise barren.

P. D.—Proposed demand.

Pt.—Permanent.

Canal Irrigation.—Canal Irrigation.

? Indicates those estates in which Mr. Daniell proposed permanent settlement.

T. Ditto ditto temporary settlement.

[THESE ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED TO SAVE WRITING.]

- No. 1 T. *Adooewalla khas*.—P. A. 577 ; C. 289 ; C. C. 308 ; O. B. 33 : 25 irrigated from Ruspunna river ; P. D. 190. About 5 annas per acre.

- No. 2 T. *Akarbanee Bhilung of Malkote*.—C. 39; P. A. 39; ravines, forest, and jungle 790; P. D. 40: 25 for jungle; 15 for cultivation.
- No. 3 ? *Amwalla Khurrunpore*.—P. A. 23; C. 18; C. C. 5; P. D. 10. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 4 ? *Amwalla Upurla*.—P. A. 61; C. 48; C. C. 13; hills and ravines, &c., $6\frac{1}{2}$; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 5 ? *Amwalla Majla*.—P. A. 46; C. 46; O. B. 1; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 6 ? *Amwalla Dalunwalla Turla*.—P. A. 215; C. 205; C. C. 10; hills and ravines, 40; P. D. 90. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 7 ? *Asthul*.—P. A. 33; C. 31; C. C. 2; hills and ravines 55; fairly wooded with some sâl forest; P. D. 16. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 8 T. *Bandawala*.—P. A. 41; C. 22; C. C. 19; hills and ravines, &c., 189; mostly covered with scrub wood; P. D. 11.
- No. 9 T. *Baota*.—P. A. 13; C. 10; C. C. 3; hills and ravines 455, thin scrub; P. D. 14.
- No. 10 T. *Beebecwalla*.—P. A. 44; C. 24; C. C. 20; P. D. 12.
- No. 11 T. *Beerpore Khoord*.—P. A. 53; C. C. 53; P. D. 10.
- No. 12 T. *Bhaneewala*.—P. A. 369; C. 191; C. C. 176; O. B. 30; P. D. 90.
- No. 13 T. *Bhoppore*.—P. A. 412; C. 358; C. C. 54; hills and ravines and jungle $489 + 490 = 979$; canal irrigation 72, otherwise irrigated 45; P. D. 220.
- No. 14 T. *Bhoputwala*.—P. A. 289; C. 47; C. C. 242; O. B. 9; P. D. 36.
- No. 15 T. *Bhoputwala Khoord*.—P. A. 31; C. 20; C. C. 11; O. B. 13; P. D. 10.
- No. 16 T. *Bhundareewala*.—P. A. 37; C. 20; C. C. 17; hills and ravine, &c., 34; P. D. 12.
- No. 17 T. *Bhunglona*.—P. A. 34, C. \times C. C. 34; P. D. 10.
- No. 18 T. *Bhuther*.—P. A. 378; C. 283; C. C. 115; hills 2,265, bare and rocky; P. D. 200.
- No. 19 T. *Bhuthonwala*.—P. A. 75; C. 18; C. C. 57; P. D. 16.
- No. 20 ? *Birmawala*.—P. A. 23; C. 23; P. D. 10. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 21 T. *Bishengurh*.—P. A. 47; C. 24; C. C. 23; P. D. 10.
- No. 22 ? *Boolundaewala*.—P. A. 139; C. 98; C. C. 38; O. B. 8; Irrigable 111; P. D. Demand to be reduced 65. Mr. Daniell first proposed a demand of 48. The owner from 65 to 48. offered 65 to get a permanent settlement, which would be a little under 8 annas per acre on the productive area. Should *not* be permanent, but the demand must be reduced to 48.
- No. 23 T. *Boverwala*.—P. A. 70; C. 16; C. C. 54; O. B. 1; irrigable 20; P. D. 11.
- No. 24 ? *Buddreepore*.—P. A. 483; C. 371; C. C. 32; hills and ravines 6—100; a considerable portion canal irrigated; P. D. 275. Far too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 25 T. *Buderna Kalan of Malkote*.—P. A. 19; C. 19; O. B. 4; P. D. 8.
- No. 26 T. *Buderna Khoord of Malkote*.—P. A. 21; C. 21; O. B. 6; P. D. 5.
- No. 27 T. *Buderna Munjla of Malkote*.—P. A. 6; C. 2; C. C. 4; P. D. 2.

- No. 28 ? *Bugdah*.—P. A. 14 ; C. 12 ; C. C. 2 ; hills and ravines, &c., 42 ; P. D. 7.
Should *not* be permanent at 8 annas per acre.
- No. 29 T. *Bujiheet*.—P. A. 52 ; C. 43 ; C. C. 9 ; hills and ravines, and forests, 402 ;
P. D. 50. For cultivation 20 ; forests 30.
- No. 30 T. *Burronwala*.—P. A. 201 ; C. 56 ; C. C. 158 ; P. D. 45. Assets precarious.
- No. 31 ? *Chalung*.—P. A. 219 ; C. 177 ; C. C. 42 ; hills and ravines 341 ; P. D. 80.
Less than 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 32 ? *Chironwalee*.—P. A. 71 ; C. 70 ; C. C. 1 ; O. B. 1 ; P. D. 36. Eight annas
per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 33 T. *Chowkee Seron of Malkote*.—P. A. 175 ; C. 116 ; C. C. 59 ; hills and
ravines, and O. B. 26 ; P. D. 40.
- No. 34 ? *Dalunwala Chuk*.—P. A. 14 ; C. 13 ; C. C. 1 ; O. B. 13 ; P. D. 6. Under 8
annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 35 ? *Danda Dhorun*.—P. A. 81 ; C. 59 ; C. C. 22 ; O. B. 20 ; P. D. 30. Full culti-
vation ; area said to be 70. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 36 ? *Danda Kudanewala*.—P. A. 95 ; C. 88 ; C. C. 7 ; hills and ravines 42 ; P. D.
40. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 37 ? *Danda Lakhond*.—P. A. 270 ; C. 232 ; C. C. 38 ; hills and ravines, and
O. B. 60 ; P. D. 130 ; 35 acres bear sâl forest. Should *not* be permanent.
- No. 38 T. *Deeswala*.—P. A. 104 ; C. 11 ; C. C. 93 ; P. D. 18.
- No. 39 T. *Dhalwala*.—P. A. 46 ; C. 13 ; C. C. 38 ; O. B. 6 ; P. D. 10.
- No. 40 T. *Dharkote of Malkote*.—P. A. 8 ; C. 8 ; P. D. 2.
- No. 41 ? *Dhorun Khas*.—P. A. 283 ; C. 275 ; C. C. 8 ; hills and ravines, and O. B. 60 ;
P. D. 130. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 42 T. *Dhundlaola*.—P. A. 70 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 33 ; hills and ravines, and O. B.,
240 ; P. D. 16 ; hills ; common wood and scrub.
- No. 43 T. *Doodlee*.—P. A. 209 ; C. 103 ; C. C. 106 ; O. B. 7 ; P. D. 50.
- No. 44 T. *Doowala*.—P. A. 124 ; C. 12 ; C. C. 112 ; P. D. 20.
- No. 45 T. *Dwara*.—P. A. 240 ; C. 221 ; C. C. 19 ; hills and ravines, and O. B.,
4,381 ; P. D. 200. For cultivation 90 ; for jungle 110 ; 2,106 acres bear forest of
sorts, the rest barren.
- No. 46 T. *Futthpore Tanda*.—P. A. 143 ; C. 14 ; C. C. 129 ; O. B. 116 ; P. D. 45.
- No. 47 T. *Gheesurparlee*.—P. A. 114 ; C. × C. C. 114 ; hills and ravines 3 ;
P. D. 21.
- No. 48 T. *Goomaneewala*.—P. A. 215 ; C. 51 ; C. C. 165 ; P. D. 35.
- No. 49 T. *Gudhool*.—P. A. 825 ; C. 345 ; C. C. 470 ; hills and forest 3,205 ; of this
600 has forest with a sprinkling of sâl ; the rest bare, steep, and barren ; P. D.
290 : for cultivation 170 ; for forest 120.
- No. 50 T. *Gujrara Mansingwala*.—P. A. 188 ; C. 121 ; C. C. 67 ; O. B. 28 ;
P. D. 50.
- No. 51 ? *Gujurumee*.—P. A. 40 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 3 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 24 ;
P. D. 16. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 52 T. *Gurhee*.—P. A. 260 ; C. 107 ; C. C. 153 ; O. B. 13 ; P. D. 80.
- No. 53 T. *Haldawaree of Malkote*.—P. A. 20 ; C. 20 ; O. B. 3 ; P. D. 10.

- No. 54 T. *Hansoowala*.—P. A. 167 ; C. 27 ; C. C. 140 ; P. D. 40.
- No. 55 T. *Hatwall*.—P. A. 5 ; C. 4 ; C. C. 1 ; P. D. 3.
- No. 56 T. *Hurchawala*.—P. A. 28 ; C. 14 ; C. C. 14 ; H. & R. 34 ; P. D. 6.
- No. 57 T. *Hurrawala*.—P. A. 409 ; C. 199 ; C. C. 210 ; canal irrigated 203 ; P. D. 120.
- No. 58 T. *Hurreepore Kalan*.—P. A. 582 ; C. 10 ; C. C. 572 ; P. D. 72.
- No. 59 T. *Hurreepore Khoord*.—P. A. 61 ; C. \times C. C. 61 ; O. B. 9 ; P. D. 10.
- No. 60. ? *Hurreepore Nuwada*.—P. A. 85 ; C. 70 ; C. C. 15 ; hills and ravines 12 ; P. D. 36. Eight annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 61 T. *Indurpore*.—P. A. 68 ; C. 32 ; C. C. 36 ; O. B. 3 ; P. D. 20.
- No. 62 T. *Jugut Khana*.—P. A. 35 ; C. 24 ; C. C. 11 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 52 ; P. D. 8.
- No. 63 T. *Jewunwalla*.—P. A. 48 ; C. 29 ; C. C. 19 ; P. D. 8.
- No. 64. ? *Jhakur of Malkote*.—P. A. 6 ; C. 6 ; P. D. 2. Should *not* be permanent.
- No. 65. ? *Kalagaon*.—P. A. 49 ; C. 43 ; C. C. 6 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 71 ; slightly covered with mixed trees and scrub ; P. D. 24. Should *not* be permanent.
- No. 66. ? *Kalee Mithee*.—P. A. 79 ; C. 54 ; C. C. 25 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 52 ; P. D. 28. Should *not* be permanent.
- No. 67 T. *Kalereregard*.—P. A. 31 ; C. 26 ; C. C. 5 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 491 ; greater part high, barren hill-side ; P. D. 16.
- No. 68 T. *Kaloorwala*.—P. A. 191 ; C. + C. C. 191 ; P. D. 25.
- No. 69 T. *Kanlurwala*.—P. A. 251 ; C. 175 ; C. C. 176 ; O. B. and Jungle 76 ; P. D. 80.
- No. 70 T. *Khorawah*.—P. A. 60 ; C. 39 ; C. C. 21 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 192 ; P. D. 12.
- No. 71 T. *Khuthor of Malkote*.—P. A. 19 ; C. 17 ; C. C. 2 ; P. D. 10.
- No. 72 T. *Khutkore Kalan of Malkote*.—P. A. 9 ; C. 9 ; P. D. 3.
- No. 73 T. *Khutkore Khoord*.—Do. P. A. 7 ; C. 7 ; O. B. 1 ; P. D. 3.
- No. 74 T. *Khyree Kalan*.—P. A. 92 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 9 ; Junglo, &c., 42 ; P. D. 35.
- No. 75 T. *Khyree Mansingwala*.—P. A. 67 ; C. 42 ; C. C. 25 ; hills and ravines, &c., 307 ; P. D. 30.
- No. 76 T. *Khyrwan Kurrunpore*.—P. A. 63 ; C. 29 ; C. C. 34 ; hills and ravines, 256, precipitous ; P. D. 20.
- No. 77 T. *Khyrwan of Malkote*.—P. A. 16 ; C. 16 ; P. D. 6.
- No. 78. ? *Kirsalee*.—P. A. 125 ; C. 97 ; C. C. 28 ; hills and ravines, &c., 53 ; P. D. 52. Eight annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 79 T. *Kishenpore*.—P. A. 81 ; C. 33 ; C. C. 48 ; P. D. 20.
- No. 80 T. *Koodall*.—P. A. 90 ; C. 39 ; C. C. 51 ; O. B. 2 ; P. D. 18.
- No. 81 T. *Kotee of Malkote*.—P. A. 117 ; C. 31 ; C. C. 86 ; jungle 139 ; P. D. 32.
- No. 82 T. *Kotela of Malkote*.—P. A. 9 ; C. 9 ; hills and ravines 4 ; P. D. 3.
- No. 83 T. *Kuhiwala Kuhirwala*.—P. A. 211 ; C. 72, C. C. 139 ; hills and ravines 97 ; P. D. 44.

- No. 84 T. *Kuknawah*.—P. A. 76; C. 16; C. C. 60; hills and ravines 27; P. D. 18.
- No. 85 T. *Kulhan Kurrumpore*.—P. A. 78; C. 54; C. C. 24; P. D. 26.
- No. 86 ? *Kulhan Munsingwala*.—P. A. 42; C. 41; C. C. 1; hills and ravines 24; P. D. 20. 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 87. ? *Kundholee Dahunwala*.—P. A. 96; C. 96; O. B. 8; Irrigation 28; P. D. 52. About 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 88 T. *Ladhpore*.—P. A. 160; C. 105; C. C. 155; hills and ravines 143; P. D. 65.
- No. 89 T. *Ladwakote of Malkote*.—P. A. 23; C. 23; P. D. 12.
- No. 90 T. *Luchewala*.—P. A. 173; C. 49; C. C. 124; hills and ravines 12; P. D. 38.
- No. 91 T. *Mohomedpore*.—P. A. 100; C. 36; C. C. 64; hills and ravines, &c., 76; Irrigation 67; P. D. 30.
- No. 92 T. *Meanwala*.—P. A. 398; C. 239; C. C. 159; Canal Irrigation 40; P. D. 75; present income only 110.
- No. 93 ? *Mirotah*.—P. A. 84; C. 78; C. C. 6; hills and ravines, &c., 67; P. D. 32. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 94 T. *Missurwala Kalan*.—P. A. 202; C. 59; C. C. 143; P. D. 48.
- No. 95 T. *Missurwala Khoord*.—P. A. 77; C. 65; C. C. 12; P. D. 28.
- No. 96. ? *Mokhumpore Kalan*.—P. A. 36; C. 26; C. C. 10; P. D. 22; Canal Irrigation 20. Too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 97 T. *Mokhumpore Khoord*.—P. A. 231; C. 181; C. C. 59; hills and ravines 142; P. D. 90.
- No. 98 T. *Mujhara*.—P. A. 26; C. 8; C. C. 18; hills and ravines 67; P. D. 5; 67 high rising barren slopes.
- No. 99 T. *Mungloowala*.—P. A. 88; C. 20; C. C. 68; hills and ravines 149; P. D. 14.
- No. 100 T. *Nahen Kalan of Malkote*.—P. A. 33; C. 31; C. C. 2; P. D. 14.
- No. 101 T. *Nahen Khoord of Malkote*.—P. A. 10; C. 10; P. D. 3.
- No. 102. ? *Nagul Hutwala*.—P. A. 28; C. 21; C. C. 7; hills and ravines 20; P. D. 24. I do not think permanent settlement should be given even *at* one rupee per acre.
- No. 103 T. *Nagul Jowalapore*.—P. A. 344; C. 181; C. C. 243; hills and ravines 8; P. D. 48. Assets very poor.
- No. 104 T. *Nahipmez*.—P. A. 52; C. 21; C. C. 31; hills and ravines and jungle 315; 304 sâl forest; P. D. 36; for cultivation 16; for forest 20.
- No. 105 T. *Nalve Kalan*.—P. A. 62; C. 60; C. C. 2; hills and ravines 2,252, rugged slopes of the Himalayas with wood and scrub; P. D. 105; for cultivation 50, for jungle 55.
- No. 106. ? *Nalee Khoord*.—P. A. 9; C. 7; C. C. 2; hills and ravines 17; P. D. 3. Should certainly *not* be permanent.
- No. 107 T. *Nawadlah*.—P. A. 287; C. 99; C. C. 188; P. D. 54.
- No. 108. ? *Nooreewala*.—P. A. 76; C. 75; C. C. 1; P. D. 35. Under 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 109 T. *Nukeonda alias Fuzulgurh*.—P. A. 789; C. 18; C. C. 771; P. D. 72.

- No. 110 T. *Nunoorckhera*.—P. A. 90 ; C. 34 ; C. C. 56 ; P. D. 25.
- No. 111. ? *Nuthunpore*.—P. A. 374 ; C. 291 ; C. C. 83 ; hills and ravines 33 ; Canal Irrigation 121 ; P. D. 240. Too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 112 T. *Nuthucala*.—P. A. 1,154 ; C. 231 ; C. C. 923 ; hills and ravines 26 ; P. D. 140 ; land dry and stony.
- No. 113 T. *Palee*.—P. A. 24 ; C. 10 ; C. C. 14 ; hills and ravines, 62 ; P. D. 12.
- No. 114 T. *Phagsee*.—P. A. 53 ; C. 24 ; C. C. 29 ; hills and ravines, &c., 81 ; P. D. 12.
- No. 115 T. *Phandoh*.—P. A. 44 ; C. 24 ; C. C. 20 ; hills and ravines, &c., 8 ; P. D. 12.
- No. 116 T. *Phulsua*.—P. A. 36 ; C. 19 ; C. C. 17 ; hills and ravines 46 ; P. D. 15.
- No. 117 T. *Phurtee of Malkote*.—P. A. 16 ; C. 15 ; C. C. 1 ; hills and ravines 4 ; P. D. 5.
- No. 118 T. *Poostaree*.—P. A. 21 ; C. 10 ; C. C. 11 ; hills and ravines 71 ; bare hill-side ; P. D. 4.
- No. 119 T. *Puleyd of Malkote*.—P. A. 35 ; C. 22 ; C. C. 13 ; P. D. 10.
- No. 120 T. *Raepore Jowala*.—P. A. 551 ; C. 258 ; C. C. 293 ; hills and ravines 5 ; sâl 29 ; Canal Irrigation 43 ; P. D. 180 ; rivers and streams 411 ; has jungle, too ; demand low.
- No. 121 T. *Raepore Hursurun*.—P. A. 607 ; C. 176 ; C. C. 433—536 ; river bed with jungle 408 ; jungle some sâl ; P. D. 150 ; low.
- No. 122 T. *Raepore Mehur*.—P. A. 579 ; C. 241 ; C. C. 337 ; river bed 633, with jungle ; canal irrigated 28 ; P. D. 160 ; low.
- No. 123 T. *Raewala*.—P. A. 451 ; C. 98 ; C. C. 353 ; O. B. sâl and jungle 516 ; P. D. 130. Jungle nearly all grass ; waste ; unhealthy.
- No. 124 T. *Rumnuggur Danda*.—P. A. 605 ; C. 79 ; C. C. 526 ; ravines 54 ; P. D. 90 ; demand doubled.
- No. 125. ? *Ranepokree*.—P. A. 361 ; C. 293 ; C. C. 68 ; Canal irrigable 140 ; P. D. 180. Should not be permanent. The only healthy part of the Eastern Doon commanded by the canal.
- No. 126. ? *Raneewala*.—P. A. 12 ; C. 12 ; hills and ravines 17 ; Irrigated 12 ; P. D. 10. Too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 127 T. *Rethwagaon of Malkote*.—P. A. 7 ; C. 5 ; C. C. 2 ; hills and ravines 3 ; P. D. 3.
- No. 128 T. *Sahabnuggur*.—P. A. 123 ; C. 69 ; C. C. 54 ; P. D. 34 ; unhealthy.
- No. 129 T. *Samyandgon Malkote*.—P. A. 8 ; C. 8 ; O. B. 3 ; P. D. 2.
- No. 130 T. *Sangteeawala Kalan*.—P. A. 111 ; C. 85 ; C. C. 26 ; O. B. 19 ; P. D. 55.
- No. 131 T. *Sangteeawala Khoord*.—P. A. 152 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 69 ; P. D. 48.
- No. 132. ? *Sarungidhurwala*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 30 ; C. C. 7 ; O. B. 10 ; Canal Irrigation 35 ; P. D. 20. Too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 133 T. *Sateonwala*.—P. A. 184 ; C. C. C. 184 ; P. D. 30.
- No. 134 T. *Serkhee*.—P. A. 22 ; C. 18 ; C. C. 4 ; hills and ravines 180 ; high, steep land, mostly bare ; P. D. 12.
- No. 135. T. *Serlhet*.—P. A. 20 ; C. 18 ; C. C. 2 ; hills and ravines 212 ; bare scrub, but yields no income ; P. D. 8.

- No. 136. ? *Shahnuggur Khas*.—P. A. 179 ; C. 161 ; C. C. 18 ; P. D. 120. Too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 137 T. *Shahnuggur Chuk*.—P. A. 31 ; C. 6 ; C. C. 25 ; subject to injury from the river, and therefore to revision ; P. D. 10.
- No. 138 T. *Shampore*.—P. A. 266 ; C. 161 ; C. C. 105 ; P. D. 100 ; unhealthy.
- No. 139 T. *Sindhwalgaon Malkote*.—P. A. 46 ; C. 45 ; C. C. 1 ; hills and ravines 13 ; P. D. 18.
- No. 140 T. *Sondhonwalee Dhorun*.—P. A. 25 ; C. 14 ; C. C. 11 ; O. B. 9 ; P. D. 6.
- No. 141 ? *Sondhonwalee Mansingwala*.—P. A. 34 ; C. 29 ; C. C. 5 ; P. D. 15. 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 142 T. *Sowra Serowlee Malkote*.—P. A. 32 ; C. 32 ; hills and ravines 788 ; P. D. 40 : 15 for cultivation ; 25 for jungle.
- No. 143 ? *Sundhurwalee Mansingwala*.—P. A. 107 ; C. 72 ; C. C. 35 ; O. B. 46 ; P. D. 46. 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 144 T. *Sungaon Circle Malkote*.—P. A. 57 ; C. 55 ; C. C. 2 ; P. D. 18.
- No. 145 T. *Suteylee Ghirwal Malkote*.—P. A. 17 ; C. 15 ; C. C. 2 ; O. B. 8 ; P. D. 6.
- No. 146 T. *Telay Malkote*.—P. A. 34 ; C. 33 ; C. C. 1 ; P. D. 15.
- No. 147 T. *Thanoh Hatnala*.—P. A. 4 ; C. 4 ; P. D. 4. I think it would be a mistake to settle even such a patch at one rupee per acre.
- No. 148 T. *Thewah*.—P. A. 135 ; C. 55 ; C. C. 80, hills and ravines 108 ; scrub ; P. D. 40.
- No. 149 T. *Timlee Mansingwala*.—P. A. 107 ; C. 46 ; C. C. 61 ; hills and ravines 296 ; bare hills ; other forest 46 ; sâl forest 129 ; but scrub ; P. D. 12.
- No. 150 T. *Tungoleeghur Malkote*.—P. A. 14 ; C. 14 ; P. D. 5.
- No. 151 T. *Turla Nagul*.—P. A. 218 ; C. 134 ; C. C. 84 ; hills and ravines, and O. B. 117 ; P. D. 60.

F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOON.

No. 113 OF 1867.

FROM

C. A. DANIELL, Esquire,

Superintendent of Dehra Doon,

TO

F. WILLIAMS, Esquire,

Commissioner of 1st Division, Meerut.

DATED THE 25TH APRIL, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the Revised and Permanent Settlement of the Doon.

2. The statements noted marginally accompany this report.

3. I also append a portion of the Settlement Report submitted in letter No. 40,

Statements II. and III. of Western and Eastern Doon *khalisa* villages, and of rent-free villages.

Statement IV. General Statement with Appendix.

Statement V. Juma Statement.

Statement VI. of Tenures.

Statement VII. Forms A. and B. of Canal Irrigation.

Statement VIII. of Alienations.

Statement IX. List of Villages settled permanently.

Statement X. The Census.

Statement XI. Classes of Proprietors.

dated 22nd February, 1864, paragraphs 5-43 inclusive. That report was furnished concerning the settlement originally made for thirty years, and the

paragraphs herewith appended include the preliminary remarks as well as a full report on the 'Survey' and 'Record of Rights,' as completed at the time of that settlement.

4. The present report takes up the subject from the point where the appended extract leaves off, namely, from the subject of 'Assessments.'

5. The original settlement was made for the term of thirty years, commencing from the 1st July, 1863, A.D., and closing on the 30th June, 1893, A.D.

6. The causes for the present revision of the settlement are shown in the memorandum written by Sir William Muir, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and dated 20th June, 1864.

7. The points concerning which a review and, where necessary, a revision was proposed were as follows:—

Concerning the Permanent Settlement.—A review and, where necessary, a revision of assumed average rates was to be made.

It being the opinion of Sir William Muir and the Commissioner that the rates for the better lands of the higher class of villages in which mostly a permanent settlement would be made were cast too low.

8. *Concerning the waste and forest lands.*—It having been considered that there had not been a sufficient charge made on account of land which was lying waste, and on account of tracts of jungle which were included within village boundaries, I was directed to re-examine, and, where necessary, re-assess such lands.

9. At the time of Sir William Muir's writing the memorandum referred to, the despatch of the Governor-General, No. 544, dated 8th June, 1864, had just then been published; and it was in accordance with the especial note made regarding the Doon that I was ordered to introduce a Permanent Settlement wherever practicable in the Doon. Subsequently, the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 11, dated 24th March, 1865, was published, conveying certain modifications to the former despatch, and, in accordance with the rules of these two despatches, I proceeded to carry out the work required.

10. My work, therefore, was as follows:—

1stly,—To revise the assumed average rates on which the assessments were to be based, with a view of introducing, where practicable, a Permanent Settlement.

2ndly,—To examine all cases where any considerable tracts of waste land or forest were included in village areas, and to assess the same wherever I found these lands to be inadequately assessed.

11. Before I was able to take up the subjects above-noted, I was called upon to fix definitely the rent-rates of the district wherever cash rents prevailed. The case occurred from the following circumstances:—

12. At the beginning of the twenty years or previous settlement, a uniform rate of three annas per local beegah was fixed as the rent to be paid by all tenants entitled to hold land on cash rents; and, as may well be imagined, this uniform rate required total revision. Accordingly, in 1862, when the preliminary papers of the settlement (as originally done) were completed, I was prepared to revise the rates according to the nature of the lands cultivated. The zemindars, however, were anxious to have the jumas fixed first, and stated that they would then arrange the rates without trouble.

13. Just at that time Sir William Muir was on a tour in the Doon. I brought the subject up before him. He was of opinion that I should give out the assessments after completing the average rates, and should leave the adjustment of rent-rates to the parties concerned, interfering only when I found that amicable arrangements could not be arrived at.

14. Before leaving the Doon in April, 1864, I had seen that some of the rates were fixed, that others were in the course of settlement, and in such instances as came before me in which the parties could not agree, I had settled the rates myself. However, after my departure, a considerable number of cases were brought to Court; but Act XIV. of 1861 was not in force in the Doon, and Mr. Melville and his Assistants appeared to have no alternative but to refer the contending parties to the Civil Courts.

15. In the meanwhile, I had been directed to take up the Permanent Settlement work; and I, therefore, wrote and requested that the rent cases might stand over until I could come to the Doon.

16. During the cold season of 1864-65, I was employed on settlement duty in Saharunpore. In May, 1865, I took up the work in the Doon for two months, and then had up the rents' cases before me. All persons entitled to hold lands as hereditary tenants having rights of occupancy had their lands secured to them at equitable rates. Every case was decided by myself, and to each cultivator a *pottah* was given, and to each zemindar a counterpart of the *pottah*. In all upwards of 2,000 cases passed through my hands in May and June, 1865.

17. While on the subject of rent-rates, I may report that all the *pottahs* given by me are made out without term or limit of time. The *pottah* is, in fact, a certificate, that at the time of issue the holder of the *pottah* is a recorded hereditary tenant, having a right* of occupancy in the lands entered in the *pottah*, and that he is thereby bound to pay a certain equitable rent, the rate of which is at the time of issue fixed at *so much*.

* Note by Commissioner.
These leases are given only to tenants with right of occupancy.

18. From July to October, 1865, I was employed at Saharunpore, and returned to the Doon at the end of October, to take up and complete the Permanent Settlement work. During the early part of the cold season of 1865-66, I had to prepare the statistical returns of the agriculture for the year. I prepared all these statements myself on the spot, and on their completion found myself supplied with the latest and best information I could collect for the purpose of preparing the revised average rates.

19. These rates I made out, and reported to the Board of Revenue in my letter No. 450, dated 9th February, 1866. These rates were approved of, and sanctioned by the Board in their Secretary's letter No. 75, dated 28th February, 1866.

20. Having accepted the necessity of re-casting the *jumas* of the 1st class villages, I found it expedient to open out the re-adjustment of *jumas* universally. The waste land tracts and forest tracts in a large portion of the lower classed villages obliged me to apply new assessments, and I therefore went through the whole district, and from first to last took fresh agreements throughout, and made up fresh statements, Nos. II. and III., and new administration and *kherut* papers.

21. The following table shows the rates on which the revision of settlement has taken place. I have provided three classes of villages for the Western, and two classes for the Eastern Doon, and each description of soil is divided into two portions, one for lands irrigated, and the other for unirrigated lands. I have fixed the same rates throughout for *Roslee* and *Dakur*, because I can find no appreciable difference in the rents appertaining to these two soils. There are, therefore, for each class of villages six distinct rates, *viz.* :—

Average rent-rates per acre of cultivation including fallow :—

Western Doon.	Meessun per acre.		Roslee and Dakur per acre.		Sankra per acre.	
	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Class I.	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Class II.	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Class III.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0

Eastern Doon.	Meessun per acre.		Roslee and Dakur per acre.		Sankra per acre.	
	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Class II.	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Class III.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0

22. There are no villages in the Eastern Doon which have yet acquired the status and value of 1st class villages ; I have, therefore, left out a 1st class for the Eastern Doon, and recorded the best Eastern Doon villages as II. class only, they being, as the rates show, nearly equal to the Western Doon II. class.

23. These rates are formed from the following calculations, viz. :—

In class I., Western Doon, there are 8,923 acres detailed as follows :—

Soil.				Area in acres	Rate per acre.			Value.
					R.	A.	P.	Rs.
1.—Meessun.	{	Irrigable ...	...	2,072	3	8	0	7,252
		Unirrigable ...	...	30	2	0	0	60
2.—Roslee and Dakur.	{	Irrigable ...	...	4,460	2	4	0	10,035
		Unirrigable ...	...	1,856	1	4	0	2,320
3.—Sankra.	{	Irrigable ...	...	233	1	4	0	291
		Unirrigable...	...	272	0	12	0	204
TOTAL ...				8,923	...			20,162

24. In order to prove the above rates, the same area of 8,923 acres is divided into the following portions, viz. :—

(a.) 1,635 acres held under <i>pottals</i> yielding an average rate of Re. 1-15-1 per acre, give a total of	Rs. 3,178
(b.) 1,700 acres held under lease or contract, and 1,300 acres of the same description held in <i>seer</i> for which I estimate a rate at Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, yield a value of	„ 10,500
(c.) 4,288 acres, I have estimated to yield throughout an average of Re. 1-8-0 per acre, which returns a value of	„ 6,482
Total 8,923 acres yield an average value of	Rs. 20,110

25. The rates as distributed over the classes of soils, *vide* paragraph 23, give a total value of Rs. 20,162, or Rs. 52 in excess of the estimated value as shown in paragraph 24.

26. In portion (a) I have a fixed income, that is, an income resulting from rents fixed at equitable rates. In some instances under *b*) the rents of land held under contract or short term leases for one or two years may be as high as from Rs. 10 to 15 per acre; but that same land for the next few years succeeding will probably yield an average of not more than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per acre; also a considerable portion of the land under (b) may never yield an average rate of more than Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 an acre, and a fair average proportion is left fallow for one out of 3 or 4 years. On the whole, I have not been able to ascertain that a higher average rate than Rs. 3-8 per acre for the 3,000 acres (b) could be expected. As regards portion (c), I have estimated the rates to yield an average of Re. 1-8 per acre, on the grounds that the *Batae* lands, or lands in which rents are paid in 'kind' or by appraisement, yield an annual *average* income throughout the whole district to the zemindar from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per acre: the rates then to be allotted for the 1st class of villages may fairly be estimated to yield an average of Re. 1-8 per acre.

27. These rates, it will be remembered, are now distributed over all the lands cultivated and fallow, and allow of no set-off on account of failure of crop or abandonment for a time by tenants-at-will. Therefore I was bound to make a rate which will prove itself during a course of years to be equitable on the whole of the areas, subject, from time to time, as some portions must be, to adverse circumstances.

28. In class II., Western Doon, I selected 27 villages of average quality, having a total area of 6,339 acres, over which area the rates were distributed according to the different classes of soil, and resulted in a total income of Rs. 8,686.

29. To arrive at the grounds for the above rates, the area was divided into the following details:—

(a.)	343 acres held under pottahs at an average rate of				
	Rs. 1-12-10 per acre, yield	...	...	...	Rs. 618
(b.)	484 acres held under leases at an average rate of				
	Rs. 1-13-3 per acre, yield	...	...	...	,, 886
(c.)	480 acres of higher class of soil and cultivation, for which				
	I estimate an average rate of Rs. 2-13-6 per				
	acre, yield	...	...	...	,, 1,365
(d.)	5,030 acres of " batae " lands of lower quality estimated at an				
	average rate of Re. 1-2-6 per acre, yield	,, 5,818
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Total	6,339 acres yield	Rs. 8,687

or one rupee more than the income arrived at by the distribution of the rates over different classes of soils in the villages.

30. As regards the estimate for the area under portion (d), the remarks made in paragraphs 26 and 27 apply to this estimate.

31. In class II. of the Eastern Doon, 21 average villages were selected, having an area of 3,933 acres, over which the rates were distributed according to the different classes of soils, and the income arrived at was Rs. 4,465.

32. In order to prove these rates, the same area was divided into the following details, viz. :—

(a.)	664 acres held in pottahs, at an average rate per acre of					
	Re. 1-6-9, yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 938
(b.)	590 acres held on leases, at an average rate of Re. 1-8-0					
	per acre, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 885
(c.)	2,679 acres estimated at an average rate of 15 annas 9 pie					
	per acre, yield	,, 2,638

Total 3,933 acres yield	Rs. 4,461
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which differs by Rs. 4 from the income accruing from the distributed rates.

33. The rates proposed and adopted for the III. class of both the Western and Eastern Doon pergunnahs are the same. Eighty-five average villages were selected (42 from Western and 43 from Eastern Doon), having an area of 6,626 acres. According to the present rates, the income produced by the distribution of these rates over the different classes of soils amounted to Rs. 5,710.

34. In order to prove the rates, the lands were divided into the following details viz. :—

(a.)	2,029 acres (Western Doon) held on pottahs at an average rate					
	of a fraction above one rupee per acre, yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,033
	1,712 acres (Eastern Doon) held on pottahs at an average rate of					
	14 annas 9 pies per acre yield	...	...	...	...	,, 1,578
(b.)	1,877 acres (Western Doon) estimated at an average rate per acre					
	of 12 annas, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 1,408
	1,008 acres (Eastern Doon) estimated at an average rate per acre					
	of 11 annas, yield	,, 693

Total 6,626 acres yield	Rs. 5,712
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shewing a difference of Rs. 2 over the income accruing from the distributed rates.

35. In showing the result of the distribution of the rates over the soils of the 1st class villages of the Western Doon, together with the results of the detailed average rates, according to the classes of land such as those held under *pottahs* or 'leases' or *Batae*, I carried out the operations over the whole area of the 1st class villages. It was necessary for me to determine, as well as circumstances would admit, what was the highest scale to be secured, and having to my own mind fairly ascertained the scale of rates which should be adopted for the whole of the 1st class villages, the rating of the II. and III. class villages became much more a matter of simple detail.

36. The II. class villages as a whole are difficult to treat, their number is large, and they comprise villages of very varying qualities both in situation, class of soil, and means of irrigation. I had a direct guide in the lands held under *pottahs* and in such lands held under leases as I could certify by the record of the leases, but I had a large area of *Batae* lands of varying quality to deal with, for which I could only form an estimate rate. Accepting (viz. paras. 26 and 27) Re. 1-8-0 per acre as the average rate for this class of land in I. class villages, I considered the rate for these lands in II. class villages not to exceed Re. 1-2-6 per acre in the Western Doon and 15 annas 9 pies in the Eastern Doon.

37. The rates of III. class villages of both Pergunnahs could be more readily proved, because out of an area of 6,626 acres (*vide* para. 34) an area of 3,906 acres was held under *pottahs*, and the assets were properly ascertainable.

38. The rates, as above detailed and deduced, have been approved of by the Board of Revenue. I have had several opportunities since February 1866 (when these rates were prepared), of judging how far they have proved satisfactory, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the result of my observations.

39. On completing the rates I proceeded at once to examine the details of each village, and to re-set the Government demand according to the revised rates in each village. This entailed a preparation *de novo* of the No. II. Statements, and eventually the preparation of new agreement papers or *durkhwasts* of all the villages of the district. This was made the more necessary consequent on the orders conveyed in Board's Circular No. 6, dated 22nd April, 1864, which was then in force.

40. *Villages settled in perpetuity.*—In forming permanent settlements, I have adhered entirely to the principle laid down in the Governor-General's minute, and have accepted villages only which in my opinion had reached not less than 80 per cent. of their full cultivation; in fact, as the cases when examined in the No. II. Statement will show, I have accepted only those villages which had reached their *full and best capabilities* in not less than 80 per cent. of their full culturable area.

41. Each case is fully detailed in the remarks in the Nos. II. and III. Statements,* and I trust these settlements will meet with the approval and sanction of the Government.

* Not printed.

42. As regards the *Canal irrigation* in the villages settled in perpetuity, I have carefully considered the present irrigation and future irrigable capabilities. In my letter to your address, No. 161, dated 10th July, 1866, I entered fully into this subject. I, however, for the better completion of the present report, beg to give the following extract from that letter:—

43. “With very few exceptions, the villages permanently settled in which Canal irrigation runs, have been under irrigation since the early canal works began, also the extent of irrigation *possible to be taken* is much the same now as it was ten years ago; and, as a rule, in irrigated villages where the cultivation has reached 80 per cent. of the assessable area, the irrigated area has kept pace with the cultivation, so far as the village capabilities for irrigation are concerned, and therefore villages which are ready on account of full cultivation for a permanent settlement are equally fit as regards irrigation.

44. “I have to deal with such small numbers that I will give details of my cases: I have included in the Permanent Settlement operations in the Western Doon 73 estates, and in the Eastern Doon 37 estates.

45. “Of the 73 Western Doon estates, thirty-one are beyond the reach of all present irrigation and without any probability, as far as human foresight can reach, of ever being within reach of any canal. Five villages are irrigated only in small portions lying low and near a canal, the rest of the cultivation being on high dry plateaux; twenty-one have the whole assessable area recorded as irrigable; three only (partially irrigated now,) have a prospect of further extension; but in these three estates a permanent settlement has been introduced under exceptional circumstances. These villages are behind hand in cultivation equally as in irrigation; and the owners—European gentlemen—are glad to pay a fair assessment on the whole assessable area now in permanency, rather than by paying a lower temporary assessment now be subject to future settlements. In these cases the question of extension of irrigation has been included in that of extension of cultivation.

46. “Thirteen estates remain, in which, although the cultivation is up to 80 per cent., the irrigation is only in part applied. In all of these the cause of non-extension of irrigation up to now arises from distinct local causes. As a rule, all the irrigable capabilities to be ascertained from the situation of the land, as regards the canal and channels, have come under review. If irrigation does extend, it will only be in a few fields which, from want of signs of irrigation at the time of survey, or from accident, may have escaped

being numbered as irrigated, and the increase would be so small as to call for no notice.

47. "The areas entered in the papers as under irrigation, are, strictly speaking, 'irrigable' rather than 'irrigated;' and in a village watered by canal, the 'dry' or *bārani* lands are, as a rule, decidedly so, being cut off by position or intervening local difficulties from irrigation.

48. "These 13 villages are the only ones which come under consideration in this subject, and I myself believe that their present status in irrigation as in cultivation fit them for Permanent Settlement.

49. "Of the 37 Eastern Doon estates settled permanently, five only are within reach of canal irrigation, the remaining thirty-two are all villages to which canal irrigation cannot extend.

50. "The introduction of water into the Jakun and Kallunga Canals of late years has affected these five irrigated villages; and, in forming my permanent settlement, I have considered the irrigable capabilities of these estates.

51. "I cannot bring forth any instance among the estates I have settled in permanency in which the partial existence of irrigation now should cause postponement of the Permanent Settlement, nor in which I could make any estimate for future increase. The fact as above stated of the 'irrigation area' being based on *irrigable* rather than *irrigated* lands has led to simplify the subject."

52. The above extract shows how the Permanent Settlement of the villages does not become burdened by the question of irrigation. I have avoided giving a Permanent Settlement to any village where I had a serious doubt as to the improvement in capabilities and cultivation in future standing in the way of a Permanent Settlement.

53. I have been most careful in each case, and have had to refuse many applications for Permanent Settlement where I had a doubt on the subject of future improvement; and in no case has a Permanent Settlement been *thrust* on a village.

54. In the three exceptional cases mentioned in paragraph 45, and noted marginally, the owners had the option of a terminal settlement at ordinary rates on present cultivation, with a mild charge on the culturable waste or of a Permanent Settlement on the terms I now propose; and they preferred the Permanent Settlement on the advanced terms. These estates are all plantations, and the acquisition of a Permanent Settlement was considered to convey a better marketable property to the estates. I may mention that on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor visiting Dehra, in 1866, I was able to ascertain His Honor's views on the subject, and learnt that my proposals were considered to be satisfactory.

Ambaree.
Boolakeewala.
Dyrham town, puttee
Lukunwala.

55. I have carefully enquired into and watched the results of the permanent demands during the past year, and I am satisfied that the permanent arrangements made for these 110 villages are very equitable and proper.

56. *Of villages settled for the term of the Settlement, (i. e., to June, 1893, A.D.)*—All villages which I have found not to be in a fit state for Permanent Settlement, have been re-settled up to the end of the term of the 30 years' settlement, dating from 1st July, 1863. The present settlement for these villages will therefore terminate on the 30th June, 1893, A.D., the revised jumas coming in force from 1st July, 1866.

57. As noted early in this report, one of the operations to be performed was to make a valuation survey of all waste lands, chiefly with regard to the forest lands included within village boundaries; I have done this carefully, and have in each instance where a sufficient charge had not been made on the waste lands, revised the jumas.

58. As regards the assessment on the forests, I found very considerable difficulty in fixing a standard by which to be guided. Having once made an approximate

rate for one forest of an average description, I was then able to make a fair assessment throughout.

59. I may here note the difficulties which I met with when collecting information on which to base my demands. I have found that 500 acres of forest twelve years ago would not fetch Rs. 500; six years ago the same would fetch perhaps Rs. 1,000; and now the same would fetch five times that amount, for a three years' or five years' cutting of the forest. During the time of my inspection of the forests, the value of the timber was improving marvelously.

60. A few forests had been let out or farmed for the term of the settlement. I would have had from these a fair basis for assessment in taking the rental as foundation for my rates, but I found that there was so much doubt as to the truth of the price given, that I was obliged to abandon that foundation. For example, 1,000 acres of forest land might be recorded and registered as having been rented for the 30 years for Rs. 2,000, and perhaps Rs. 2,000 was the cash paid down; but there was very little doubt but that the bargain included the settlement of some ancient loan account, and that the 1,000 acres of forest really relieved the owner of Rs. 3,000 of debt besides placing Rs. 2,000 in his pocket. Had I assumed the recorded cash price as the *value* and based the assessment on that, the 1,000 acres of forest would have yielded an annual juma of about Rs. 33; whereas, although from want of proper proof, I may not have assessed the forest at two and a half times that amount, yet I have fixed an assessment for that particular forest at a rate which I believe it ought fairly to bear in comparison with other forests of the same description.

61. In some instances I have had to be careful in looking to the future of any forest which had been let out for a three or five years' cutting. In most instances such a cutting could not take place more than once during the term of settlement, therefore a needy zemindar who greedily seized his Rs. 5,000 for a three or five years' cutting of his forest would be certain to get to the end of his money in a very short time, and would find himself at the end of the three or five years with a tract of waste land on his hands from which no further income could be expected for say fifteen to twenty years, and on account of which he had to pay up his annual Government demand to the end of the settlement.

62. Again, in another case, the best timber in a forest may have been cut at a time when timber was one-tenth the value it now is, and the small income therefrom had, of course, been spent; and from the forest it was evident that no considerable profit could be reaped for a few years.

63. In a third case, I may have had evidence that no timber was being cut and probably no timber would be cut for sometime because the owner was wise enough to preserve his forest, and therefore I had no price to lead me. In all these cases the assessment to be spread annually over the twenty-seven years had to be fixed with great caution; and I found it better in all these instances to accept an average rate for the forest as my basis for assessment, rather than follow entirely the peculiar circumstances of each case.

64. Of course, I had various kinds of forests, some bearing but little good timber and that scattered over large tracts of hill country; others with considerable forest area on record but only in a very few patches could be found any tract of forest at all fitted for market; in others, again, there would be a considerable area of fine timber, but growing in a country cut up by ravines and on precipitous hill-sides, and so far away from all means of carriage as to reduce the marketable value of the timber considerably.

65. Before finally concluding my assessments in any case, I made out a list of the principal ones and went over the rates with the Commissioner, whose own local knowledge in some instances was a good check to my proposals. The cases were fairly discussed, and the Commissioner approved of the demands I proposed to make in the cases I showed him. In all other cases which were of smaller consequence the same

scale has been followed. I am aware that as a rule my forest assessments are low. I would certainly have pitched the rates higher had I felt confident that it would have been proper to do so.

66. The present occasion is the first in which the Doon *zamindari* forests have been taxed in settlement; and, as I have settled no villages having large tracts of forests in perpetuity, the Government will not in the end be any loser by my having adopted a mild scale of assessment.

67. In the Nos. II. and III. Statements I have remarked especially concerning the forest lands, and the extra or *sayer* demand fixed on the same.

68. *Of villages having lands subject to fluvial action.*—In accordance with the late order of the Board, a survey was made in 1865-1866 of all villages bordered by or intersected by rivers. There were 122 villages in all; and in fixing the assessments of these villages care has been taken to consider the probabilities of loss by cutting from streams. As the cases stand now the assessments are made in accordance with the latest returns, and I do not anticipate any loss amounting to 10 per cent. of the assessable area accruing to any of these villages.

69. In only one village where the lands are affected, or are likely to be affected by fluvial action has a permanent settlement been made, namely, Shahnugger, in the Eastern Doon. In this case I have settled the main or *Bángur* lands in perpetuity, having made an entirely separate assessment for the term of the settlement for the small quantity of low or *khádir* lands.

70. In any cases where notice of fluvial action had to be taken, the circumstances are detailed in my remarks in Nos. II. and III. Statements.

71. *Of Irrigation by Canals.*—During the last four years there has been considerable improvement made in the Canal Irrigation. The certainty of water-supply has been increased, the amount of water-supply has been enlarged, and the improved rates which have now been in force a year and a half will tend to a more careful use of the water by the cultivators. The system introduced by the Canal Officer, Mr. Eckford, R.E., of taking water by contract is popular with European landlords, and is certainly advantageous to the Canal revenue. The three older canals, viz., Rajpore, Beejapore and Kuthurputhur, have been doing their best, and the two newer water-courses of Kalunga and Jakun have been brought into good working order. (In para. 43 my remarks concern villages *permanently* settled; the above remarks (para. 71) refer to the District generally).

72. I have stated in the remarks added to the Nos. II. and III. Statements* the portion of the Government demand or juma attributable to Canal Irrigation. In placing the figures on record, I have deduced them by means of applying the average 'dry' rates over the irrigated lands, the difference between the irrigated and dry rates being the 'average' portion attributable to Canal Irrigation in the income of the village. In each case, however, the portion of juma shown has had to be slightly reduced or increased, according as the juma or demand fixed varied above or below the half-assets rates.

73. The Canal Statements No. VII.* A. and B. show in Statement A. the details of irrigated villages with the area recorded as 'irrigable,' and the portion of juma of each village attributable to Canal Irrigation; and in Statement B. the estimated amount of land actually irrigated in 1865-66, and the actual income or Canal revenue.

74. The total results of Statement A. are as follows:—

The total area of villages in which Canal Irrigation exists, ...	14,975	} Acres.
Actual area recorded as irrigable within those villages ...	8,085	
Proposed juma or demand of the above villages ...	Rs. 14,831	
Portion of juma attributable to Canal Irrigation ...	,, 4,747	

75. The Statement B. gives the following results which I have taken from the Canal office records :—

Total area irrigated in acres	...	...	10,577
Total income or revenue derived from the same	...	Rs.	15,828

76. I have, however, to make the following remarks regarding this Statement B. as follows :—The area irrigated in the two crops, and *ascertained by measurement*, comes to 6,391 acres, on account of which the revenue is to Rs. 9,462. These figures are ascertained and correct; but, as regards the area entered under the heading of ‘contract,’ this is only approximate: in fact, I have deduced this area from the income, *e. g.*, 1,000 *measured* acres yield Rs. 1,250, therefore Rs. 1,250 income by ‘contract’ should afford the irrigation to 1,000 acres. I have had no other means of arriving at the sum total of the irrigated lands, because there is no account made of the area actually irrigated by ‘contract.’

77. The results or totals of the Statements A. and B. do not bear comparison. In the first place, Statement A. is given to show the ‘effect of Canal Irrigation on the Government demand or juma,’ and is therefore only recorded in the *khalisa* villages. The irrigation in ‘Grants’ and rent-free villages does not affect in any way the Government land revenue demand; and, in the second place, as before stated, the recorded area is irrigable and not actually irrigated: while in Statement B. the area shown is actual (or approximate) area put *under irrigation* in the year in the whole district, including the ‘Grants,’ fee-simple lands, and rent-free villages; also this area includes some land twice watered.

78. In sending up these two forms, I have given the results of Canal Irrigation (1) as it affects the land revenue; and (2) showing the total effects produced by Canal Irrigation, in the best way I could, and I hope these forms will be accepted.

79. I now beg to make the following remarks concerning the English Statement^s which accompany the report :—

80. Of Statements* Nos. II. and III. These, as previously noted, have been prepared *de novo*, and I have been careful to give in the body and in the remarks all the details and information required. I have detailed in the body of the No. II. Statement the areas of waste lands. In No. III. the Statement of proprietary rights and shares, and responsibilities of proprietors, is duly recorded.

81. Of Statement No. IV., being the General Statement of the District. This Statement contains the figured details of the *khalisa* villages, as also of the Grants held on *russuddee* terms, *i. e.*, Grants held on what is known as the old Grant terms. Also of Grants of lands purchased from jungle tracts, or in which the fee-simple has been purchased and ‘good service’ Grants. In the appendix to this Statement are shown the details of the ‘maāfee’ or rent-free tenures.

82. There are 188 *khalisa* mehals in the Western Doon, and 151 in the Eastern Doon, making a total of 339 mehals held in ordinary ‘zemindaree’ or ‘putttee-daree’ tenures.

83. The totals of the said 339 mehals are as follows :—

Western Doon 188 estates--			Acres.
Total area	...	...	1,13,969
Barron and forest	...	...	60,539
Culturable waste	...	...	22,943
Cultivated, including fallow	...	...	30,425
Rent-free patches	...	...	62

The proposed juma or Government demand amounts to Rs. 24,887, giving the following rates :—

		As.	Ps.	
On whole area of	...	3	6	} per acre.
On malgoozaree area of	...	7	4·86	
On cultivated area of	...	13	1	
<i>Eastern Doon 151 estates—</i>				<i>Acres.</i>
Total area	...	...	52,354	
Barren and forest	...	...	31,065	
Culturable waste	...	...	9,817	
Cultivated, including fallow	...	...	11,434	
Rent-free patches	...	...	38	

The proposed 'juma' or Government demand amounts to Rs. 6,750, giving the following rates :—

		As.	Ps.	
On whole area	...	2	0·75	} per acre.
On malgoozaree area	...	5	0·985	
On cultivated area	...	9	5·43	

The grand totals of the two pergunnahs are as follow :—

			Acres.
Total area	...	...	1,66,323
Barren and forest	...	...	91,604
Culturable waste	...	...	32,760
Cultivated (including fallow)	...	...	41,859
Rent-free patches...	...	...	100

The total juma or Government demand amounts to Rs. 31,637, giving the following rates :—

		As.	Ps.
On the whole area	...	3	0·521
On malgoozaree area	...	6	9
On the Cultivated area	...	12	1

85. I wish to point out that I have throughout all the settlement operations included the fallow (or *judeed*) lands with cultivated lands. The reasons for so doing are as follows :—At the time of commencing the survey, Mr. Manderson, then Superintendent of the Doon, decided that all lands which were proved to have been for more than three consecutive *fusls* or seasons out of cultivation should be recorded as culturable waste, and all lands which had been fallow for a less period should be recorded as fallow. I found that the lands recorded as fallow covered a small area, and belonged to that portion of the village which was generally under cultivation.

86. It was, in fact, almost impossible in the numerous villages in which jungle abounded to determine the record of fallow land otherwise. Lands in many instances left uncultivated for two or more successive rainy seasons became covered with jungle; and while these lands, from having lost all traces of cultivation, would naturally be recorded as 'culturable waste,' it would have been unfair to have included in the list of 'fallow' lands the lands of less jungly villages which, though left uncultivated for more than three *fusls*, showed traces of former cultivation.

87. Moreover, previous to the commencement of the settlement operations the village papers had been prepared so loosely that they could not be depended on to show the latest *fusl* or crop in which the lands had been tilled when that tillage went back any length of time.

88. By the arrangements, as they have been carried out, injustice has been done to no one. The Zemindars have been willing to accept the arrangement, and Govern-

ment has been no loser. It is not an uncommon practice in the Doon for some lands to be left untilled after two *fusls* or crops for one *fusl*, or sometimes for one year after two years' cultivation; I have nowhere found it the practice for lands to be left for more than two or three *fusls* without being cultivated, unless the land has been given up as unfit for cultivation.

89. The method adopted with regard to the fallow lands has prevented the chance of loss to Government, because, although a zemindar to induce the assessing officer to deal lightly with his village, would leave a considerable area for one, two, or three crops out of cultivation (that is, for such term or period as the village was being surveyed and examined, and the preliminary papers were being prepared), yet he could not afford to leave the land untilled for a longer term without incurring more loss than he could well afford. I have found that a considerable quantity of land in some of the better villages was recorded as *judeed* or fallow, at the time of survey, but which shortly after was brought again entirely under cultivation, and these lands are very justly included in the cultivated area.

90. There are instances, of course, where I have found the fallow or *judeed* lands, so recorded, to have remained from some local cause for several consecutive *fusls* or seasons out of cultivation, and which are proved to be poor lands, and which are only cultivated when there happen to be particularly good seasons or some especial demand for increased cultivation, and which again in poor seasons are deserted. In these cases I have made allowances in fixing the Government demand. Except in such cases, I have never found the demand calculated on both cultivated and fallow to press heavily on the village.

91. For the Statement No. IV., there are added at the end of the details of each *pergunnah* the lists of the old 'Daen' tenures. I have been obliged to add these, because without them I could not show the totals of the former *jumas*. The component parts of each 'Daen' were mere portions of the whole estate, and the former assessments were made purely 'Daenwar,' that is, the Daen was one *mehal*, and no separate *juma* was formerly given to any of the villages or parts of villages which formed the Daen; also against all present *mohals* or estates which formerly were portions of any Daen is entered the letter "D" in the place of the former *jumas* to denote that the village was formerly a portion of a Daen, which is the reason for non-entry of the *jumas* of former years. The same has been done with the villages which formerly formed a portion of the "Malkote" estate.

92. For convenience of reference, I have entered the villages *permanently* settled in red ink; and those settled for the term of the settlement, that is, to 1893 A.D., are entered in black ink.

93. Leaving the *khalsa* villages, the Statement No. IV. shows the details of the grants held on *russuddee* terms. Of these there are now left seven in the Western and three in the Eastern Doon.

94. I have also added a list of Grants of land which have been sold out of the forest or waste lands, or which have been purchased under the fee-simple rules. Of these there are eleven in the Western and one in the Eastern Doon, besides which there are three 'good service' Grants in the Eastern Doon.

95. There is, then, a total of ten Grants held on *russuddee* terms, twelve Grants for which the price has been paid, or is in course of payment, under Lord Canning's rules, and three Grants given rent-free on account of 'good service.' These three latter are given to the heirs of the late Captains Forrest and Raynor, and to Mohundur, Soobadar-Major of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

96. This Statement shows that the twelve Grants purchased contain a total area of 20,801 acres, and were sold for Rs. 79,123.

97. The Appendix Statement to No. IV. gives a list of the *maāfee* or rent-free villages of which there are 24; that is, in the Western Doon 12, and in the Eastern Doon 12. The *jumas* of these are 'nominal.'

98. The titles to the above *maāfee* villages were all definitely settled previous to the last settlement; and with these 24 exceptions, and 100 acres of patches of *maāfee* lands situate within the boundaries of *khalisa* villages and the three Grants above-noted, there are no lands held rent-free in the district.

99. Statement V. gives the *juma* statement of the 339 *khalisa* estates and of the ten Grants which yield annual revenue.

100. The *khalisa* 'jumas' from 1st July, 1866, to 30th June, 1893 (the date of the termination of the present settlement), of the Western Doon, amount to Rs. 24,887, while the last 'juma' of the old settlement amounted to Rs. 15,273; and in the Eastern Doon the 'jumas' for the term of the settlement amount to Rs. 6,750 against Rs. 5,232 of the last settlement. In the two purgunnahs the grand total 'juma' of *khalisa* villages for the present settlement amounts to Rs. 31,637 against Rs. 20,505 of the previous settlement, which shows an increase of Rs. 11,132 annually, being an increase of Rs. 54,289 (or 54½) per cent. on the old 'juma.'

101. The 'jumas' in the Grants of the Western Doon for 1866-67 amount to Rs. 3,488, and for the year 1892-93, or the last year of the settlement, will amount to Rs. 4,070; and in the Eastern Doon the Grants for the present year will yield a 'juma' of Rs. 845, and in 1892-93 will yield a 'juma' of Rs. 2,988. The whole ten Grants therefore yield in 1866-67 Rs. 4,333, and in 1892-93 will yield Rs. 7,058.

102. The following are the circumstances of above Grants in the Western Doon :—

Name of Grant.	Year of highest juma.	Highest rate per acre of Malgoozaree.	
		As.	P.
Aunfield	1869-70	2	9½
Jewungurh	1873-74	8	0
Kooloopanee	1879-80	9	3
Koonja-kargee	1870-71	6	1½
Mirzapore	1873-74	9	2½
Telpoora	1878-79	9	2½
West Hopetown	1869-70	4	8

103. The average Western Doon rate on *malgoozaree* or assessable land is a fraction under 7 annas 5 pies per acre. The four Grants of Jewungurh, Kooloopanee, Mirzapore, and Telpoora, are slightly above the average; but in the case of Jewungurh, which can be held as a fair 2nd class village, the rate of 8 annas is considerably below the rate of many villages of that class, and somewhat below the average rate of that class. As regards the three Grants of Kooloopanee, Mirzapore, and Telpoora, I consider the rate of their highest 'juma' to be fully as much as should be demanded; but I see no reason whatever to interfere in these cases.

104. In the Eastern Doon, Markham grant was only settled five years ago; of the other two, Chuktoonwala reaches its highest 'juma' in 1869-70, at a *malgoozaree* rate of 9 annas 2½ pies. This rate is fully as much as should be demanded, but is in no way severe; and Raneepokri, which reaches its highest 'juma' in 1873-74, will have to bear a *malgoozaree* rate of 7 annas 6 pies, which is by no means heavy for this village.

105. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that the ten Grants should be left as they are.

106. The Statement No. VI.* shows the details of the different tenures in the *khalisa* villages, and gives the following results :—

* Not printed.

Zemindaree villages	...	...	...	294
Putteedaree ditto	...	...	...	40
Bhyacharee	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	339

107. Statement No. VII.* (Forms A. & B.) gives the details of Canal Irrigation.

* Not printed. This subject has been already fully reported on in paragraphs 71 to 78 inclusive.

108. Statement VIII.* shows in four forms the full circumstances of Alienation of estates up to the present year. This Statement is made in

* Not printed. accordance with Circular P. of 29th May, 1861, of the Board of Revenue. I have adopted the present four forms, as by means of these forms the cases are better shown than in any other way.

109. Form A. shows the results of Alienations from 1848 A.D. to 1866 A.D., as follows :—There have been alienations in 131 estates. There have been in these estates 259 cases of transfer, in the following details, *viz.* :—

Of whole estates	60	} cases.
Of portions of estates	...	...	...	81
Of biswas' shares	...	...	...	118

The causes of Alienation show that 3 were ordered by Civil Courts in execution of decree; 2 occurred through failure; 244 by private sale; and 10 by free-gift.

110. Form B. shows that in the forced sales the value realized was Rs. 5,251, and the juma Rs. 426, in which the juma stands at Rs. 8-1-9 per cent. of the amount realized; and in private sales the amount realized was Rs. 88,662 on land yielding a juma of Rs. 8,884, in which the juma stands at Rs. 10-0-4 per cent. of the value realized.

111. Form C. shows the rate per acre of the value obtained for the land, as follows :—

In the 60 cases where whole estates were transferred, the average rate per *mal-goozaree* (or assessable) acre was Rs. 5-8-10, and in the 81 cases where patches of land (mostly cultivated) were transferred, the average rate attained was Rs. 17-10-0 per acre.

112. Form D. gives details of the classes of persons who were parties to the transfer. There are 141 Rajpoot and 49 Brahmins among the sellers; while among the purchasers the Europeans amount to 91, Bunyahs to 55, Brahmins to 51, and Rajpoots to 31. The returns show, among the principal parties concerned, that there is an increase since 1848 of 83 Europeans land-owners, and of 37 Bunyahs, with a decrease of 110 Rajpoots, who are the main class to be met with in the village proprietaryships.

113. Statement IX.* gives a list of the estates permanently settled, being 110 in number.

* Not printed.

114. Statement X.* shows a summary of the different chief classes in the district under the chief headings of European, Hindoo, and Mahomedan, with the sub-divisions of 'cultivators and non-cultivators.

* Not printed.

This return shows a total of 990 Europeans, of 54,959 Hindoos, and of 10,954 Mahomedans, making a total of 66,543, of which 21,953 are engaged in agriculture and 44,590 are not.

115. I would note that the number of agricultural Europeans (41) must not be confounded with the number of 'land-owning' Europeans as shown in Statement VIII., Form D. There are 41 Europeans whose profession is entered as 'agricultural,' while there are many more who own land especially in the towns of Dehra and Rajpore, and who have no concern with 'agriculture.'

116. Statement XI.* I have drawn up this Statement with the view of showing the property held by the chief classes in the Doon, as certified by the amount of Government demand paid. Out of the

* Not printed.

'juma' or Government demand for 1866-67, of Rs. 35,687, Europeans pay Rs. 9,546, Rajpoots Rs. 12,173, Brahmins and Mahajuns, between them, Rs. 8,678, other Hindoos Rs. 4,739, and Mahomedans Rs. 451 only. The above figures are taken from among the proprietary communities. Besides these, out of the twelve Grants purchased under Lord Canning's rules there is one owned by a Mahomedan, and the other

eleven by Europeans; and out of the sum total paid (or in course of payment) for these grants of Rs. 79,423, the sum of Rs. 78,246 has been paid (or is being paid) by Europeans.

117. All the above statements and forms have been prepared with considerable care; and I hope they will be found to give all the necessary information.

118. *Cesses*.—The agreement papers, or *durkhwasts*, were all taken according to the orders of Circular No. 6, dated 22nd April, 1864, which was in force at the time, and it was not until the whole of the agreements had been taken that Circular No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866, was published. The agreements have been taken for the 'juma,' plus the minor cesses in one sum, with the details recorded in the body of the paper; that is, for every Rs. 100 of 'juma,' the agreement is made for Rs. 102-4-0.

119. *Chowkeedars*.—The principal feature in Circular No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866, is that the whole demand should include the actual 'juma,' plus the minor cesses, plus the chowkeedaree tax at a rate of Rs. 55 per centum of the assets. As above stated, this Circular did not come into force until after my work was done. Moreover, I had before me then the subject of the chowkeedars, and, until the question of the chowkeedars is finally disposed of, it would be not only worrying to the zemindars to take agreements for a fresh chowkeedaree tax, but useless if it is decided that the chowkeedars are to be kept up on other terms.

120. In my letter to address of the Commissioner, No. 69, dated 16th March, 1867, the whole case of the chowkeedars is laid out, and I need not enlarge on this subject now, while the matter is pending before the Government.

121. *Putwarees or village accountants*.—Consequent on the changes which took place in the village arrangements in 1863, a fresh distribution of putwarees' circles was then made; and now that there have been still further changes, a re-distribution of the circles is being made. The fees, collected at the rate of one anna for every rupee of 'juma,' are placed in a fund, and each circle has its particular income attached to it; the highest paid being at Rs. 10 per mensem, and the lowest at Rs. 6 per mensem. A detailed statement of the case will be shortly forwarded in a separate letter.

122. Since the revision of the vernacular records, extracts from the *Khecut* or 'paper of shares and responsibilities' have been prepared for distribution to each recorded owner and shareholder of land; and to each hereditary tenant a *pottah* has been supplied.

123. I have no further remarks to make on the subject of this report; and I trust that the work herein reported on will meet with the approval of the Government.

I have, &c.,

C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent.

(E N C L O S U R E .)

Extract paras. 5 to 43 from letter No. 40, dated 22nd February, 1864, from the Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon, to the Commissioner of the 1st Division.

PARA. 5. Before entering into the matter of the present settlement, I think it necessary to review briefly certain matters connected with the last or 6th settlement of the district, which has just come to a close, being the revision of the 20 years or 5th settlement.

6. The theory of land tenures, and the former systems of settlements with their results and defects, are ably shown by Mr. Ross, in his report, letter No. 110, dated 12th June, 1850, where are shown the immediate causes which led to the

revision of the 20 years' settlement of 1840, and the measures adopted by Mr. Ross for remedying the evils which existed.

7. It will be sufficient here to note the results of the revision of the 20 years' settlement, so far as they affect the operations and measures of the present settlement—

Firstly,—The Re-survey of the district, both of boundaries, and the internal arrangement of the villages.

Secondly,—The proper Record of Rights by which the position of the *Mokudums* was clearly defined, and the rights and privileges of the cultivating community finally settled.

Thirdly,—The complete re-distribution of the assessment or revenue, by which the system which had been adopted of levying an even rate of assessment from lands of all descriptions whatsoever, was altered and modified, and the unsatisfactory state in which the assessment on the culturable waste lands had been left was put to rights.

8. First, regarding the Survey by Mr. Ross. The Boundary Survey was made for the purpose of defining boundary lines, and thereby permanently fixing the extent and limit of the area of each village. This was very much needed, for the lines laid down by Captain Browne, in his survey in 1838, had not been supported by any local marks. It is a matter of great regret that such was the case, and the result is that the professional maps as 'Village maps' have lost a great deal of their value. In the sight drawn boundary maps of Mr. Ross' settlement, the lines were allowed to differ very materially from those laid down in 1838; and, while a certain possession was fixed by the erection of boundary marks, this possession did not agree with that recorded by the professional survey. The immediate effect of this on the new survey has been felt in the difficulty in assimilating the lines of a sight drawn map to the actual boundary of the lands themselves, where they differ materially from the professional map.

Regarding the *Kishtwar* or internal measurement of the villages. This portion of the survey settled finally the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the difference existing between the cultivated area as shown in the professional survey, and that of the *khusrak*; the assessment having been made according to the professional returns. The *khusrak* survey of the last settlement has been of value as a warranty of title, and record of the assessable qualities of the lands, as then existed. These papers, however, have lost much of their value in consequence of a want of care in keeping up the record of mutations, and furnishing correct annual *nikasees*.

9. Secondly, in clearly defining the position of the *Mokudums*, Mr. Ross practically introduced the *zemindaree* system into the settlement. He considered the former *Theke-lars* or lessees who had latterly been treated as Managers or *Mokudums*, actually held the title to pure proprietaryship; and, in settling the *Mokuddums*' position, the several *meahls* were made the distinct property of the several *malgoozars*. The measures taken up were doubtless much needed, and the result of Mr. Ross' disposal of the matter has shown the arrangements to have been well judged in the undisputed and undisturbed possession held by the proprietary community. Mr. Ross' opinion that the *ryots* did not appreciate or understand the powers and privileges which had been vested in them in 1830, has been generally well borne out. In certain instances it has been found necessary, during the present operations, to revise the Record of Rights.

These, and all other cases of this sort, will be brought to your notice further on.

10. Thirdly, regarding the 20 (twenty) years' settlement, on all lands held by tenants having hereditary rights of occupancy, a rate of 3 annas per *kutchah* or local *beegah* was fixed. This rate, as would naturally be supposed, fell very unfairly

throughout. In the Hill villages the rate was high, while in the lands situated in the Doon proper the rate was ridiculously low. The terms of the settlement did not allow of any increase to this rate; but it was in the lands held in 'Seer of proprietors' or cultivated by tenants-at-will paying in 'kind,' that an opening presented itself for revision, and allowed for a thorough revision of the assessment or 'juma' over the District.

11. The assessments were made on the village assets, from which after deducting Putwarees' fees and the minor cesses, one-fifth was set apart for the *Zemindar*, and the remainder taken as 'juma.' These assessments have been a fair test of the assessable qualities of mediocre and inferior villages. The very small amount of 'failures' and 'balances,' and the steadily rising demand for land, show the last settlement to have been a successful one.

12. The present settlement operations were commenced in November, 1860, under the superintendence of Mr. Manderson, under whose orders the survey and preparation of preliminary papers were carried on until the 1st of July, 1862; when, on Mr. Manderson being appointed to another District, the settlement work was placed in my charge. I will proceed to this subject, and detail in turn the matters connected with the three heads of settlement work—

1st,—The Survey.

2nd,—The Record of Rights.

3rd,—The Assessments.

13. *I. Survey.*—The reasons and considerations for carrying out afresh throughout the District a Boundary Survey and Internal Field Measurement, are fully shown in the set of notes prepared by Mr. Muir, dated 26th October, 1859, and in the letter of the Secretary to Government, No. 218A, dated 28th March, 1860, in which letter were laid down rules for guidance, and determining disputes, and settling matters of doubt.

14. Previous to the regular operations of the present settlement, an attempt, such as is described in para. 2 of the Secretary's letter No. 218A, had been made to follow out by 'plane-table' and compass the lines of boundary as defined by Captain Browne on the original *kishtwar* maps, and boundary lines of the last survey; the object being to revise Captain Browne's lines, if possible, on the foundation laid by Mr. Ross, and in cases where such could not be to correct the sight-drawn maps of 1848 by a 'plane-table' survey. The result was not satisfactory, and the method was abandoned on Mr. Edmonstone visiting the District early in 1860.

15. The Divisions of Pargunnahs of the District were at the last settlement irregularly formed by an imaginary line running north and south, about eight miles east of Dehra. At the commencement of the present settlement, the Divisions of the District were formed at a point passing nearer to the city. The river Rispana emerging from the south-east of the neck of land joining the Himalayas to the Rajpore hill, at the centre of the north face of the District, runs across to the Sooswa under the slope of the Sowalies, and thence a stream runs up to under Shorepore. The Division is thereby complete, and the work for present and future purposes better distributed than heretofore.

16. The measurements began with the old *pucka beegah* chains. This system was, however, abandoned after about three months, and the British statute acre measurement was introduced. It was necessary in adopting the acre measurement to secure a light chain which could be readily worked in a rough country like this, and to have some system of computation introduced, such as would suit the capabilities of the hands at work. The system which has been used was introduced by Mr. Manderson, and has worked admirably. The old *pucka beegah* 'Jureeb' was composed of 20 *guttals* or links, and was divided into 4 'powa' chains of 5 *guttals* each. The length of each 'powa' chain was 13 yards 4½ inches, and the full 'jureeb' was 52½ yards; this being the side of a

pucka beegah. The present acre jureeb is composed of 25 *guttahs* or links, and is divided into 5 'powa' chains, each having 5 *guttahs*. The length of each 'powa,' i. e., chain 13 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches; the full jureeb being 69 yards, 1 foot, 9 inches in length—this being the side of an acre. The whole of the work is done in *guttahs* or links, and the area afterwards extracted by means of the accompanying table into acres, and the acres reduced to local *beegahs* for the purpose of completing the requirements of the *Khusrah*. The scale of the present maps is of 2 jureeb or 139 yards 6 inches, to one inch:—

Square links.	Poles. Yards.	Square links.	Poles. Yards.	Square links.	Roods.	Poles.	Yards.			
1	0·8	10	2·17	100	...	25	18	Roods. Poles. Yards.		
2	0·15	20	5·4	200	1	11	6	* 600 =	3	33 18
3	0·23	30	7·21	300	1	36	24	20 =	0	5 1
4	1·1	40	10·7	400	2	22	12	5 =	0	1 8
5	1·8	50	12·24	500	3	7	3			
6	1·16	60	15·11	600	3	33	18			
7	1·24	70	17·28	625*	4 =	1 acre				
8	2·1	80	20·15							
9	2· 9	90	23·1							

17. The Adjustment and Demarcation of Boundaries proceeded simultaneously with the measurements. I refer now to the boundaries of villages bordering on waste lands and forests, and in all places where the actual divisions of cultivated fields did not define the village boundary. On the other hand, in villages bearing a large average of cultivation, where land is of greater value, the boundary demarcation was already existing, it had always been well defined either from the original possession never having changed, or the settlement of disputes or wish to avoid disputes having caused a permanent demarcation.

18. In Villages bordering on waste lands, the state of the boundaries was such as I have mentioned in para. 8. Every boundary had to be carefully laid down while the measurements were going on; and it was not until the complete boundary had been mapped that it was possible to know how far the possession and bounds claimed could be relied on. Possession in Waste and Forest lands was better certified by reliable boundary marks agreeing with the lines of the last settlement maps, or by the agreement of the present lines to those of the professional survey than by any other sort of evidence, and in the present boundary arrangements this principle has been acted up to.

19. The result of the present settlement of boundaries is that wherever the professional survey lines could with justice be followed, they have been so followed, as far as was possible with the materials used, and after so long a time; in other cases, where Captain Browne's lines did not suit present possession or could from any other cause not be followed, it will be tolerably easy to show on comparing the professional with the new maps on what point the boundaries do differ. Nothing, however, can possibly be of any avail to render either the professional or the present map of any use, unless the most stringent measures are taken for the preservation of proper boundary marks. I beg to bring this to your especial notice, and to remark that, as long as the waste lands exist, so long will the preservation of proper boundary marks require careful attention. Much expense has already been incurred in laying down boundaries during the last twenty-five years, and it is very necessary that they should be always correctly kept up.

20. In some few instances of large Hill tracts, a boundary survey has not been made. The instructions for this omission were given in the Secretary to the Board

of Revenue's letter No. 156, dated 21st of March, 1861. In these instances the boundaries were undisputed and clearly defined by ravines, streams, and so forth, and the expense of mapping out these lines in rough hilly lands would have been but ill met by the result.

21. The *kishtwar* or measurement of the internal arrangements of the villages was done without any difficulty. In cases where changes of property, increase of irrigation, extended cultivation, and so forth, had taken place, the nature of the *kishtwar* had naturally considerably changed, otherwise these minute holdings were of an old and undisturbed standing; and, as a rule, there was very little difficulty informing correct maps and framing a true record of occupancy.

22. The laying down of boundaries, correction of errors, settlement of disputes, and testing the survey and its papers were carried on by Mr. Manderson and myself in person.

23. In connection with the survey, the preparation in rough of all the preliminary papers was carried on, and tested simultaneously with the measurements. There has been some time and labour spent in the complete and correct preparation of these papers in consequence of the general want of interest shown by the villagers during the early operations, and the consequent difficulty the Ameens met with in carrying out their work properly.

24. This portion of the operations was completed generally when the Settlement Office was put into my charge.

25. *II. Record of Rights.*—I treat this subject now as in the Settlement operations. This portion of the work was dealt with previous to the assessments.

26. I have stated, in paragraph 9, how Mr. Ross decided the *Zemindaree* titles, and practically introduced the *Zemindaree* system. From that time to this the *Zemindars* have held almost undisputed possession; and the aboriginal cultivating community, who form the mass of the ryots, have held as simple hereditary tenants.

27. There have been lately very many petitions from the hereditary cultivators of the *Daens* called 'Rouleas.' Their claims were disposed of by Mr. Ross (Settlement Report, paragraph 72), and his ruling sanctioned by Government. Nothing has transpired in any way to alter their position, and they are recorded as they have always hitherto been, as simple hereditary tenants. I believe the chief object of their claims now is to be allowed to participate in small *Sayer* or other irregular produce; but they have nowhere acquired any such proprietary right. Even taking the orders by which in 1830 proprietary privileges were given to the cultivating hereditary community, it was there distinctly recorded that they had title to their 'cultivated' land alone.

28. I will now review the tenures of the *Daens*. These peculiar tenures have often been the subject of discussion, and their settlement has been difficult to deal with. The subject was treated by the late Mr. Thomason in a set of notes prepared previous to the last settlement, dated Landour, April 9th, 1847. In the survey of 1838, they were not mapped *mouzawar* and as they could not be mapped *mehalwar*, a quantity of land was marked off in 'puthras' or blocks, and named erroneously enough after the *Daens*, for the land so mapped did not belong to the *Daens* so called.

29. The eight *Daens*, noted marginally, were composed of 109 separate *dakhilee* villages, having defined boundaries; several of the villages containing lands belonging to the whole communities of two or more *Daens* but others with lands belonging to certain 'shares' of two or more *Daens*. In the

Oodeewala.	Kurrupore.
Adhoeewala.	Gopeewala.
Dalanwala.	Mansingwala.
Dhorun.	Hatheeburkula.

last settlement the measurements were *mouzahwar*. The settlements were made *mehalwar*. It was not long before the several proprietary communities were disturbed, and the lands were further distributed by partitions. In lands of value, strangers became purchasers of portions or patches of land. The records became

confused and valueless, the *Daenwar* properties were broken up into pieces, and the several shareholders at variance with one another.

30. In my present operations, I have made the settlement *mouzahwar*, the several shareholders in each village having recorded to them their property in that village according to the share of land and interest they hold. In those villages where Daen interests are mixed or clash, I have separated the lands Daenwar, forming each daen community into a "thoke," taking the name of the daen, and the several daen sharers becoming "putteedars." Each mouzah has been treated as a distinct mehal, and the properties recorded according to the case of each.

31. *Oodeewala Jakun*.—In Oodeewala and Jakun I have had to dis sever the daen interests, and in fact form complete partitions of the separate daens (during the later operations of 1865, I have grouped the villages composing the daen of Gopeewala into three groups, each group belonging to one distinct brotherhood, and each group holding land only belonging to the owners of that group).

32. The beneficial results of the re-arrangement of the daens are these—

1st,—The being able to secure and keep up a correct set of records.

2nd,—The determination of disputes.

3rd,—Securing a more valuable property in the lands; for any one can now buy a village and be his own master; whereas, formerly he was led into being a minute sharer in a daen and a sharer in all the family disputes. The objections to my plan are—1st, the dis severed responsibilities; and, 2nd, "the increased number of collections." Of the former there is certainly this danger, that where formerly a daen sharer paid his lump juma under all circumstances, since the failure of an entire village would be considered in his case no more than the failure of a few fields in an ordinary mehal, now, although he may own the same lands as heretofore, he has certainly a right to relief on one village that may fail, notwithstanding he reaps large profit on another in his possession. I do not, however, anticipate any loss. The poorer villages are held wholly by hereditary tenants of old standing. I have made light arrangements for them, and the zemindars therefore can hardly suffer. The second objection is actually very slight, the increase of labour being only in the actual lengthened kistbundee. The number of lumberdars (in persons) is much the same as it has been since the partitions of 1855.

33. In villages where the lands of several daens mix, or where the lands of a partitioned daen are, there is this anomaly that the tenure, though of a nominal putteedaree nature, does not contain the putteedaree element of undivided (joint) responsibility. The lands, however, under each malgoozar are held hypothecated for their distinct demand, and that is all that the system requires.

Malkote Illaqua. { Dewara.
Bhogpore. { Bhutber.
Ghundool. { Kyarkoollee.

34. The tenures noted marginally require especial notice.

35. *Malkote*.—The subject of this hill tenure was reported, No. 253, dated 28th November, 1862, and instructions received in the Secretary to Board of Revenue's letter No. 16, dated 12th January, 1863, have been carried out. The former farmer, Shibboo Nagce, having of his own accord, early after the commencement of the last settlements, disconnected himself from the Illaqua, the engagements have now been made with the several cultivating communities, and the settlement is nearly *ryotwarry*. The lands are parcelled out into 27 *meahls*, containing 38 separate holdings. The cultivators have been recorded as proprietors in their own several holdings, and the 20 per cent. mokuddumee and lumberdaree allowance enjoyed during the last settlement by Shibboo Nagce has been cut off, since the remuneration was only for service rendered, which service he, of his own free will, in 1849, ceased to give.

36. While on the subject, I think it right briefly to record the arrangements I have made for the distribution of the waste lands referred to in the above letter No. 16, paragraph 35.

37. The Malkote Illâqua is a large hill tract in the Eastern Doon, situate on the borders of the Teree territory. I have divided the Illâqua into three blocks. (1.) The

Kotee	No. 127.	} South portion has been carefully marked off, and all the waste lands outside the boundaries of the villages, noted marginally, have been given over to the Forest Department. The area of this block is 8,051 acres, and the five villages composing
Chowkee Seron	No. 115.	
Gundhole		
Kundaghul		
Berwala Sowra		

two *mehals* are mapped off within defined boundaries. Whatever property had been actually acquired and rights exercised, these have been reserved to the proprietors to such an extent as I considered just and proper within the defined boundaries. (2.) The North and Eastern portion, or Malkote proper, contains an area of 12,677 acres, and holds within its area the mass of the small holdings. In this block each owner has his cultivated land marked off, of which he is sole proprietor. The remainder of the land, composed of rocky hills, is recorded as the entire property of Government; but, until such time as Government may wish to reclaim, or use any portion or the whole of it, the waste area is put at the disposal of the cultivating community for grazing and hut-building purposes. It was impossible, from the nature of the land and the scattered patches of cultivation, to assign any particular portion of waste land to the several cultivators. The land is purely barren and bleak, and the only chance of the men gaining a livelihood rests in the land being open all over for grazing purposes. (3) There is a third block marked off

Akrbanee	} No. 106.	} and containing the villages marginally noted. The owners have by purchase and use acquired a certain proprietary title to the waste lands, and I considered it just to allow them possession. The principle under which I have acted in adopting
Bhelung		
Sowra	No. 121.	
Seroulees		

these measures is, that from the recorded state of the tenure, and the general custom of the villages, the cultivating community have had hitherto no proprietary title, and the disposal of the waste lands lay in the hands of Government. (Since furnishing this report, these lands have been personally examined by the Commissioner; and, excepting a slight alteration in boundary, the arrangements have met with Mr. Williams' approval.)

38. *Bhogpore*.—Bhogpore consists of two *Usli* and six *Dakhilee* villages. The tenure is of a hill nature, and the system is 'putteedaree' of a mixed sort. The six *Dakhilee* villages are held by six several proprietary communities; the two *Usli* ones being held by the persons hitherto recorded as sole Zemindars. Though their relative position is that of 'sudder malgoozars,' they have had nothing whatever to do with the *Dakhilee* villages, except collect the rents distributed by the village *Phant-bundee* or Rent-roll, the several communities, though recorded hitherto as *mowrosee assamees*, or *zerdust* Zemindars, being sole proprietors in all the lands comprising their several villages: I have, therefore, recorded the state of the tenure as it has always existed, the arrangement of the last settlement being contrary to what then and before then existed, and to what has existed up to now.

39. *Gulhool*.—This was evidently of hill origin; but, whatever may have been the original customary system, it has throughout very many years been in abeyance, and the tenure is recorded as simple 'Zemindaree,' the cultivating community owning themselves to have never exercised any proprietary rights.

40. *Dwara*.—This hill tract contains five villages. The tenure has been considered of a 'Bhyachara' nature, and at the last settlement was recorded as such. I do not, however, see this tenure to be other than Zemindaree; the land (with the exception of a few acres held in 'seer') is held in common, and the interests of the proprietary com-

munity are divided into 14 shares, locally termed *Dehrees*. I have recorded the former proprietors according to their rights as sharers of a zemindaree tenure.

41. *Bhutber*.—Bhutber presents features similar to Bhogpore, the only difference being that the superior community, or in fact, the 'Sudder Malgoozars' instead of holding villages separate from the general 'Bhyacharah' community, have mixed holdings over the Illàqua. The records in this instance have been adjusted to suit the circumstances of the Illàqua.

42. *Kearkolee*.—Kearkolee, formerly one mixed *mehal*, is now composed of three several *mehals*, noted marginally. The tenures of each are distinct and separate—the former being of a 'Bhyacharah' character, the other two each pure 'Zemindaree.'

Kearkoollee Bhutta.
Bhitarlee.
Rekhowlee.

43. In carrying out the measures in these tenures, all the parties concerned agree to the arrangements.

(Sd.) C. A. DANIELL,
Asstt. Superintendent,
and Settlement Officer.

(True Extract),
C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent.



Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khateeh Melale, Zillah Dehra Doon.

Pergunnah.	Number of village.	Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former Settlements.						Proposed Jumma.	Total area in acres.	Minhase.		MALGOOZAREM.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Rupee.	2nd, 1228 Rupee.	3rd, 1233 Rupee.	4th, 1238 Rupee.	5th, 1248 Rupee.	6th, 1256 Rupee.			Lakhers.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	19.	20.	21.
1.	2.	3.	D. stands for Duon.																	
1	Aadhoowala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	529	...	116	299	37	36	41	114	0 2 1	0 2 9	0 9 10
2	Aanwalla Puchchwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	327	...	221	...	...	...	106	106	0 3 0	0 9 4	0 9 4
3	Abdoolaspore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	164	...	11	75	2	32	44	78	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 7 10
4	Adhoowala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
5	Ajjubore Kulon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	1,056	...	410	10	35	295	306	636	0 10 3	1 0 9	1 1 0
6	Ajjubore Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	462	...	70	31	5	304	52	361	0 12 1	0 14 3	0 15 6
7	Ambaree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	364	...	67	27	8	49	13	70	0 11 0	0 13 6	3 9 2
8	Ambeewala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	162	...	6	38	...	118	...	118	0 11 4	0 11 10	0 15 7
9	Bajawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	341	...	61	3	2	275	...	277	0 12 2	0 14 10	0 15 0
10	Bahmunwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	308	...	157	109	44	90	55	189	0 9 4	0 14 0	0 15 3
11	Bahadoorgurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	284	...	58	27	...	26	130	161	0 6 4	0 8 4	0 9 9
12	Bahadoorpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	246	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	0 4 70	0 4 10	0 4 10
13	Benespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	387	...	47	340	...	...	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 7	0 2 7
14	Betwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	468	...	254	...	...	12	202	214	0 4 9	0 10 4	0 10 4
15	Belaspore, Kandlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	416	...	120	39	8	...	249	257	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 7 0
16	Beejapore, Gopcewala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	693	...	244	...	15	...	433	448	0 4 5	0 6 9	0 6 9
17	Beejapore, Hatheburkula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	233	...	75	69	9	9	71	89	0 3 5	0 5 1	0 9 0
18	Bhanwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	244	...	138	40	1	...	65	66	0 2 8	0 6 0	0 9 8
19	Bharowala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	2,705	...	2,607	18	...	16	64	80	0 0 9	1 5 3	1 10 0
20	Bheturlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	236	...	6	119	...	65	35	111	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 13 0
21	Bhugwanpore Julon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	92	...	26	9	25	8	19	52	0 3 8	0 6 6	0 6 6
22	Bhugwanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	699	...	422	10	18	...	249	267	0 2 7	0 6 7	0 6 10
23	Bidhowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	699	...	422	10	18	...	249	267	0 2 7	0 6 7	0 6 10

95	Kaonlee Gohur ...	240	245	290	423	472	447	425	461	...	108	10	63	280	...	343	0 14 9	1 3 3	1 3 10	
96	Kaonlee Wazeer ...	...	...	15	18	48	47	425	482	...	126	16	58	282	...	341	0 14 1	1 3 1	1 4 0
97	Kaswalee Koriee ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	150	2,054	...	1,107	473	15	...	...	455	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 1
98	Kearkoolie Bhutta ...	120	125	152	215	223	102	280	4,080	...	3,889	55	...	37	...	95	1 7 5	2 0 11	2 0 11	
99	Keshonwala ...	75	...	85	38	41	32	48	117	...	14	25	...	70	...	78	0 6 7	0 7 5	0 10 11	
100	Kharakbeth ...	...	...	...	9	25	11	26	270	...	216	7	...	...	...	47	0 1 6	0 7 8	0 8 10
101	Khemadoz ...	...	...	...	42	32	31	68	53	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 6	1 8 2	1 8 2
102	Khera Puchchwa...	...	...	...	...	...	44	50	507	...	95	38	5	...	...	15	0 1 7	0 1 1	2 1 4
103	Khera Nan Singhwala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	33	30	...	13	7	...	...	...	10	1 1 7	1 15 1	3 4 10
104	Khoshalpore ...	110	...	100	68	69	87	120	831	...	362	38	32	64	...	96	0 2 4	0 4 1	1 4 0	
105	Kidarawala, Captain Sahib	...	...	...	211	270	100	70	532	...	11	413	82	...	...	168	0 2 1	0 2 2	0 10 4
106	Kidarawala Summun Lal	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	532	...	4	508	...	...	...	20	0 1 10	0 1 10	3 0 0
107	Kidarpore ...	D.	...	100	95	131	125	160	383	...	130	14	22	167	...	189	0 7 8	0 12 7	0 13 7	
108	Kirralee ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	11	31	...	6	3	...	...	...	22	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 8 0
109	Kishanpore Dhorun	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	166	...	66	8	...	...	...	81	0 3 10	0 6 5	0 6 11
110	Koree ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	562	...	466	...	15	...	...	81	0 1 2	0 6 8	0 6 8
111	Kotra Kulianpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	417	...	202	...	...	...	...	200	0 2 6	0 4 11	0 4 11
112	Kotra Santore ...	20	...	42	54	164	126	58	457	...	144	212	18	12	...	76	0 3 5	0 6 0	0 15 6	
113	Kotlaghir ...	78	...	100	149	155	144	200	256	...	13	18	...	123	...	101	0 3 6	0 13 2	0 14 3	
114	Kulahul ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	370	...	15	281	...	...	...	19	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 6 10
115	Kulianpore ...	20	...	20	...	...	...	25	318	...	115	147	...	...	...	33	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 7 2
116	Kundholce ...	63	...	81	73	65	89	420	3,939	...	3,135	442	153	...	...	269	0 1 8	0 8 4	1 2 7
117	Kunjah Khaleeb...	...	...	...	83	18	173	140	575	...	61	339	63	...	...	17	0 3 11	0 4 4	0 14 9
118	Kurrempore ...	10	...	25	85	...	...	38	105	...	7	20	30	48	...	78	0 5 9	0 6 2	0 7 10
119	Kurrumpore Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	297	...	59	10	...	...	...	91	0 15 6	1 4 11	1 6 3
120	Kuthurputhur ...	47	...	7	16	28	30	60	243	...	25	16	42	40	...	82	0 3 11	0 4 5	0 11 8	
121	Langha ...	34	...	7	46	20	49	105	1,053	...	548	267	41	...	...	19	0 1 7	0 3 4	0 7 1
122	Loharwala ...	...	...	10	62	68	55	12	21	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	0 9 2	0 10 8	1 8 0
123	Lukunwala Dhoom Singh	...	...	26	53	94	98	130	329	...	47	99	...	...	...	185	0 6 4	0 7 5	0 11 4
124	Lutchmepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	463	...	149	123	...	...	...	164	0 1 11	0 2 10	0 4 9
125	Majhond ...	5	...	8	12	79	29	80	663	...	577	22	42	13	...	7	0 1 11	0 14 1	1 4 0	
126	Majra ...	235	...	425	419	414	343	575	775	...	71	159	33	265	...	247	0 1 10	0 13 1	1 0 11	
127	Majree ...	35	...	38	34	55	80	64	209	...	30	43	79	...	...	57	0 4 11	0 5 9	0 7 6
128	Makhawala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	...	23	...	...	...	...	24	0 3 2	0 5 11	0 6 2
129	Makhraytee ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	9	0 0 11	0 12 4	0 12 4
130	Malookawala ...	D.	...	...	150	98	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	23	0 15 7	1 1 8	1 1 8
131	Malsee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	102	0 2 1	0 3 4	0 5 2
132	Mandhoowala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	121	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 8 10
133	Mednipore Budreepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	261	12	65	...	141	0 3 8	0 5 8	0 12 5
134	Mehunwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	194	99	22	...	67	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 6 10
135	Mehra-ka-gaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	194	...	...	...	65	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 4 1
136	Misrasputtee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	19	38	...	...	25	0 1 9	0 3 1	0 4 1
137	Mithcebbheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,109	163	25	...	...	103	0 1 1	0 14 2	1 10 3
138	Mohibbarwala	38	39	60	19	1	1 1 1	1 3 4	1 6 4
139	Mothronwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	29	15	...	...	82	0 6 6	0 8 3	0 10 9
140	Narah ...	207	...	225	267	288	254	275	1,053	...	685	134	17	305	...	15	0 4 2	0 9 4	0 13 1	
141	Nerunjunpore Eatt Sahib	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	5	...	...	116	0 2 6	0 9 4	0 13 1
142	Nerunjunpore Kunhaya Lal...	120	...	225	344	376	267	300	377	...	72	50	...	...	...	223	0 12 9	1 1 7	1 1 5

Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khalisah Mehals Zillah Dehra Doon.—(Concluded.)

Pergannah.	Number of village.	Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former Settlements.						Total area in acres.	Proposed Jumma.	Mindae.		MALGOOZAREE.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Fuslee.	2nd, 1228 Fuslee.	3rd, 1233 Fuslee.	4th, 1238 Fuslee.	5th, 1248 Fuslee.	6th, 1256 Fuslee.			Lakhnauj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Kallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malgozara fee area.	Per acre of cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	143	Nowanuggur Dhorun	D. 35	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	3	1	1	9	...	10	1	2	2
	144	Nowanuggur Kalanowalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	47	...	10	...	123	20	12	37	1	2	0
	145	Nowgawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	400	...	16	86	...	...	175	298	0	3	1
	146	Oodeewala Khas	D.	...	...	...	...	...	110	95	...	12	...	4	79	...	83	1	2	0
	147	Oodeewala Adhooceewala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	...	8	...	...	37	...	37	1	1	1
	148	Oodeewala Kurnunpore	D.	...	...	...	...	...	280	225	...	45	...	...	18	162	180	1	3	1
	149	Oodeewala Mansinghwa	D.	...	...	...	...	...	260	210	...	18	...	...	...	192	192	2	3	1
	150	Peerwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	70	...	1	53	...	...	...	6	0	2	9
	151	Pelon Nathowala	52	60	60	70	80	...	145	43	...	174	29	...	148	...	227	0	5	6
	152	Phoolsunnee	...	10	75	41	42	...	50	2	...	86	36	...	...	...	140	0	3	1
	153	Pirchowala	40	42	110	308	498	...	30	1,117	...	483	21	...	17	561	611	0	5	1
	154	Pirchowpore	50	25	25	33	56	...	95	125	...	14	2	...	4	75	30	0	12	2
	155	Pithowala	27	23	28	71	67	...	112	235	...	11	68	...	44	87	25	0	7	8
	156	Peerwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	104	...	3	66	...	...	20	13	35	0	2
	157	Pondh	6	6	6	58	71	...	190	1,307	...	904	...	...	17	25	361	0	2	4
	158	Pursoodeewala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	22	46	...	8	7	...	4	27	3	0	11	2
	159	Purdepore Kullianpore	71	78	...	...	167	...	120	335	...	105	68	...	26	187	2	3	0	5
	160	Purdepore Suintore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	11	8
	161	Qunubpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	62	...	3	31	...	...	...	30	0	3	10
	162	Ranjawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	473	...	20	363	...	6	62	30	0	1	10
	163	Ranpore Bhawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	210	...	45	171	...	...	...	245	0	3	2
	164	Ranpore Kulan	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	738	...	93	505	...	...	...	140	0	3	6
	165	Ranpore Khood	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	58	...	3	21	...	6	...	6	0	2	2

Doon.

[illegible]

Grant lands other than those held on the old or Russudee terms.—(Western Doon.)

No.	Names.				Nature of Grant.	Area in acres.	Amount of purchase-money.	Remarks.
							Rs. As. P.	
1	Arcadia ...	...	...	...	Government Resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October, 1861 ...	5,499	23,730 0 0	
2	Attic Farm (New) ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	2,123	7,845 0 0	
3	Boodhee ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	754	3,255 0 0	
4	Bukhtawarpore ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	264	2,410 10 6	
5	Chanderbunnee ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	710	1,395 0 0	
6	Dhoolcote ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	252	1,250 0 0	
7	Macpherson's Grant ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	521	1,300 0 0	
8	Mulhan ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	313	1,177 8 0	
9	Sweetenham's Grant ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	2,513	9,887 8 0	
10	Central Hoptown ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	3,327	7,702 8 0	
11	East Hoptown ...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	3,503	14,265 0 0	
					Total ...	19,779	74,438 2 6	

Statement No. IV., or General Statement of Khalisah Mahals, Zillah Dehra Doon. — (Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Number of villages.	Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former settlements.						Proposed Jumma.	Total area in acres.	Minabie.		Culturable waste.	Malgoozaree.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Fuslee.	2nd, 1228 Fuslee.	3rd, 1233 Fuslee.	4th, 1238 Fuslee.	5th, 1248 Fuslee.	6th, 1256 Fuslee.			Lakhorey.	Barren.		Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	19.	20.	21.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
			40 with Mal kote.	42	120	265	174	182	275	439	...	16	33	19	...	371	390	0 10 0	0 10 5	0 11 3	
24	Buddreepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	...	4	...	...	...	16	19	0 5 7	0 6 9	0 6 9
25	Buderna Kulian	...	Dit to	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	...	7	...	...	...	21	21	0 2 10	...	0 3 10
26	Buderna Khoord	...	Dit to	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	0 5 4	...	1 0 0
27	Buderna Majla	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	17	69	...	55	...	...	...	7	13	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 8 7
28	Bugdah	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	50	657	...	603	...	...	...	43	44	0 1 3	1 0 0	1 2 2
29	Bujheet	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	45	217	...	446	...	...	...	10	59	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 12 2
30	Burronwala Rampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	665	...	39	...	...	...	171	205	0 1 11	0 5 10	0 6 3
31	Chaitung	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	36	110	...	44	...	...	...	57	71	0 5 3	...	0 8 1
32	Churonwalee	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	40	219	...	20	...	...	...	116	148	0 2 1	0 3 7	0 4 4
33	Chowkee Seron	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	...	31	...	...	...	13	13	0 2 10	0 6 10	0 7 10
34	Dahunwala Chuk	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	30	112	...	79	...	...	...	59	61	0 4 3	0 5 11	0 7 4
35	Danda Dhorun	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	40	174	...	146	...	...	...	88	95	0 3 8	...	0 6 9
36	Danda Kudanewala	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	130	416	...	12	...	...	...	232	235	0 5 0	0 7 8	0 8 10
37	Danda Lakhond	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	18	116	...	6	...	...	...	11	11	0 2 6	0 2 9	1 10 2
38	Decswala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 12 4
39	Dharwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 4 0	...	0 4 0
40	Dharke	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Dhorun Khas	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	130	470	...	187	...	...	...	275	282	0 4 5	0 7 4	0 7 4
42	Dhunsolah	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	16	338	...	268	...	...	...	10	38	0 0 9	0 3 8	0 6 9
43	Doodlee	...	115	95	50	57	63	60	50	219	...	10	...	...	103	...	109	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 7 4
44	Doocewala	...	100	102	92	32	32	20	20	136	...	2	...	...	12	...	12	0 2 6	0 2 7	1 10 8
45	Dwara	...	60	62	100	155	114	50	200	4,631	...	4,381	...	...	...	217	226	0 0 6	0 13 4	0 14 2
46	Futteeppore Tanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	259	...	116	...	...	...	...	34	0 2 9	0 5 0	1 5 2

Doon.

Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khaliseh Mohals, Zillah Dehra Doon.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	Number of villages.	Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former settlements.						Proposed Jumma.	Total area in acres.	Minikate.		MALGOOZAREH.					Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Ruslee.	2nd, 1228 Ruslee.	3rd, 1238 Ruslee.	4th, 1238 Ruslee.	5th, 1248 Ruslee.	6th, 1256 Ruslee.			Lakheraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malgoozee area.	Per acre of unutilized area.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
	95	Misurwala Khoord	24	25	...	4	17	11	28	102	...	25	11	1	65	...	66	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 6 9	
	96	Mokhumpore Kuln	80	100	...	14	17	16	22	47	...	11	9	1	...	26	27	0 7 6	0 9 9	0 13 0	
	97	Mokhumpore Khoord	...	...	...	...	31	56	90	443	...	212	40	10	...	181	191	0 3 3	0 6 3	0 7 6
	98	Mujbara	D.	...	...	...	...	...	5	175	...	149	18	...	4	4	8	0 5 0	0 3 1	0 10 0
	99	Mungloowala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	14	249	...	161	68	...	1	19	20	0 0 11	0 2 7	0 11 2
	100	Naheen Kuln	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	14	36	...	3	...	2	...	31	33	0 6 3	0 6 9	0 6 9
	101	Naheen Khoord	dit do.	6	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	41	...	...	...	10	10	0 3 4	0 4 5	0 4 5
	102	Nagul Hatnala	5	6	...	...	...	...	24	69	...	24	224	19	101	...	120	0 5 7	0 13 8	1 0 9
	103	Nagul Jowalapore	5	6	...	...	...	...	48	368	...	24	...	...	...	21	23	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 6 4
	104	Nalpanee	D.	...	...	...	...	...	36	369	...	317	16	15	...	...	36	0 1 7	0 11 1	1 0 0
	105	Nalee Kuln	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,355	...	2,293	...	...	...	60	62	0 0 9	1 11 1	1 11 1
	106	Nalee Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	18	...	1	...	7	8	0 1 9	0 5 4	0 6 0
	107	Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	311	...	24	185	3	...	99	102	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 8 3
	108	Nooreewala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	35	128	...	52	...	...	...	75	75	0 4 4	0 7 4	0 7 5
	109	Nukrondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	927	...	138	726	...	45	...	18	63	0 1 3	0 1 6
	110	Nuncoorkhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	165	...	75	33	28	...	34	57	0 2 5	0 4 5	0 7 0
	111	Nuthunpore	D.	...	...	...	...	...	240	556	...	182	72	...	11	121	170	0 6 11	0 10 3	0 12 8
	112	Nuthawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	1,220	...	66	829	94	...	...	331	0 1 10	0 1 11	0 6 10
	113	Palce	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	88	...	64	...	6	...	10	16	0 2 2	0 8 0	0 12 0
	114	Phagee	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	136	...	83	29	...	...	23	24	0 1 5	0 3 7	0 8 0
	115	Phandoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	41	18	...	...	...	26	0 2 3	0 4 4	0 7 4
	116	Phulswa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	93	...	57	11	6	...	...	18	0 2 7	0 6 8	0 9 7
	117	Phurtee	with Mal kote	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	98	...	...	...	...	15	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 9
	118	Postaree	D.	...	...	...	...	...	4	119	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 9
	119	Puleyd	with Mal kote	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	...	464	263	13	...	22	35	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 7 4
	120	Raepore Jowala	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,015	...	952	358	63	...	215	288	0 2 10	0 5 3	0 10 0
	121	Raepore Hursurun	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,559	...	952	358	63	...	176	239	0 1 6	0 3 11	0 10 1
	122	Raepore Mehur	200	205	172	400	384	367	160	1,225	...	646	325	13	28	213	264	0 2 1	0 4 5	0 10 1	

Sl. No.	Village	140	145	155	153	148	142	130	998	542	310	43	98	...	141	0 2 1	0 4 7	0 14 9
123	Racwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Ramnagar Danda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Raneepokri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Raneewala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Rethwangan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Seshnuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Sanyanagaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Sangteawala Kulan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Sangteawala Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	Sarungdhurwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Satconwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	Serkhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Serkhatt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Shahnuggur Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Shahnuggur Chuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	Shampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	Sundhwalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	Sundhwalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	Sundhwalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	Sowra Serowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	Sundhurwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	Sungaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Sateytee Ghairwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Telay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	Tlanah Hatnala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	Thewah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Timilee Mansinghwalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Tungoleegurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	Turla Nagul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DARNS.																		
	Dhorun	290	295	500	734	1,108	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mansinghwalla	310	315	500	662	859	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malakote Elaqua	157	165	230	384	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Khalish villages	4,421	4,666	4,731	5,163	6,046	5,232	6,750	52,354	31,063	9,817	1,166	2,764	7,504	11,434	...	...	...
GRANTS.																		
	Chuktoonwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Markham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raneepokrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS.																		
	Khalish villages	11,355	11,977	13,102	17,405	23,538	20,505	31,637	1,66,323	91,604	32,760	4,678	12,663	24,518	41,859	...	...	...
	Grants held on ruseudee terms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,355	11,977	13,102	17,405	23,538	20,505	35,970	1,90,146	96,765	45,435	5,665	12,663	24,518	47,846	...	...	...

Grant Lands other than those held on the old or rissudee terms. Eastern Doon.

No.	Name.	Nature of Grant.				Area.	Amount of purchase-money.	
1	Balawala	...	...	...	...	2,090	...	Rs. As. P.
2	Burraee	...	...	...	...	545	...	
3	Lyster's Grant	...	...	...	Government Resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October, 1881	1,023	4,985 0 0	
4	Raynorpore	...	...	...	...	2,002	...	
Total						5,659	4,985 0 0	

C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent

Appendix to Statement No. IV. or the General Statement of Maafce Villages in Dehra Doon.

Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Name of Village.	Full area.	Minhaie.		Culturable waste.	Cultivated including fallow.				Nominal Jumma.	Remarks.
				Lakhoraj.	Barren.		Judeed or fallow.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Western Doon.	1	Banjerawala ...	503	...	60	153	2	133	155	290	Rs. 175	
	2	Chamassareo ...	6,563	4	6,288	3	34	8	226	268	300	
	3	Dehra Khas ...	1,902	19	436	94	6	977	370	1,353	1,500	
	4	Dhurtawala ...	304	14	54	27	5	199	5	209	220	
	5	Dobhalwala ...	147	13	26	20	10	...	78	88	80	
	6	Goruckpore ...	28	...	11	...	...	3	12	15	20	
	7	Jakuu ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	10	
	8	Meonwala ...	975	...	80	381	25	...	489	514	320	
	9	Mulhawala ...	227	...	13	...	2	202	10	214	160	
	10	Prempore ...	129	...	15	...	...	78	36	114	75	
	11	Punditwaree ...	367	...	57	49	17	238	6	261	250	
	12	Rajpore ...	56	11	29	5	3	...	8	11	60	
Total Western Doon...			11,218	61	7,069	732	104	1,838	1,414	3,356	3,170	
Eastern Doon.	1	Bungayn ...	50	...	11	2	2	...	35	37	35	
	2	Burkote ...	839	19	211	204	21	...	384	405	150	
	3	Byragra ...	29	2	9	...	...	17	1	18	20	
	4	Gohreo ...	766	...	231	497	13	25	...	38	40	
	5	Jogcewala ...	129	...	1	80	5	48	...	48	40	
	6	Khurkurree ...	129	...	35	50	11	33	...	44	40	
	7	Khuruk ...	955	...	192	706	52	6	...	58	40	
	8	Khyreo Khoord ...	227	3	25	142	2	55	...	57	40	
	9	Majree ...	252	...	71	1	...	...	130	180	90	
	10	Purteednuggur ...	810	...	102	570	6	120	12	138	100	
	11	Rikikase ...	1,008	3	1,085	820	...	...	...	...	50	
	12	Tuppobun ...	123	...	9	66	6	40	2	48	40	
Total of Eastern Doon,			6,217	27	1,982	3,137	118	339	614	1,071	685	
Total of Western Doon,			11,218	61	7,069	732	104	1,838	1,414	3,356	3,170	
Grand Total of Maafce villages ...			17,435	88	9,051	3,869	222	2,177	2,028	4,427	3,855	

C. A. DANIELL,

Superintendent.

No. V.—JUMMA.

Zillah Dehra Doon. .

15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
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96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360

STATEMENT

Jumma Statement of Zillah

Pergunnah	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Western Doon.	73	Hakoomutpore Shunkur pore ...	86	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	74	Hurbhujwala ...	65	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	75	Hurbunswala ...	162	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	76	Hurnaul ...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	77	Hurreewala Kalan ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	78	Hurreewala Khoord ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	79	Hurreepore Jadh ...	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
	80	Hurreepore Zaharosa ...		410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
	81	Hussunpore ...	...	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
	82	Indreepore ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	83	Jakhun Azmutt ...	...	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
	84	Jakhun Kurrupore ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	85	Jakhun Nithoo ...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	86	Jakhun Oodeewala ...	...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	87	Jakhun Shibaut ...	...	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
	88	Jatonwala ...	...	38	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
	89	Jeereepanee ...	...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	90	Jessowala ...	...	311	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
	91	Jhajra Dehee Singh ...	101	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	92	Jhajra Dhoom Singh ...		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	93	Juguthpore Laddawala ...	53	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	94	Jumoolleewala ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	95	Kaonlee Gohur ...	447	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
	96	Kaonlee Wuzeer ...		425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
	97	Kaswalee Kotree ...	47	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	98	Kear Kooloe Bhutta ...	102	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
	99	Keshonwala ...	33	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	100	Khara Kheth ...	11	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	101	Khemadaz ...	31	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
	102	Khera Puchehwa ...	41	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	103	Khera Mansinghwala ...	...	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	104	Khosalpore ...	87	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	105	Kidarawala Captain Sahib ...	100	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	106	Kidarawala Summun Lal ...		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	107	Kidarapore ...	125	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	108	Kirsalee ...	...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	109	Kishanpore Dhorun ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	110	Kotee ...	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	111	Kotra Kullianpore ...	38	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
	112	Kotra Santore ...	126	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
	113	Kowlaghir ...	141	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	114	Kulahul ...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	115	Kullianpore ...	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	116	Kundholee ...	89	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
117	Kunjah Khalsa ...	173	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
118	Kurcepore ...	25	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
119	Kurrupore Khas ...	...	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	
120	Kuthurputhur ...	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
121	Langha ...	49	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	
122	Loharwala ...	65	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
123	Lukunwala Dhoom Singh ...	98	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
124	Lutchmaepore ...	29	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
125	Majhand ...	...	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
126	Majra ...	343	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	
127	Majree ...	80	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
128	Makhawala ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
129	Makhraytee ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
130	Malookawala ...	110	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	
131	Malsee ...	...	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
132	Mandhoowala ...	26	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
133	Mednipore Budreepore ...	149	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	
134	Mehunwala ...	48	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
135	Mehra-ka-gaon ...	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
136	Misraa Puttee ...	36	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	
137	Mitherbheri ...	163	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	
138	Mohibbawala ...	34	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
139	Mothronwala ...	254	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	
140	Nardh ...	16	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
141	Nirunjanpore Batt Sahib ...	287	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	
142	Nirunjanpore Kanhaya Lal ...		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
143	Nowanuggur Dhorun ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	

[illegible]

STATEMENT

Juma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	[Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Western Doon.	144	Nowanuggur Kalalowalee...	24	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	145	Nowagaon ...	50	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
	146	Oodeewala Khas ...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	147	Oodeewala Adhooceewala ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	148	Oodeewala Kurrumpore ...	...	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
	149	Oodeewala Mansinghwal ...	...	260	260	26	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
	150	Peerwala ...	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	151	Peleon Nathowala ...	93	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
	152	Phoolsunnee ...	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	153	Pirhutwala ...	350	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	154	Pirtheepore ...	48	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	155	Pithowala ...	68	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
	156	Poorwala ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	157	Pondeh ...	83	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
	158	Pursooleewala ...	...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	159	Purdeedpore Kullianpore...	181	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	160	Purdeedpore Suntore ...	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	161	Qutubpoora ...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	162	Rajwala ...	...	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	163	Rampore Bhawala ...	40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	164	Rampore Kuln ...	120	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
	165	Rampore Khoord ...	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	166	Ramsahaywala ...	14	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	167	Ranghurwala ...	163	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
	168	Rikkhewlee ...	28	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	169	Rudharpore ...	150	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	170	Sabbawala ...	192	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	171	Sahunpore ...	224	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
	172	Saliwala Dhorun ...	...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	173	Saliwala Oodeewala ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	174	Selaneonwala ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	175	Selangaon ...	...	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	176	Seola Kuln ...	228	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	177	Seola Khoord ...	74	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	178	Shahpore Kullianpore ...	120	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
	179	Shahpore Suntore ...	113	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
	180	Sherepore ...	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	181	Sheshumbara ...	...	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
	182	Soornah ...	32	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	183	Sudhonwala ...	18	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	184	Sunola ...	...	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	185	Tilwuree ...	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	186	Timlee Chirseebylee ...	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	187	Tipperpore ...	83	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
	188	Towloo ...	26	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	DARRE.												
		Adhooceewala ...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dalunwala ...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gopeewala ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hathoeburkulla ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurrumpore ...	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oodeewala Daen ...	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Khaleeh villages ...	15,273	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887
	GRANTS.												
		Annfield ...	...	337	438	553	589	589	589	589	589	589	589
		Jewungurh ...	...	400	401	439	453	463	478	474	478	478	478
		Kolcoopani ...	...	73	80	87	94	100	108	114	121	126	129
		Koonjakargee ...	...	367	375	382	386	387	387	387	387	387	387
		Mirzapore ...	...	255	267	277	287	293	298	302	303	303	303
		Tilpoora ...	...	68	73	79	87	92	98	105	111	114	113
		West Hopetown ...	...	1,988	2,022	2,043	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051
		Total ...	...	3,488	3,676	3,846	3,947	3,975	4,004	4,022	4,040	4,048	4,055

No. V.—JUMMA.

Dehra Doon.—(Continued.)

15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
280	280	280	280	380	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
...
...
...
...
...
...
24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887
589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589
478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478
132	135	186	Kamil. 137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387
303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303
121	123	Kamil. 125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051
4,061	4,066	4,069	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070	4,070

STATEMENT

Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Eastern Doon.	1	Adooeeewala Khas	...	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
	2	Akurbanee Bhilung	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	3	Amwala Kurrumpore	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	4	Amwala Upurja	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	5	Amwala Majla	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	6	Amwala Turia	...	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	7	Asthul	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	8	Bandawala	...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	9	Bauta	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	10	Beeheewala	...	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	11	Beerpoore Khoord	...	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	12	Bhaaneeewala	...	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	13	Bhogpoore	...	158	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
	14	Bhoputwala Kulan	...	40	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	15	Bhoputwala Khoord	...	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	16	Bhundareewala	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	17	Bhunghlana	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	18	Bhutber	...	164	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	19	Bhutt mwala	...	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	20	Birmawala	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	21	Bishonghur	...	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	22	Bolunawala Nagla	...	36	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	23	Borowala	...	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	24	Buddreepore	...	182	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
	25	Buderna Kulan	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	26	Buderna Khoord	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	27	Buderna Munjla	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	28	Burdah	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	29	Bujheet	...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	30	Burronwala Rampore	...	31	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	31	Chalung	...	...	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	32	Chironwala	...	...	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	33	Chowkee Seron	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	34	Daluwala Chuk	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	35	Dauda Dhorun	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	36	Ditto Kudaneewala	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	37	Ditto Lakhond	...	...	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	38	Deeswala	...	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	39	Dhalwala	...	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	40	Dharkote	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	41	Dhorun Khas	...	...	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	42	Dhundaolah	...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	43	Doodlee	...	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	44	Dooeeewala	...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	45	Dwara	...	88	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	46	Futtehpore Tanda	...	...	50	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	47	Ghesurpurhee	...	14	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	48	Goomaneeewala	...	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	49	Gudhool	...	238	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
	50	Gujrara Mansinghwala	...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	51	Gujrunnee	...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	52	Gurhee	...	81	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	53	Haldawara	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	54	Hansowala	...	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	55	Hatwala	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	56	Hurchawala	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	57	Hurrawala	...	24	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	58	Hurroepore Kulan	...	74	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
	59	Hureepore Khoord	...	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	60	Hureepore Nawada	...	17	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	61	Indurpore	...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	62	Jagathkhana	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	63	Jewanwala	...	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	64	Jhakur	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	65	Kalagson	...	...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	66	Kalee Mithee	...	32	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	67	Kalereegard	...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	68	Kulooowala	...	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	69	Kanburwala	...	96	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	70	Khorawala	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	71	Khothar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	72	Khutkore, Kulan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	73	Khutpoore Khoord	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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STATEMENT

Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of form- er Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Eastern Doon.	74	Khyree Kulan ...	...	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	75	Khyree Mansinghwal ...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	35	30	30	30
	76	Khyrwan Kurrupore ...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	30	20	20	20
	77	Khyrwan Malkote ...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	78	Kirsalee ...	...	...	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	79	Klashenpore ...	...	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	80	Kodhall ...	...	6	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	81	Kotole ...	...	...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	82	Kotola ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	83	Kuhiwala ...	...	37	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	84	Kuknawah ...	...	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	85	Kulhan Kurrupore ...	...	...	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	86	Kulhan Mansinghwal ...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	87	Kundholee ...	...	...	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	88	Ladhore ...	...	30	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	89	Ludwakote ...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	90	Lutcheewala ...	...	25	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	91	Mahomedpore ...	...	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	92	Meanwala ...	...	33	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	93	Mirotah ...	...	...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	94	Missurwala Kulan ...	...	33	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	95	Missurwala Khoord ...	...	11	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	96	Mohkumpore Kulan ...	...	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	97	Mohkumpore Khoord ...	...	56	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	98	Mujhara ...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	99	Mungloowala ...	...	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	100	Naheen Kulan ...	...	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	101	Naheen Khoord ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	102	Nagul Hatnala ...	...	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	103	Nagul Jowalapore ...	...	34	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	104	Nalapance ...	...	...	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	105	Nalee Kulan ...	...	50	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
	106	Nalee Khoord ...	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	107	Newadah ...	...	61	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
	108	Nooreawala ...	...	...	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	109	Nukrondah ...	...	100	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
	110	Nunoor Khara ...	...	...	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	111	Nuthunpore ...	...	154	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
	112	Nuthawala ...	...	60	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	113	Palee ...	...	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	114	Phagsae ...	...	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	115	Phandoh ...	...	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	116	Phulawa ...	...	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	117	Phurtee ...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	118	Poostaree ...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	119	Puleyd ...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
120	Raepore Jowala ...	...	367	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
121	Raepore Hursuran ...	...		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	
122	Raepore Mehar ...	...		160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	
123	Raewala ...	...		142	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
124	Ramnuggur Danda ...	...	45	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
125	Rancepokree ...	...	98	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
126	Raneewala ...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
127	Rethwangaon ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
128	Sahubuggur ...	...	...	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
129	Sanyandgaon ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
130	Sangteeawala Kulan ...	...	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
131	Sangteeawala Khoord ...	...	39	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
132	Sarnugdhurwala ...	...	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
133	Sateonwala ...	...	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
134	Serkee ...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
135	Serkhett ...	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
136	Shahnuggur Khaa ...	...	121	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
137	Shahnuggur Chuk ...	...		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
138	Shampore ...	...		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
139	Sindhwaigaon ...	...	...	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
140	Sondhonwalee Dhorun ...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
141	Sondhonwalee Mansinghwal ...	...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
142	Sowra Serowlee ...	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
143	Sundhurwala ...	...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
144	Sungaon ...	...	...	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
145	Suteylee Ghirwall	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
146	Talay	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	

No. V. JUMMA.

Dehra Doon.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT
Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	1866-67/A D.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Eastern Doon.	147	Thanah Hatnala ...	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	148	Thewah ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	149	Timlee Mānsinghwala ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	150	Tungoleeghur ...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	151	Turla Nagul...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
		DAENS.											
		Dhorun Daen...	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mānsinghwala ...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malkote Illagua ...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Khalisch villages,	5,232	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
		GRANTS.											
		Chuktoonwala ...	...	331	336	340	Kamil. 341	341	341	341	341	341	341
		Markham ...	...	147	147	147	589	589	589	589	589	1,179	1,179
		Ranipokrie ...	...	367	385	402	414	424	431	Kamil 436	437	437	437
		Total Eastern Grants ...	...	845	868	889	1,344	1,354	1,361	1,366	1,367	1,957	1,957
		Grand Totals of Khalisch villages ...	20,505	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637
		Of Grants on Russudee Terms ...	...	4,333	4,544	4,735	5,201	5,329	5,368	5,388	5,407	6,005	6,012
		Total ...	20,505	35,970	36,181	36,372	36,928	36,966	37,002	37,025	37,044	37,642	37,649

No. V.—JUMMA.

Dehra Doon.—(Concluded.)

15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
...
...
...
6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341
1,179	1,179	1,179	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	kamil. 2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437
1,957	1,957	1,957	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988
31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637
6,018	6,023	6,028	6,616	6,616	6,616	6,616	6,616	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058	7,058
37,655	37,660	37,663	38,253	38,253	38,253	38,253	38,253	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695	38,695

C. A. DANIELL,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT NO. VII.—FORM A.

CANAL IRRIGATION FORMS A. AND B.

Pergunnah.	Number of Village.	Names of Villages.	Area cultivated, including fallow.	Area irrigable by canal.	Proposed jumma.	Portion of jumma attributable to canal irrigation.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
WESTERN DOON.	5	Ajjubpore Kulan, ...	636	295	675	210	
	6	Ajjubpore Khoord, ...	361	304	350	150	
	7	Ambaree, ...	70	49	250	150	
	8	Ambeewala, ...	118	118	115	45	
	9	Bajawala, ...	277	223	260	117	
	10	Bahmunowala, ...	189	90	180	55	
	12	Bahadurpore, ...	161	26	98	10	
	21	Bolakeewala, ...	85	45	180	80	
	28	Bugrial Mutursil Pultun, ...	30	30	50	22	
	39	Chookowala, ...	377	94	380	60	
	41	Dalunwala Khas, ...	138	106	292	62	
	46	Dhakranee, ...	634	17	900	150	
	50	Dhoomipoor Gungbawa, ...	44	31	55	10	
	53	Dhurmpore, ...	435	245	475	150	
	63	Gopeewala Khas, ...	91	59	90	35	
	69	Guhree, ...	655	373	680	230	
	74	Hurbhujwala, ...	139	139	200	75	
	75	Hurbunswala, ...	253	253	380	170	
	79	Hurreepore Jodh, ...	308	287	410	190	
	80	Hurreepore Zaharea, ...	300	291	410	180	
	83	Jakun Azmuti, ...	171	14	92	6	
	85	Jakun Nithoo, ...	52	2	30	2	
	86	Jakun Oodeewala, ...	45	4	24	2	
	87	Jakun Shibdutt, ...	124	7	64	3	
	95	Kaonlee Gohur, ...	343	338	425	200	
	96	Kaonlee Wuzir, ...	340	331	425	200	
	101	Khemadoz, ...	45	45	68	30	
	103	Khera Mansingwala, ...	10	10	33	8	
	107	Kidarpore, ...	189	189	160	70	
	109	Kishenpore, ...	92	5	40	2	
	113	Kowlagir, ...	225	123	200	70	
	119	Kurrumpore Khas, ...	158	67	220	60	
	122	Loharwala, ...	8	8	12	5	
	126	Majrah, ...	545	265	575	175	
	130	Malookawala, ...	235	235	260	116	
	134	Meonwala, ...	188	22	80	5	
	137	Mitheeberee, ...	251	251	350	150	
	139	Mothronwala, ...	336	304	275	90	
	141	Nirunjunpore Batt Sahib, ...	224	191	285	125	
	142	Nirunjunpore Kanyha Lall, ...	223	223	300	130	
	143	Nowanuggur Dhorun, ...	10	10	22	8	
	144	Nowanuggur Kalalonwala, ...	37	20	55	15	
	146	Oodiwala Khas, ...	82	83	110	50	
	147	Oodiwala Adhoeewala, ...	37	37	50	20	
	148	Oodiwala Kurumpore, ...	180	180	280	120	
	149	Oodiwala Mansingwala, ...	192	192	260	110	
	153	Pirohutwala, ...	611	17	380	8	
	154	Pirtheepore, ...	109	75	95	32	
	155	Pithowala, ...	156	87	112	32	
	158	Pursooleewala, ...	31	4	32	2	
	167	Ranghurwala, ...	268	268	330	140	
	176	Seola Kulan, ...	347	347	400	177	
	177	Seola Khoord, ...	121	66	120	40	
	179	Shahpore Suntore, ...	188	162	260	105	
		Total of Western Doon, ...	11,475	7,267	12,854	4,459	
EASTERN DOON.	13	Bhogpore, ...	358	72	220	18	
	24	Buddreepore, ...	390	100	175	75	
	31	Chalung, ...	205	5	80	2	
	49	Gudhool, ...	376	2	290	1	
	50	Gujurumnee, ...	146	1	50	1	
	57	Hurrawala, ...	203	203	120	35	
	92	Meanwala, ...	244	40	75	12	
	96	Mohkumpore Kulan, ...	27	20	22	6	
	97	Mohkumpore Khoord, ...	191	8	90	4	
	111	Nuthunpore, ...	302	121	240	60	
	120	Raeopore Jowala, ...	288	43	180	16	
	122	Raeopore Mehur, ...	254	28	160	10	
	125	Raneepokeree, ...	328	140	200	40	
	132	Sarungdhurwala, ...	35	35	20	8	
		Total of Eastern Doon, ...	3,460	818	1,977	288	
		Total of Western Doon, ...	11,475	7,267	12,854	4,459	
		Grand Total, ...	14,935	8,085	14,831	4,747	

C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent.

FORM B.—Statement showing the Total Area Irrigated by Canals, and Income from Irrigation, for 1865-66.

Name of Canal.	IN KHURD (1865).												IN RUBBEE (1865).						IN WHOLE YEAR.					
	By measurement.						By contract.						By measurement.			By contract.			Area in acres.			Income.		
	Area in acres.			Income.			Approximate area in acres.			Income.			Area in acres.			Approximate area in acres.			Area in acres.			Income.		
	Acres.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Acres.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Acres.	r.	p.	Acres.	r.	p.	Acres.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Becjapore,	1,105	3	0	1,310	12	3	1,266	1	0	1,492	12	0	828	2	0	828	2	0	828	2	0	1,589	1	11
Rajpore,	587	3	9	786	15	11	721	3	0	966	4	0	540	0	0	1,174	0	11	469	2	0	1,021	4	10
Kutta Puthur,	831	0	0	851	13	0	478	2	0	489	11	2	574	2	0	1,206	9	7	370	2	0	778	3	1
Kalunga,	570	0	0	664	5	8	2	0	0	2	7	4	418	0	0	645	15	11	13	0	0	20	11	9
Jakhun,	381	2	0	500	7	0	4	2	0	6	4	6	554	0	0	789	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ...	3,476	0	0	4,114	5	10	2,473	0	0	2,957	7	0	2,915	0	0	5,347	10	5	1,713	0	0	3,409	5	7
																			10,577	0	0	15,828	12	10

C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

ALIENATIONS.

A.—Statement showing the result of Alienation of Estates, 1848—1866, in Zillah Dehra Doon.

1	2	3	4				5			
Number of Mehals in Zillah, 1848—1866.	Number of Mehals in which alienation took place.	Number of cases of alienation on transfer.	DETAILS OF CASES.				DETAILS OF CAUSES OF ALIENATIONS.			
			Of whole mehal.	Of portions of mehals.		Total.	By decree of Civil Court.	By failure.	By private transfer.	
				In patches of land.	In biswas shares.				Sale.	Free gift.
350	131	259	60	81	118	259	3	2	244	10

B.—Statement showing the Circumstances of the Value and Jumma.

1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
OF SALES BY DECREE OF CIVIL COURT.									OF PRIVATE SALES.									Remarks.		
Jumma.			Value realized.			Percentage of Jumma to value.			Jumma.			Value.			Percentage of jumma to value.					
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
426	0	0	5,251	0	0	8	1	9	8,884	0	0	88,662	0	0	10	0	4			

C.—Statement of Rates Realized in certain Sales in Zillah Dehra Doon.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
Cases of alienation of whole Mehals.				Cases of alienation of small patches of cultivated land.														
Number of cases.	Malgoozaree area in acres.			Value obtained on the whole.			Rate per acre of Malgoozaree.		Number of cases.	Area alienated, being all cultivated and fallow.	Value obtained.			Rate per acre.			Remarks.	
60	13,197	0	0	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	81	11,38	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		p.
				73,243	0	0	5	8	10			20,087	0	0	17	10	0	

D.—Statement of Cases of Parties to the Alienations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Details of sellers and purchasers.	Europeans.	Rajput.	Brahmin.	Bunyah.	Faqueer.	Kalall.	Bunjars.	Goojar.	Mehreh.	Jat.	Sheikh.	Kayuth.	Barhai.	Soonar.	Talee.	Kumboli.	Khuthree.	Hujjam.	Chammar.	Bilwar.	Total.
Sellers,	8	141	49	18	7	10	5	5	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	259
Purchasers,	91	31	51	55	14	3	1	1	...	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	259
Total,	99	172	100	73	21	13	6	6	4	2	8	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	518

C. A. DANIELL,
Superintendent.

From Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner, Meerut Division (Docket No. 75).—Dated Allahabad, the 28th February 1866.

In reply to No. 64, dated the 19th February, 1866, conveys the Board's approval of the rates proposed to be adopted for the revision of the settlement of Zillah Dehra Doon.

W. C. PLOWDEN,
Secretary.

From Commissioner, Meerut Division, to Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad (No. 64).—Dated Meerut, the 19th February, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the orders of the Board of Revenue, a letter, in original, from Mr. C. A. Daniell, Settlement Officer of Dehra Doon, on the subject of the rates proposed to be adopted for the revision of the Doon Settlement.

Revenue Department.

2. I beg to add that I have full confidence in the correctness of the rates now proposed by Mr. Daniell, after much experience, and the acquirement of much minute local information.

3. The return of the original enclosure when no longer required is solicited.

I have, &c.,

F. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

From Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon, to Commissioner, Meerut Division, (No. 450).
—Dated 9th February, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the statement of village "rates" which I propose should be adopted for the revision of the Settlement of the Doon, especially, with reference to the introduction of the permanent settlement in certain portions of the district, and in all other circumstances, to make the "rates" more suitable to the rents which have been judicially fixed, as well as to certain contract or "theka" rates which have come lately considerably into use. I have to note that there are still 14,938 acres held by cultivators who pay in "kind;" to 12,693 acres held by cultivators who pay cash rents, either determined by "pottahs" or held under lease or contract; also that 7,688 acres are held in "seer," i.e., cultivated direct by the proprietors—the total cultivation being 35,319 acres.

2. At the time of settlement in 1862-63, assumed rent-rates were fixed, from which revenue rates were deduced; these were sent up together with the usual settlement papers and report to you. I have had many opportunities since 1863 of ascertaining how far these rates suited the circumstances of the district, particularly in determining the cash rents in 1865; and, as far as I can judge, they appear to have fallen very fairly on the ordinary, and by far the greater number of the villages. I am, however, not satisfied with them for the 1st-class, or best class of villages; and as it is with this class especially that revision of assessment for permanency will be made, I have carefully tested the rates of the settlement, and now offer for approval a new scale, which I feel sure will answer well for the basis of the permanent assessment of the villages especially under review.

8. You, Sir, are aware, that the determination of equitable rates for the Doon at the time of the settlement was a difficult operation. I had to lean entirely on my local knowledge, and experience gained in the settlement work, and on what I could gather from close inquiry, and such tests as I could make in comparing various villages with each other. There were no "rates" existent to act as a guide. Previous to the Survey of 1839, all hereditary tenants became entitled to hold their lands at three annas per local beegah—no matter of what class the land was, or where situated. It was of course, necessary, to fix fresh rents, but I found that nothing satisfactory could be done until the assessments were made. I mentioned this to Mr. Muir, who was of opinion, that it would be better to fix assessments from which rates would be amicably determined than to force rates to which neither party would agree; therefore, I had in that instance no determined or customary rates of any value as a guide to go upon: also two-thirds of the cultivation was carried on by tenants paying in "kind," and about one-fifth was held in "seer." I had certainly the statements of the former assessments, but these were of no value where the village "status" had altered considerably during the last 10 or 20 years, which was the case with all the 1st, and very many of the 2nd-class villages.

4. In working out the village rates of settlement, I selected a batch of average villages of each class—each having average quantities of each sort of soil and crops—and estimated for each batch of villages of each class separately approximate "jummabundees" or "rent-rolls," and distributed the sum total of the "rent-rolls" of each batch of villages over the different sorts of soil in that batch, and formed thereby the "soil" rates. These, again, were applied to several other villages which had not been included in the original batches, and, where necessary, were modified or improved, and in the end the corrected "rates" were adopted for the basis of assessments.

5. In fixing the settlement rates, I made them out according to the "sorts of soil" only, without recording rates for "irrigated" and "unirrigated" lands separately, and made a note on the English statement of each village, showing how much of the whole I attributed to canal-irrigation. In forming the new proposed rates, I have made them out for each soil under the headings of "irrigated" and "unirrigated." As will be seen, I have kept to one set of rates for each class of villages in "roslee" and "dakur" soils; their similarity for assessment is in fact borne out by the results of rent-rates lately judicially fixed, and by what I have learnt by observation. At the time of settlement I recorded separate rates, but the difference was little more than nominal when the rates were applied; and now that I have doubled the former details by separating the "irrigated" from the "dry" rates, I find the details are as minute as can be wished for. I have also, in the present proposed rates, included all the former 4th-class villages in the 3rd class, for much of the difference in the rates of settlement resulted from there being no irrigation at all in the 4th-class villages; and now, that I have separated the "dry" from the "irrigated" rates, and, as will be seen, have brought the poorer "roslee" rather more on a par with the "sankra" soil, I find I can readily take in the 4th class and amalgamate it with the 3rd, and I have, therefore, done so.

6. I wish to bring the subject of "tea" rates to your notice. The orders under which I work declare that tea shall be charged no more than cereals. At settlement, as a rule, I estimated the rate at Rs. 2 as a "rents" rate—making a jumma of Re. 1 per acre. This was considered by Mr. Muir and yourself to be low. I have in the now proposed rates classed "tea" with the better descriptions of crops grown in manured or "meesun" lands, and "tea" lands will fall under the "meesun" rates. I would urge that no especial rate be made for tea, but would recommend that tea-land should be classed, as I have done, with ordinary "meesun," and bear the same rate as garden produce, tobacco, and manure-grown wheat and oats. It is quite sufficient for the records to show that at the time of assessment the land is manured, and, therefore, it is classed with, and bears the rate of "meesun" land, rather than base a particular portion of the assessment on the fact of certain lands being under tea cultivation.

7. The following forms give the rates I fixed at settlement and the revised rates which I now propose, together with certain details showing on what basis the several rates are formed for each class of villages :—

1ST CLASS VILLAGES.

FORM A.

Showing the Rates proposed for 30 years in 1862-63.

Soil.	Area.	Rate.	Value.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	2,102	2 8 0	5,255
Roslee and Dakur,	6,316	1 10 5	10,428
Sankra,	505	0 12 0	379
Total,	8,923	...	16,062

FORM B.

Showing the Rates now proposed for Permanent Settlement.

Soil.	Area.	Rate.	Value.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun, ... { Irrigated, ...	2,072	3 8 0	7,252
... { Unirrigated, ...	30	2 0 0	60
Roslee and Da- ... { Irrigated, ...	4,460	2 4 0	10,035
kur, ... { Unirrigated, ...	1,856	1 4 0	2,320
Sankra, ... { Irrigated, ...	333	1 4 0	991
... { Unirrigated, ...	272	0 12 0	204
Total, ...	8,923	...	20,162

(a) From out of the above area, there are 1,635 acres held under "pottahs," at an average of Re. 1-15-1 per acre, and yielding Rs. 3,178.

(b) Also an area of 3,000 acres, having a portion (1,700 acres) held under lease or contract, and the remainder (1,300 acres) held in "seer" or khoodkasht by the proprietors, and bearing the same class of crops. This area I estimate yields an average income of Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, giving a value of Rs. 10,500. These portions (a and b), include all the best lands and highest class of crops (including 1,046 acres of tea, 386 acres of cane, 350 acres of garden produce, tobacco).

(c) The remaining area of 4,288 acres, I estimate yields an average of Re. 1-8-0 per acre throughout, and gives a value of Rs. 6,432.

The result is as follows :—

					<i>Valued at.</i>
(a)	1,635 acres,	...	...	Rs.	3,178
(b)	3,000 „	...	...	„	10,500
(c)	4,288 „	...	...	„	6,432
Total,	8,923 acres,		Estimated value,	...	Rs. 20,110

In Statement (B) the area of 8,923 acres, when distributed and rated according to the soils, was estimated to yield Rs. 20,162. The difference on the whole, between the "soils rates" and the estimated value of land according to (a), (b), (c), being Rs. 52.

2ND CLASS, WESTERN DOON.

(A) *Rates proposed in 1862-63.*

Soil,							Rate.
							Rs. a. p.
Meesun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
Roslee and Dakur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 5
Sankra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0

(B) *Rates now proposed.*

Soil.								Rate.			
								Rs.	a.	p.	
Meesun,	{	Irrigated	...	...	...	3	0	0
					Unirrigated,	...	...	...	1	8	0
Roslee and Dakur,	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1	12	0
					Unirrigated,	...	...	...	1	2	0
Sankra,	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1	2	0
					Unirrigated,	...	...	...	0	11	0

Exemplar.—Twenty-seven average villages of this class contain as follows, according to (A) Statement :—

Soil.				Acres.	Rate.			Value.
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	...	...	272	1	12	0	476
Roslee and Dakur,	...	...	...	5,878	1	5	5	7,868
Sankra,	...	...	...	189	0	12	0	142
Total,				6,339	...			8,486

In the same villages, according to (B) Statement :—

Soil.			Acres.	Rate.	Value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	Irrigated, ...	102	3 0 0	306
		Unirrigated, ...	170	1 8 0	255
Roslee and Dakur,	...	Irrigated, ...	2,184	1 12 0	3,822
		Unirrigated, ...	3,694	1 2 0	4,156
Sankra,	...	Irrigated, ...	16	1 2 0	18
		Unirrigated, ...	173	0 12 0	129
Total, ...			6,339	Yielding Rs. 8,686	

In these villages there are (a) held under pottahs 343 acres, yielding Rs. 618, averaging Re. 1-12-10 per acre; and (b) 484 acres held in lease, yielding Rs. 886, averaging Re. 1-13-3 per acre; and (c) 480 acres of highest class of crops cultivated in "seer," valued at Rs. 1,365, averaging Rs. 2-13-6 per acre; and lastly (d) Rs. 5,032 acres "batae" lands, averaging Re. 1-2-6 per acre, and valued at Rs. 5,818. The result is as follows :—

						<i>Value.</i>
(a)	343 acres,	...	...	...	Rs.	618
(b)	484 "	...	...	...	"	886
(c)	480 "	...	...	...	"	1,365
(d)	5,032 "	...	...	...	"	5,818
<hr/>						<hr/>
Total,	6,339 acres,			Value,	Rs.	8,687

According to the (B) Statement, the rated sum is Rs. 8,686, or Re. 1 less than the sum deduced above.

2ND CLASS, EASTERN DOON.

(A) *Rates proposed in 1862-63.*

Soil.							Rate.		
							Rs.	a.	p.
Meesun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Roslee and Dakur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Sankra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0

(B) Rates now proposed.

Soil.							Rate per acre.
							Rs. a. p.
Meesun,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	2 8 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	1 4 0
Roslee and Dakur,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1 8 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	0 15 0
Sankra,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1 0 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	0 12 0

Exemplar.—Twenty-one average villages of this class, contain as follows:—

Under (A) Statement.

Soil.							Acres.	Rate.	Value.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1 4 0	456
Roslee and Dakur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	1 2 0	3,094
Sankra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	0 12 0	614
Total,							3,933	...	4,164

Again, under (B) Statement the same villages are rated as follows:—

Soil.							Acres.	Rate.	Value.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	176	2 8 0	440
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	189	1 4 0	236
Roslee and Dakur,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	963	1 8 0	1,443
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	1,787	0 15 0	1,675
Sankra,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	139	1 0 0	139
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	679	0 12 0	509
Total,							3,933	...	4,142

In the above villages there are (a) 664 acres held under pottahs, yielding Rs. 938, average Re. 1-6-9 per acre; and (b) 590 acres on contract and lease valued at Rs. 885, average Re. 1-8-0 per acre; and (c) 2,679 acres estimated to yield Rs. 2,595, bearing an average rate of Re. 0-15-6 per acre. The result is as follows:—

				Value.
(a)	664 acres,	...	...	Rs. 938
(b)	590 „	...	...	„ 885
(c)	2,679 „	...	...	„ 2,595
Total, 3,933 acres,				Value. Rs. 4,418

According to (B) Statement the sum required being Rs. 4,442; difference Rs. 24 on the whole.

3RD CLASS, WESTERN DOON.

FORM A.

Showing Rates proposed in 1862-63.

Soil.							Rate per acre
							Rs. a. p.
Meesun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0
Roslee and Dakur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 10
Sankra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0

FORM B.

Showing Rates proposed now.

Soil.							Rate per acre.
							Rs. a. p.
Meesun,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	2 8 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	1 6 0
Roslee and Dakur,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1 8 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	0 14 6
Sankra,	...	{	Irrigated,	...	...	...	1 0 0
			Unirrigated,	...	...	...	0 12 0

Exemplar.—Forty-two villages, containing a cultivated area of 3,906 acres, return according to Form A. Rs. 3,320, and under Form B. Rs. 3,828. Out of the 3,906 acres, 2,029 acres are held under “pottah,” and return Rs. 2,033—bearing an average value of Re. 1 per acre. I estimate the remainder, or 1,877 acres, to bear a value of 12 annas per acre, yielding thereby Rs. 1,395. Nearly all the better class of lands are those

which* are held under pottah, and much of the land included in the 1,877 acres is land which has been deserted by hereditary occupants, and thrown on the zemindar’s hands for cultivation.

The result of the above is :—

					Value.
2,029 acres,	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,033
1,877 „	...	...	...	...	„ 1,395
Total,	3,906 acres,	...	...	Value,	Rs. 3,428

which sum agrees with the sum rated in Form B.

3RD CLASS, EASTERN DOON.

FORM A.

Showing Rates proposed in 1862-63.

Soil.	Rate per acre.
	Rs. a. p.
Meesun,	1 2 0
Roslee and Dakur,	0 15 9
Sankra,	0 10 0

FORM B.

Showing the Rates now proposed.

Soil.	Rate.
	Rs. a. p.
Meesun, { Irrigated,	2 8 0
... .. { Unirrigated,	1 6 0
Roslee and Dakur, { Irrigated,	1 8 0
... .. { Unirrigated,	0 14 6
Sankra, { Irrigated,	1 0 0
... .. { Unirrigated,	0 12 0

Being the same as for the Western Doon.

Exemplar.—Forty-three villages, containing a cultivated area of 2,720 acres, are estimated under Form A. to yield Rs. 2,126, and under Form B. Rs. 2,281.

Out of 2,720 acres, there are 1,712 acres held under pottahs, and yielding Rs. 1,581—giving an average of Re. 0-14-9 per acre. I estimate the remainder, or 1,008 acres, to yield a value of Rs. 700, giving an average of Re. 0-11-1 per acre. The result is as follows :—

				Value.
1,712 acres,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,582
1,008 „	...	...	...	„ 700
Total, ...	2,720 acres,	...	Value,	Rs. 2,282

which agrees with Form B.

I have, &c.,

C. A. DANIELL,

Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF PARGANA JAUN SAR BAWAR IN
DEHRA DUN.

No. 841N.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECY., BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 29TH JUNE, 1875.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the accompanying report on the settlement of pargana Jaunsar Bawar in Dehra Dun.

2. The revision of settlement of the above pargana was entrusted to Mr. Cornwall under the orders contained in Sir William Muir's Minute, a copy of which was received with G. O. 1588A, dated 19th November, 1870. A report of the work carried out by him was submitted to Government with this office No. 406, dated 14th April, 1873. Subsequently a further report was furnished by the Superintendent on the demarcation of forest boundaries in pargana Jaunsar Bawar. This was reviewed by the Board and submitted to Government with this office No. 1890, dated 23rd December, 1873. The present report is submitted in accordance with the request contained in para. 13 of G. O. 872A, dated 21st March, 1874. The report is a supplementary one, showing the financial result of the revision and the measures adopted by Mr. Ross in regard to the matters which Mr. Cornwall was compelled to leave incomplete.

3. The assessments which had been given out by Mr. Cornwall and reported in March, 1873, were refused by the saianas or headmen.

As it appeared that their main grievances were connected with the unsettled state of the forest boundaries, Messrs. Ross and Bagshawe were deputed to fix them. The results of their enquiries were reported to and approved by Government in G. O. 872A, dated 21st March, 1874.

4. The next question taken up was the preparation of the rent-rolls. The headmen made objections in regard to these also, which were, however, finally overcome, but the submission of the report has been consequently delayed.

5. The boundaries and natural features of the pargana and the crops and system of cultivation are described in paras. 4 to 7 of the report. The castes and habits of the people are described in para. 10. Polyandry appears to be general among all castes and classes, though the Commissioner thinks it must be dying out, since the census returns show that there is not such a scarcity of females as would necessitate such a practice being resorted to.

6. The financial results of the settlement are shown in para. 14. The assessment of the pargana has been raised from Rs. 19,695, at which it stood in 1870, to Rs. 26,181, at which figure it will remain till 1884 A.D. Mr. Ross thinks the assessment fair, though for various reasons it presses heavily at present, and he does not anticipate any great increase in future.

DEPARTMENT I.
SETTLEMENT OF LAND
REVENUE.

Present:
H. S. REID, Esq.,
and
R. SIMSON, Esq.

7. In paras. 16 and 17 of his report, Mr. Ross repeats the opinion expressed in para. 46 of his previous report, that the actual amount to be paid by each proprietor should be laid down by the Settlement Officer. According to the present system, the settlement of the khat or taluqa has been made with the saiana and not with each zemindar, and every year the saiana prepares and gives a rent-roll or phantbandi, according to which he makes his collections. Mr. Ross points out that this system throws a great deal of power into the saianas which they may abuse, and also that it tends to prevent the zemindars from improving their land; for if they do so, and thus increase its value, they may find the saiana assessing them more heavily in the next phantbandi. He proposes that each man's quota should be assessed by the Settlement Officer for the term of settlement, and that the saianas should only be allowed to collect this sum, and no more.

8. The Board, however, think it too late to make any alterations now. If the plan now recommended had been adopted in the first instance, it would have answered better than the present system. But the settlement has now been completed, and the Board doubt the policy of putting aside the phantbandi system which was found to exist, and which is doubtless more or less adapted to a country where the cultivation is precarious.

9. In the opinion of the Board the remedy lies with the Superintendent; for as the phantbandis have to be prepared and submitted every year, he may decline to allow any alterations to be made in it, save those which the saianas can show good grounds for. The *onus probandi* of the necessity for any alterations in the rent-rolls would thus be thrown on the saianas.

With reference to the remarks contained in para. 20 of the report regarding revenue-free villages, the Board have requested the Commissioner to instruct the Superintendent to have the boundaries of the villages distinctly laid down.

I have the honour to be,

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SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary.

REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF PARGANA JAUN SAR BAWAR.

No. 1026, dated Camp Sujampur, the 29th December, 1874.

From—F. M. LIND, ESQ., *Commissioner of the 1st or Meerut Division,*

To—E. C. BUCK, ESQ., *Offg. Secy., Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the accompanying letter, No. 478, dated 9th instant, from the Superintendent of the Dun, with its accompaniments, on the subject of the recent settlement of pargana Jaunsar Bawar in that district.

Vide Secretary's No. 176, dated 11th April, and Commissioner's No. 855, dated 28th October last.

2. Mr. Ross's report is not so much a final report on the settlement lately brought to a conclusion as an explanation of the manner in which the difficulties which arose in connection with Mr. Cornwall's proceedings were overcome. Mr. Ross commences his report by reference to the various preliminary orders issued; the deputation of Mr. Cornwall to conduct settlement proceedings; the views of that officer on various points; and, finally, the difficulties which arose in consequence of the recusance of the saianas to sign the settlement compact. The report then proceeds to show what these difficulties were, how they arose, and the manner in which they were eventually overcome.

3. Mr. Ross has refrained from entering upon the previous history of the pargana, the system in force prior to British occupation, or the arrangements made in former settlements. He concludes that information on all these points will be found in Mr. Williams' memoir of the Dun recently published, as well as in Mr. Cornwall's report on his own proceedings. The annexures of Mr. Ross's letter contain, however, information on some of these points in tabular form.

4. The main difficulty with the saianas was in connection with their supposed rights in forest lands. They endeavoured to set up a claim which they must have known was untenable; still it was perhaps better that the question was brought forward for final determination. The liberal manner in which the Government disposed of the matter induced the saianas to accept the settlement made by Mr. Cornwall and to sign the final compact. Mr. Ross's report deals for the most part with the duties which devolved upon him in carrying out the orders of Government. A more detailed report of these proceedings has already been submitted to the Board, as noted by Mr. Ross.

5. In the course of his present report, Mr. Ross briefly sketches certain prejudices which prevail among the Jaunsaris; their manners and customs; and their superstitious proclivities. A brief account is also given of the mode of cultivation and the ordinary crops sown. It seems unnecessary to recapitulate these. One point, however, requires a passing remark.

6. The Jaunsaris have the reputation of indulging in polyandry. Possibly the practice may still to some extent be in vogue, but I am inclined to think that it must be dying out. I have no doubt that in former times polyandry was largely practised, but the resort to the custom implies a scarcity of females, and this can hardly be the case now. A reference to the census returns will show that the proportion of females to males is not such as would justify the entertainment of the idea that there is any general necessity for a resort to the practice. The census statement appended to the report no doubt includes minors as well as adults; but this circumstance would make

little difference in general results. The proportion of adult males to adult females would probably be retained ; and if this be so, there would be little reason for continuing polyandry.

7. There is one point in connection with the settlement which requires notice.

8. According to the custom of the pargana, the saianas are the representative men : they practically occupy the position of lumberdars, but their authority and the powers they exercise are far in excess of what is recognized in the status of a lumberdar. The sharers are called zemindars. A reference to Mr. Ross's report and to the translation of the wajib-ul-urz, which was subsequently received, but which is also forwarded, will show that the term ' zemindar ' is in all cases used to represent the persons who are really sharers in the khat or mahal. I cannot say whether the use of the term is accidental or whether it has been designedly adopted. The peculiar powers of the saianas may have induced a notion that whilst the use of the term ' zemindar ' admitted a proprietary title in the land in favour of the person to whom it was applied, that it restricted this right solely to ownership in the soil, and to nothing else. Be this as it may, the absence of all allusion to the term ' sharers ' is striking.

9. To revert, however, to the power of the sudder saianas, it will be seen that they possess the power to make a fresh annual distribution of the sum to be realized from each zemindar, or, as I would call him, sharer in the khat, on account of the Government demand. Mr. Ross admits that this power is sometimes abused, and that the difficulties in the way of rectifying the abuse are so great, that, practically, the right of appeal to the Superintendent is valueless. The question is one which, I think, demands consideration.

I have, &c.,

F. M. LIND,
Commissioner, Meerut Division.

No. 478, dated Dehra Dun, the 19th December, 1874.

From—H. G. Ross, Esq., C. S., *Superintendent of Dehra Dun,*

To—F. M. LIND, Esq., C. S., *Commissioner of 1st or Meerut Division.*

SIR,—I beg herewith to forward statements connected with the Jaunsar Bawar settlement.

2. In this office No. 140, dated 29th May, 1868, Government was reminded that the then settlement of Jaunsar Bawar would expire in the end of 1869, and orders were asked for. When His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Muir, came into the district in 1870, a conference was held, at which the Members of the Board, Mr. Court, and Mr. Cornwall were present, and resolutions were come to. Orders were issued in a memo. of Sir William Muir's, sent under Secretary to Government's No. 1558A., dated 19th November, 1870, forwarded to this office under Commissioner's No. 169, dated 6th December, 1870.

In that memo. the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a new settlement, to be founded on a field survey similar to that in Kumaun and Garhwal. Mr. Cornwall, who was then employed settling forest boundaries in Jaunsar Bawar, was appointed Settlement Officer, and was directed to go to Kumaun to consult Mr. Beckett.

Mr. Cornwall went to Kumaun, consulted with both Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Beckett, and in his No. 25, dated 26th January, 1871, reported the result. He agreed that the Kumaun plan of field measurement without use of plane-table would answer well for Jaunsar Bawar, but he urged that the khat boundaries should be properly surveyed. He recommended that the settlement should be khatwar (*i. e.*, settlement for the whole khat or taluqa should be made with one headman called a saiana, instead of separately with each zemindar in the khat) and not mauzawar ; that measurement should be in acres and not in bighas ; and he sent in a budget estimate.

The Commissioner forwarded on this letter with a very full report of his own, No. 70, dated 30th January, 1871. The Board forwarded both under their No. 1421, dated 21st February, 1871. The proposals sanctioned in Secretary to Government's No. 270, dated 11th March, were a khatwar settlement; shajras to be made without plane-table; but boundaries of khats to be properly surveyed by some competent persons appointed by Mr. Cornwall. The budget estimate was also sanctioned. Work commenced on 11th April, 1871, and the field measurements were completed in February, 1872. Mr. Cornwall in the meantime occupying himself in settling boundary disputes.

In July, 1872, Mr. Cornwall sent up a brief report of his intended plan of operations, with separate reports on tenures, duration of settlement, and principle of assessment. The Commissioner forwarded on the report on 16th July. The Lieutenant-Governor recorded a memo. calling for further information. Some demi-official correspondence ensued. On 16th September, 1872, Mr. Cornwall prepared a further report in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes. In December, 1872, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor himself came into the district, preceded by Mr. Reid, who went into Jaunsar Bawar with Mr. Cornwall. A conference was held; matters were discussed and formally settled; as reported by Mr. Cornwall in his No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1873, Mr. Cornwall completed the assessment and gave it out, and sent off his final report No. 109, dated 10th March, 1873. The saianas, or headmen of the khats with whom the settlement was made, however had refused to accept the assessment, and before their refusal could be enquired into, Mr. Cornwall was most unfortunately constrained, from ill-health, to leave the country. The apparent real grievance of the saianas was the unsettled state of the forest boundaries. Mr. Bagshawe and myself were deputed to settle these boundaries, which we did in May and June, 1873, as reported in my No. 340, dated 15th September, 1873. It was then too late to prepare the roll of distribution of rent over the khats by the saianas, called phantbandis; and until the saianas had prepared these papers, it was impossible to say whether they really intended to accept or not. Work had therefore to be postponed until March, 1874. I then went to the spot, assembled the saianas, and directed them to prepare the phantbandis; but they one and all refused, on the plea that they had not previously known that the cesses were separate from the land revenue. This was simple nonsense, as I had myself explained matters to them in June, 1873. I therefore took two khats in hand, and commenced to make out the phantbandis myself, explaining to the saianas that I was going to hold kham, and that the saianas' fees would be credited to Government. When I had worked two or three days at the papers, and nearly completed the khats, the saianas gave in. After considerable delay, all the phantbandis were finished. As they were the first after the new settlement, I gave the people more than fifteen days in which to lodge their objections, so that the matter was not finally settled until the end of May. I then commenced preparing the returns: these were not completed until October; hence the delay.

Reason for not giving history of pargana or previous settlement. 3. It is unnecessary for me to give any history of the pargana, of its former rulers, or the manner in which it came into our possession, because this is all clearly stated in Mr. Williams' memoir of the Dun. Neither is it necessary to detail all the arrangements made at previous settlements, and the different systems carried out, because Messrs. Robertson and Cornwall have dwelt at great length on these subjects.

Boundaries and geographical position. 4. The pargana commences at the junction of the Tons and the Jumna: the former is the boundary of the pargana in a north-westerly direction for about 30 miles, separating it from Sirmur; the latter is the boundary in a north-easterly direction for about 40 miles, separating the pargana partly from the Dun and partly from Garhwal. A small stream, called the Kerogard, runs into the Jumna on the edge of the Baunder Khat a little above Lokha Mandal; this forms the boundary between the pargana and Garhwal in a westerly direction; the boundary then runs west until it again hits off the Tons a little above Hanole; the

Tons is then the boundary to the Pahar ; the pargana then crosses the Tons, the boundary running along the ridges of some hills behind Mandhole, separating it from the States of Jabal and Trochi.

It will thus be seen that nearly on every side the pargana is surrounded by foreign territory. The two large States of Sirmur and Garhwal give no trouble. No dispute has ever arisen with them since I have been in charge of the district ; but the two petty little States of Trochi and Jabal, which are under the superintendency of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, give incessant trouble : they knock down boundary pillars, make raids into Bawar, cut and carry away crops, and in every way give a great deal of annoyance and vexation. The pargana is divided into 39 khats or taluqas ; 34 of these are in Jaunsar and five in Bawar.

Natural features.

5. The pargana is composed entirely of a succession of hills. The Jumna at Kalsi divides it from the plains, the hills rising from the very banks of the river ; a large portion of these hills are covered with forest. In the lower khats of Jaunsar there are only oak, a little sisham, and some few sál trees. The oak continues everywhere, but as the land gets higher, chir, spruce and silver pine appear, and, best of all, doodar. Of these different firs, there are some splendid forests, beautiful to the eye and valuable to the Government. It is only within the last ten years that they have been properly preserved, and so it may now be expected that year by year they will increase and improve instead of decreasing as hitherto.

A curious feature that at once strikes the eye in the lower khats is, that the northern slope of the hills is invariably well wooded or cultivated, and the southern face bare and unprofitable. This is not owing to the rays of the sun beating on the southern face, but to the geological formations. The southern faces are comprised of rock and shale ; are generally steep and rugged, with little or no water. The northern slopes, on the contrary, are covered with good soil, are not steep, and are well watered by numerous springs of good water.

6. There are three distinct styles of cultivation. Rice, for instance, is grown in terraced beds made along the edges of all the rivers and streams, but seldom at levels over 3,000 feet, although I have seen some few as high as 4,000 or 4,500 feet ; another style, and the most general, is that of terraces rising one above the other up the hill side. All these terraces have to be supported by stone retaining-walls, varying from a height of 4 to 10 feet. The expense of making these walls is very great. When I say 'expense' I of course allude to time and trouble, because the cultivators make the walls themselves. A landslip or an extra heavy thunder-shower will sometimes wash away a whole hill side of these terraces, thus either ruining the unfortunate cultivator, or involving him in fresh work for years to come. Wherever there is any good land these terraced fields exist.

There are very many little isolated plots where fresh terraces can be made and cultivation increased, but within village bounds there is nowhere a block of good untilled land in one place sufficiently large to form a separate village. Wherever it is possible, water is led on to these terraces from streams and springs : some of these "kuls" or small canals are carried great distances, through most impracticable ground and at great expense.

The third style of cultivation is carried out where the tops of the hills form small table-lands, round and smooth. Khats that have many such hill-tops are considered the most favoured ; the soil is always good, and crops better than in the terraced lands.

7. The chief crops are—rice, mandua, wheat, barley, turmeric, ginger, potatoes, and opium ; a little Indian-corn is grown, also sweet potatoes and some small pulses. The rice is grown entirely in the valleys, some

The different crops grown in the pargana.

high, some low ; requires good land ; and is nearly always watered. A certain amount of dry rice is sown, but the people don't care to run risks with it, and so, as a rule, they keep their dry lands for mandua. Mandua is the chief article of food of the hill-men : the plant is most hardy, and will apparently grow amongst mere stones and shingle. It is a rain crop, but too much rain spoils it. A good year for rice is a bad year for mandua, and *vice versâ*. Wheat and barley are grown a good deal on the high tops. The seed is sown in the end of September, so as to germinate before the frost comes on. These crops depend entirely on snow : if there is a heavy fall of snow, the crops are good ; if not, they are bad. Turmeric and ginger are the most paying crops grown : they are grown on the high hills and table-land already spoken of, and also in the valleys where there is good irrigable land. A few square yards of turmeric or ginger is quite sufficient for a family. The cultivation of potatoes is year by year increasing ; and if the people will only be careful about their seed, it ought to continue a most paying crop. Potatoes are grown either on the high table-lands or on virgin forest soil on the slopes. The cantonment of Chakrata has been a great incentive to the increased cultivation of potatoes. Indian-corn is grown always at the village doors in small garden patches. Red pepper is also grown in considerable quantities all over the pargana ; opium is confined entirely to the high hills. If there are no hail and severe thunder storms, it is a most paying crop ; but it is very risky, and requires a great deal of manure. Apricot and walnut trees abound all over the pargana. The fruit of the former is either exchanged amongst the people themselves or sold in Chakrata ; that of the latter is largely exported. Tobacco is grown in small quantities for home consumption.

8. As the new cantonment of Chakrata is now one of the principal features of the pargana, a short account of it here will perhaps not be out of place. It is situated about the centre of the pargana. At present only one regiment is located there, but it is in contemplation to have another regiment, and move the invalid depôt there from Landour. The station has proved a most healthy one : the difference in the appearance of a regiment when it marches up and marches down is most marked. The station is connected with the Saharanpur railway station by a first-class cart road. The only drawback at present is the want of a bridge over the Jumna : a very fine bridge is in course of construction over the Isan. At present the arrangements for the supply of water at Chakrata are not perfect, as it has to be carried up from different khuds by bullocks, mules, &c. There is a good supply of pure spring water at a very high level close to the cantonment, and when it is brought in, in pipes, it can be led to each separate barrack with the greatest ease. The first outlay will be great, but the subsequent annual saving will, I should think, recoup the expenditure. Wood is expensive, and I fear likely to remain so. The great expenditure of wood takes place from 15th November to 15th March. I see no reason why the troops should not be marched down to Haripur Bias for those months. There is no room at Chakrata to make a parade ground sufficiently large for the purpose of military manœuvres. If the troops were located in tents at Haripur Bias, there would be a saving to Government in fuel and in carriage of commissariat stores, and the troops would have the advantage of extensive parade grounds and a flat country to carry on drill, and also of good cricket grounds for the recreation of the men. Under the impression that this idea might some day be carried out, I have taken up 190 acres of land at Haripur Bias as an encamping ground. Although Chakrata is a wonderfully healthy station, still the men find it very dull. Government should, I think, make a cricket-ground and fives-courts for the men, and a racquet-court for the officers. No outsider has hitherto been allowed to build or possess house property in cantonments. This rule should be most rigidly enforced, otherwise complications are sure to arise, as at Landour and other military stations.

9. With regard to the population of Jaunsar Bawar, I find the upper classes are composed entirely of Rajputs and Brahmans, the former the most numerous. The Brahmans are Bhats and Sar Sut. The Rajputs are chiefly Ramhayets. The lower classes are Dumras, similar to

chamars in the plains; Kulis like Mehtars in the plains; a few blacksmiths and carpenters, and Bajgirs or musicians: the latter are chiefly employed in singing the praise of Mahasu. They all worship Mahasu or Parsram; and towards the east there are a large number of snake worshippers.

All castes alike work in the fields, and there are no Brahmans or Rajputs who won't put their hands to the plough. In the upper khats the people keep large herds of sheep and goats. There are not many buffaloes kept in the pargana, but a great many cows and bullocks of a very small short-legged breed peculiar to the hills. There is a very prevalent custom of buying bull calves in the plains and keeping them for two years in the hills, and then bringing them back to the plains for sale: the two years' residence in the hills is supposed to strengthen the animals very much, and they fetch a much higher price than similar animals reared in the plains. The people are very superstitious, but are decidedly honest and more truthful than their fellows in the plains. As an instance of their superstition, I may mention the burning of the deodar forest at Chijal. The village was attacked by small-pox, and to appease the wrath of the gods the villagers set fire to the forest and burned down upwards of four thousand magnificent deodar trees. They are very much afraid of incurring the anger of their gods. The custom of deciding cases by oath is very common. The pernicious part of the system is, that if the party who takes the oath, although he is at once put in possession of the disputed property, suffers any loss either amongst his cattle or distant relations, or even if he is attacked by fever or a bad headache months and months after the oath, this is looked upon as a sign of displeasure on the part of the gods, and for fear of further manifestations of their displeasure he at once relinquishes the land or property. The opposite party, however, is equally unable to take possession, and so the land, if that was the subject of the dispute, is left to lie waste. There is a similar superstitious custom by which the wrath of the gods is invoked against an enemy. If a man has a grudge against any one, he takes up some earth out of his enemy's field and lays it at the shrine of one of the gods, with prayers and offerings. If after that any misfortune happens to his enemy, it is looked upon as a sign of displeasure on the part of the god, and the poor man has to relinquish the field and let it go to waste. The Jaunsaris are very particular about their houses: they all have double-storied houses, and in many instances three and four stories.

In the lower khats the wood-work of these houses is deodar, procured from the higher khats, but the covering is slate; in the upper khats the roofing is deodar, split planks being used. The upper khat people say there is no slate in their khats. I have not myself seen any, but I think there must be slate there, just the same as below. It is easier for the people to split deodar than to quarry slate. They have hitherto had as much deodar as they could use, and so there has been no incentive to look for slate.

The people drink a great deal of a kind of beer made in the following manner: In the rains they make thick cakes of the roots of some trees and barley meal; these cakes are stored up, and when they want beer they break up one of these cakes with some cooked cheena and sawak, and soak the mixture in water for eight or nine days; they then strain off the liquor and drink it, and also eat the refuse. In December and January a great deal of drinking goes on, many people being drunk the whole time: all kind of work is stopped, and nothing is thought of but feasting and drinking. They shut up sheep in a room, and feed them upon oak leaves. Each man takes his turn of killing a sheep and feasting his brethren. Owing to the severity of the weather there is little or no work possible at that season except looking after the cattle, and this is left to the women: the Brahmans do not, as a rule, drink.

Polyandryism is general among all castes and classes; a family of brothers having only one wife amongst them. If there is only one son, it is with great difficulty that he can get a wife. Some of the census returns would tend to show that infanticide is practised, but I knew that this is not the case: the birth of a girl is hailed with more delight than the birth of a son; and in marriages the family of the bride receives all

the presents and gives none, except a copper cooking pot; on the other hand, the family of the bridegroom has to give the presents. The hill-men make very strong woollen blankets, out of which they make coats and trousers. A suit of well made blanket is supposed to last at least two generations: this is an exaggeration, but it is wonderful stuff to wear.

All the larger zemindars keep ploughmen, called halis, who are serfs or bondsmen of the zemindars; they receive no wages, but are fed and clothed by the zemindars. Sometimes they are given a little land to cultivate for themselves, but they do not acquire any right in this land; the zemindars defray all their marriage expenses. If one of these serfs dies, the zemindar has to look after his widow, should there be no other husband and children. If the widow marries again, she goes to the house of her second husband with her children; but the master of the second husband has to pay to the master of the deceased the amount advanced by him for marriage or maintenance of children. No account is kept of the money spent in food and clothing during the ploughman's lifetime, as he is supposed to work that off; but an account is kept of all monies advanced for marriage or monies spent in the maintenance of young children after the decease of their father. No interest is charged on these accounts. If the ploughman disagrees with his master, he cannot leave him until he pays off the advances against him, or until he finds another master agreeable to pay them for him. The zemindars wanted very much to have a set of rules about these halis entered in the wajib-ul-arz; but as the system is opposed to our notions, I have not done so: as long as the people choose to settle these matters amongst themselves, I do not think any interference necessary or advisable. Zemindars have once or twice brought complaints against halis to compel the return of the latter; the cases have, as a matter of course, been thrown out at once, and so the halis must know that if they choose they can leave and go where they like.

10. There is a good deal of iron ore scattered about the pargana, which is worked in a desultory kind of way by the people; but I know of no place where it is as yet found in sufficient abundance to render it worth while working on a large scale. Limestones abound everywhere, and there are very good slate quarries; also a great deal of antimony.

11. In all former settlements lump sums were assessed on the general capabilities of the khat; at last settlement the Settlement Officer took into consideration the area of cultivated land, the adult population, the head of cattle, sheep, and goats, number of fruit trees, &c., &c. The settlement was made with a saiana or saianas for each khat: the saiana was responsible for this amount, and distributed it over the khat himself.

12. The present settlement is based entirely upon the cultivated area as shown by the field measurement.

13. There were no patwari's papers to assist the Settlement Officer in calculating his rent-rate. No rent was paid except in one khat. The soil had never been classed, and the people did not understand any classification. Under these circumstances, it was necessary for the Settlement Officer to devise some new method of arriving at a good average rate.

Mr. Cornwall tried many systems: first of all, the old plan; next, a plan of Mr. Beckett's; and, finally, he worked out the actual produce of each khat and the market value of such produce; he then worked out what kind of lands grew different crops, and eventually fixed on the following assessment rates, which were approved of by Government:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Irrigated,	4	0	0 per acre.
1st class dry,	2	0	0 „
2nd class dry,	0	13	4 „

reported by Mr. Cornwall in his No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1873.

Heavier rates were to be charged for turmeric, ginger, and opium lands, and lighter rates for occasional cultivation; at the same time Mr. Cornwall distinctly stated that he would have to vary this rate in different khats. The chief causes that led Mr. Cornwall to depart from his fixed rate were proximity to or distance from markets, number of population, and liability to ravages from wild beasts.

The saiana of each khat is, as before, responsible for the lump sum assessed. He distributes it over the khat. In this distribution he does not confine himself to the value of land actually cultivated; he takes into consideration the general capabilities of the cultivator. The saiana gives in his distribution roll in March of each year, and can alter it each year if he likes. The cultivator is given fifteen days within which to object to the amount of revenue put down against his name by the saiana; the decision of the district officer on this objection is final. The saiana has the entire management of the khat. He must arrange for the payment of revenue on account of any defaulter who may abscond. He can give the deserted land to whom he likes under certain restrictions mentioned in the wajib-ul-urz. He has to carry on all litigation on the part of the khat or any residents in it; it is his business to represent all grievances or hardships; and he is given a certain allowance to cover his travelling and other expenses whilst so engaged.

All that Government has to do is to collect the lump sum from the saiana.

Financial results of the
different settlements.

14. The financial results of the different settlements are as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1815 to 1817,	...	...	...	16,247	8	0
1818 „ 1823,	...	...	...	15,703	0	0
1824 „ 1829,	...	...	...	17,282	0	0
1830 „ 1834,	...	...	...	15,354	0	0
1835 „ 1849,	...	...	...	16,280	0	0
1850 „ 1859,	...	...	...	19,953	0	0
1856 „ 1870,	...	...	...	19,695	0	0
1874 „ 1884,	...	...	...	26,181	0	0

This shows the increase by present settlement to be Rs. 6,486; but it must be remembered that at last settlement the only extras collected were the saianas' fees, 5 per cent.; patwaris' fees, 5 per cent. Both these cesses are collected now, and in addition the 10 per cent. cess is collected, and so the real increase is Rs. 9,104. In the former settlements a grant of Rs. 1,000 was given annually out of the land revenue for roads.

15. As I did not assess the pargana, and as I have had considerable means of judging of the correctness of the assessments, it may not be out of place for me to give my opinion about it. I think the assessment very fair on the whole, and I do not think I shall have any difficulty in collecting it except from one or two khats. The difficulty I shall experience in these will arise not so much from the assessment being too heavy, as from the internal quarrels of the inhabitants. Although I think the assessment fair, I am quite positive that Government gets its rights to the uttermost farthing; and unless some most unforeseen changes take place, I do not think any great increase can ever be expected. Although a good deal of the land can be improved, there is very little fresh land that can be advantageously broken up, and from the geographical position of the pargana, I do not see how the markets can be improved, as it would never pay to make roads everywhere. I feel quite sure that at present the assessment presses heavily on the people, and will press heavily for some time to come, but here again this arises, not from the assessment being too heavy, but from other causes. One great cause of the assessment pressing heavily now on the people is the closing of the forests. Although they have been ostensibly closed for many years, yet in reality the people could do very much as they liked. The people have now undoubtedly got their forest rights to the full, but their

boundaries have been clearly defined and marked out, and a proper watch is kept to see that they keep within those boundaries. There is not the slightest doubt that formerly they made a considerable income out of the Government forests unknown to the Government officers; that income is now stopped, and its stoppage coming at the same time as the land revenue is raised, will press hard upon the people.

16. In my No. 340, dated 15th September, 1873, paragraph 46, I expressed an opinion on the present system. opinion as to the system of assessment, that the actual amount to be paid by each small proprietor should be laid down by the Settlement Officer. From my further experience I see the necessity of this more strongly. The cost of a fresh zemindari settlement would be great; the villages would have to be all demarcated, so would the third-class forests lately made over to the villages; and even when that was done there would still remain the same objections that now exist.

By the present system the khat is assessed in a lump sum, and the saiana is responsible for this amount. He distributes it over the khat each year, giving in a phantbandi or rent-roll; this rent-roll is changed each year. There are two objections to this system:—

First.—The small village saianas and mass of the people have not now as much respect for the sudder saianas as they formerly had: there is no doubt but that the sudder saianas do so favour, assessing their friends and relations lightly, and their enemies heavily. True, objections can be lodged to this assessment, but as the saiana is allowed to take other matters into consideration besides the actual area cultivated by each person, it is very difficult for the district officer to decide upon the fairness or otherwise of the assessment.

Secondly.—As this phantbandi can be altered each year, there is no real incentive to thriftiness and exertion in improving the land. For instance, a man commences with a small holding, and he is then assessed lightly. He saves up money, adds to his land, improves it by building up retaining-walls, bringing on water, &c. He is at once pounced down on by the saiana and made to pay heavily. On the other hand, a man who originally had good land, gambles and drinks, neglects his land, and impoverishes the soil, is rewarded for his improvidence by being assessed lightly. This system is radically wrong.

17. What I would propose is that each man's quota should be assessed by the Settlement Officer, and for the term of the settlement he should pay no more, but should be allowed to reap the advantage of his own exertion and good management. Let the saianas remain as at present—the middlemen or collectors; let them arrange about land deserted by cultivators and new land to be broken up, &c; but as regards collections they should be confined strictly to the sum assessed by the Settlement Officer, and not allowed to alter it at all. If land was deserted, the newcomer would have to pay just the same as the desorter paid. I do not think there would be any difficulty in holding the khats kham if Government should decide to do away with the saianas altogether. Land is now of great value in Jaunsar Bawar, and if any cultivator became insolvent and deserted, there would at once be many applicants for the deserted land. Notwithstanding this, I think it would be more profitable for Government and better for the people to keep on the saianas.

18. Intimately connected with the saianachari system is the police system. At present the saianas are responsible for the police arrangements of their khats; they have to provide for watch and ward, and they have to report crime, trace criminals, and bring them up for trial. Crime in the pargana is almost unknown; theft there is little or none; and as the people are not of a jealous disposition as regards their wives, murder and crimes of violence seldom or ever occur. Under these circumstances, I think the less interference on the part of Government the better.

There is one point here worthy of notice,—the khats have to pay the 10 per cent., but, under instructions contained in G. O. No. 417A., dated 19th August, 1872, the saianas have to pay for the chaukidars. I think this hardly fair. I think that Government should either pay the chaukidar or should make a proportionate reduction in the 10 per cent. cess. The latter plan is the one I would recommend; because if the chaukidars are left entirely under the control of the saiana as to pay and everything else, the responsibility of the latter can be more strictly enforced, and there will be less interference on the part of Government officials.

19. There used only to be eight patwaris, and they did nothing; there is no reason why a certain number of the regular papers should not be kept up. I have appointed fourteen patwaris, and proposed that they keep up the following papers :—

I.—A diary in which all monetary transactions about land, and all changes, &c., should be entered.

II.—A kind of terij and jumabandi combined, showing—

Number.	Name of cultivator.	Number of fields.	Total area.	Names of crops and area under each.	Weight of each.	Market value.	Total receipts.

III.—Milan khasra, showing all increase in cultivation.

IV.—Junmakharch.

V.—Register of proprietary mutations.

The saianas wish the number of the patwaris reduced, and a proportionate amount remitted; but this is out of the question.

20. Up to the present settlement there have been no regularly recognized muafi villages; but in practice certain villages always were left rent-free.

In calculating the lump sum at which the khat was to be assessed, these villages were left out; but they were not recorded as muafi. The field measurement of the present settlement brought the matter prominently forward. After considerable correspondence, Sir William Muir determined to admit the right to hold rent-free, and sanctioned seven muafi villages in G. O. No. 872A., dated 21st March, 1874. The following are the holdings showing cultivated area only :—

Lakha Mandal,	...	...	...	... 36 acres.
Nard, ...	...	...	...	... 48 „
Maindrot,	...	...	...	... 45 „
Bartar, ...	...	...	...	... 27 „
Hanol, ...	...	...	...	... 5 „
Phartar,	...	...	...	... 35 „
Chatra, ...	...	...	...	... 22 „

These villages represent an annual revenue of Rs. 154.

I think sanads might be given to the muafidars, distinctly laying down the boundaries of the land to be held rent-free, and thus future complications would be avoided.

21. There are no Government canals in the pargana, but the zemindars water freely from the different rivers and streams. I do not think that any water that can be fairly utilized is allowed to run waste. Mr. Cornwall was under the impression that both on the Tons and Jumna there were tracts of

land into which Government might lead water and charge water-rates. I think he was mistaken. I carefully examined the spots and found that in all the cases where the zemindars had not led on water themselves, the expenses of doing so would be too great to warrant the outlay, as the return would never repay it. I spoke to the zemindars about it, and they agreed with me, and they would not even take takavi advances to assist in making any more little canals.

22. Up to the present settlement there have been no regular village forests. The zemindars possessed the cultivated land only. They had not even a right to break up culturable land in their khats without permission of the district authorities. They were allowed to use the forest in a general way, taking as much wood as they wanted for household purposes, but selling none. They were not supposed to cut deodar without permission; they however did very much as they pleased. When the forest rules began to be strictly enforced the people became very much dissatisfied, and thought their rights were being infringed. Sir William Muir accordingly determined to make over certain tracts of forest land to them, and otherwise to define their rights. This work was completed and reported on in my No. 340, dated 15th September, 1873, and sanctioned in G. O. No. 872A., dated 21st March, 1874. The boundaries of the village forests are clearly laid down in English, so there can be no dispute hereafter, and the Forest Department have put up the pillars.

23. In the wajib-ul-urz the rights of the villagers in their own forests and in Government forests is clearly laid down.

In the wajib-ul-urz I entered everything that in any way affects the people. I had each wajib-ul-urz carefully read over to each saiana before he signed, and they, one and all, clearly understood everything entered in them. I mention this because this time the saianas declared that they had never heard the wajib-ul-urz read out at last settlement, and did not know what was in them. This was false, but it was a long time before Mr. Cornwall could lay his hand upon clear documentary evidence proving its falseness.

It may be thought that too many details have been entered into, but it was quite necessary,—the hill-men are so very suspicious.

24. I send up the following returns only:—Village statements II. and III. arranged khatwar. In the miscellaneous remarks I have entered Mr. Cornwall's reasons for fixing his assessment.

General statement in acres of each khat in the pargana.

Annual jumma statement.

Statement showing tenures on which the khats in the pargana are held.

Census return for pargana.

Statement showing expenditure on the settlement.

25. I cannot think of anything further to report on. I must apologize for the meagreness of the report. I know that there must be much wanting. I have never done any settlement work, and do not know on what points information is required. I am well acquainted with the whole pargana, the people in it, and their manners and customs; I also know how the settlement work was carried on, and how it now works, and so should there be any point on which you wish further information, I will at once supply it.

I have, &c.,

H. G. ROSS,

Superintendent.

Statement of Settlement Charges incurred during 1871-72 and 1873-74.

Salary of gazetted officers.	Establishment, fixed.	Establishment, variable.	Travelling allowances of officers.	Travelling allowances of establishment.	Contingencies.	Stationery.	Cost of instruments.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,400 0 0	6,613 6 10	12,038 8 9	1,656 4 2	1,233 4 11	3,014 2 0	1,101 5 9	16 4 0	40,078 4 5

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.

Statement showing the Tenures in Pargana Jaunsar Bawar, Zila Dehra Dun.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Pargana.	No.	Zemindari Villages.	Villages Patti-dari.	Villages Bhayachari.	Total.
Jaunsar Bawar.	1	Haripur Bias.			
	2		...	Udpalta,	1
	3		...	Uperhathgaon,	
	4		...	Athgaon Chandao,	
	5		...	Bana,	
	6		...	Besabil	
	7		...	Bangaon,	
	8		...	Barasoa,	
	9		...	Behlar,	
	10		...	Bislar,	
	11		...	Bounder,	
	12		...	Buntar,	
	13		...	Barmao,	
	14		...	Bharm,	
	15		...	Bawar,	
	16		...	Banadhar,	
	17		...	Phuniar,	
	18		...	Deoghar,	
	19		...	Silgaon,	
	20		...	Phartar,	
	21		...	Panjgaon,	
	22		...	Taplar,	
	23		...	Chartar,	
	24		...	Dassao,	
	25		...	Dhannao,	
	26		...	Dowar,	
	27		...	Rangaon,	
	28		...	Seli,	
	29		...	Seli kothan,	
	30		...	Samalta,	
	31		...	Silgaon,	
	32		...	Kooro,	
	33		...	Kothi,	
	34		...	Kallo,	
	35		...	Lakhwar,	
	36		...	Lakhao,	
	37		...	Mohna,	
	38		...	Malchtha,	
	39		...	Mussao,	38

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.

Jumma Statement of Pargana Jansar Bazar, Zila Dehra Dun.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pargana.	Number.	Name of village.	Last year of former settlement.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Jansar Bazar.	1	Udpatha,	679	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775
	2	Operlathgaon, ...	218	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
	3	Athgaon Chaudao,	635	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855
	4	Bana,	219	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	5	Besahil,	584	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
	6	Bangaon,	490	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
	7	Barasana,	21	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
	8	Bihar,	773	831	831	831	831	831	831	831	831	831	831
	9	Bislar,	313	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	10	Baunder,	570	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855	855
	11	Banjar,	1,415	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971	1,971
	12	Borhnao,	618	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661
	13	Bhurm,	1,059	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,235
	14	Bawat,	1,316	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625
	15	Baudhar,	...	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
	16	Phumiar,	...	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
	17	Deoghar,	...	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702
	18	Silgaon,	...	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245
	19	Phartar,	...	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
	20	Panjaon,	1,114	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
	21	Taplar,	675	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712
	22	Chirtar,	55	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	23	Dassao,	949	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,211
	24	Phanao,	611	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689
	25	Dowar,	356	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
	26	Rangao,	52	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	27	Sali,	1,454	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114
	28	Salikothan,	648	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760
	29	Samatta,	522	618	618	618	618	618	618	618	618	618	618
	30	Silgaon,	787	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069
	31	Koru,	1,069	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377
	32	Kothi,	29	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	33	Kalao,	214	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293
	34	Lakhwar,	688	751	751	751	751	751	751	751	751	751	751
	35	Lakhao,	125	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
	36	Mohna,	285	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
	37	Malchtha,	52	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
	38	Massao,	603	784	784	784	784	784	784	784	784	784	784
	39	Haripur Bias,	146	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
		Total,	19,730	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181	26,181

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.

Statement of Population of Pargana Jaunsar Bawar according to last Census.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Rajput,	10,734	8,251	18,985	
Brahman,	2,500	1,871	4,371	
Bania,	282	73	355	
Bajgi,	1,351	1,069	2,420	
Koli,	2,191	1,540	3,731	
Dom,	1,749	1,455	3,204	
Chanal,	176	136	312	
Lohar,	370	275	645	
Badhi,	518	401	919	
Jogi,	146	98	244	
Chamar,	1,537	1,329	2,866	
Jolaha,	118	98	216	
Sunar,	149	105	254	
Hujam,	25	10	35	
Gushain,	19	11	30	
Kahar,	174	8	182	
Kumhar,	53	9	62	
Fakir,	6	...	6	
Gujar,	3	3	6	
Ahir,	13	...	13	
Taili,	24	2	26	
Kurmi,	14	1	15	
Bhangi,	103	47	150	
Raith,	12	1	13	
Khatr,	9	...	9	
Kori,	30	4	34	
Dhoti,	22	6	28	
Gaderia,	3	...	3	
Jaiswar,	10	4	14	
Mandruji,	1	...	1	
Bairagi,	5	...	5	
Fakir Ughar,	2	...	2	
Kamboh,	4	...	4	
Kalal,	10	...	10	
Mali,	9	3	12	
Bhujwa,	2	...	2	
Rajdhema,	9	1	10	
Gharani,	1	...	1	
Chhipi,	6	4	10	
Khatik,	18	...	18	
Malla,	3	...	3	
Naigi,	2	4	6	
Khasasoker,	3	...	3	
Tamoli,	3	...	3	
Thapa,	1	...	1	
Jat,	2	...	2	
Kumbi,	10	4	14	
Patwa,	1	...	1	
Pasi,	4	...	4	
Baari,	1	...	1	
Benaudhia,	2	...	2	
Lodha,	9	2	11	
Kahari,	2	1	3	
Badi,	1	...	1	
Kanjer,	2	...	2	
Muchi,	21	12	33	
Total Hindu,	22,475	16,838	39,313	
Sheikh,	185	55	240	
Syud,	21	1	22	
Mogul,	5	1	6	
Pathan,	391	26	417	
Rajput,	4	1	5	
Miscellaneous Musalman,	57	10	67	
Total,	663	94	757	
GRAND TOTAL,	23,138	16,932	40,070	
Zomindar, ... ..	...	...	16,812	
Cultivator, ... ..	...	...	12,661	
Non-cultivator, ... ..	...	...	10,597	

H. G. ROSS,

Superintendent.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

(16)

Pargana.	Number.	Name of Village.	HIGHEST JUMMA OF FORMER SETTLEMENT.							Proposed jumma.		Total area in acres.		MINIAL.		MALGUZARI.				AVERAGE RATE PER ACRE ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED JUMMA.					
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cultivated including fallow.			Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malguzari area.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
																Fal- low.	Irriga- ble.	Unirri- gable.						Total.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1	Udipatia,	391	400	480	410	561	579	679	775	658	...	...	43	455	498	160	...	...	...	1 2 10	1 2 10	1 8 10 1/2	...	...
	2	Operbathgaon,	188	150	310	240	316	269	218	309	426	...	...	14	286	300	126	...	...	...	0 11 7	0 11 7	1 0 6	...	...
	3	Athgaon Chandao,	555	525	585	520	622 1/4	604	635	790	...	...	12	610	622	168	...	...	...	1 1 4	1 1 4	0 15 6 1/2	...	...
	4	Bana,	125	125	140	120	177 1/4	144	219	300	419	...	...	12	379	391	58	...	...	...	0 13 6 1/2	0 13 6 1/2	0 15 6 1/2	...	...
	5	Besahil	461	430	465	420	507 1/4	508	584	685	1,140	...	...	50	952	1,002	180	...	...	...	0 15 5	0 15 5	1 2 2 1/4	...	...
	6	Besahil	421	355	420	370	511 1/4	519	490	665	518	...	...	26	354	380	138	...	...	...	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 12 0	...	...
	7	Barasua,	18	14	14	12	15 1/4	14	21	71	151	...	...	5	100	105	46	...	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 10 9 1/2	...	...
	8	Behlar,	511	512	500	450	612 1/8	614	773	831	520	...	...	36	388	421	99	...	...	...	1 9 7	1 9 7	1 15 7	...	...
	9	Bislat,	327	255	335	310	334	288	313	380	454	...	...	24	243	267	187	...	...	...	0 13 4 1/2	0 13 4 1/2	1 6 9	...	...
	10	Bounder,	481	410	500	450	620 1/8	557	570	865	1,270	...	...	110	711	821	365	...	...	...	0 10 9 1/2	0 11 6 1/2	1 0 8	...	...
	11	Buniar,	1,081	1,000	1,121	1,010	1,316	1,350	1,415	1,971	1,572	...	...	57	983	1,049	232	...	...	...	1 8 9 1/2	1 8 9 1/2	1 14 4	...	...
	12	Bhramao,	451	365	429	370	520	625	518	561	511	...	...	36	369	405	137	...	...	...	1 1 6 1/2	1 1 6 1/2	1 6 1 1/2	...	...
	13	Bhurn,	855	838	855	875	1,149	1,104	1,059	1,285	777	...	...	74	438	513	362	...	...	...	0 7 10 1/2	0 11 5	1 3 6	...	...
	14	Bawar,	1,101	1,100	1,300	1,150	1,681	1,344	1,316	625	1,266	...	...	49	165	214	78	...	...	...	0 14 3 1/2	0 14 3 1/2	1 3 6	...	...
	15	Bahnadhar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	292	...	...	13	123	136	68	...	...	...	0 14 8	0 14 8	1 4 1 1/2	...	...
	16	Phuniar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	1,492	...	...	191	597	783	677	...	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 14 3	...	...
	17	Poghar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	456	...	...	14	268	282	174	...	...	...	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 13 10 1/2	...	...
	18	Silgaon,	766	737	880	790	1,010	1,016	1,114	1,166	723	...	...	44	570	614	103	...	...	...	1 9 9 1/2	1 9 9 1/2	1 14 4 1/2	...	...
	19	Phuruar,	506	516	515	460	632 1/2	650	675	950	833	...	...	26	695	730	153	...	...	...	1 1 2 1/2	1 1 2 1/2	1 5 3 1/2	...	...
	20	Punigaon	451	385	405	405	566 1/8	520	494	712	726	...	...	42	443	505	191	...	...	...	0 15 8 1/2	0 15 8 1/2	1 5 3 1/2	...	...
	21	Tuphar,	61	55	51	46	64 1/4	48	56	95	228	...	...	...	...	131	97	...	...	...	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 11 7	...	...
	22	Churuar	1,211	1,100	975	915	1,250 1/8	1,132	949	1,211	1,188	...	...	16	933	949	239	...	...	...	1 0 3 1/2	1 0 3 1/2	1 4 5	...	...
	23	Dasao,	871	750	685	630	820	730	611	609	547	...	...	40	421	461	86	...	...	...	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 7 11	...	...
	24	Dhimao,	258	258	375	310	424 1/4	384	356	476	639	...	...	10	381	391	248	...	...	...	0 11 10 1/2	0 11 10 1/2	1 3 5 1/2	...	...
	25	Dunwar,	65	65	61	56	57	47	52	86	117	...	...	10	60	70	47	...	...	...	1 0 9	1 0 9	1 3 8	...	...
	26	Rungao,	666	1,090	1,175	1,075	1,428	1,416	1,444	1,114	1,311	...	...	75	1,014	1,019	249	...	...	...	1 9 2 1/2	1 9 2 1/2	1 11 1 1/2	...	...
	27	Sil,	451	425	490	450	557	557	648	760	655	...	...	5	556	561	49	...	...	...	1 2 6 1/2	1 2 6 1/2	1 5 8	...	...
	28	Salikothan,	341	341	380	310	385	427	522	608	608	...	...	12	335	347	46	...	...	...	1 0 2 1/2	1 0 2 1/2	1 12 5 1/2	...	...
	29	Samalta,	595	545	570	520	690 1/8	691	737	1,069	1,031	...	...	14	843	857	173	...	...	...	1 5 9 1/2	1 5 9 1/2	1 9 8	...	...
	30	Silgaon,	976	925	951	890	1,053 1/8	1,046	1,069	1,377	1,011	...	...	26	832	858	153	...	...	...	0 12 2	0 12 2	0 12 9	...	...
	31	Kuro,	46	30	28	25	34 1/4	25	29	35	46	...	...	1	43	44	2	...	...	...	0 13 2 1/2	0 13 2 1/2	0 15 9 1/2	...	...
	32	Kotbi	266	255	205	180	223 1/4	226	214	253	356	...	...	64	243	267	58	...	...	...	0 13 2 1/2	0 13 2 1/2	0 15 9 1/2	...	...
	33	Kalao,	425	431	431	385	526	538	688	751	451	...	...	28	385	403	48	...	...	...	1 10 7 1/2	1 10 7 1/2	1 13 9 1/2	...	...
	34	Lakharwar,	215	180	235	184	218	134	125	216	443	...	...	74	221	225	148	...	...	...	0 7 9 1/2	0 7 9 1/2	0 11 8 1/2	...	...
	35	Lakhas,	196	180	320	250	342 1/4	316	285	355	311	...	...	37	179	216	95	...	...	...	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 10 3 1/2	...	...
	36	Mohna,	61	45	41	36	50 1/8	35	52	76	137	...	...	...	...	113	24	...	...	...	0 8 10 1/2	0 8 10 1/2	0 10 9	...	...
	37	Malchitha,	561	525	580	535	688	667	603	784	650	...	...	140	409	549	101	...	...	...	1 3 3 1/2	1 3 3 1/2	1 6 10	...	...
	38	Massan,	150	51	81	65	111 1/4	111	146	310	371	...	...	112	32	184	154	...	...	...	0 13 4 1/2	0 13 4 1/2	2 2 5 1/2	...	...
	39	Haripur Beas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total,	16,198 1/8	15,298	16,054	15,534	20,016 1/10	19,065	19,730	26,181	24,933	502	93	1,619	16,873	18,492	5,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. G. ROSS.

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.

List of Patwaris' Halkabandi in Jaunsar Bawar Pargana.

No. of Halka.	Name of Halka.	Names of Villages.	Amount of land revenue of each village.	Amount of Patwaris' fees.	REMARKS.
			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Lackwar, ...	Lackwar, ...	751 0 0	38 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Phartar, ...	1,166 0 0	58 0 0	
2	Koru, ...	Koru, ...	1,377 0 0	69 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Bilar, ...	831 0 0	42 0 0	
3	Sali, ...	Sali, ...	2,114 0 0	106 0 0	
4	Udpalta, ...	Udpalta, ...	775 0 0	39 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Samalta, ...	618 0 0	31 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Birmon, ...	561 0 0	28 0 0	
5	Kalsi, ...	Kalsi, ...	310 0 0	16 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Pachgaon, ...	550 0 0	48 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Sahkothan, ...	760 0 0	38 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Bana, ...	380 0 0	19 0 0	
6	Bislar, ...	Bislar, ...	380 0 0	19 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Bongaon, ...	665 0 0	33 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Barasua, ...	71 0 0	4 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Aoperhathgaon, ...	309 0 0	16 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Rungau, ...	86 0 0	4 0 0	
7	Dawar, ...	Dowar, ...	475 0 0	24 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Mohna, ...	355 0 0	18 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Kalou, ...	293 0 0	15 0 0	
8	Boweder, ...	Boundar, ...	855 0 0	42 10 5	
	Ditto, ...	Chartar, ...	95 0 0	5 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Taplar, ...	712 0 0	36 0 0	
9	Silgaon, ...	Silgaon, ...	245 0 0	12 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Baundhar, ...	261 0 0	13 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Phanjar, ...	178 0 0	9 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Lakhow, ...	216 0 0	11 0 0	
10	Bawar, ...	Bawar, ...	715 0 0	36 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Deoghar, ...	719 0 0	38 0 0	
11	Masau, ...	Masan, ...	784 0 0	39 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Bharm, ...	1,235 0 0	65 0 0	
12	Disou, ...	Disou, ...	1,211 0 0	61 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Malatha, ...	76 0 0	4 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Dhanaw, ...	689 0 0	34 0 0	
13	Bomtar, ...	Bomtar, ...	1,971 0 0	99 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Koti, ...	35 0 0	2 0 0	
14	Athgaon Chandu, ...	Athgaon Chandu, ...	855 0 0	43 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Silgaon, ...	1,069 0 0	54 0 0	
	Ditto, ...	Bissahal, ...	1,140 0 0	57 0 0	

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.

TRANSLATION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ.

I.—The amount of assessment of the last settlement was _____, and was based on the general capabilities of the whole khat.
 Class I.—Revenue.

In the present settlement the assessment, based on the cultivated area and sayer calculations, has been raised to _____, which amount I (or we, as the case may be) agree to pay annually during the period of the present settlement, *i. e.*, from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1883; and for such further term as it may take to complete the next settlement, I heroby bind myself to pay the Government revenue in the Kalsi tahsil, having collected from the several zemindars the sums due from them according to the phantbandi to be annually made, the zemindars to pay in instalments on 15th July, 15th October, 15th January, and 15th April. I also bind myself to be responsible for the payment of all the Government revenue for the whole of his khat.

II.—The zemindars in this khat are the proprietors of all the land cultivated by them; but according to the custom of the country they must pay the Government revenue as fixed by me on their general capabilities, as well as the actual cultivated area. I promise to make this phantbandi fairly and impartially, after careful enquiry into the condition of each zemindar, and to file the phantbandi in the tahsil by the 1st of April of each year, for the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Dun. All increases or decreases of revenue are to be clearly shown. All objections are to be lodged by the zemindars within fifteen days. After the phantbandi has been sanctioned, it will be deemed a sufficient record of the amount of revenue to be paid by each zemindar. In the event of the death or desertion of any revenue-paying zemindar, I bind myself to make arrangements for the payment of the Government revenue, either by having his fields cultivated by some one else, or by distributing the amount over the whole khat.
 Clause II.—Collections from zemindars.

III.—The custom here as regards tenants-at-will is that they take land from the zemindars, some paying in cash and some in kind, *i. e.*, a fixed portion of the produce of the land. This is termed “kan.” But these tenants possess no proprietary right in the lands, nor can they acquire any. The zemindar can at his will oust them at the end of the year, but must have it entered in the patwari's papers. There are no maurusi tenants.
 Clause III.—Tenants.

IV.—In the event of any balance accruing against any zemindar, I will realize it by filing a suit against the defaulter according to the revenue laws of the pargana. Should any zemindar leave the village, the lands and houses (if not mortgaged) belonging to him will fall into my possession, and I will arrange for the cultivation of the said land, &c. On the return of the zemindar, and his stating his intention to live in the village, I will give him back his property,—the said zemindar to pay the revenue from the date of possession and balance that formerly accrued.
 Clause IV.—Collection of revenue.

V.—The zemindars possess full proprietary right in their holdings with right of transfer. Land of one village must be transferred to a person holding lands in the same village, or lands of one khat must be transferred to a person holding lands in the same khat as far as possible,—residents of the same village or khat having a right of pre-emption.
 Clause V.—Transfers.

After the execution of the deed of sale on a proper Government stamp, it must be duly registered. I shall only under these conditions allow the sale, and I shall have this fact entered in the patwari's papers. Should the sale not be effected according to these rules, it will be deemed void.

The fact of the chango is to be entered in the khasra. No zemindar or saiana has any power of sale as regards the waste lands or forests situated in the khat, as the said waste lands and forests are either the property of Government or the common property of the whole khat: no one has any exclusive right to them.

VI.—Whereas in this pargana the cases about land and those of monetary transactions, and not criminal cases, are generally settled by panchayat, I bind myself to decide all cases without partiality, and according to the customs of the place. In the case of a dispute being about lands I shall have the quantity of land under dispute, when decided, entered in the patwari's papers. It has been customary here, when a dispute about land or houses arises, the dissatisfied party dedicates some of the earth belonging to the house or field to "the gods," and thus incapacitates the whole country from using the house or field; and thus results the loss of Government revenue. I bind myself to give information of this dedication to the gods to the public authorities, or not to allow the dedication to be made. In the event of my failing to give the said information to the public authorities, I bind myself to be responsible to pay the Government revenue on account of that piece of land.

VII.—I do hereby bind myself not to charge heavy expenses on account of coming and going to Court for miscellaneous purposes, but only take fees at the rate of half an anna per rupee on the Government revenue. I shall also take the saiana perquisites according to the prevailing custom only. I will also charge the amount of talbana which a khat has to pay on account of the default on the part of a zemindar to that zemindar.

VIII.—Whereas Government has fixed the patwari's cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. on the Government demand, I bind myself to pay it with the Government revenue, having collected it annually from the zemindars according to the phantbandis.

IX.—Since the sum of Rs. 5 per cent. has been fixed as saiana's fees, I bind myself to realize the same from the zemindars with the Government revenue according to the phantbandi. The eldest son, according to the custom of this place, succeeds to the saianaship. In case of his incapacity, the younger brother, with the sanction of the authorities, becomes saiana. If a saiana dies without issue, no woman is to be his successor. Government may appoint another man of the same family or any one whom it pleases. Saianas can be removed on account of keeping arrears of revenue, or for any other fault that may be proved before an officer. In the event of the death of a saiana, the new saiana will take care of the wife of the deceased.

X.—With the exception of those lands that are situated within the boundaries of any khat, and those that are entered in the khasra in my name, I bind myself not to take possession of any lands beyond the said boundaries, except by means of purchase or mortgage, or by regular suit. I shall annually inspect the boundary pillars now fixed, and at the time of the payment of the April instalment of Government revenue, I shall inform the tahsildar of Kalsi of the state of the pillars, and shall comply with such orders as the tahsildar may give regarding the pillars.

XI.—I shall be responsible for the police duties. I shall not allow bad characters to enter or stay in my khat. I shall not conceal any criminal, nor stolen property, nor any criminal occurrence. I shall give information of the commission of offences to the Kalsi police, trace out the offenders, and assist the police in prosecuting. I shall decide petty criminal cases which are really of a civil nature according to the customs of the place.

XII.—The zemindars of the khat have power to fish three times a year by poisoning, and throughout the year by rod and line: they can also fish with nets in the large rivers, as the Jumna and Tons, but not in the small streams.

XIII.—In my khat there is first-class Government jungle in _____, the bounds of which have been explained to me, and pillars have been put up.
 Clause XIII.—Forests. In this jungle we zemindars have no right of any kind whatever, and cannot enter to graze, or take leaves, or for any purpose whatever.

There is second-class Government forest in the _____, boundaries of which have been read out to, and pillars have been put up. In this we zemindars have the right to graze our cattle, cut grass, and, with the permission of the forest officer, can cut leaves for sheep. We can collect fallen leaves from under the trees for manure. We can take also dried wood for fuel, and stone for building houses. We can cut *ringal* for our own use. We can also cut trees, as *ginghar*, *kaith*, *lod*, *ampar*, *mekh*, for hedging purposes, with the permission of the forest officers. If any zemindar of the khat wishes to break up any new land in the said forest, he must before doing so obtain the permission of the forest officers as regards the quantity of land, the position of the field, and the period for which it is to be cultivated; and he shall also pay such revenue as may be fixed by the Superintendent of the Dun. After the expiry of this term, he must get fresh permission; if he does not get it, he must relinquish the field, and under no circumstances can he acquire any right whatever in it. Should the forest officer at any time wish to close any portion of the second-class forest and make it first-class, he must give a month's notice through the Superintendent of the Dun, and leave us such forest as will suffice for our use. Should we not deem the forest so given us sufficient, or find that the forest officer has shut up the forest near the village, and gives us forest which is at a distance, we can apply to the Superintendent, and get just arrangements made for grazing, &c. The piece of forest thus closed we will not enter into till the permission of the Superintendent is given, nor graze our sheep in it. We cannot sell or mortgage anything belonging to second class forest under any pretence whatever. We will not set fire to the forest where our sheep graze, but will preserve the same from being set fire to. Should a fire take place in the forest, we will be liable to a fine, should carelessness be proved against us. We will have the same right over the water which flows through the forest which we have hitherto had, and the right of way to the water will continue. Besides the above forest, all other forests and waste lands which lie in our khat are our property for our use. A zemindar can sell to another of his own village or khat, or to that of another village or khat, the trees which have been planted by himself; but no zemindar can sell any wood or tree of any kind to any person, such as contractor or inhabitant of Chakrata, or to the servants of the Department Public Works, or Commissariat, or any other outsider, by any means whatever. We cannot sell even amongst ourselves the trees which are self-grown, but we can give to the people of another khat for nothing, or in lieu of something received from them. We can sell grass, *ringal* or *bansi* to any person. The zemindars of other khats who used to get dried wood and leaves from our forest will continue to do so without payment of any fees. For sheep which they bring in the morning and take back in the evening we can make no charge. If they make any shed for the sheep, we will have a right to demand grazing dues. If at any time for any reason we wish to close any portion of our jungle, the zemindars of other khats who have a right to graze in our khat must refrain from grazing in the closed jungle. Should the Government discover that any zemindar of our khat has acted contrary to any of the conditions entered into above, it can confiscate the whole forest.

In the case of our requiring any wood which is not to be found in our forest, we must apply to the Superintendent six-monthly, i. e., on the first of March and first of September, stating the quantity of wood required; and after the sanction of Superintendent has been obtained, we shall be entitled to get wood from the Forest Department. If we fail to make the said application on the date fixed, we shall have no right to get wood for six months. After obtaining the sanction of the Superintendent, we must present ourselves to the forest officers between 20th and 30th March, or 20th and 30th September. On our failing to appear on the dates fixed, we shall not be entitled to get wood during the year.

The deodar wood which we get from the Forest Department we will cut by no instrument but by saw. If we cannot procure saws, we will deposit fees in the Forest Department for sawing.

Clause XIV.—Orders. XIV.—We shall obey all orders given us through the tahsildar of Kalsi.

Clause XV.—Lands required by Government. XV.—In future if Government requires any land, cultivated or uncultivated, or trees, it must take up the land under the Act then in force, and pay compensation for it.

Clause XVI.—Coolies. XVI.—In the case of coolies being required for public purposes, or for European travellers, we shall act according to the orders passed on phantbandis of coolies by the Superintendent about the supply of coolies. The Superintendent can from time to time alter the phantbandis.

The saiana is liable to fine for delay in obeying orders. We will make phants of coolies according to number. Should a cooly fail to work on his turn, by absence or refusal, we shall report the same to the authorities, and he shall be liable to fine. Nobody, without the order of the Superintendent or Cantonment Magistrate of Chakrata, can take coolies from us, but we can at our pleasure supply coolies.

H. G. ROSS,
Superintendent.





सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT
OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF SAHARUNPORE,
N.-W. PROVINCES.



ALLAHABAD :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1870.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 970 A. OF 1874.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 8th April, 1874.

READ :—

Board's letter No. 795, dated the 18th of August, 1871, forwarding the Seharunpore Settlement Report.

THIS Report has a special interest, as it contains an account of the first Settlement in the North-Western Provinces made after the expiry of the 30 years' Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. In 1854, when the term of the old Settlements drew to a close, the late Mr. J. R. Colvin, then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, caused a manual for re-settlement (known as the "Seharunpore Instructions") to be drawn up, containing orders on measurements, records, and assessments; and this manual, with some subsequent modifications, has since been the guide to Settlement Officers in the operations of revision, now drawing to a close, throughout these Provinces. The instructions contained in this manual were received with approval by the superior authorities to whom they were submitted both in India and in England. One of the main alterations introduced was the reduction of the standard of assessment from two-thirds of the calculated assets to one-half; another, the adoption of the plane-table survey, in lieu of the rough chain survey previously in use.

2. The reduction of the standard of assessment from two-thirds to one-half of the assets was the act of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. J. R. Colvin, himself. The order was passed on his own authority, but it was in conformity with the growing opinion of Revenue Officers, that a greater degree of moderation in assessment than had previously been shewn was needed, and that the former assessment at two-thirds of the assets had pressed in some quarters with too great severity on the proprietary bodies and stripped the landowners of the surplus profit necessary for a successful management of their estates. No separate resolution was recorded introducing this change, but the "Seharunpore Rules," in which it was ordered, were submitted to the Government of India and the Court of Directors, and by them reviewed and approved.

3. The employment of the plane-table has since increased the precision and clearness of the later Settlements as compared with their predecessors. The maps were formerly sketched in by the eye; with the plane-table they were drawn to scale, and represent the features of a village with such accuracy that it can never be difficult to find any field that may be sought for. The later system, first borrowed by Mr. Thomason from the Punjab for the Settlement in Jaloun in 1852, has been brought to much greater perfection since those days; and has now, in its turn, been superseded by the Cadastral Survey, under which maps are

produced which are not only correct internally, but which fulfill all scientific requirements, and, when fitted together, make up a complete map of a district.

4. The Board, in their review, have given a sketch of the chief characteristics of the district: and the census of 1872 shews the distribution of population to vary but little from that stated in paragraph 11 of their letter. On the figures of the census of 1865, it is shewn as 866,483, or 389 to the square mile; the agricultural population being 36 per cent. of the whole. In 1872 it was 883,782, of whom 312,846, or 35 per cent., are recorded as agriculturists. It is very improbable that the small proportion of agriculturists appearing in the last census can be correct. The district is a rural one, and though it has several small towns, it has no large cities. The cultivated area being 732,031 acres, the number of adult agricultural males (taken at one-fifth of the whole number) would give only one cultivator to every 12 cultivated acres, or less than one man to each plough, which is impossible. It may safely be assumed that there has been a large under-estimate in classifying the population under these main heads of occupation.

5. The Seharunpore Settlement has been in several respects unfortunate, from circumstances altogether beyond control. The measurements commenced in 1854 under the careful supervision of Mr. A. Ross, and were drawing to a close under Mr. R. Spankie's equally vigorous administration, when they were suddenly arrested by the mutiny in 1857. They were, however, resumed at the close of that year and completed in April, 1858. But the state of things throughout the country was still so disturbed that further operations were suspended for a year.

6. In 1859, Mr. Vans Agnew, the Collector, an officer of some Revenue experience acquired in the Punjab, re-commenced the work of Settlement. He accepted the village maps on the whole, and considered them to have been well executed, and the papers to be an accurate record of the state of things existing at the time of measurement. Mr. Wynne also testified to the accuracy of the measurement, though he rejected the soil entries. But throughout the district 107 villages had to be re-measured; 68 of these were in Mr. Wynne's Report, page 89, para. 24. three tihseels, and were rejected as differing from the Revenue Survey maps by more than 5 per cent; and the 39 villages re-measured in the Seharunpore Tihseel are understood to have been condemned for the same reason. The standard of accuracy in more recent Settlement measurements has been much higher than this, a difference of 2 per cent between the areas measured by the Settlement and Survey Department being the utmost that is now allowed. There can be little doubt that although the Seharunpore maps do not reach the degree of perfection subsequently attained, they were still accurate enough to form a sound basis for assessment.

7. The record shewing the names of the occupants of fields and the proprietors of villages required considerable correction, partly owing to the changes which had necessarily occurred through lapse of time and

partly because of the very serious effects of the rebellion of 1857-58 and the famine of 1860-61, both of which caused great alterations in the distribution of population. These corrections were effected and the record made as far as possible to tally with the actual facts of 1862-63. The assessment was brought to a conclusion and reported on by Mr. Vans Agnew in January, 1863.

8. Mr. Vans Agnew worked on a system which was not very intelligible to others, but so far as it could be understood it is explained in the note which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, recorded on the 2nd April, 1864. Mr V. Agnew used a great variety of information, including estimates by the Local Officers ; a calculation of the value of the average produce of the crops recorded in the year of measurement, in which the produce was taken from the tables drawn up by Mr. Thornton, and the value was based on the average prices of the last 20 years ; rates on ploughs ; rates deduced from money rents where such were found to prevail ; and the recorded rentals of the village papers. Information on all these points was brought together in Mr. V. Agnew's tabular form, and the assessments were worked out therefrom. But his system had one radical defect. He had framed no average revenue or rent-rates by which to compare the figures for any particular village with the average figures of similar villages in the same part of the district ; and it was only towards the close of his operations, and after his assessments had been made, that he drew out such rates for entry in the village statements. Being *ex post facto* rates, they could be of no use to Mr. Vans Agnew in the formation of his assessments. The system subsequently enforced by the Board of requiring the submission, for their previous approval, of the scales of rent and revenue rates on which the Settlement Officer proposes to work, has made the commission of such an error impossible for the future.

9. From the repeated opportunities which His Honor enjoyed, as Member of the Board, of seeing Mr. Vans Agnew's work, he felt assured that although that officer was able to work only on his own somewhat empirical system, he had still devoted great labour and pains to the business before him, and upon the whole had worked out his results fairly. But, as stated by the Commissioner (in his Memo. dated the 16th March, 1864, quoted by the Board in the 25th para. of their review), Mr. Vans Agnew was of a vacillating turn of mind, and frequently changed his assessments when appealed to by the zemindars, and that without placing on record the grounds of his action.

10. For all these reasons, and especially in consequence of his having recorded no sufficient explanation of his plan of procedure, it was found that when he left the district, in the beginning of 1863, the materials for testing or accepting his assessments were altogether insufficient. He had worked on data of a nature to satisfy his own mind, but not of a nature to be appreciated or properly understood by others ; and both his general reports and the detailed remarks purporting to describe the character of each village and the grounds on which he had fixed its assessment, were for the most part of a stereotyped and formal

character. There was reason to believe that although, as a whole, the majority of the assessments were tolerably fair, yet many were unequal and inadequate. The Tuhseelce of Seharunpore was generally acknowledged to be under-assessed, while in other parts of the district, as in Pergunnah Gungoh, pressure was complained of, and, it was understood, complained of not without reason.

11. These conclusions, the result of a careful and minute inspection by Mr. Williams, the Commissioner, and by Sir William Muir, as Member of the Revenue Board, were embodied in their Minutes respectively dated the 16th March and 2nd April, 1864, and *Vide Appendices to the Report. pp.* it was recommended to Government that the whole work should be subjected to review by a competent Settlement staff. The revision was conducted on a plan concerted in conference with the Commissioner and Senior Member of the Board at Seharunpore in June, 1864, and laid down in a Minute of July 5th of that year. The proceedings were to embrace an enquiry into the adequacy and moderation of the system of assessment in general, and the actual assessment of each village in detail; and were to include the correction of the Vernacular records and completion of the English records on the recognized system. Opportunity was also to be given to all parties to sue for commutation of rents in kind, into money rents under the Act then recently passed (XIV. of 1863); and the procedure in certain malikana cases was to be examined afresh.

12. The revision in the Seharunpore Tuhseel was carried out by the late Mr. H. D. Robertson, Collector of the District, and we have on record his report (27th July, 1866) on the rent rates he proposed to use in assessing, and Mr. Webster's report (3rd February, 1870) narrating the completion of the work.

13. Mr. Robertson's assessment was based on soil rates. He classified the soils, as Mr. Vans Agnew had done, into *meesun*, *rouslee*, *dakur*, and *bhoodu*: but he convinced himself that *rouslee* and *dakur* were soils of equal value, and thus reduced his classes to three. It is to be regretted that he did not leave on record the grounds which satisfied him of the identity of these soils, since other officers who preceded and followed him have not agreed in this view. These three classes, again, he treated as "irrigated" and "unirrigated," thus making six. But the *rouslee-dakur* is much the most important class, its area being about 75 per cent. of the whole. The *meesun* or manured area is about 17 per cent., and the *bhoodu* or sand about 8 per cent., of the entire area. He accepted as a rule the classification of soils which he found in the *khusra*, and which he considered to be very accurate.

14. In each of these six classes of soils, in the different circles of the four pergunnahs of the Seharunpore Tuhseel, he drew up a set of average rent rates based on (1) cash rents; (2) rates framed on an estimate of the average value of the average produce of the crops; and (3) the village rent rolls, giving (where rent was paid in kind) the value of the zemindar's share of the crops in a given year. Of these guides, that resting on cash rents is the one that he followed

most closely, though he allows that these were generally paid on inferior soils, and also that the amounts recorded in the jum-mabundees are below the amount actually paid, and were not very trust-

Report, page 32, para. 5.

Report, page 40, para. 8.

	Acres.
Seharunpore ...	13,537
Hurounah ...	11,470
Fyzabad ...	10,551
Mozufferabad ...	3,883
Total acres ...	39,444

Report, pages 20, 22, 24,
26; paras. 22, 32, 45, 53.

worthy. Further, though he does not give for each circle the area in which cash rents were paid, he states that in the whole tuh-seel they were paid in only 16,000 acres out of 208,435 acres, an area too small to be a safe guide to the generally prevailing rent-rate. Mr. Webster's report, however, gives a much larger area* of land as paying cash rents.

15. The following table shews, for Pergunnah Seharunpore, what the cash rates on each soil were, and what the average rent rates Mr. Robertson assumed. The area in which cash rents were paid is not given, but it amounts altogether to 13,537 acres out of 58,691 acres, being unusually large in this pergunnah :—

	<i>Irrigated.</i>			<i>Unirrigated.</i>			General rate per Acre on cultivation.
	Meesun.	Rouslee-Dakur.	Bhooda.	Meesun.	Rouslee-Dakur.	Bhooda.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>1st Circle.</i>							
Cash rates ...	6 7 1	4 2 8	2 1 0	4 2 6	3 0 10	2 2 1	...
Proposed rates ..	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 11
<i>2nd Circle.</i>							
Cash rates ...	4 15 7	3 5 3	2 10 0	...	2 12 4	...	...
Average rates ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	2 4 3
<i>3rd Circle.</i>							
Cash rates ...	...	3 10 6	...	...	2 10 0	...	...
Proposed rates ...	6 0 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 13 0
<i>4th Circle.</i>							
Cash rates ...	11 1 8	4 14 8	2 12 9	6 14 4	3 4 5	2 8 9	...
Proposed rates ...	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	2 2 0	2 7 0
<i>Whole Pergunnah.</i>							
Cash rates ...	7 8 1	4 0 3	2 7 11	5 8 5	2 14 11	2 5 5	...
Average proposed rates.	6 8 0	4 3 0	2 4 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 9
							Actual rate is Rs. 2-2-1½ (page 12), Rs. 2-3-10 (page 20, para. 22).

N. B.—These figures are taken from Tables A. and B., (pages 159, 160).

The accepted rent rates are often below the cash rates, especially in *meesun* and *bhooda*, but in *rouslee-dakur*, the preponderating soil, they are almost always above the cash rates. The agreement and disagreement with the cash rates is alike unexplained.

16. In Pergunnah Hurourah the average rates (whether the cash rates or those taken from the village papers) were a good deal below the assumed rates, irrigated *meesun*, for instance, paying a cash rate of Rs. 5-8-0, and the assumed rate being Rs. 6 per acre; irrigated *rouslee-dakur* paying Rs. 3-0-7, the assumed rate being Rs. 3-12-0. It is noticeable that there is one rate only, *viz.* Rs. 3-12-0, for *rouslee-dakur* in all three circles of Hurourah, though the rates, whether by experiment or the village papers, differ largely. And so in Fyzabad Behut. In Fyzabad Behut and Mozufferabad, however, the actual and assumed rates agreed more closely. But in the *rouslee-dakur* area of Mozufferabad a large increase is taken on cash rents, thus :—

	<i>Cash rents.</i>	<i>Assumed rents.</i>
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Circle I. ...	... 2 3 9	2 8 0
Ditto II. ...	... 2 10 7	3 0 0

the rates in the second circle being apparently based on the average of all rates, and in the first on village papers. From the statement given in paragraph 8 of his report, it appears that on the whole the demand at assumed rent rates, *viz.*, Rs. 3,38,726, approximated more to the demand at the recorded village rentals, *viz.*, Rs. 3,38,645 than to the result of any of the other methods adopted.

Page 39.

This is at 55 per cent., *i. e.*, it includes local cess.

<i>Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Revenue at assumed rates.</i>	<i>Revenue assessed.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Seharunpore ...	1,14,279	1,17,398
Hurourah ...	79,657	83,278
Fyzabad ...	63,780	66,667
Mozufferabad ...	50,220	51,900
Total ...	3,07,936	3,19,243

The revenue actually assessed is therefore, Rs. 11,307 or 3·8 per cent. in excess of the revenue at assumed rent rates.

17. The Tuhseel had paid Rs. 2,69,897 under Mr. Thornton's assessment. Mr. Vans Agnew lowered this to Rs. 2,48,806, (para. 23 of his MS. report), and Mr. Robertson's ultimate revision fixed it at Rs. 3,19,243; the local cess further amounting to Rs. 31,893. Of the increase, Rs. 19,505 is attributed by him to the benefits of canal irrigation in 28,071 acres.*

Para. 80 of Board's letter, page 11.
Table on page 10 of Report.
Do., Do., page 51.
Do., Do., page 41.

*NOTE.—There is some obscurity about these figures. The assesment at the close of the last period is stated in the text to have been Rs. 2,69,897, on the authority of a table compiled by Mr. Court (page 10 of Report); but Mr. Webster records it as Rs. 2,60,764, including cesses (page 27), and Mr. Vans Agnew (para. 23 of his Report) puts it (without cesses probably) at Rs. 2,44,630, so that his revision gave a slight increase, not a decrease as in the text. There is some doubt as to what Mr. Vans Agnew's assesment really was. In the printed report it is shewn (with cesses probably) to have been Rs. 2,78,066 (page 16), Rs. 2,80,039 (page 10), Rs. 2,74,221 (page 27), or Rs. 2,74,802 (page 39), and the statement appended to Mr. Vans Agnew's report gives it as Rs. 2,68,920. The discrepancies are probably due to the fact that in many cases progressive assesment were imposed, the amount of which differed in different years.

18. To Mr. H. LePoer Wynne fell the task of assessing the three Tuhseels of Deobund, Nukoor, and Roorkee. He submitted a rent rate report, shewing how he proposed to assess these, on September 4th, 1866, and a completion report on 17th May, 1867.

19. Mr. Wynne rejected rates based on calculations of the average value of average produce, or on experiments made in cutting the crops of certain areas, for the reasons given by him on pages 144-45. They are briefly that the appraisements or the experiments that can be made by any European officer embrace too small an area to afford a sound basis of induction; that the work cannot be trusted to native officials; that it is impossible to make fair allowances for the failure of seasons and the falling off in unproductive plots of land, and that such calculations would not affect the cash rents which prevail over a large portion of the area, and are pitched at lower rates than those of "*metayers*," so as to meet the vicissitudes of the seasons. These reasons appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound and adequate. Figures based on estimates of production may be used with advantage to test the incidence of an assessment over a large area; but they are liable to many errors, and cannot be trusted in fixing the assessment of single villages.

20. Mr. Wynne also rejected soil rates, on the ground of the extreme inaccuracy with which the soils had been classified (pages 146-47). In this respect his decision as to the value of the records before him is opposed to that of Mr. Robertson. He did indeed take much pains to correct the soil entries. At first he began by recording after inspection his opinion of the whole area of each class of soil, and that under irrigation, in the village; but afterwards he corrected for each field the name of the soil, though not whether it was manured or irrigated or not; as to these points he only recorded his impression in respect of the total area manured and irrigated in the village. But these facts had no bearing on the assessment.

21. The first system of check Mr. Wynne invented for his guidance was a singular and complicated one. Having divided the country into homogeneous circles or "*chuks*" he calculated for each "*chuk*" six percentages:—(1) the proportion between the cultivated and culturable area; (2) the proportion between irrigated and cultivated area; (3) the proportion between the manured and cultivated area; (4) that between "*bhooda*" (sand) and cultivated area; (5) the number of the agricultural population to 100 acres of cultivation; (6) the number of the entire population to 100 acres of cultivation. He then assigned to each "*chuk*" its order of merit by each of these tests; reckoning as first the *chuk* which had most cultivation as compared with the culturable area; most irrigation and manure and least "*bhooda*" as compared with the cultivated area, and most people to the 100 acres. Lastly, he added up the figures representing the order of merit of each "*chuk*" under each of these tests and arranged the "*chuks*" in order according to their total marks.

22. The evident objection to this arithmetical calculation is that

Report, page 151, table 4, and pages 152 and 153, table 5.

Name of Pergunnah and number of Chuk.		Order by average of 6 tests.	Order by cash rates.	Order by Mr. Wynne's valuation.
Deobun	III. ...	1	9	9
Gungoh	I. ...	2	1	1
Deobun	V. ...	3	10	10
Rampore	... ..	4	2	2
Nukoor	I. ...	5	4	4
Nagul	II. ...	6	5	5
Ditto	III. ...	7	8	8
Sooltanpore	I. ...	8	3	3
Ditto	II. ...	9	11	11
Jowalapore	II. ...	10	15	15
Munglour	I. ...	11	6	6
Sirsawah	I. ...	12	7	7
Deobun	I. ...	13	12	12
Munglour	IV. ...	14	14	14
Gungoh	IV. ...	15	32	32
Nukoor	II. ...	16	15	15
Roorkee	II. ...	17	23	23
Gungoh	II. ...	18	24	29
Sirsawah	II. ...	19	19	19
Nagul	IV. ...	20	17	17
Roorkee	I. ...	21	13	13
Bhagwanpore	I. ...	22	18	18
Jowalapore	I. ...	23	27	27
Sirsawah	III. ...	24	25	25
Nukoor	III. ...	25	30	30
Bhagwanpore	III. ...	26	21	21
Nagul	I. ...	27	22	22
Munglour	II. ...	28	33	33
Deobun	IV. ...	29	37	37
Sooltanpore	IV. ...	30	20	20
Deobun	II. ...	31	26	26
Sooltanpore	III. ...	32	24	24
Nukoor	IV. ...	33	34	34
Roorkee	IV. ...	34	28	28
Gungoh	III. ...	35	35	35
Bhugwanpore	II. ...	36	38	38
Munglour	III. ...	37	31	31
Bhugwanpore	IV. ...	38	41	41
Roorkee	III. ...	39	30	30
Sirsawah	IV. ...	40	36	36
Jowalapore	III. ...	41	40	40

it ranks as of equal value all the six considerations, although they are very different in importance. To have an exceptionally large amount of irrigation and manure is a sign of a first class village, but not always to have very little culturable waste; on the contrary, the possession of much waste may be a good reason for adding to the assessment on the score of future expectations. Moreover, some of the considerations are hardly commensurable: it is impossible to say whether, having most population or least *bhoo*da is the greatest advantage, or whether it is better to have much *bhoo*da and much manure, or little *bhoo*da and little manure. However it does not appear that this elaborate system was put to any practical use. The table in the margin shows the order in which the "chuks" came out by this calculation, compared with the order in which they were actually put by Mr. Wynne's independent valuation; and there is nothing to show that the latter was in the least degree influenced by the former.

23. A good instance of this will be found in the classification of the

Test	I.	...	25
"	II.	...	30
"	III.	...	29
"	IV.	...	31
"	V.	...	27
"	VI.	...	15

Average rank...	30
Rank adopted...	20

fourth chuk of Sooltanpore, a khadir tract, *i. e.*, consisting of low alluvial soil in the old bed of the Ganges. The classification of the chuk by the six tests is given in the margin. The chuk stands low as to irrigation (II.), because it is khadir, and does not want irrigation; as to manure (III.), because manure is never much used in low land liable to flood and percolation; as to culturable waste (I.), because in khadir villages there is always a tendency to grazing; as to *bhoo*da (IV.), because the soil is light; as to general population (V.), because nobody, not agricultural, lives in low-lying villages if they can help it. Yet it pays high rent-rates in comparison with its soil, which all villages protected from drought and total failure of the crop by moisture do. These elaborate calculations were consequently irrelevant, and in point of fact were thrown over by the Settlement Officer, who places the estate in the rank fixed by its cash rates.

24. The guide really followed by Mr. Wynne was the general rate obtained by dividing the cash-paying area by the cash rents actually paid for it. Out of 558,553 acres, 139,605 paid cash rates. Table 5 shows what these rates were, and arranges the chuks in order from the highest to the lowest rate, and this is the order which Mr. Wynne accepted, as showing the relative value of

the chuks ; in other words, Mr. Wynne's assumed rates were simply the average of the money rents paid by all cash-paying lands in each circle.

He says that he omitted exceptionally low rents, but
Report, page 146, para. 7.

he makes no reference to the extra dues which, according to Mr. Robertson, the cultivators pay to make up for the lightness of their rents, and apparently he made no allowance for these.

25. Having fixed the average rate on all cultivated land in a chuk, Mr. Wynne proceeded to select an average village as representative of the chuk, and to graduate all other villages above or below this according to their value. In doing this he must have been guided by the impressions received at the time of inspection, and have formed his own judgment

Report, page 130, paras.
191-196.

as to the amount to be added to, or deducted from, the standard rate in each case. He then made an addition for old and new fallow (valuing them respectively at one-third and two-thirds of the rate on cultivation after deducting 10 per cent. of the cultivated area for pasturage), and so worked out the assessment of the village. If he thought that assessment or its rate of incidence too high as compared with the other villages in the graduated list of the chuk, he lowered it summarily so as to agree with them.

26. The rental estimated on this system amounted to Rs. 16,17,066 ;

	<i>Rent.</i>
Cultivated ..	Rs. 15,50,449
Fallow	66,617
	<u>Rs. 16,17,066</u>

Report, page 148, para. 14
Table 51, Mr. Wynne's
Report.
Boards' para. 11.

the proportion of it due to cultivation and to fallow are shown in the margin, and the revenue, with cesses, which has been imposed was Rs. 8,99,873.

27. There are the same discrepancies as to the amounts of the different assessments here as in the case of the Seharunpore Tuhseel. The revenue of the expiring Settlement was Rs. 8,26,243 according to Mr. Court's table (page 11, and see also Board's letter, page 11), but by Mr. Vans Agnew (para. 23 of his report) it was Rs. 7,91,836. His assessment is reckoned by himself, in his 23rd paragraph, as Rs. 8,01,754. But by the statement attached to the same report it was Rs. 8,37,473. Mr. Court's table puts it as Rs. 8,51,376. Mr. Wynne states it variously as Rs. 8,29,155 (page 148) and Rs. 8,46,044 (page 150). These discrepancies are no doubt due to progressive assessment, to the calculation of cesses in different ways at different periods of the Settlement, and to the inclusion or exclusion of the cesses on maafec estates. Mr. Wynne's assessment amounted to Rs. 8,19,337 ; including cesses, to Rs. 8,99,873.*

28. Turning now to the aggregate assessment of the whole district, as contrasted with the former Settlement, a comparison between the two is somewhat difficult, because of the changes in area, and the inclusion of cesses, which varied in amount at different times. The old Settlement is stated by the Board (page 11) and by Mr. Court (page 11), to have amounted to Rs. 10,93,946, but Mr. Webster (paragraph 16) places

* *N. B.*—This is by p. 56. The Board (p. 11) place the final jumma with cesses as it will stand at close of Settlement at Rs. 8,97,283. But the revenue, Rs. 8,19,337, with the local cesses at 10 per cent. alone amounts to Rs. 9,01,271, besides the amount imposed as cess on revenue paying estates.

it at Rs. 10,47,971, and Mr. Vans Agnew (paragraph 23 of his report) at Rs. 10,47,952 including 14 estates not assessed by him, but excluding jungle grants, the addition of which raised it to Rs. 10,85,568 ; Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment is variously stated by himself at Rs. 10,50,560 (minus 14 estates not assessed by him), and Rs. 11,06,396, which is perhaps the ultimate amount which it was to rise to by gradual increments. Mr. Webster (probably including the 14 villages) places it at Rs. 10,64,885. The revised assessment by Messrs. Wynne and Robertson fixed the land-revenue at Rs. 11,38,580. Including cesses and jungle grants, the total payments are by the Board (page 12) Rs. 12,97,313.

29. If it is difficult to state accurately what the past assessments were, it is still more difficult to be precise as to the cultivated area on which they were based. Mr. Thornton's report nowhere gives the total cultivated area ; but Mr. Bird's note on the North-Western Provinces Settlements records it as 606,847 acres. In the year 1841 estates paying Rs. 1,06,092 were transferred to Moozuffernuggur, and estates paying Rs. 78,048 (paragraph 5 of Mr. Vans Agnew's report) received from that district, leaving a net decrease in revenue and presumably in area. The village papers of 1853 showed the cultivated area as 683,567 acres, but little reliance can be placed on this figure. Mr. Vans Agnew (in statement F. appended to his report) gives the "former" area as 655,846 acres and the present cultivated area as 717,832 acres ; in another statement (H.) he returns the present area as 755,419 acres. This probably includes the jungle tracts ; excluding them and also the revenue-free estates, the Board (page 7) report the cultivated area as 732,031 acres.

30. It is impossible therefore to be perfectly certain as to the figures of the former assessment or the rate of rental which they represent ; but the following calculation is probably a tolerable approximation to the truth. In the past Settlement Mr. Vans Agnew's figures may be followed, the revenue being put, after allowing for the exchanges with Moozuffernuggur, at Rs. 10,47,952, and the cultivated area at 655,846 acres. The revenue rate on cultivation was then Re. 1-9-6, and assuming that the assessment was made by Mr. Thornton at two-thirds of the assets, these amounted to Rs. 15,71,938 ; his average rent-rate was Rs. 2-6-6.

31. In 1866 the cultivated area of the District was Rs. 732,031 acres, the revenue Rs. 11,38,580, or Re. 1-8-10 per acre, and the rental was Rs. 22,76,155, or Rs. 3-1-9 per acre. The increase in the rental was, therefore, Rs. 7,04,217 ; in the cultivated area, 76,190 acres, and in the rent rate, Re. 0-11-3, or 29 per cent. of the increase of rental of the rental increase Rs. 2,36,904 ($\text{Rs. } 76,190 \times \text{Rs. } 3-1-9$) is due to enlarged cultivation, leaving Rs. 4,67,313 to be accounted for by other causes. The Settlement Officers attribute Rs. 79,369 of revenue, or Rs. 1,58,738 of rent, to canal irrigation, so that only Rs. 3,08,575, or a rise of Re. 0-6-9 per acre, or 22·8 per cent., remains as due to the increased competition for land and the rise in prices, a rise which the Board of Revenue have shewn to have been about 18 per cent. Thus, as is natural in a district where so much of the rent is paid in produce, the rent-roll advanced *pari passu* with the heightened price of the produce.

32. It is worthy of record that in 1842, 314 estates were found to have reached a state of cultivation which obtained from Government a guarantee that the revenue upon them should not be increased until the revenue rate on the cultivable area of all contiguous villages exceeded the incidence of the revenue rate in these estates. This subject is not

* See para. 42.

referred to in any report except Mr. Vans Agnew's,* though its peculiarity might have drawn attention to it. He says, "this pledge has been acted up to in the present revision, although the jummas of a good many villages would but for it have been raised." It seems doubtful, however, whether in the subsequent revision the guarantee was not overlooked. A return received from the Collector shows that the assessment of many of these villages has been reduced. The Board are now requested to ascertain and report whether the guarantee was in every case observed, whether it had any material effect in stimulating industry and increasing the rental value of these estates. They should also call for a statement from the district officer, and should place on record the names of these villages, their revenue, area and rates, along with those of the surrounding villages, or the chuks in which they are situate, to serve as a reference on the occasion of a future Settlement.

33. The character of the cultivation in the district has, on the whole, remained singularly unchanged, as is shewn in the following table, which gives the percentage of area occupied by some of the crops, respecting which information is extant :—

		1836.	1866.
Mr. Thornton's Settlement report, para. 14. Board's p. 9, para. 22.	Sugar-cane ...	5.	4.8
	Cotton ...	3.	8.1
	Wheat ...	30.	31.7

The only great change is in cotton, which had in 1866 felt the full influence of the American war.

34. Respecting the irrigated area at the time of Mr. Thornton's settlement no information is procurable, except that Mr. Vans Agnew states that 5,030 acres were irrigated from canals in 1838. In 1854-58 the measurement papers recorded it as 164,911 acres, or 21.9 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Most of this was from wells, but the separate figures were not given then ; in 1865-6, however, canal irrigation reached 48,546 acres. In 1870-71, 87,996 acres, in 1871-72, 67,880 acres, and in 1872-73, 72,515 acres were watered by the canals. How much of this water was distributed to land previously dry, and how much of it only superseded well irrigation, is not stated.

35. It has been mentioned that Mr. Robertson attributed Rs. 19,505 of his assessment to the action of canals. He does not explain the method by which he calculated it, but it was probably based on the difference between wet and dry rates for the area affected (28,071 acres). Mr. Wynne, in the 211th paragraph of his report, states that in calculating what part

of his assessment was due to canal irrigation, he gathered his data from the rates actually paid in villages in the neighbourhood, the circumstances and natural capabilities of which are the same, but which have no irrigation. Assuming, in other words, the irrigation to be derivable only from canals, he applied to the area so irrigated the rate of similar unirrigated villages, thus working out a revenue, the difference between which and the sum actually assessed he assumed as the amount due to the canal ; the amount thus assessed was Rs. 59,864. This calculation can only be correct if it were assumed that all the irrigation is from canals, and that there was no well irrigation previously which canals have superseded. No information is given on these points.

36. The introduction of canal irrigation has had a civilising and beneficial effect on the rude and lawless tribes inhabiting the district, the value of which cannot be estimated in figures. " All accounts agree that since the recent revision of Settlement by which the burden of land-revenue has been more equitably adjusted, and since the rapid extension of irrigation, the character of the hitherto unruly communities who inhabit the district is undergoing an extraordinary change, and the increase of prosperity is marked" (para. 35, Board's letter). So, too, Mr. Wynne writes in para. 232 : " I came continually upon vil-

Report, page 134. lages in which the proprietors had been relieved from the heaviest embarrassments, and had been reclaimed from persistent habits of crime by the introduction of canal water." And again in para. 89, he says of the Goojurs of Gungoh and Rampore that they have been "reclaimed from the improvident habits and the tendency to cattle-lifting which characterize their brethren.

Report, page 99. This happy result is due to the canal. The reward which the use of canal water held out to industry was so great, so immediate, and so certain, that all the traditions of the caste succumbed to the prospects of wealth, so that the Goojurs throughout the region watered by the canal are the most orderly, contented and well-to-do of men." These testimonies to the great administrative value of Canal irrigation, apart altogether from its financial effect, are highly satisfactory.

37. Some statements were compiled by Messrs. Robertson and Webster, which have been printed as Appendices C., D., and K., and which profess to show the rental in the year 1272 and 1273 Fuslee (1865-6), and the rental of certain canal-irrigated villages in 1276 Fuslee (1869) ; but it is doubtful if any dependence at all can be placed upon these. The first two statements contain an elaborate calculation of the value of the produce in *seer* lands and in land paying in kind, according to which the zemindar's rents in cash and produce amounted to Rs. 46,70,216 in the first year, and Rs. 46,03,962 in the second, or four and a half times the Government revenue. But it is not stated how this was worked out, or what the prices were on which the value of the produce was calculated. Appendix K. records for 242 canal-irrigated villages the rental of 1273 Fuslee and of 1276 Fuslee, and an enormous increase is exhibited. But the

	<i>Rental of 1276 F. as shown in Appendix K.</i>	<i>Rental of 1276 F. as entered in village papers.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
155 Namkhera,	12,278	6,140
184. Rampore ...	18,716	7,273
188. Nanontah ...	28,080	14,813
209. Dukrawul Khoord.	3,165	1,414
220. Jhubeerun,	3,293	1,647
228. Boodakhera,	3,899	1,950

rental of 1273 Fuslee is an imaginary sum obtained by calculating it as $\frac{100}{55}$ ths of the revenue; and the figures for 1276 Fuslee have in several instances (some of which are quoted in the margin) been tested by the real village papers and found incorrect. The Board again, on page 16 (para. 39), have drawn up a statement, compiled probably from the village papers, which professes to show the rent-roll of 1869-70; but here again the way in which the value of rent paid in kind is calculated is not shown, and the proportion between the amount of rent paid in cash and in kind differs altogether from that described to exist in the district reports. Such as it is, however, this statement shows the rent-roll of the district as Rs. 23,51,218 in 1869-70, so that the revenue was by that calculation 49 per cent. of the assets at that time.

38. One cause which has helped to keep down the tendency to enhancement of rent has been the high status hitherto enjoyed by the non-proprietary cultivator. The passages quoted in the Board's 44th paragraph show that he was frequently allowed by the proprietary body to pay at the same rates as themselves, *i. e.*, at revenue rates, and seldom more than 25 or 50 per cent. above these rates. The figures given on pages 43 and 47 show that about 41,000 beegahs (about 23,500 acres) were held on this tenure. This is exactly the state of things which was found to exist generally when, 50 years ago, inquiry was made into the rights of cultivators. It differs very considerably from the usages and prescriptions as to property in the land that prevail in the more eastern districts. But the nature of our Settlement will eventually change this, and with increasing demand for land, the non-proprietary cultivator will fall to a lower level and pay a higher rent.

39. A remarkable peculiarity in the Seharunpore District was the status of cash-paying cultivators. These were very rare when Mr. Vans Agnew wrote his report, and he says of them that "the tenure only prevails under exceptional circumstances, and where the cultivator has some claim to consideration and to easy terms, either from being a kinsman of the zemindar or from (wherever derived) some unfixed but understood right to a share in the proprietor's dues. One proof of the favorable nature of the money rents here is the great struggle always going on for them on the part of the tenants, and for payment in kind on the part of the zemindars. All the tenants in this district wish for the former, and, it appears to me, consider them to convey a *quasi*-proprietary title" (para. 39 of his report).

40. As to the extent of land held by the different classes of cultivators, the former figures are very inexact. Mr. Vans Agnew (page 9) states that in his time, in 172 villages, the zemindars are the sole cultivators; in 680 villages all the rents are paid in kind; in 760 they are paid partly in kind and partly in cash; and in 169 cash rents only are paid. He does not however shew the areas in any of his statements. Mr.

Robertson, as has been seen, found 16,000 acres, out of 208,435 acres, paying cash rates, and Mr. Wynne found 139,605 out of 558,553 acres, altogether about 20 per cent., under cash rates. It was, however, after Mr. Vans Agnew's time that Act XIV. of 1863 provided a legal method for commuting produce rents into cash rents, and this was taken advantage of by the cultivators to a great extent. Statements C. and D. shew for 1272 Fuslee 221,774 acres as held by cultivators paying in kind, against 251,350 acres held by those paying in money : and for 1273 Fuslee the figures are 187,628 acres against 270,596 acres, respectively. Finally, the Board's statement (page 16) for 1869-70 shews that villages with a rental of Rs. 15,70,700 paid rents in cash only, while a rental of Rs. 7,80,518 was paid in villages where rents are in cash and kind. Thus the tables have been turned, and payment in cash has become the rule instead of payment in kind.

41. These comparisons illustrate the fact, which is generally known, that the Settlement was carried out during a transition period, at the time when old rates and prices were becoming obsolete, but before the effects of the new state of things was generally felt, before the zemindars had thoroughly found out the power of enhancement given them, by Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Act), and before confidence was felt in the stability of the higher scale of prices which set in with the cotton famine, and the reduced value of silver. The zemindars' receipts had, indeed, risen with the rise in prices, but there had been little or no change in the staples grown, or in the rates of money rents paid by the cultivators. Since this time the new tendency towards cash rents and enhancements has set in ; the competition for land has become keener, and irrigation has been more widely diffused. The process is still going on. The non-proprietary cultivator is losing the distinction which has hitherto in the district placed him nearly in the level of a proprietary cultivator. When these influences have had their full effect, and their result on the economic condition of the district become fairly settled and thoroughly known, it will be time enough to address ourselves to the question of the permanency of the assessment.

42. These considerations abundantly justify the statements made at the beginning of this review, that Seharunpore came under Settlement at an unfortunate time. The district, as is shown in the Board's report, was greatly depressed by the effects of the mutiny of 1857-58 and by the famine of 1860-61. There was no trained staff of Settlement Officers, and the want of skill shewn at first in securing an assessment which was based on intelligible grounds, and could fairly be accepted by Government, was so strongly felt that the work (as explained above) had to be revised, and, in fact, done over again. The consequence was that the district was under Settlement from 1854 to 1867, a period of 13 years, and this delay cannot but have proved highly prejudicial to its improvement. At length, however, Government is in a position to review the assessments as finally revised and reported, and to pronounce them to be on the whole fairly equal and adequate. The reports indeed are very deficient in all the qualities which go to make up a good Settlement Report. Mr. Wynne's completion report is elaborately written and in many respects highly

interesting ; but the Lieutenant-Governor misses in all the reports the mention of many important subjects regarding which information should have been given ; such as a comparison between the present and former state of each tnhseel ; the changes in canal and well irrigation ; the effect of the canals on the crops and the mode of the cultivations ; the changes in proprietorship, as to castes and classes, and the changes as to area held and kind of rents paid by the different cultivating classes. Above all, the reports are remarkable for their want of accuracy and precision as to figures. These points have been commented on, and an attempt has been made to supply some of the deficiencies in this review. Looking, however, only to the amount and incidence of the assessments, they have been for seven years actually at work, and have lasted successfully through some bad seasons. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to confirm the settlement for 30 years from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1890.

43. In conclusion, His Honor desires to place on record his sense of the service performed by the late Mr. Robertson, and by Mr. Wynne in the laborious and successful work of revision, the results of which have been well summed up by Mr. Webster. The Deputy Collector, Nund Kishore, also deserves the acknowledgments of Government. Of Mr. Vans Agnew it may be said that though his work was not carried out in the systematic manner required by Government, he gave to it much honest labour, and his work, if subjected to considerable correction, yet served, on the whole, as the starting point for subsequent operations.

No. 971 A.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, for the information and guidance of the Board.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.



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