

R E P O R T
ON THE
DISTRICT OF SAHITEE,
LATELY RESUMED FROM
HIS HIGHNESS ALI MORAD.

BY
LIEUTENANT J. T. JAMESON,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF HYDRABAD IN SINDH.



Printed for the information of the Revenue Officers under the Government of Bombay.

*Revenue Secretary's Office,
23rd April 1853.*

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

B o m b a y :
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1853.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SAHITEE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

	PAGE.
Topography	1
Extent	ib.
Boundaries	ib.
Local Boundaries	3
Natural and Fiscal Divisions	ib.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Historical incidents connected with the District, from the Kullora Dynasty	4
Origin and History of some of the principal Towns and Canals	7

PART II.

LARGE TOWNS, PRINCIPAL CANALS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FEATURES.

CHAPTER I.

TOWNS.

Principal Towns	9
Their size	ib.
Their products	10
Their present as contrasted with their former state.. .. .	14
Their probable prospects	15
Whether ever more or less flourishing	16

CHAPTER II.

CANALS.

Principal Canals	17
Their number and size	ib.

Mode of excavation	19
Capabilities	20
Desired improvements	21
Bridges	ib.

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FEATURES.

Forests	22
Their number and size	ib.
Timber and other products	24
Mode of preservation	27
Game.	ib.
Trees	28
Gardens, their number, general appearance, and observations thereon	29
The general tenure of them	ib.
Peculiar features of the Meerwa	30
Permanent Dehs, Towns, and Villages, with an estimate of the houses, shops, and inhabitants.	ib.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL, AND ITS PRODUCE.

General character of the soil, and the different species of cultivation in general use	37
Its produce	39
Average price of all Grains, during the past five years	43
Description of Cotton, Opium, and Bang	44
Real amount of gross produce of each description of Crop on the several varieties of soil	45

CHAPTER II.

INHABITANTS.

Principal Tribes	48
Their origin	49
Religion	ib.
Occupations	ib.
Character	ib.
Common Trades	50
Weights and Measures in common use, with their equivalents	ib.
Account of the Cazees	52
State of Education and Crime	53

PART IV.

REVENUE.

CHAPTER I.

CUSTOMS, TAXES, IJARA FISHINGS, &c.

Customs (Frontier)	54
Transit Dues	58

Sir Shumaree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Peshkish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Ijara and Meerbaree, or Fishings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Tax on Fishermen and Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Miscellaneous Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68

CHAPTER II.

AMOUNT AND MODE OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE, &c.

Revenues of each District, as many as can be ascertained, under the different heads by which they were known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Revenue Tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69—87
Collection of the Revenue, and a description of the several heads of Buttaiee, Khasgee, Moh-soolee, Danbundee, and Mootta, by which it was known to the Native Governments; how remitted to them, and through what Officers, and what accounts were kept of it	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89

CHAPTER III.

The rights of Zemindars and Cultivators; their estates, tenures, condition, &c..	..	..	103
Permanent Village or District Officers	..	..	107



PART I.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SAHITEE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

It is the object of the present report to describe that portion of the Meer's forfeited possessions lying to the south of his hereditary dominions, and which now comprise a portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This district is termed Sahitee, and comprises the purgunnas of Kundiara and Nowshera. It is situated between $26^{\circ} 30''$ and 27° North latitude, and 68° and $68^{\circ} 34''$ West longitude, and, lying to the north of the Luckee Hills, forms a portion of Upper Scinde.

EXTENT.

Its length from north-east to south-west as the Indus runs is about 31 miles, while by the dawk road it is 30 miles. Its average breadth is about 30 miles, thus comprising an area of some 900 square miles. This is, however, a rough calculation.

BOUNDARIES.

It lies on the eastern or left bank of the Indus, which may be termed its north-western boundary, while the Gogree purgunna forms the north-eastern boundary. The sand-hills form the eastern limit, while to the south the old Hyderabad boundary or purgunna of Chunneejah and Khitteh is its present existing limit.

There is, I opine, no doubt that the district of Sahitee originally extended to the Nara, that is to say, the desert land and sand-hills lying adjacent to the purgunnas of Kundiara and Nowshera, and to the east of it, were considered to form a portion of it, and as such it came into the hands of Meer Rustum; but the energetic spirit of his father, in the desire to extend the future territory of his younger son, Meer Ali Moorad, devised means to encroach thereon by the extension of the Meerwa Canal, which he gradually pushed on to Jullal-ka-Knee and Arara prior to his death.

The question of the Meerwa, however, being entirely a political one, is foreign to the present subject.

Should the Meerwa continue to comprise a portion of the Sahitee district, then the eastern and western boundaries (I shall term the Indus the western, although more

properly the north-western boundary,) will be most clear and distinct, the waters of the Indus limiting the one, and the sands of the desert the other.

The southern boundary, having been formerly defined by Captain Malet on the part of the Meer, need not be here described. It is well known, some of the marks still existing ; and where these have been obliterated the direction is known.

I will merely observe that it is a most irregular boundary, as may be seen on a reference to the map. It was formerly tolerably straight, as Siddoja at one time formed a portion of Nowshera, while some portions of land to the east now in the latter purgunna pertained to Chunneejah.

With what political aim these changes were made I cannot pretend to say, and it is not the object of the present report to inquire into them.

The northern boundary is not yet definitely settled. The one now recognised is that fixed by the arbitrators in 1831, Meers Nusseer Khan and Zungee Khan. This, however, includes in Kundiara certain portions now claimed by the Meer, viz. Khan-ka-Wahun, Dehat, Gurukna, Ibbianee, Bucha, and Durree, as being part of his hereditary possessions, and to which he is indisputably entitled according to the terms of his father's will, dated 1 Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1237 (A. D. 1821).

The circumstances of this may be briefly detailed. Meer Ali Moorad, on his father's death, succeeded to these places along with other possessions, but very shortly afterwards a dispute arising between him and his brother Meer Rustum, as to the right to the Meerwa Canal or "Wah-i-no," which also, according to the will, belonged to Meer Ali Moorad, the matter of settling the whole of the northern boundary was referred to arbitration, Meers Nusseer Khan and Zungee Khan being nominated for that purpose. They commenced the line from the Indus, and restored to Kundiara the five places above alluded to, which must have originally formed a portion of that purgunna. Going on, they carried the boundary through the town of Russoolabad.* Thence, running the line to the south of Peer Wassun, and from that place in a south-east direction to Sowree, they there terminated the boundary, as it was deemed needless to carry it on any further, there being nothing but bare desert beyond, regarding which it was presumed there could be no possible dispute hereafter.

This line being thus drawn, it decided from that time the question of the Meerwa south of Peer Wassun, which continued in Meer Rustum's possession until his downfall.

These facts are merely brought forward to show the present boundary.

Although these five places were thus unjustly appropriated by Meer Rustum, yet he subsequently made them over again to his brother in 1842 by the treaty of Nonnahar (Q. V.) in consideration of the expenses the battle of Nonnahar had entailed upon him.

This would tend to prove that Meer Rustum considered that his brother had been wrongfully deprived of these places, and thus restored them to him on the plea of service rendered.

Prior to this, in 1838, (vide sunnud 16th September 1838,) Meer Rustum made over to his brother Ali Moorad the half of Russoolabad above alluded to, as being in this district ; and in virtue of the sunnud confirming this grant he now lays claim to it.

These are the only points of dispute to the north.

As the whole of the Meerwa is laid claim to by the Meer, and the details connected therewith are very lengthy, and irrelevant to the present report, I shall make no further allusion thereto than is necessary in connection with the history of the district, or to elucidate the description of the country, under which heads any remarks I may make will be brought.

* It is said that the boundary passed through Russoolabad at Meer Sohrab's death.

LOCAL BOUNDARIES.

Under this head may be brought the boundary of the two purgunnas, which, though not a natural one, is well defined, better known, and to the eastward has been fixed by pukka brick pillars, the remains of some two or three of which are still to be seen at intervals of two or three miles.

This boundary is called the Keinchee, and is a strip of land of irregular width, varying from 177 to 603 yards, running from the Indus to the desert.

The popular story connected with the boundary, and which is universally current, is this:—

These two purgunnas formerly, during the Kullora dynasty, belonged to two different chiefs, who were constantly disputing about their respective boundaries. To settle this dispute, the ruler of the country marked off this strip between their respective properties, and bestowed it in jagheer on a female relative of his own, an elderly lady, upon whose rights it was supposed neither would willingly encroach—hence the name Keinchee (a cutting). This Keinchee now appertains to Nowshera.

No boundary exists between the Meerwa and the Sahitee district; the lands all run into one another, and it is difficult to draw any line. The land watered by the Meerwa goes by its name, and as a good deal of that adjoining it to the west has of late years fallen waste from the failure of water, this circumstance helps in a measure to define it.

NATURAL AND FISCAL DIVISIONS.

Natural divisions there may be said to be none, unless the line between the kucha and pukka be termed as such, for the inundation of the Indus clearly defines the limit of the first, while that beyond its effects goes by the name of the latter; and as there are peculiarities in the respective soils differing from one another, it may, I think, be brought under this head.

The fiscal divisions are more marked: in the first place there is that of the two purgunnas Nowshera and Kundiara, which were distinct divisions in the time of the Kulloras, and have continued so ever since.

These were again subdivided into “Dehs,” or parishes.

Under the head of “Dehs, Towns,” &c., will be found a table showing in detail the exact number in each purgunna.

These dehs are well known, have boundaries affixed to each, or natural marks, so well recognized that no room is allowed for disputations and wranglings, although occasional misunderstandings will now and then occur, which, from the system in vogue, are easily settled.

The former are subordinate to their respective Kardars, who possessed the entire management of the revenue and judicial duties connected with “Khalsa” land, as well as the supervision of the remainder,—the alienated lands,—while the latter were subordinate either to Jagheerdars or Government, according to whether they were in “Khalsa” or “Jagheer.”

The “Dehs” or “Mukans” (*Anglice* parishes) vary much in size, and no fixed limit can be given to them, some yielding as much as 418 khurrars of grain revenue, while others no more than 1 khurra; but even the amount of revenue is no criterion to size, for some of the largest yield but little in proportion to their size. All depends upon their proximity to the larger canals, in conjunction with the character of the soil.

Some dehs extend for miles along the banks of canals, especially near the tails of them, and generally bear their names, such as the “Bagwa,” “Muradwa,” “Mehrab-poor,” &c. These are larger than the generality, yield a goodly amount of revenue, and are all, I opine, capable of yielding much more; but this subject will be noticed under the head of “Canals.”

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

THE historical incidents connected with this district are few, and those that I purpose relating may more properly be said to comprise a portion of the history of Scinde, but at the same time they will be found to bear reference to this district, as showing through what hands it has passed.

This district, as forming a portion of Scinde Proper, was under the Kullora dynasty prior to that of the Talpoors.

The commencement of the Kullora dynasty may be thus briefly mentioned :—

1st, Yar Mahomed.

2nd, Noor Mahomed.

3rd, Mahomed Murod (who ruled 4 years).

The latter, being a debauchee and tyrannical ruler, was removed from the Government, and the “Dustar,” or turban of authority, bestowed on his brother Ghulam Shah.

This occurred in the year (Hijree 1170) A. D. 1754. Meer Ghulam Shah reigned till the year (Hijree 1186) A. D. 1770, when he died, and was succeeded by his son Mahomed Surfuraz.

At the time of Mahomed Surfuraz's accession, one of the leading chiefs of the Talpoors, by name Beejur Khan, a man renowned for his bravery, had proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca; and at this period jealousies and rivalries existing between the Kulloras and Talpoors, he thought it a good opportunity to rid himself of some of the members of the latter family, and therefore had Meer Bairom and Meer Sobdar, (both of whom were at that time noblemen of his court,) the father and brother of Meer Beejur, put to death.

Shortly after this, Meer Futteh Khan entered into a treaty with Raja Leekee, and seized hold on Mahomed Surfuraz, whom they made a prisoner in Hyderabad. The Meers then all held a consultation, and appointed Ghulam Nubbee, the paternal uncle of Mahomed Surfuraz, the ruler of the country.

About this time Meer Beejur returned to Scinde from Mecca, *via* Khelat, and resolved on revenge, but not getting on well with the other Meers, he temporarily betook himself to Joudpoor, where he in a very short time assembled an army of Beloochees to attack Scinde. Meer Ghulam, hearing this, raised an army to oppose him. In the year (A. H. 1190) A. D. 1774 both armies met at a place called Seeraree, near Shahdadpoor, when a battle occurred, in which Ghulam Nubbee lost his life, his followers conveying his corpse to Hyderabad, and burying it near that place. On this occurring, his brother, Abdool Nubbee, being alarmed lest the government of the country should pass out of his hands, immediately caused Mahomed Surfuraz and the other members of his family, Alteer Khan, his own brother, Mahomed Khan, the brother of, and Meer Mahomed Khan, the son of, Mahomed Surfuraz, who were at this time prisoners, to be seized and put to death.

After this Abdool Nubbee was confirmed in the sovereignty by Meer Beejur Khan; still, however, cherishing in his memory the murder of his brother, which had hitherto been rancouring in his bosom, he longed for and silently watched his opportunity to be revenged on his murderer, in which light he looked upon Meer Beejur Khan. For this

purpose he entered into an arrangement with the Raja of Joudpoor, by whom two people were sent, who, under the plea of being ambassadors from the court of the latter, managed to obtain access to Meer Beejur, and murdered him in open Kucheree.

The Talpoors now resolved on killing Abdool Nubbee, on which the latter, being alarmed for his life, fled to Khelat, at the same time sending his son to the Raja of Joudpoor. Meer Abdoolla, Meer Beejur's son, sent a great many messages to entice Abdool Nubbee back again, but, apparently dreading the consequences, he did not attend to them.

Meer Abdoolla then appointed Sadik Ali, another member of the Kullora house, ruler of the country.

Meer Abdool Nubbee's son, Mahomed Aruf, who had fled to Joudpoor with the aid of the Raja's son, now assembled a large force to attack Scinde; and at the same time Meer Abdoolla collected an army to oppose him, and, accompanied by the new ruler, Sadik Ali, went to meet the approaching enemy. A battle ensued near a place called Chobar, close by Oomerkote, when the latter gained a victory, and put the Joudpoor forces to flight.

Not long after this, Meer Abdool Nubbee, having obtained the assistance of a Brahoe named Zuric, a connection of the Khelat Chief Nusseer Khan, returned with an army to Scinde, and another battle occurred, when he was likewise defeated by the forces of Meer Abdoolla and Sadik Ali. This battle took place close to the Chaluk Bund, to the north of, and hard by the village of Goram Murree, and in it the Brahoe Zuric was killed, and Abdool Nubbee fled direct to Timour Shah, the King of Khorassan. There he obtained the assistance of one Dildar Khan, afterwards known as Muddut Khan, a Patan chief; and in (Hijree 1195) A. D. 1779 returned to Scinde with an immense army, which the Meers, not being able to oppose, fled to Cutch, and afterwards, going by the desert, came to Deenghur, a fort belonging to Fuzool Ali, in the country of the Dawudpotras.

Muddut Khan remained one year in Scinde, after which he returned to Khorassan.

Ruin and desolation followed the track of this Patan chief, whose ravages are still remembered in the country, and have grown into a proverb.

Every town or village he came across he sacked and destroyed, the vestiges of which may still be seen in the now dilapidated ruins of these places scattered over the country.

On the departure of Muddut Khan, Meer Abdool Nubbee, being afraid of assassination, sent the Koran to the Meers, and entered into a formal treaty with them, on which they returned to Scinde, and again appointed him the governor of the country.

Abdool Nubbee, however, apparently still preserving the seeds of enmity in his heart against the Talpoors, watched for his opportunity, and three months afterwards caused Meers Abdoolla Khan, Futtch Khan, and Mirza Khan, to be seized and murdered. This occurred in the year (Hijree 1196) A. D. 1780.

Meer Abdoolla being the third scion of that unfortunate family which had fallen successively by the hands of the assassin,—first Meer Bairom, then his son Meer Beejur, and lastly the son of the latter, Meer Abdoolla, besides other members of the family,—this sad event is remembered to the present day, and the following Persian distich will prevent its being soon forgotten:—

NOTE.—The date of this event (A. H. 1198) is commemorated by the Arabic numbers in the letters of the last line.

میر عبداللہ بن بچار بن بہرام شیر
اوبہ تیغ خدع بر میراث ابا شد شہید
باتقم روز وصالش گفت ناگہ صبح گاہ
وای وایک شہید ابن الاشہد ابن الاشہد

Dire enmity was the natural result of this last act, and owing to it Meers Futtch Ali Khan and Sohrab Khan withdrew to the country of the Dawudpotras, to their chief Fuzool Ali, while a great number of Beloochees fled to Cutch.

Meer Futteh Ali Khan now collected the remnant of the Belooch forces, and, accompanied by Sadik Ali, returned to Scinde, while Meer Sohrab, taking the desert road, went to Cutch, for the purpose of assembling together all the Beloochees who had fled thither. Abdool Nubbee sent one of his noblemen named Feeroz Kullora to oppose the first, when a battle occurring at a place called Godkee, the latter was defeated and put to flight.

After this Meer Futteh Ali Khan advanced by regular marches to Belanee. In the mean time Meer Abdool Nubbee, having gathered together the whole of the Scinde army, marched from Hyderabad to oppose them, and encamped at Hillanee.

These two towns are not more than a mile apart.

The same day Meer Futteh Ali was joined by Meer Sohrab and the Beloochees from Cutch.

The following day the battle of Hillanee commenced, which ended in the entire defeat and discomfiture of the Kulloras, although their forces, it is said, amounted to near 60,000, while those of the Talpoors scarcely exceeded 8,000. Supposed defection of a large division of his army led Abdool Nubbee to abandon the field shortly after the commencement of the battle, and trust to his usual resource, flight, when he again went and complained to the king of Khorassan. The battle occurred about a mile from Hillanee, and several tombs, supposed to have been raised to the memory of some chiefs who fell, mark the spot at the present day.

The Meers now, through dread of the King of Khorassan, nominally raised Sadik Ali to the head of the Government, but they were virtually the rulers. This arrangement lasted for two years, when in (A. H. 1199) A. D. 1783 Meer Futteh Ali established himself as Rais, or ruler of Scinde.

From this period may be dated the commencement of the Talpoor dynasty.

Meer Abdool Nubbee's final attempt to regain his kingdom was in (A. H. 1202) A. D. 1786, when he came to Scinde accompanied by one Ahmed Khan Noorzaiee, but he was again defeated at Shahpoor, fled, and never attempted to return to Scinde.

Meers Futteh Ali and Rustum opposed him in this battle: Meer Sohrab did not go, being displeased at the division of the country which had taken place shortly before, and therefore sent his son as a proxy.

Since this the Talpoors have had their rise and fall, the particulars of which are of too late occurrence, and too well known, to enter on here. I will therefore now confine myself to what bears on this district. On the division of the country, Meer Sohrab obtained as his share the following purgunnas:—Gojree, Matella, Ludda, Guggun, Kundiara and Nowshera. This territory he extended by various means, adding the purgunnas of Boodica, Mathela, Mehurke, and Obonra, and other lands to it, which he obtained either by force of arms or by purchase from neighbouring tribes.

In (A. H. 1211) A. D. 1795 the Meerwa was opened as far as Khyerpoor, and afterwards gradually extended.

In (A. H. 1211) A. D. 1795 a misunderstanding occurring between Meer Sohrab and his Hyderabad relative, Meer Futteh Ali Khan, hostile demonstrations were made by either party, but it ended peaceably. Meer Sohrab being the weaker party, and taking alarm, built the now dilapidated forts of Lalloo, Sereenee, and Batel, on the southern boundary of Nowshera, to protect his frontier.

In the year (A. H. 1222) A. D. 1806, Meer Sohrab abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Meer Rustum, making over to him his possessions, and the dустar of chieftainship.

About six years afterwards, in August (A. H. 1228) A. D. 1812, Meer Ali Moorad was born, when Meer Sohrab resumed the two purgunnas of Gogree and Matella from Meer Rustum. The latter he bestowed on Meer Mubarick, and the former he retained for himself and his young son, Ali Moorad. This will account for the "Ahidnameh" (will)

confirming Meer Rustum as Rais of Upper Scinde, and defining his rights and territories, being written in (A. H. 1237) A. D. 1821, which was merely a renewal of a former one, drawn up in the first year of abdication, but which the subsequent addition to his family led him to modify.

Meer Sohrab died in August 1830, aged 90 years. His death was accidental, being caused by a fall from the upper storey of a house, the date of which is commemorated in these words :—

طشت از بام افتاد

Hijree 1146.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, CANALS, &c.

Towns.—It is very difficult to trace with certainty the antiquity of the towns, although, doubtless, some of them are very old, as no records of such things have ever been kept in this country, and much, therefore, must depend upon the legends of the place, as handed down from father to son.

The town of Nowshera is said to have been founded by Feiroz Weirur during the reign of Yar Mahomed Kullora, some 140 years back, while Kundiara, which is the next largest town in the district, is said to have been built in the reign of Johaigeer Shah, which would make it near two centuries and a half old. Prior to the erection of the present town, there was another, called Patoepoor, near by, but which, owing the then unusual height of the inundations, was abandoned, and the site of the present town chosen as being an eminence, and which, being at that time covered with “Kunda” trees, the town therefrom took the name of Kundiara.

Old Dubra is the most ancient town in the district, being five or six hundred years old, but it was abandoned during the wars of the Kulloras and Talpoors, and the inroads of the Patan Muddut (in A. H. 1196), since which it has never risen to its former state.

Hillanee and Belanee are two very old towns, being upwards of 200 years old, and therefore in existence prior to the rule of the Kulloras. Contemporary with these are the towns of Mirzapoor, Kotree, Doda, Chacheck, and Dewun, but the last three are paltry villages now, and scarce retain any traces of their former condition.

It is said that some seven or eight generations back, which may be put down at upwards of 200 years, a person of the Sahtee caste had seven sons, named Halla, Behun, Mirza, Katoo, Doda, Chacheck, and Dewun, who, when they grew up and became independent, each built a town or village, to which they gave their own names, which they retain with very slight alterations to the present time.

Doubtless the most energetic and persevering of these founded the larger towns, which, although much fallen off, yet still are well to do, and are mementoes of the founders, affording a wholesome moral lesson on the benefits arising from industry and energy, the remembrance and signs of which leave their traces behind them long after the individual has passed away.

Kot Bahadoor is also an old town, but it is now in a dilapidated state, and from it may be said to have sprung the present town of Tarooshah, which was built 60 years ago by a colony therefrom, and is now a thriving place. The cause of this disjunction was a quarrel between the Syuds and Hindoos of the place.

Canals.—The Nowluckee (or Nowshera Canal) is one of the oldest of the canals, and is said to have been dug prior to the time of the Kulloras, which would make it to be at least 150 years old.

The Nusserat (or Kundiara Canal) is also an old one. It was dug by one Nusserat Khan Chandia, during the rule of Noor Mahomed Kullora, and opened from a Dund called Gungam near Goolshah, which proves the fact that the river formerly extended further eastward, the old bed of which can still be traced here and there.

In the early part of the Kullora dynasty the Nusserat and Nowluckee were the principal canals, which they have continued to be to the present day. They, however, extended much further east, as the river, being nearer than at present, and the inundations greater, the water was easily carried inland.

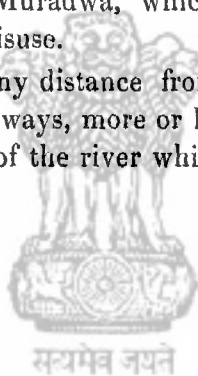
After the retiring of the river, and the falling off of the usual inundations, a greater demand for water arose, which began now to be drained off by kurrias for the irrigation of large portions of land hitherto enjoying the benefits of the inundation.

On this the three large branch canals, the Muradwa, Bagwa, and Feerozwah, were opened from the Nowluckee, which, together with the latter, served, and still serve, to irrigate the greater part of the Nowshera purgunna.

This occurred about a century ago, in the time of the Kulloras, and they were dug by Feiroz Weirur, Murad Kullora, and Baga Seall, three noblemen of the court of Noor Mahomed, from whom they have taken their names.

It must not be supposed from this that there were no canals further eastward than the Nusserat and Nowluckee, when the bed of the river was so much nearer than at present. Such an idea would be preposterous. There were doubtless many others further east than any of the existing ones, as I have remarked the beds of some of the northern parts of Kundiara, even to the east of the Muradwa, which are now almost filled up, and have been evidently for many years in disuse.

Indeed canals, when carried to any distance from the main stream, unless dug with infinite care and judgment, must always, more or less, be liable to be affected by any little deviation in the usual course of the river which feeds them.



PART II.

LARGE TOWNS, PRINCIPAL CANALS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FEATURES.

CHAPTER I.

TOWNS.

UNDER this head I purpose detailing in succession the size, description, products, present as contrasted with former state, and probable prospects of the principal towns of this district.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Kundiara, Belanee, Hillanee, Mirzapoor, Mehrabpoor, Kummal Dhera, Khan-ka-Wahun, and Lacka constitute the leading places in the Kundiara purgunna ; while in the Nowshera purgunna, Nowshera, Beereea, Tarooshah, Dubbra, Abran, Tutt, Dullepotra, and Wuggun may be quoted as the principal ones.

DESCRIPTION AND SIZE.

Kundiara and Nowshera are the capitals of their respective purgunnas, and as such I shall confine my observations principally to them, except where separate reference is essential, and these will be found to be generally applicable to the whole.

Both these towns are compactly built. The first is about 1 mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in circumference, while the second is 1 mile and 2 furlongs.

The population of the first is also greater than the second by some 600 souls.

The other towns are much smaller than either of these, and vary in circumference from half a mile to a mile.

Most of the towns, however large, have two main streets, or bazaar crossing at right angles, which is considered the centre of the town, and is termed the "Chonsul."

Few towns are, however, so regular as to have the "Chonsul," as it ought to be, the centre ; and sometimes there are two or three such places, being merely, as the word itself denotes, the meeting of four streets or roads.

The houses of some of the principal towns are, when compared with those of other places in Scinde, tolerably well and compactly built, and have, on the whole, an air of comfort about them.

There is, however, great room for improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the towns in general, which, like most Native places, are sadly deficient in this respect, and which consequently calls for an immediate reform.

There appear to be no regular means adopted for preserving even an appearance of cleanliness. Refuse and filth are cast down in all parts to suit the convenience of the parties themselves, without any regard to individual comfort, or the nuisance caused to their neighbours, who are equally apathetic on the subject, never interfere, and, when occasion demands, imitate their example.

Owing to the naturally apathetic nature of the Seindee character, coupled with their dirty habits, most strenuous measures will be required to effect an improvement in this respect.

PRODUCTS.

I may quote, as the staple products and manufactures of this district—

Native Spirits, Paper, Goor, Cotton Twist, varieties of Coarse Cloth, Camel-hair and Goat-hair Twine, Salt, Soap, Saltpetre, Izar Bunds, Lacquered Work, Toys, Boxes, &c., small Carpets, Rugs, Cumlies, and Spinning-jennies, &c.

To these may be also added Tobacco and Bang, although more properly coming under the head of “Dry Crops.”

Native Spirits.—This is manufactured in the towns of Kundiara, Nowshera, Tutt, and Mittanee, and is said to be of a superior quality to that of other places, owing to the peculiar nature of the goor of this district, from which it is manufactured.

This liquor is very generally drank by all classes without exception, although strictly forbidden in Mahomedan and Hindoo law. It is made by a particular caste, termed “Kullals,” who are Hindoos, and whose occupation is an hereditary one. Although only manufactured in the larger towns above mentioned, yet it is retailed in all the smaller villages by Banians, who buy it wholesale of the Kullals for that purpose.

There are several kinds of it, which vary in price according to the quality. The liquor is, however, intrinsically the same, the good or bad quality of it depending upon the quantity and variety of spices added to it.

Paper.—Kundiara is the only town in which paper is made. There are four distinct shops or concerns, each working on its own account, and what product of their labours is not expended in the district of Sahitce, finds its way to Khyerpoor. They make very tolerable paper indeed, and, were some slight addition put on the price, and hopes held out to them, would, I doubt not, soon improve the quality.

I think they are deserving of every encouragement, and might be afforded a trial as to their capabilities of supplying the Hydrabad Dufter with country paper, which I believe they now get from Bombay, and thus give an impetus to the Native industry of the province.

They make this paper entirely of old hempen ropes and nets, which they afterwards bleach with chunam.

Goor.—The goor of this district is deserving of some notice, inasmuch as it varies in appearance and substance from that of other parts. It is remarkably hard, and requires some exertion to break it, and is at the same time of a very deep colour.

This is doubtless owing to the nature of the sugar-cane, which is quite different from that of Southern India. It is a thin cane-like plant, seldom much thicker than a small finger, very hard, and yielding little, so that to see the business of expressing the juice therefrom one would almost imagine it scarcely worth the trouble.

The flavour of the goor is, however, good.

Cotton Twist, and varieties of Coarse Cloth.—The latter is manufactured from the first, and both are generally made up more or less in every town or village in the district, but principally in the larger towns. A great quantity of the latter is made up in Kundiara and Nowshera, whence it is exported to Larr.

Camel-hair and Goat-hair Twists.—These are spun in every town and village, according to the wants of the individuals, and expressly for home consumption, and to the Zemindar and cultivator especially are two of the most useful articles, for from them he makes his ropes for his cattle and wells, and occasionally weaves himself a cumlee, rug, &c. These articles have never been exported.

Salt.—This can scarcely be termed a product of towns, as the works are generally at some distance from them, in the jungles, at places where, from the nature of the soil, they can ply their avocation with least trouble and expense. The salt-makers are a wretchedly poor set; their profits are small, while their labour is enormous; for, in addition to the toil of manufacturing it, they have to hawk it about for sale afterwards from house to house.

Soap is manufactured in Nowshera, but in no great quantities, and finds a market to the north, at Khyerpoor, &c.

Saltpetre is made near Kot Bahadoor. This used all to be made up into powder, for the Meer and his followers, but now that the demand for it has been done away with, the carrying on of the works has lately been monopolised by the Scinde Commercial Company, established for the express purpose of extending the manufacture of this article.

Izar Bunds.—Made up at Nowshera, Kundiara, and Tarooshah, and disposed of in the district.

Lacquered Work.—Beads, boxes, toys, measures, spinning-jennies, of this species of work, are made up in Mohubut, Dhera Seall, Mungey-ka-Tanda, and Viga, a good portion of which obtains a market in the district, and the rest is exported to Khyerpoor and Chunneejah.

Small Carpets, Rugs.—These are made up in the village of Mohub Ali Murree, but in no great quantity. They are manufactured of the camel-hair, and are a very lasting material. They mostly find a market to the north.

Cumlies.—These are made up pretty generally throughout the district from sheeps' wool, for the use of the inhabitants themselves. Those of a finer description are imported from the Nara.

Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent, and manufactured in all the larger towns and villages, and most of the smaller ones, but not in sufficient quantities for the internal consumption of the district.

Bang.—This is an intoxicating drug, made from the plant of the same name. The extract of this is very generally drunk in these parts, and there are few exceptions, either Mussulman or Hindoo. It must be made when required, for it wont keep, what is made in the morning being undrinkable at night. On this account it is generally prepared by Hindoo Fakeers at their "Ootaras" (resting-places) in the evening, when the people of the town resort there, and purchase a pice worth or so, according to their wants.

From the leaves of the bang an extract is procured, which is called "Majoom," and which is generally boiled up with ghee and sugar into a kind of sweetmeat, producing intoxicating effects.

This is so far different from the regular bang, that no "Ijara" or duty was ever levied on it in this district.

From the bang plant two other intoxicating drugs are procurable, but they are not used in this district, viz. "Ganja" and "Churs."

In addition to the products above described, there are various other articles manufactured in smaller quantities, which it is needless to detail.

The annexed Statements will show in detail the various articles, with their current prices, average quantity manufactured, &c.

Statement showing the Chief Products and Manufactures of the different Towns and Villages of Kundiara, with the average price, quantity manufactured, &c.

No.	Names of Articles.	Current Prices			Average quantity manufactured.	Remarks.
		per Seer.	per Piece, Dostar, or Each.	per Maund.		
1	Native Spirits	0 8 0	....	....	25 maunds.	This is generally manufactured in the town of Kundiara, and is expended in the purgunna.
2	Izar Bunds .....	....	0 0 5	....	1,000	Ditto ditto.
3	Goat-hair (Soot) Twine .....	....	....	4 15 0	15 maunds.	This is made up in every town and village, and generally expended by the individuals themselves ; sometimes disposed of.
4	Paper .....	....	0 3 0	....	6,000 dostars.	This is made entirely in Kundiara, where some of it is consumed ; the rest is exported to Khyerpoor, across the river, &c.
5	Cotton Twist.....	0 8 0	....	....	100 maunds.	This is made up in every town and village, more or less, and generally consumed in the district. It is made up into cloth, &c., which is sometimes sent to Larr.
6	Goor.....	....	....	3 5 4	200 „	This is manufactured in Hussun Moosa and Mummun, and is consumed in the district.
7	Salt .....	....	....	3 2 0	34 khurrars, or 480 maunds.	This is made in Syudpoor, and is generally consumed in the district. If rain falls, the price is somewhat more than here given. It is generally sold by measure by the khurrar.
8	Choonam .....	....	....	0 6 0	400 maunds.	This is made in Mehrabpoor, and is expended in the Sahitee district.
9	Lacquered Toys ....	....	0 0 6	....	200	These are made up in Mohubut, Dhera, Juttoee, Syudpoor, and Hussun Moosa, and consumed in the purgunna.
10	Lacquered Charpoies. ....	....	1 0 0	....	50	Made in Mohubut, Dhera Seall, and Khan-ka-Wahun, and used up in the purgunna.
11	Coarse Cloth .....	....	1 0 0	....	50,000 pieces.	Made up in most towns and villages, and some of it exported to Larr, and the other side of the river.
12	Fine Cloth .....	....	12 0 0	.....	300 „	Made up in Kundiara, Hillanee, and Belanee, and consumed in the purgunna.
13	Chandnee (stout kind of Jean) .....	....	2 8 0	....	35 „	Ditto ditto ditto.
14	Kess (striped Cloth).. ..	....	3 0 0	....	30 „	Ditto ditto ditto.
15	Blankets .....	....	0 12 0	....	100	Ditto ditto ditto.
16	Van (a kind of Twine of Grass) .....	....	....	1 3 0	200 maunds.	Made in Bazeedpoor by Juts, and consumed in the district.
17	{ Oil, Sursoo .....	....	....	3 8 0	1,000 „	In all large villages, and used up in the purgunna.
	{ Do. Jamba .....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Khoorseen (Saddle Bags) .....	....	1 0 0	....	50	Made in Chacheek, but only occasionally, and used up in the purgunna. They are spun of goat-hair ropes by the wives of Beloochees.
19	Furasee (small Carpet) .....	....	2 8 0	....	60	Made in Syudpoor. Ditto.
20	Small Rugs, False, &c. ....	....	0 9 0	....	100	Made in Kundiara, and used up in the purgunna.

Statement of the Principal Products and Manufactures of the Purgunna of Nowshera.

No.	Names of Articles.	Current Prices			Average quantity manufactured.	Remarks.
		per Seer.	per Piece, Dostar, or Each.	per Maund of 40 Seer.		
1	Native Spirits	0 6 7	....	....	53 maunds & 20 seers.	This is generally made in Tutt and Mittanee, a small quantity in Nowshera, and is all expended in the purgunna.
2	Powder (Gun).....	0 6 0	....	....	12 seers.	This is made in Nowshera, and consumed in the purgunna; formerly a great quantity was made, but now there is no demand for it.
3	Goat-hair Thread. ....	.....	....	5 0 0	78 maunds & 21 seers.	This is made up in every village, according to the wants of the people, and consumed where made.
4	Camel-hair Thread...	.....	....	5 0 0	2 maunds & 15 seers.	This is made up on the Meerwa and Muradwa, where camels are generally kept, and for home consumption.
5	Izar Bunds .....	.....	0 0 5	....	2,860	Principally manufactured in Nowshera, a few in Tarooshah, and are consumed in the district.
6	Soap.....	0 2 0	....	....	24 maunds.	Manufactured in Nowshera, and the greater part of it exported to Sukkur, Khyerpoor, Mustee, Khan-ka-Tanda, and Lukman-ka-Tanda.
7	Goor.....	.....	....	3 7 4	1,829 "	Made in Tutt, Abjee, Dubra, Nowshera, Burdee, Abad, and Bajoo, and consumed in the district.
8	Salt .....	.....	....	0 2 1	600 "	Made in Nowshera, Dalee, and a little in Bagwa, and consumed in the district.
9	Lacquered Work, small Boxes .....	....	0 2 0	....	500	Made in Mungey-ka-Tanda and Viga. Used up in the district.
10	Large ditto.....	....	0 4 0	....	460	Made in the same places as above, and generally exported to Khyerpoor.
11	Charpoies. ....	....	1 0 0	....	150	Made in the same places, and sent to Khyerpoor, &c.
12	Velun, or Rollers. ....	....	0 0 6	....	820	Ditto ditto.
13	Spinning (Cotton) Wheel .....	....	1 0 0	....	100	Some expended in the district, others sent to Chunneejah.
14	Wooden Plates ....	....	0 2 0	....	380	Ditto ditto.
15	Measures, Toza. ....	....	0 7 0	....	175	Made in the same place; some expended in the district, and a lot exported to Khyerpoor.
16	Patoees (Grain Measures) .....	....	0 1 1	....	600	Generally expended in the district.
17	Small Carpets.....	....	2 4 0	....	50	Made in the village of Mohut Ali Murree; some used in the district, and the rest exported to Khyerpoor, &c.
18	Rugs, small Caps. ....	....	4 0 0	....	100	Ditto ditto.
19	Mouth Bags. ....	....	0 3 0	....	350	Ditto ditto.
20	Saddle Bags. ....	....	1 0 0	....	250	Ditto ditto.
21	Mats, 15 feet .....	....	1 0 0	....	130	Made in Mungey-ka-Tanda, and expended in Nowshera and Kundara.
22	Oil of Sursoo and Jamba, &c. ....	....	....	3 8 0	1,200 maunds.	Made in Nowshera, Beercea, Tarooshah, Dubbra (New and Old), Mittanee, Abjee, Tutt, Dullepotra, Abad, Bajoo, Muradwa, and Bagwa, &c. Consumed in the district.
23	Cloth (Dungaree) ..	....	13 0 0	....	40,000 pieces.	Made in all the above places; the greater part of it used up in the district, and the rest exported to different places.

No.	Names of Articles.	Current Prices			Average quantity manufactured.	Remarks.
		per Seer.	per Piece, Dostar, or Each.	per Maund of 40 Seer.		
24	Van (a kind of Twine made of Grass).....	....	....	1 12 0	100 maunds.	Made in Muradwa, Bagwa, and Meerwa, and used up in the district.
25	Ghee .....	....	....	9 7 0	1,500 „	Made in all large towns and villages. Most consumed here, and also exported to Khyerpoor, &c.
26	Cumlies .....	....	1 0 0	....	100	Made here and there, and consumed in the district.
27	Saltpetre .....	....	....	4 0 0	140 maunds.	Manufactured in the village of Kot Bahadoor, and principally exported to Larr.
28	Pottery.....	....	....	....	.....	Is made up of all varieties, in every part of the purgunna, for home consumption.
29	Shoes, and other Leather articles. ....	....	....	....	.....	Made up in most towns and villages.
30	Cotton Twist.....	....	....	25 0 0	1,000 maunds.	Made up in every village; sold, and spun into cloth.

N. B.—Shoemakers make shoes, bags, leather cases, boots, &c. ; potters make gurras, muttas, kingrees, chillums, koojas, bricks, &c. ; blacksmiths make country shovels, hatchets, reaping-hooks, rumbas, truks, knives, penknives, stirrups, &c. ; dyers dye every species of cloth. From a species of creeper called “Pees” are made mats, brooms, &c.

PRESENT AS CONTRASTED WITH FORMER STATE.

The present state of the towns of this district is on the whole favourable, and by judicious management capable of further development. They are by no means in the wretched, poverty-stricken state that popular rumour has given Meer Ali Moorad's villages the credit for, and in my opinion they would appear in favourable contrast with those of the adjoining zilla of Halla.

The inhabitants are, generally speaking, contented; trade progresses, but in a limited way. This, however, cannot be entirely attributed to misrule or mismanagement: it is partly the result of circumstances which I shall now detail. In this, however, it is not my object to acquit the late Government of blame, for there is no question that had more attention been directed to the management, many of these things might have been obviated.

This district has always been known as a remarkably fertile one, and grain is grown in large quantities (principally jowarree, bajeree, and wheat) to a much greater extent than requisite to supply the wants of its inhabitants: even a bad season yields a surplus. This surplus used to be exported to Larr (Hydrabad), Oomerkote, and Jeysulmere, and thus formed the principal and a most important article of commerce; but of late years grain has become much cheaper to the south, and the difference of price now scarcely pays the expenses of transit, so that the traffic of it has been most materially impeded, and consequently a large supply remains on hand in excess of consumption; prices fall, money expended on imports does not find its way back to the district, and thus the inhabitants become impoverished.

Similar remarks are applicable to tobacco, indigo, and raw cotton, which also formed a fair, though not so important an article of commerce.

The first used to be grown in large quantities in this district, principally about Belanee, and found a ready market at Hydrabad, where it was scarce and dear. Now it is cultivated there to so great an extent, and of so good a quality, that prices have fallen, and there is no demand for that grown here.

The second, indigo, used to be imported from Bahawalpoor for internal consumption, (dying, &c.) and formed a fair article of traffic; but since the deepening and extension of the Meerwa it is now grown largely on its banks to the north of Peer Wussun and elsewhere, whence those who require procure it.

This, though quoted as a reason, cannot, however, be accounted as such.

The third, raw cotton, is the most important of the three, and formed a great and essentially useful article of commerce, for it afforded occupation with a fair remuneration to a large portion of the inhabitants, especially females, the old and decrepid, all of whom could take a part in the manufacture of this useful article, which used to be exported in large quantities to the south; but since the opening of the Bombay mart, a superior description (English) has gradually found its way into Scinde, and thus closed the Hyderabad market to them, so that now very little more is manufactured than is actually required for the district.

All these causes combined have tended greatly to affect the condition and prospects of the principal towns, which are in a great measure dependent on their commerce for their well being; and the effects of them are pretty generally apparent in their gradual falling off.

All have suffered more or less—Nowshera, Belanee and Hillanee are said to have suffered most; and there is no doubt, from all accounts and appearances, that the country was in a more thriving and flourishing condition in the time of Meer Sohrab, that since his death it has been gradually falling off, and that there is now a great want of money, there being few Sowcars possessed of any wealth.

This, however, I attribute a good deal to misrule, for Meer Ali Moorad, more intent on the preservation and state of his “Shikargahs” than his subjects, allowed a deal of land to fall waste, thus depriving many of means of subsistence.

In addition to this, his demands for forced labour were frequent and general, and the supplies for himself and followers seldom justly paid for; so that this latter circumstance itself, which ought, if properly managed, to have improved the traffic, and consequent condition of the district, tended only to its impoverishment. This I do not attribute to the injustice or thoughtlessness of the Meer, but to his want of common prudence and foresight, in maintaining in his service a lot of foreign mercenaries, who are notorious for their exactions from the people, which they look upon in the light of pay, and have few or any feelings in common with them.

There is another point which I should mention here, as it has doubtless tended very greatly to the falling off of the villages in the interior, (that is at a distance from the river,) and in some few instances their almost entire desertion. This is the want of proper attention to the digging and clearing of the canals, which have no doubt been very much neglected, and not cleared out annually, as they ought to be if wished to be kept in an efficient state.

This has caused a failure of the usual supply of water in many parts formerly covered with cultivation, the evidence of which fertility still remains. Cultivators have therefore abandoned the place, and gone elsewhere, where water was more plentiful, and thus the villages of those neighbourhoods have become partially dilapidated and deserted.

This of course applies only to those places at a distance from the river, and is by no means meant to refer to the district in general; but I purpose under the head of “Canals” to detail places here alluded to.

PROBABLE PROSPECTS.

The probable prospects and prosperity of the principal towns must in a great measure depend upon the future management of the district, which, if properly conducted, will continue in their present state, and more than probably improve, but if the contrary, they will continue to retrograde.

The villages in the interior cannot fail, I think, of gradual improvement and enlargement, for attention to the canals alone will cause that, they being mainly dependent for their existence on the Zemindars and cultivators ; for where one of the former cultivates a tract of land a village invariably springs up for the residence of himself and cultivators, which is generally called after him. One or more families of Banians, as the case may be, settle down with them—generally allured with the prospect of making money by usury more than by the disposal of supplies, although they generally ply both occupations successfully and profitably.

Under this head I may also include the external and internal appearance of the towns. There is little doubt, I should say, that a visible improvement will be effected in both these respects—in the latter by the introduction of local rules for the preservation of cleanliness, with strict prohibition against the collection of filth and rubbish now prevailing; in the former by the judicious and liberal measures of the Commissioner for the encouragement of gardens and clumps of trees in the neighbourhood of all towns.

There is, however, another point to which attention should be directed.

I have already shown that infinitely more grain is grown in this district than is required for the wants of the people.

This has hitherto to a certain extent found a demand by the calls for supplies of food to the Meer's mercenaries, followers, their horses, &c., for the pay, &c. of which bills were invariably given on this district.

This market, if it may be so called, is now closed, and unless some other is opened for the consumption of the superabundant produce of the country, the prospects of the merchants and towns will be materially affected thereby.

The Hyderabad market, as shown, not affording sufficient remuneration to encourage traffic in this article, it is highly desirable that early attention should be directed to this subject.

WHETHER EVER MORE OR LESS FLOURISHING.

I have already, under the head of "Principal Towns and Canals," demonstrated that this district was formerly in a more flourishing state, and from the data I have been enabled to collect, I think the period when it was most flourishing may safely be put down as shortly before Meer Sohrab's and at his death. Some carry it back to an earlier period, but this is merely the nature of man to look back on and extol the past in comparison with the present.

Meer Sohrab was doubtless a just and wise prince : he gained his territories by his own exertions, and learned from experience the value of energy and perseverance, which were fully displayed in the management of his dominions. He punished crime with the utmost severity, stories of which are still current.

His digging of the Meerwa, which is a noble canal, speaks for his energy and desire for the improvement of his dominions, which was equally displayed in all matters connected with Government, in which he was most assiduous, his life forming a contrast to that of his son Meer Ali Moorad, whose whole thoughts have ever been on shikar.

This, coupled with other causes, which I have already enumerated, have tended to the gradual fall off of the commercial as well as agricultural prospects of this district ; for although Meer Rustum was in his way a just man, respected as a ruler, and spoken of highly, yet the country did not gain that attention from him that it ought to have done ; and he, besides, wanted the energy of his father, which was in him still more enfeebled from the circumstance of his being an opium-eater. Since the district has come into Meer Ali Moorad's hands, the falling off has been more rapid, as his neglect was greater.

CHAPTER II.

CANALS.

PRINCIPAL CANALS ; THEIR SIZE ; NUMBERS ; GENERAL DIRECTION ; MODE OF EXCAVATION ; CAPABILITIES ; DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS ; AND BRIDGES.

Size and Numbers.—The annexed tables show all the canals deserving of notice in the two purgunnas, with their length and dimensions in cubic measurement :—

Table showing the number of Canals in the Purgunna of Kundiara, their Dimensions and Extent.

Names of Canals.	Length.	Maximum Width.	Minimum Width.	Average Depth.	Remarks.
	Cubits.	Cubits.	Cubits.	Cubits.	
Nusserat.....	60,000	24	10	2	Opens from the branch of the Indus near the boundary of Gogree.
Gurrukna	50,000	22	6	1½	40,000 cubits in Gogree, and 10,000 cubits in Khan-ka-Wahun ; opens from the main stream of the Indus.
Fatima.....	40,000	15	5	2	Opens from Nusserat.
Muddut	30,000	60	3	2	Do. do.
Loonda	15,000	5	3	2¼	Do. do.
Boor (old)	10,000	5	2	2	Opens from branch of Indus.
Mehrabwa	75,000	12	6	1½	Branches from the Gurrukna, in the Gogree purgunna. Nearly three-fourths of this is in Gogree.

Table showing the number of Canals in the Purgunna of Nowshera, with their Dimensions and Extent.

No.	Names of Canals.	Length.	Maximum Width.	Minimum Width.	Average Depth.	Remarks.
		Cubits.	Cubits.	Cubits.	Cubits.	
1	Nowluckee	675,000	47	22	3½	Opens from branch of Indus.
2	Kotaiee	35,000	7	6	3	Opens from Nowluckee.
3	Bagwa	44,840	10	8	5	Ditto ditto.
4	Muradwa	35,000	8	7	5	Ditto ditto.
5	Feerozwah	31,000	12	8	5	Ditto ditto.
6	Umbur.....	20,410	8	4	4½	Ditto ditto.
7	Meerwa (small)	5,880	4	3	1½	Opens from branch of Indus.
8	Boor (1st)	7,500	30	22	3	Ditto ditto.
9	Boor (2nd)	10,000	40	35	3½	Ditto ditto.
10	Meerwa	50,000	20	10	3	Opens from the Indus.
11	Dumbra	5,200	12	10	5	These all run near one another. The first opens from the branch of the Indus ; the second, third, and fourth appear to me to run in the old bed of the Indus. The Dumbra joins the Veheree near Tremuba, and at Boorund the Supoora branches off from them.
12	Veheree	2,800	12	11	6	
13	Lalla	10,000	7	5½	5	
14	Supoora	10,600	7	5	1	
15	Bagseer	4,000	3	2	5	Branches from the Humba.
16	Hujama	15,400	6	4	2	

The two principal ones, and to which I shall chiefly confine my remarks, are the Nusserat and Nowluckee: the former may be termed the great feeder of Kundiara, and the latter of Nowshera, as from them many of the other leading canals open, thus forming great lateral streams, subordinate and dependent upon them.

General Direction.—The Nusserat opens from a branch of the Indus within a mile of the boundary of Kundiara and Gogree, which branch extends some seven or eight miles in length before it again joins the main stream; but the original or old mouth is some four miles further north, in the Gogree purgunna, and opens from the main stream of the Indus. It has, however, been abandoned for several years, and is now gradually filling up. This is owing, it is said, to the rapidity of the current, which used invariably to force the silt into the mouth, and thus choke it up. This is very apparent, as the mouth is now a good deal above the ordinary level of the river, and is used as a sort of "Puttun," or ferry for boats. The old branch still opens into the new one, and when the river rises to any height water finds its way down its channel into the new one.

This canal takes a good bend to the east as far as Goolshah, and then runs nearly due south past Kundiara; thence, going on to Lacka, empties itself into a sort of dund running down to within half a mile of Mungey-ka Tanda. This is its present termination, but it formerly, after filling the dund, used to run in a south-east direction to within a few miles of Chang, and the old bed is still well marked.

I ought to have observed that before coming thus far it discharges three other branch canals, of much importance to this purgunna. The Fatima opens from it near the town of Kullora, a short distance from its mouth, taking a southerly but winding course to Kundiara. A little to the south of Goolshah branches off the Muddut, and a mile and a half beyond it again the Loonda; the first emptying itself into a dund near Belanee, and the latter into the same dund near Hillanee, being the respective feeders of these two parishes, which, as well as the other lands through which they pass, being remarkably productive, it is a matter of importance that their excavation should be attended to.

The only other two canals in Kundiara of any consequence are the Gurrukna and Mehrabwa, but the greater parts of these are in Gogree, the tails of which run into Kundiara, and there terminate. They are separate branches of one canal, which opens from the Indus about twelve miles north-west of Russoolabad, and after running some three miles, branches off into the Mehrabwa and Gurrukna, the former running into the parish of Khan-ka-Wahun, which it waters, and where it terminates; the latter, passing by Hingarja, crosses the boundary near Kotree, runs by Mehrabpoor, and extends some eight or nine miles south-west, terminating within a few miles of Lacka, but the clearing of it does not extend more than three miles beyond Mehrabpoor.

The Nowluckee opens from the same branch of the Indus that the Nusserat does, near to the village of Bindee, in Kundiara. It has four different mouths, which have been abandoned at different times for a more favourable situation, but they are all within a mile, and still serve as feeders, to a certain extent, to the present main branch.

This canal at once takes a southerly course, passing by the towns of Dubbra and Tarooshah, thence on to Moolun, where it divides itself into two branches, called the Muradwa and Feerozwah. The latter continues the southerly course, passing by Nowshera and Jiskance, and thence to within a short distance of our old boundary near the village of Kurrachce-je-Moree. The former runs on to Keihee Row, where it throws out another branch, called the Bagwa, which takes a south-east direction to within a mile of the town of Pudd. It, however, formerly made a bend here, and then continued on in a southerly course to Lalloo-ka-Kote, the bed of which still remains, though fast filling up. The Muradwa takes a course nearly due south to the boundary, passing close by the village of Shoojapool, but beyond this its clearance has been neglected, and it is now nearly filled in.

The Veheree, Dumbra, and Lalla carry an immense body of water, as they frequently run in what appears the old bed of the river, which, being low, requires little or no excavation.

The Kotaiee is another important branch of the Nowluckee, running a long way to the east; and the Umbur also is not undeserving of notice.

Mode of Excavation.—The Kardars of the purgunna had the nominal superintendence of this important duty, that is to say of all the principal canals, and also of all the minor ones in the “Ryotty” or Khalsa land immediately under their control; but the Jagheer-dars or their stewards managed that of those within their own lands.

The digging and clearing out of the larger canals, that is of the Nowluckee and Nusserat, and one or two others, is effected in the following manner:—

The system is forced labour. Each village, according to the number of “Churkas” or “Hoorlas” (water-wheels) it possesses, furnishes its quota of labourers, which is fixed before-hand according to the requirements of the canal.

The first four or five miles from the mouth being the most important and most laborious part of the operation, and as, generally speaking, but few people reap any immediate benefit therefrom, whereas the whole are affected by it, all who enjoy the advantage of its waters, however remote, are expected, and indeed called upon, to assist in this portion of the excavation, which is conducted under the superintendence of some of the Kardar’s officials.

This part was not unfrequently left to the last to be done, but this is not advisable.

The whole clearance of the canal was sometimes effected in this manner, and it is decidedly the best plan, although it takes longer than doing it piece-meal, which is the more common way. Thus, if there eight or ten villages on a canal, each village supplies a certain number of labourers, say one or two on every churka, who clear out that portion of the canal between their own village and the adjoining one. All the neighbouring villages at a distance, but which enjoy the benefit of its waters, have also to furnish their proportion of the labour.

By this method it will be at once seen that detached portions of the canal are apt to be neglected between villages, which, though not of great extent, yet materially impede the due flow of water.

After the larger canals are completed, that of the smaller ones and kurreeas is commenced, under the superintendence of the Zemindars, or head men of the various villages, who allot a certain number of labourers, according to the requirements of each.

It takes, generally speaking, upwards of two months to effect the whole of the necessary clearances, and they ought to be completed some little time before the inundation commences.

A longer time has been occupied this year, as they had not been regularly excavated for the last three years, and many of them had filled up to a great extent.

The clearing of the canals in this district has been effected by forced labour for many years. It is said that the system was introduced by Meer Sohrab Khan, when, on the division of Scinde, he came into possession of this district. No “Hukaba” or water-tax has ever been levied.

If a new canal was dug, then subsistence was granted, and also for digging smaller canals it was occasionally allowed at the rate of a patoe* of grain per diem for each labourer. Sometimes, but rarely, a small amount of money, or a khurrar or two of grain, was divided amongst the men of a village.

The system of statute labour for the clearance of the canals is, in my opinion, according to the existing state of the country and its inhabitants, decidedly the best, and, if duly superintended, quite as effective as if entrusted to a separate department.

* Somewhat less than a seer.

The men employed should, however, I humbly opine, be allowed a seer of flour daily when their labours are ended, which is sufficient to prevent them from suffering from want, and would generally satisfy them, while at the same time it is not sufficient to encourage them to idleness.

During the clearing operations this year, wherever I went I found this the pretty general complaint, which would, I think, have been silenced by the measure I propose. In short, they seldom asked for anything more, and seemed to look upon the work as their duty.

From a rough estimate I have made from the result of this year's experience, I calculate that by this arrangement an expenditure of some Rs. 2,450 would be incurred by Government for both purgunnas, which is in itself a small sum, and, by tending to encourage cultivation, would soon cover the amount, while at the same time it would render the Government system popular, which the hukaba one does not ; for the Zemindars are generally aware that the latter tax more than covers the expense.

I also found from experience, as I have stated above, that the system of clearing a whole canal from the mouth to the tail by one or two large bodies of labourers is decidedly preferable to that of doing it piece-meal, *i. e.* from village to village. In the Nusserat the latter, and in the Nowluckee the former, system was adopted, and the result was very apparent in the superior clearing of the latter.

Capabilities.—The capabilities of the principal canals may be judged of from the distance to which they originally extended, which I have shown in the accompanying map, but which, from neglect, coupled with other causes, are now fast filling in in those places.

Thus the Nusserat, the tail of which now does not extend beyond the dund running near Mungey-ka-Tanda, formerly ran to within a few miles of Chang, passing through a soil to all appearance highly productive, but which is now almost entirely barren. This, I opine, might with management be brought again under cultivation by the water of the Nusserat.

The waters of the Muradwa do not now extend more than two miles south of Shoojapool, while they formerly extended to the very boundary. At Shoojapool the ground for some two miles is a little above the level, but beyond there is a good slope. If this portion be deepened, some six or seven miles of fine cultivable land to the borders of Khittch will be redeemed from waste. A few "Baramé" crops were produced this year from the effects of last year's rain, but this is very unusual.

The Feerozwah canal does not now extend much beyond Jiskanee, though its waters formerly reached to Kurrachee-je-Moree, some six miles further south. The land is remarkably rich and fertile, and extending two miles more or less on either side, but now lying waste for want of water, which by the proper widening, deepening, and clearing of this canal, might all again be brought under cultivation.

The waters of the Bagwa never now extend further than within a mile of Pudd, at which place it takes a sudden turn south, and the old bed runs, as I have said before, to the very walls of Lalloo-ka-Kote, some ten miles further south. Near the place where it takes the bend, the land for about four miles is much higher, throughout which portion, if the canal were deepened from 3 to 3½ feet, the Zemindars say an abundant supply of water would find its way to its old termination ; but this, considering the extent, I somewhat doubt, unless other feeders from the Nusserat or Fatima helped to supply it. This would bring the lands of Pudd, the soil of which is remarkably good, but which is now almost entirely neglected, under cultivation again.

The height of the land here formerly did not affect the supply of water, as the bed of the Indus, being somewhat nearer, and the inundations greater, the obstacle of the height of land was overcome by that of the water.

Desired Improvements.—The first and most important one I consider to be the widening of the Feerozwah, which is a narrow canal at best, and extremely so when one takes into consideration the extent of land that even now it brings under cultivation. It might also be slightly deepened. This should be carried out to its former limit, Kurrachee-je-Moree, a thorough clearance being effected from a little south of Nowshera to bring the land I have already described under cultivation.

Next comes the Muradwa. This is a wider and better canal than the last, and for the present might answer the purpose without being widened, except slightly near Shoojapool, where it requires also to be considerably deepened, and a thorough clearance effected to its former limit, and thus bring the rich land already described under the plough.

The next point to be considered is to bring under cultivation the land to the east of Nowshera, in the neighbourhood of Pudd, formerly watered by the tail of the Nusserat.

There are two ways of doing this to a certain extent.

The first and most feasible one is by means of the Fatima canal, which I have already described as opening from the Nusserat near Bhowur, and running in a winding direction to Kundiara, where it empties itself into the deep hollow surrounding that town. If this were widened, regularly excavated, &c., some little money laid out in digging a line for it for a few coss, avoiding, if possible, the several dunds near Kundiara, it would then with very little labour and expense find its way by natural channels right up to Pudd, passing through all the lands I have described. The original mouth of the Fatima opens from the branch of the Indus, from which the other principal canals open, and which was abandoned owing to the scanty supply of water. This might be cleared out, and opened into it again, as at all events it would serve to feed it slightly.

The second plan, which is a much less expensive one, is to open and widen the old original branch of the Meerwa, whose waters would find their way into the natural channels near Pudd, and bring all that land under cultivation. There is, however, one great objection to this: the bed of it is very low, and it is therefore supposed that the great body of water would find its way through this channel, so as materially to affect the supply to, and consequent cultivation on, the tail of the Meerwa; and as it branches off from the Meerwa some eleven miles north of Pudd, a large tract of country would be affected by it, which fact is deserving of attention. Even supposing this not to be the case, it would not bring all the land desired under cultivation, while it would render those parts in a great measure dependent on the Meer and his people for the supply of this water.

The deepening of the Mehrabwa in Kundiara, which has been very much neglected, is also desirable, for it is a good canal, and would bring much waste land under cultivation; but, like the Meerwa, it has this disadvantage to combat with, that the larger portion of it lies in Gogree.

There is another point I should not omit here. In the beginning of last year the branch of the Indus just below the principal opening of the Nowluckee was banded up by the Kardar of Nowshera, which caused the Nowluckee to fill long before the inundation, and by its means a lot of cotton was grown, which here is generally planted in February and March. It, luckily for them, burst, or they say the country about Tarooshah would have been entirely flooded. It is, however, worthy of consideration, whether sluices might not be advantageously introduced here.

Bridges.—These are most desirable over the principal canals on the main roads, and should be of pukka brick, and, when practicable, of one span, to allow of boats passing.

The advantages of buildings of this sort seem not to have been entirely overlooked in this district even in the time of the Kulloras, for the remains of (or rather three are still in actual existence,) the one near Kundiara is a long, narrow, substantial affair, in tolerable repair.

The second is a small one, near Kotree, crossing a now dry canal between that place and Mehrabpoor.

The third is one across the Umbur Canal.

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FEATURES.

FORESTS, AND OTHER MARKED ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL FEATURES.

THE forests may certainly be termed the most marked natural as well as artificial features of the district, for the great care and attention bestowed upon them have brought them to the flourishing state in which they now are.

They extend almost uninterruptedly along the banks of the river, with a few occasional breaks from the northern boundary to the town of Tutt, varying in width from one to six miles.

The Kundiara forests extend as far as the town of Kummal Dhera; all join together, and are comprised under the following names: Mohubut Dhera, Hussun Moossa, Mummun, Surgane, Bhowur, Mudd Aleem, Bukree, Kowrul Shah-ka-Bindee, and Kummal Dhera, which names they take from the villages to which they lie adjacent.

The Mohubut Dhera forest is the oldest, and has the largest timber in it at present, but the Kummal Dhera one is decidedly the largest and finest of these, having a much more abundant supply of valuable young timber, principally of bahan and babool.

The Nowshera forests may be comprised under the names of the

Samptee,

Boortee, and

Dullepotra bhelas.

These are somewhat more distinct than those of Kundiara.

The Samptee forest is the northernmost one, and, with the exception of two "Moharees," is all situated on the island formed by the branch of the river and the main stream, and joins that of Kummal Dhera, part of which is also on this island, as indeed all the Kundiara forests are.

It is situated to the west and south of Kummal Dhera, and to the north and west of Boortee, so that to the south of Kummal Dhera, until you reach the Boortee forest, is all cultivated land.

The Samptee and Boortee forests are quite distinct, the branch of the river above alluded to joining the main stream a little to the north of it.

The Boortee and Dullepotra kucha forests join together, the former commencing from about a mile north of the village of that name, and extending along with the latter to the town of Tutt.

Of these the Boortee forest is by far the most extensive, and the best. It is really a magnificent forest, and, according to the report of the Deputy Ranger of Forests, the finest he has seen in Scinde.

The Dullepotra kucha bhela, although much smaller, is also deserving of its meed of praise, as, in my opinion, it will in a few years become proportionably valuable. It is

now one vast nursery of young bahan trees, so thick that there is no getting through them. The only doubt in my mind is whether they will grow into useful timber without thinning.

The pukka bhela of Dullepotra, close to the town of that name, is not more than two miles long, and somewhat less in width, and, consisting almost entirely of tamarisk, kunda trees, and reeds, is of little use, and might be with advantage done away with, as it little more than affords cover to a great number of pigs, and, being situated somewhat inland, they occasionally commit great devastation in the neighbourhood.

The annexed table gives the names of the different "Moharees" and "Osurs," or the divisions into which the various forests I have above enumerated were divided, as well as the different species of trees, &c. with which they abound.



Table showing the Names of the different Forests in Kundlaria and Nowshera, with their Moharees and Osurs, and the Chief Products of each.

Names of Bhelas or Forests.	Names of Moharees or Osurs.	Abounds chiefly in				Contains a great quantity of				Contains a small quantity of				Remarks.		
		Large and small Trees of the	Young	Species of Reeds.	Large & small Trees of the	Young	Species of Grass and Reeds.	Large & small Trees of the	Species of Grass and Reeds.							
		Baboon.	Babool.	Kunda.	Tamarisk.	Baboon.	Babool.	Tamarisk.	Baboon.	Babool.	Tamarisk.	Baboon.	Babool.	Chubbur.	Bookun.	Butler.
The Kummal Dhera Forest.....	1, Churcharn Moharee.....	1	1													1
	2, Shahghur Moharee		1													
	3, Goondee Moharee		1													
	4, Osur (no name)		1													
	5, Osur Choto		1													
	6, Osur Vuddo		1													
	7, Goondee Moharee (Kucha).....		1													
Hussun Moossa, Mummun, Sur-gancee, and Bhowur Forests.....	1, Osur Hussun Moossa		1													1
	2, Pher		1													1
	3, Osur Bhowur		1													1
	4, Goondee Moharee		1													1
	5, Osur (near Sona Samptee).....		1													1
	6, Osur (near Hukeem Kullora).....		1													1
	Moharee Goondee		1													1
	7, Osur (near Suliman Kullora)		1													1
	8, Osur (near Sydoo Seall)		1													1
9, Moharee (no name)		1													1	
Mohubut Dhera Seall Forest.....	1, The Babool Moharee		1													1
	2, Moharee Gung		1													1
	3, Kuglee Moharee		1													1
	4, Loharee Moharee		1													1
	5, Osur Shikaree		1													1

Names of Bhelas or Forests.	Names of Moharees and Osurs.	Abounds chiefly in				Contains a great quantity of				Contains a small quantity of				Remarks.		
		Large and small Trees of the		Young	Species of Reeds & Grass.		Large & small Trees of the	Young	Species of Reeds & Grass.		Large & small Trees of the	Young	Species of Reeds & Grass.			
		Babool.	Kunda.		Tamarisk.	Sur.			Kha.	Mena.			Babun.		Babool.	Tamarisk.	Sur.	Kha.	Chubbur.	Bookun.	Dub.
The Boortee Forest...	1, Moharee Gunj	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N. W. of Boortee; fine trees in this forest.
	2, Mizmanee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of above.
	3, 1st Osur Suddur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of two preceding forests.
	4, 2nd Osur Suddur (old)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of above.
	5, Kujlee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of last; contains fine trees.
	6, Osur Kuche	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. and W. of last.
	7, Choteearee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of Kujlee Moharee; contains large trees.
	8, Chuch Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of above.
	9, Keinchee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of last.
	10, Bukree Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of last; a few very large trees.
	11, Shahghur Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of Keinchee Moharee.
	12, Osur Soharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of ditto ditto.
	13, Osur Chur Chaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N. of last.
	14, Dondee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N. and W. of last.
	15, Chahun Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N. of last.
The Dullepotra Forest	1, Osur Choteearee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of Bukree Moharee.
	2, Osur Soharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of above.
	3, Osur Shahghur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of last.
	4, Osur Gunj	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of last, on the river.
	5, Osur Veehola	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	On the river.
	6, 1st Goondee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of Dullepotra.
	7, 2nd Goondee Moharee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. W. of above.
	8, Osur (adjacent to preceding)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S. of last.—The last two Moharees are beyond the effects of the inundation, and about 4 miles from the river.

Names of Bhelas or Forests.	Names of Moharees and Osurs.	Abounds chiefly in				Contains a great quantity of				Contains a small quantity of				Remarks.		
		Large and small Trees of the	Young	Species of Reeds & Grass.	Grass.	Large and small Trees of the	Young	Species of Reeds & Grass.	Large & small Trees of the	Bluer Trees.	Mena.	Sur.	Chubbur.		Bookun.	Dub.
The Samptee Forest.	1, Keincee Moharee	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E. of village of Samptee.
	2, Goondee Moharee	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N. of Samptee, on the island formed by the river, and another branch.
	3, Osur Goondee	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	W. of last. Ditto.
	4, Moharee Chuch	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ditto ditto.
	5, Chuhun Moharee	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S of Osur Goondee, on the island.
	6, Osur Chicho	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Joins the boundary of Kundiana.
	7, Loharee Moharee	Baham.	1	1	1	Baham.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

N. B.—In many of these “Moharees” and “Osurs” there is a lot of land capable of cultivation.

The revenues of the forests in the Meer's time were, I imagine, from all accounts, little or nothing, and by no means adequate to the expense of keeping them up.

It must not, however, be imagined that this last item was very large: by no means. Although a great number of shikarees, watchmen, &c. were nominally kept up, yet their pay was small and uncertain, and they had consequently to provide other means of remunerating themselves. Thus grazing, wood-cutting, &c. was strictly forbidden by the Meer, yet both were carried on to a large extent, and winked at by the shikarees, who, in return, obtained a *douceur* in the shape of grain, money, or supplies, gratis.

This having been the recognised system, it was looked on as a harsh measure when I, on my arrival here, strictly preserved the forests.

If grass, reeds, or anything of that sort was ever cut for sale, they were generally "battaied," but the share was not fixed. Babool pods, and many other trifling things of this sort, a source of revenue in the older districts, never served as such here, and the first in my opinion ought always to be exempted when grown by cultivators, Zemindars, &c., that is to say, beyond the precincts of the forests.

The object of these forests, it is well known, was not the growth of timber, although such has been the result; but the preservation of, and a home for, the wild hog, which certainly, as far as the Meer was concerned, enjoyed a greater share of attention and solicitude than ever was devoted to his subjects.

All Jagheerdars had to pay a certain amount, which was called "Shikargah Khurch," and went to defray the expenses connected with shikar. What the amount was I have been unable to ascertain.

The Zemindars and cultivators were all expected to afford a certain amount of statute labour, whenever they might be called upon, either to raise or repair fences around the different enclosures, moharees, &c., or to beat the forests for game.

All these moharees and osurs were well cared for, and enclosed with strong fences, either on two sides or all round, as the case might demand. Some of these fences are of such strength that they may more properly be termed stockades, and the amount of labour expended on them must have been very great. These were generally made with passages from one to the other, for the convenience of driving the game. It is to be regretted that those in the Kundiara forests have been almost entirely destroyed by the neighbouring Zemindars, shikarees, cultivators, and others, who had got some intimation of what was going to happen shortly before I arrived here, and for the sake of the wood pulled them nearly all down. By making examples of those who were caught thus trespassing, I have managed to preserve a good number of those in Nowshera. The Dullepotra forest, however, like the rest, has been plundered. Many of these forests are very young, and had the Meer remained here some years longer, they would have considerably increased, as his great object since he has had the country has been to extend them.

GAME.

The wild hog is, I may almost say, the sole game in these forests, and they abound in them. There are a few paria in the Dullepotra bhela, but they are by no means numerous.

Amongst the smaller game may be quoted the black and grey partridge, ducks, teal, quail, and a few snipe.

Having concluded my observations on the forests among the natural features of the district, I think I may now bring in the gardens, trees, &c. in the artificial rank, as they form an important feature in the general appearance of the country, and as such deserving of notice.

TREES.

On coming into this district it is apparent to the observer that these two purgunnas are much better wooded than our older purgunnas, and it is an object deserving of attention and inquiry to discover the cause of so marked an improvement.

I think it may be safely traced to two causes:—

1st.—The forests, as I have above shown, were strictly preserved by the Meer, and although a good deal of the wood was fraudulently appropriated by the Zemindars, shikarees, and others in the neighbourhood; yet still those at a distance were under the necessity of adopting means, by planting patches of land here and there with trees, to supply their own wants.

2nd.—Trees thus planted became the property of the cultivators on whose lands they were grown, and no Government call was made upon them.

This system is doubtless a just one, and as it ought to be; and as the rules lately promulgated by the Commissioner recommend this very course to be introduced, I entertain little doubt in my own mind that the appearance of the country in this respect will suffer no loss from the change of rule.

This is another reason why the forests should be preserved as heretofore, (they need not be extended,) for the cultivators, &c. will then know that they must trust to themselves for keeping up a supply of timber, by which the general appearance of the country will be vastly improved, while at the same time Government will have their forests available for the numerous calls they have for timber, not only for building purposes, but for fuel for the flotilla; and, considering the constant demand to supply the ravages of the white ant in Government buildings and private dwellings in this province, and the vast annual consumption of fuel by the river steamers, it must be acknowledged that it is a subject deserving of consideration.

The “Bahan,” “Babool,” “Kunda,” and “Tamarisk” may be enumerated as the most common species of timber wood in this district, but there are great varieties of other kinds in smaller quantities. (Vide annexed tabular statement, which details their names, and other particulars.)

List of the different varieties of Trees in the Purgunnas of Kundiara and Nowshera.

No.	Common or Native Names.	English or Botanical Names.	Remarks.
1	Kunda	Thorn tree—Prosopis Spicigera.	
2	Babool	Acacia Arabica.	
3	Sowa, or Tamarisk	(Species of) Tamarix Indica.	
4	Kird, or Kurreel	Wild Caper.	
5	Bher (Jungooree)	Jujabe tree—Ziziphus Vulgaris.	
6	Bahan	Populus Euphratica.	
7	Talce	Dalbergia Latifolia.	
8	Chubbur .....	.....
9	Neem	Melia Azadirachta.	
10	Lirhen	Mimosa Seris.	
11	Peepul	Ficus Religiosa.	
12	Amuldoss	Cassia Fistula.	
13	Lye (Tamarisk)	Tamarix Indica.	
14	Suhanjra	Horse Radish tree—Moringa Hyperanthera.	
15	Ak	Asclepias—species of Milk-bush.	
16	Asree	Species of Tamarisk.	
17	Lona .....	.....	Camels feed on it.
18	Lanee	A species of Grass, bearing a small, delicate, and fragrant blue flower.	Eagerly eaten by camels, and very nutritious to them.
19	Mendee	Lawsonia Inermis.	

GARDENS.

This district, I think, may be fairly said to boast of more gardens than an equal extent of country in our older districts. They have generally been held rent free by sunnuds granted by the Meer, in enam, muffee, charity, or right of zemindaree, and some few, I believe, must have been retained sheerly through right of possession, which literally became not only nine-tenths of the law, but the law itself. These have generally been obtained by the parties now holding them, through the representation of some influential person in the Meer's durbar, and it is said that no such grants have ever been resumed, although jagheers frequently have.

This has naturally tended to extend the cultivation of gardens, which is apparent from a lot of them being no more than 6, 7, and 8 years old, and the trees just beginning to bear.

If any of the gardens were not held on any of the terms I have above enumerated, then one-fifth of the produce was taken on account of Government; but there are very few of this description.

Date trees in the neighbourhood of large towns, although not literally freehold, yet nominally they might be considered as such, for the Kotwal or Government official seldom exacted more than a few annas as revenue, and apparently solely to maintain the Government right.

From this it is clear that the system in this respect followed up by the Meer, with all the counter disadvantages that it had to contend with, serve to extend the growth of gardens.

As matters stand, I would not, however, recommend to Government that they should relinquish their claims to the usual share of the produce of those gardens which are now in a thriving state, and to which the holders have no other right than the fact of having grown or purchased them, for I think it would be needless waste of revenue, and I cannot see what good purpose it would effect.

I would, however, respectfully beg to suggest the advisability of respecting the last species of tenor which I have mentioned, viz. rights of zemindaree.

There are no great number of such, not more than eleven*; and they have generally been granted to intelligent Zemindars to encourage them in cultivation, and they might still be continued to them conditionally for the same purpose, to be at any time resumable by the Collector on a report of neglect of their land, or any other similar course, as might be deemed most efficacious.

This would raise the Zemindars not only in their own estimation, but in that of the inhabitants of the district, and thereby give them that weight which they ought always to have, as where possessed their fields are generally better cultivated and more flourishing. There are seven† gardens in the Nowshera purgunna, which, having been the Meer's own private gardens, have now reverted to Government, and are kept up as heretofore, the whole produce, after deducting current expenses, being carried to the credit of Government.

This system, although not desirable in a financial point of view, yet it affords a favourable means for effectually, and at once, carrying out the wishes of the Commissioner regarding establishing small nurseries of fruit and timber trees, to be distributed among those who may wish to plant and rear them; and I have therefore issued orders to all the gardeners to commence the plan at once; whether with any good result, time will show.

The produce of the gardens will be found in a subsequent chapter on that subject.

* Most of these are young gardens, and the entire annual produce of them at present does not exceed Rs. 202.

† 3 in Abad (2 large and 1 small), 2 in Abjee, 1 in Dullepotra (near Tutt), and 1 in Boortee.

PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE MEERWA.

The peculiar features of the Meerwa are sand-hills, few trees and low, such as the "Kirrur," "Chubbur," and "Lona," also a species of the "Asree," the wood of which is highly prized by the carpenters for turning purposes. I may also mention the wells, as they are remarkable on account of their depth. They are all kucha wells, very confined; the common depth they have to dig for water is 70 feet, and I myself saw one upwards of 100 feet deep.

The average cost of sinking these wells is, I am told, no more than Rs. 25 (Khyer-poor), or about Co.'s Rs. 22-10-0, but of course this does not include labour, for the Natives here never seem to calculate that.

They get a lot of their friends to assist them, which would no doubt add to the cost, if calculated.

PERMANENT DEHS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.

As I have already shown, in a preceding chapter, that the dehs or parishes of this district are distinct and well defined, I have deemed it desirable as much as in my power to preserve this division. I have, therefore, drawn up separate tables (vide annexed returns) of the parishes and permanent towns and villages of each purguuna; detailing the number of houses, shops, and inhabitants of both sexes, Mussulman and Hindoo, of each.



*Return showing the number of Houses, Shops, and Inhabitants in the different
Dehs and Mukans (Parishes) of Nowshera.*

Number.	Names of Dehs or Mukans, i. e. Parishes.	HOUSES.				SHOPS.			INHABITANTS.									Total.
									Hindoo.			Mussulman.			Low Caste.			
		Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Low Caste.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Town of Nowshera ..	274	418	6	698	91	112	203	699	545	1244	1036	906	1942	18	14	32	3218
1	D. Muchur ..	3	80	2	85	3	3	6	8	2	10	214	192	406	3	3	6	422
2	M. Trimuba ..		14		14		3	3				22	20	42				42
3	D. Keihee Row ..	64	160	1	225	16	27	43	204	160	364	251	195	446	7	6	13	823
4	D. Koonda ..	1	64	12	77	1	12	13	4	2	6	247	183	430	36	19	45	491
5	D. Keihee Cassin ..	4	120		124	4	6	10	18	10	28	331	276	607				635
6	Keihee Mummun ..		8		8							27	28	55				55
7	D. Kot Bahadoor ..	23	206	4	233	4	16	20	74	54	128	618	514	1132	10	11	21	1281
8	D. Beereea ..	199	138	9	346	74	85	159	906	857	1763	1091	936	2027	20	15	35	3825
9	D. Cheihee ..	14	159	2	175	4	20	24	60	39	99	500	386	886	8	8	16	1001
10	D. Mungey-ka-Tanda ..	41	344	8	393	24	27	51	124	117	241	1071	816	1887	32	33	65	2193
11	D. Dalee ..	13	145	3	161	12	14	26	52	45	97	472	387	859	5	4	9	965
12	D. Boorha ..	5	50	1	56	2	7	9	20	13	33	177	135	312	4	4	8	353
13	M. Hujama ..		17	2	19		2	2				46	37	83	3	2	5	88
14	M. Singarjee ..	2	71	9	82	1	4	5	6	7	13	195	146	341	22	21	43	397
15	D. Ludda Rana ..	21	259	17	297	17	19	36	71	40	111	655	579	1334	47	32	79	1524
16	D. Biraiee ..	225	131	7	363	51	55	106	681	556	1237	328	294	622	13	10	23	1882
17	M. Loneree ..		7	16	23							31	13	44	49	39	88	132
18	D. Birra ..	3	80	1	84	2	2	4	6	6	12	232	173	405	3	2	5	422
19	D. Palana ..	3	45		48	5	9	12	15	9	24	133	96	229				253
20	M. Koonh ..	1	17	14	32				1	3	4	38	28	66	42	34	76	146
21	D. Dehta ..	11	122	2	135	6	16	22	38	30	68	314	260	474	5	6	11	653
22	D. Mudd Aleem ..	2	70	3	75	1	4	5	2	5	7	241	188	429	13	5	18	454
23	D. Mudd Khrealee ..	1	43		44	1	2	3	2	3	5	134	101	235				240
24	M. Khah ..	5	38	15	58	3	1	4	18	20	38	114	87	201	39	37	76	315
25	D. Dubbra (Old) ..	43	311	4	388	34	47	81	166	137	303	1045	862	1907	16	14	30	2240
26	D. Dubbra (New) ..	9	93		102	6	9	15	34	27	61	283	224	560				568
27	D. Bajoo ..	53	239	24	316	18	16	34	159	106	265	685	537	1222	65	60	125	1612
28	D. Dullepotra ..	35	217	47	299	15	36	51	90	78	168	548	473	1021	127	106	233	1422
29	D. Tutt Bawuna ..	46	75	11	132	28	19	47	194	90	184	234	138	372	37	23	60	716
30	D. Mittanee ..	125	172	5	302	23	23	66	336	292	628	666	499	1165	14	12	26	1819
31	D. Abjee ..	37	325	9	371	18	27	45	120	78	198	882	658	1540	16	11	27	1765
32	D. Abran ..	26	93		119	11	16	27	94	89	183	270	205	475	7	7	14	672
33	M. Shadce ..	3	25		28	2	4	6	5	2	7	64	52	116				123
34	M. Peer Purta ..	2	18		20	2		2	4	4	8	59	50	109				117
35	D. Wuggun ..	34	161	4	199	14	30	44	93	63	156	472	377	849	19	17	36	1041
36	D. Noorpoor ..	3	38		41	3	2	5	23	8	31	108	76	184				215
37	M. Lackra ..		10		10							30	28	58				58
38	D. Wussun ..	6	53	2	61	3		3	21	16	37	162	131	293	6	3	9	339
39	M. Mubeja ..	2	41		43	1		1	6	3	9	99	90	189				198
40	M. Batel ..		15		15							27	27	54				54
41	D. Bagwa ..	65	414	6	485	32	41	73	263	230	493	1216	975	2191	14	20	34	2718
42	D. Muradwa ..	73	556	25	654	19	54	73	255	179	434	1646	1278	2924	67	60	127	3485
43	M. Chur Bahara ..		20		20		1					51	38	89				89
44	M. Doree ..		25		25							59	44	103				103
45	M. Ganga ..		11		11							24	26	50				50
46	M. Nuttir ..		14		14		1	1				34	28	62				62
47	M. Kokur ..	2	23		25				10	4	14	55	49	104				118
48	M. Wussayah ..	7	51		58	2	4	6	18	12	30	158	114	272				302
49	M. Koor Hussun ..	2	24	2	28				4		4	72	57	129	5	4	9	142
50	M. Kajir ..	9	70	1	80				31	19	50	217	161	378	3	1	4	432
51	M. Chulla ..	1	25	1	27				5	2	7	76	55	131	2	2	4	142
52	M. Punja ..		62	1	63		6	6				152	143	295	1	1	2	297
53	M. Surhil ..	2	61		63	1		1	7	4	11	183	164	347				358
54	M. Chur Gajee ..		20		20		1	1				67	42	109				109
55	M. Jiskanee ..	2	20		22	2	4	6	3	4	7	50	51	101				108
56	M. Garho ..	1	24		25	1	1	2	4	3	7	81	73	154				161
57	M. Koor Gohuna ..	1	27		28	1	3	4	3	4	7	96	58	154				161
58	M. Mummee Kundee ..		38		38		2	2				89	98	187				187
59	M. Kohawur ..	3	12		15	2		2	12	7	19	29	32	61				80
60	D. Chakurwah ..	4	17	2	23	3	3	6	11	6	17	56	38	94	6	3	9	120
61	D. Boortee ..	24	215	24	263	18	37	55	76	65	141	595	501	1096	62	56	118	1355
62	M. Deta Kachil Shah ..	18	52		70	5	12	17	48	33	81	135	113	248				329

Number.	Names of Dehs or Mukans, i. e. Parishes.	HOUSES.				SHOPS.			INHABITANTS.									Total.
									Hindoo.			Mussulman.			Low Caste.			
		Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Low Caste.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
63	Punna Sheikau ..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	42	5	7	12	54
64	M. Keinchee Bukshee Chunnur ..	1	20	..	21	1	2	3	5	3	8	75	66	141	..	..	..	149
65	Punna Seedee ..	1	8	..	9	1	1	2	2	1	3	21	17	38	..	..	..	41
66	D. Ludda Keinchee ..	2	70	1	73	2	2	4	4	5	9	172	136	308	1	1	2	319
67	M. Bisharut ..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	21	3	1	4	25
68	M. Tukcea Hajee Shah ..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	34	79	..	..	..	79
69	M. Dawudpoor ..	8	27	..	35	3	4	7	24	22	46	78	57	105	..	..	..	181
70	D. Bindee Lona ..	28	179	11	218	23	26	49	78	66	144	487	362	849	29	19	48	1041
71	D. Kulla ..	26	84	11	121	7	27	34	96	63	159	204	172	376	21	16	37	572
72	D. Tuggur ..	20	165	1	186	10	19	29	62	49	111	472	409	881	4	4	8	1000
73	M. Kalachee ..	4	52	1	57	3	16	19	12	6	18	208	139	347	8	9	17	382
74	M. Assapoor ..	1	16	..	17	2	..	2	1	2	3	46	33	79	..	..	..	82
75	D. Boormud ..	5	43	1	49	6	6	12	5	3	8	133	99	232	2	1	3	242
76	D. Abad ..	55	339	42	432	21	21	42	183	160	343	828	656	1484	94	64	158	1985
77	M. Loodee Moora ..	..	25	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	65	131	5	5	10	141
78	D. Tutt Moossa ..	7	54	..	61	1	5	6	39	32	71	159	105	264	..	..	..	335
79	M. Bindee Mecra Muttoo.	12	31	1	44	4	2	6	37	13	50	81	60	141	2	3	5	196
80	D. Munjit ..	13	127	41	181	11	21	32	55	38	93	398	297	695	101	73	172	962
81	M. Bindee Samteea ..	5	22	2	29	1	1	2	11	6	17	44	28	72	4	5	9	98
82	D. Bund Moree ..	1	76	8	85	1	2	3	7	8	15	223	172	395	28	23	51	461
83	M. Nasranee ..	1	6	..	7	1	..	1	1	1	2	21	10	31	..	..	..	33
84	All the places on the Meerwa, com- prising 30 ..	23	620	20	663	16	37	53	71	43	114	1826	1466	3288	44	43	87	3489
85	D. Kheira Dhera ..	5	46	16	67	4	4	8	13	12	25	109	73	182	39	34	73	280
86	M. Hummur ..	1	16	..	17	..	1	1	3	3	6	40	27	67	..	..	..	73
Grand Total		1772	8572	462	10806	712	1052	1764	5813	4624	10437	25164	20048	45212	1236	1013	2249	57898

सत्यमेव जयते

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Table of the Principal Towns and Villages in the Purgunna of Nowshera, with the number of Houses, Shops, and Inhabitants.

Number.	Names of Towns and Villages.	HOUSES.				SHOPS.			INHABITANTS.									Total.
									Hindoo.			Mussulman.			Low Caste.			
		Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Low Caste.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Nowshera	274	418	6	698	91	112	203	699	545	1244	1036	906	1942	18	14	32	3218
2	Keihee Row	64	154	1	219	16	27	43	204	160	364	236	185	421	7	6	13	798
3	Keihee Cassim .. ..	..	46	..	46	..	2	2	..	..	..	117	97	214	..	..	..	214
4	Kot Bahadoor	21	50	..	71	1	9	10	70	52	122	150	115	265	..	..	..	387
5	Beereea	178	52	1	231	56	44	100	808	765	1573	659	560	1219	4	2	6	2798
6	Kurreem Dad	11	35	2	48	1	8	9	38	27	65	98	73	171	8	8	16	252
7	Mungey-ka-Tanda ..	7	41	..	48	5	8	13	29	21	50	144	127	271	..	..	..	321
8	Dalee	13	65	1	79	12	12	24	59	45	97	234	196	430	1	1	2	529
9	Boorha	5	34	1	40	2	7	9	20	13	33	125	99	224	4	4	8	265
10	Khumesa	8	49	9	66	7	4	11	22	11	33	121	101	222	35	14	49	304
11	Tarooshah	225	84	6	315	51	55	106	681	556	1237	221	212	433	12	9	21	1691
12	Hajee Khan Murree ..	11	43	..	54	6	6	12	38	30	68	117	92	209	..	..	..	277
13	Dubbra (Old)	34	80	..	114	29	34	63	133	105	238	288	208	496	..	..	..	734
14	Dubbra (New)	9	88	..	97	6	9	15	34	27	61	272	215	487	..	..	..	548
15	Bajoo (Old)	50	81	6	137	12	13	25	141	98	239	240	196	436	22	14	36	711
16	Bajoo (New) .. .. .	..	21	16	37	3	1	4	..	..	..	50	37	87	38	39	77	164
17	Dullepotra	31	66	5	102	13	24	37	74	63	137	152	125	277	13	12	25	439
18	Tutt Bawuna	46	47	..	93	23	19	47	194	90	284	150	100	250	..	..	..	534
19	Mittanee	125	172	5	302	33	33	66	336	292	628	666	499	1165	14	12	26	1819
20	Abjee	37	79	..	116	18	20	38	120	78	198	230	173	403	..	..	..	601
21	Abran	26	93	..	119	11	16	27	94	89	183	270	205	475	7	7	14	672
22	Wuggun	15	27	2	44	5	14	19	44	39	83	98	72	170	6	8	14	267
23	Noorpoor	3	17	..	20	3	2	5	23	8	31	49	33	88	..	..	..	113
24	Duggejee	5	65	2	72	..	..	..	23	23	46	177	151	328	5	8	13	387
25	Futtel Rajpur	9	17	..	26	2	6	8	24	28	52	48	34	82	..	..	..	134
26	Noor Mahomed Kullora	8	44	..	52	8	7	15	25	19	44	138	118	256	..	..	..	300
27	Pudd (Eden)	29	38	..	67	10	10	20	149	125	274	125	86	211	..	..	..	485
28	Shoojapool	10	71	4	85	6	17	23	48	29	77	205	167	372	18	11	29	478
29	Detil Kachil Shah ..	18	52	..	70	5	12	18	48	33	81	131	113	248	..	..	..	329
30	Abdoola Chandia .. .	5	28	..	33	4	2	6	18	16	34	78	51	129	..	..	..	163
31	Kummal Chandia .. .	8	25	..	33	8	2	10	24	25	49	72	55	127	..	..	..	176
32	Fazool Chandia	5	33	7	45	5	8	13	9	9	18	85	78	163	20	12	32	213
33	Ghulam Hydur	7	60	..	67	6	14	20	27	22	49	201	163	364	..	..	..	413
34	Tuggur	10	64	1	75	4	4	8	28	24	52	159	152	311	4	4	8	371
35	Kalachee	1	36	1	38	2	10	12	2	1	3	155	87	242	8	9	17	262
36	Abad	23	35	1	59	6	9	15	68	60	128	74	68	142	2	2	4	274
37	Buksha Seall	13	106	4	123	6	6	12	51	35	86	297	242	539	15	11	26	651
38	Julhanee	21	86	8	115	18	41	59	98	92	190	432	376	808	16	13	29	1027
39	Tutt Moossa	7	54	..	61	1	5	6	39	32	71	159	105	264	..	..	..	335
40	Bundee Mera Muttoo ..	12	31	1	44	4	2	6	37	13	50	81	60	141	2	3	5	196
41	Munyet	11	61	2	74	9	21	30	45	36	81	202	141	343	..	..	..	424
42	Arara (on the Meerwa)	6	66	1	73	4	9	13	10	60	87	200	168	368	3	3	6	391
43	Boodha Rajpur (ditto)	6	61	5	72	3	3	6	28	17	45	220	167	387	11	13	24	456
44	Durya Khan Murree ..	1	65	2	68	1	2	3	3	3	6	185	156	341	6	3	9	356
45	Jullal-ka-Knee .. ..	..	31	..	31	..	4	4	..	..	..	123	90	213	..	..	..	213
46	Kheira Dhera	3	30	..	33	3	2	5	10	9	19	74	49	123	..	..	..	142
	Suliman Rajpur	4	30	1	35	2	2	4	12	11	23	82	84	166	2	3	5	194

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

*Return showing the number of Houses, Shops, and Inhabitants in the different Dehs
and Mukans (Parishes) of Kundiara.*

Number.	Names of Towns and Villages.	HOUSES.			SHOPS.			INHABITANTS.						Total.
								Hindoo.			Mussulman.			
		Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Kundiara	318	423	741	137	104	241	824	783	1607	1059	881	1940	3547
2	Belance	132	174	306	19	20	39	481	464	945	704	671	1375	2320
3	Hillanee	95	196	291	13	40	53	380	343	723	557	480	1037	1760
4	Lethur	4	55	59	4	4	8	13	12	25	155	140	295	320
5	Muhesur	5	31	36	1	2	3	10	10	20	97	90	187	207
6	Humao	4	32	36	3	5	8	11	6	17	78	75	153	170
7	Mohubut Dhera Juttoee...	33	113	146	10	15	25	102	84	186	322	260	582	768
8	Hussun Dehraj ... ..	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	172	397	397
9	Gangra	16	119	135	5	16	21	46	27	73	265	243	508	581
10	Doda	6	46	52	2	4	6	25	22	47	144	137	281	328
11	Chacheek... ..	11	75	86	2	2	4	41	31	72	193	168	361	433
12	Boduk	3	45	48	2	3	5	8	8	16	124	105	229	245
13	Tuttee ... ..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18	18
14	Nowa-Abad	1	18	19	3	2	5	4	1	5	46	31	77	82
15	{ Kundur	3	33	36	2	3	5	20	12	32	115	97	212	244
	{ Nubee Buksh Murree-ka-Tanda.	3	27	30	1	...	1	6	4	10	79	80	159	169
16	Bukree	12	77	89	6	2	8	51	44	95	300	228	528	623
17	Buttee	2	21	23	2	2	4	3	6	9	63	59	122	131
18	Shameer Dhera	6	81	90	6	6	12	19	14	33	273	213	486	519
19	Bindee Kowrul Shah	10	55	65	10	2	12	27	17	44	155	123	278	322
20	Choothur	2	20	22	2	...	2	5	3	8	47	43	90	98
21	Morath ... ..	...	21	21	1	1	2	1	...	1	104	85	189	190
22	Kasmanee ... ..	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	38	74	74
23	Surganee	9	37	46	3	2	5	17	16	33	91	73	164	197
24	Purreeanee	2	28	30	2	4	6	7	5	12	80	55	135	147
25	Gojur ... ..	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	65	65
26	Moreeah	1	14	15	1	1	2	1	...	1	40	30	70	71
27	Mummun... ..	12	25	37	...	2	2	39	19	58	91	71	162	220
28	Goolshah-ka-Tanda	40	161	201	24	18	42	132	71	203	413	308	721	934
29	Shoojashah Syud... ..	3	35	38	1	2	3	11	6	17	155	126	281	298
30	Punwaree... ..	2	79	81	1	2	3	7	7	14	194	148	342	356
31	Peermurd... ..	1	43	44	1	...	1	1	...	1	120	91	211	212
32	Buktawurpoor and Punnah	1	42	43	2	2	4	2	2	4	111	74	185	189
33	Machee Gundaice	5	101	106	5	4	9	20	17	37	330	259	589	626
34	Meerzapoor	4	48	52	1	...	1	12	6	18	127	106	233	251
35	Wahun Lookman... ..	4	65	69	3	3	6	5	12	17	191	146	337	354
36	Soohee Veehur	1	28	29	1	...	1	3	2	5	91	71	162	167
37	Bhowur	37	72	109	4	5	9	89	53	142	142	98	240	382
38	Shikaree	15	126	141	6	4	10	36	26	62	291	205	496	558
39	Sulleepoor	4	59	63	5	5	10	17	16	33	146	111	257	290
40	Jeea Pota	1	46	47	1	1	2	3	2	5	177	113	290	295
41	Lacka	15	114	129	5	17	22	34	32	66	231	274	505	571
42	Syudpoor... ..	9	72	81	4	5	9	61	19	80	306	139	445	525
43	Bazeedpoor	12	59	71	7	5	12	36	20	56	154	139	293	349
44	Kummal Dhera	22	120	142	5	4	9	61	58	119	308	275	583	702
45	Mudd Aleem	15	106	121	6	3	9	64	55	119	358	313	671	790
46	Rukbal	5	63	68	4	7	11	17	10	27	127	107	234	261
47	Russoolabad	23	68	91	8	9	17	86	73	159	190	140	330	489
48	Kotree	18	61	79	3	17	20	64	37	101	173	173	346	447
49	Dewun	13	42	55	9	2	11	40	43	83	132	115	247	330
50	Khan-ka-Wahun	78	220	298	19	24	53	231	237	468	477	366	843	1311
51	Dehatt	56	104	160	13	29	49	94	79	173	534	431	965	1138
52	Mohubut Dhera Seall	15	123	138	10	7	17	37	31	68	299	262	561	629
53	Hussun and Moossa Dhera	10	76	86	2	4	6	31	16	47	269	195	464	511
54	Chunna	3	43	46	3	3	6	6	5	11	90	73	163	174
55	Mehrabpoor	80	367	447	17	19	36	334	253	587	1082	899	1981	2568
56	All the places on the Meerwa	5	357	362	26	13	39	14	12	26	1022	794	1816	1842
Grand Total.....		1187	4771	5958	433	466	899	3689	3131	6820	13727	11238	24965	37865

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Table of Principal Towns and Villages in the Purgunna of Kundiara, with the number of Houses, Shops, and Inhabitants.

Number.	Names of Towns and Villages.	HOUSES.			SHOPS.			INHABITANTS.						Total.
								Hindoo.			Mussulman.			
		Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Kundiara	318	253	571	127	104	231	824	783	1607	551	466	1017	2624
2	Belanee	132	99	231	19	18	37	481	464	945	424	412	836	1781
3	Hillanee	95	196	291	13	40	53	380	343	723	587	480	1037	1515
4	Gangra	12	80	92	5	13	18	30	20	50	200	195	395	445
5	Bukree	11	52	63	6	2	8	50	39	42	191	145	336	425
6	Goolshah-ka-Tanda (Old)	11	26	42	5	5	10	49	28	77	57	47	104	181
7	Do. do. (New)	4	13	17	2	..	2	11	60	18	27	23	50	68
8	Jooneea	9	36	45	3	8	11	38	17	55	111	72	183	238
9	Jung and Sahitce	5	36	41	4	3	7	11	6	17	85	60	145	162
10	Punwaree	2	60	62	1	2	3	7	7	14	151	120	271	285
11	Wahun Lookman	4	65	69	3	3	6	5	12	17	191	146	337	344
12	Bhowur	12	30	42	3	5	8	31	19	50	60	49	109	159
13	Lacka	8	59	67	3	6	9	17	14	21	174	150	324	354
14	Syndpoor	9	72	81	4	5	9	61	19	80	306	139	445	525
15	Kuninal Dhera	22	79	101	5	4	9	61	58	119	192	183	375	494
16	Mohubut Dhera Juttoee	33	94	127	10	15	25	102	84	186	280	215	495	671
17	Aleem	11	76	87	6	3	9	52	44	96	245	225	470	566
18	½ Russoolabad	23	68	91	8	9	17	86	73	159	190	140	330	489
19	Khan-ka-Wahun	67	184	251	18	23	41	199	212	411	235	183	418	829
20	Kotree	18	61	79	3	17	20	64	37	101	173	173	346	447
21	Mahomed Khan Jullhance	8	24	32	2	7	9	42	30	72	110	82	192	264
22	Mohubut Dhera Seall	7	25	32	4	5	9	23	15	38	60	40	100	138
23	Moossa Dhera	7	40	47	2	3	5	24	12	36	120	97	217	253
24	Mehrabpoor.	80	233	313	15	14	29	325	245	570	635	560	1142	1712
25	Dawud Chunna (Meerwa) .. .. .	..	59	59	12	..	12	24	24	..	190	154	344	368

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

These will be found to differ slightly from the revenue tables in Part IV., but this is owing to the subdivision in the latter of some dehs by jagheer and service grants, which has in some instances given rise to distinct names.

From a reference to these it will be seen that Nowshera is at present divided into 86 distinct mukans or dehs, (parishes,) and Kundiara into 56, including that portion of the Meerwa lying adjacent to each purgunna, which in both is put down as one deh, there being no regular recognized divisions.

The only way in which a distinction is drawn is by naming the Zemindar or "Khar-bundee" (threshing-floor). Such nominal divisions go under the usual name of mukans, the names of which will be found in the revenue tables.

Of these parishes, however, I may add that many which come under the denomination of mukans, especially in the Nowshera purgunna, are very small, and might easily be incorporated with some of the adjoining dehs, of which they originally formed a part, for at first the divisions were by no means so numerous as they are now, but have been increased by detached portions being every now and then bestowed in jagheer, which in time came to be separated from the original deh.

I have given 43 as the total number of permanent towns and villages in Nowshera, and 25 in Kundiara; but this by no means constitutes the whole of the purgunna, as the little detached hamlets and clusters of huts are very numerous, and comprise the larger

portion. In Nowshera alone there are some 518 odd, and in Kundiara an equal proportion, so that to detail all these would needlessly add to the bulk of this report; I have, therefore, merely enumerated those permanently fixed and well known.

POPULATION.

From these returns it will be seen that Nowshera possesses a population of 57,898 souls, and Kundiara 31,785, or in round numbers 90,000. Of these Mussulmans form the largest proportion, there being some 72,000 of the latter, while the Hindoos do not aggregate more than 17,500.



PART III.

CHAPTER I.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SOIL, AND ITS PRODUCE.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF SOIL, AND THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF CULTIVATION IN GENERAL USE.

THERE are five different sorts of soil :—

- 1st, The hard, compact, and rich soil.
- 2nd, A soft, less productive soil.
- 3rd, Sandy soil.
- 4th, Mixed with sand.
- 5th, Salt soil.

The two first predominate, and may be said to comprise the general feature of the district. They may generally be distinguished by the quantity of kirrir,* kunda, and ak trees growing on them.

There is a good deal of salt or saline soil in particular parts of the district, but it seems to confine itself to such parts. This is of course useless for cultivation, but it is generally covered with clumps of the lona tree, which affords excellent fodder for camels.

The third is occasionally to be met with, but not in any quantity, till you approach the Meerwa, where the cultivable land is generally intersected with it till the desert is reached. The Meerwa, and desert beyond, produces a species of fragrant grass called lanee, which is remarkably nutritious to camels, and of which they are very fond.

The fourth may be found scattered here and there throughout the district, and is rendered available for certain crops, such as melons, cotton, and one or two sorts of vegetables, for which this species of soil is adapted.

It is not, however, confined to these crops, for it is frequently sown with others, but then the produce is small. The soil of this district, taking it altogether, is rich, deep, and highly productive, and is famous for its crops of jowarree, bajeree, and wheat.

As more depends upon the water than the soil itself, and as the manner in which it obtains it gives a name to that species of cultivation, I shall now describe them successively under the heads by which they are known thereby.

In "Rubbee" there are four species, viz. "Bosee," "Seilabee," "Well," (Kua,) and "Daka," with occasional "Baranee" cultivation.

* Wild Cassia thorn tree, and species of milk-bush.

Seilabee.—This is land which has been inundated by the river, occasionally from canals and dunds, and therefore it nearly all lies within the limits of the inundation. It is generally low land, which from its situation remains a long time under water, and when it is liable to run off, means are adopted, such as running up embankments, &c., to retain it till the rubbee season commences.

When it is nearly dry it is ploughed up, and it is then available for every kind of rubbee crops, and the greater part of them are grown on this species of land.

Bosee.—This species of cultivation is invariably within the limits of the inundation (kucha), and is on land which has been inundated by the river. When the water runs off, or dries up, the ground cracks in every direction, and into these cracks seed is scattered, generally of sursoo and muttur, which is then left without further care or attention to grow up and ripen.

The produce of such a system of cultivation is, as may be imagined, very meagre, and seldom yielding a fourth of the produce of seilabee. Well cultivation is a very favourite one in this district, and much more in vogue than in our southern districts.

Last year the lands of 1,077 wells* were brought under cultivation, viz. of 452 in Nowshera, and of 625 in Kundiara.

Wheat is principally grown upon them, and in some parts they yield magnificent crops, equal almost to those of our own country—some of those in Kundiara I should say quite as good.

From 4 to 15 jerrubs of land are cultivated on wells, which depends in a great measure upon the goodness of the well, its depth, and the amount of water, all of which regulate to a certain degree the extent of cultivation.

In some parts of Kundiara, such as Goolshah, Shukanee, Machee Gandaiee, &c., as much as 20 jerrubs are sometimes cultivated upon one well. There is no doubt that if the water of the river were procurable at this season, that the crops would be improved, as the vast amount of silt and deposit which it leaves would serve to enrich the soil.

The Meer generally allowed a remission to any one who sunk a well of Khyerpoor Rs. 20 from the produce of the cultivation thereon.

Daka.—This is the churka of the rubbee; it is the same species of water-wheel, placed on tanks and dunds for the purpose of irrigating the adjacent lands, and brings a greater amount of land under cultivation than the churka—generally from 20 to 30 jerrubs. If, however, the land is at a distance, and two dakas are required, one to raise the water and run it into a small subsidiary tank, and thence again to be raised by the second to the land to be brought under cultivation, then only 12 jerrubs or so can be irrigated.

Baranee, as the word denotes, is cultivation from rain, and is generally to be found in low land, where the water collects and remains for a short time after any heavy fall of rain, completely saturating the ground; and where there is a prospect of a good extent of land being rendered available for this purpose, means are adopted, as in the case of seilabee and moke, to prevent the water running off.

“Rubbee” and “Khurreef” crops are obtained from this, according to when the rain falls—if in the cold weather the former, and if in the early part of the khurreef season the latter. Bajeree is the general khurreef crop, and sursoo and muttur the rubbee ones. Crops of this description are seldom or ever grown, except at a distance from the river, where other water is not procurable, and the produce of them is very meagre and uncertain, varying according to the quantity of rain the land may have imbibed. If the seed can be planted after the first fall of rain, and they after that get

* A good number of these are kucha.

one or two more, the produce is remunerative. In khurreef there are but two species of cultivation, "Churka" and "Moke," with a few occasional "Baranee" crops.

Churka.—This is cultivation from land watered by Persian wheels, and, as in other parts of Scinde, here also composes the principal part of the khurreef. Greater care is given to it, more labour and money expended upon it, and the produce invariably greater, and more certain than any other kind.

The "Hoorla" is a smaller species of churka, and has only two wheels, while the latter has three, and, being lighter, is easier worked. Cultivators who have few bullocks adopt the hoorla, as two pair of bullocks are sufficient for it, while the churka requires three or four pairs. From 8 to 12 jerrubs of land are cultivated on a hoorla, and from 15 to 20 on a churka.

Jowarree and bajeree are the principal crops grown on them. There is a sort of offshoot to the churka called "Peratee": it is of the same species, but has only one wheel, which, instead of being worked by bullocks, is worked by the feet of men, as the word itself denotes. Only 3 or 4 jerrubs can be cultivated by one of these.

Moke.—This is land brought under cultivation by water from the canals without the aid of water-wheels, which, from the nature of the ground, requires only to be run off by kurreeas, and then ramified in different directions by water-courses, to bring any particular portion of land under water. The nature of this district is very favourable to it, and vast tracts of land are brought under cultivation by it on nearly every canal; and in favourable seasons, like the present, the amount of this species of cultivation equals, if not exceeds, that of the churka.

It is the seilabee of the khurreef, and differs very little from that of the rubbee, only that the latter is nearly always in "Kucha" or inundated land, and the former in the "Pucka," or land not subject to the inundation. Every description of khurreef crop is grown on this. The produce is less than that of the churka, but the expense and labour are also so much less that the actual gain to the cultivator is I expect more.

PRODUCE.

The annexed three lists of dry crops, fruits, and vegetables, with their seasons, time of planting, required soil, and their average time to mature, will be found to detail every variety of produce of this district, whether garden, vegetable, or of the field.

No. 1.

List of Dry Crops, with the times of Sowing and Harvest, in the Sahitee District.

Har-vest.	Common Names.	English or Botanical Names.	When Planted.	Soil.	Require to be Watered.	Average number of Months to mature.	
	Wheat	Triticum Vulgare	In the end of November.	Hard rich soil	4 or 5 waterings in the kucha, and 16 or 17 in the pukka....	4 Months.	
	Barley	Hordeum Distichum	Ditto December.	Ditto.	None	3 Ditto.	
	Sursoo	Sinapis Dichotama } Oil Plants.	End of September, } October, when the inundation subsides.. }	A less rich soil; any kind of soil cracked....	4 Ditto	4 Ditto	
	Jamba	Species of Sinapis			3½ Ditto	3½ Ditto	
	Mutur	Species of Vetch;—Vicia Sativa.		Sandy soil	Ditto	4 Ditto	
	Mustard	Sinapis Nigra et Alba	End of September, } October, when the inundation subsides.. }	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	
	Gramme	Cicer Aretinum	End of November	Hard rich soil	Ditto	5 Ditto	
	Cheena	Millet (kind of)—Panicum Miliaceum ..	End of January, or beginning of December.	Soft soil	8 or 10 waterings	2½ Ditto	Reaped as it ripens.
	Mussoora	Pulse (kind of)—Ervum Hirsutum	December	Hard rich soil	8 or 12 waterings	2 Ditto	Takes about a month to gather it.
	Safflower	Carthamus Tinctorius	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	4½ Ditto.	
	Ajwan	Bishop's Weed—Sison Anmi.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto.	
	Souf	Anise Seed—Pimpinella Anesum	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	
	Kasnee	White Succory—Chicoreum	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Very rare.
	Halea	Cresses (Garden).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	
	Dunnea	Coriander—Coriandrum Sativum	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Very little.
	Zera	Cumin Seed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Rare.
	Cotton	Gossypium Herbaceum	Middle of February.	Old hard soil	24 to 25 ditto	7 Ditto	Perennial plants are cut down at the same time.
	Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum	Sown in January, transplanted in middle of February				
	Bang	Henbane—Hyoscyamus	End of November	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 ditto	4½ Ditto	
				Hard rich soil	10 to 15 ditto	4 Ditto	Requires a deal of care and manure.
	Jowarree	The Great Millet—Holcus Sorghum	Middle of June	Good soil, without salt or sand.	5 to 20 ditto	5 Ditto.	
	Bajaree	Millet (kind of)—Holcus Spicatus	End of July	Any soil	4 to 6 ditto	3 Ditto.	
	Rice	Oryza Sativa	Sown in the beginning of June, transplanted in the end of June.	Hard low soil, slightly salt.	Constant water	4 Ditto.	
	Till	Sesamum Orientale.	End of June	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 waterings	5 Ditto.	

KURUREE.									
Kiring	Pongamia Glabra	Ditto	Hard ditto	10 to 12 ditto	3 Ditto.				
Moong	Pulse (kind of)—Phaseolus Mungo	End of July	Light soil, with grass ..	2 or 3 ditto	Ditto.				
Oorid	Phaseolus Radiatus	When the inundation subsides	Ditto ditto ..	2 or 3 ditto	Ditto.				
Lobeca	Dolichos Sinensis (kind of Bean)	End of June	Ordinary soil	5 to 15 ditto	Ditto.				Very rare.
Nachnee	Elusine Coracana	Beginning of June	Good soil	5 to 20 ditto	Ditto.				
Kungnee	Millett (kind of)—Panicum Italicum	Transferred in the end of July			5				
Sowa	Ditto (ditto)—Panicum Frumentaceum	June	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 ditto	3 Ditto.				
Sum	Hibiscus Cannabinus	Middle of June	Light soil	Very little	2½ Ditto.				Very rare.
Indigo		Ditto	Rich soil	5 to 20 waterings	5 Ditto.				
Sijawutta	Flax (kind of)—Linum Usitatissimum	June	Light old soil	Constant water	4 Ditto.				
Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum	Sown in January, transplanted in middle of February	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 waterings	4½ Ditto.				
Cotton	Gossypium Herbaceum	Middle of February	Old hard soil						Only grown on the Meerwa.
PESHURUS.									
Cotton	Ditto ditto	June	Ditto.	15 or 16 waterings	5 Months				The only regular Peshrus crops, although occasionally others are grown.
Sugar Cane	Sacharum Officinatum	February	Fine rich soil	Constantly	9 or 10 Ditto ..				

N. B.—Sursoo, Jamba, and Gramme must be either cut down or grazed down, after they have sprung up 7 or 8 inches, or else they will be good for nothing.

No. 2.

List of different Fruits grown in the Sahitee District, with their Seasons, &c.

No.	Common or Native Names.	English or Botanical Names.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Mangoe	Mangifera Indica	May, June, and part of July.	This fruit is plentiful, and apparently by nature the most productive.
2	Mulberry	Morus	March.	
3	Lime	Citrus Acida	October, November, and December.	These, however are procurable all the year round.
4	Pomegranate	Punica Granatum	November, December, June, and July.	
5	Plantain	Musa Sapiantum	No fixed season	These are scarce.
6	Phalsa	Grewia Asiatica	June and July	Requires a hard soil.
7	Apple	(Species of) Pyrus Malus ..	Ditto.	
8	Sweet Lime	Citrus Lometta	Ditto.	
9	Citron	Citrus Medica	Ditto.	
10	Fig	Ficus Carica	Ditto.	
11	Jummoo	Jambosa Vulgaris	August.	
12	Grape	Vitis Vinifera	Ditto	Scarce.
13	Bher	Jujube—Ziziphus Vulgaris ..	February and March.	
14	Date	Phoenix Sylvestris	August.	
15	Gedoorra	Cordia Latifolia	June and July.	
16	Sisoora	Cordia Myxa	Ditto.	
17	Seear or Gondnee	A kind of Gum tree	Ditto.	
<i>Jungle Fruits.</i>				
	Peroo	The fruit of the Chubbur tree.	June and July.	
	Pucka	The fruit of the Kurreel or Wild Caper	Ditto.	

No. 3.

List of Vegetables grown in the Sahitee District, with their Seasons, Soil, &c.

No.	Names, Common and Botanical.	Season.	Soil.	Require to be Watered	Average Number of Months to mature.	Remarks.
1	Carrot—Daucus Carota	December and January ..	Garden.	Every other day...	3 Months.	Require a great quantity of manure.
2	Onion—Allium Cepa	Spring			2 Ditto.	
3	Lusson—Garlic—Allium Sativum.	February and March			Ditto.	
4	Metullee—Fenugreek	December and January ..			.....
5	Paluck—Spinage	Ditto	Soft, rich field soil.	1 Month ..	There are two seasons for these, one before the inundation, and the other after it has subsided.
6	Chooka—Gen. Spinacia	Ditto			Ditto ..	
7	Sooa—Fennel—Anethum ..	Ditto .....			.....
8	Bengun—Egg Plant—Solanum Melongena	May and June.			2½ to 3 Months.	
9	Meha—a kind of Vegetable Marrow	August	Sandy soil.	40 to 50 days.	
10	Vunga (species of)—Cucumis Sativus	Ditto			Ditto	
11	Melou (Sweet)—Cucumis Melo.	June and December			1½ Months.	
12	Melon (Water)—Cucurbita Citrulla .....	.....			.....
13	Kurrela—Momordica Charantia.	June and December	40 Days.	A leguminous vegetable.
14	Toorice—a leguminous vegetable	August	Rich field soil. .... }	.....	1½ Months. ..
15	Pumpkin—Cucurbita Lageneria and Melopepo.	September ..			3 Ditto.	
16	Turnips—Brasica Rapa	December	Garden .....	.....	1½ Ditto.
17	Gohar—a kind of Bean	September ..	Good field soil	2 Ditto.	Generally grows among Jowarree.
18	Radish—Raphanus Sativus. .	December and January ..	Garden	3 Ditto.	Generally planted along with Carrots.
19	Murrera—Gen. Spinacia	August	Any soil	Grows wild.
20	Kuddootree—Species of Cucumis Sativus	September	A sort of weed ; grows of itself among Jowarree.
21	Chibbur—Gen. Cucumis (small variety)	October	Field soil.			

No. 1 shows the dry crops grown in this district, both in the rubbee and khurreef harvests, with the season of planting, &c.; but as many of these are in very small quantities, I may state that the staple grain crops grown are, in khurreef—jowarree, bajeree, and rice; in rubbee—wheat, sursoo, jamba, muttur, and barley.

Cotton and sugar-cane may be termed “Peshrus” crops; tobacco is grown both in khurreef and rubbee. Gramme used formerly to be grown in large quantities near the river, but the wild hog caused so much destruction to it that the cultivation of it has been almost entirely given up.

With this exception, therefore, it is said that all grains of this district have been hitherto a degree cheaper than in Larr and elsewhere. The annexed tables show the fluctuations of prices, as well as the average selling price of every common description of grain, during the last five years, in both purgunnas.

Table showing the Average Price of all Grains during the past five Years in the Purgunna of Nowshera—1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267 Hijree (A. D. 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851).

Names.	1263.	1264.	1265.	1266.	1267.	Total of five years.	Average Price during five years.
	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.		
Wheat	18 6 5	27 15 8	22 4 7	14 6 4	13 12 11	96 13 11	19 6 0
Ditto Jojee.....	13 4 9	24 1 2	18 9 0	11 5 5	11 8 1	78 12 5	15 12 1
Ditto Saf	18 5 1	27 15 8	22 4 7	14 10 2	13 13 2	97 0 8	19 6 6
Ditto Jowdar....	15 3 3	25 9 7	20 11 11	12 13 8	12 6 2	86 12 7	17 5 9
Sursoo	26 15 1	32 4 2	25 1 7	17 12 7	16 12 10	118 14 3	23 12 5
Jamba	22 13 0	29 1 9	20 3 4	14 9 9	13 9 9	100 5 7	20 1 1
Muttur.....	12 13 7	19 7 8	14 3 6	10 12 4	10 7 4	67 12 5	13 8 11
Jow (Barley)	12 14 3	22 2 4	12 13 8	10 12 5	10 2 4	68 13 0	13 12 2
Gramme	19 14 1	26 2 7	25 5 1	22 5 7	18 15 6	112 10 10	22 8 7
Mustard (Raie) ..	11 2 0	19 12 1	13 2 10	12 9 10	9 13 11	66 8 7	13 4 6
Rice (Shalee)....	12 12 9	16 6 0	12 4 9	10 2 0	10 0 9	61 10 3	12 5 3
Ditto (White)....	17 0 4	20 13 4	16 6 5	13 3 2	12 15 10	80 7 1	16 1 5
Jowarree (White)..	11 4 8	19 14 2	12 11 3	9 11 1	9 8 5	63 1 7	12 9 11
Ditto (Red)....	10 10 8	18 15 5	11 13 9	9 0 0	8 12 4	59 4 2	11 10 5
Till	22 13 7	27 4 7	21 5 6	18 15 10	16 10 7	110 1 1	22 0 3
Cheena.....	6 14 11	8 6 8	6 9 9	6 1 0	5 7 0	33 7 4	6 11 1
Kiring.....	6 13 7	8 7 0	6 9 9	6 0 2	5 7 0	33 5 6	6 10 8
Moong.....	26 12 7	29 0 9	26 4 9	24 13 5	23 3 7	130 3 1	26 0 7
Bajeree.....	11 4 10	19 12 1	12 11 6	9 14 7	9 9 3	63 4 3	12 10 5
						Divide by 19)	305 10 0
Average Price of all Grains during the past five years. . .						{ Khyerpoor Rs.	16 1 4
						{ Company's Rs.	14 9 0

Table showing the Average Price of all Grains during the past five Years in the Purgunna of Kundiara—the Fussel 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267 (A. D. 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851).

Names.	1263.	1264.	1265.	1266.	1267.	Total of five years.	Average Price during five years.
	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.	Average Price during the 12 months.		
Wheat	27 2 8	26 12 0	22 14 0	16 12 0	15 1 0	108 9 8	21 11 6
Ditto Jowdar ...	25 9 4	25 1 10	21 4 6	14 12 2	13 12 8	100 8 6	20 1 8
Ditto Jojee ...	23 4 0	22 13 4	19 2 0	13 8 10	12 11 8	91 7 10	18 4 9
Sursoo	28 1 4	35 13 0	25 8 0	19 11 8	18 2 4	127 4 4	25 7 3
Jow	22 9 4	19 13 4	16 10 0	14 7 8	14 14 8	88 7 0	17 11 1
Gramme	30 15 0	26 13 4	29 2 8	29 12 8	31 0 0	147 11 8	29 8 8
Muttur	22 6 8	19 10 8	16 1 0	13 8 4	12 14 4	84 9 0	18 14 7
Jowarree (Red) ...	19 1 4	17 6 0	13 14 8	12 9 8	13 8 0	66 7 8	13 4 7
Till	33 4 0	31 12 0	27 14 0	28 9 0	20 1 4	141 8 4	28 4 10
Kiring	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	55 0 0	11 0 0
Cheena	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	9 0 0	118 12 0	9 12 0
Jowarree (White)...	19 15 0	19 10 0	15 2 8	13 6 6	14 5 8	82 7 10	16 8 0
Bajeree	20 4 0	18 9 4	14 8 8	13 13 8	14 13 4	82 1 0	16 6 7
Shalee (White) ...	18 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	13 8 0	71 8 0	14 4 9
Ditto (Red)	15 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	60 0 0	12 0 0
Kiring	13 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	44 0 0	8 12 10
Cheena	15 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	51 0 0	10 3 3
Sowa	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	50 8 0	10 1 7
Nachnee	10 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	45 0 0	9 0 0
Kungnee	11 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	45 0 0	9 0 0
Moong	24 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	102 0 0	20 6 5
Jamba	21 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	95 0 0	19 0 0
Divide by 22)						359 12 4	
Average Price of all Grains during the past five years						Khyerpoor Rs.	16 5 8
						Company's Rs.	14 13 2

It will be seen that the average of Kundiara is greater than that of Nowshera, but this is owing to the superiority of the principal kinds of grain grown there, which invariably fetch a higher price.

DESCRIPTION OF COTTON, OPIUM, AND BANG.

It is not my intention to enter into a description of each species of crop, its peculiarities, mode of culture, &c., for it would needlessly extend this report.

I shall merely submit a few observations on the cotton of this district, which, as it at present engages the attention of Government, may not be considered out of place.

Cotton.—This staple is, comparatively speaking, grown in small quantities in this district, and by no means adequate to the wants of the people. Scattered patches of it may be seen over the country, in many instances grown for the individual requirements of the planter, who otherwise would scarcely be induced to plant it, as it is a very uncertain crop, and in the generality of cases does not yield a return commensurate with the labour and expense they are put to, or indeed equal to the ordinary crops of jowarree and bajeree.

There is, however, one great inducement for them to plant it notwithstanding this: it requires a weak, and, as the Natives term it, a worn-out soil, so that, after any land has been grown on for a long time, without being allowed to lie fallow the usual time, it is afterwards planted with cotton, for which it is suited, and thus land which would otherwise, perhaps, remain useless, is brought under cultivation.

The season for planting the cotton here varies in different places, and under different circumstances. It, however, so far differs from the south, that the greater part is planted

in the latter end of February, or beginning of March, when the supply of water is scarce, and consequently the cultivation is principally by means of well irrigation. When planted in July or August, as throughout the Hyderabad Collectorate, it is said not to succeed so well, the plant being sickly, and the flowers small and scanty. The cotton grown at this season (February) is a peshrus crop. There is, however, a lot of khurreef cotton as well; indeed all that on the Meerwa is planted in July and August.

Of the above there are two sorts, the annual and perennial ("Nehree" and "Sehree"). The latter yields less than the first, but then it entails but little expense on the cultivator. In addition to these, there is another species of cultivation of it, termed "Bagur," which is neither khurreef, rubbee, nor peshrus. This is planted by the hand in the middle or latter end of July, in the same fields with jowarree, and shortly after the jowarree has been sown.

The latter of course springs up quickly, and impedes the growth of the cotton.

When the jowarree has been reaped and gathered in, the cultivators let their cattle into the fields, which tread and eat it down, and it thus remains stunted till the following spring, when it quickly grows up into a fine plant. If rain falls while it is in this state, there will be a certain failure in the produce, as the plants bear an immense quantity of leaves, look remarkably fine, but carry few bolls, which yield a proportionably small quantity of cotton.

Fields of this sort have invariably been battaeied, as the cultivators, with so much risk and uncertainty, would never submit to a fixed assessment. The produce, also, is very poor, in comparison with the other kinds.

Generally speaking, the cotton plant cannot be said to succeed so well here as to the south, and is seldom equal in quality to that imported from Oomerkote. The plant itself looks thriving enough, but it does not yield the same quantity of fibre.

The richness of the soil may doubtless be quoted as one reason, but the principal one is the want of those heavy dews which are so prevalent in the south. The soil consequently gets heated during the day, and continues so throughout the night, which leads to insects getting into the plants and flowers, and thus injuring them.

The want of these dews, on the contrary, is favourable to jowarree, bajeree, and wheat, which may account for these crops being so fine.

The greater part of the cotton required for internal consumption is imported from Oomerkote in its raw state, having merely undergone the primary process of extracting the seeds. Here it is cleaned, picked, spun into thread, and finally manufactured into the coarse cloth of the country.

Opium.—The poppy is not regularly grown in this district, although I am told the soil is adapted for it, and was never cultivated for the purpose of extracting opium, the method of which the cultivators do not understand. When sown, it is merely for the seeds, which are sold, and eaten in that state. The opium consumed in the district is imported from Oomerkote and Machee, near Khyerpoor, where the poppy is grown, and opium made. It is occasionally taken medicinally, but generally as an intoxicating stimulant, but not to any great extent.

Bang is grown to a great extent in every direction, more than required for internal consumption, although that is pretty considerable, and the cultivation of it is generally on wells, it being a rubbee crop, when the river water is not available. It is cultivated indiscriminately by all classes.

The bang produce of both purgunnas amounts to 1,228 maunds, and the average price of it in the district is $33\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

THE REAL AMOUNT OF GROSS PRODUCE OF EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP ON THE SEVERAL VARIETIES OF SOIL.

The accompanying tables will explain this better than any description could do.

Table showing Amount of Gross Produce of each description of Crop, whether Grain, Vegetables, or Drugs, in the Pargunna of Nowshera.

Description of Soil.	RUBBER.										KHURREEF.																																			
	Grain.					Vegetables.		Drugs, Dyes, &c.			Grain.					Vegetables.		Drugs, Cotton, &c.																												
	Number of Kassas per Jerrub.					No. of Maunds per Jerrub.		No. of Maunds or Seers per Jerrub.			No. of Kassas per Jerrub.					No. of Maunds per Jerrub.		No. of Maunds per Jerrub.																												
Wheat.	Barley.	Sursoo.	Jamba.	Muttur.	Mustard.	Gramme.	Cheenu.	Ajwan.	Holea.	Dumnea.	Onions.	Shunleed.	Engun.	Melons.	Bang.	Tobacco.	Kussoomba.	Poppy Seeds.	Jowaree.	Bajaree.	Shalee (Mice).	Till.	Kiting and Kungnee.	Moong.	Ovid.	Lobea.	Nachue.	Sowa.	Carrots.	Radishes.	Leeks.	Turnips and Meha.	Annual.	Perennial.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Baglum Cotton.							
18	15	14	12	10	40	15	10	15	17	25	20	..	20	10	8	7	7	6	15	10	25	18	8	8				
10	7	12	10	18	15	25	8	10	6	5	5	4	10	8					
..	8	10	6	4	4	4	4				
..	..	12	10	8	6	25	20	..	20	10	8	7	7	5	15	10	25	18				
..	18	15	6	6	5	5	4				
..	8	8	6	4	8	10	6	4	4	4	4				
..	24	15	12	10	8	15	..	22	15	8	6	6	6	6				
..	18	12	10	8	8	6	8	6	16	13	25	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
Pucka Churka		
Ditto Seilabee*	
Ditto Baranee	
Near Desert.—Churka	
Ditto. Seilabee*	
Ditto. Baranee	
Kucha Churka	
Ditto Seilabee*

* This means Seilabee when alluding to Rubbee, and Moke when referring to Khurreef.

This, however, only gives the rough general estimate of each purgunna. There are individual places which yield even more than the amount here stated. For instance in Kundiara the richest and most productive soil is in Goolshah, Mohubut Dhera Seall, and Shukanee; the first in rubbee yielding as much as 30 kassas the jerrub. In khurreef some wells in Gangra, Belanee, and Khan-ka-Wahun yield as much as 40 kassas now and then. In like manner in Nowshera, Mungey-ka-Tanda, the Feerozwah, &c. are more productive than other places.

CHAPTER II.

INHABITANTS.

THE inhabitants of this district may be divided into two great classes, Mussulman and Hindoo. The former, however, predominate, there being some 72,000 Mussulmans and only 17,500 Hindoos, being at the rate of 1 to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PRINCIPAL TRIBES.

The following are the principal tribes, that is to say of most note, and of the greatest numbers, but there are a great many others too numerous to mention :—Among Mussulmans—Syuds, Khoreshees, Beloochees, Sahuttas, Diarees, Tooneeas, Kulloras, Sealls, Mehmoons, Depraj, Mochees, Mohana or Mullas, &c.; among Hindoos—Amils, Banians, Butteeas, Brahmins, and Oodasees. The Syuds and Khoreshees are most respected among Mussulmans, and the Oodasees among Hindoos.

The Sahutta* tribe, though by no means a very numerous one, yet it is a very old one, and gives the name of Sahitee to the district. The Beloochees in this district number about 4,222. They originally crossed over from the Luckee hills, about 70 or 75 years ago, when the Talpoors conquered the country from the Kulloras. They first settled on the other side of the river, but afterwards, during Meer Sohrab's time, crossed over into this district, and since then they have to a great extent abandoned their wild hill life, and settled down into cultivators of the soil. The two principal tribes are the Rinds and Murrees. Many of these subsequently obtained jagheers from Meers Rustum, Mubarick, and Nusseer Khan, which they retained till the conquest, but when Meer Ali Moorad obtained possession of the country he resumed them all, with one or two exceptions, so that they are now nearly all reduced to the level of other cultivators, besides which, and soldiering, as they term it, (but more properly plundering,) they have no other occupation. None of them are educated; they possess no manufactures, except small carpets, saddle bags, &c., which it is the peculiar province of their wives to make up. They themselves look upon all such things with supreme contempt. They are a fine, manly looking set of fellows, especially the Rinds; and I am not surprised at their considering themselves superior to the ordinary Scindee.

The Murrees are not considered of so pure descent as the Rinds, who are the original Beloochees, from whom all the others trace their descent.

The other Belooch tribes are Julhanees, Loonds, Musharees, Lugarees, Gopangs, Almanees, and Jummalees, &c.

* They were the original Zemindars of the country, though now but few remain, and those few very poor.

ORIGIN.

The Syuds and Khoreshees all trace their origin from Arabia, but they have, generally speaking, yet, so intermixed with other classes, that this, to say the least of it, is dubious.

The Beloochees, as I have shown, all originally came from the hills, and settled in the plains at different times.

The Sahutta tribe derive their origin from one Sahtera Ratoo, of the district of Alore, near Sukkur, who came and settled in these parts.

The Butteas trace their origin from Cutch.

Brahmins are doubtless descended from the same source as all of this class, and have originally migrated from Hindoostan, and by mixing with the inhabitants of this country their religion has somewhat altered.

The Banians are said all to have originally come from the Punjab.

The ordinary classes of Scindees are all of the Lumma caste, and are the original inhabitants of Scinde.

The Mehmoons have been originally Hindoos of the country, converted to the Mahomedan creed, and consequently not much respected.

RELIGION.

The Mussulmans of the district are all Sonees. The majority of the Hindoos are followers of Nanic Shahee, and others of Buwanee and Durya, and a few of Wullubee, but there is no essential difference in their forms of religion—each respects that of the other. Thus a follower of Nanic Shahee will fold his hands or make an obeisance at the mention of Durya and Wullubee, and *vice versâ*.

The Brahmins are generally followers of Buwanee, but are not of the strict sect of Southern India: most of them will eat indiscriminately with all classes of Hindoos, although of course there are some few exceptions to this rule.

OCCUPATIONS.

Cultivation may be said to be the almost universal occupation of the district, for all classes more or less, whether Zemindar, shopkeeper, artizan, weaver, or fisherman, engage in it, and those who are not actual cultivators or labourers in the soil are often sharers in the profits. The produce of the soil is doubtless the great resource of the district, and all look forward to laying by a store of grain for their private consumption.

Weavers and carpenters are the principal artizans. The latter have fallen off during the last two years, owing to the badness of the seasons, on which the profits of their labours mainly depend, for they are usually paid at the time of harvest a certain quantity of grain on every churka. The former have of late years very much decreased in numbers, while their profits are said to be suffering a similar decline, which is still going on from year to year. This is attributed to the import of English cotton, calico, sheeting cloth, &c. into this country, which has effectually undermined the marketable value of the home made article, to such an extent that what formerly cost one rupee can now be obtained for eight annas. This tells heavily on this class, of which there are a vast number who earn a scanty subsistence from their employment, which is now entirely confined to the consumption of the district.

CHARACTER.

The character of the inhabitants of this district is not unlike that of other Scindees: they are inordinately apathetic, much given to lying and deceit, but upon the whole open to conviction, and, if kept in check, may be made to work very tolerably. In domestic intercourse they show a great want of feeling. The Hindoos are a remarkably timid race, and seem to take no delight in any manly or masculine amusement.

The Mussulman aborigines are also, generally speaking, timid, but nothing like the Hindoos, for they enjoy the excitement of a boar hunt excessively. No sooner is one started than every cultivator or Zemindar in the neighbourhood leaves his plough to see the sport.

The people of Hyderabad speak very disparagingly of them, and have a variety of proverbs against them, but I myself do not think there is any essential difference, and they all require to have an uncommon tight rein kept on them.

COMMON TRADES.

After the weavers and potters already described may be named oilmen, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, shoemakers, cotton cleaners, dyers, paper-makers, soap-makers, &c.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is nothing requires a reform so much as the weights and measures at present in use, for they vary more or less in every large place, and, even where nominally the same, yet a difference is sure to exist. In the annexed table I have shown the grain measures of five different places, none of which agree, and there are doubtless many more.



Table showing the Weights and Measures in use in the District of Saltee, and their equivalent.

Dry or Grain Measure.				
Mohubut Dhera Seall.	Pudd Eden and neighbourhood.	Tarooshah.	Kundiara.	Nowshera.
4 Chontaiees = 1 Pun. 4 Puns = 1 Pinkee. 6 Pinkees = 1 Kassa. 60 Kassas = 1 Khurarr.	4 Chontaiees = 1 Patoee. 4½ Patoees = 1 Taya. 2 Tayas = 1 Durree. 2 Durrees = 1 Kassa. 60 Kassas = 1 Khurarr.	4 Chontaiees = 1 Patoee. 10 Patoees 4½ Chontaiees = 1 Durree. 2 Durrees = 1 Kassa. 60 Kassas = 1 Khurarr.	4 Chontaiees = 1 Patoee. 12 Patoees = 1 Durree. 2 Durrees = 1 Kassa. 60 Kassas = 1 Khurarr.	4 Chontaiees = 1 Patoee. 7 Patoees = 1 Durree. 2 Durrees = 1 Kassa. 60 Kassas = 1 Khurror.
N. B.—72 Kassas = 1 Khurarr, or 60 Kassas Hydrabad Measure.	N. B.—The Khurarr is the same as at Mohubut Dhera Seall.	N. B.—63 Kassas 1½ Durrees = 1 Khurarr, or 60 Kassas Hydrabad Measure.	N. B.—66 Kassas = 1 Khurarr, or 60 Kassas Hydrabad Measure.	N. B.—67½ Kassas = 1 Hydrabad Khurarr.
Goldsmiths' Weight.				
Ordinary Shop Weights.	Weight in Company's Rupees.		Weight in Company's Rupees.	
1 Anna or Chittak..... 2 Annas = 1 Adhpan..... 2 Adhpans = 1 Pan..... 2 Pans = 1 Adhseer..... 2 Adhseers = 1 Seer.....	4½ 9 18 36 72		Tarooshah. 6 Rutties = 1 Massa. 15 Massas = 1 Rupee (Khyerpoor).	
Canal Measure.		Copper Change.		Cloth Measure.
2½ Guz = 1 Kana. 1000 Kanas = 1 Coss or 2 Miles.		4 Dokras = 1 Tukka, and 17 Dokras = 1 Poula. 68 Dokras = 4 Poulas, or 17 Tukkas = 1 Rupee.		The Hatt or Cubit = 1 Foot 7½ Inches.

The ordinary weights in use are in name the same, and, correctly speaking, ought not to differ. I have, therefore, only entered one, the correct one ; but all those that I have seen differ more or less in a slight degree, so that in the system there is great room for fraud, with little chance of its being discovered.

With goldsmiths, the Tarooshah weight is the ordinary one, *i. e.* 15 massas to the Khyerpoor rupee. The seer weight may be said to be the general one for all purposes, except grain, &c. Even spirits, ghee, oil, and other liquids, are sold by it ; but to save them trouble, the sellers of these articles have generally small earthen measures, calculated to hold the quantity most ordinarily required. With spirits, however, copper measures are used. Milk is sold nominally by the dry or grain measure, that is to say, they have measures calculated to hold their equivalent. It is the usual custom with Banians to make an exchange of grain for milk, ordinarily two chontaies of grain for one of milk, but this of course depends upon the current price of grain. Wells are measured by the cubit.

Raw silk is sold by the seer of 84 Company's Rupees, but this is not fixed, and varies like all the rest.

CAZEE.

A person of the name of Mahomed Bucker was appointed by the Meer Cazeer of this district, the Gogree purgunna, and the Meerwa, and he holds his sunnud to that effect. His business was to read the marriage service (Nikah), settle petty disputes, quarrels, &c. according to the Mahomedan law, when directed so to do by the Meer. He has not generally resided here, but kept a deputy to perform his duties, who, when unable to attend to them all, deputed them to Moollas and other people. It was, however, always considered the deputy's right to claim the Cazeer's share of the expenses, which invariably exceeded that of the Moolla, he sometimes getting nothing.

The perquisites and emoluments of this appointment were very trifling, but it was considered one of dignity and honour, and therefore esteemed accordingly. The present, or rather late incumbent, is a man of character and respectability, and, besides, exceedingly charitable, expending a large amount yearly in feeding and assisting poor travellers. It will, however, be seen, that the appointment was a mere sinecure, and means of putting a little money into the pocket of the friend of a great man, the Cazeer being the Meer's private doctor. Religious people approve of the custom, but the majority look upon it in the light of a tax. In addition to the above individual, there are several hereditary families of Cazeers in Kundiara and Nowshera, and other parts, but they are on the whole illiterate people for such a berth. Their duty was to draw up and write all bonds of agreement between contracting parties, deeds of lease, sale, civil suits, notes of hand, settling hereditary titles and claims, &c. Most of these have died off, and the business of those who are still alive is most uncertain, and far from remunerative. They have sometimes two or three cases in a week, and at others none at all. In addition to the above duties, they are expected to explain the Mahomedan law, and give advice in certain cases, but this is generally done gratis. For drawing up bonds, &c. they are generally paid from one pice upwards to four annas, but they often, too, get nothing at all. They do occasionally get more from those who can afford it, but this is the exception, not the rule. Their livelihood is, however, by no means dependent upon this, nor could they exist with it alone. They both write and bind books, but the latter in a most primitive style. They also generally teach boys to read and write Persian, for which they obtain a small remuneration in grain at the harvests, but this is only for a limited period, for the boys invariably run off at the commencement of the season to assist in the cultivation. The Cazeers had no fixed powers, but they often arranged and annually settled cases of robbery and theft, by making the offender restore the stolen property, and pay the expenses ; or, if the first was not forthcoming, by making them give compensation in lieu thereof. They could punish

severely, by beating or public disgrace, any Mussulmans convicted of infringement of the tenants of their creed, such as non-attendance at Musjeed, observance of festivals, &c. The Cazees never preserve any records or accounts.

The Moollas, generally speaking, read the Nikah service, as they are scattered throughout the district, and number about 60. Some of them also occasionally draw up bonds, as the Cazees do, and teach the elements of the Koran. Many of them are, however, very illiterate and ignorant—a good voice to summon the faithful to prayers, and aptitude in recollecting certain portions of the Koran, being the grand qualification for office.

EDUCATION.

This is certainly on a very limited scale, and confined principally to Cazees and Moollas, the greater part of whom teach gratis, “in the name of God.” The children of Amils are almost the only ones who are regularly taught to read and write.

The Banians never send their children to school—they teach them themselves; that is to say, they take a boy who can assist them in their shop, and in short act as servant, and in return for his services they teach him the elements of reading and writing. Among the poorer classes and cultivators such a thing as knowledge of reading and writing is unknown.

CRIME.

Like most other parts of Scinde, cattle-lifting is the principal crime; but if fraud can be brought under this category it outweighed all others—the result of the entire system of management of the Meer's domains. There were also cases of burglary, assaults, petty thefts, &c. There were also occasional cases of murder, the result of infidelity on the part of wives. This was not, however, looked upon as a capital offence, being rather upheld than otherwise, the culprit generally getting off with a heavy fine. Robbery cannot be said to have been very prevalent in these purgunnas, as the punishment was very severe, and even the family and relatives of the offender were held liable to the extent of the robbery; and as every Jagheerdar, Kamdar or agent, possessed certain judicial powers, and kept his own stocks for the security of his prisoners, there was but small chance of a culprit escaping the vigilance of the whole, more especially as the capture of them proved of itself a source of extra revenue. This, I have no doubt, of itself tended to deter offenders.

The principal cases of robbery since the district has come into our possession have been committed by offenders from the other side of the river, who have occasionally given serious annoyance by their repeated acts of cattle-lifting, which, from their proximity to the river, they frequently successfully effect.

A system of black-mail seems to have been in vogue with a band of plunderers on the opposite side, who have been in the habit of making this district the field of their depredations. It was their custom to carry off one or more cattle, and then go to the owner, and tell him they could give him such information as would lead to the recovery of his animals, provided they got so many rupees, naming the amount; and the latter were frequently but too glad to compound with their light-fingered neighbours. This system is, I am happy to say, on the decrease.

PART IV.

REVENUE.

CHAPTER I.

CUSTOMS, TAXES, IJARA FISHINGS, &c.

As all these comprise one class, but being each in themselves distinct heads, and forming in the aggregate an important item of revenue, I purpose devoting a chapter especially to them.

CUSTOMS.

These I shall keep distinct from the others, as, having been before in existence on our old boundary, they can scarcely be said to form a fresh item of revenue.

Prior to the resumption of this district, the customs station on our northern frontier was at Siddoja, and the establishment consisted of 1 Mooneeb, 2 Peshkars, 1 Mahaldar, and 3 Puttawallas.

The Mooneeb, one Peshkar, and one Puttawalla, generally remained at the head quarter station, except when called away on business.

The Mahaldar, with one Puttawalla, resided on the river, whose principal duty consisted in registering all boats and merchandize passing up and down the river; the second Peshkar's station was Abjee, although, properly speaking, he had no business there then, for this place, being in the Nowshera purgunna, was within the territories of the Meer.

The remaining Puttawallas resided at Kotree, and it was his business to overlook the desert tracks, and, with the aid of informers, to discover and report any illicit traffic going on.

In the annexed memorandum will be seen the different rates of dues levied; and the accompanying statement will show the amount of collections on both imports and exports during the year 1851; *i. e.* the twelve months antecedent to our taking possession of this district, and the different items on which levied. Underneath this I have also given a comparative statement of the collections of the first quarter of 1852, a fortnight after which the station was removed to the new frontier.

Memorandum of Rate of Dues levied at the Customs Chowkee at Siddoja.

Names of Articles.	Imports.	
	Amount levied on every Maund of 40 Seers.	Per-centage on the Value.
Flour, Rice and Dhall	0 1 0	7 per cent.
Jowaree, Bajeree and Wheat	0 0 8	
Channeh, Muttur, Sursung, and Moong	0 0 10	
Barley, and other trifling grain	0 0 7	
Cotton Thread .....	....
Tobacco	1 8 0	5 per cent.
Cotton	0 9 0	
Indigo, Goor, Ghee, Paper, Almonds, Hyderabad Work, and other things made up .....	....	3½ per cent.
Raw Materials .....	....	10 per cent.
Cloth of sorts, Metals, Gold, Silver, and Brass, &c. ....	....

Exports.

Tobacco, Cotton, and Grain, are subject to the same duty as stated above, but all other articles indiscriminately pay a per-centage of Rs. 3 on their value, as fixed in the Government Tariff.

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant, Deputy Collector.

Statement showing the Amount of Customs Collections on the Northern Frontier of the Hyderabad

Months.	Imports and Exports.	Grain of every description.	Cloth (Silk and Cotton).	Indigo.	Cotton and Hemp.	Tobacco.	Gold and Silver Ornaments.	Cocoanuts and Dates.	Goor.	Ghee.	Sugar-candy, Sugar, and Sweetmeats
January	Imports	80 11 3	39 9 8	3 6 0	0 8 6	0 6 5	1 3 9	....	3 0 11	1 9 3	0 1 8
"	Exports	5 6 9	24 15 5	0 0 11	10 8 7	0 0 5	10 9 3	2 15 11	6 14 10	0 2 1	0 5 10
February	Imports	98 1 11	28 12 2	1 9 10	0 13 11	0 0 5	3 2 8	....	....	1 11 0	0 1 8
"	Exports	8 14 10	36 15 10	0 0 9	24 5 3	0 5 4	5 1 9	2 4 6	1 7 4	0 3 11	3 8 8
March	Imports	25 1 10	35 15 7	38 8 11	3 4 8	0 11 9	3 8 11	....	....	0 12 6	0 1 3
"	Exports	22 8 3	44 13 0	....	8 6 8	0 1 0	6 14 4	3 9 5	2 9 8	0 0 9	10 6 0
April	Imports	16 1 6	43 1 0	9 1 7	0 14 4	0 0 8	3 1 4	....	....	1 8 10	....
"	Exports	23 2 3	25 5 7	....	2 8 7	0 3 2	5 6 2	2 5 1	2 11 7	0 1 8	10 8 3
May	Imports	42 10 2	49 15 11	4 13 11	4 3 4	0 2 7	5 12 6	....	2 10 1	0 8 11	....
"	Exports	27 12 4	25 3 6	0 0 3	5 0 6	0 7 11	12 14 9	3 2 3	1 11 6	0 5 5	13 15 10
June	Imports	13 8 6	72 14 9	4 8 4	0 8 5	....	2 13 5	....	0 5 8	17 2 5	....
"	Exports	16 14 10	18 1 8	0 0 6	3 9 5	0 6 0	10 10 4	0 6 6	0 13 5	0 2 1	4 9 2
July	Imports	36 12 5	32 3 7	3 11 8	2 1 10	0 7 0	8 9 7	....	....	1 7 11	....
"	Exports	10 9 11	11 1 1	....	0 12 9	0 1 1	1 14 2	0 4 11	1 1 0	2 9 4	4 8 3
August	Imports	75 11 10	15 11 4	1 9 3	0 0 7	0 0 2	2 12 1	....	....	0 7 2	0 0 3
"	Exports	10 10 6	7 10 4	0 0 6	1 6 3	0 0 2	0 11 5	0 8 10	1 14 6	0 2 8	1 11 7
September	Imports	172 0 4	16 3 1	4 4 8	0 11 8	....	1 4 8	....	....	2 8 9	....
"	Exports	6 12 0	8 9 8	....	1 3 0	0 0 6	0 11 10	0 5 1	1 1 2	....	5 3 3
October	Imports	217 14 3	53 6 11	11 7 2	0 6 7	0 1 0	0 14 4	....	....	1 9 2	....
"	Exports	3 6 9	11 5 9	....	0 8 8	....	1 11 11	0 12 3	0 15 9	0 0 2	13 13 0
November	Imports	18 9 0	23 10 0	5 12 0	1 3 7	....	1 13 6	....	1 3 9	1 9 4	....
"	Exports	4 12 4	15 12 5	....	2 5 6	0 2 0	6 3 6	3 12 11	1 1 3	0 4 10	14 1 11
December	Imports	41 4 3	15 12 5	19 5 4	1 0 1	0 1 3	2 10 7	....	1 8 9	1 0 4	....
"	Exports	9 13 10	11 3 5	0 0 11	6 7 9	0 1 10	5 10 5	1 12 4	1 11 10	0 8 5	5 10 6
Total Collections in 1851....		992 4 11	668 7 1	108 6 6	33 0 8	3 12 8	106 2 8	22 4 0	30 3 0	36 8 11	91 11 1
1852.											
January	Imports	45 6 9	57 4 9	0 7 7	1 8 0	0 5 3	2 13 11	0 0 8	0 5 10	1 15 6	0 0 6
"	Exports	5 9 8	14 5 6	....	3 0 5	0 0 6	2 9 0	1 14 5	1 11 2	0 0 7	4 0 5
February	Imports	42 5 8	12 12 2	21 10 0	0 8 10	0 1 8	0 15 2	....	....	1 13 1	0 0 2
"	Exports	4 3 2	10 6 9	....	15 6 10	0 1 4	2 0 9	1 8 3	2 1 7	0 0 8	7 5 5
March	Imports	36 10 1	23 9 4	17 9 7	0 8 10	0 1 8	2 4 9	....	....	0 5 8	0 0 8
"	Exports	13 1 4	23 9 4	0 0 7	9 7 9	0 0 5	2 14 0	1 9 10	2 7 5	0 3 4	5 4 7
		157 4 8	142 9 10	39 11 9	30 8 8	0 10 10	13 9 7	5 1 2	6 10 0	4 6 10	16 11 9

Collectorate, during the Year 1851, under the various Items on which levied.

Raw Silk.	Oil.	Ivory.	All sorts of Sweetmeat.	Lacquered Work.	Pepper, Mussalla, &c.	Sundries, Shoes, Combs, &c.	Ropes, Twine, &c.	Total of each.	Grand Total Monthly Collection.
.....	.....	.....	0 9 8	11 12 0	.....	8 11 11	.....	151 11 0	
22 10 2	2 6 0	5 6 10	0 11 1	0 8 4	1 6 5	15 9 3	.....	110 10 2	262 5 1
0 2 0	1 0 5	1 0 0	1 5 6	0 10 8	.....	4 7 8	.....	142 1 1	
15 1 6	1 5 4	4 15 0	0 13 3	0 14 2	0 8 4	18 11 7	.....	125 9 4	267 10 5
.....	0 2 1	.....	1 8 9	11 2 8	.....	8 14 11	.....	129 13 10	
17 6 11	1 9 5	3 2 5	1 13 9	0 13 4	1 12 10	18 1 9	.....	144 1 6	273 15 4
.....	0 1 8	.....	0 10 1	.....	0 3 6	13 9 8	.....	88 6 2	
34 12 8	1 2 11	4 10 8	0 7 6	.....	2 13 2	12 7 9	.....	128 11 0	217 1 2
0 1 10	0 3 4	.....	1 14 8	.....	.....	12 6 10	.....	125 8 1	
8 11 6	1 4 5	12 0 2	0 14 11	.....	6 2 7	19 7 9	.....	139 3 7	264 11 8
.....	.....	.....	1 7 1	.....	.....	7 0 9	50 12 0	171 1 4	
17 14 11	1 12 4	10 11 5	1 5 1	.....	2 9 9	21 13 7	.....	111 13 0	282 14 4
.....	0 2 11	.....	1 15 3	.....	.....	3 14 1	.....	91 6 3	
14 10 9	1 14 0	2 15 7	1 10 0	.....	1 2 0	7 0 7	.....	62 1 7	153 7 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 10 9	9 10 11	111 14 11	
7 7 4	1 8 9	2 3 6	.....	.....	1 13 6	5 15 4	0 3 4	46 11 11	158 10 10
0 1 0	.....	5 7 5	1 1 3	.....	.....	7 7 10	.....	51 2 8	
12 1 8	1 13 2	.....	1 3 8	.....	2 10 5	6 8 4	.....	48 3 9	259 6 5
0 1 4	.....	.....	0 11 10	42 8 11	.....	2 10 5	9 8 0	341 3 11	
1 11 1	2 2 8	25 6 1	0 14 7	0 4 4	2 14 10	8 5 10	.....	74 5 8	415 9 7
0 10 10	0 0 5	.....	1 4 5	.....	.....	9 11 6	.....	65 8 4	
7 12 6	2 4 0	28 2 2	1 11 9	.....	4 2 8	6 10 3	.....	99 4 0	164 12 4
.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 4	.....	.....	13 4 0	.....	100 15 4	
2 11 3	2 5 1	0 1 9	0 13 6	.....	3 8 5	17 0 0	.....	69 9 3	170 8 7
164 1 3	21 14 1	107 3 0	26 0 2	68 10 5	31 10 7	258 10 7	70 1 8	2891 1 7	2891 1 7
.....	0 0 3	.....	.....	0 15 10	.....	16 6 4	.....	127 11 5	
13 7 9	2 11 1	2 1 7	.....	1 1 10	0 15 0	10 2 1	.....	63 11 0	191 6 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 2	.....	3 11 2	.....	84 10 1	
0 12 0	2 7 7	2 7 10	.....	0 4 8	1 15 5	18 13 7	.....	69 15 10	154 9 11
0 1 0	.....	.....	.....	0 14 11	.....	11 7 7	.....	93 10 1	
7 14 0	1 10 9	.....	.....	0 9 7	2 7 8	11 3 2	.....	82 7 9	176 1 10
22 2 9	6 13 8	4 9 5	.....	4 11 0	5 6 1	71 11 11	.....	522 2 1	522 2 0

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant, Deputy Collector.



सत्यमेव जयते

From this it will be seen that the average monthly collections in 1851 amounted to Rs. 241, and that the principal traffic consisted in grain and cloth.

This average is considerably less than that of former years, and is attributed to the cheapness of grain and other articles in Larr. The falling off this year has evidently been on the increase, as the collections of the first quarter show an average of only Rs. 170 per mensem; but this may, I think, be put down in part to the uncertain state of the country. Grain used in former years to be imported to Hyderabad (Larr) *via* Siddoja, in large quantities, but this staple article of export having fallen so much in market value within the last few years, the traffic in it has greatly diminished, and with it the amount of customs collections of the latter place have been considerably reduced. I should have liked much to have shown here a comparative statement of the Meer's collections under this head, for although he had no regular customs chowkee on his, as we had on our own frontier, yet still it cannot be said that none existed, as the Ijardar or local tax-gatherer of the purgunna invariably exacted certain dues on all imports and exports, and the Collector of transit dues at Chibrele also occasionally did the same; but as these dues were not definite, and were mixed up indiscriminately with the different local taxes, it is impossible to give a correct or even approximate idea of the exact amount collected under this head. This will be more apparent when these items are discussed.

The customs station was on the 14th April removed to Kotree, a village on our present northern frontier, situated on the high road to Sukkur, and the establishment has been temporarily increased by a Karkoon and Puttawalla, to supply the increased demands, and at the same time ensure the efficiency of a due supervision of the whole line. This change will, I am of opinion, tend to improve the traffic at the bunder of Mittanee, as merchandize which was formerly landed at Dowlutpoor will now be brought right on to the latter place. It will also tend to drive a great deal of the traffic from the high road to the dawk line, as the latter is the shortest and more direct road to Hyderabad, &c., and which hitherto, owing to the customs station being on the high road (Siddoja), which involved the necessity of their going there to show their things, was seldom used.

From the report of the Mooneeb, it would appear that the collections during the first three months, from 14th April to 14th July, amount to Rs. 816-7-7 (vide memorandum),

	Rs.	a.	p.
From 14th to 30th April . . .	104	11	0
„ 1st „ 31st May . . .	275	7	6
„ 1st „ 13th June . . .	144	4	1
„ 14th June to 14th July.	299	1	0
Divide by 3)	816	7	7
Average Monthly Collections,			
Company's Rupees	272	2	6

showing an average of Rs. 272-2-6 per mensem, and an increase on the average collections of 1851 of Rs. 31; but this may be accounted for to a certain extent by a duty of 5 per cent. being now levied on opium, and of 3 per cent. on Native spirits, which was not done at Siddoja, the sole disposal of these and other drugs throughout the whole of the Hyderabad Collectorate being in the hands of a contractor. So short a period is, however, no fair criterion to be guided by; but at the same time, supposing that they should continue on an average at this rate, if allowances are made for the above two items, and the Rs. 15 a month increased expenditure on account of the addition to the establishment, this item of revenue may be put down as pretty nearly the same as before. As matters stand at present it is more likely to increase than decrease, although at first I feared the latter would be the result.

I consider, on the whole, that the district has benefited by the change, and it will tend to render the Hyderabad and Kurrachee markets more attainable to the merchants of the larger towns, and encourage them to avail themselves of any rise in the market to ship grain to the south.* The prospects of the lessee of the Ijara are doubtless improved,

* Since writing this, I find that this has actually been the result.

while those having commercial transactions to the north at Khyerpoor, &c. will suffer slightly.

I now purpose treating successively of all the different items which may be said to comprise a portion of the actual revenue of this district.

TRANSIT DUES.

Transit dues were formerly very general in this district, in fact throughout Scinde, and on this frontier alone some three stations were kept up to overlook the different traffic routes. These, however, seem to have been gradually done away with, for at the time I assumed charge of this district, only one remained, at a station called Chibrele, some 20 miles east of Arara, and about five or six on this side of the Nara.

At this place certain transit duties were charged, as per annexed statement, on all goods and merchandize passing in that direction, either to or from Jeysulmere, from Shahpoor to the north, and occasionally even on goods coming from Hyderabad; but the amount of collections during nine months of 1851, which only average Co.'s Rs. 27-2-8 per mensem, (vide annexed table,) lead one to suppose that these were merely nominal, for had they been regularly exacted, the amount must, I presume, have been greater than here shown.

Memorandum of Rate of Dues levied at the Transit Station, or "Nutt," at Chibrele, near the Nara.

No.	Names of Articles.	Kharrar.	Amount of Duty levied on each				Remarks.
			Camel Load.	Maund.	Seer.	Article or Piece Dostar.	
1	Wheat, Jowarree, and Bajeree.	K. Rs. a. p. 1 0 2	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	On every camel load of 7 maunds.
2	Cotton, and other articles of a similar nature.	....	*1 0 0	....	....	....
3	Miscellaneous Articles, such as Goor, &c .....	....	....	0 2 0	....	....
4	Cumlies and Coarse Cloth ..	....	....	....	....	0 0 1
5	Native Spirits exported to Shahpoor .....	....	....	....	0 0 1	....
6	Indigo, wholesale .....	....	3 2 0	....	....	....
7	Ditto, retail .....	....	....	....	0 0 1	....
8	Silk .....	....	....	....	0 0 1	....
9	Native Saddles .....	....	....	....	....	0 0 2
10	Fullers' Earth .....	....	0 0 4	....	....	....
11	Potash .....	....	0 4 1	....	....	....
12	Articles imported from Larr via Siddoja to the town of Beereea .....	....	0 9 2	....	....	....
13	Silk, red colour .....	....	....	0 6 0	....	....
14	Calico Linen (English, &c.) ..	....	....	....	....	0 0 0 3
15	Cinnamon .....	....	....	....	0 0 0 3	....
16	Opium .....	....	....	....	0 0 1	....
17	Charpoiee Ropes .....	....	0 8 2	....	....	....
18	Dyed Leather .....	....	....	....	....	0 0 2
19	Tobacco .....	....	0 12 4	....	....	....
20	Paper	0 0 1	A camel load of 4 pindees or mat bags.

* Cora Rupee.

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Statement of Collections at the Chibrele Nutt, or Transit Station, during nine Months, from 1st Rubbee-ul-Awul 1267 to the 1st of Zoolhuj 1267.

Months.	Amount of Collection.	Remarks.
	<i>K. Rs. a. p.</i>	
January and February	30 15 3	These sums have been principally levied on Cotton imported from Jeysulmere into Sahitee, but they also contain some few items on account of dues on articles coming from and going to Larr.
February and March	33 10 8	
March and April	20 12 2	
April and May	33 10 3	
May and June	32 4 3	
June and July	3 7 3	
July and August	12 15 6	
August and September	36 1 0	
September and October	66 10 3	
9)	270 6 7	
Khyerpoor Rs.	30 6 7	
Company's Rs.	27 2 8	

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

The Ijardar who had the lease of these dues being dead, I am inclined to entertain doubts of the accounts, although furnished to me by his Gumashta.

The reason of the last three or four months' accounts not being forthcoming is, that it is said the place was abandoned, owing to there being no traffic.

I am inclined to doubt this too, for shortly after my arrival here, on hearing that there was such a place, I stationed a Gumashta at a village called Chunne, on the edge of the desert, a little to the south-east of Raja-ka-Maree, on the track usually traversed by merchants coming by the desert road from Jeysulmere, Shahpoor, &c. ; since which time the collections, though trifling, have amounted to some Rs. 34½ a month—vide annexed statement.

Statement of Collections at the Chibrele Nutt, or Transit Station, from 15th February to 15th July 1852.

Months.	Amount of Collection.	Remarks.
	<i>Co. Rs. a. p.</i>	
From 15th to 30th February	25 2 11	Principally levied on Imports, of which the staple is Cotton.
March	59 9 7	
April	24 9 1	
May	21 14 6	
June	16 13 0	
From 1st to 15th July	23 2 5	
Divide by 5)	171 3 6	
Monthly Average.. ..	34 4 0	

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

As these collections were always, it is said, very uncertain, it is difficult to say what might have been the actual gross produce, but taking these few months as the average, it would yield a yearly amount of say Rs. 400.

The article on which these dues have been levied appears to be almost entirely cotton.

It will be seen that when the charges of maintaining this station are deducted, that the produce is not worth considering; and even were it worth in hundreds what it is now in tens, I would still strongly recommend the advisability of its being at once abolished, and thus remove the impediments to traffic with Eastern States, &c.

SIR SHUMAREE AND PESHKISH.

The first is a species of poll or capitation tax on every artizan, weaver, manufacturer, &c. in the district, which is calculated in the following manner.

In every town or village each caste has its "Kullatree" or "Mukuddum," (head man), whose duty it is to collect, and who is responsible for the sums due by the different individuals composing it. These Kullatrees, in consideration of the trouble they are put to in collecting these sums, are generally exempted from paying the tax themselves. Occasionally, if he has a large sum to collect, a second individual is exempted from payment, and if very little he pays half tax. These sums are, again, collected from the different Mukuddums by a Putwaree, who is entertained for the express purpose. The accounts are extremely simple. No individual reckoning is kept, but the same amount levied annually from the different Mukuddums as in the previous year, unless when a new census is made, which did not often occur. Even if any great mortality occurred in a particular caste, still the usual amount was exacted, but at the end of the year, by petitioning the Meer, they could obtain a refund of the overtax, if they substantiated their statement. It was, however, the duty of the Putwaree to record all such cases, and at the close of his accounts, after having first credited the whole amount of collections, to enter underneath a memorandum of them, thus—"In deposit on account of so many deceased," "so many run away," &c. of each particular parish; and these, after being duly investigated, were generally allowed.

A new census is supposed to, or ought to take place every third or fourth year.

The rates of this tax varied on every description of artizan, &c. and even those of the two purgunnas differed, as will be seen in the annexed tables of each: indeed, there seems to have been no fixed rule, and that in many cases a good deal rested with the Putwaree.

Table showing the different Rates of Sir Shumaree at present levied in Kundiara.

No.	Names.	On what or how levied.	Annual Rate per head.		Rate of Ibwab, or Percentage on the Tax in addition.	Remarks.
			Married man.	Single man.		
			<i>K. Rs.</i>	<i>K. Rs.</i>		
1	Carpenter .. ..	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	10½	If a lad, a remission is made; if a good workman, he has to pay more.
2	Dyer .. ..	.....	6 0 0	3 0 0	"	If a boy, a remission is made, but no more is ever levied.
3	Cotton Cleaner. ..	On each Pin-jaree (or Cotton cleaner).	5 4 0	5 4 0	"	Ditto ditto; and also if a stranger.
4	Oilman	Ditto.	7 3 0	7 3 0	"	If a stranger, no Ibwab is levied.
5	Dhobie .. ..	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	"	
6	Mochee .. ..	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	"	
7	Tailor .. ..	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	"	
8	Dya (husband or son of Dyee) .. ..	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	"	If young, a remission is made.
9	Koomar (Potter) ..	On each Churck.	6 0 0	6 0 0	"	This rate is properly only Rs. 3 per head, and it is levied on the churck, and it invariably takes 2 men to work it.
10	Weaver (Coree) ..	.....	4 0 0	2 0 0	"	If a stranger or a boy, a remission is allowed.
11	Blacksmith .. ..	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	"	
12	Goldsmith (Mussulman)	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	"	
13	Surya (Seller of Bangles, Soonna, &c.) ..	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	This charge is on every shop, and with strangers a remission is made.
14	Paper Maker	On every Shop.	3 0 0	3 0 0	"	
15	Gowndee .. ..	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	"	This charge is on the place, and not the individual.
16	Salt Maker	On every Manufacturer.	6 8 0	6 8 0	"	

NOTE.—In all the above cases, when strangers come and settle in the district, Rs. 3½ Ibwab only is levied, and sometimes it is altogether remitted.

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant, Deputy Collector.

Table showing the different Rates of Sir Shumaree in Nowshera.

No.	Names.	Most common Rate levied.	Maximum Rate levied.	Minimum Rate levied.	Average Rate.	Remarks.
1	Coree (Weaver)	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 11 0	Levied on each shop.
2	Telee (Oilman)	4 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	3 3 0	Ditto ditto.
3	Rungry (Dyer)	4 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	On every individual.
4	Cotton Cleaner (Nidaf)	4 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	3 4 0	On every shop.
5	Dya (husband or son of Dyee)	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 11 6	On every individual.
6	Dhobie	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	Ditto ditto.
7	Potter	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	3 1 0	On every churck.
8	Carpenter	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	On every individual.
9	Mochee	4 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	Ditto ditto.
10	Goldsmith (Mussulman)....	1 6 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	On every shop.
11	Soap Maker	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto ditto.
12	Surya (Seller of Bangles, Soonna, &c.)	0 12 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	1 8 0	Ditto ditto.
13	Blacksmith	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	Ditto ditto.
14	Salt Manufacturer .....	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	Ditto ditto.
15	Dyer (Kumbatee)	11 1 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	Only one man.
	Ditto (Nerolee) .....	.....	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	On every shop.

NOTE.—In addition to this, Ibwab, or per-centage on the amount of the tax paid, of Rs. 13-12-0, is levied on every individual, with the exception of at the places Abad, Bajoo, Dalee, and Boorha, and one or two other privileged individuals.

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant, Deputy Collector.

In the tables the annual amount is given, but these are generally subdivided and collected monthly, and at the end of the year the account is squared, and any balance remaining exacted.

PESHKISH.

This is a tax levied on the Hindoo portion of the community, Banians, &c., but on no others; and, as the signification of the word denotes, is a species of offering, or tribute. The only difference between this and Sir Shumaree is that the latter is supposed to be levied on each individual, while the former is a fixed sum exacted from the community (merchants itself, and consequently no remissions (or if so very rarely) have ever been made. One or two instances have, however, occurred, such as in the sudden depopulating of a town, as in the case of Hillanee and Belanee in Kundiara.

The same Putwaree who collects the Sir Shumaree also collects this tax, and the amount levied from each place is shown in the subjoined tables.

Table showing the various Amounts of Peshkish levied from the Towns and Villages in Nowshera.

Number.	Names of Places.	Amount levied.	Rate of Ibwab, or Per-centage on the Amount.	Total Amount levied.	Remarks.
1	Nowshera	294 0 0	35 4 6	329 4 6	These sums are levied monthly by shares, but they sometimes get a little into arrears at the end of the year, when all accounts are squared.
2	Eden-ka-Pudd	31 1 0	3 12 0	34 13 0	
3	Boortee	33 5 0	4 1 0	37 6 0	
4	Abran	40 13 0	4 14 6	45 11 6	
5	Mittanee	112 2 0	13 7 3	125 9 3	
6	Bajoo	122 0 0	14 10 3	136 10 3	
7	Tarooshah	157 6 0	23 6 9	180 12 9	
8	Biraiee (Deh)	25 13 0	3 1 6	28 14 6	
9	Dubbra	79 0 6	9 7 6	88 8 0	
10	Boorha	48 11 0	6 11 0	55 6 0	
11	Dalee	56 12 0	6 13 6	63 9 6	
12	Abjee	47 1 0	5 11 0	52 12 0	
13	Tutt Bawuna	67 1 0	8 1 0	75 2 0	
14	Rajpooree	36 2 0	4 5 0	40 7 0	
15	Beereca	216 2 0	29 7 6	245 9 6	
16	Behunee	29 15 6	3 0 0	32 15 6	
17	Keihee Row	55 9 0	6 10 9	62 3 9	
18	Kunda	9 14 6	1 3 0	11 1 6	
19	Keihee Cassim	18 14 9	2 4 3	21 3 0	
Khyerpoor Rs.				1,667 15 6	
Company's Rs.				1,510 7 3	

Table showing the various Amounts of Peshkish levied from the different Towns and Villages in Kundiara.

No.	Names of Places.	Amount levied.	Rate of Ibwab, or Per-centage on the Amount.	Total Amount levied.	Remarks.
1	Kundiara	461 4 6	51 14 4	513 2 10	This, like the Sir Shumaree, is levied monthly by shares, and accounts squared at the end of the year.
2	Ditto	*3 10 0	....	3 10 0
3	Ibbianee	25 0 0	2 13 0	27 13 0	
4	Kotree	21 0 0	....	21 0 0
5	Belanee	176 0 0	....	175 0 0
6	Hillanee	119 8 0	....	119 8 0
7	Dewun	25 15 6	....	25 15 6
Khyerpoor Rs.				887 1 4	
Company's Rs.				803 4 10	

* This sum is termed "Tehsuldaree."

The annual collections of both these taxes have hitherto amounted to about—

	<i>K. Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Kundiara.....	3,300	= 2,988
Nowshera.....	5,055	= 4,577
Total....	8,355	= 7,565

But there is at present a falling off of about Rs. 400 in the first, and 476 in the last, thus showing an amount of estimated revenue under this head of Khyerpoor Rs. 7,479, or Company's Rs. 6,772.

This falling off is attributed to deaths and emigrations, on which account the Meer had last year directed a remission to be made, which was put off from day to day until the country came into our possession.

These two taxes, Sir Shumaree and Peshkish, are still continued, and collected in the same manner as heretofore. The continuance of them does not, I am of opinion, entail any peculiar hardship upon the inhabitants of this district, more especially the latter (Peshkish), which, being upon large towns, and falling upon people who are generally able to afford it, in the shape of an income tax, does little harm, while infinite benefit to the country might be derived therefrom, by converting it into a municipal fund for the improvement of the towns and villages in any way that might hereafter be most approved of. The former might also be turned to the same account for improving and widening the canals, erecting bridges, &c.; but there are objections to this, for although the advantages to be derived from this are apparent, yet there is no denying the fact that this tax tells heavily on the poor class of weavers, artizans, &c., who have enough to do to earn a scanty subsistence, without having the burden of a capitation tax upon them.

Should this tax, therefore, be continued, it will be necessary to modify it to a certain extent, and to have certain fixed rates throughout the district, always subject to remission or deduction, as the exigencies of the case may demand.

IJARA.

Under this head will be included the "Ijara" (or local dues), fisheries, poll-tax on fishermen, ferry dues, &c., as those of each purgunna are leased out to one contractor.

The fisheries and poll-tax on fishermen formerly formed a separate and distinct item from the Ijara, and one contractor used to hold in lease that of the whole district; but they have latterly been amalgamated with the ijara, &c., and the whole of these items in each purgunna are now leased out together to two different lessees. I shall, however, enter on each item separately.

1st, Ijara.—Everything imported into or exported from this district, as well as all articles of merchandize—grain drugs, spirits, spices, &c.—disposed of in the different towns, villages, and neighbourhood, have to pay certain fixed rates and dues, according to the nature of the transaction, and the article itself, which is comprised under the general term "Ijara," and the customs, may almost be said to have been latterly amalgamated in these, for although, as I have already described, there were a few occasional separate collections on that account, yet they were so few, and trifling in amount, that it may almost be said that none existed.

The rates of ijara are most multitudinous, especially in Nowshera, where nearly every town has its separate rate; yet still all are well known in the actual places where levied, and one rarely hears of a Banian having been imposed upon.

At first sight the system seems almost incomprehensible, from the total want of fixed rules, and one would imagine had been framed to encourage roguery; yet it is said that mistakes do not often occur. This, however, I doubt very much, for where there are different rates, and different systems of levying them on every article, and sometimes even

individuals, it would be next to an impossibility to prevent something of the kind occurring. Buyers pay at one rate, sellers at another; wholesale dealers differ from retail dealers. Some articles pay in money, some in kind, and many in both. All imports do not pay alike—that is from the south one rate and from the north another. Most kinds of grain have, in addition, to pay trifling fees, and a variety of other etceteras too numerous to mention. When it is considered that this is merely as concerns one place, and that all more or less vary, it will not be wondered at that I have been unable to prepare a table that would show the general rate of all; and to do otherwise would occupy too much space.

The Ijardar has a Gumashta at most of the large villages, who makes the different collections.

It is the custom when a merchant wants to export grain from the district, or to any distant part of the district, to go to the Ijardar, or his Gumashta, and state his intentions, pay the usual rate, and get a pass for the quantity on which he has paid the duty. This is the pretty general custom with all articles of merchandize, and any person who was caught evading it was liable to be fined and punished by the Ijardar and his people, who formerly held certain judicial powers in this respect.

The usual fare levied was one rupee for every piece of ijara the offender might be endeavouring to evade, which served as a wholesome check upon attempts at fraud.

People who contracted for the Government produce of any particular parish or parishes, as was a very common custom, were exempted from paying ijara on such grain if disposed of in Sahitee, but if they exported it to Larr or elsewhere, they then became liable to it like other people.

Any merchant can also enter into an arrangement with the Ijardar for a remission of some portion of the rate, provided he imports or exports a certain quantity, but this is entirely optional with the latter. No ijara is ever levied on the Meerwa. They were exempted from the tax by the Meer, to encourage people to settle and cultivate the land, which is very thinly populated.

In addition to the ijara on articles of merchandize as above described, there is also a land tax or ijara on crops of bang, tobacco, and sugar-cane, &c., of so much per jerrub, which is generally proportioned to the assessment of the land; but this also rests a good deal with the Ijardar, with whom cultivators can enter into an arrangement beforehand, as in the case of grain.

2nd, Meerbaree.—This is the name under which fisheries and poll-tax on fishermen, &c. is known.

The annexed tables will show the amount realized from the fisheries of the different tanks and pools during last year for the Nowshera purgunna, and the estimated proceeds of the present year of Kundiara, of which I have not given the produce of the last year, as, being a complete failure, it would give no just criterion of the revenue derivable therefrom.

Table showing the various Amounts for which the Fishing and other Produce of the Tanks in the Nowshera Purgunna were leased out in the Year 1851-52.

Name and place of Tank, &c.	Amount for which leased out.	For what Period.
The Tanks near Boortee, and the Pool of Assapoor ..	362 4 0	1 year, from 1 Rumzan 1267 to Shahbun 1268.
The Tank near Abran	26 0 0	Ditto ditto.
The old and new Tanks of Dullepotra, Abjee, and Mittanee..	200 0 0	Ditto ditto.
One Tank near Bund Moree	52 0 0	Ditto ditto.
The Tanks of Veherec and Damro, near Shaik Dadwy ..	23 0 0	Ditto ditto.
The Tanks near Warriar	11 4 0	From 1 Zoolcund 1267 to the rising of the river.
One Tank near Warriar	4 0 0	
One Tank near Boorha	7 5 0	
One Tank near Dalee and Wourjur	4 4 0	
One small Tank near Julhancee.. .. .	5 8 0	
The Pools near Keihee	0 14 0	
Ditto near Biraice	6 0 0	
Ditto near Kot Bahadoor.	9 4 0	
One Tank near Kote Waddy	4 4 0	
The Pools near Poolpotra	1 12 0	
The Tanks near Abad and Bajoo	66 0 0	From 1 Shawul 1267 to end of Rumzan 1268.
Khyerpoor Rs.	783 11 0	
Company's Rs.	709 12 3	

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Table showing the estimated Produce of the different Tanks in Kundiara, for the present Year.

Names of Tanks.	Estimated Produce.	For what Period.	Remarks.
	<i>K.Rs. a. p.</i>		
The Tanks near Hillance	40 0 0	For nine months, from September to July.	The nine months herein mentioned mean the whole year, as during the remaining three months the tanks yield nothing.
Ditto near Belanee	40 0 0		
Ditto near Doda Chacheck	0 8 0		
Ditto near Mummun.....	40 0 0		
Ditto at Bukree.....	17 0 0		
Ditto at Soohee Veehur	1 0 0		
The Branch of the Indus from Mohubut Dhera Seall to the Boundary of Nowshera	33 0 0		
Total.....Rs.	171 8 0		

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Those of Boortee and Dullepotra will be found to yield the largest amount.

The produce of the tanks, which not only includes fisheries, but vegetables, and other things derived therefrom, has generally been leased out.

The best fishing is obtained in the branches of the Indus, which, when the river subsides, in some parts dry up, and where they join the main stream become very shallow, leaving deep pools here and there in the bed, from which the fish have, if looked to, no means of escape. A person, however, wishing to reap a good harvest, must be very careful to adopt precautionary measures in time to stop all such roads for escape, which it often requires some judgment to effect.

POLL-TAX ON FISHERMEN, &c.

This, like the "Sir Shumaree," or capitation tax, I have already described, has no no regular fixed rates, and varies in both purgunnas. It is collected by the Ijardar or his agents, through the means of Mukuddums or headmen of castes, and occasionally where there are few from individuals.

In Kundiara the ordinary rates for one of the Mulla caste, whether fisherman, boat-man, artizan, weaver, or cultivator, is, for a married man Khyerpoor Rs. 6-4-0 annually; for a single man Khyerpoor Rs. 3-2-0. In Nowshera the ordinary rate for fishermen and sailors is Rs. 5 per head annually; on younger members of a family less; and on the Mulla caste of whatever profession it varies from Rs. 1 to 5, which is regulated by circumstances, and not unfrequently by the amount of his earnings. In Kundiara an "Ibwab" or per-centage of Rs. 9-6-0 is levied on the amount of tax in addition.

People of the Mulla caste, fishermen, &c., who come and remain here for a short time, during the fishing season for instance, are also subject to a tax in both purgunnas, which comes under this head, and varies from Rs. 1 to 1-8-0 per head, and is termed "Gancherree."

Notwithstanding these rates, the Ijardar has not unfrequently a certain amount fixed on each place, "Bill Mooktee," which continues the same, and is not liable to change from casualties, &c. In these cases the parties would have, in the event of such, to proportion the amount amongst themselves, and this may in a measure account for the rates being so variable.

The annexed statements will show the different amounts collected from both purgunnas under this head last year, which may be looked upon as the usual collections.

Return showing the Amount of Meerbaree or Sir Shumaree levied on the Fishermen, &c. in the Purgunna of Kundiara, during the year Fuslee 1262 (A. D. 1851).

Names of Places.							Amount levied Annually.
1	Portion of Kundiara	..	..	..	..	..	219 2 0
2	Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..	115 4 0
	Mudd Aleem	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
							20 0 0
							5 0 0
	Kummal Dhera	..	..	..	..	..	26 0 0
							12 8 0
	Boduk	..	..	..	..	..	32 12 0
	Kunda	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
	Jeea Pota	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0
	Doda	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0
	Khan-ka-Wahun	..	..	..	..	..	111 0 0
	Hillanee	..	..	..	..	..	144 0 0
	Belanee	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	Mohubut Dhera Seall	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	Bukree	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0
	Moreea	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	Sallehpoor	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
Khyerpoor Rs.							783 10 0
Company's Rs.							709 11 3

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Return of Sir Shumaree, or Meerbarce, or Poll-tax levied on Fishermen, in the Purgunna of Nowshera, during the Year 1851, from Rubbee Alawal 1267 to Saffur 1268.

Number.	Names of Places.	Amount levied Annually.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Tarooshah	21	0	0	
2	Munjit.. .. .	70	0	0	
3	Boortee.. .. .	138	8	0	
5	Nowshera	21	0	0	
5	Kulla.. .. .	10	0	0	
6	Korejane	5	0	0	
7	Keihee Row	19	0	0	
8	Dullepotra	40	0	0	
9	Tutt Bawuna	10	0	0	
10	Abjee.. .. .	7	0	0	
11	Mudd Talib.. .. .	5	0	0	
12	Gumbul Shah.. .. .	8	0	0	
13	Dubbra.. .. .	9	0	0	
14	Beercea.. .. .	23	0	0	
15	Duggejee and Kullora.. .. .	12	0	0	
16	Kot Bahadoor.. .. .	29	0	0	
17	Dalce.. .. .	10	0	0	
18	Mittanee.. .. .	7	12	0	
19	Keihee Cassim.. .. .	3	0	0	
20	Pudd (Eden)	4	0	0	
21	Julhane.. .. .	4	0	0	
22	Warrian	31	0	0	
23	Jam Nindah-ka-Saum.. .. .	5	8	0	
24	Tuggur.. .. .	30	4	0	
25	Phul.. .. .	1	0	0	
26	Koonda.. .. .	3	0	0	
27	Sona Chandia	4	0	0	
28	Extras.. .. .	3	8	0	Levied on temporary fishermen.
29	Abad.. .. .	62	0	0	
	Bajoo.. .. .				
Khyerpoor Rs.		597	8	0	

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant, Deputy Collector.

This tax is, on the whole, very similar to the "Sir Shumaree," and the remarks I have made regarding the latter are applicable to this.

Puttun or Ferries.—These are also under the Ijardar, but are a very minor item of revenue consideration. In Kundiara there are four—Jummalee, Lasharee, Vichola, Metulla. The dues levied are very trifling, and scarcely deserving of notice, *e. g.*—

On 1 man or passenger..... 1 Pice.

„ „ and bullock..... 2 „

„ „ and camel..... 4 „

The whole of the above four ferries are sub-let by the Ijardar for Khyerpoor Rs. 25 or Company's Rs. 22-10-2 a month, *i. e.* Khyerpoor Rs. 300 or Company's 271-10-6 per annum, from which an idea of their revenue may be guessed at. There are three ferries in the Nowshera purgunna,—Leta, Gulloo, and Nagote Narree,—which are let out by the Ijardar for the gross sum of Rs. 222 annually. The dues levied at these are the same as those of Kundiara.

All the taxes I have just described under the head of ijara were leased out in April last for twelve months, with the exception of the town of Kotree in Kundiara, which,

having been in jagheer, the ijara thereof was leased out separately for Rs. 40 per annum, which lease has been continued on. Those of Kundiara brought Khyerpoor Rs. 6,467-1-0, those of Nowshera Khyerpoor Rs. 9,550. The first is at the same rate as last year, but the second less, there having been a falling off in the usual collections.

Taking last year's data as a guide, this amount might be put down thus :—

Heads.	Khyerpoor Rupees.		Company's Rupees.
	Total of each.	Total.	
Ijara..... { Nowshera	2,947 5	} 13,160 4	11,917 4 3
{ Kundiara	5,212 15		
Fisheries { Nowshera	783 11	} 954 3	864 0 6
{ Kundiara	170 8		
Poll-tax on { Nowshera	597 0	} 1,380 10	1,249 14 2
Fishermen, &c. { Kundiara	783 10		
Ferries { Nowshera	222 0	} 522 0	472 11 2
{ Kundiara	300 0		
Extra Item } Kotree Ijara }	....	45 0	40 12 0
Khyerpoor Rs.		16,057 1 0	14,544 8 6

From the above description, it will be at once seen that the Ijardar has always been allowed a good deal of scope, which doubtless unprincipled contractors have often availed themselves of to make money, for the contracts have never continued to remain in the hands of one individual a long time, and even that individual has it in his power to sub-let (which he often does) the produce of any particular town or circuit of villages; and thus the collection of the local dues, which ought always to remain in the hands of Government officials, gets dispersed indiscriminately amongst a set of interested, and not unfrequently unprincipled, hirelings. This, I think, may in a measure account for the great variety of rates at present existing in this district.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

There are two curious taxes, which, though trifling, I must not omit describing, and with which I shall conclude this chapter.

The first, termed "Bukree," is this: every Mussulman artizan who marries out of the town or village in which he resides, that is to say who brings a wife from another town, has to pay one rupee to the Kardar of the purgunna, and four annas to the Kotwal of his village. This is called "Bukree," and is supposed to have originated from the very old habit of giving a meal at marriages to the head Government official, in lieu of which Mussulmans are generally in the habit of offering a goat, which is termed the "Booz-i-shadee."

The Kardars have at length made this, at first voluntary act, one of compulsion, and the amount has been latterly carried to the credit of Government, so that it is now no longer looked upon in the light of a voluntary offering, but one of necessity.

The fair four annas, however, are the special perquisite of the Kotwal, who is not a Government servant, but one appointed by the villagers themselves, who enjoy certain immunities, of which this is one.

The same custom, or one similar to it, existed among the Hindoos, but under a different name.

It is the custom at a Hindoo marriage for the near relatives of the bride to give a present or offering to the relatives of the bridegroom, which is termed "Purrecanee," and which generally consists of a piece of cloth or scarf, which is thrown over the neck

of the individual, wishing him at the same time every happiness. One is the number ordinarily bestowed at marriages, but thriving Hindoo merchants give away, according to their means, two, three, four, and occasionally five. As in the case of "Bukree," the Kardar has a claim on every "Purreecanee" so given away, varying from 6 to 10 annas. In several places, such as Kundiara, an additional 5 annas is exacted for every marriage.

This is so far different from the first, that in this case every Hindoo has to pay, whereas in that only Mussulman artizans are called upon.

These sums go to Government, except in the cases where persons paying Meerbaree marry, when the Ijardar is considered the person entitled to the fee, as having taken in lease the item of Meerbaree, which is said to include this.

It is impossible to form any correct idea of the amount realized by these two items, for I doubt very much if they ever regularly reached the late Government.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that they are impositions which ought to be at once abolished.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT.

THE obstacles I have had to encounter, from the total absence of records of any description, in ascertaining this most important item of information, at one time led me to entertain doubts of obtaining anything more than a mere estimate or approximation of their just amount; for although I despatched a shrewd, intelligent Native of the district to all the different villages, parishes, &c. for the express purpose, yet the ignorance and the apathy of a great part of the Zemindars would have entirely baffled inquiry in this way, had not my agent (an old lessee himself) adopted the plan of referring to the different lessees' accounts where there was doubt, and thereby ascertaining the requisite information; and the pretty general system of leasing out to Hindoo merchants and others the produce of different dehs and villages proved very favourable for this. Again, in Government and jagheer lands, the different Putwarees were made the point of reference, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, were fortunately in the district, and these people generally preserve copies of their accounts, and, in cases where they did not possess them, were able to afford the requisite information verbally.

Thus I have been enabled to collect and arrange the revenues of the past year, as also of the khurreef of 1850; but I shall dispense with any notice of the last, the year being incomplete, and confine myself to the first, the particulars of which will be found fully condensed in the annexed series of revenue tables, numbered from 1 to 6.

No. 1.

Memorandum showing the number of Wells, and different species of Water-wheels employed in the Cultivation of the Sahitee District, during the first Season 1262 (A. D. 1851).

Pargunna.	Wells.		Water-wheels.				Remarks.
	Pucka.	Kucha.	Churkas.	Hoorlas.	Peratees.	Daka.	
Kundiara	625½	90	1132	182	33	..	} The Moke cultivation has been included under the head of "Churka," at the rate of 20 jerrubs the churka.
Nowshera	452	211	1500	1190	2	111	
Total..	1077½	301	2632	1372	35	111	

No. 2.

Statement showing the estimated number of Jerrubs of Land under Cultivation in the Sahitee District, during the Year 1851 (*Fuslee 1262*).

Parganna.	RUBBEE.								KHURREE.								Grand Total of Jerrubs under cultivation.	
	Wells.				Water-wheels.		Seilabee and Bosce.		Total Jerrubs.				Water-wheels.					Total Jerrubs.
	Pucka.		Kucha.		Daka.		Estimated Jerrubs.	Number.	Churka.		Hoorla.		Peratee.					
	Number.	Estimated Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated number of Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated number of Jerrubs.	Number.	Estimated number of Jerrubs.				
Kundiara ..	625½	6,255	90	900	..	....	1,410	8,565	1,130	19,775	182	1,820	33	115	21,710	30,275
Nowshera ..	452	4,520	211	2,110	111	2,331	8,030	14,660	1,500	26,250	1,190	11,900	2	7	38,157	52,817		
Total....	1,077½	10,775	301	3,010	111	2,331	9,440	23,225	2,630	46,025	1,372	13,720	35	122	59,867	83,092		

N. B.—The “Moke” cultivation is included under the head of “Churka,” at the rate of 20 jerrubs the churka, and it is estimated that some 300 have been added to their number on this account. The number of jerrubs entered under the head of “Bosce and Seilabee” is as given by the Zemindars ; but although last year was a bad season, I suspect it is a good deal under the mark.

No. 3.

List of Dehs, Mukans, &c. in the Purgunna of Kundiara, and their Revenue for the Year 1262 (A. D. 1851).

Names of Dehs and Mukans, &c.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						Names of Zemindars.	Remarks.		
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.		Total Rupees.	By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.		Total Rupees.					
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rubbee.				
Mukan Boduk.....	Meer Zungee Khan.	36	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	653 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	710	Jam Lall Khan	11 churkas and 8 hoorlas in khurreef, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wells in rub- bee.
Deh Tuttee	Meer Shah Nouaz	9	..	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	227 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	6 churkas and 7 hoorlas in khurreef.
" Kunda	Ditto.	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	1261	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1481	Kurreeem Dad Kun- dur.	24 churkas and 10 hoorlas in khurreef, and 13 wells in rub- bee.
Neighbourhood of Kundiara	Ditto.	293 $\frac{1}{4}$	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	292 $\frac{1}{2}$	3802 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	4630 $\frac{1}{2}$	Syud Ghulam Shah, and Jukeel Shah Syud.	70 churkas in khurreef, and 5 hoorlas and 31 wells in rub- bee. (Bad season.)
Mukan Wahun Munjeea.....	Ditto.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	964 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	983 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mahomed Khan Salta.	15 churkas and 5 hoorlas in khurreef, and 1 well in rub- bee.
Deh Setur	Meer Alla Ditta Khan.	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	919 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	1081 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nirja Boodho	15 churkas and 8 hoorlas in khurreef, and 5 wells pukka and 8 kucha in rubbee.
Mukan Peermurd	Meer Zungee Khan.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	900 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	1025	Jumwa Vuggun	16 churkas in khurreef, and 6 wells in rubbee.
" Buktawurpoor.....	Meer Ghulam Mahomed Khan	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	473 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	507	Abdool Sahita	7 churkas and 9 hoorlas in khurreef, and 2 wells in rub- bee.
Panna Saleh Abdar.....	Saleh Hujam.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto	3 churkas and 5 hoorlas in khurreef, and 2 wells in rub- bee.
Mukan Morath	Meers Ghulam Shah and Fu- joed Ali.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	260	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	Taj Mahomed Peer Zada.	6 churkas and 10 hoorlas in khurreef, and 4 wells pukka and 1 kucha in rubbee. (Bad season.)

Names of Dehs and Mukans, &c.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.										JAGHEER.				Names of Zamindars.	Remarks.
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.						
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupess.		Rubbee.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.					
									Grain.	Rupess.	Grain.	Rupess.				
Deh Salehpoor.....	Dada Khan Mur- ree.	45½	3	45	585	19½	253½	886¾	22 churkas and 4 hoorlas in khurreef, and 9 wells puka and 2 kucha in rubbee. (Very bad season.)	
Mukan Chunna	Abdeen Fukeer..	36	1½	30	390	3	39	466¾	21 churkas in khurreef, and 3 wells in rubbee. (Very bad season.)	
Deh Nova-Abad.....	Meer Zungee Khan.	2½	1½	6½	86¾	2	26	116½	8 churkas in khurreef, and 4 wells in rubbee. (Very bad season.)	
Mukan Gojur	Meer Shah Noua. Khan.	7½	6¾	21¾	281¾	7½	97½	398¾	6 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 5 wells in rub- bee.	
Deh Purreancee	Ditto.	7½	9¾	6¾	80½	8½	107½	204½	5 churkas and 2 hoorlas in khurreef, and 7 wells in rub- bee.	
„ Kasmanee	Ditto.	6½	9	7½	97½	8	104	217	1 churka and 1 hoorla in khur- reef, and 7 wells in rubbee.	
„ Punwaree.....	Ditto.	78	18¾	65½	849½	25	325	1271	11 churkas and 6 hoorlas in khurreef, and 16 wells in rubbee.	
„ Moreeah	Ditto.	63½	13½	80	1040	16	208	1324¾	21 churkas in khurreef, and 10 wells in rubbee.	
„ Rukbah, or Bagh Deendar	Meer Alla Dittu Khan.	16¾	..	36½	474½	2½	32½	523¾	16 churkas in khurreef, and 3 wells in rubbee.	
Mukan Buttee.....	Meer Ghulam Shah.	19	0½	13	169	0½	3½	191¾	10 churkas and 4 hoorlas in khurreef, and 3 wells in rub- bee. (Bad season.)	
Deh Muhesur	Ditto.	27¾	0½	9¾	126¾	4½	56½	211½	10 churkas and 4 hoorlas in khurreef, and 4 wells puka and kucha. (Bad season.)	
„ Kummal Dhera	Meer Shah Nouaz Khan.	49¾	22½	21½	279½	22½	287½	639	12 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 3 puka wells and 11 dakas in rubbee.	
Mukan Choochur	Ditto.	6½	4½	4	52	1	13	75¾	2 churkas in khurreef, and 1 well in rubbee.	

Deh Bindee Kowrul Shah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	5	65	14½	190½	264½	Synd Wadul Shah ..	4 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 1 daka and 160 jerrubs of bosee in rubbee. (Bad season.)
" Bukree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	25	325	25	325	752½	Meerun Juttoee	10 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 1 well puka and 2 kucha in rubbee, also 5 daks and 150 jerrubs bosee.
Mukan Mudd Aleem .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15½	65	845	12	156	1061½	Khur Mahomed Kullora.	31 churkas in khurreef, and 6 wells and 2 daks in rubbee. (Bad season.)
" Soobee Vechur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67½	1¼	16¼	24½	318½	402½	Chulka Samptee	1 churka and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 250 jerrubs in rubbee.
Deh Mummun.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	185½	8¼	..	..	267½	Buksh Mummun....	3 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 1 well, 6 daks, and 40 jerrubs bosee in rubbee.
" Shameer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13½	139½	1810¼	22¼	289½	2118½	Sahib Kullora	40 churkas in khurreef, and 20 wells in rubbee.
" Humao .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2½	327¼	5½	69½	407½	Sooltan Bazut	11 churkas in khurreef, and 5 wells in rubbee. (Bad season.)
Mukan Surganee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45½	13½	292½	7½	93½	444½	Hot Surganee	14 churkas and 3 hoorlas in khurreef, and 7 wells rubbee. (Bad season.)
Deh Hussun Moossa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	13½	405¼	7	91	589½	Alla Ditta Dengraj ..	20 churkas in khurreef, and 4 wells in rubbee. (Slightly bad season.)
Mukan Machee Gandaice .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90½	36½	1618½	27	351	2096½	Saboo Machee	34 churkas in khurreef, and 26 wells in rubbee.
½ of Mohubut Dhera Juttoee, called Yaroo Dehraj.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79½	13½	988	31½	409½	1490½	Lall Khan Dehraj....	22 churkas in khurreef, and 20 wells in rubbee.
½ of Mohubut Dhera Juttoee, called Hussun Dehraj.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	41½	689	20¼	263½	1038½	Arjee Dehraj	10 churkas and 3 hoorlas in khurreef, and 12 wells in rubbee.
Deh Bhowar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	4½	195	14½	188½	420½	Gool Bhowar	9 churkas and 1 hoorla in khurreef, and 2 wells and 150 jerrubs of bosee in rubbee. (Bad season.)
Keinchee (belonging to above).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	1	13	3½	45½	68½	Ditto	1 churka in khurreef, and 2 wells and 60 jerrubs bosee in rubbee.
Deh Sheikance .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92½	35½	2665	55½	723½	3516½	Hajee and Fuzool Seall.	41 churkas in khurreef, and 33 wells in rubbee.

Names of Debs and Mukans, &c.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						Names of Zemindars.	Remarks.		
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.					Total Rupees.	
			Khurreef.	Ruprees.	Rubblee.	Khurreef.				Rubblee.						
	Khurreef.	Ruprees.				Grain.	Rubblee.	Khurreef.	Ruprees.	Grain.	Rubblee.					
Deh Mohubut Dehra Seall.....	Ismael Khan Tal- poor.	22½	4½	32	416	50½	656½	1099½	Ali Moorad and Ma- homed Seall.	22 churkas and 4 hoorlas in khurreef, 4 peratees and 8 wells in rubbee, and 600 jer- rubs bosee.
„ Goolshah.....	Meer Shah Nouaz Khan.	210½	225½	152	1976	68	884	3296	Syud Bucka Shah ..	58 churkas and 8 peratees in khurreef, and 60 wells in rubbee.
„ Khan-ka-Wahun.....	Meer Jan Maho- med.	314½	554½	79½	1033½	25	325	2227½	Syud Ghulam Shah..	58 churkas and 8 peratees in khurreef, and 60 wells in rubbee. (Bad season.)
„ Dehatt.....	Nehal Khan Murree.	36	9	40½	529½	21	273	847½	Blawal Nopotra	25 churkas in khurreef, and 32 wells in rubbee. (Bad season.)
Mukan Dewun	Murad Khan Jis- kancee.	2½	4½	11½	147½	5½	69½	223½	Syud Ameen Shah ..	10 churkas and 3 peratees in khurreef, and 9 wells.
Deh Kotree (Kubbur).....	Ditto.	22	4½	28½	368½	5½	71½	466	Motul Sahita	15 churkas in khurreef, and 10 wells in rubbee.
Mukan Khoord (½ of Russoolabad)	Ditto.	70	9	32½	424½	1½	16½	520	Murad Teba.....	21 churkas in khurreef, and 5 wells in rubbee.
„ Reda	Meer Alla Ditta Khan.	10½	2	13½	178½	1	13	204	Hoshun Sata and Mu- rad Sata.	18 churkas and 6 hoorlas in khurreef, and 8 wells in rub- bee. (Bad season.)
Deh Mehrabpoor, in 6 Shares.....	Meer Rustum's Sons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kaieem Sahita.	32 churkas and 4 wells.
Ditto ditto	Meer Ali Mur- dan's ½ share.	6½	21½	27½	356½	1½	17½	401½	Ditto	28 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 7 wells.
Ditto ditto	Meer Ghulam Mahomed's ½ share.	27	25½	49½	643½	1½	14½	710	Ditto	23 churkas and 6 wells.
Ditto ditto	Meer Sher Maho- med's Widow.	49	10	47½	621½	1½	13½	694½	Ditto	33 churkas, 1 hoorla, and 5 wells.
Ditto ditto	Meer Alla Buksh's share.	5½	49½	33	429	0½	6½	490½	Ditto	29 churkas and 6 wells.
Ditto ditto	Meer Dost Maho- med's Mother and Widow.	18½	9½	31½	409½	0½	7½	444½	Ditto	

Ditto	ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	104	1	13	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	4 churkas, 8 hoorlas, 2 peratees, and 4 wells. (Bad season.)
Deh Belanee.....	Deh Belanee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	940 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1390 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abdoola Salta	41 churkas, 11 hoorlas, 7 peratees, and 27 wells.
Keinchee (detached portion of Deh Belanee).	Keinchee (detached portion of Deh Belanee).	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	650	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	697 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vunjoo Bahimun.....	20 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 3 wells.
Hillanee	Hillanee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	51	663	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	784 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wuzzur Salta	19 churkas, 4 hoorlas, and 5 wells. (Bad season.)
Mukan Dirra (part of Deh Hillanee).	Mukan Dirra (part of Deh Hillanee).	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	840 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	1014 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	17 churkas and 12 wells.
Deh Meerzapoor.....	Deh Meerzapoor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1215 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1332	Synd Aleem Shah ..	25 churkas and 6 wells.
" Doda	" Doda .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1094 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	1216 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sabbub Lahitto	18 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 5 wells.
" Chacheek.....	" Chacheek.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	793	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	952 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alias Lahitto	18 churkas and 8 wells.
Mukan Gangra	Mukan Gangra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1187 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	1704 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dorya Khan and Gool Shur Gangra.	32 churkas, 8 hoorlas, and 16 wells.
Jeea Pota.....	Jeea Pota.....	39	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	629 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	117	785 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bumboo Rajpur	16 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 6 wells.
Mukan Syudpoor.....	Mukan Syudpoor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1003 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1074 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kaunboo Mongreea..	16 churkas, 8 hoorlas, 3 peratees, and 6 wells.
Deh Synd Shooja	Deh Synd Shooja .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	221	1	13	240	Abiah Rajpur	10 churkas, 3 hoorlas, and 5 wells.
" Lacka	" Lacka .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	975	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1013	Alla Abiah Lacka ..	18 churkas, 15 hoorlas, 5 peratees, and 3 wells.
" Bazeedpoor.....	" Bazeedpoor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	524 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	Himmut Mongreea ..	11 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 2 wells.
Totals....	Totals....	39	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	629 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	117	785 $\frac{1}{2}$	3180	2506 $\frac{1}{2}$	42211 $\frac{1}{4}$	662 $\frac{1}{2}$	8608 $\frac{1}{2}$	56390		

Portion of the Meerwa adjacent to Kundlara.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of Mukan Sowree.....	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	Esa Rajpur.	
" Imywaree .....	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jullal Lasharee.	
" Lutearee.....	..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nuzzur Kobur.	
Kurreea Hajee ($\frac{3}{4}$ in Gogree, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Sahitee).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	819	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	856	Wullee Mahomed Hozana.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of produce in Gogree, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto in Sahitee.
Mukan Huzaro .....	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manick Lasharee....	$\frac{2}{3}$ of produce belongs to Gogree, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to Sahitee.
" Kundir .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	180	..	..	180	Shah Ali Lasharee.	
" Seherce .....	..	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	553	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	..	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khuda Buksh Poll.	
" Kunchee.....	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Murad Chunna.	
								..	..	..	..	..	..	Adum Chuona.	
								..	..	..	..	..	..	Manick Lastiaree.	

Names of Dehs and Mukans, &c.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.								JAGHREE.								Names of Zemindars.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Khurreef.		Rubbee.					Khurreef.		Rubbee.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.		Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.		Grain.	Rupees.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Mukan Kunderee	30	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mutta Bahman. Manick Lasharee. Dawud Chunna. Kiddur Chunna. Kummal Chunna. Jullal Lasharee. Hajee Dearee. Hussoo Dearee. Abiah Morojah. Abdool Wahid Mo- rojah. Fuzool Khan Lasharee. Seyawul Lasharee. Buchul Khan Jis- kanee. Rukkeea Venjee. Ibraham Gobo. Khanum Dearee. Donnee Purta Punja- bee. Siduk Dearee. Diam Jullalancee. Ditto Punjabee. Durjana and De- lawaro. Vejeeta and Rumzan Ali Pota.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
" Kuaree	110 7/8	1327

* Of this Rs. 313 1/2 is on account of carriage of Government grain.

List of Dehs and Mukans, &c. in the Purguna of Nowshera, and their Revenues for the Year 1262 (A. D. 1851).

[77]

Names of Dehs and Mukans.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.							JACHEER.							Names of Zemindars at length.	Remarks.						
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.								
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.			Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.										
			Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.				Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.									
Mukan Mengullo. . . . .	..	..	..	..	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Deen Mahomed Putan.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	15	195	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	281 $\frac{1}{4}$	Parill Hindoo... Ibrahim Mubeja	1 well in rubbee. 12 churkas and 11 hoorlas in khurreef, and 10 kucha wells in rubbee.	
Mukan Lackra	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hyder Mooro...	2 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 2 kucha wells.
Deh Bahl Mugsee . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Kurteem Khan.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	39	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nuggur Mugsee.	3 churkas, 2 hoorlas, 2 wells pukka, and 3 wells kucha in rubbee.
" Wussun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	242 $\frac{3}{4}$	Moosa Wussun..	7 churkas, 10 hoorlas, 2 pukka and 4 kucha wells.
" Noorpoor . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meers Fuzl Ali and Ghulam Shah.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	239	Hyder Mooro...	5 churkas, 10 hoorlas, 1 pukka, and 7 kucha wells in rubbee.
Mukan Koor Kokaree.	9	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sooltan Kokur...	2 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 1 well in rubbee.
Deh Wuggun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Feiz Mahomed.	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1202 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	182	1528 $\frac{1}{2}$	Syud Khan and Izzut Khan Wuggun.	80 churkas & 30 hoorlas in khurreef, 16 wells pukka, and 25 kucha.
Mukan Nooree	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Syud Khan and Izzut Khan Wuggun.	2 churkas and 1 hoorla.
" Garo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Goolam Mahomed Khan.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	9	117	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	234	Paroo Wuggun..	11 churkas and 7 hoorlas.

Names of Dehs and Mukans.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						Names of Zemindars at length.	Remarks.		
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.			Total Rupees.	By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.					Total Rupees.	
	Khurreef.	Rupbee.	Khurreef.		Rupbee.			Grain.	Ruppees.	Rupbee.		Grain.				
			Grain.	Rupees.						Grain.	Rupees.					Grain.	Rupees.
Deh Abran .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Goolam Mustuffa Khan	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	806	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	885	Synd Kurrum Ali Shah.	45 churkas, 10 hoorlas, 3 wells pukka and 8 kucha. This was leased out; the produce was said to be less.
Mukan Boorund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Feiz Mahomed.	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	35	455	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	699	Synd Musoor Shah.	45 churkas, 17 hoorlas, and 15 kucha wells.
" Surhil	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	322 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ghulam Nubbee Khuaja.	6 churkas, 14 hoorlas, and 1 well.
" Kunoo	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	3 churkas and 6 hoorlas.
" Gajun	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	2 churkas, 17 hoorlas, and 2 wells.
" Kolab	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	1 churka, 4 hoorlas, and 2 wells in charity.
" Nuttir	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nuttir Deto. ...	4 churkas, 4 hoorlas, and 1 kucha well.
" Doree Rind ..	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mahmud Rind..	2 churkas & 8 hoorlas.
" Churlandkee ..	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ghulam Nubbee Khuaja.	1 churka, 8 hoorlas, and 1 well.
" Abree .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Syed Eman Ali Shah.	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meerun Diaree..	6 hoorlas and 1 well.
" Chur Bahara ..	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	117	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jubber Diaree..	4 churkas, 8 hoorlas, and 3 wells.
" Koor Hussun ..	46	9	30	390	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	449 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jeewun Mehmood.	12 churkas, 11 hoorlas, 3 wells pukka, and 1 kucha.
" Shadee	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ghazee Khokur.	4 churkas, 3 hoorlas, 1 pukka & 2 kucha wells.
" Peer Purta ..	10	..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Soomur Vistra..	4 churkas, 3 hoorlas, 3 wells pukka, and 4 kucha.

	Koor Gohuna ..	111	161	211½	1½	23½	346	....	..	..	10	130	0½	1	155½	Manick Boheho.	8 churkas, 12 hoorlas, 1 puka and 2 kucha wells.
"	Larkunda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kaiem Khan Murree.	6½	17½	27	351	413	56½	509½	Khoda Buksh Isra.	6 churkas, 4 hoorlas, 1 puka and 1 kucha well.
"	Wussayah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan Mahomed Murree.	80½	21½	27	351	413	56½	509½	Taja Tujgar....	12 churkas, 7 hoorlas, 4 puka and 5 kucha wells.
"	Jung Lota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jullal Khan Murree.	35½	3	11½	146½	1½	13½	198½	Boolla Mehmon and Allanda Mehmon.	4 churkas, 9 hoorlas, and 4 wells puka.
"	Kunda Mumnee ..	20	1½	78½	1½	23½	124½	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Goolam Dobur..	4 churkas, 10 hoorlas, 1 well puka, and 2 kucha.
"	Jiskanee ..	6½	1½	21½	..	..	28½	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Goolam Nubbee Khuaja.	1 churka and 4 hoorlas.
"	Ganga ..	5½	1½	15½	0½	2½	24	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Wussun Gunga...	2 churkas, 3 hoorlas, and 1 well.
Banks of Feerozwah ..	6½	3½	0½	10½	..	..	20½	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Goolam Nubbee Khuaja.	5 churkas, 7 hoorlas, and 1 well.
Mukan Kaju ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mahd. Hyatt Lohar.	17½	5	19½	250½	2½	32½	305½	Kheira Boheho...	8 churkas, 28 hoorlas, 3 wells puka, and 6 kucha.
"	Chur Gajee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Khan Jumalee.	9	0½	1½	22½	0½	3½	35½	Goolam Nubbee Khuaja.	2 churkas, 4 hoorlas, 1 puka and 1 kucha well.
"	Chulla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Ali Akbar Khan.	21½	..	11½	146½	3½	39½	207½	Ful Tuggur....	6 churkas, 7 hoorlas, 1 puka and 3 kucha wells.
"	Son Laheera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ruboo Fukeer.	15½	..	6½	80½	17½	20½	116½	Ismael Khan Murree.	2 churkas, 8 hoorlas, and 5 kucha wells.
"	Punga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Kureem Khan.	33½	..	12½	162½	2½	32½	228½	Gool Mahomed Tuggur.	15 churkas, 14 hoorlas, 3 puka and 6 kucha wells.
"	Vabo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darya Khan Rind.	1½	..	5½	73½	0½	5½	81	Galunna Tuggur.	4 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and ½ a kucha well.
"	Singarjee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Syed Mahomed Shah.	44½	0½	44½	578½	3½	40½	663½	Hajee Tuggur..	14 churkas, 21 hoorlas, and 5½ kucha wells.
"	Lowra ..	9	1½	21½	..	..	30½	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Poonoo Dyraj ..	2 churkas and 1 hoorla.
"	Muchur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Emanodeen Hukeem.	63½	173	21	273	..	..	509½	Pyria Vistra ..	12 churkas, 4 hoorlas, 8 puka & 7 kucha wells.
"	Hujana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmed Khan Talpoor.	13	..	28½	371½	2½	27½	412	Tyub Vistra....	10 churkas and 6 puka wells.
"	Trimuba ..	10½	11½	149½	1½	14	174	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Adil Dehta	4 churkas, 8 hoorlas, and 1 well.

Names of Dehs and Mukans.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						Names of Zemindars at length.	Remarks.
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.		Total. Rupees.	By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.		Total Rupees.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.				Rubbee.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.				
			Grain.	Rupees.				Grain.	Rupees.					
Mukan Moolun	Mohubut Khan Murree.	94½	6½	27½	359½	3½	49½	510½	10 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 3 wells.
Punna Yakoob } Khidmutgar }	Ditto.	3½	..	8	104	5½	66½	173½	7 churkas, 3 pukka and 3 kucha wells.
Mukan Kowree	Meer Ali Akbar Khan.	90½	0½	2½	32½	1	13	136½	6 churkas, 5 hoorlas, 2 pukka and 2 kucha wells.
" Bhan	Meer Feiz Mahomed Khan.	28	..	11	143	1½	23½	194½	11 churkas, 7 hoorlas, 1 pukka and 6 kucha wells.
" Vuhora	Bahawal Nizamane.	71½	..	10	130	0½	2½	203½	3 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 1 kucha well.
Punna Alla Dad Talpoor.	Ditto.	32½	3	12½	162½	1½	23½	222	4 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 3 kucha wells.
" Sooltan Sheikanee	Nusseer Khan Julhance.	32	0½	6½	81½	5	65	178½	7 churkas, and 3 wells pukka and 3 kucha.
Deh Dullepotra	Meer Ali Murad's younger Wife.	706½	4½	11	143	100	1300	2154	30 churkas, 15 wells, 22 dakas and 2 kucha wells. 440 jerrubs bo-see.
" Abjee	Ditto.	407½	90½	160	2080	40½	527½	3105½	60 churkas, 35 hoorlas, 33 pukka and 15 kucha wells.
Mukan Nasranee...	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	9	117	117	2 dakas and 50 jerrubs bosee.
" Kohawur & Keinchee	59½	5	211	0½	4½	10½	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1 churka and 2 dakas. 150 jerrubs bosee.

Deh Mittanee .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	11½	23½	328½	23½	304½	878½	Enam Odeen and Jahan Khan Syud.	25 churkas, 18 hoorlas, 2 wells and 22 dakas. 150 jerrubs bosee.
Mukan Tutt Bawuna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	10	12½	159½	27½	359½	882	Gowhur Goraba.	11 churkas, 7 hoorlas, 4 puka wells, and 5 dakas. 80 jerrubs bosee.
Deh Dawadpoor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45½	..	0½	1	4½	58½	105	Meer Khan Mus-tae.	1 hoorla, 1 well puka and 1 kucha. 25 jerrubs.
Mukan Boortee ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45½	9	18	234	45	585	873½	Humza Boort & Sher Khan Boort.	10 churkas, 26 dakas, and 6 wells.
" Kalachee..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	..	46½	604½	3½	45½	678	Arz Mahomed Kalachee.	5 churkas and 32 hoorlas.
Deh Biraice ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	18	36	468	2½	29½	567½	Syud Khoash Mahomed.	12 churkas, 6 hoorlas, and 6 wells.
Mukan Hummur..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26½	1½	12½	162½	1	13	203½	Sonaice Tooneea	5 churkas, 4 hoorlas, and 4 kucha wells.
Punna Fukeer and Lukee (Deh Biraice).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0½	7½	...	...	7½	Salar Lukee.	About 1 churka placed under cultivation.
Deh Birra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45½	96½	33½	435½	7½	97½	1082	Sawun Oojun.	31 churkas, 5 hoorlas, 13 puka and 2 kucha wells.
Mukan Soneree ..	19	8½	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Hameer Shikaree	5 churkas, 1 hoorla, and 1 well.
" Palana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14½	..	27	351	3½	45½	411	Khawudna Mo-reea.	18 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 4 wells.
" Koosh, along with the Punna Soomeer Khidmutgar.	34½	12½	161½	6½	79½	276½	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Robeen Dad Kachchee.	11 churkas, 5 hoorlas, 2 puka and 2 kucha wells.
Mukan Dehta ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113½	7½	21	273	5	65	458½	Saboo Sato.	28 churkas, 15 hoorlas, 1 daka, and 2 kucha and 2 puka wells.
" Assapoor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	..	12	156	2	26	195½	Fuzood Sahita.	8 churkas, 7 hoorlas, and 1 puka and 1 kucha well.
Deh Munjit..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241½	45½	36½	470½	108	1404	2161½	Sahib Na Sahita.	35 churkas, 24 hoorlas, 6 puka and 6 kucha wells. 1500 jerrubs bosee.
" Tuggur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64½	..	21½	279½	30	390	733½	Ibrahim Sahita.	17 churkas, 17 hoorlas, 5 wells. 250 jerrubs bosee.

Names of Dehs and Mukans.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						Names of Zemindars at length.	Remarks.	
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.					
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Khurreef.		Rubbee.			Grain.	Rubbee.	Total Rupees.					
			Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.									
Deh Bund Moree...	Meer Muzuffa Ali Khan.	63½	262½	2½	29½	109	1417	1772½	3 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 6 dakas. 900 jerrubs bosee.	
" Kulla	The Meer's third Wife.	{ 72½	{ 621½	{ 11	{ 143	240	3120	4123½	{ Hajee and Mun-gun Sahita. 15 churkas, 6 hoorlas, 2 dakas, and 4 wells pukka. 800 jerrubs bosee.	
" Bindee	{ 95½		{ 71½	{ 51½	{ 71½						{ Abdoolla Chandra. 5 churkas, 3 hoorlas, and 1 pukka well. 600 jerrubs bosee.
" Bajoo	Meer Shahdad's Widow.	571½	22½	186½	2422½	66	858	3874½	Alla Buksh Gopang. 55 churkas, 3 hoorlas, and 17 wells pukka. 275 jerrubs bosee.	
" Abad	Ditto.	1045½	126½	72½	945½	293½	3815½	5933½	Ramzan Kullora. 35 churkas, 10 hoorlas, 3 wells, and 17 dakas. 2500 jerrubs bosee.	
" Loodee Moora..	Ditto.	28½	15½	50	650	9½	126½	820½	Belooch Khan Gopang. 38 churkas, 8 hoorlas, and 3 wells pukka. 60 jerrubs of bosee.	
Mukan Tutt Moossa	Meer Mooreed Hyder.	31½	21½	19	247	17	221	521½	Baga Saharun & Raem Arukush. 17 churkas and 8 pukka wells.	
Deh Ludda Keinchee	Bahawal Khan Jowree.	25½	28	20	260	9½	129	442½	Khura Muchla. 12 churkas, 4 hoorlas, 8 wells, and 2 dakas.	
" Bisharut ..	5½	7½	10	130	0½	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Gake Lackir .. 4 churkas, 2 hoorlas, and 1 pukka well.
Mukan Kheira Dhera	Meer Kurrim Khan.	22	9	28	364	8½	106½	501½	Kurrim Lackir.. 17 churkas, 2 peratees, and 8 pukka wells.	
Deh Bindee Samteca	Bahawal Khan Jowree.	24½	17½	12	156	4	52	250½	Chutta Samptee. 14 churkas and 3 dakas.	

Names of Dehs and Mukans.	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.								JAGHEER.								Names of Zemindars at length.	Remarks.
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.	By whom held.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.			
			Khurreef.		Rubblee.						Khurreef.		Rubblee.					
Mukan Keihee Mummun.	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kheira Khuaja.	8 churkas, 4 hoorlas, and 4 wells pukka.	
Deh Keihee Cassim ..	181	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	406 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	623 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purra Khuaja.	18 churkas, 20 hoorlas, 5 pukka and 1 kucha wells.	
Mukan Koonda ..	146	18	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sooliman Satta.	7 churkas, 11 hoorlas, and 8 pukka wells.	
" Keihee Row ..	498	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	854 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghulam Satta, and Rumzan Saik.	24 churkas, 20 hoorlas, 10 pukka and 2 kucha wells.	
" Chakurwah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meer Chakur Khan.	10	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abdoo Roof Mo-roya and Meer Khan Gadace.	4 churkas, 5 hoorlas, and 1 pukka well.
Deh Bagwa ..	635 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	754	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1398 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Futteh Khan Rajput.	45 churkas and 50 hoorlas.	
Mukan Checha (Deh Bagwa).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peer Hussun Shah.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	70	910	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1005	do.	
" Gir Gujoo (Deh Bagwa).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmed Khidmutgar.	38	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	390	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	457 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mitta Kullora, Noor Mahomed Kullora, and Moosa Kullora.	10 churkas, 13 hoorlas, and 5 wells pukka.
Deh Muradwa ..	362 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	177	2301	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2693 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shor Mahomed Phool.	70 churkas, 120 hoorlas, 3 pukka and 4 kucha wells.
Total....	5374 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	818 $\frac{1}{2}$	10639 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	807 $\frac{1}{2}$	16996 $\frac{1}{4}$		7265 $\frac{1}{2}$	2343	2545 $\frac{5}{7}$	33091 $\frac{1}{7}$	1316 $\frac{1}{2}$	17114 $\frac{1}{4}$	59814 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Portion of the Meerwa adjacent to Nowshera.																		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Powaree ..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	..	..	74	....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	Baboo Dearee and Rub Rukeca Dearee.	

No. 5.

Abstract of Revenue Lists.

	GOVERNMENT KHALSA OR RYOTEE.						JAGHEER.						GOVERNMENT AND JAGHEER INCLUSIVE.												
	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.	Cash, Rupees.		Grain.				Total Rupees.				
			Khurreef.		Rubbee.					Khurreef.		Rubbee.													
			Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.				Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.												
Purgunna.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupees.	Grain.	Rupees.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Grain.	Rupees.			
Kundiara	39	..	48 ⁵ / ₇	629 ² / ₇	9	117	785 ⁴ / ₇	3,180	2,506 ³ / ₄	3,247	42,211 ¹ / ₂	653 ¹ / ₄	8,491 ³ / ₄	56,390	3,219	2,506 ³ / ₄	3,295 ⁵ / ₁₇	42,841	662 ¹ / ₄	8,608 ³ / ₄	57,175 ¹ / ₂				
Nowshera	5,374 ⁴ / ₇	175	818 ⁷ / ₇	10,639 ³ / ₇	62 ¹ / ₇	807 ⁴ / ₇	16,996 ⁴ / ₇	7,265 ¹ / ₂	2,343	2,545 ¹ / ₇	33,091 ¹ / ₂	1,316 ¹ / ₂	17,114 ¹ / ₂	59,814 ¹ / ₂	12,639 ³ / ₄	2,518	3,363 ¹ / ₂	43,731 ¹ / ₄	1,378 ³ / ₇	17,921 ¹ / ₂	76,810 ¹ / ₂				
Meerwa	1,514 ¹ / ₄	48 ³ / ₄	1,508 ⁵ / ₇	18,101 ¹ / ₄	6 ² / ₇	74	19,738 ¹ / ₄	9	6	97 ¹ / ₇	1,175	1 ² / ₅	22	1,212	1,523 ¹ / ₄	54 ³ / ₄	1,606 ¹ / ₃	19,276 ¹ / ₂	8	96	20,950 ¹ / ₂				
Grand Total..							Grand Total..																		
							17,382	5,079 ¹ / ₂	8,265 ³ / ₇	1,05,848 ³ / ₄	2,048 ¹ / ₂	26,626 ¹ / ₂	1,54,936 ¹ / ₂												

No. 6.

*Abstract Statement, showing the Actual Revenue, and all Extra Items of Revenue,
for the Year (Faslee 1262) A. D. 1851.*

Purgunna.	Different heads of Revenue.	Total of each.	Total.
KUNDIARA.	Total Land Revenue (vide Abstract of Revenue Tables)....	57,175 8 0	67,018 14 0
	The Ijara, Fishings, &c. of the Purgunna, as leased out for the year	5,856 4 0	
	Collections (Annual) on account of Poll Taxes, &c. (Sir Shumaree and Peshkish)	2,988 0 0	
	The Ijara, Sir Shumaree, and Peshkish, &c. of Mehrabpoor, the Jagheer of Meer Rustum's sons, as collected by them	638 6 0	
	The Ijara of the town of Kotree	40 12 0	
	" Damee," a species of tax levied in the town of Hillanee ..	18 0 0	
	Fees on Marriages, grazing Cattle, &c., exact sums not known, but estimated at	57 8 0	
	Collections on account of Transit Dues at the Chibrele station	244 8 0	
	Total Land Revenues (vide Abstract of Revenue Tables)....	76,810 8 0	
	The Ijara, &c. of the Purgunna, as leased out for the year. ...	8,829 0 0	
NOWSHERA.	Collections (Annual) on account of Poll Taxes, &c. (Sir Shumaree and Peshkish)	4,577 0 0	94,705 1 6
	The Amount of Fishings, Tax on Fishermen, &c., as leased out for the year	1,086 10 6	
	Amount of Feroee collections, or Judicial Fines, &c., levied on stray Cattle	2,205 0 0	
	Fees on Marriages, grazing Cattle, &c., exact amount not known, but estimated at	65 0 0	
	Produce of Government Gardens leased out for	1,131 15 0	
	Land Revenues (vide Abstract of Revenue Lists)	20,950 8 0	
	N. B.—Cash Collections have been included in this, and there are no other items of Revenue.		
MEERWA.			20,950 8 0
Grand Total, Company's Rupees			1,82,674 7 6

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Table No. 1 shows the actual number and description of water-wheels and wells, &c. employed in the cultivation during the season of 1851, and No. 2 is an estimate made therefrom of the probable number of jerrubs of land under cultivation, taking the average number of jerrubs on each description of cultivation, as already explained under these heads.

I have kept the latter separate, as the first, No. 1, has been drawn up from actual inquiry at each place, whereas the second is merely an estimate prepared by myself on fixed data, and can at least only afford an approximated idea of the amount of cultivation, which I suspect somewhat exceeds that given as the bosee and seilabee cultivation, which has been put down from the statements of the Zemindars, who, I find, through interested motives, generally underestimated it. With this latter exception, however, I think it must be pretty near the mark. These tables, it will be seen, only bear reference to Now-

shera and Kundiara (Sahitee), as I have not been able to procure the same information regarding the Meerwa.

Tables Nos. 3 and 4 are separate lists, showing in detail the amount of cash and grain revenue (for the same year) for every deh, mukan, and detached portion of land in the purgunnas of Nowshera and Kundiara, under distinct heads for Government and jagheer. At the end of each list will also be found separately the same detail regarding that portion of the Meerwa lying adjacent to these two purgunnas.

In these lists I have made the rate of commutation of grain into money at Rs. 13 the khurrar in the Kundiara and Nowshera purgunnas, and Rs. 12 in the Meerwa, which I consider to be the average value of all the principal grains for that year (1851). I have made a difference in the valuation of the Meerwa, as there is little or no rubbee there; and as the rubbee yields the more valuable description of crops, the average value of grain is consequently reduced.

Table No. 5 is an abstract of the two last, and shows the total amount of land revenue, Government and jagheer, of all three purgunnas, both separately and collectively.

Table No. 6 is an abstract statement of the total revenues of the district, including, in addition to the land revenue given in No. 5, all extra items of revenue not mentioned therein.

From these it will be seen that the total amount of land revenue, inclusive of all jagheers for the year 1851 (vide No. 5), amounted in round numbers to Rs. 1,55,000, or a little more than a lakh and a half. No. 6, again, increases the amount by extra items of revenue some Rs. 28,000, thus bringing up the grand total revenue of the district to about Rs. 1,83,000, or upwards of one lakh and four-fifths. But although these tables have been prepared with great care, I doubt not there are many other little items which could not come under my notice, and which will easily be understood after a perusal of the revenue system of collections as practised by the late Government.

These, however, cannot amount to any very great sum, and would not, therefore, materially affect the present calculation.

It will, perhaps, be remarked, that the above is but a sorry account of the fertile and rich district of Sahitee, which formerly, it is said, used to yield with ease its four lakhs of revenue; but the account I have already given of the gradual falling off of this district since the death of Meer Sohrab, when it was in its most flourishing state; the neglect of the canals; the total disregard of internal improvements; coupled with the deterioration in the price of grain, have all tended to this result.

The produce of 1851 must not, however, be taken as the fair average revenue of the district, as there was a great failure in the crops in many places that year, both in Kundiara and Nowshera, so that we may fairly estimate the value of the whole district, even if the extra items included in No. 6 are knocked off, at one lakh and three-fourths, without fear of exaggeration. Some of the lessees who are well acquainted with the district seem inclined to put it down at a little more, but as I have based my calculation on figures, I doubt this very much; and, indeed, until our system of revenue is thoroughly understood, and begins to work regularly, the collections will more than probably be under than over the estimated value.

I was most anxious to have submitted a comparative statement of the rubbee produce of the present year, and a few remarks on the different systems of settlement entered into with the Zemindars and others; but although the accounts are closed, from the delay in the receipt of other requisite papers, I am unable to do so without unnecessarily detaining this report.

I have not deemed it necessary to offer any remarks on the alienated lands, as my separate report and registers already submitted have fully detailed all particulars connected therewith; and until the claims of all the claimants are finally decided

on, it is needless to attempt showing the amount of revenue that will be swallowed up thereby.

On looking into the revenue tables, it will naturally be supposed that nearly the whole of the revenues of this district were absorbed in Jagheer, especially in Kundiara, but it must be borne in mind that a great many of these were enjoyed by the Meer's sons and other members of his family, which could scarcely be termed regular alienations.

After deducting these, however, the number will be found very considerable for the size of the district; but then, again, I should observe that many of these were mere stipendiary grants, consequently temporary, and solely dependent on service, and as such must be classed under the ordinary disbursements of the existing Government.

In addition to this, all Jagheers were liable to a cess of the one-third, one-twelfth, and one-fortieth shares of the produce, which was regularly levied on account of the Meer, except in certain cases, where it was wished to confer a favour on the individual, when a remission was made.

This cess of itself on all the Jagheers formed a considerable item of revenue, when it is considered that it amounted to about five-twelfths of the whole produce.

The Meer, however, never appropriated the one-fortieth share; this he had bestowed on his "Moorshed," or priest, which that individual enjoyed in the same manner as a jagheer grant.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The several heads under which this was known are the following, which I have placed in succession, according to the degree of importance attached to them, and which I purpose describing in the order here given them:—

- 1, Buttaicee.
- 2, Khosgee, or fixed grain assessment.
- 3, Mohsoolee, or fixed cash assessment.
- 4, Danbundee, or revenue determined by the state of the crops.
- 5, Mootta, or contract.

Buttaicee.—This being the most general, and I may almost say universal, mode of collection, both by Government and those subordinate to Government, that is to say, Jagheerdars, Mukatidars (lessees), and Mootidars (payers of fixed assessment), I shall endeavour to describe it as minutely as possible.

The ordinary officials employed in this duty were a Buttaicedar, Buttaicedar's Mohurrer, Putwarce, Durwaice, and Kurawas or watchmen. In addition to these, if it was Khalsa or Ryottee land that was to be buttaiced, the presence of the Kardar and one of his Mohurrers was also considered essential, whose duty it was to see that the ryot or cultivators got their dues, and that all Puttas, &c. were respected, and in fine to serve as a check upon the Buttaicedar.

Buttaicedar.—The duties of this individual are various. In the early part of the season, when the grain is unripe, whether khurreef or rubbee, he has the placing and supervision of the Kurawas or watchmen while the grain is on the ground, and has the settlement of all "Bel" disputes: that is, stray animals, &c. found are seized by his orders, and the owners fined, the proceeds of which are carried to the account of Government in the buttaicee khusras. At the time of harvest he has the entire management and supervision of the buttaicee.

These people are generally by all accounts not over scrupulous, and it is notorious that their chief object is to see that the cultivators do not get too much; and, in short, to squeeze out of them as much as they can, which seldom received any great check from the Kardar, although such was doubtless intended.

When the buttaiee was completed, it was a part of his duty to see that the grain was properly measured by the measurer (Durwaiee) to the Putwaree, and to take care that he did not get too much.

Here the duties of the Buttaieedar end; he prepares his khusra, attaches his seal to it, and it is sent in to the authorities, after which the Putwaree is the responsible person. The pay of the Buttaieedar was usually Rs. 25 per mensem, and that of his Mohurrers some Rs. 10, and if a clever man, Rs. 13.

Putwaree.—This individual is literally the grain banker of Government, or the people on whose account the buttaiee is made. His business is to take charge of the Government share of grain when the buttaiee is over. He also collects the grain of khosgee assessments, and the produce, whether in money or kind, of “Mootta contracts,” as will be detailed under these heads; also all judicial and revenue fines of the district of which he has to receive the revenue collections; and is expected to honor all drafts of the Meer, whether for grain or money, furnishing his accounts as soon as all his funds have been expended.

The appointment of Putwaree was considered a lucrative berth in its way; for although the pay was small, being only Khyerpore Rs. 10 or 12 a month, and that often dependent upon the amount of produce, yet it had many perquisites attached to it more looked to than the pay itself.

Durwaiee, or Grain Measurer.—His duties are as his name denotes, and require no explanation. He is supposed to be entirely subordinate to the Buttaieedar. He is paid by a share of grain at the time of buttaiee.

Kurawas.—These are the watchmen who look after the grain from the time it springs up until the harvest is over, *i. e.* they watch it till ripe, see it cut, cleaned, and got ready for buttaiee; their number of course depends upon circumstances, and is generally regulated by the Buttaieedar. The common custom is for one Kurawa for every ten Nars, or water wheels, that is to say, provided they are adjacent to each other. If they are scattered, then double the number would be required.

These individuals had generally powers deputed to them by the Buttaieedar to collect trifling fines on account of (“Bel”) stray animals, and it was their duty to report all cases of robbery, whether from the field or (“Kurra”) threshing-floor.

They are allowed grain for their subsistence by the cultivators, whose fields they watch while so employed, and at the end of the harvest are paid at the rate of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Rs. per mensem from the Government share of the produce.

I will now proceed to describe the buttaiee of one Government kurra, which will be found to elucidate the system as practised throughout this district.

When everything is ready, the officials above described, accompanied by the Kardar and his Mohurrer, proceed to the kurra, or threshing-floor. On arriving there, the Buttaieedar first looks about to see that the whole of the grain has been threshed, cleaned, and that none is concealed in pits and holes, as is a very common custom.

When satisfied on this point, he orders the cultivators to make the “Koree,” or usual division, which they immediately proceed to do; and if there is, as is generally the case, the produce of several fields or patches belonging to different individuals in the kurra, then each cultivator portions his grain by measurement into korees, or heaps, according to the rates at which he is assessed. Thus, if one share out of four is the rate, then four heaps are made; if two out of five, then five heaps; and if one out of three, then three, and so on. In addition to these equal heaps, in all cases, one odd detached heap, which is termed “turr,” varying in size from one-fourth to one-third of that of the others (of which it is a part), according to the rate of Ibwab at which the cultivator is assessed, is always left after the korees have been made up. How this is disposed of will presently appear. When this is completed, the Buttaieedar walks round and picks out on account

of Government those heaps which appear to him the best, and places a mark on them. All these heaps are then collected together into one, under the supervision of the different officials assembled.

If two or more species of grain are collected in the kurra, the same system is observed, and the Government shares of each collected into individual heaps. These heaps are called "Ambar," sometimes "Banda."

The Buttaieedar now returns to the remaining heaps, and, taking any one of them, he commences the buttaiee.

Thus, if it appears to contain one khurrar of grain, he says at random that there is $1\frac{1}{4}$ khurrars in it. If the cultivator abide by this guess, well and good, the business proceeds; if he objects, then the Buttaieedar orders it to be measured; and the Durwaiee, who is completely subservient in this respect to the latter, immediately measures it in such a way as to make it appear the exact quantity stated by the Buttaieedar, and thus the cultivator's objections are effectually silenced.

The Mohurrers, on the part of the Kardar and Buttaieedar, at this stage commence the accounts (khusras).

The three heaps, that is supposing the usual rate of buttaiee to be one out of three, will now be calculated to contain altogether $3\frac{1}{4}$ khurrars of grain, which will be entered in the khusra.

Now the division of the detached heap or remnant ("Turr") commences. If the rate of Ibwab is 4 kassas the khurrar, then $4 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ gives 15 kassas, which is measured therefrom by the Durwaiee on account of Government. This is invariably measured in such a manner that the amount exceeds a good deal what is stated. This measuring is called "Hona Dustee." This is added to the Government heap. At this point the Zemindaree, or Zemindar's dues, where it is the custom to exact these from the "Hurdusra," or whole produce, are collected according to the invariable custom of the deh or place buttaieed, and put on one side; in some places Government claims one-fourth of this on their own account, and in others the whole goes to the Zemindar. The Zemindaree is, however, as frequently taken from the cultivator's share of the produce, in which case it never appears in the buttaiee accounts. After this the twentieth share of the whole produce or Hurdusra is calculated and measured out on account of "Lappa," or reaping expenses. This goes to the cultivator, who has previously defrayed the expenses; as the first gets over measure, so does this get short measure.

If any advance, as is generally the case, has been granted from the grain on account of the reaping expenses, an account of which is kept by the Kurawas, this is calculated and deducted therefrom; and if he has been found to have received or taken more than he is entitled to, he is obliged to make good the difference.

Then comes the carpenter and potter on the part of the cultivator—two most important and essential assistants to him in the commencement of the season; the first to make his water-wheels (churkas), and the second to provide him with water pots to attach to them. Their shares are generally calculated at the rate of 1 rupee or 5 kassas of grain per churka, that is to say on the produce of the land cultivated by one water-wheel, and eight annas on every hoorla, or half churka.

This is of course if the season is good; if bad, then they don't get so much, so that the produce of their labors, it will be seen, entirely depends on the kind of seasons they have. After their shares have been separated and placed on one side, that of the Government inferior officials, viz. the Kotar, Bhiestic, Bungee, Buttara,* which each vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ kassas on every churka, is also measured out in a similar manner. What remains of the heap is now divided into three portions, one of which is appropriated on the part

*The person who supplies wood to the Kardar and Buttaieedar.

of and added to the Government heap, the other two revert to the cultivator, or, to be more minute, the amount of it is calculated by the Durwaice; and if, for example, there are supposed to be 15 kassas left, then one kassa will be counted as Government "Ibwab" or "Khurch," and 5 kassas as the Government share, and the whole 6 kassas measured therefrom and added to the Government heap, the rest being made over to the cultivators. This item is entered in the accounts as "Tukseem ba ma Khurch."

After this, the Buttaicedar examines minutely the spot where the grain of this particular field was collected, to see if any has been placed on one side for seed, or left uncleaned in the straw, &c., and if he finds any, he guesses the amount, and takes the supposed equivalent from the cultivators' share. This is entered separately in the accounts, under the head of "Koondee," and is added to the Government heap.

The above is successively gone through with the produce of all the different fields in the kurra, and the Government shares as described collected into one grand heap, the Government officials' shares—Kotar, Bhiestee, &c.—from each field are also collected into four distinct heaps, and placed beside the Government heap.

The Kardar, Buttaicedar, and Government officials now gather round, and the process of measuring commences. Here a scene invariably occurs between the Buttaicedar, Putwaree, and Durwaice, the three interested parties. The Putwaree entreats the Durwaice to give over measure, while the Buttaicedar orders him to do the reverse, *i. e.* measure lightly, and abuses, threatens, and even beats him to make him attend to him. The Putwaree in the mean adopting a different course terms him (the Durwaice) his dear friend, and holds out promises of glorious feasting afterwards if he only gives him good measure, and the Durwaice, notwithstanding the rough treatment he is subject to, invariably favors the latter.

When the measuring is over, which is termed "Tukrargung," the amount of grain is entered in the khusras, and if it is found to exceed the amount already calculated in the khusras as above detailed, which it nearly always does, the difference is added thereto, and called "Izafaitukrargung," or surplus on measurement.

When the business has advanced thus far, the Buttaicedar proceeds to the shares of the Kotar, Bhiestee, Sweeper, and Buttara, which have been duly collected from the produce of all the different fields into four separate heaps, and appropriates therefrom a certain portion on account of Government, generally one-fourth of the whole, which is credited in the khusras under each individual's name, *i. e.*—

Received from Kotar 10 kassas.

„ Bhiestee 8 „ &c.

I must not forget to mention that during the process of measuring the Durwaice on every occasion manages, notwithstanding abuse and threatening, to cast one or two patoes of grain on one side for himself, which is also collected into a heap, and it is the Buttaicedar's final business to take a share of these pilferings, generally a fourth, on account of Government; but this, it can be imagined, is not effected with such an individual without a vast deal of altercation and wrangling, and is then entered in the khusras under the head of "Chungee Peiman kush," *i. e.* measurers' perquisites.

There is one final item, which, though trifling, ought not to be omitted. Owing to the bad reaping, a good many ears of grain fall on the ground: these are generally gathered afterwards by gleaners, from whom the Kurawas always claim a nominal portion on account of Government, which is cleaned and kept apart from the bulk of the grain solely on account of Government, and is called here the "Vudd Kurawa," but the more generally known name is Khosha Chience.

When this item has been entered in the khusras, the buttaicee is finished, the accounts closed, and the total amount of grain calculated. The Kardar's and Buttaicedar's seals are now attached to it; and the Putwaree enters an acknowledgement at the bottom that

he has received that amount of grain, and it is finally sent in to Government, who after this hold the Putwaree responsible.

It was sometimes the custom, generally so in Khalsa land, after the buttaice was settled, to levy an additional tax upon the cultivators of about four annas for every khurrar of Government grain, which item was credited in the khusra in cash under the head of "Jurreeema," and it was part of the Putwaree's duty to collect these sums either in money or kind, as he best could. Thus the buttaice of all the different kur-ras is managed.

It is the business of the cultivator to convey the Government grain to the granary, "Ambar Khana," or to pay for the carriage of it; and this latter privilege was often availed of to exact additional revenue from the cultivators.

They cannot touch their own grain until they have accounted to the Putwaree for the Government share, when they can do as they like with it.

2, *Grain Measurement*.—The four species of grain measurement in vogue in this district are the "Hona Dustee," "Buttaice," "Sankaree," and "Wasootal."

The first is the measure alluded to in the above description of the buttaice for the measurement of the Government dues or Ibwab, and wherever the cheating of the cultivator is the object in view, it makes a difference of some four kassas in the khurrar, or one-fiftieth of the whole amount, which I myself have witnessed. The grain is generally crammed down several times into the measure, and the fingers of the hand placed in such a way as to increase the quantity. Much, however, depends on the skill of the Durwaiee.

The second is the measure in vogue for measuring the grain to the Putwaree. It is similar to the first, only that the hand is taken away.

The third is the honest one used by merchants, and no pressing or holding the hand is adopted.

The fourth is the cheating one, or the one in use with the Putwaree, for measuring out grain to mercenaries, servants, &c., who were generally sent with orders for their pay, &c. on the Putwaree. The rates of buttaice, ibwab, &c. seem to have been most uncertain, and to have had no fixed rule, varying in number, amount, and sometimes description, in every village and parish. In the annexed table I have endeavoured to give some idea of the different rates in vogue throughout the district.

		Huvala		Grain Measure		Carriage of Grain per Khurur.		Also on every field.	
On the Meerwa.		On every field.		On every Khurur.					
Churka	1 Kassa and 1 Toya	2 Toyas	2 Kassas	2 Kassas	8 Annas	1 Toya	
"	4 Kassas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Seelabee	1 Kassa and 1 Toya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
"	3 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Till and Moong	1 Kassa and 1 Toya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3 Putoce	On every 20 Jerrubs
Churka and Seelabee	None	None	None	None	Ditto	.....

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

Boortee	3	3	2	2	2	0	41	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	7	3 3	6 biswahs allowed rent free on every churka on account of vegetables.
Munjit	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	7	2 0*	6 ditto ; cotton pays two-fifths to Government, and 2 seers as ibwab.
Assapoor	1	2	3	3	2	..	0	2	1	..	3	3	1½	3	9	3 0	6 ditto.
Kulla	1	5	3	3	2	0	101	2	1	..	1½	1½	1½	3	7	2 0	10 ditto, and 3 biswahs for grass ; cotton pays two-fifths to Government, and 2 seers ibwab.
Bindee Sona Chaudia	3	3	3	3	2	0	101	2	1	..	1½	1½	1½	3	7	K.	8 ditto for vegetables, and 4 biswahs for grass, rent free.
Delta	3	..	3	3	3	..	0	2	1	..	2½	1½	1½	3	9	2*	10 ditto and 10 ditto.
Juggun	3	4	3	3	3	0	80	2	1	..	2½	3½	1½	3	8	2	6 ditto.
Kolachee	1	2	..	3	3	0	10	2	1	..	2½	3½	1½	3	8	4	6 biswahs for grass, rent free.
Dubbra (Old and New)	1	4	..	3	1½	..	0	2	1	..	2½	3	1½	3	9	1	6 biswahs allowed rent free on every churka on account of vegetables.
Mudd Aleem	1	..	..	3	1½	..	0	2	1	..	..	..	1½	3	9	..	
Mudd Khrealee	1	3	..	3	1½	..	0	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	11	3	8 ditto, and 8 biswahs for grass, rent free.
Pallana Koomb and Soneree	1	3	..	3	1½	..	0	2	1	..	3½	5	1½	3	9	..	
Dheta Kachel Shah Panuah Shir Khan	1	3	..	3	1½	..	0	2	1	..	3½	2½	1½	3	11	2	8 ditto.
Keuchehee Buxsha Chumna	1	3	..	3	3	..	0	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	11	..	8 ditto.
Boomud	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	0	1	..	3½	3½	1½	3	9	..	8 ditto.
Abjee	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	0	1	..	3½	3½	1½	3	9	..	
Takeea Hajec Shah	1	..	..	3	..	..	0	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Beereea	1	..	..	3	4	0	40	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	11	3	6 biswahs on account of vegetables ; cotton pays two-fifths to Government, and 2 seers ibwab.
Tutt Bawanee	1	4	..	3	2	..	0	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	7	3 3	6 biswahs on account of vegetables, and 10 on account of grass, rent free ; cotton pays two-fifths to Government.
Dullepotra Nasarance	1	3	..	3	2	..	0	2	1	..	2½	2½	1½	3	5	3 3	
Mittanee	1	1	3	3	1	..	0	2	1	..	1	1½	6	..	4	..	

* Cassa per Churka.

Khasgee is a fixed revenue assessment per jerrub ; and is termed so from the word "Kassa," meaning the number of kassas levied per jerrub. There are two species of it, —1st, those who hold "Puttas" or grants, according to which a certain khasgee is levied from them every season, and which generally remained the same ; the 2nd, those who at the commencement of the season went to the Kardar or lessee, and got him to grant them notes of hand that they would be assessed at a certain rate (according to circumstances) at the approaching harvest if they cultivated a certain quantity of ground.

Khasgee was, however, always looked upon as a favour, and was not granted indiscriminately. For example, it was frequently given to respectable Zemindars on a small portion of their land by way of kindness or encouragement, and Fuckees and strangers invariably came in for a large share of it.

The collection of revenue of lands assessed in this manner was effected in this way. If the season by any chance turned out bad, the holder of the khasgee grant goes to the giver of it, and begs remission, who, if he does not wish to grant it, and objections are raised by the cultivator, then the land is buttaieed with the rest, or sometimes what is termed "Nuzzur deeda jo putta" is granted, that is to say the nature of the loss is taken into consideration, and a chit given him, say for 2 jerrubs. Thus, if he holds a grant of 10 jerrubs, then at the time of collection of the khasgee dues, he will only have to pay on eight.

When, as is usually the case, the season is fair, the amount of such assessment is generally collected in cash, although nominally grain, and a certain sum on account is invariably exacted beforehand, the account of which is settled after the harvest, in the following manner :

When the grain is reaped, land measurers are sent, who measure the extent of all fields or land thus assessed, and prepare accounts of the same, which are called "Khusra Zufftee" ; two of these are made out, one of which is sent to the Duftar, and the other made over to the Kardar, who furnishes the Putwaree whom it concerns (the same individual alluded to in the buttaiee) with a copy, who regulates his collections accordingly.

In case of lessees and Jagheerdars this form is not observed, merely one account being kept.

The amount of grain is calculated according to the terms of the Putta, and a price put upon it, generally a Rupee or two in excess of the current rate, any advance received before credited to their account, and the balance exacted. These sums are all entered in the same accounts with the buttaiee receipts by the Putwaree, who merely states the head under which received.

3, *Mohsoolie*, or cash rents, are peculiar to certain species of crops, such as tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, every species of vegetable, safflower, and bang, &c., and vary in amount according to the nature of the crop, the species of the land, and the pleasure of the proprietor ; but in general continue the same in the same place, *i. e.*, are not liable to change.

These rents were also collected by the same Putwaree, and entered in the same account, in the same manner as khasgee assessments.

His perquisite on these collections varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 anna per jerrub. The remarks regarding the levying of advances on khasgee rents are equally applicable in the present case.

The annexed table will show the different rates of cash rents levied in different places, on the different varieties of crops.

Table showing the different Rates of Cash Assessment on certain Crops grown in the Sahitce District.

Season.	Names of Crops.	IN KUNDIARA.			IN NOWSHERA.			ON THE MEERWA.		
		The Rate per Jerrub ranges from		Average Rate per Jerrub.	The Rate per Jerrub ranges from		Average Rate.	The Rate per Jerrub ranges from		Average Rate per Jerrub.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
RUBBER.	Tobacco	4 9 to	2 5	3 7 0	4 10 to	1 8	3 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
	Brinjals	3 11	2 9	3 2 0	3 12	1 8	2 10 0			
	Onions	4 1	2 9	3 5 0	4 10	1 0	2 8 0			
	Bung .. ..	.....	.....	.....	3 12	1 8	2 10 0			
	Safflower	3 2 to	2 9	2 13 6	2 9	1 7	2 0 0			
	Metullee	3 11	2 3	3 3 6	3 12	1 8	2 10 0			
	Sussun Yadish ..	2 11	1 9	2 2 0	2 9	1 0	1 12 6			
	Melons	1 8	1 3	1 5 6	1 4	1 4	1 4 0			
	Cheena .. ..	.....	.....	.....	1 4		1 4 0			
	Sawa .. ..	.....	.....	.....			
	Green Crops of every description. ..	3 1 to	1 8	2 4 6	4 10	1 7	3 0 6			
	Indigo, annual ..	.....	.....	.....	3 12	2 4	3 0 0			
	" perennial ..	.....	.....	.....	2 8	1 14	2 3 0			
KHURREEF.	Jowaree and Bajaree when out for cattle.	0 12 to	12 0	0 12 0	0 13	4 0	0 8 6			
	Carrots	3 3		3 3 0	2 9	1 0	1 12 6			
	Radishes	2 5	2 1	2 3 0	2 11	1 0	1 13 6			
	Tobacco	1 15	1 1	1 8 0	2 12	1 0	1 12 0	..	1 4 0	
	Cotton, annual ..	1 11	1 1	1 6 0	2 2	0 12	1 7 0	..	1 4 0	
	" perennial ..	.....	.....	.....	2 2	1 0	1 9 0			
	" Shrawun ..	.....	.....	.....			
	" Bosee and Bajoo	0 15 to	8 0	0 11 6	1 8	8 0	1 0 0			
	Sugar-cane, annual...	3 2		3 2 0	5 15	2 0	3 15 6			
	" perennial ..	.....	.....	.....	4 10	2 0	3 5 0			
	Cheena, Kiring and Nauglee .. ..	.....	.....	.....	1 8	0 10	1 1 0			
	Melons .. ..	.....	.....	.....	2 9	1 2	1 13 6			
	Hemp .. ..	.....	.....	.....	4 15½	1 4	3 1 9			
	Sawa .. ..	.....	.....	.....	0 12	0 9	0 10 6			
	Green Crops of every description ..	2 13 to	1 11	2 4 0	2 10	1 8	2 1 0			

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

4, *Dānbundee* is a species of assessment used to collect the Government share of detached fields, which it would be needless trouble and expense to place Kurawas or watchmen over; and it is also occasionally brought into use in bad seasons for the same reason that it is supposed the crops will not bear the expense of "Kurawas."

It is managed in this way:—Three or four people are appointed as arbitrators, who go and survey the crops, and fix according to their judgment, formed from such survey, a certain amount of grain as the just revenue. This arrangement is, however, also (if both parties agree) sometimes effected by cash settlements.

Dānbundee is, however, little in vogue, and, though desirable, is not much liked here; and from the little experience I have had this season, I think Government are likely to be the sufferers by its adoption.

5, *Mootta*.—There is so little of this species of revenue collection, that it is hardly worth notice. It may be said to come under the head of a grain contract, and generally occurs in this way, but the instances of it are very solitary. A cultivator goes to a Jagheerदार, and offers to cultivate a churka of land, perhaps hitherto lying waste, if he will grant him the land on favorable terms. The latter occasionally agrees to take a nominal and fixed amount, say one khurrar on the churka; this is termed "*Mootta*."

There were two Buttaicedars, two Putwarees, and two Durwaices, &c. in Nowshera : one of these was for the collection of the revenue of the Government lands, and the other for the collection of the third and twelfth shares of all jagheers, which the Meer invariably exacted, with a few exceptions made occasionally to show kindness to the individual thus favoured.

A good deal of the Government land was leased out, which did away with the necessity of Putwarees for such portions, the lessee himself acting as such, which will account for the small number of these officials.

Nearly the same system was observed with these as with the Government lands : Kurawas were placed on the standing crops, the grain watched, reaped, and buttaiced by Government people, and not till the Government share was paid was the grain made over to the Jagheerdar.

In Kundiara there was but one Buttaicedar, Putwaree, &c., as the greater part of that purgunna was in jagheer, and the remainder in gift to the Meer's eldest and three younger sons.

From the above remarks it will be seen that there were only two regular systems of collecting the Government revenue of grain crops, *i. e.* the buttaicee and khasgee.

Regarding the first, it is almost needless to offer a remark : the description of it will show that it is, from beginning to end, a system open to fraud and deception ; indeed, the sole object of all those engaged in it appears to be to grind down the cultivators, and enrich themselves at their expense. It commences with the Kurawas, who, empowered by their masters the Buttaicedars, levy fines on all stray animals found in the fields ; and although it is supposed that the proceeds of all such fines reach the Buttaicedar, yet I suspect such is the reverse of fact. Thus these people are generally on the alert for wind-falls of this description ; and who are the sufferers ? An unfortunate cultivator loosens his bullocks for a short time, they wander, perhaps, to the edge of his own field, when down comes the Kurawa on him for the usual fine, which he must pay. The Buttaicedar has greater powers in this respect, and the same remarks are equally applicable to him ; in addition to which, he, his followers, cattle, &c. have to be supplied with grain and fodder wherever they may go during the season. In the buttaicee I have shown that from the Buttaicedar downwards a system of fraud and underhand dealing exists throughout, either to the detriment of Government, or the impoverishing of the cultivators ; and if he be more than ordinarily dishonest, his means are almost unlimited for this purpose.

One of the common ways of defrauding Government is in the making up of the "Turr," or detached heap, which I have already described. Thus, supposing the Buttaicedar to have entered into an arrangement with the Zemindars in consideration of a douceur, this heap is made up to about double the size of the korees or other heaps, and at the time of tukseem or division of it, instead of taking the usual share, a mere nominal amount is entered in the khusra. But this is only one of many ways : there are varieties of others, such as making out fair copies of the khusras afterwards, &c., but to effect this the Kardar must be a party to the fraud.

In thus decrying the system of buttaicee, I must not, however, cry up the cultivators as an injured, innocent race ; for where fraud and self-interest form the staple commodities of Government officials, it is but natural that the bane of the system should extend to all classes.

The cultivators are often known to conspire with the Kurawas or watchmen to defraud Government of their just dues ; and even instances are not unusual of the Buttaicedar even leaguering with them, and thus great caution is required in dealing with any description of people in this district.

The Khasgee is certainly a more equitable system, and less liable to be tampered with; but as at present existing would entail loss on Government, for it is, as I have previously stated, looked upon in the light of a favour, and generally bears a slight remission of the fair average revenue.

When, however, the term of the present puttass expires, and it becomes gradually known that it is the object of Government to collect the just revenue under this head, it will, I have little doubt, in a short time be thoroughly understood and appreciated.

I have now shown how the Government share of the produce, under the different heads by which it was known, was collected, and in the case of contractors the system was identically the same; they in fact, for the time, being neither more nor less than representatives of Government, and they look for the payment of the revenues from the cultivators themselves, whether Zemindar, mere cultivator, or Banian.

The Zemindars, however, if intelligent men, generally take the responsibility of, and arrange it amongst themselves, paying the regular Government share either to Government or the contractor, as the case may be.

In buttaiee Government or the contractor may be said to have charge and supervision of the whole produce from the time the seed is sown; for immediately the crops appear above the ground, Kurawas are placed over them, and if the land be subsequently leased out when the grain is ripe, or after it has been reaped, as is not unfrequently the case, the same Kurawas remain, being merely handed over to the contractor, who is bound to pay them the usual wages from the produce, of which he assumes charge as soon as the bargain is completed; but the Zemindar or cultivator cannot be said to obtain undisputed possession of his just share until the Government share has been removed.

Accounts.—There was a great want of regularity in the system of accounts, yet to a person who understands them they are clear and explicit.

In the first place, there were the “Buttaiee Khusras” and “Zupt Khusras,” of which I have already made mention. These are drawn up in the same way as similar accounts in Hyderabad, and therefore need not be described.

As soon as they were prepared, they were sent in to the Meer’s Duftur, and then submitted to the examination of the Mutasuddee and his Moonshes, who compared them with the previous year’s accounts, to see that all puttass, as well as the different rates of buttaiee, &c. had been duly respected. In case of any discrepancy appearing, the Buttaieedar was held responsible, and liable to heavy fines.

After this comes the revenue Putwaree accounts, which is a regular account current of all receipts and payments of grain and money, the produce of the revenues, with the collection of which he has been entrusted.

The accounts of the poll taxes (Sir Shumaree and Peshkish) were kept separately by the Putwaree who collected them, and he merely detailed the different amounts under their several heads as received from the “Kultatrees,” or Mukuddums of castes.

These two last, and indeed all Putwaree accounts, were submitted to the Duftur, and compared and audited in the same manner as the Buttaiee accounts.

These were the sole Government accounts kept in the district.

The following accounts connected with the purgunnas were kept in the Meer’s Duftur, by the Duftur Moonshes, viz. two “Ahil-i-Bazaar,” or species of ledgers.

The first contains accounts of all sums expended in public buildings, accounts of all fines exacted by the Meer himself on account of embezzlement, frauds, &c., and all miscellaneous expenses connected with the district.

The second contains separate accounts of all leases of ijara fishings, land, &c., according to the terms of the bonds of agreement or deed of lease drawn up at the time.

There were also three other account books kept: one of “Muajib,” that is of those in the receipt of monthly pay, such as Moonshes, &c.; another of those who were paid

half yearly, and in kind, and a third of "Seree," or grants of remission of revenue bestowed upon Zemindars and others to encourage them in cultivation.

Other accounts were kept, but as they are not connected with the revenue, it is needless detailing them.

CHAPTER III.

THE RIGHTS OF ZEMINDARS AND CULTIVATORS; THEIR ESTATES OR TENANCIES, CONDITION, &c.

THE original Zemindars of the district were all of the Sahatta tribe, but very few of them now remain, and those, generally speaking, are poor. There are now Zemindars of nearly every caste; there are more Syuds than any other, and they, generally speaking, possess large Zemindarees.

Most of the large Zemindars are shrewd, intelligent men, though in general unread, and they form an important class of the community. The Jagheerdars may be said to comprise the upper, and the Zemindars the middle classes, though the latter are the true proprietors of the soil.

The general extent of Zemindarees may be put down at 400 or 500 jerrubs, as there are more of this class than any other; however, correctly speaking, no fixed extent can be laid down, for there are a great number possessing from 1,000 to 1,500 jerrubs, and from this they run up as far as 5,000 and 6,000 jerrubs, the number of each lessening as the amount of land increases, so that there are not more than one or two possessing the maximum amount I have given.

When possessing less than 400 jerrubs, they are not looked upon in the light of Zemindars (although all term themselves such), and are generally subordinate to some other large Zemindar.

There are, however, numerous little mukans of not more than from two to three hundred jerrubs of land, which have become detached by jagheer, service, or charitable grants, which possess their separate Zemindars; but even these are not unfrequently incorporated with other adjoining dehs.

Not unfrequently in a deh there are three, four, five, and six Zemindars, but there is always one head one, who generally possesses more land than the others; and who has always been looked upon and styled the Zemindar of that particular deh.

From this it will be seen that the proprietary estates of the Zemindars vary considerably, sometimes comprising a whole village, sometimes a cluster of villages, and sometimes only a portion of one, but always more than a few fields. As a general rule, there is one Zemindar to each village or hamlet, while a small number possess the lands of two or more hamlets, and occasionally there are several Zemindars to one village.

Thus every village having its Zemindar, and its known limits, no one can intrude upon them to cultivate without the permission of the Zemindar, to whom he must pay the usual "Lappa," or rights of Zemindaree.

These rights I shall now endeavour to describe.

They are generally known under the common term lappa, but they comprise three distinct heads, viz. "Malikana," "Zemindaree," and "Raj Khurch."

Malikana is, as the word implies, the right of ownership, and whoever possesses the malikana of any land can claim the rights or rather dues pertaining thereto.

Zemindaree is, in like manner, the right of proprietorship, and the privilege and trifling dues thereof pertain to the Zemindar.

Raj Khurch is also, as the word implies, a collection in money or kind for the expense of the community, and is generally collected by the head Zemindar.

These are disposed of in the following manner : suppose, for instance, it is a large deh, in which there are four other Zemindars subordinate to the head one ; then at the time of buttaiee, each Zemindar takes his malikana, or lappa, as it is more generally termed, from the cultivators on his land. The head Zemindar takes his malikana of his portion of the deh, and the Zemindaree or proprietary right from the whole deh.

The Raj Khurch he also collects, but this is not on his own individual account, but for the expense of the community of which he is the representative, and it seems to have been a point of honor that this money should be expended on no other object than that for which it is intended, and by all accounts it was generally required ; for any call by the Government on the deh was responded to by the head Zemindar, in the name of the whole community.

Any of the Meer's Government officials going to his village were expected to be feasted gratis ; any Zemindars or body of cultivators coming from an adjoining parish, and staying in another on business, are generally entertained by the Zemindar of that place, and the expenses paid from the Raj Khurch. Various other little incidental expenses of this sort are always occurring, which are invariably defrayed from this fund.

In addition to this, the head Zemindar has always a good deal of travelling to and fro, and his expenses are defrayed therefrom, as his services are made use of for the whole.

Occasional instances occur of the Raj Khurch being collected by the different Zemindars of one deh, but this is very unusual, and only when there is some violent misunderstanding existing between the parties.

In the annexed table I have endeavoured to show the different rates of Zemindaree dues or lappa as at present existing in this district, which I have condensed from the statements of the Zemindars themselves, but it will be difficult, or next to impossible, to define the general custom therefrom, for they vary very much, as the table itself will show ; and in some parts the Zemindars' rights are a mere song.

Table showing the different Rates of "Lappa," or Zemindars' Dues, levied in the Saktee District, by the Zemindars, under the different heads by which known.

Name of Due.	KHURREEF.		RUBBEE.		PESHURU.		Remarks.
	On Churka land.	On Moka land.	On Wells.	On Borse Seliabee land.	On Sugar-cane Fields.	On Cotton Fields.	
Malikana ..	From 2 to 4 kassas, and sometimes Rs. 2 cash the churka; sometimes the $\frac{1}{2}$ up to the $\frac{1}{2}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	The $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce, & sometimes the $\frac{1}{2}$ but rarely. If on the jerrub, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ kassas is taken from the cultivator's share, after the buttaice is over.	Varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	Varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	Rs. 2 per jerrub is levied when not irrigated by wells.	From 1 to 16 annas per jerrub; sometimes also varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	
Zemindaree ..	From 1 to 5 toyas of grain on each churka; sometimes a little more, and in many places not exacted at all.	In some places a toya of grain on every field is levied, and in others it is not levied at all; in some places, also, it varies from 1 toya to 1 kassa on every khurra.	A toya of grain is generally levied on every field on the well, and sometimes it is rated on the khurra from 1 toya to 1 kassa.	It varies from 1 to 5 toyas on every khurra of the whole produce (hurdusra).	None.	Seldom levied, but if at all, 1 anna on the jerrub.	At buttaice Government occasionally claims one-fourth of this, as it is taken from the "hurdusra," or whole produce, but not always.
Raj Khurch ..	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or 1 rupee cash.	None.	None.	
Malikana ..	Varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 kassa of grain per jerrub, sometimes 4 kassas of grain on the churka, sometimes 2 toyas per khurra; sometimes the $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the cultivator's portion of the produce.	Varies from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ kassas of grain per jerrub, in fair average seasons.	Varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ portion of cultivator's share of produce, or from 8 to 15 kassas of grain on the well.	Varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ portion of the cultivator's share of the produce, or from 8 to 15 kassas of grain on every toya per khurra, but is not always exacted.	Rs. 2 per jerrub is levied when not irrigated by wells.	From 1 to 16 annas per jerrub; sometimes varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ portion of cultivator's share of produce.	
Zemindaree ..	1 kassa of grain per churka.	1 kassa of grain per 14 to 20 jerrubs.	1 kassa of grain per well.	Varies from 1 to 2 toyas per khurra, but is not always exacted.	None.	Seldom levied, but if at all, 1 anna on the jerrub.	This is taken from the "hurdusra," or whole produce, but Government claims none of it.
Raj Khurch ..	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	None.	None.	
Raj Khurch ..	Run up to 3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	Run up to 3 kassas of grain on the churka, or Rs. 1 in cash.	None.	None.	None.	None.	

N. B.—These rates were only levied in fair average seasons; whenever there was a failure on the crops, invariably a remission was made.

J. G. JAMESON, Lieutenant,
Deputy Collector.

On the Meerwa no lappa has ever been levied, as I am told that the Meer forbade it : but I suspect it is more from the fact of the small number of the inhabitants, which makes them but too glad to encourage strangers to come there and cultivate. If, however, a person takes possession and cultivates the "Ahita," or fallow ground, formerly cultivated by a resident there, he is expected to give a small amount of lappa, varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 on the churka.

In addition to the above, many of the Zemindars here were in the enjoyment of other privileges, viz. grants of "Seree," "Mamoal," and "Loongee," the first and second being small portions of land varying from five to 20 jerrubs, from which they were exempted paying revenue, and which were purposed to be granted to them to encourage cultivation. The third, or "Loongee," was small gifts of money or grain given for the same purpose, and generally at the time of harvest.

These vary according to circumstances, but the amount seems generally to have depended upon the condition of the Zemindar, *i. e.* his well-being and the amount of his estate, and appears to me to have been a species of compensation for the canal digging statue labour, &c. required of them gratis.

The latter will of course be entirely done away with by our system of revenue, and the necessity of confirming many of the first will also be obviated.

The Meer, as a general rule, invariably respected the rights of Zemindars, and when infringed upon by any Government official or Makatidar, and the matter came to his ears, directed investigation, with the view of having them respected. In such matters I may observe that everything was done according to law, and the Mahomedan law invariably respects old rights.

The Meer, however, like all despotic rulers, occasionally broke through all these.

The Zemindars themselves are all, more or less, cultivators of the soil, but they seldom actually farm more than 150 jerrubs, and frequently less.

The remainder of their estate is cultivated, for the most part, by the inhabitants of the soil, who pay to the Zemindars the rights or dues I have previously described.

The condition of the cultivator, with the exception of paying to the Zemindar the lappa, which may have been agreed on beforehand, is exactly similar to that of the Zemindar, and he pays just the same share to Government.

In addition to the fixed cultivators, there are a large body of, as it were, nomadic cultivators, who come for a season, enter into an arrangement with the Zemindar, and, when the harvest is over, go away again. The Zemindars generally give such people favourable terms, to encourage them to settle on the soil, which they are afraid to do with the older inhabitants, for fear lest they should thereon establish claims to possession at any future period, which is by no means an uncommon occurrence.

The cultivators often change from one landlord to another ; there is no rule against it ; but if they are indebted to the former landlord, they cannot leave without his permission ; at least such is the established custom.

The fixed cultivators are generally attached to the soil, and will not leave it without a cause ; and many of them may be said to be in certain respects like serfs.

The tenancies of the cultivators are very small : few, if any, cultivate more land than is watered by one churka, *i. e.* from 15 to 20 beegas, while the majority do not possess more than a half share in a churka, and sometimes only a quarter or 4 or 5 jerrubs. Cultivation may be said in some respects to be both fixed and fluctuating, inasmuch as the amount mainly depends upon the supply of water, coupled with the nature of the ground, the number and description of inhabitants ; and fixed, in so far as that the same crops are grown from year to year without change.

Rice may be said to be the only exception, for the planting of this grain must always be dependent on the supply of water, without which it cannot exist.

The fields are not marked by any permanent boundaries, but they remain the same, and are easily recognized from the marks of former cultivation, and the strips of land or raised earth between it and the adjoining churka, and even when such marks are obliterated, knowing the ground well, mistakes seldom occur, for the situation of a water-course, tree, &c. will serve to point out the situation.

The churka is sometimes subdivided into fields, according to the number of shares in it; but such marks or fields do not remain; for the next cultivator who comes may turn them into one again. There is no fixed extent to the separate fields of a churka, nor is there any rule in such matters: all depends upon the individual arrangement of the cultivators themselves.

Arable land is, generally speaking, allowed to remain fallow one year, but when it becomes weak and worn out, they occasionally allow it to rest for two, three, and four years; but the latter two are rare, and are dependent in a great measure upon the number of inhabitants, and their wants. For instance, where the inhabitants are numerous, it is, with the aid of manure, in some instances cultivated from year to year, but this is more rare, and *vice versâ*.

In the kucha, or land subject to the inundation, the same fields are grown with the same crops from year to year, as they do not require to be kept fallow, the inundation having the effect of renewing the soil.

WHO FINDS THE CAPITAL.

The cultivator sometimes borrows capital of the money lender, and sometimes the Zemindar either lends him himself the amount requisite, or through his instrumentality obtains him credit with the money lender. In the first instance the cultivator pays the interest, and the Zemindar has nothing to say in the matter; in the last two cases the Zemindar is all and all: he buttaiees the grain, pays the interest, if any, upon the loan, and looks upon the cultivator, as he is in reality, in the light of a serf.

The great majority of them are in debt, and the condition of no small number of them is such that when the grain is buttaieed, the Government share and Zemindar's dues paid, and the money lender's exorbitant demands complied with, the luckless cultivator walks off without a grain in his possession for himself and family. The money lender is then his sole resource, and he falls deeper and deeper into his clutches, and finally want not unfrequently leads him to steal his neighbour's bullocks; so that crime may be often traced to this source.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The interest charged to cultivators is exorbitant, but, like most other countries, it is regulated by the amount of credit and respectability possessed by the borrower.

The "Soukaree," or merchants', is the lowest rate of interest ever exacted, *i. e.* 12 per cent.; but the ordinary rate is what is termed "Adho Punchotee," *i. e.* 2 annas per rupee every six months, or 25 per cent., with compound interest added half yearly.

The latter was, however, frequently remitted, when no written agreement was entered into. With bad payers "Punchotee" or 50 per cent., literally the original increasing one-fifth at the end of the harvest, thus 10 becoming $12\frac{1}{2}$, and compound interest as above. The risk incurred is doubtless great, but not proportioned to the exorbitance of the charges, and it will take long to effect any permanent improvement; for although they may be and are discountenanced in Civil Courts, yet the large majority amicably arrange such things without any reference to them.

PERMANENT VILLAGE OR DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Exclusive of Government servants, there appear to have been no permanent village officers, unless I may be allowed to class under that head the Kotwal and Mookees of

the different villages. The first are to be found in nearly every village of any consequence, and are kept up by the Zemindars and cultivators of that neighbourhood for the convenience of the whole community. Their duties consist in carrying messages to the Kardar, going errands from one village to another, and furnishing supplies to any Government officials who may come to their neighbourhood. In some places this is looked upon as an hereditary occupation, and has continued in the same family for many generations; but in others they change about from time to time, and are appointed at the pleasure of the Zemindars.

These Kotwals had no fixed pay, but used to get a small quantity of grain allowed them, so much on each churka at the time of buttaice, both in khurreef and rubbee.

Besides the Kotwals, each large town or village has its Mookee, or leading man, which also is not unfrequently an hereditary occupation, but they are likewise occasionally chosen by the voice of the inhabitants on account of their superior intelligence and honesty, which is doubtless a point of the utmost importance, for they have great powers in their hands, which might be easily abused with little chance of detection. These men possess certain privileges, and all classes of Hindoos pay them certain fees on almost everything: births, religious ceremonies, the ceremony of putting on the thread, marriages, &c., all these have a tax fixed upon them. They also get a small fee on the sale of all articles, grain, cloth, sundries, &c., the rates of which have long been fixed, and are voluntarily subscribed to by all.

The proceeds of all these items are collected and kept by a man subordinate to the Mookee, who expends it as the latter may direct; for, as in the case of Raj Khurch, it is considered a point of honor that none of this money should be expended except for the benefit of the community which he represents. Like the Raj Khurch, it is available for all expenses connected with the village, such as going in a body to represent any grievance, when occasion may demand, keeping up tents and large copper cooking vessels for the use of marriages, which are lent on such occasions, and a variety of other little et ceteras too numerous to mention. It is, however, I may observe, principally expended on Purdessee fakeers passing through and coming to the town, who are subsisted as long as they remain there, in proportion to their respectability and condition, and when they leave are supplied with a small sum of money for their expenses to the next halting place.

This is termed "Sudawut." They also, if a stranger (Hindoo) comes to the town ill, take care of him; and if he dies, his funeral expenses are disbursed by the order of the Mookee from this fund. The Mookees have generally a good deal to do of one kind or another. They regulate according to circumstances the current price of grain and other merchandize in the town. They are also frequently called upon to settle disputes regarding debts, running accounts, marriages, &c.; indeed, respectable people who do not wish their names and circumstances paraded before a Court of Justice generally adopt this plan in preference to the latter.

In short, the Mookees among Hindoos are what the leading Zemindars are among the Mussulmans, and the fund of the former corresponds with the Raj Khurch of the latter: neither of the parties themselves keep accounts, but the people with whom the money or grain is deposited of course account for its expenditure afterwards.

There are no other permanent village officers, nor have there, that I can learn, ever been; indeed, the Mookees can scarcely be classed as such, but I have thought it as well to give a cursory notice of them and their duties under this head.

OF THE

SALINTE DISTRICT

N.B. The dotted lines show the boundaries

