

REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

GURHWAL DISTRICT,

FROM 1856 TO 1864.

BY J. O'B. BECKETT, Esq.,

Senior Assistant Commissioner.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N.-W. P.

1866.

Y.M.P.

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FROM

J. O'B. BECKETT, Esquire,
Senior Assistant Commissioner
of the Gurhwal District,

To

LIEUT.-COLL. H. RAMSAY, C. B.,
Commissioner of Kumaon.

DATED THE 25TH MARCH, 1865.

SIR,

HAVING completed the re-settlement of the district of Gurhwal, I have
Introduction. now the honor to submit Statements Nos. XIV. and XV. The
Police Statement, No. XVI, is not applicable to the district,
because we have no paid Police in the Hills.

2. The Government demand of last settlement, which expired in 1860, was
Jumma of past and pre- Rs. 68,630, which *minus* sanctioned reductions, and *plus* the
sent settlement. increase from new cultivation (*naiabad*), became Rs. 69,274
at the close of the 20 years' settlement. The *kamil jumma* now proposed for the sanc-
tion of Government is Rs. 96,311, showing an increase in the Land Revenue of
Rs. 27,037; and I trust it may be apparent to the Board, and to his Honor the Lieu-
tenant-Governor, that in recommending sanction to this greatly enhanced jumma,
I do so on reasonable grounds; that, while I have had due regard to the interests of

Government, I have not only been lenient in fixing the Motzahwar jummas generally, but have given relief to all who suffered from over-assessment during the last settlement.

3. The admirable Reports of Mr Traill, who was Commissioner of the province of Kumaon for nearly 20 years, and of Mr. Batten, who made the first settlement of the district with any record of rights, give full information on all subjects of interest connected with Gurhwal. These Reports give geographical limits, and classify the superficial area within the boundaries; they describe the trade and products of the district; its moral and physical state, from the time when the people had been reduced to the lowest depth of wretchedness by Goorkha oppression, to the commencement of the 20 years' settlement, when land first began to have any value, and the people to understand that they would reap the benefits of their own labor. They also give the fiscal changes that took place from 1814 to 1840 A. D. The revenue systems which prevailed during that period have been explained; the Rural Police has been noticed; the famous temples of Budreenath and Kidarnath, as well as all other places of importance or interest, have been described; rivers, hills, beasts, birds, timber trees, mines and geological features have been mentioned; and after these subjects, as well as all other worthy of notice, have been discussed by such able writers, I shall commence where their Reports end, and describe briefly what progress has been made since 1840, the present state of the district, and what has been accomplished during the settlement now submitted for sanction.

4. Before entering on details, I would bring to the notice of the Board, that it is not to be supposed the areas given in Mr. Batten's last Settlement Statements are correct; and that the increase of area shown in my Statements exhibits only land which had been brought under cultivation since 1840, or that I have raised the jumma by assessing at a high rate. Mr. Batten, in his Report, describes the impossibility of finding out the real state of the villages he was called on to settle. At that time he was entirely dependent upon the (guess) measurement book of 1823 as regards area, and on the reports of officials, who combining with Thokedars and Syanas (through whom former settlements had been made) tried to conceal the prosperity of good villages, to under-estimate the area of all, and to magnify difficulties, such as want of markets, destruction caused by wild animals, &c. &c. Under the former system, when Thokedars and Syanas held several villages under one lease, they highly assessed the villages in which their relations had shares; while others, which they considered their own, or in which they were not liable to be interfered with, carried only nominal jummas. This unequal assessment reached back to 1818, and had never been corrected. Mr. Batten could not, with all the officials and influential men against him, have found out the real state of villages. When the settlement was made he had had no experience in the Hills; and while I wish it to be understood that the old settlement records do not correctly show the real status of cultivation in 1840, (and I am sure Mr. Batten will readily admit this,) I am fully sensible that officer had no means of making them correct; and when he remembers his settlement labors, he may have the satisfaction of knowing that he did an invaluable service to the people in so far reducing the chaos that then existed to order as to produce the record of rights which he prepared. Without that record the people would not have been ready for a settlement based on a Khusrah Survey. By it the relative position of Hissahdar (proprietor), Khaekar (permauent occupant), and Sirthan (tenant-at-will) became known, and the light thrown on tenures by Mr. Batten's record so enlightened the people, that every man became wise enough to watch that his holding was correctly recorded at the present settlement. I would also acknowledge the great value of Mr. Batten's record of rights to me, as the ground-work of the more detailed record now prepared from data ascertained by Khusrah measurement.

5. In 1840 the people generally were very poor. There were no roads, no markets within reach, except in the vicinity of the pilgrim road from Hurdwar to Budreenath; and the working classes had scarcely recovered from the serfdom that followed a state of dependence little short of slavery, which had paralyzed their energies altogether. Since 1840 their condition in every way has steadily, and of late years rapidly, improved. They have provided themselves with fire-arms. They have made extensive clearings in the forests; and in some places the jungle of a whole hill-side has been swept away. They have killed thousands of wild beasts (*see* Appendix 15), which, previous to 1840, may be said to have held possession of the forests. They have destroyed the deer and pigs which used to eat the crops; and now they feel confidence in their own strength. They resort most freely to Ramnuggur, Kotedwara, Dharon, Puttea, and other markets at the foot of the Hills, where they sell or barter their spare grain, hemp, ginger, turmeric, pepper, and other Hill products. The facility of converting the produce of their labor into money stimulated them to further exertions and in the southern or lower half of the district the people are now quite comfortable and independent, as well as sufficiently enlightened to defend themselves against any attempt at oppression.

6. The boundaries of Gurhwal, as given in former Reports, are:—On the north the Snowy Range, supposed to mean the water-shed, with Hoondes in Thibet. On the east with Kumaon, an irregular line reaching from the slopes of the Nunda Dabee peak to Kote Rao in the Bhabur. On the south with Bijnour;—the cross road from Kote Rao has, I believe, recently been made the boundary as far as Lal Dhang, on the Rawason, and from Lal Dhang a varied line across Chandee to the Ganges. On the west with independent Gurhwal, the Ganges up to Deopryag, thence the Aluknunda to Roodurpryag, and from that a varied line to the Snowy Range west of Kedarnath. The area contained within these boundaries may be roughly estimated at 5,500 square miles.

7. Appendix No. 7 gives the names of the Pergunnahs, and number of Puttees, estates and villages into which they are sub-divided. The sub-divisions of Pergunnahs differ from those given in the last Settlement. This became necessary, from the impossibility of a Putwaree looking after so many villages scattered over several hundred miles. I have also transferred from one puttee to another (*see* Appendix 9) isolated villages many miles removed from the puttees in which they were formerly included; because they belonged to the Thokdarees of men who resided in the distant puttees. The number of Putwarees has been increased as far as means permitted, but every one (*see* Appendix 11, Part 2) has a large tract under his charge, and the average is more than 100 square miles to each.

8. Appendix No. 1 gives 4,417 villages, among which the 5,500 square miles are supposed to be divided; for every mile in the district is included within the *nominal* boundaries of some village; the snowy peaks are not even excepted. These boundaries have existed from time immemorial. During the currency of the settlement, all villages had the power of increasing cultivation, without being liable to any extra revenue. They had the right of pasturage, and of using the spontaneous products within their recorded boundaries; and this right was generally participated in by adjoining villages having little pasture-ground or forest within their boundaries. No villages had Zemindaree or manorial rights which authorized them to dispose of timber, claim pasturage fees, or exclude their neighbours, who from olden times had enjoyed the privilege of grazing their cattle, cutting wood, gathering leaves, &c. Under this system, cultivation increased very much during the last settlement. Small hamlets became large villages, and new settlements sprang up, which in 1840 probably only existed as cattle-sheds, if they had any existence at all.

9. After it had been proved by experience that a Khusrah Survey could be made, in which the smallest fields might be correctly shown, it was brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Colvin, that without a field measurement there was no possibility of making a satisfactory settlement in Gurhwal; and it was estimated that the cost of such survey would be Rs. 75,000. The proposal met with His Honor's approval, and Jaikishen Joshee, who had had some experience in Kumaon, was appointed Deputy Collector, and placed in charge of the survey. The estimated amount was sanctioned, and monthly bills were paid on being passed by the Commissioner, who periodically satisfied himself that the work was being carried out economically and efficiently. The Deputy Collector commenced work in 1856; the mutiny put a stop to all operations from June, 1857, to December, 1858; but notwithstanding all stoppages, and other difficulties, the total cost of survey and preparation of record of rights was only Rs. 74,005-7-10 (*see* Appendix No. 16). The survey was finished in 1860, and the papers completed in 1861. The total cost of measurement and record of right was Rs. 74,005; the area measured was 1,49,379 Beesees (or acres); therefore the cost per Beesee is a little under 8 annas, and the total cost will be recovered from increase of revenue in less than three years. The cost of measurement in Goonth, Sudaburt, and Maáfee holdings, was defrayed by the parties to whom they belonged.

When the measurement first commenced, there were few qualified Ameens, and the work progressed slowly; but this delay had also some advantages; it gave the people time to think and talk over this new process, to which they were not altogether strangers; because to prevent counter-suits for the same land in some villages, which were being ruined by litigation, some field measurements had been made. Qualified Ameens from Kumaon and Gurhwal soon became abundant, and when work re-commenced in 1859, the Deputy Collector had as many Ameens as he could superintend. The maps showing cultivation are made to a scale, and having had the opportunity of testing a great many, I consider them most creditable. Mr. Muir, on his tour as Member of the Board, tested one or more of the Khusrah measurements and maps at Lohba, and expressed himself well pleased with their accuracy. I have every reason to believe, after having seen a large proportion of the cases, that the measurements and record of rights based on the Khusrah are most satisfactory.

10. The land measurement known in Gurhwal, and familiar to every cultivator, is the Nallee* fixed by Mr. Traill at 20 yards by 12=240 square yards, which is supposed to be the area occupied by the quantity of (wheat) seed contained in the measure of capacity, peculiar to the Hills, called a Nallee. Although this Nallee measure varies in different parts of the district, and will not of course contain so much as 2 seers of rice in husk or barley, Mr. Traill's Nallee, 20 × 12, is now the standard land measure. Twenty Nallees are equal to one Beesee, 240 × 20=4,800, which is only 40 yards less than an acre. Beesees and Nallees are the measures recognized in the records and by the people. Fractions of a Nallee are shown in sixteenths as annas; so that 120 yards would be called 8 annas, 220 yards 15 annas, and so on. These calculations are thoroughly understood by the most ignorant Gurhwalee.

Each Ameen had a thin rope, 20 yards long, which was divided by marks easily recognized into half, quarters, and tenths, so that the length and breadth of fields were easily ascertained, entered in the book, and the area worked out at night. Every field, however small, was measured and numbered, and any one may readily be pointed out by reference to the Shujrah and Khusrah. Many contained less than 10 yards,

* The local term *pathe* is becoming officially obsolete in Gurhwal.

and some villages have upwards of 3,000 numbers in the Khusrah. Under such circumstances, it is not I think surprizing that the cost of the work is close on 8 annas per Beesee.

11. The Pudhan, or Head of the village, was required to accompany the Ameen, and give any assistance in his power, where there were disputes; they were shown in the column of "remarks." The Ameen, when his papers were completed, sent them to the Deputy Collector's Office. A Pural Ameen was deputed to test the measurement, and return a Statement, showing certain Khusrah numbers given to him, with his own and the Ameen's measurement; this pural was further tested by a superior officer, and if the Ameen's work showed inaccuracies exceeding 5 per cent., the measurement was rejected and not paid for.

The Deputy Collector, by continually moving about, kept the different grades up to their work; he also disposed of the disputes, tested all the entries in the Moontukhib, and the case was complete. As regards the testing the record, I was not quite satisfied that the work was perfect. It is not possible I think for cultivators to recognize their own fields, by having the Moontukhib entries hurriedly read over to them. Probably the fact of some parties entered as tenant (Khaekar) having been admitted to Hissahdaree in some villages made others claim rights which they did not see their way to when the field measurement took place; and it is not unlikely that, as the work progressed, many acquired a knowledge about their own rights which they had not when they were written down as tenants in the Khusrah. At the settlement many objections not entered in the Khusrah were made to me. When the case was clear, I altered the record in presence of both parties; when there was a doubt, I recognized the superior right of the party I thought best entitled to it; leaving the other his remedy by a regular suit. And in order that there might be no ignorance in so important a point as the record of rights, every cultivator was supplied, at his own expense, with a list of his fields, showing the "Thokes" to which they belonged. These "Parchas" or (Schedules), "Eufz" as they are called, were most useful, and when each village was called up for settlement, all mistakes discovered by the aid of the "Parchas" were corrected. In transfers by sale or gift, or in execution of a decree, the numbers of the Khusrah are now specified, and in disputes a man files his "Parcha" to show what his fields are.

12. The Mouzahwar assessment at last settlement differed little from what it had been in all previous settlements subsequent to 1823. The measurement book of 1823 supplied the data on which all subsequent settlements were made. A comparison of the (guess) measurement of 1823, with the actual area now ascertained, proves that, in flat lands, the old reckoning rather *over* than under-estimated the area. It is said Mr. Traill suspected the accuracy of the returns for some puttees in Chandpore and Budhan, and doubled the estimated area. The Khusrah measurement has proved that these suspicions were without foundation; for their measured areas only show a small increase as compared with other puttees, although these puttees are in a more prosperous state now than they were in 1823. The following Statement shows the estimated area and revenue of Gurhwal at four periods during the last 42 years:—

YEAR.	No. of Villages.	No. of Beesees.	Demand.	REMARKS.
1822	2,929	57,432	58,511	Mr. Traill's Statement D.
1824	..	76,340*	66,361	* This includes 30,135 Beesees of waste.
1840	4,103	89,653	68,882†	† This is exclusive of Bhoti Mehals.
1864	4,395	1,49,379	95,546	

Omitting minute fractions, the assessment per Beesee under these four settlements may be called—

	1822.	1824.	1840.	1864.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Rate per Beesee	1 3	0 14	0 12	0 11

I do not mean it to be understood that these are the actual rates, but it is clear that Messrs. Traill and Batten, having no means of knowing the correct area, supposed that the number of Beesees given in their Statements represented the area they assessed. The experience of upwards of 40 years has proved that their assessment was not too high, and that cultivation has greatly increased. Therefore, under the many advantages and improved condition of the country, it cannot be said that my rate of assessment, which is lower than any previous one, is high. I am satisfied that my assessment is in no case high, and, generally speaking, exceedingly low. The highest assessed villages are those in which reductions were allowed on the old *jummas*.

13. Measurement, as a rule, only extended to terraced land; *i. e.*, the villagers were only required to have *such* land measured. If they wished to have any cleared land, which was only occasionally brought under cultivation, included in the survey, they were at liberty to do so, but such land was not brought under assessment. On the other hand, they were required to have *all* the terraced land measured, and they were responsible for pointing it out to the Ameens. To prevent fraud, and consequent loss of revenue, it was proclaimed that all terraced land left unmeasured by the villagers would be considered to have been given up by them, and available for others who might offer for it. This measure was absolutely necessary for the protection of Government, and the number of cases in which land had been concealed, notwithstanding the proclaimed penalty proved the necessity of it. No less than 7,888 Beesees, which ought to have been, were not measured. Except where concealed lands could, with advantage, be given in separate leases, it was added to the village which had previously owned it, on the village paying a small fine to remunerate the informer, and the cost of the measurement. Amount of these fines credited to the Government Treasury was only Rs. 1,114.

14. Boundary disputes were settled by the Deputy Collector, but, as a rule, the boundaries described in the measurement book of 1823, which were also recognized at the 20 years' settlement, remained unaltered. They are well known, and, as a rule, villages are divided by ridges, rivers or ravines, which cannot be mistaken. Where small spurs, trees, rocks, &c., which interested parties could misrepresent, had been the boundaries, and disputes did occur, they were disposed of on the spot, and pillars erected to define the new boundaries. However, such cases were rare.

15. At the present settlement a good many Dakhilee villages have been made separate mouzahs, as per margin. This was done at the request of the proprietors, and because in some instances the Dakhilee had become almost as large as the village to which it had been attached. These new mouzahs not unfrequently were at a great distance from the estates to which they had belonged, though proprietors had separate interests altogether; and it appeared on every ground advisable to consider them distinct mouzahs.

	Pottahs.	Villages.
Expired Settlement ...	1,894	4,108
New Settlement ...	3,116	4,417

16. After all the measurement papers had been completed, I prepared a book,

Measurements ascertained. A book was prepared, showing area, cultivation, past jumma, and census tables for determining the proper jumma.

- 1.—Area recorded in 1823.
- 2.—Revenue demand of expired settlement.
- 3.—Census in detail.
- 4.—Total area of measurement.
- 5.—Permanently cultivated.
- 6.—Ditto do. including half of periodical cultivation.
- 7.—Three-fourths of total area.

giving the information as per margin. I assumed that terraced land generally, with an average popula-

tion, was worth 0-11-6 per Beesee. The tables I had prepared enabled me at once, with the aid of my local knowledge, to determine the proper jumma. If there were any special causes, such as sparse population, vicinity to heavy jungle, high elevation, or undue proportion of periodical cultivation, or waste terraced land, &c., I made such alterations as appeared reasonable. Putting aside exceptional causes, my land tables enabled me to fix a jumma on sound data; while the information given in other columns enabled me to satisfy myself whether there were exceptional causes sufficient to enhance or reduce that jumma. Having announced the jumma to the villagers, I had to listen to the same pleas in almost every case; if any reasonable objection was brought to my notice I readily gave a reduction; in other cases I answered the objections, and after a little discussion the durkhast was signed, and the parties retired. In one case only was there a refusal to take the lease of a cultivated village, and that was in consequence of a feud between two Thokedars. Some waste villages (see Appendix 8) with a few acres of cultivation were thrown up at first, because I would not give a whole hill-side for Rs. 2; but most of these have since been taken up.

17. Previous to making the settlement of any puttee I inspected every village

Personal inspection of each puttee previous to its Settlement procedure.

in it, so far as to make myself acquainted with its position, the nature of the houses, its vicinity to jungle, &c.; and the Pudhans were with me to

point out every conceivable drawback or difficulty. Having prepared myself in this way to give a reply to every objection that was urged, the villagers of one or two or more puttees, according to size, assembled at a convenient spot, and when I had disposed of their cases I proceeded to make myself acquainted with the villages of another puttee. While I was looking at new villages, my Office was employed in finishing off the papers connected with those recently disposed of. As a rule, every man whose name was recorded in the Tehrij was present when the settlement was made. A mark X was put opposite to those who were absent; but if many were absent, I postponed the settlement to a future day. Specimens of the skeleton maps prepared by me, filled in and colored, will be found in Appendix 25.

18. The increase of revenue in some villages was rather startling to those who

Startling changes in some cases on former rates. Jummats of new villages.

had been accustomed to increases varying from 1 to 5 Rs. But it appeared to me most unjust that a village, which by official influence or other means,

without any ostensible reason, had hitherto been altogether under-estimated and under-assessed, should continue to have the benefit of a low assessment; while others, perhaps in less prosperous circumstances, had been paying an average jumma for 40 years. On such cases I made no allowance, but in new villages, where cultivation had greatly increased during the last settlement, I invariably gave them more favorable rates, because in such cases the villages were not firmly established, and high rates might have checked their progress. Russudee jummats in such cases were also frequently given.

19. Only three qualities of land were shown in the Khusrah measurement. This

Qualities of land.

system was observed with the object of preventing Ameens misrepresenting the quality of land; (1) irrigated; (2) first

class, unirrigated; and (3) second-class unirrigated lands, are the three divisions which, as a rule, represent the assessed cultivated area. The produce of irrigated is considered equal to double that of second-rate dry land, and that of first-class dry was, as compared with second-class land, more valuable by one-third, as shown in

	<i>Acres.</i>
Irrigated, ...	3= 6
1st Class dry ...	3= 4
2nd Class dry ...	3= 3
2nd Class dry land,	<u>9=13</u>

margin. In a favorable year this calculation may not correctly represent the yield of the three lands above specified, but considering that in dry seasons second-class land produces proportionately less than the good unirrigated land, and that land capable of being irrigated is so far independent of rains as to give, under unfavorable circumstances, even a fair crop, I thought the estimate of the produce of these three qualities of land was sound. I am now of opinion that I should have assessed the irrigated land more highly.

20. In fixing the jumma, I took into consideration all particulars affecting the present and the future prosperity of every village. Where a hill-side is steep, the terrace walls require extra labor. Where the women were in excess of the men; where the men were generally old, or the male population consisted chiefly of boys; where the land was too extensive for the village community to cultivate, and its isolated position put it beyond the reach of non-resident cultivators (Paekasts); where the vicinity of heavy jungle rendered the crops liable to destruction by bears and deer, and the cattle were likely to suffer from tigers; these, and other reasons, which it is unnecessary to detail, induced me, in many instances, to assess land far below the average rate. The increase of Land Revenue is Rs. 27,037, which is at the rate of 39 per cent. on the former Jumma-bundee; but I am perfectly confident that every jumma which I have fixed is even now very low, and I have no hesitation in stating that, during the currency of the present settlement, the prosperity of the people will increase, and a large extent of new cultivation will again admit of increment of the Land Revenue at the next settlement.

21. Hitherto no charge has ever been made for water-mills. As water-mills are very profitable, and usually the property of private individuals who monopolize the water, and claim rights in it, I thought it only fair the proprietor, who realized profits, should pay a small rent. Where mills belonged to the village community, and no charge for grinding was levied, these were not assessed. In private water-mills a charge of one-sixteenth of the grain ground is made. A mill ought to grind at least two maunds in 24 hours; so that the proprietor would get five seers a day. The mill commonly used can be put up for a trifle; in fact the cost of it would be repaid by the receipts of one month. As the tax was new to the people, I only charged one rupee for a mill, liable to any interruption, and two Rupees on those which are at constant work throughout the year. The rates at Sreenuggur, Roodurpryag, and some places on the pilgrim road, are a little higher. As this item of revenue is liable to change, I would recommend that it be shown as Sayer. I have excluded mill-rents from village jummas, because mills are liable to be destroyed by floods; and the present mill-rent will greatly increase as soon as the novelty of the charge has passed away.

22. The temple land claims had been fully investigated previous to settlement, and those whose rights had been established were confirmed under the orders of Government, No. 2044, dated 18th October, 1859. It was ruled under Government orders issued in connection with the enquiry about temple lands, that very small grants of Goonth land were to be investigated at the settlement. Under these orders I recognized the small Goonth holdings which were supported by competent authority; while those for which sufficient proof was not

forthcoming were resumed ; Goonth assignments made by villages were upheld or not according to the wishes of the villagers ; and, where assessed, the revenue due on such land was charged to the village. All existing Goonth villages have been measured, and the number of Beesees thus alienated is 8,078 ; while 181 Beesees have, under orders quoted, been resumed. Under the sub-settlement the Goonth revenue amounts to Rs. 7,139.

23. At the time Goonth land claims were investigated, those held as maâfee also came under consideration. In this district there are very few **Maâfee Estates.** of these ; only six maâfee estates, containing 366 Beesees, were upheld ; while 108 Beesees, hitherto held rent-free, were assessed as Khalsah. The maâfee estates pay an assigned revenue of Rs. 263, under the sub-settlement made for them.

24. The *Sudaburt* assignments in favor of certain temples* were fully reported on by Mr. J. Strachey in 1850, and the revenues of the estates from which *Sudaburt* funds were provided, were by Government orders placed under the control of a Local Agency, and devoted to the construction and maintenance of Dispensaries. **Sudaburt Estates.** These have been erected at suitable spots on the pilgrim road, the lowest being at Sreenuggur, and are so situated, that a pilgrim is never more than two marches from a Dispensary from the time he leaves Sreenuggur, till he again descends to the plains. These valuable institutions have saved a great many lives. Before their erection, sick pilgrims were left by their friends, whose means did not permit of *their* halting, to die. A great many of them got swollen legs from the bite of a small fly ; now they are treated and fed at the Dispensaries, and on recovery many, instead of going on to Budrinath, return at once to the plains. Before these Branch Dispensaries were instituted, these unhappy creatures, unable to move from swollen legs, were left to die of starvation.

25. The *Sudaburt Puttee* of Dussowlee is the only part of the district which has not been correctly measured. In 1852, Mr. Strachey had it measured in blocks, but the people are dissatisfied with the result. Such a measurement is not only incorrect, but a correct record of rights cannot be prepared from it. Mr. Strachey's measurement has not, as a rule, been interfered with, though in some instances the villagers have, at their own expense, applied for re-measurement, and a few of them have been re-measured at the expense of the *Sudaburt* funds.

26. In investigating the Kumlesur temple lands, I found that a considerable portion of them were not temple, *i. e.*, Goonth, but charitable, or *Sudaburt* assignments, and a recommendation that the villages so assigned be taken charge of by the Local Agents, and the proceeds applied to the construction of another Branch Dispensary, has been submitted to you for the consideration of Government.

27. The tenure question has undergone many changes since the introduction of **Tenures.** British rule in Gurhwal. At first Thokedars, or Syanas, were the prominent characters. They assumed to some extent the position which had been held by various parties, who, under the Government of Rajahs, and of the Goorkhas, had been responsible for the revenue, or who had held the land rent-free. Mr. Traill, after having made use of the Syanas, until experience made him independent of them, recorded his opinion that three-fourths of the villages were wholly cultivated by the actual proprietors of the land ; and that of the remaining fourth, the right of property and occupancy was vested in the same individuals. Since Mr. Traill's Report was written (1824), thousands of acres of jungle have been re-claimed, and the proprietary class has consequently increased. The Gurhwal settlement

may therefore, to a great extent, be considered Ryotwaree, as individuals only pay their quotas of revenue due, plus cesses and Malgoozaree fee. Where hereditary tenants occupied land, they had, during the past settlement, paid small fees, such as one rupee on the marriage of a daughter, a leg or breast, or both, of every goat killed, and other indefinite cesses, which caused great litigation, when ill-will grew up between a proprietor and his tenants; the former tried to ruin the latter by perpetual suits for perquisites, and the tenant continued to deprive him of his rights by trying to prove that the proprietor had received all he was entitled to. These perquisites were very well when the people were quite uncivilized, and required the support of a man more intelligent than themselves. Practice has proved that these perquisites could not now be upheld, and I commuted them to a payment of 20 per cent. on the revenue, which gives the proprietor more than he was ever entitled to demand; while without adding to his former actual payments, it made the tenant safe against all irregular indefinite demands. The hereditary tenant is called Khaekar in Gurhwal; he holds a hereditary but not a transferable right, though he may sub-lease his land to a tenant-at-will. The Khaekar's rent cannot be increased under any circumstances; and, as long as he pays the rent and share of cess recorded in the Furd Phaut, he cannot be interfered with by the proprietor. The Paekast or non-resident cultivator has also hereditary rights not transferable; in fact his position as regards the land is the same as Khaekar; the only difference is, the Paekast resides in one village and cultivates the land of another.

Sirthan, or tenant-at-will, has no permanent rights whatever. He makes his own arrangements with the proprietor, usually only for one crop. He pays in money or in kind, and Sirthans are not entered in the record of rights. Khaekars and Paekasts are protected by having their holdings and the demands they are liable to clearly defined in the record. Tenants-at-will are rare in Gurhwal. Khaekars sometimes cultivate in "Sirthee" a field or fields adjoining their own.

28. Pudhan is the hill term for Sudder Malgoozar. In appointing Pudhans I was guided by two principles: 1st, that the Pudhan ought to be a shareholder in the village; 2nd, that as few Pudhans as were compatible with efficiency should be appointed. When a Pudhan was non-resident, from his being a Pudhan in several villages, I kept such a man Pudhan for the collection of revenue, but nominated a resident Khaekar "Ghurpudhan," for the performance of police duties; where there was land set apart at the former settlement for the remuneration of Pudhans, I did not interfere with it, but, estimating it at the rate of the revenue it equalled, I added so much more as made the Pudhan's perquisites equal to five per cent., or *vice versa*. Existing Pudhans were not interfered with, except where they had been found utterly untrustworthy, or inefficient, in paying the revenue. The office of Pudhan is hereditary, except in special cases, when, from the son of the former Pudhan having been a child at his father's death, a relative had been appointed to the duty; that man's possession was not disturbed, but it was declared that, on a vacancy occurring, the representative of the old Pudhan might urge his claim. When it became necessary to diminish the number of existing Pudhans, those whose services were no longer required were allowed to remain during lifetime, to prevent their being called on to serve as coolies.

29. Syanas and Thokedars became prominent characters in the early part of British rule, and they did not fail to avail themselves of their superior knowledge to improve their position. They were at first Revenue as well as Police Officers. Their revenue duties were transferred to Pudhans; and as police they were found to be much worse than useless. They, to a certain extent, did away with village responsibility, and as it paid them best always

to let off a criminal, they generally made themselves so obnoxious that, in 1856, the Senior Assistants of Kumaon and Gurhwal drew up a joint Memorandum, recommending that this class of officials should be relieved of all police duties, and, as far as possible, be absorbed on casualties occurring, or at the next settlement. I carefully examined every *misl* and order of Mr. Traill connected with all the Thokedars of the district. Every case was considered separately, and a *roobakaree*, giving all particulars regarding each Syana or Thokedar, was recorded for every puttee. Those who, under Government order, No. 871A. of 1856, could not be upheld, were struck off; while those who were upheld were paid in lieu of irregular cesses at the rates of 3, 6, or 10 per cent., according to rights established. This Malikana is entered in the *Phaut*, and will be collected with the revenue.

30. Cesses have not been levied at any previous settlement, because, I presume, they were not necessary. There were 21 Putwarees, who were only required
 Cesses. to perform Government service. Villagers were required to make arrangements for carrying dâks; Chowkeedars or District Police of any kind had no existence; and schools were unheard of. Road Funds never had been collected, because any reasonable percentage on the *Jummabundee* would effect no good. Personal service for the repairs of roads has always been required, and that system which contributes so much to the general prosperity as well as the convenience of every village has been maintained.

31. The duties of Putwarees have now become more responsible, and so much
 1.—Putwarees. more difficult than before that a better class of men are required. Every Putwaree now must be thoroughly acquainted with Khusrah measurement, and his duties are so many more that he cannot attend to villages scattered over hundreds of miles as before.

Increased duties, consequent on the measurement, induced me to fix a Putwaree cess = 4 per cent., which is not too high, as there are no village Putwarees. The amount realized by this cess, added to the sum sanctioned by Government, enabled me to increase the number of Putwarees, so as to give each a manageable charge, and to fix the salary of these officials at 10 Rs., which is no more than sufficient to procure competent men, leaving a small balance to cover the expense of a Mohurrir to look after the accounts (*vide* Appendix No. 17). For some years this change had been anticipated, and Putwareeships were filled up, as vacancies occurred, by qualified men.

Those who were capable of learning were required to qualify themselves; and only four old servants, incapable of learning, were kept on their former pay, while two Ameens are employed to do their survey duties. On these old men going, the establishment will be completed.

32. Of late years time has acquired a value with the people, and they have such
 2.—Dâk. a dislike to making arrangements for carrying the District Dâks, which under the Putwaree system had become so numerous, that I did away with all personal service in this Department, and fixed a cess of 3 per cent.,—a much more popular arrangement with the people, when it is considered that villages on a high road had to carry a dâk every day, if they received no aid from those more distant; and if the latter did aid in the transmission of letters, they had to send men to a considerable distance. It will be seen that the cess I have raised to meet all dâk requirements is cheap to the villagers. But this is the smallest advantage; it makes all contribute to the discharge of a duty which might fall very heavily on some. It prevented unnecessary interference by means of Putwarees or Chuprasees in arranging dâks on lines perpetually changing, as the District Authorities moved in different directions. The expedition in despatch of reports and receipt of orders has added much to Police efficiency; and last, not least, every village may, without charge, communicate by letter

with any part of the district, which is an advantage that will be more appreciated every year. The estimate of receipts and disbursements of the Dâk Fund is shown in Appendix No. 17.

33. The necessity of a school cess cannot be questioned. The people themselves are not everywhere sufficiently advanced to see the advantage of a little education even; but, in consideration of a small trifle, which no one can have difficulty in paying, this cess of 3 per cent. on the *junma* places the opportunity of learning to read and write within reach of the large mass of the people. School-masters only receive Rs. 5 per mensem, as they are not expected to teach more than reading, writing, and a little figuring. Any intelligent boy who wishes to learn more can go to a superior school. The schools are located so as, with the aid of the Tehseelee schools, to bring the greatest number of villages within reach of one; and it is most satisfactory to find they are generally well attended. A Sub-Deputy Inspector superintends all these schools; and the Inspector, on his tours, examines and exercises a general superintendence over them. The Pundits are paid through me; and I take every opportunity of visiting the schools. I also fix the localities of schools, and consider it is necessary to their prosperity that they remain under me; so far as to make the Pundit feel that the District Officer is to some extent his master. School-masters have a fair chance of succeeding to Putwareeships; and this hope makes them zealous in the discharge of their educational duties. All the money realized by this cess is expended as shown in Appendix 17.

34. The trade of Bhoti and of the lower Hills has been fully noticed in the printed Reports already referred to. Of late years, the value of borax has fallen so low that a very limited quantity is brought from Hoondes. The Gurhwal Bhootea traders seldom came lower than Nundpryag some years ago, but Nundpryag, which used to be a busy place during the cold weather, has lost its importance from the Bhooteas carrying their borax down to Ramnuggur in Kumaon, where they sell it to the traders at that mart, and purchase goor (coarse sugar) and other articles without the expensive intervention of the *Bunniah*. Immense quantities of red pepper and turmeric are exported from the lower puttees; the latter remunerative articles are grown in jungles where nothing else can be grown. They are not liable to injury by pigs, bears, or other animals. No article of commerce has undergone such a change as copper pice. In Mr. Traill's Report it is stated 176 were equal in value to one rupee. Of late years, these shapeless pice have been exported in large quantities to the plains; and, when very cheap, not more than 80 pice can be now bought for a rupee. The present price is 64.

35. During the last ten years, middlemen who used to draw large profits from Bhoti and the Northern Puttees, in consequence of the people of these parts being afraid to come down, lest they should get small-pox, have disappeared. The whole of Gurhwal has been inoculated or vaccinated, and the northern men have no longer any fear of going even to the marts at the foot of the Hills.

36. The revenue from the sale of spirituous liquors in Gurhwal is almost entirely confined to the town of Sreenuggur. The Bhooteas make their own drink, but they don't sell it, or attempt to induce others to drink. I hope and think there is no prospect of an increase of Abkaree Revenue, which now realizes only Rs. *

37. Wild animals of all kinds have been immensely reduced during the last 20 years. No less than 3,993 tigers', leopards', and bears' skins have been brought in for reward during the last 14 years. How many more must

have been wounded and died? With few exceptions, men are not required now to guard their fields at night in the lower half of the district. The only very large jungle still in possession of wild animals is the Doodootolee Range in Chandpore, with its spurs running down to Dharjoollee, north and west.

38. All money-payments by Government to temples have ceased. One lump-sum, equal to 20 years' payment, was given some years ago, and since the money was expended the temples appear to have lost much of their value in the eyes of the priests as well as of the people.

39. In Appendix No. 4 I have given a list of existing tea plantations; and Appendix 5 gives a list of waste lands which may be offered for sale. I was much disappointed at finding so little good waste land; and in order that none should escape notice, I crossed every ridge and hill, in the hope of discovering good tea sites, as I am fully alive to the advantage of having a thriving plantation in every puttee if possible. I am afraid many of the sites specified in Appendix 5 will be found too high for tea.

40. Roads have made good progress during the last ten years. The Statement herewith forwarded shows the different lines of communication that have been made, and all are of a gradient suited to laden ponies. The roads no doubt have added very much to the prosperity of the district. The iron suspension bridges at Sreenuggur, Roodurpryag, and Kurnpryag are very valuable; but more bridges and more roads are much required.

41. The Deputy Collector Jaikishen deserves much credit for unwearied zeal and tact in accomplishing the survey of the district. He had to make men for the work, and exercise an active superintendence over a very extended field. He did his duty right well, and, considering all difficulties, made an excellent survey, and a good record of rights, in little more than three years.

42. In the forms of Appendices I have given much information which was collected while I was ascertaining other points useful to know at the settlement. Although all these Statements are not purely revenue; they are so connected with the district, that I have forwarded them with my Report.

43. I have now briefly noticed all that bears on the settlement submitted for sanction. I have not attempted to enter on general subjects of interest, because, as already stated, every pergunnah has been described, every peculiarity noticed; in fact, full particulars on all subjects have already been published in the interesting and full Reports of Messrs. Traill and Batten.

I have, &c.,

J. O'B. BECKETT,
Senior Asstt. Commr., Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

- Para. 1. Introduction.
,, 2. Jumma of past and present Settlement.
,, 3. Information given in the Reports of Messrs. Traill and Batten.
,, 4. Incorrectness of the areas given in Mr. Batten's Settlement Report.
,, 5. Condition of the district in 1840, and progress of the people since.

- Para. 6.** Boundaries of the district.
- „ 7. New sub-division of Pergunnahs necessary.
- „ 8. The entire of Gurhwal is included within village boundaries.
- „ 9. Necessity for a field measurement; its sanction by Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Colvin; and commencement of operations in 1856.
- „ 10. The land measurement known in Gurhwal. Procedure of Ameens.
- „ 11. Pural superintendence. Settlement of disputes.
- „ 12. Comparison of guess measurement of 1823, with actual areas now ascertained. Estimated area and revenue at four periods during the past 42 years.
- „ 13. Terraced land only was measured. Means used for prevention of fraud.
- „ 14. Boundaries are, as a rule, the same as in 1823.
- „ 15. Dakhilee villages made separate Mouzahs.
- „ 16. Measurements ascertained; a book was prepared, showing area, cultivation, past jumma, and census.
- „ 17. Personal inspection of each Puttee previous to its Settlement procedure.
- „ 18. Startling changes in some cases on former rates. Jumma of new villages.
- „ 19. Qualities of land.
- „ 20. Considerations in fixing the jumma. Increase of Land Revenue on former Settlement.
- „ 21. Rent fixed on water-mills for the first time to be shown as Sayer.
- „ 22. Temple land claims.
- „ 23. Maáfee estates.
- „ 24. Sudaburt estates.
- „ 25. Sudaburt Puttee of Dussowlee, the only part of the district incorrectly measured by Mr. Strachey.
- „ 26. Part of Kumlesur temple land found, on investigation, to be Sudaburt, not Goonth, and recommended to be taken charge of by Local Agents.
- „ 27. Changes of tenure since introduction of British rule.
- „ 28. Pudhancharee.
- „ 29. Syanas and Thokedars.
- „ 30. Cesses not levied at former settlements.
- „ 31. Putwarcees. Increase of numbers, efficiency, and pay, and a cess of 4 per cent. levied.
- „ 32. District Dák at 3 per cent. cess, in lieu of personal service.
- „ 33. Schools, cess, teachers, superintendence.
- „ 34. Trade.
- „ 35. Bhooteas no longer fear visiting the lower marts on account of small-pox.
- „ 36. Abkaree Revenue insignificant.
- „ 37. Destruction of wild animals during past 20 years.
- „ 38. Money-payments to temples have ceased.
- „ 39. Tea plantations and waste lands available.
- „ 40. Roads made; many more required.
- „ 41. Services of Deputy Collector Jaikishen Joshee.
- „ 42. Information not purely revenue given in the Appendices.
- „ 43. Conclusion.

I N D E X .

- No.
1. General abstract of area, revenue, and census, &c.
 2. Resumed Goonth and Maáfee.
 3. Historical and chronological list of Kings of Gurhwal.
 4. Tea plantations.
 5. Lands available for tea plantations.
 6. Remissions of revenue by summary settlement and by temporary remissions.
 7. List of Pergunnahs and Puttees, forming Index of Map, No. 23.
 8. List of villages waste.
 9. Ditto ditto transferred from one Puttee to another.
 10. Census Tables.
 11. Number and position of Schools, Part I.
Number and districts of Putwarees, Part II.
 12. Time-tables of District Dâk.
 13. Plants cultivated in the district.
 14. Number of disputes decided during 20 years.
 15. Coroner's inquests, Part I.
Rewards paid for destruction of wild animals.
 16. Expenses of settlement.
 17. Estimate of income and expenditure of cesses.
 18. Mines.
 19. Roads ; cost of construction.
 20. List of routes.
 21. Abstract of Goonth and Maáfee tenures.
 22. Wild animals, &c., of the chace.
 23. Skeleton map of the district, showing divisions and sub-divisions, with Index.
 24. Ditto ditto Putwarees' Hulkas ; position of Schools ; roads.
 25. Sample Pergunnah Map, showing every village.

J. O'B. BECKETT,
Senior Assistant Commissioner.

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No. 2.

STATEMENT of Resumptions of *Maafee* and *Goonth* lands.

Pergunnah.	Puttee.	Settlement Number.	Village.	Area of 80 Ga.		Settlement		REMARKS.				
				Beesees As.	Beesees As.	Area	Rs. As. P.					
Baruhyoon	<i>Late Maafee.</i> Kundwalyoon	18	Pokhree P.	7	0	14	1	11	0	0	A.—Direct orders for resumption. P.—Means part of village. B.—Discretionary. C.—Not in list, and no Sunnuds. X.—No separate sum included in rest of <i>Khalsa</i> rent.	
		16	Chooret P.	12	12	15	6	11	8	0		0
			Chittoo	14	0	11	3	5	0	0		0
			Bedoola	11	8	6	0	2	8	0		0
			Total	45	4	46	10	30	0	0		0
Dewulgurh	Idwalyoon Chuloosyoon	32	Kyark	31	6	53	8	35	0	0	Bs. As. Chintamunee ... 8 2 A.—Still left to <i>Maafee</i> dar.	
		48	Wedula	5	0	8	5	4	0	0	Ditto ... 12 12 A.—Ditto.	
			<i>Maafee</i> Total	81	10	108	7	69	0	0	0	Ditto ... A. Ditto ... A.
Baruhyoon Budhan	<i>Lately Goonth.</i> Rawtsyoon Pindur War	10	Hansoor	13	8	15	3	9	0	0	Mujhokeswur ... A.	
		5	Bedoola P.	0	3	0	3	X.				Budreenath ... A.
Chandpore Dewulgurh	Teili Chandpore Chuloosyoon	29	Jubarkote P.	0	1	0	1	X.			Ditto ... A.	
		52	Makooree P.	...	...	...	...	X.			Ditto ... A.
		44	Pastolee P.	0	3	0	3	X.			Ditto ... A.	
		46	Tutasoo P.	75	0	43	0	27	0	0	0	Goonsayee ... A.
Nagpore	Kuthoolsyoon M. Kaleephat T. Ditto	47	Chumdang	...	...	3	7	3	0	0	Dewul ... C. } This <i>Goonth</i> was resumed in 1815, C. } but this bit was concealed.
		27	Dowulgurh	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	Ditto ... C.
		12	Doongree Punt P.	1	12	1	1	2	0	0	0	Mahadeb ... A.
		3	Rhuglyana	8	6	0	6	X.			Nagrajah ... A.	
		8	Poundar	9	4	4	14	2	0	0	Lulita, &c. ... A.	
		3	Barakote P.	4	8	3	7	X.			Siloswur ... A.	

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Resumptions of *Maafee and Goonth lands*—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	Puttee.	Settlement number.	Village.	Area of 80 Sal.	Settlement		REMARKS.
					Area.	Rs. As. P.	
				Beeses. As.	Beeses. As.	Rs. As. P.	
		51	Nakot	69 8	49 8	40 0 0	A.—Direct orders for resumption.
		52	Seeleesera	10 8	10 13	13 0 0	P.—Means part of village.
		55	Seela Bungalow	4 0	6 10	X.	B.—Discretionary.
		70	Phulai Turyal	6 0	10 0	X.	C.—Not in list, and no Sunnuds.
		28	Unota	36 0	20 12	12 0 0	X—No separate sum included in rest of Khalsa rent.
		37	Mut	7 12	9 14	6 0 0	
Gunga Sulan	Ujmer	...	Lokwara P.	9 8	Not measured.	X.	
Tulla Sulan	Bijlot W.	...	Choolaya P.	2 2	†		
			Goonth Total	260 3	181 6	115 0 0	
			Goonth and Maafee Total,	341 13	289 13	184 0 0	

Besides these, wherever the recorded Goonth was higher than that sanctioned, allowing for difference of measurement, the surplus was incorporated in the Khalsa; and little petty plots in villages, not mentioned in the Commissioner's miscellaneous list, were either left as villages Goonth or incorporated in the Khalsa at the wish of the villagers.

PART I. ON VILLAGE TENURE.				PART II. LIST OF TEA PLANTATIONS OF RENT-FREE TENURE.				REMARKS.				
Planter or Company.	Name of Mouzah.	Settlement.		Situation.	Number.	Names of Grantee.	Total area.		Area charged per acre.			Total purchase-money.
		Measur- ed area.	New Juma.						At Rs. 5.	At Rs. 2-8.	Rs. As. P.	
		Rs. A.	Rs.	Pergunnah.	Puttee.	Grant.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Tulwarae T. Co.	Chiringa M. Do. Gooth	34 8 19 13	33 20	Budhan	Pindur War	Gwaldon Tulwarae Mulla Kowra Sartolee Binatolee Mukotakhal, Sutolee	594 0 26 290 1 20 720 3 24 1,288 0 20 517 3 0 536 0 32 175 2 7	17 3 12 2 0 28	576 1 14 288 0 32 720 3 24 1,288 0 20 517 3 0 524 0 22 171 2 15	1,529 15 6A 731 6 0A 1,802 4 0B 3,220 5 0B 1,294 6 0B 1,370 10 6A 448 11 9A	Under Grant Rules marked A. B.—Under Waste Land and Fee-simple Rules.	
Silkote T. Co.	Chundyal Silkote	73 11 39 0	37 17	Chandpote, ...	Lohba	Do. Major R. Mayne, ...	705 3 18 1,314 1 4 ...	5 1 7 9 0 17	700 2 11 1,305 0 27 ...	1,777 14 8A 3,058 7 8A ...		
J. A. S. Richards, Major Mayne	Chhpalee Rooriya Rohira W. P. Ritiya Suman T.	36 13 23 11 77 10 24 14 7 13	24 13 35 22 10	...	...	Do. Major R. Mayne, ...	...	...	...	...
J. Henry Do.	Moosotee Rameekasain	62 15 8 12	35 3	Do. Do. Do.	Seolee Choopurakote, Do.	Capt. E. Gawne, J. Henry	1,549 3 0 504 2 32 ...	11 2 4	1,538 0 36 504 2 32 ...	3,903 3 0A 1,261 12 0B ...		
Do.	Chopta	118 11	82	Mulla Salun,	Dhondyal- syoon	...	...	...	...	...
T. Webber	Ugswara	7 3	5	Dawalgurb, Kundaryoon,	...	T. Webber	418 2 81	418 2 31	418 2 31	1,046 11 9B	Under Lord Canning's Rules. Sold by auction.	
		535 6	385	Rassudee for 15 years.	...	Total	8,516 1 14	8,454 1 24	792 0 16	21,445 11 0		
		345	345	Kamil.	...	Major B. Mayne, Total	792 0 16	9,246 2 0	1,980 4 0	23,425 11 0	Of waste lands. Sold. Formerly constituted the Govt. Tea Gardens. Sold in Fee-simple.	
						GRAND TOTAL	10,310 1 16			1,23,425 11 0		

SITES available for Tea Plantations.

No.	Pergunnah.	Puttee.	PARTICULARS.
	Gunga Sulan ...	Ujmer ...	Western slope of Ujmergurh peak.
		Kurondoo P. ...	Above the villages Dusmeere and Khetotiya.
	Tulla Sulan ...	T. Seela ...	On the Churekh hill.
		Painaon ...	The top of the ridge separating Painaon from Iriakote.
	Mulla Sulan ...	Googuroo Khatter, &c.	Along the top of the range between Googuroogurh and Iriakote.
	Baruhsyoon ...	Bunelsyoon ...	} Eastern and Northern slopes of Udwanee hill.
		Putwalsyoon ...	
	Budhan ...	Lohba ...	Northern slope between Rohira and Hurgudh villages. Reserved at settlement for Tea.
		Khunsur ...	Head of the valley above Mutkota village, in the Lundanda valley, near Jhoomakhet. Reserved at settlement for Tea.
		Pindur War ...	The head of the Goomtee river, near Koonjajhalee village.
		Do. ...	All the top of the Northern slope between Kimolee and Lottee.
		Pindur Par ...	In the Solputtee, near Sunkot, between and above Moondolee and Ichholee villages.
		Nundak ...	The head of the Chookla valley.
	Chandpore ...	Teilee ...	At Chourasain. Bottom of site, 5,700 feet, near Munjyasee village. (Doubtful.)
		Seelee ...	Above Kimolee.
		Ranegudh ...	Sukund waste village.
		Dhaijyoolee ...	Wherever the forest is not too high.
		Choopurakote ...	Between Murwara and Doodurtolee peak.
		Chouthan ...	Between Boongedar and Lohba.
	Dewulgurh ...	Kundarsyoon ...	Bhainswara, waste village.
		Goordoorsyoon ...	Slope of hill between.
	Dussowlee ...	Tulla Do. ...	Above the villages Pulnaon and Sainj.
	Nagpore ...	Bichla N. ...	The head of the Ningol river.
		T. Kaleephat ...	The head of the Kyoongjundh river.
		Bamsir ...	The forest above Toolunga village, 5,600 feet bottom of site. Scarcity of labor.
	Choundkote ...	Kungudeegar Mulsyoon ...	Forest land, all too steep.
	Painkhunda ...	T. Painkhunda ...	Forest land, too high and cold.
			<i>N. B.</i> —It is impossible to estimate the area of forest lands. Some estimates I have made turned out to be very far from the real measure.

LIST of Divisions and Sub-Divisions, Index to Map No. 23.

Pergunnah and Number.		No.	Name of Puttee.	Pergunnah and Number.		No.	Name of Puttee.
Barahsyoon I.	1	Bunelsyoon.		Nagpore VII.	1	Bamsoo.	
	2	Bungurhsyoon.			2	Kaleephat Mulla.	
	3	Gugwarsyoon.			3	Kaleephat Tulla.	
	4	Idwalsyoon.			4	Maikhunda.	
	5	Khatsyoon.			5	Nagpore Mulla.	
	6	Kundwalsyoon.			6	Nagpore Bichla.	
	7	Kupholsyoon.			7	Nagpore Tulla.	
	8	Muniarsyoon.			8	Ooegum.	
	9	Nadulsyoon.			9	Purkundee. 54	
	10	Paidoolsyoon.		Painkhunda VIII.	1	Painkhunda Mulla.	
	11	Putwalsyoon.			2	Painkhunda Tulla. 56	
	12	Rawutsyoon.			Ganga Sulan IX.	1	Dhangoo Mulla, or Dobryalsyoon.
	13	Sitonsyoon.				2	Dhangoo Tulla.
	14	Uwalsyoon.				3	Kurondoo Wulla.
Bardhan II.	1	Khunsur.	4	Kurondoo Pulla.			
	2	Kupeeree.	5	Lungoor.			
	3	Kurakote.	6	Oodepore Mulla.			
	4	Nundak.	7	Oodepore Bichla.			
	5	Pindur War.	8	Oodepore Tulla.			
	6	Pindur Par.	9	Ujmer. 65			
Chandpore III.	1	Chandpore Seelee.	Mulla Sulan X.	1	Bungarsyoon.		
	2	Chandpore Teilee.		2	Dhondyalsyoon.		
	3	Choopurakote.		3	Goojuroo.		
	4	Chouthan.		4	Iriyakote.		
	5	Dhaijyoollee.		5	Khatlee.		
	6	Lohba.		6	Kolagar.		
	7	Raneegudh.		7	Meldhar.		
	8	Sirgoor.		8	Sablee.		
Chowdickote IV.	1	Gorarsyoon.	9	Saindhar.			
	2	Jamtolsyoon.	10	Tulayee.			
	3	Kingudeegar.	Tulla Sulan XI.	1	Bhabur.		
	4	Moundarsyoon.		2	Rijlot Wulla.		
	5	Muwalsyoon.		3	Bijlot Pulla.		
	6	Pingla Pakha.		4	Bongee.		
	7	Ringwarsyoon.		5	Budulpore Mulla.		
Dewalgurh V.	1	Bidolsyoon.		6	Budulpore Tulla.		
	2	Buehhunsyoon.		7	Kourea Wulla.		
	3	Chuloonsyoon.		8	Kourea Pulla.		
	4	Dhunpore.		9	Painaon.		
	5	Goordoorsyoon.		10	Seela Mulla.		
	6	Kundarsyoon.		11	Seela Tulla.		
	7	Kuthoolsyoon.	Dussewlee VI.	1	Band.		
1	Band.	2		Dussewlee Mulla.			
2	Dussewlee Mulla.	3		Dussewlee Tulla.			

No. 8.

STATEMENT of Villages Waste at New Settlement.

Pergunnah.	Puttee.	Number.	Village.	PAST SETTLEMENT.		Measured area.	Subsequently let for.	REMARKS.
				Estimated area.	Rent.			
				Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
BARHATYOON.	Bungurhsyoon	4	Deigaon	10 0	1 0	19 8	...	N.—Represents Nalabad. Refused to pay Rs. 3. No offer. The bridge lessee, an old man, unable to cultivate it. Heat and scorpions prevent assamees setting.
		...	Dhoulee	22 0	2 0	10 9	...	
		...	Gwar	19 8	3 0	30 9	...	
		...	Gorsoo	9 4	2 0	6 13	...	
		...	Ootrasoo	10 12	3 0	15 4	...	
			Silakotee	10 12	2 0	24 15	...	
			Total	82 4	13 0	106 10	...	
BUDRAK.	Kupeeere	8	Bangursee	12 8	3 0	Applied for ; being measured. No offer. Applied for ; being measured. Do. Unmeasured. Applied for ; being measured. Do. After 15 years let to new man ; remissions granted for several years.
		...	Doongra N.	9 0	1 0	10 1	...	
		...	Gobhula N.	5 0	2 0	...	...
		...	Goul M. T., N.	6 0	0 8	...	...
		...	Koond N.	8 0	1 0	...	...
		...	Kutolee M. T., N.	4 0	0 8	...	...
			Sitalsee N.	8 8	2 0	...	...
			Pwan	88 0	12 0	55 0	{ 12 20	
			Total	86 0	...	...	...
Pindur War	Hurchond Kupholee T.	2	Hurchond	105 0	2 0	23 8	10 0	Refused to take at Rs. 9.14. No offer.
		...	Kupholee T.	14 0	6 4	9 12	4 0	
		...	Total	119 0	8 4	38 4	14 0	

		CHANDPORE.		DEWULGURH.		NAGPORE.		TULLA SULLAY.		GURGA SULLAY.		DUSOWLEE.	
Seclee	...	4	Boowarkote N.	...	6 4	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Sirslee N.	...	16 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Rilamungree	...	11 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Tirkote	...	22 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	59 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choopurakote	...	1	Choonkhet	...	3 8	2 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneogudh	...	1	Sukund	...	11 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchhunsyoon	...	2	Nougnon N.	...	10 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Dhoowakholee N.	...	8 0	3 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	18 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kundarsyoon	...	1	Bhainswara N.	...	19 0	6 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulla Nagpore	...	1	Khikhun N.	...	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bichla Nagpore	...	1	Dilaoon	...	5 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budulpore	...	1	Iriya	...	10 0	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhabur	...	2	Jeetpore N.	...	200 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Punyalee	...	60 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	260 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodepore M.	...	1	Gurhwalee N.	...	2 0	2 0	26 13	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Ujmer	...	2	Bhurpore	...	5 8	2 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Dhoora	...	3 12	1 0	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	9 4	3 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUDABURT.													
Dussowlee T.	...	8	Rhoomula	...	12 0	4 14	19 12	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Bhountee	...	13 8	4 0	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Bedoola	...	23 4	1 0	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Kanchoola	...	10 4	3 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Dul	...	5 0	2 0	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Naestolee	...	9 0	4 3	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Sena	...	16 0	3 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Ungoollee	...	5 0	5 0	15 10	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...		Total	...	94 0	27 1	105 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

Unmeasured.

Do.
Do.
Do.

No offer.

Three assamees settling killed by tigers. Reserved for tea.

Unmeasured.

No offer.

A large quantity of forest land. Reserved for tea.

A new village taken in exchange.
Waste.

Unmeasured.

To be held Kham till Canal is made.

Do. do. offer of Rs. 85 refused.

Refused to pay more than Rs. 4.

} The owner had too much other land.

No offer.

"
"
"
"
"
"
"

No. 8—(Continued.)
STATEMENT of Villages Waste at New Settlement.

Pargannah.	Puttee.	Number.	Village.	PAST SETTLEMENT.			Measured area.	Subsequently let for.	REMARKS.
				Estimated area.	Rent.	Rs. As.			
NAGPORE	Bansoo	2	...	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	No offer. Unmeasured.	
			Lunmolee N.	10 8	5 0	13 12	...		
			Singolee N.	6 0	4 0	...	...
			Total	16 8	9 0	...	...
	Parkundee	1	Buchhela N.	7 5	2 0	7 6	...	A Naiabad of 3 years ago.	
BODHAN.	Kapeeree	2	...	...	...	...	...
			GOONTH.	6 0	...	...	...
			Rangudee Part Raneegaon	7 0	...	12 10	...		
			Total	13 0	...	...	...
DEWUL-CHAND- GURH. POOR.	Teilee	...	Juspoore Part	1 0	...	0 12	...		
DEWUL-CHAND- GURH. POOR.	Chuloonsyoon	2	...	6 8	...	5 4	...		
			Rhountee Part	2 8	...	3 2	...		
			Mathurpal	3 0	...	3 5	...		
			Total	5 8	...	...	...

Bund	...	2	Chapur Oodear Sorseance	...	X. X.	...	...	28 9 16 4	...	...
Dussewlee Nagpore.	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...	39 13	...	...
	Kalcephat Mulla	1	Kuntha	...	5 8	...	...	4 5	...	...
	Purkundee	2	Gewangaon Gwar Luohmun	...	4 0 2 0	...	...	5 0 2 12	...	...
	...	...	Total	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Dussewlee Nagpore.	...	1	Mutyalee Chour	...	1 12	...	...	15 0	...	...
	...	...	MAAFEE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dussewlee Nagpore.	...	1	Gochur	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...

PERGUNNAHWAR ABSTRACT.										
Dussewlee Nagpore.	...	...	KHALSA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baruhsyoon	4	...	...	32 4	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Budhan	10	...	...	205 0	30 4	...	...	...	...
	Chandpore	6	...	...	73 4	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Dewulgurh	3	...	...	37 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
	Nagpore	2	...	...	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...
	Gunga Sulan Tulla Sulan	3 3	...	...	11 4 270 0	5 0 80 12	...	...	...	...
...	...	31	Total	...	689 4	114 0	...	...	...	...
Dussewlee Nagpore.	...	8	SUDABURT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	3	...	...	94 0	27 1	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	28 13	11 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	Total	...	117 13	38 1	...	...	...	...

Waste portion of Kuniyar village.
Do. Sulla do.

Grazing ground of townspeople of Sreenuggur.

Rs. 2 of this Naibad of 1369 Fuslee.

No. 8—(Concluded.)
STATEMENT of Villages Waste at New Settlement.

Pergunnah.	Patee.	Number.	Village.	Old Settlement.		Measurement area	Subsequently let for.	REMARKS. N.—Represents Naiabad.
				Estimated area.	Rent.			
			GOONTH.					
	Budhan	2	...	13 0	...	..	..
	Chandpore	1	...	1 0	...	..	..
	Dewulgurh	1	...	6 8	...	..	..
	Dussowlee	4	...	5 8	...	..	..
	Nagpore	8	...	11 8	...	..	..
	Ganga Sulan	1	...	1 12	..	..	..
		12	Total	39 4	...	..	..
			MAAFEE.					
	Dewulgurh	1	...	10 0	...	..	..
			ABSTRACT.					
	Khalsa	31	...	689 4	114 0	..	..
	Sudaburt	11	...	117 13	38 1	..	..
	Goonth	12	...	39 4	...	..	..
	Maafee	1	...	10 0	...	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	55	Total	856 5	...	..	..

STATEMENT showing the Villages transferred from one Puttee to another.

From Puttee	No.	Name of Village.	Transferred to Puttee	Cause of transfer.
Bungurhsyoon ...	5	Dhumoond	Sitonsyoon	To make a well-defined boundary.
Gugwarsyoon ...	4	Dewar	Ditto	Ditto.
Idwalsyoon ...		Phutepore	Kuthoolsyoon	Cultivated by new Puttee.
Khatsyoon ...	17	Puligaon	Pydoolsyoon	To make a well-defined boundary.
Kundwalsyoon ...	11	Chilah	Bunelsyoon	Ditto.
	37	Oomrasoo		"
	45	Pokhree		"
Kupholsyoon ...	22	Simtolee	Khatsyoon	"
Muniyarsyoon ...	4	Bhundaldoo	Bunelsyoon	" enveloped by the new Puttee.
		Matolee		"
		Semulya		"
	20	Khalyoon		"
	21	Paidool		"
Paidoolsyoon ...	1	Bhainswara W. P.	Khatsyoon	Ditto.
Uswalsyoon ...	2	Bedgaon Neree	Muniyarsyoon	Ditto and for burdaish.
	3	Bedulgaon		"
	4	Berpane		"
	21	Dhoura		"
	40	Nougaon		"
	54	Sainar		"
	68	Umelee		"
Kurakote ...	9	Mokh M.	Nundak	Enveloped by new Puttee.
		Dhurmakoondee		"
Pindur Par ...	2	Bursalee	Kupeeree	Distant 2 days' march from old Puttee.
	4	Bhutya	Kurakote	Ditto 1 ditto ditto.
	10	Koldeo Chirkhon		"
	11	Kote Molee		"
	12	Kothura		"
	13	Kotlee		"
	14	Kuphardeer		"
	23	Soonbhoojee		"
Chandpore ...	21	Khund M.	Kundarsyoon	To define a proper boundary, and for burdaish.
	22	Khund T.		"
	41	Syoulee M.		"
		Kimolee		"
	42	Syoulee T.		"
	43	Seela Bumort		"
Choopurakote ...	5	Bunekh	Ditto	For burdaish.
		Kalgudee		"
	10	Dhour		Ditto, formerly belonging to this Puttee.
		Dhourkolee		"
	26	Kooee		Ditto.
	34	Paibar		"
Dewulgurh ...	5	Biroun	Dhunpore	Ditto.
		Chooeeth		"
	7	Chilungwarchura		"
	18	Gwar Thaplee		"
	27	Lolee Raintolee		"
	33	Peera Putolee		"
	45	Sweensera		"
	10	Gwar	Khatsyoon	Situated in the midst of new Puttee.
Dhunpore ...	11	Dobree	Kundarsyoon	Ditto do.
Lohba ...	5	Chirounda	Pindurwar	Ditto do.
	3	Bonga	Seelee Chandpore	Ditto do.
	1	Mouna	Sirgoor	Ditto do.
		Swan M.		Ditto do.
Kurondoo ...	5	Punyalee	Bhabur	Ditto do. to include it in forest
		Dhoora	Ujmer	Ditto do. [tract.
		Genthala		"
		Poolenda		"
		Ramree		"
		Syalunga		"
		Tuchyalee		"
Lungoor ...	9	Burswar	Seela M.	Originally belonging to and separated in this Puttee.
	14	Butkholoo	Muniyarsyoon	Separated from old Puttee by Nyar river.
	51	Routela		Ditto.
Ujmer ...	4	Muwakot	Bhabur	To include it in forest tract.

STATEMENT showing the villages transferred from one Puttee to another—(Concluded.)

From Puttee	No.	Name of Village.	Transferred to Puttee	Cause of transfer.
Bungarsyoon		Kumulya	Dhondyalsyoon	Cultivated by new Puttee.
		Sera Purinda	Sablee	Separated from old Puttee by 6 miles.
	8	Busyoor	Tulayee	Ditto do. by 16 ditto.
	19	Khundnee		Ditto do. by 10 ditto.
		Pudyargoon		Ditto do. by 10 ditto.
	12	Kyoonka	Kimgudugar	Ditto do. by 14 ditto.
Khatlee		Kandnee	Budulpore M.	Separate from its old Puttee a day's march.
	5	Gorinda	Kolagar	Ditto
		Kuntgaon		Ditto
	7	Guwana M.		Ditto
		Bhairgaon	Gorarsyoon	Ditto
		Kolegaon		Ditto
		Chhaindhar M.		Ditto
		Chhaindhar T.		Ditto
		Sunglakotee		Ditto
Sablee	26	Musmolee	Tulayee	Ditto 6 miles.
Tulayee		Bijolee	Gorarsyoon	To make a defined boundary and for burdaish.
		Ghudolee		"
		Duhelee		"
		Kunsar		"
		Tolee		"
		Kandnee		"
		Bhudmolee		"
		Borigaon		"
		Mugyakodhyo		"
		Retail		"
		Semee		"
		Kooreekhal		"
		Palee M.		"
		Palee T.		"
Bijlot		Negyana	Budulpore T.	Separate from old Puttee 3 days' march.
Budulpore	8	Guwana T.	Kolagar	Ditto by Nyar river.
	11	Huloonee	Gorarsyoon	Ditto ditto also distant.
	1	Bhundargaon	Moundarsyoon	Ditto by Nyar river.
	7	Buntholee		"
	8	Chhuretee		"
	11	Chouthee M. T.		"
	15	Eera M.		"
	16	Eera T.		"
	25	Kubra Ukra		"
	26	Kubra Sukra		"
	27	Kukhtoona		"
	31	Moltee		"
	40	Nundolee		"
	50	Seela		"
Painaon	3	Bhughwan	Iryakote	In the middle of new Puttee distant 6 miles from old.
	30	Kotnalee		"
	57	Tuleree		"
Pindur War	3	Bumyala	Sirgoor	Ditto.
	5	Choola		"
	6	Gubeena W. P.		"
	7	Gundik M.		"
		Gundik T.		"
	14	Kundwalgaon		"
	15	Kupholee M.		"
	17	Nulgaon		"
	14	Sonula	Kupeeree	Distant 2 days' march from old Puttee.

No. 1.
List of Schools.

No. 11.
GURHWAL.

No. 2.
List of Putwarees and their Hulkas.

Number of Scholars.	REMARKS.	Position of School.			Fergunnah.		Number of Putwaree.	Puttee Number in Map.	Resident in Puttee.	Other Puttees under the same Putwaree.	Revenue.		Census.			
		Village.	No. 1 Column Putwaree.	Puttee.	No.	Name.					Khalas and Snd. aburf.	Maftee and Gonth.				
1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1		1	1	Khola	1	Bunalsyoon	I.	Baruhsyoon	1	1	Bunalsyoon	Kundwalsyoon	2,800	168	5,182	
2		2	2	Sirolee	2	Idwalsyoon			2	2	Idwalsyoon	Kuthoolsyoon V.†	2,944	86	6,582	
3		3	3	Thaplee	3	Kupholsyoon			3	3	Kupholsyoon	Khatsyoon	1,578	110	3,844	
4		4	4	Naithana	4	Mungarsyoon			4	4	Mungarsyoon	Gugwarsyoon	2,329	67	3,915	
5		5	5	Gugwara	5	Gugwarsyoon			5	5	Nadulsyoon	Gugwarsyoon	2,168	224	4,568	
6		6	6	Kumera	6	Paidoolsyoon			6	6	Paidoolsyoon	Putwalsyoon	2,178		4,468	
7		7	7	Kote	7	Sitonsyoon			7	7	Rawtsyoon	Bungarsyoon; Sitonsyoon	2,811	64	5,346	
8		8	8	Nugur	8	Uwalsyoon	II.	Budhan	8	8	Uwalsyoon	Dussowlee VI.	2,481		4,630	
9		9	9	Chopta	9	Kurakote			9	9	Nundak		1,619	84	3,967	
10		10	10	Kimnee	10	Pindur War			10	10	Pindur War		2,240	29	5,652	
11		11	11	Phuldya	11	Pindur Par	III.	Chandpore	11	11	Pindur Par	Sirfoor; Kurakote II.	2,320	41	4,802	
12		12	12	Bhugotee	12	Seclee			12	12	Seclee	Kupeeree II.	2,748	53	6,075	
13		13	13	Bandolee	13	Telee			13	13	Telee	Dhayoolee	2,162	278	5,085	
14		14	14	Pokhree	14	Choopurakote			14	14	Choopurakote	Meldhar X.; Dhoundwalsyoon X.	2,569	20	5,955	
15		15	15	Than	15	Chouthan			15	15	Chouthan	Meldhar X.; Dhoundwalsyoon X.	2,506	95	5,405	
16		16	16	Gaonlee	16	Lohba	IV.	Choundkote	16	16	Lohba	Khunsur II.	2,184	72	4,364	
17		17	17	Buchhelee	17	Moundarsyoon			17	17	Moundarsyoon		2,400	22	4,468	
18		18	18	Mandulya	18	Pingla Pakha			18	18	Pingla Pakha	Gorarsyoon; Kimgudeegar	2,351	138	5,898	
19		19	19	Eera	19	Muwalsyoon	V.	Dewulgurh	19	19	Muwalsyoon	Muwalsyoon; Jaintolsyoon	2,392	71	5,281	
20		20	20	Doongra	20	Chuloonsyoon			20	20	Chuloonsyoon	Chuloonsyoon	2,147	42	4,195	
21		21	21	Punayee	21	Dhunpore			21	21	Dhunpore	Raneegudh III.	1,947	64	4,079	
22		22	22	Khandgaon	22	Kundarsyoon			22	22	Kundarsyoon	Bidolsyoon; Goordoorsyoon,	2,738	105	6,954	
23		23	23	Bisalud	23	Goordoorsyoon	VI.	Dussowlee	23	23	Tulla Dussowlee,	Bund	1,566	1,062	5,411	
24		24	24	Sreenaggur	24	T. Dussowlee			24	24	Kalcephat ... }	Bamsoo Purkundee; Markhunda	1,700	884	5,916	
25		25	25	Bairoun		Bund										
26		26	26	Bairagna		M. Dussowlee										
27		27	27	Goonee		Bamsoo	VII.	Nagpore								
28	Hot weather at Kedar,	8														

* Numerals refer to Puttee No.—See Map.

† Roman numerals refer to Fergunnah No.

No. 2.
List of Putwarees and their Hulkas.

No. 11.
GURHWAL.

No. 1.
List of Schools.

REMARKS.	No. of Scholars.		Position of School.		Pergunnah.		Number of Putwaree.	Puttee Map. Number in	Resident in Puttee.	Other Puttees under the same Putwaree.	Revenue.		Census.		
	1.	2.	Village.	Puttee.	No.	Name.					15.	16.			
			4.	5.											
			6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
			Biroun	24	T. Kaleephat ...			25	3	T. Kaleephat ...		2,480	207	5,847	
			Gopeswar	26	M. Nagpore			26	3	Mulla Nagpore,		1,241	62	3,482	
			Pokhree	27	B. Nagpore			27	6	Bichla do. ...		2,851	60	6,706	
			Rawnee	28	T. Nagpore			28	4	Tulla do. ...		2,463	58	6,194	
			Rhutwaree	28	Do.										
			Phata	24	Maikhunda										
			Purkundee	24	Purkundee										
			Gunsalee	29	M. Painkhunda	VIII	Painkhunda	29	1	M. Painkhunda,	2* T. Painkhunda; 8 Oorgum VII.,†	1,649	970	5,854	
			Mana	29	Do.										
			Dikhet	30	Dhangoo M.	IX	Ganga Sulan	30	1	Dhangoo M. ...	Kurondoo P. ...	2,491		5,309	
			Thuntolee	30	Do.			31	1	Dhangoo T. ...	Dodepore M. ...	2,38		5,675	
			Palee	32	Lungoor			32	1	Lungoor	Kurondoo W. ...	2,701	73	5,533	
			Thunoor	33	B. Oodepore			33	1	Oodepore Richla,		2,222	27	4,549	
			Dharkot	34	T. Do.			34	8	Do. Tulla,		2,820	112	5,297	
			Uta	34	Do.			35	9	Ujmer	10 Seela T. XI.	2,146		4,181	
			Goom	35	Ujmer			36	4	Triakote		2,860	103	6,050	
			Bhowun	36	Triyakote	X	Mulla Sulan	37	5	Khatlee		2,482		6,496	
			Sisayee	37	Khatlee			38	8	Sablee		2,496		5,801	
			Buzar	38	Sablee			38	8	Tulayee	Bungaryoon	1,973	82	5,294	
			Pokhira	39	Tulayee			39	10	Saindhar	Samdhar; Kolagar				
			Saindhar	39	Saindhar										
			Masonn	15	Dhoundayaloo										
			Phutiya	41	Goojroo	XI	Tulla Sulan	40	1	Roongee	3 Bijlot P.	2,686	46	6,592	
			Boongree	41	Bijlot W.			41	1	Bijlot W.	Goojroo X.	2,488		5,837	
			Tolee	42	Budulpore M.			42	8	Painoon	4 Kouriya W.	2,408	104	6,061	
			Hudiyargaon	43	Painoon			43	8	Seela M.		1,841	56	3,654	
			Kota	44	Seela M.			44	1	Bhabur	Kouriya 5 P. Budulpore T. ...	2,488	25	4,855	
			Peera	44	Do.							210		182	
			Buret	40	Bijlot P.										

• Numerals refer to Puttee No.—See Map.

† Roman numerals refer to Pergunnah No.

LIST of Plants, &c., cultivated for food in Gurhwal.

Autho- rities.	NAMES.			Parts used for food.		Months of ripening.
	Botanical.	English.	Hindoo.		Seed.	
M.	Triticum Vulgare	Red wheat-bread	Lall Gehoon	Cereals.	Seed.	May.
	Ditto	White wheat	Daoodkhanee, or Sufed Gehoon		"	"
"	Hordeum Hexastichyum	Barley	Jou, 2 varieties		"	October.
"	" Celeste	Celestial Ditto	Ooajou, in Bhote		"	September, end.
"	Oryza Sativa	Rice	Dhan, G. Satee		"	October, middle.
"	Elysiue Corocana	Millet	Mundova, G. Koda		"	September, beginning.
"	Panicum Frumentaceum	"	Mandira, G. Jhungora		"	"
"	" Italicum	"	Konee, G. Kungnee		"	August, end.
"	" Miliaceum	"	Cheena		"	April.
"	" Uliginosum ?	"	Gunara		"	"
P.	Zea Mays	Maize	Bhootta Muknee, G. Moongree, G. Joonala		"	October, beginning.
M.	Amaranthus Anardana	Prince's feather	Chooa Marcha		"	"
"	" (Candatus)	Love lies bleeding	Kedaree Chooa		"	September, end.
"	Fagopyrum Vulgare	Buck-wheat	Ogul		"	"
"	"	"	Kotoo		"	October.
B.	" Tataricum ?	"	Phaphur, in higher hills	"	April.	
M.	Pisum Avense	Field Pea	Kulon	"	"	
"	Ervum Lens	"	Musoor	"	"	
"	Cicer Arietinum	Gram	Chunna	"	October.	
"	Phaseolus Radiatus	"	Oord	"	"	
"	" Mungo	"	Moong	"	"	
"	" Torosus	"	Gooroush	"	"	
"	Dolichos Uniflorus	"	Guhut, Koolthee	"	"	
"	" Catjang	"	Recainsh, 3 varieties	"	"	
"	Soja Hispida (Dolichos Soja)	"	Bhut	"	November.	
P.	Cytisus Cajan	"	Urhur, G. Tor	Seed pod.	Rains.	
M.	Dolichos Lignosus (Lablcultratum)	French bean	Chemeo	"	"	
P.	" Sinensis	"	Lobyia	"	April.	
"	Phaseolus Vulgaris Vicia Fabe?	Bean	G. Sheochuna Bakoola	"	June to October.	
M.	Solanum Melongena	Egg-plant	Baingun, G. Bhutta, purple and white variety	Root.	October.	
"	" Tuberosum	Potatoo	Aloo	"	Rains.	
"	Colocasia Himalensis	"	Ghooya, G. Pinaloo, white leaf Papur	"	"	
"	"	"	Guderee, red	"	"	
P.	Butatas Edolis	Yam	Shukurkund	"	"	
M.	Dioscorea	"	Gunjar	"	"	
"	"	"	Genthee	"	"	
"	"	"	Turoor	"	June.	
"	"	"	Peeaj	"	"	
P.	Allium Copa	Onion	Lusun	"	"	
"	" Sativum	Garlic	Moollee	"	"	
"	Raphanus Sativus	Radish	Sulgun	"	"	
"	Brassica Rapa	Turnip	"	"	"	

G.—Stands for local name.

No. 13.
 List of Plants, &c., cultivated for food in Gurhwal.—(Concluded.)

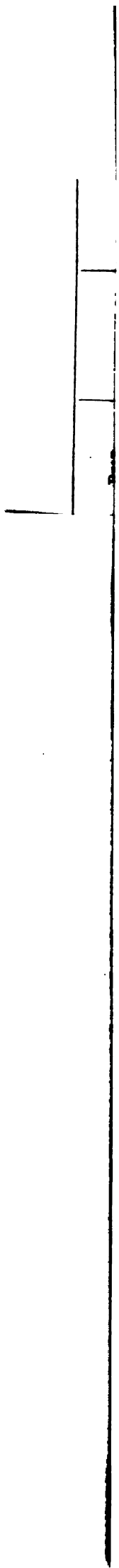
Autho- rities.	Botanical.	NAMES.		Months of ripening.
		English.	Hindee.	
P.	Beta ? Spinacea Oleracea ?	Spinach	Palung	June.
	Lepidium Sativum...	Cress	Halung	"
M.	Rheum Hybridum ...	Rhubarb	Dolco (red), Tartaree green, at 11 and 16,000 feet, wild,	April.
P.	Frigonolla Fennugrocum	"	Methee	April, May.
	Papaver Somniferum	Poppy	Posht	"
M.	Saccharum Officinarum	Sugarcane	Rikhoor, Poona	Rains,
"	Momordica Charantia	"	Kurela	"
"	" Pentandra	"	Torya	"
P.	Tricosanthus Anguina	"	Gheestorye	"
"	Cucumis Sativus	Cucumber	Chichinda	"
"	" Utilissimus	"	Kheera	"
M.	Lagenaria Vulgaris	Gourd	Loukee (Toomree, not edible)	"
B.	Cucurbita Maxima	Pumpkin	Gudooa	"
"	" Pepo	"	Turbhooj G.	"
B.	Asparagus Officinalis	Asparagus	Bhooja	"
P.	Sinapis Dichotoma	Mustard	Kairooa	April and Rains.
B.	" Glauca	"	Iaee, Dain	April.
B.	" Erysimoides	"	G. Farha Surson	May.
B.	" Dichotoma	"	Raee	"
B.	" Ramosa	"	Jureea	April.
B.	" Rugosa	"	Borsee	October.
B.	Linum Usitatissimum	Linseed	Toroo	May.
M.	Sesamum Orientalee	Sesame	Ulaee	August.
"	Perilla Ocimoides	"	Til	"
P.	Cannabis Sativa	Hemp	Bhunjeeera	June.
"	Laurus Cassia	Cinnamon	Jutela, a shrub wild	November, beginning.
"	Capsicum Frutescens	Red pepper	Bhang, for clothing and drug and oil	"
"	Cardamomum Aromaticum	Cardamum	Tejpat, wild	"
"	Curcuma Longa	Turmeric	Lail Mirch, Koorsyane	"
M.	Zinziber Officinalis	Ginger	Elaichee	"
P.	Anethum Foeniculum	Caraway	Huldee	"
"	Coriandrum Sativum	Coriander	Udhruk, Ada	"
"	Piper longum Silvaticum	"	Souf, Jeera	"
"	Nicotiana Tabacum	Tobacco	Dhunneea	"
			Pipulmor, Pipulee	"
			Tamakoo	May.

G.—Stands for local name.

My authorities for the botanical names are :—
 M.—Major E. Madden, Artillery.
 P.—Piddington's Indian Plants
 B.—J. H. Batten, Esquire.

Fruits, cultivated and wild, excepting the worst.

P.	Musa Paradisiaca	...	Plantain	...	Kela, plentiful	...	Except winter.
"	Mangifera Indica	...	Mangoe	...	Am, in valleys	...	July.
"	Psidium Pyrifera	...	Guava	...	Umroot, scarce	...	June.
"	Prunus Adenophylla	...	Apricot	...	Koohmaroo, Zurdaroo G., Choosaroo, plentiful	...	August.
"	"	...	Peach	...	Aroo, do.	...	July.
"	"	...	Damson	...	Bhohya Badam, scarce	...	May, June.
"	"	...	Plum	...	Walechu, do.	...	September.
"	"	...	Quince	...	Beee, do.	...	December.
"	Pyrus Cydonia	...	Orange	...	Naringee, do.	...	July.
"	Citrus Aurantium	...	Lemon	...	Nimboo, plentiful	...	October.
"	Citrus Acida	...	Lime	...	Kagusee Nimboo, scarce	...	November.
"	"	...	Citron	...	Jameera, do.	...	July, June, July.
"	"	...	"	...	Mutkakuree do.	...	May.
"	Juglans Regia	...	Walnut	...	Two varieties, hard and soft-shelled.—Ukbrot, plentiful, wild	...	August.
"	"	...	Filbert	...	Kupasee, from 8 to 10,000 feet, wild	...	April.
"	Punica Granatum	...	Pomegranate	...	Anar, sweet; Daram (sour); shells used as dye	...	June, July, September.
"	Ficus	...	Fig	...	Timla, large and sweet	...	October.
"	Rubus	...	Raspberry	...	Jogeeea Hissaloo, red like English; also a black and yellow variety, above 9,000 feet. Hissaloo grows in a bush; fruit yellow, at 4 to 6,000 feet.	...	October.
"	"	...	Ground Raspberry	...	Ganda Kaphul, from 6 to 8,000 feet near the snow	...	...
"	"	...	Blackberry	...	Kuleea Hissaloo, from 5 to 6,000 feet	...	...
"	"	...	Strawberry	...	Kupuleea G., Bhooeels, from 7 to 10,000 feet near the snow	...	...
"	"	...	Gooseberry	...	Lepcha, at 11,000 feet near the snow passes	...	...
"	Ribes	...	Red Currant	...	Koolkoollea and Kunkookursee, from 10 to 13,000 feet	...	...
"	"	...	Black ditto	...	Durbuse, ditto	...	...
"	Malus	...	Crab Apple	...	A red and a brown, two varieties, sweet, from 9 to 11,000 feet
"	"	...	"	...	Kaphul



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Cost of Settlement of Gurhwal district.

SURVEY KHALSA, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF GOONTH.							GRAND TOTAL EXPENSE.
	Fixed Establishment.		Temporary.		Total Expenses.	Rs. As. P.	
	Dy. Collec- tor.	Office.	Surveyors & Writers.	Stationery and Contingencies.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
A. D. 1856 ...	161 4 8	55 7 7	...	200 0 0	416 12 3		
1857 ...	3,000 0 0	1,607 4 0	3,324 6 4	558 0 11	8,439 11 3		
1858 ...	3,000 0 0	1,699 0 0	5,286 5 1	1,203 0 6	11,183 5 7		
Deputy Collector drew pay on the Establishment, 1859 ...	2,000 0 0	2,515 12 0	26,308 12 9	4,054 7 2	34,878 15 11		
Of the district, his pay amounting to, 1860, Rs. 4,185-7-9 was included in 1861, ...	...	2,331 5 0	12,747 12 0	2,671 3 5	17,750 4 5	
Rs. 74,005-7-10 Settlement bill at first.	...	276 13 4	660 12 3	843 12 10	1,281 6 5		
Rs. 78,190-15-7 which was equal to ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8,161 4 8	8,485 9 11	48,328 0 5	9,020 8 10	74,005 7 10	74,005 7 10	
SETTLEMENT KHALSA.							
	No. of months.	Monthly pay.	Total pay.				
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Stationery and Contingencies ...			...	641 9 7		
Preparation of Naibad Measurement papers ...			56 11 6				
Ditto of Abstract of measurement of whole measurement ...			30 0 0				
Ditto of Hindee Statement No. XIV. ...			53 15 0				
Superintendence in preparation of Rent-rolls (Phauts) ...	31	8	248 0 0	388 10 6			
Total Hindee writers ...	8½	40	340 0 0				
Preparation of English Statements, Nos. XIV. and XV. ...	8½	20	170 0 0				
	7	15	105 0 0	615 0 0		1,645 4 1	
						75,650 11 11	
Measurement and Settlement of Goonth Sudaburt.	By Wages.	By Piecework.		Stationery.			
	Servants.	Surveyors.	Writers.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Services of Government servants not charged.							
Maafee and Goonth ...	199 3 1	1,273 10 11	987 10 3	303 8 8	2,842 8 1		
Sudaburt ...	102 8 6	...	...	21 3 6	123 12 0	
72-8 per cent. of one year's revenue, or two seven-tenths of the increase of revenue for one year. } Total ...	...	...	...	...	78,617 0 0	
Deduct fines from villagers for concealment in measurement of acres 7,888 ...					1,114 0 0		
					Balance, Rs. ...	77,503 0 0	

Receipts—Estimate of

CESS OF 10 PER CENT. ON REVENUE.				Sources.	Revenue.
Total 10 per cent.	Putwarees 4 per cent.	School 8 per cent.	Dak 8 per cent.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
9,633 11 8	3,853 7 9	2,890 1 9	2,890 1 9	Khalsa	96,337 0 0
421 4 0	168 8 0	126 6 0	126 6 0	Sudaburt	4,212 8 0
713 11 1	285 7 7	214 1 9	214 1 9	Goonth	7,136 14 11
26 3 10	10 8 0	7 3 11	7 3 11	Maafee	262 6 4
10,794 14 2	4,317 15 4	3,238 7 5	3,238 7 5	Total	1,07,949 13 3
0 4 10	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 1 5	Loss by fractions ...	
10,794 9 4	4,317 13 4	3,238 6 0	3,238 6 0	Government grant to 21 Putwarees at Rs. 5 each,	
1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	...			
12,054 9 4	5,577 13 4	3,238 6 0	3,238 6 0	Total ...	
12,054 9 4					

NOTE.—A. and A., one individual

17.

County Cesses—Expenditure.

7.	Particulars.	Servants.	Monthly rate of Pay.		Months.	Total yearly expenses.
			Monthly expenses.			
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
		No.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Rs. As. P.
A. PUTWAREE.	Dukl Putwaree	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
	2 Dukl Assistants	2	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
	District Putwarees	40	10 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
	Ditto ditto not Surveyors	1	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	...
	Ditto ditto ditto	3	5 0 0	15 0 0	...	...
	Total	47	...	452 8 0	12	5,430 0 0
	Budreenath ... } Costs of Col- Kedarnath ... } lection ... ..	...	...	58 1 6 17 2 3	...	... 75 3 9
	Balance for Stationery, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	71 9 7
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,577 13 4
	DĀK. SCHOOL.	Jemadars	1 1 1	9 0 0 8 0 0 7 0 0	24 0 0	12	288 0 0
Dāk-runners		36 20 3 2	4 0 0 3 8 0 3 0 0 2 0 0	144 0 0 70 0 0 9 0 0 4 0 0	...	............
Total runners		61	...	227 0 0	12	2,724 0 0
Dāk Moonshes A.		1	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	120 0 0
Fixed Expenses Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	3,132 0 0
Extra Camp Dāks and Stationery ... ..		...	...	...	...	106 6 0
Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	3,238 6 0
Sub-Deputy Inspector		1	25 0 0	25 0 0	12	300 0 0
Pundits		43	5 0 0	215 0 0	12	2,580 0 0
Travelling allowance of Sub-Deputy Inspector, ... ..		...	7 8 0	...	10	75 0 0
Stationery, fixed ... ..	...	1 8 0	...	12	18 0 0	
Yearly Scholarships	1	3 0 0	...	...	...
To 14 best Pundits	4	2 0 0	20 0 0	12	240 0 0	
Balance for Contingencies	9	1 0 0	25 6 0	
Total	3,233 6 0	
GRAND TOTAL	12,054 9 4	

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Abstract of lands alienated in Goonth and Maáfee grants.

	REVENUE.			Name of Grantee.	MEASUREMENT.		RENT.		No.	REMARKS.
	Below.	Above.	No. of Grantees.		Of 1823.	Of 1863.	Former.	New Kamil.		
	Rs.	Rs.			B. A.	B. A.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	1	Budreenath A. ...	4,784 14	4,371 14	3,777 4 0	3,943 7 2	262	Of this, 1R. less Russudee for 15 years.
	...	...	1	Kedarnath A. ...	775 9	967 8	948 3 0	856 9 0	54
	...	...	1	Kumlesur ...	231 11	266 9	185 12 0	247 8 3	14
	...	...	1	Luchmee Narain, ...	102 0	125 10	77 5 0	109 5 6	5
	...	...	1	Rugonath A. ...	108 8	166 5	67 7 0	107 8 0	8
	...	...	1	Toongnath ...	132 14	139 8	80 11 0	122 10 10	9
	...	...	1	Gopeswur, Roodernath ...	221 12	253 14	232 5 0	243 0 0	6
	...	100	7	Total ...	6,357 4	6,291 4	5,368 15 0	5,631 0 9	358	
GOONTH.	90	80	2		149 4	195 2	99 10 0	168 0 0	10	
	80	70	4		281 15	322 5	213 6 0	296 0 0	20	
	70	60	2		130 7	140 0	90 14 0	123 5 0	9	
	60	50	2		87 8	147 1	77 14 0	109 8 0	6	
	50	40	4		127 8	214 0	83 2 0	160 0 0	6	
	40	30	6		165 4	253 4	61 6 0	195 0 0	13	
	30	20	5		122 12	136 3	38 0 0	115 0 0	5	
	20	10	9		115 12	132 2	20 11 0	117 1 3	12	
	10	...	77		268 5	242 14	*3 3 0	222 0 0	84	* Former revenue not ascertained.
	118	Total cultivated, Waste A. ...	7,805 15 39 4	8,074 3 ...	6,057 1 0 ...	7,136 15 0 ...	523 12	Of the Temples marked A.
...	...	118	Total Goonth ...	7,845 3	...	...	...	535	
MAÁFEE.	...	100	1	J. Henry ...	62 8	163 2	18 0 0	115 0 0	1	Late Government Tea Plantation; revenue fixed for cess.
	60	50	1	Balmookund ...	35 0	58 11	39 8 0	56 0 0	2	
	40	30	1	Umur Singh ...	77 8	92 9	32 0 0	36 0 0	1	
	20	10	1	Chintamunee ...	19 12	20 14	25 7 0	15 15 0	2	
	10	...	12	...	21 12	25 7	...	40 7 4	1	
	...	...	16	...	216 8	365 11	114 15 0	263 6 4	7
	...	...	1	Waste ...	10 0	...	...	...	1
...	...	17	Total Maáfee ...	226 8	365 11	114 15 0	263 6 4	8		
...	...	135	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,071 11	...	6,172 0 0	7,400 5 4	563		

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From Commissioner of Kumaon, to Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 200B.).—Dated 25th July, 1865.

SIR,—I have now the honor to forward, for the consideration and approval of the Board, the accompanying Report on the re-settlement of the district of Gurhwal by Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer of that district, and to request that the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, may be obtained to the settlement. Statements XIV. and XV. have this day been despatched packed in tin.

2. Statement No. XV. fully shows in a Pergunnahwar, Putteewar, and Mouzahwar form, the distribution of the proposed Government demand for 30 years. For the whole district, the demand for which sanction is solicited is exhibited in the following tabular form:—

STATEMENT showing proposed demand, from commencement to end of 30 years' Settlement.

	Fuslee 1269.	Fuslee 1270.	Fuslee 1271.	Fuslee 1272 to 1274.	Fuslee 1274 to 1284.	Fuslee 1285 to end of Settlement.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Government demand ...	76,701 4 0	90,387 12 0	95,626 8 0	95,563 0 0	95,643 0 0	96,311 0 0
Sudaburt (Local Agency) }	3,051 5 0	3,320 12 0	3,593 0 0	3,593 0 0	3,593 0 0	3,626 0 0

3. Mr. Beckett has also prepared a most valuable set of Appendices as follows:—

- No. 1. General abstract of area, revenue, and census, &c.
- „ 2. Resumed Goonth and Maáfee.
- „ 3. Historical and chronological list of Kings of Gurhwal.
- „ 4. Tea Plantations.
- „ 5. Lands available for Tea Plantations.
- „ 6. Remissions of revenue by summary settlement, and by temporary remissions.
- „ 7. List of Pergunnahs and Puttees forming Index of Map, No. 23.
- „ 8. List of Villages, waste.
- „ 9. List of Villages transferred from one Puttee to another.
- „ 10. Census Tables.
- „ 11. { Number and position of Schools, Part I.
{ Number and Districts of Putwarees, Part II.
- „ 12. Time Tables of District Dák.
- „ 13. Plants cultivated in the district.
- „ 14. Number of disputes decided during 20 years.
- „ 15. { Coroner's Inquest, Part I.
{ Rewards paid for destruction of wild animals.
- „ 16. Expenses of Settlement.
- „ 17. Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Cesses.
- „ 18. Mines.
- „ 19. Roads, cost of construction, &c.

- No. 20. List of routes.
- „ 21. Abstract of Goonth and Maâfee tenures.
- „ 22. Wild animals, &c., of the chace.
- „ 23. Skeleton Map of the District showing divisions and sub-divisions, with Index.
- „ 24. Ditto ditto ditto Putwarees and Hulkas ; position of School ; Roads.
- „ 25. Sample Pergunnah Map, showing every village.

Of these, I would respectfully recommend that Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, and 24, as appertaining more or less to matters connected with Land Revenue, be published together with the Settlement Report, in case its publication should be ordered. The remaining papers, I have reason to believe, will be welcomed, with others, also compiled by Mr. Beckett, as useful additions to a general account of the province of Kumaon and Gurhwal, which is under preparation, and which will form a supplementary part of Colonel Richard Strachey's forthcoming work on the physical geography of the Himalayas.

4. The Statistical Sketch of Mr. Traill, originally published in Vol. XVI. of the Asiatic Researches, and reprinted as the first paper in the volume entitled "The Official Reports on the province of Kumaon," edited under the order of Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, by Mr. J. H. Batten, Commissioner of Kumaon in 1851, and the Reports on Gurhwal and Kumaon by the latter gentleman forming a part of the same collection, but now re-published by the Board in the separate volumes of Settlement Reports, contain all the necessary information on the subject of the Revenue History of these hill districts, from the commencement of British rule in 1815 to the completion of the 20 years' settlement of Kumaon Proper in 1846 ; and Mr. Batten has quoted all the important portions of Mr. Traill's unpublished papers which referred more particularly to revenue matters. It would therefore be a work of supererogation either for Mr. Beckett or myself to go over the old ground. The great feature of the present revision of settlement is the field measurement, which has been made in all the villages of Gurhwal, with the exception of those belonging to the upper or Bhote portion of Pergunnah Pynkhunda, where the operation would obviously have been useless. Fortunately for the success and cheapness of the Gurhwal Revenue Survey, there had been created a class of Native Surveyors or Ameens within the province itself, by the measuring operations in the Sudaburt puttees of Kotolee and Muhreoree, which, with the sanction of Government, I myself, as District Officer of Kumaon, conducted as a tentative measure in the year 1852, and which were extended to the Sudaburt puttee of Dussowlee, in Gurhwal, by Mr. J. Strachey, when Senior Assistant Commissioner in that district. These Ameens had also been employed, during recent years, in measuring sites of land under dispute in the Courts, and many other young men had, subsequently to 1852, qualified themselves for the duties of Ameens. When Mr. Batten had to make his 20 years' settlement in Gurhwal, no such instructed local establishment was in existence ; while the importation to these regions of a regular Revenue Survey Establishment from the plains would have involved an enormous expense, without, at that time, the remotest chance of any corresponding fiscal advantages, and would not have met with the approval of the people, even if the foreign Surveyors could themselves have overcome the local difficulties, the language of the hill-men, and the peculiarities of the survey. Even with the nucleus of an establishment existing as above mentioned, and with all the aid derived from the able superintendence of the Deputy Collector, Jykishen Joshee, Mr.

Beckett, as will be seen in the 9th paragraph of his Report, did not find the measurement operations, which had been commenced in 1856, quite completed before 1861. I myself am entirely satisfied with the honesty and accuracy of the work, supervised and tested as it has been by Mr. Beckett's own unwearied and watchful care; and the people themselves have learnt to understand and look after all measurement operations. On this account, if for no other reason, the retention of the local *beesee* and *nallee*, instead of the introduction of the English acre measurement, is not only defensible, but a matter for congratulation; though at the same time, with a view to comparison and general reference, it is fortunate that the *beesee* of 4,800 square yards is only 40 yards less than an acre. It is quite superfluous to dwell upon the immense boon conferred on the people of Gurhwal by the creation of a field map as the basis for a record of rights and possessions, or upon the aid afforded thereby to those employed in adjudicating land disputes; while the value of the new survey record, as embodying real and tangible facts in the place of a *fictitious* record of guess-work (correctly termed *muzzur-andazee*) to the Settlement Officer, has been fully demonstrated by the successful revenue results arrived at by Mr. Beckett, as shown by his Report and Statements; and this brings me to the subject of assessment itself.

5. Mr. Batten, in the 6th paragraph of his Gurhwal Report, has thus stated the principles of the assessment made by him for the 20 years preceding the present revision :—

Assessment.

“ The Jumabundee now forwarded for the approval of the Board and Government has been founded on the past payments of each estate, or set of estates, viewed in relation to its present state of prosperity, as shown by the state of cultivation; the number, character, and health of the inhabitants; the locality of their possession, and their general resources, whether mercantile or agricultural, as fairly proved, according to the opinion of their influential neighbours, consulted in open Panchayat on the subject.”

The *modus operandi* or plan of actual assessment adopted by Mr. Beckett in the re-settlement under review is laid down in the 16th, 17th, and following paragraphs of his Report. I myself may generally remark that, as compared with preceding settlements, the present one eliminated to a great degree from its calculations the item of *previous demand*; that in the highly cultivated and agriculturally prosperous parts of the country, the bearing of acreage on population, and *vice versa*, was a main item of calculation; and that in the less populous tracts, or where agricultural assets were found to be subordinate to trading and other casual capabilities, the *census*, combined with an estimate of the character of the population, afforded the main basis of the revenue assessment. In the Bhote tract of Mulla Pynkhunda, the Revenue may be almost strictly called a poll-tax. A more fair mode of taxation for that tract, and the similar tracts in Kumaon Proper, might be on a correct enumeration of herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; but Mr. Beckett, with all his personal activity and local knowledge, found that concealment of such assets was possible to a large extent, and that the counting of the profit-earning and revenue-yielding human item was an easier task. I may further remark that, in addition to the new item of accurate or approximately accurate field measurement, the local experience of the Settlement Officer, rendering him to a great extent independent of interested parties, combined with his own almost universal personal inspection of villages, in company with the parties so interested (as described in Mr. Beckett's 17th paragraph) has formed the main noticeable and novel element in the recent Gurhwal operations. An examination of nearly 2,000 cases of assessment, added to my own knowledge of the country, enables me confidently to support the present Settlement Officer in his revenue assessment, and to countersign his demand for the confirmation of his proceedings.

6. Remembering the correspondence and controversies which have taken place of late years concerning waste land in this province, the attention of the Board will probably be drawn to what they may consider the slight notice of this subject by the Settlement Officer. The 8th paragraph of his Report, when viewed in connection with paragraph 39 and Appendix No. 5, is perfectly intelligible to those who know the real circumstances connected with village boundaries, with *naiabad* or new assessable cultivation in waste tracts, and with common right of pasture and forest use, as existing in Kumaon and Gurhwal, but may require explanation for the enlightenment of those who only read the statement that the whole district, as contained in geographical square miles, is parcelled out among existing villages, and that, nevertheless, there are available public sites for tea plantations and other settlements, which the District Officer had taken great personal pains to ascertain and record. Before offering to the Board and Government any further solution on my own part of the apparent anomaly, I think it most proper and convenient to transcribe *in extenso* the 15th and 16th paragraphs of Mr. Batten's Report, so that the Board and Government may be saved the trouble of referring to the printed volume; and that in case it should be thought proper to publish this Report, together with that of the Settlement Officer, the whole subject may be fully represented in one place.

“ XV.—Boundary disputes in Gurhwal were found of far less frequent occurrence than at an early period of the settlement I had anticipated. Boundaries of estates, and settlement of disputes concerning them. “ At least three-fourths of the boundaries have been settled without the intervention of authority. In such cases, the Razeenamahs of the parties have sometimes been separately filed, but in general the *Chuknamahs*, or sketch drawn up by the Canoongoe for each village, *Uslee* and *Dakhu-lee*, showing its boundaries on every side, has been attested by the Pudhan of the village delineated, and by the Pudhans of each village lying on its borders. In the book of ‘great measurement’ as it is called, drawn up by Mr. Traill’s orders for the whole province, the boundaries were described; but this record in no instance showed on what grounds, and by whose attestation, the description was entered. Accordingly the Native officials who prepared the work in question, and whose seals are attached to each copy thereof, are often accused of having made a false record. The present plan has this advantage over the former, that there is now forthcoming for every mouzah a document accompanied with the proper attestations, showing the actual determination of the boundaries by the people themselves at a given period. Cases of disputes were decided by Panchayat, according to the spirit of Board’s instructions, chiefly under the superintendence of the Canoongoes. Along the line of the Kumaon frontier, and near Sreenuggur, some of the disputes, being virulent and difficult of settlement, required their adjudication by myself or by the Deputy Collector. Mr. Commissioner Traill also, during the long course of his administration, had himself decided on the spot numerous boundaries; and such decisions were notorious and final. The Fyzulnamahs of the Panchayat, with all the proceedings connected with them, were drawn up with proper attention to forms; and such Misl, together with the Razeenamahs and Chuknamahs above described, has been for some time separately forwarded to the Gurhwal Record Officer at Paoree. Actual demarcation of boundaries by stone Chubootras always took place, whenever recourse to a legal settlement of disputes had been found necessary. But in the case of amicable agreements among themselves, such demarcation, though always recommended, was not insisted on. Indeed, on account of the villages being placed in such scattered situations, and being so numerous, it would have been very difficult to find officials adequate to superintend this kind of work, and the progress of it would undoubtedly have excited, in many instances, the very doubts and disputes which the measure was intended to guard against. In the Gurhwal moun-

“ tains, moreover, Nature herself still prescribes boundaries not difficult of discovery ;
 “ and she represents, in distinct and notable characters to the eye, the limits of men’s
 “ respective dominions. High peaks and ranges, forests, rivers, rocks, glens, and
 “ ravines, are at present sufficient landmarks for the simple and peaceable Gurhwalees,
 “ and will be so still, till the progress of population and agriculture shall bring them
 “ nearer in resemblance to their Kumaon neighbours ; who in Palee, and other parts
 “ of the country, have partitioned among themselves every foot of land, and whose
 “ terraces of cultivation extend often uninterruptedly from the very summit of a
 “ mountain to its base. In some parts of Barashewn, Chound Kote, and the northerly
 “ puttees of Tulla Sulan, the Gurhwal hills resemble in this respect the fertile parts of
 “ Kumaon ; and there, as a matter of course, the contentions concerning boundaries
 “ were most frequent, and their adjustment most difficult. At the time of settlement,
 “ the Gurhwalees of every pergunnah were distinctly informed, that even where no
 “ demarcation had been insisted on, the present determination of their respective boun-
 “ daries was final ; that no further discussions on the subject would in future be al-
 “ lowed ; and that henceforth the presentation of petitions referring to dispossession of
 “ one village by another would generally end by involving some party or other dis-
 “ agreeably in the proceedings of the Criminal Court.

Right to waste lands, pas-
 ture-grounds, and forests.

“ XVI.—Large portions of waste land, including
 “ whole ranges and their vast forests, have been included
 “ from olden time in the boundaries of adjacent villages, though not included in their
 “ recorded Ruqba. No interference with this nominal allotment of waste (except in
 “ the case of the Turai lands) has been attempted at the present settlement of Gurh-
 “ wal. Such a division has been found useful in giving separate tracts for pasture*
 “ for the cattle of different villages ; but the inhabitants have been strictly forbidden,
 “ and the prohibition is particularized in the Pudhan’s pottah, and also in the several
 “ Ikrarnamahs signed by the shareholders of villages, from levying dues for the privi-
 “ lege of grazing within certain boundaries, unless the custom of paying and receiving
 “ them has been immemorial ; the burden of the proof of this resting with those who
 “ demand such payments. Owing to the ignorance and retarded civilization of the
 “ communities, the absence of Village Accountants, and the great desire that I all along
 “ felt to leave the people as much as possible to themselves, and to inflict on them as
 “ little as possible the visitation of Native officials, or the necessity of their own per-
 “ sonal attendance at Tehseeldarees and Cutcheries, merely with the view to the
 “ manufacture of certain documents and statements, the record of village administra-
 “ tion must necessarily be imperfect ; and I hope that this Report will be considered in
 “ a measure declaratory. I therefore take this opportunity of asserting that the
 “ right of Government to all the forests and waste lands, not included in the assessable
 “ area of the estates, remains utterly unaffected by the inclusion of certain tracts within
 “ the boundaries of mouzahs, and that no one has a right, merely on account of such
 “ inclusion, to demand payment for the use of pasture grounds, or for the permission
 “ to cut timber or firewood. Neither does such inclusion interfere necessarily with
 “ the right of Government to accept offers for Naiabad leases. But, as ordered in the
 “ case of the Turai forests, so in the Hills (where, too, Zemindaree claims are rare),
 “ the inhabitants of the villages most adjacent to the tract, or having it recorded within
 “ their boundary, should have the first refusal of all such leases ; and no grant of the
 “ kind should be allowed within a certain distance of the cultivated and culturable
 “ waste lands of inhabited villages ; the distance to be fixed by the District Officer,
 “ after receiving the report of the local Putwaree and Canoongoe, as to the position
 “ and extent of the proposed clearing. If proper attention is paid to the subject of

* “The Gurhwalees do not migrate annually to the Turai to graze their cattle, their own hills af-
 fording sufficient pasture.”

“ waste lands in Gurhwal, and every application for the privilege of redeeming them
 “ be carefully considered, and decided on with reference to the abovementioned de-
 “ clarations now made by the Settlement Officer, I am of opinion that the prosperity of
 “ Gurhwal, and the advance of its population and agriculture, and finally of its re-
 “ venue, will be for the future even more satisfactory than during the years that
 “ followed the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and the return of the peasantry to their
 “ ancient homes. In every puttee there are one or two villages, very thriving in cha-
 “ racter, and with surplus members who are available to become Paekast cultivators
 “ of neighbouring estates. I have purposely, in the wilder districts (Chandpoor,
 “ Budhan, Chuprakote, and lower Tulla Sulan, for instance) left such villages lowly
 “ assessed, in order to increase their wealth, and render them reservoirs, whence its
 “ currents can flow and fertilize the vicinity. Let the superfluous members of such
 “ communities be distinctly told, that a good title will be given with the several
 “ patches of fine redeemable land in the forest, and that all fictitious claims to
 “ monopoly of the waste have now been repudiated as an usurpation of Government
 “ rights, and as only tending to injure the country, by increasing the tigers and bears ;
 “ and I am sure that the offers for new lands will increase tenfold. The practice here
 “ pursued of the European Officer himself spending a large portion of the year in
 “ moving about the district will enable him to make the Naiabad settlements almost
 “ always himself ; and I hope I shall be excused for urging on those who may hence-
 “ forth be connected with the administration of Gurhwal, the immense importance of
 “ such personal investigation and arrangements on the spot.”

7. The Settlement Report and Statements now under submission prove satisfac-
 torily, in my opinion, that Mr. Batten acted wisely in not inter-
 Subject of Waste Lands. fering with the old village boundaries, which had been recog-
 nized by Mr. Commissioner Traill, and carefully recorded, seeing that the existence of
 those boundaries, previous to the 20 years' settlement, had not been found incompatible
 with an immense increase of cultivation, and with a doubling of the Land Revenue ;
 and it being now acknowledged that, during the period of the 20 years' settlement, the
 agricultural prosperity of the country has immensely increased, enabling also the
 succeeding Settlement Officer to improve the Government fisc in a noticeable degree.
 The question arises,—Did the fact of the attention of Government having been drawn
 to its own rights in the waste lands, by the application of European speculators for
 lands on which to grow the great staple product, tea, necessitate or render advisable
 the actual demarcation of separate village boundaries, within which no new settlement
 could be made for the benefit of the State or the public at the revision now under
 report ? I decidedly think not. If the tea-planting question had never been raised, it
 is obvious from the past fiscal history of the province, and from all which has hitherto
 been placed on record, that the tendency of actual demarcated limitation to the exten-
 sion of tillage and clearing, would be to retard such agricultural progress among the
 present occupants of the soil. But the plantation question having been raised, has
 such a new element of value and importance been introduced into the country as to
 overbalance all the advantages of non-interference,—that is, of leaving the rights of
 the State and the people commingled and undivided throughout the greater part of
 the mountain tracts ? Or does its introduction compel the enforced separation of
 those rights *everywhere and in all localities* ? I think certainly not. The real difference
 between the old Naiabad lease, and the fee-simple grant of recent years, is that the
 former created a new mehal, productive of future Revenue to the State, and of pro-
 prietary right and profit to the clearer of the waste, but left the use of the adjacent
 forest in the same state as before ; while the latter necessitates a far more careful
 preliminary examination than was previously required, of all the existing circumstances
 of the neighbourhood ; and when that investigation has been completed, and has result-

ed in favor of Government, as represented by the applicant, places the latter in full and exclusive possession of a demarcated tract. The existence of this difference, I conceive, does not justify any revolution in the whole agricultural status of the province. On the contrary, I feel confident that, in accordance with the clearly and strongly expressed orders of the Secretary of State in his despatch of 1862, and of the Governor-General's Rules of 1861, the new state of things renders it more than ever incumbent on the local officers to take care that colonization does not turn into confiscation. The best way to secure this result is for the District Officers, if the site applied for was not set aside by the Settlement Officer, to settle each case on its own merits,—never without personal examination of the site applied for,—leaving it to the appellate authority (if referred to) to decide whether, in any case, a village or a neighbourhood has been too hastily declared to have claimed any tract beyond its real requirements for extension, pasture, or forest use ; or whether a wise discretion has been used in giving a field for his industry to the introducer of foreign capital, the creator of valuable staples, and the employer of remunerated labor.

In all the discussions which have hitherto taken place, one fact has I think been too much lost sight of, *viz.*, that the demarcation of a reasonable and appropriate boundary for a village holding a nominal right to what may be considered an unreasonable and improper extent of waste land, does not dispose of the whole question of Forest use. Many mountain tracts included within the nominal boundaries of particular villages are used by a whole neighbourhood of villages for the purposes of pasture, collecting of leaves, &c. This is more particularly the case in Central Kumaon (Palee and Baramundul) and in Lower Gurhwal, including the important pergunnahs of Barasewn and Choundkote. I hope I have said enough to prove that Mr. Beckett acted with judgment in following that part of his predecessor's policy which left Mr. Traill's recorded boundaries undisturbed, and which abstained from useless and perhaps mischievous demarcation, which would have involved an enormous expenditure of money, time, and trouble.* At the same time, as shown by Appendix, Nos. 5 and 8, it is clear that care has been taken by the Settlement Officer to ascertain and record, for the benefit of Government and the public, all known sites of waste villages in the district, and all sites which, in his opinion, were suitable and available for tea-planting. Mr. Beckett however has made a slight mistake in paragraph 8 of his Report, where he says that the 4,417 mouzahs of his Appendix, No. 1, contain all the recorded 5,500 square miles of the district of Gurhwal. Some portion of this estimated area is represented by the waste and forest motzahs, which he has himself noted in the same Statement, and these so-called mouzahs have boundaries more or less accurately recorded.

8. It is highly probable that disappointment may be felt at the promulgation of
Concluding remarks on Waste Lands. the fact that large tracts of country with good soil, in the vicinity of markets, and with facilities of cheap labor, are not available for English settlers ; and that, as I have heard it expressed, the latter can only get the "leavings of the Puharees." But in reality such disappointment can only be felt by those who have used their imagination, rather than their reason ; or who have omitted to consult the most ordinary sources of information. The Central and Lower Himalayan pergunnahs are not howling wildernesses, but have been for ages occupied by an industrious agricultural population. This people is in possession of those tracts which are easiest of access, and which yield the least difficult and most profitable returns to industry. The country so occupied is therefore not available for foreign *colonization*, even if its climate were suitable, which it is not. The tracts of country lying

* As this duty could only be performed by the Settlement Officer himself, and would alone have occupied his time for many years.

between these richer slopes and valleys, and the untillable waste of the more inaccessible heights, are those into which the old occupants have hitherto been gradually extending their possessions; and it is a new thing for them to be told that such extension is an usurpation of State rights, and that they ought to give place to the dominant stranger, merely because, to the latter, the climate and situation are suitable and pleasant. The surprise of the inhabitants, at the expectations of foreign settlers, is certainly quite as strong as the disappointment of the latter at not finding the best part of the country at their disposal. Under proper management, however, *i. e.*, under a proper carrying out of the Waste Land Rules in those portions of the province where the risk of interference with an occupant population does not intervene as an obstacle, and where the comparative sparseness of the population has still left many good sites available for settlers, the introduction of capital, and the demand for labor, will go hand in hand; and while the settler will benefit by the free and unencumbered field for his money and industry, the peasant proprietor of a few terraces in the fully cultivated and over-crowded villages of the old occupied tracts will be too glad to procure at some distant but not quite foreign plantation a cash return for his labor, less burdensomely acquired, and more certain than his hire as a coolie at Nynce Tal or Mussoorie. Already more than 1,000 Puharees are drawing monthly wages in Kuttayoor, in Kumaon, the very puttees described by Mr. Batten in 1846 as waste, and *therefore* as the most available for the experiment of tea-growing. I hope that his similar expectation for Gungolee and Seera in Kumaon, and such comparatively waste tracts, may be realized in due time; but before tea-planting can be placed on a secure and sound footing, the dream of obtaining from Government, on fee-simple terms, profitable estates in the heart of the occupied country, must be abandoned.

9. Paragraph 24 of Mr. Batten's Gurhwal Settlement Report contains full extracts on the subject of the Hill tenures, from a Revenue Report of Mr. Traill, who had also previously touched upon property in the soil, and rents paid by the actual cultivators, in connection with the Government demand, in his Statistical Sketch. Mr. Batten has also given his own account of the hill tenures, in his Reports on Gurhwal and Kumaon. As no controverted points have now been raised, which require discussion by myself, I am content generally to refer the Board to the published papers, for information as to the state of superior and inferior holdings, previous to the present revision of settlement, and to confine myself to the following remarks:—In his 27th paragraph, Mr. Beckett rightly designates the general character of his own settlement as *ryotwaree*, in accordance with the actual status of affairs. In Gurhwal, revenue and rent are almost convertible terms, and the great mass of the cultivators may be considered as proprietors of the plots of ground which they cultivate, liable only for the payment of their quota of the Government demand, plus the fee which they contribute to their Pudhan or Sudder Malgoozar for the trouble and risk of collection. Where superior rights, carrying with them the realization of rent, or, in its place, dues representing rent as formerly existing, these, under the revised arrangements, which have been gradually anticipated during the period of the 20 years' settlement, have been substituted by a Malikana never exceeding 20 per cent. on the Government demand as a fixed and certain amount collected under authority; and thus a vast amount of intestine disputes and vexatious litigation has been got rid of. I will not say that all the proprietor landlords are content with the new arrangement, but there has been no noticeable opposition to a change which the advance of events, and the increasing intelligence and means of the cultivating classes must sooner or later have brought about. Even to the plaintiff, *Syunas* or *Hissedars*, suits for the realization of miscellaneous dues, such as are detailed in Mr. Batten's Reports, were becoming highly inconvenient and irksome; and it has for some time been felt by both payers and receivers, that a time was coming when a fixed rate of cash percentage must be substituted for legs and breasts of goats, fees of three-anna

pieces (Seemashees), and other offerings. In the case of the Thokdars Mr. Beckett, both as District Senior Assistant and as Settlement Officer, took the greatest pains to carry out the spirit of the Government orders of 1856, and to ascertain and decide, from the examination of reliable records, who amongst the holders of Thokdaree pottahs were parties really entitled, by prescriptive right, to be considered proprietary superiors, who were only the creation of Mr. Traill's later years, or of his successor's, brought into existence by the supposed necessities of village police duties, now no longer required at their hands. In regard to the inferior or nominally inferior tenants of the soil, the *Khaekur* of the hills stands out as the representative of the *Kudeemee* or *Mouroosee Kastkar* of the plains, with this essential difference, that *in no instance* does he own his position to any legislative enactment like Act X. of 1859, and that, to the best of my belief, he has not been created by the spontaneous proceedings of the local authorities. If the Board will take the trouble to consult the data recorded by Mr. Traill a very few years after the introduction of British rule, they will find that the right of cultivating occupancy remained with the descendants of former grantees (*Thatwans*) even where the *that* or grant of proprietary right had been conferred by the sovereign power on new superiors; and that, in all cases, whether of such descendants or of ordinary cultivators continuing from father to son in the undisturbed use of their ploughs, the contracted state of the laboring population, as compared with the extent of arable land, has always been sure to secure the most favorable terms to the occupant tenants of the soil.

Practically, therefore, the latter, if found to be rightfully claimants of the title *Khaekur*, whether as *ex-Thatwans* or as uninterfered with and necessary cultivators, are kept in possession so long as they pay their quotas of Government revenue, plus a small amount of *Malikana*, including *Malgozaree* fees, though they so far differ from their *Thatwan* co-villagers, inasmuch as they cannot alienate this holding.

Paekast cultivators for the most part cultivate in villages adjacent to their homes on the most favorable terms, and indeed they may almost be considered as proprietary occupants of the soil which they cultivate, except that they cannot claim it as belonging to their own village, and of course cannot alienate it.

In Gurhwal, the *Sirthan* tenant corresponds with the tenant-at-will of the plains, and, as a general rule, holds by an annual written agreement. The *Sirthan* of one shareholder in a village is often found to be a co-sharer himself, who has spare time to devote to work beyond his own (perhaps too few) fields, and the whole arrangement of proprietary and non-proprietary holding is thoroughly understood by the people themselves. Moreover, the Settlement Officer has not recorded such temporary holdings in his *Furd Phaut*, or record of revenue and rent liabilities. Under these circumstances suits similar to those triable under Act X. of 1859 in the plains are not likely to arise in Gurhwal; and if they do occur, can be disposed of in the easiest manner as matters of simple contract between man and man; while a reference to the village record (a copy of which, so far as it affects himself, is eagerly taken and zealously preserved by every villager) at once enables the Revenue Officer to dispose of every case similar to those triable in the plains under Act XIV. of 1863.

10. I trust sanction will be accorded to the cesses in the margin, amounting

Cesses.	
Putwaree ... 4 per cent.	altogether to 10 per cent. on the Government jumma, which, with the assent of the people, and with my approval, the Settlement Officer has at the present revision fixed to be collected at the same time with, and in excess of, the Government demand. With the exception of <i>Pudhancharee</i> or <i>Syancharee</i> fees, there are no village expenses in hill mouzahs falling on the profits of the villagers. The altogether new state of village records, consequent on the land measure-
Dak cess ... 3 per cent.	
School ... 3 per cent.	
Total, 10 per cent.	

ment, rendered it absolutely necessary not only to have more Putwarees, but to have a better class of men thoroughly acquainted with Khusrah Survey. The Government pay of Putwarees under the old system was Rs. 5 per mensem. During the last six years the old servants, who were incapable of learning Khusrah work, were, as opportunities offered, replaced by qualified men; while those who were capable of learning were required to qualify themselves. There are no village Putwarees in the Hills similar to those in the plains; and by the economical arrangement of a cess, the Settlement Officer has organized an establishment of Putwarees who are in every respect more efficient as Government servants, for the discharge of their various revenue and police duties, and at the same time a valuable responsible agency, which can be employed for the correction of village records. With the aid of this cess, Putwarees now receive Rs. 10 per mensem. There appeared no prospect whatever of any extra establishment being sanctioned from the Imperial Funds, and therefore it became necessary here, as elsewhere, to look to the Native community for the payment of expenses. No objections have been made, although the people were fully aware of the arrangement before they agreed to it. The fact is, they felt the danger of allowing unscrupulous and irresponsible men to interfere with their recorded rights; they have been accustomed to look to the District Officer for protection in every way, and they no doubt saw the advantage of maintaining their connection with the Officer, without the intervention of any middle men; and the only way this difficulty could be met, was by the people paying a cess to cover the extra expense requisite to procure a sufficient number of qualified Putwarees. The arrangement has been successfully made by the Settlement Officer, with the assent of the people; and I trust it may meet with the approval of the Board and Government. Henceforth the Putwaree, in addition to his usual Revenue, Police and Municipal duties, will have much work connected with the record of rights and measurement in case of disputes, and will altogether act as a superior kind of Ameen. I do not think 4 per cent. (which is a trifle only for each village) can be considered a disproportionate or excessive call on the several village communities. This rate is as nothing compared with the cess sanctioned by the Rural Police Act.

The Dâk cess, by providing an establishment of paid runners (themselves the inhabitants of the country), has relieved the people from the irksome duty of passing on from village to village, anyhow and at any time, and without method or rule, the public reports to and from the several Putwarees and other officials; while it has provided a convenient and safe means of private letter communication between the inhabitants of the whole district, free of postage.

The School cess in the Hills is only a carrying out of the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Colvin's principle, first enunciated in the case of the Seharunpore Settlement Rules. One per cent. however would not have provided for a sufficient number of Schools in the large tract of country, where education is so urgently required; and I trust that sanction may be given to the School cess, as established by Mr. Beckett, and as defraying the expense of the excellent Hulkabundee scheme now in operation.

11. The Settlement Officer is of opinion that the Sudaburt puttee of Dussowlee requires to be re-measured before a correct record of rights can be prepared. The villages were measured when Mr. Strachey was Senior Assistant Commissioner, in charge of Gurhwal, in blocks; there is no field measurement, and the *Furd Phaut* was prepared by the villagers, quite independent of the measurement; consequently the record is most imperfect. The Sudaburt Funds are disposed of, and the present distribution cannot be interfered with, without closing one of the established Branch Dispensaries, which would be very undesirable; therefore, unless a grant of Rs. 1,500 be sanctioned this,

Dussowlee Sudaburt Pergunnah.

puttee must remain as it is, the only one in Gurhwal which has not a complete record of rights. The Dussowlee people complain very much of having been denied the advantages which have been so fully secured to every other puttee of the district.*

12. No. 25 Appendix is a Pergunnah Map, showing pretty correctly the position and name of every village in the pergunnah of Choundkote.
Maps. Mr. Beckett has prepared similar maps for the whole district; they have not all yet been colored, or quite completed. These maps would have been valuable, were it not certain that the information they give will be more correctly, because more scientifically, given in the topographical maps of the Survey Establishment now employed in Gurhwal; and Mr. Beckett will, if the Board does not wish to have them, make over his maps to the Officer in charge of the Survey, to whom they will be useful in many ways,—especially in giving the correct spelling of the names of the villages.

13. I have not thought it necessary in my Report to discuss paragraph by paragraph every topic mentioned in Mr. Beckett's Report. Some of the subjects left untouched by me on the present occasion have formed the subject of previous correspondence existing in the Offices of the Board and Government. I have now openly declared my own sentiments on all points which I have considered to be of prominent importance, and I can only further add the expression of my hope that superior authority will sanction the re-settlement as it stands, and join with me in sincere and unaffected thanks to Mr. Beckett for the care, zeal, and ability which have characterized his "labor of love" among the Gurhwalees, and in congratulations at the prospect of his similar success in Kumaon Proper. I cannot conclude this Report without also hoping that the acknowledgments of the Board and Government will be liberally given to the indefatigable and upright Deputy Collector, Jaikishen Joshee, who has afforded the most valuable services to Government during the Gurhwal operations.

I have, &c.,

H. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
 Commissioner.

From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 773).—Dated Allahabad, the 27th November, 1865.

SIR,—I am desired by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the approval of

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1.—Commissioner of Kumaon to Board, dated 25th July, 1865, No. 200B. | His Honor the |
| 2.—Senior Assistant Commissioner of Gurhwal, to Commissioner, dated 25th March, 1865. | Lieutenant-Governor, |
| 3.—Appendices, Nos. 1 to 19, and 21 and 22. | the Reports |
| 4.—List of Routes, Appendix, No. 20. | of the Commis- |
| 5.—Skeleton Map, showing Divisions and Sub-Divisions, with Index, Appendix No. 23. | sioner and of the |
| 6.—Do. do. Putwarees' Hulka, Appendix, No. 24. | Senior Assista nt |
| 7.—Sample Pergunnah Map showing every village, Appendix, No. 25. | Commissioner (Mr. |
| 8.—Statement, No. XIV.—Abstract Pergunnahwar Settlement Statement. | Beckett), with the |
| 9.—Statement, No. XV.—General Settlement Statement of the Mouzahwar Annual Jumma. | |

Tabular Statements detailed in the margin, of the settlement of the district of Gurhwal, and to recommend for sanction the revised jumma as follows :—

* With reference to Mr. Beckett's 26th paragraph, I have reported to Government, after carefully examining all the Sunnuds, that the Kumlesur assignment is not purely "Sudaburt," and therefore it cannot be interfered with.

	F. S. 1269, 1861-62.			F. S. 1270, 1862-63.			F. S. 1271, 1863-64.			1272 to 1274, 1864-65 to 1866-67.			1275 to 1284, 1867-68 to 1876-77.			1285 to 1298, 1877-78 to 1890-91.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Government demand,	76,701	4	0	90,337	12	0	95,626	8	0	95,563	0	0	95,643	0	0	96,311	0	0
Sudaburt (Local Agency) ... }	3,051	5	0	3,320	12	0	3,593	0	0	3,593	0	0	3,593	0	0	3,626	0	0

2. The demand of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 69,274 ; and the increase effected by the present settlement is Rs. 27,037, or 39 per cent. The principles by which Mr. Beckett was guided in making his assessment are described in paragraphs 19th and 20th of his Report, and the Board have every reason to believe that the demand is moderate and equably apportioned.

3. The former settlement was made without a survey, the extent of cultivated area having been assumed arbitrarily ; but it was represented to Government that a khusrakh survey, in which the smallest fields should be correctly shown, might be made without difficulty, and that without such a survey there was no possibility of making a satisfactory settlement.

An expenditure of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned for the purpose, and the duty was entrusted to Jykishen Joshee, Deputy Collector, lately deceased.

The work was commenced in 1856, and, after having been interrupted by the mutiny, was completed in 1861, at a total cost of Rs. 74,005, which included the preparation of the record of rights. This will be recovered in less than 3 years by the increase of revenue under the present settlement.

4. The Board had been led to consider the expediency of effecting such an exact demarcation of village boundaries as should exclude and leave clearly defined all tracts that might be made available to settlers under the Waste Land Rules ; but the Commissioner, in the 8th and 9th paragraphs of his Report, where the subject is treated in all its details, has shown that the measure would be incompatible with the maintenance of the prescriptive rights of the people, and would exclusively occupy for many years the time of a European officer, who would require to be specially deputed for the purpose.

5. Mr. Batten's long experience and intimate knowledge of the district pointed to him as an officer peculiarly qualified to furnish a trustworthy opinion on the subject, and the Board therefore sent him extracts of those portions of the Reports of the Commissioner and Settlement Officer which related to village boundaries, and requested him to favor them with an expression of his views on the points under discussion. From his reply, of which copy is annexed, it appears that he entirely concurs in the opinions recorded by the Commissioner, and, in fact, that Colonel Ramsay and himself had arrived at the same conclusions after mutual consultation.

6. Assuming that to apportion to each village the precise amount of uncultivated land to which it might be held to be entitled and to mark off separately all such lands as were supposed to be the exclusive property of the State would be inexpedient, if not impracticable, no exact demarcation of boundaries was attempted. Mr. Beckett reports that the 5,500 square miles comprised within the limits of the district are apportioned to the 4,417* villages which it contains ; every mile, including the snowy

* The Commissioner observes that these 4,417 villages are exclusive of the waste and forest Mouzabs.

peaks, being within the *nominal* boundaries of some village or other. "These boundaries," he writes, "have existed from time immemorial. During the currency of the settlement, all villages had the power of increasing cultivation without being liable to any extra revenue. They had the right of pasturage, and of using the spontaneous products within their recorded boundaries, and this right was generally participated in by adjoining villages having little pasture-ground or forest within their boundaries. No villages had zemindaree or manorial rights, which authorized them to dispose of timber, claim pasturage fees, or exclude their neighbours, who from olden times had enjoyed the privilege of grazing their cattle, cutting wood, gathering leaves, &c. Under this system cultivation increased very much during the last settlement. Small hamlets became large villages, and new settlements sprang up, which in 1840 probably only existed as cattle-sheds, if they had any existence at all."

7. The boundaries described in the Measurement Book of 1823 were recognized at Mr. Batten's 20 years' settlement, and have, as a rule, been retained unaltered. They are rivers, ridges or ravines, or other natural features, which cannot be mistaken. Disputes were of rare occurrence; but where any were found to exist, they were adjusted on the spot, and the boundaries defined by pillars. These arrangements the Board do not hesitate to recommend for the approval of Government.

8. A revised sub-division of pergunnahs was required in order to render the villages of the several puttees accessible to their respective Putwarees. The arrangements are detailed in Appendix 7 of the Settlement Officer's Report.

9. In his Appendix, No. 5, Mr. Beckett has furnished a list of waste lands which may be offered for sale and be made available as sites for tea plantations. He writes:—"I was much disappointed at finding so little good waste land; and in order that none should escape notice, I crossed every ridge and hill, in the hope of discovering good tea sites, as I am fully alive to the advantage of having a thriving plantation in every puttee if possible. I am afraid many of the sites specified in Appendix 5 will be found too high for tea."

10. The orders of Government, No. 2044, dated 18th October, 1859, directed that claims to the rent-free holding of small grants of Goonth or Temple lands should be investigated at the settlement. Invalid tenures, with an aggregate area of 181 beesees or acres, have been resumed. In some cases, in accordance with the wishes of the villagers, the grants have been left in the possession of the grantees, the assessed revenue being borne by the village at large. Six mañfee estates, with an area of 366 beesees, have been left rent-free, and 108 beesees have been resumed and included in the Khalsa.

11. There are no paid Village Police in the district, and therefore the usual Police Statement has not been furnished with the Settlement Report.

12. The settlements have been made with the resident proprietors. The cultivating and proprietary tenures are described in the 27th, 28th, and 29th paragraphs of Mr. Beckett's and the 9th paragraph of the Commissioner's Report. Colonel Ramsay states that the great mass of the cultivators may be regarded as the proprietors of the plots of ground which they cultivate, liable only for the payment of their quota of the Government demand, with the addition of the fees payable to the Sudder Malgoozar for the trouble and risk of collection.

13. The cesses which have been imposed amount to ten per cent. on the Government demand. Of these, the Putwaree cess is four per cent. The Putwarees were formerly paid by Government. They received the very inadequate salary of Rs. 5 per mensem, and were generally incompetent. Competent men, each of whom has the superintendence of a circle of villages, have now been appointed on monthly salaries

of Rs. 10. Their duties are much more multifarious than those of Putwarees in the plains, and the remuneration which has been provided for them is not more than sufficient.

14. Before the present settlement, the villagers were required to provide for the conveyance of all letters sent by post, and this duty fell very heavily on villages situated in the vicinity of lines of communication. The Dāk cess of Rs. 3 per cent. on the jumma, which has now been imposed, has made provision for regular postal communication throughout the district, and the burthen of the cess, which is very light, falls equably on all.

15. A school cess of Rs. 3 per cent. on the jumma furnishes a fund for the payment of village school-masters at Rs. 5 per mensem, and has placed the means of learning to read and write within reach of the large mass of the people. The Schools are reported to be well attended.

The Tehseelee Schools are open to boys who desire a higher class of education.

16. The Commissioner, in his 11th paragraph, recommends a re-measurement of the Sudaburt puttee of Dussowlee, as a correct record of rights cannot otherwise be prepared. The inhabitants of the puttee complain much of having been denied the advantages which have been secured to every other puttee in the district. As the Sudaburt funds have been assigned to special purposes, and any appropriation from them would involve the closing of one of the Branch Dispensaries, the Commissioner desires sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,500 to effect the measurement. It is very desirable that the tenures in Dussowlee should be as correctly defined as they have been elsewhere, and the Board therefore support the Commissioner's recommendation.

17. The Board would invite His Honor's attention to the very pleasing picture of the increased prosperity of the district which Mr. Beckett has drawn in the 5th paragraph of his Report.

18. They concur with the Commissioner in recommending that the Statements 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, and 24, should be printed with the Settlement Report.

19. In Jykishen Joshee, who was indefatigable in superintending the measurements on which the settlement has been based, the Government has lost the services of a very valuable officer.

20. In carrying through the work of which the Board submit this brief Report, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Beckett, has displayed unwearied zeal and considerable intelligence, and they trust that His Honor will award to him the high credit to which, in their opinion, he has entitled himself.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PLOWDEN,

Secretary.

RESOLUTION,—No. 309.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 24th April, 1866.

READ again the Report on the settlement of the district of Gurhwal, in the Province of Kumaon, by Mr. J. H. Batten, dated the 15th August, 1842.

Read the following Proceedings in this Department :—

- Nos. 146 to 152, dated 18th October, 1859.
- Nos. 22 to 29, dated 5th November, 1864.
- Nos. 49 and 50, dated 24th December, 1864.
- Nos. 41 to 43, dated 12th August, 1865.
- Nos. 16 to 18, dated 16th December, 1865.

Read a letter, No. 773, dated the 27th November, 1865, with its enclosures, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The published Reports of Messrs. Traill and Batten, on the occasion of previous settlements, fully detail the former state of Gurhwal, its trade and physical condition, and the Revenue and Police systems previously in force; Mr. Beckett has therefore, in his present Report, confined himself chiefly to a description of the settlement which has now been completed, and to a narration of the progress effected in the district since 1840.

At the previous settlements no measurement even of the cultivated areas of the villages was found practicable; and the areas recorded were founded on the results of local enquiries, and on the statements of officials, whose opinions could not be implicitly relied upon; for the new settlement a regular field measurement of the whole cultivated area was therefore considered necessary: this was commenced in 1856, and after being interrupted for 18 months by the mutinies, was completed in 1861, at a cost of Rs. 74,005, the total measured area being 1,49,787 acres.

The Government demand in 1860, the last year of the former settlement, was Rs. 69,274, and the highest jumma now proposed is Rs. 96,311, showing an increase of Rs. 27,037, or 39 per cent.

In fixing the present demand, the chief elements taken into consideration have been the population in relation to the total area and cultivation, permanent and occasional, together with any special features, such as position, vicinity to jungle or otherwise, extent of culturable land, &c.

The entire area of the Gurhwal district is roughly estimated at 5,500 square miles, including every description of land cultivated, culturable and unculturable. The whole of this area is said by Mr. Beckett to be included within the nominal boundaries of the different villages which have existed from time immemorial, the villagers during the last settlement having the right to extend their cultivation within these limits, without payment of extra revenue, and also the right of pasturage, and of using the spontaneous products of the soil; but not to sell timber, claim pasturage fees from other villages, or exercise such like Zemindaree or manorial rights.

The Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Beckett has acted rightly in adhering to these nominal boundaries. It is a continuation of the policy adopted by Mr. Batten in 1842; and Colonel Ramsay considers that the great increase of cultivation, and of agricultural prosperity generally in Gurhwal since 1842, proves that Mr. Batten was right in not disturbing the old boundaries. He is also of opinion that the introduction of the tea-planting element since 1842 affords no ground whatever for reversing the former policy on this subject; and that the proper course to pursue, when any site applied for has not previously been set apart by the Settlement Officer, is for the District Officer to take up the case, and decide it upon its merits, after local enquiry and personal examination of the place. He observes, also, that many of these

mountainous tracts included within the nominal boundaries of some village are and have been used for many other neighbouring villages for the purposes of pasturage, collecting of leaves, and the like, and that such rights also require consideration.

The great expense and the enormous labor and time which would be required to demarcate for every village the reasonable and proper limits within which the inhabitants should in future enjoy zemindaree rights are additional arguments against any change in this matter.

The Board of Revenue, though at first inclined to think that exact village boundaries might be demarcated, after consulting Mr. Batten, have come to the conclusion that this would be inexpedient; and they approve therefore of Mr. Beckett's proceedings, by which the ancient nominal boundaries have been retained unaltered.

The sub-divisions of pergunnahs have however been revised, in order to facilitate the creation of convenient circles of villages for Putwarees.

This important question of demarcation of boundaries has been separately considered and disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor in my letter, No. 259A., of the 7th instant; it is therefore sufficient to observe here that Mr. Beckett's treatment of the subject in Gurhwal has been judicious, and harmonizes with the views adopted by Government in respect of the same question in Kumaon.

It is observed that water-mills, the property of private individuals, have been for the first time assessed. The temple land grants and maâfee claims have also been investigated; 8,136 acres of temple land grants have been upheld, and 182 acres resumed, the sub-settlement of the former amounting to Rs. 7,139; 369 acres of maâfee lands were excluded from settlement, 108½ acres being resumed.

The Sudaburt assignments have been separately reported upon and disposed of by Government; the proceeds of the estates have been devoted, under the control of the Local Agency, to the erection and maintenance of Dispensaries established mainly for the benefit of the numerous pilgrims to the shrines at Budreenath and Kedarnath. The great utility of these institutions is unquestionable.

The settlements made are stated to be to a great extent Ryotwaree, the cultivators who comprize the great majority of the people paying their quota of revenue cesses and malgoozaree fees direct to this Government.

Cesses of 4 per cent. for Putwarees, 3 per cent. for Dâks, and 3 per cent. for Schools, have been imposed; the old arrangement of giving personal service for the repairs of roads being retained, as at once the most equitable and convenient under the peculiar circumstances of this district.

With reference to the reports now submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor regards as matter of congratulation the very satisfactory completion for the first time, and under difficult circumstances, of a trustworthy Khusreh survey of the cultivated area of the district, which has been in the majority of instances personally checked and tested by the Settlement Officer.

The assessment has proceeded in the better cultivated portions of the district, upon a calculation of averages in relation to population, and in the less populous pergunnahs, upon the character and number of the population, amounting in fact somewhat to a poll-tax. The chief reasons which recommended such an estimate as more accurate in respect of the paying powers of the people, than a census of the flocks and herds, were the facilities for concealment of the latter; and the action of the Settlement Officer, which was in accordance with the traditions of the people, is considered to have been judicious.

The Commissioner forming his opinion after personal observation, and from long experience of the district, affirms the fairness of the assessment, which is further attested by the ease and punctuality with which the revenue of the past and preceding years has been paid up.

The omission of Mr. Beckett to include the Government Forest lands in his enumeration of villages has been duly noticed by the Board.

The conversion of miscellaneous or manorial dues, hitherto paid in kind or by personal service, into fixed cash payments not exceeding 20 per cent. of the rent, is a very useful and proper measure.

The traces noticeable in this remote district of the original Hindoo agricultural system in the still subsisting landed tenures are interesting, from their similarity to those found in Central and Southern India, where the pure village system still to some extent prevails.

The proprietary Ryotwaree holdings are evidently the result of the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, acting on the original Bhyachara tenure ; and the existence of the Khaekars with similar rights, excepting only that of alienation, affords satisfactory evidence that the Mouroosee ryot is not, as has been affirmed, a novelty of our own creation.

The measures taken by the Settlement Officer for recording and maintaining existing rights of all descriptions appear to have been very carefully and judiciously carried out, and may be accepted as sufficient and satisfactory. The several cesses imposed for the maintenance of Putwarees, Postal services and Schools, amounting to 10 per cent. upon the jumma, appear necessary and moderate in amount, and are sanctioned.

The re-measurement of the Sudaburt Puttee Dussowlee, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500, is obviously desirable ; and, under the circumstances explained, is approved.

The printing of the Reports, and certain of the Appendices, as recommended by the Commissioner and the Board, is also approved.

It affords the Lieutenant-Governor great pleasure to record his full approval and sanction to this settlement for a period of 30 years, at the revised jumma recommended in paragraph 1 of the Board's letter. His Honor does this with the less hesitation because Mr. Beckett's Report, and the useful Appendices and Statements which accompany it, sufficiently testify to the care and ability with which this important duty has been accomplished ; while the testimony of the Commissioner, whose great local experience and knowledge of the people render his opinion especially valuable, is an additional guarantee for the character of the work.

It remains only to convey to Mr. Beckett the cordial thanks of the Government for the energy, ability and judgment, with which he has so well and thoroughly completed the duty assigned to him.

Mr. Beckett is now engaged in the probably still more difficult task of the re-settlement of Kumaon, in the execution of which the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that he will exhibit the same valuable qualities as have proved so useful in Gurhwal ; and that if his health and strength are spared, he will not fail to bring it to a conclusion as creditable to himself, and equally advantageous to Government and the people.

To Colonel Ramsay the thanks of the Government are also due for his careful and able supervision of these proceedings.

The death of Deputy Collector Jaikishen Joshee, an able and honest officer, is greatly to be regretted. His services, especially in superintending the field measurements, appear to have been very useful to the State, and fully to have merited the commendation bestowed upon him.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERED, also, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for information and guidance, and for communication to the Commissioner of Kumaon.