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**REPORT**

**ON THE**

**SETTLEMENT OF DEHRA DOON:**

**EXCLUSIVE OF JOUNSAR BAWUR:**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.**

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**ALLAHABAD:**

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1871.

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G U N G A S  
 B R I T I S H

TOPOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	
	Pergunnah Capital .....
	Tehsildar's Office .....
	Police Station .....
	Outpost .....
	Dak Station .....
	Several of the above united .....
	Principal Station & T. Survey .....
	Village Site .....
	Fort .....
	Temple (Hindoo) .....
	Musjid (Mahomedan) .....
	Church .....
	Metalled Road .....
	Unmetalled Road .....
	River .....
	Nuddee or Kuvul .....
	High Bank .....
	Sand .....
	Thel or Swamp .....
	Tank .....
	Canal .....
	Pergunnah boundary .....
	Village boundary .....
	Hills .....



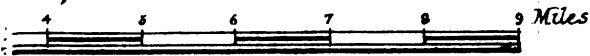
# A DOON

with

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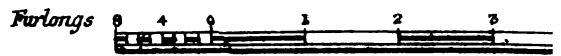
*Secretary Board of Revenue N.W.P.*

DEHR

MUSSOORI



Scale 2 1



*Compiled in the Office of the Board of Revenue N.W.P  
and Lithographed by M. Derosaire, Mapper  
Allahabad, January 1872*

PER BY M. DEROSAIRI



RESOLUTION No. 1245A. OF 1873.

N.W. Provinces — REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynee Tal, 14th June, 1873.

READ—

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

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

2. The first regular settlement of the district was made in 1840 by the Superintendent, Colonel Young, who settled with the cultivators as proprietors each of his own holding, and imposed on them an assessment of three annas per local beegah, or 14½ annas per acre on all land, good or bad alike. The history of the proprietary and cultivating rights thus created will be referred to afterwards. The assessment worked ill,—(1) because it was unequal in its pressure; (2) because the measurements were very inaccurate; (3) because it took no account of the uncultivated land. In 1848 the settlement was revised by Mr. Ross, who corrected these errors. Colonel Young's gross assessment in 1840 was Rs. 26,644; but, deducting the allowance of proprietors, and remissions subsequently made, the actual demands of 1847-48 appear to have been Rs. 19,264. Mr. Ross's revision raised this to Rs. 19,590, besides which he fixed a revenue, beginning with Rs. 1,180 and rising to Rs. 8,526, on 11 grants. The revenue of the Khalsa villages in 1863 appears to have stood at Rs. 20,505. The cultivated area of the Khalsa villages in 1848 was 29,884 acres, of which 7,356 were irrigated. The revenue rate on cultivation was, therefore, 10 annas 6 pie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paying—				Area in acres.	Value of produce.	Zemindar's share, or rent.	Rent-rate per acre.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
In kind,	...	...	...	24,828	75,042	24,922	1 0 0
Money-rent,	...	...	...	15,993	...	31,623	1 15 10
Total,			...	37,727*	...	56,545	1 7 11

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

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

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

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



12. When Colonel Young's ryotwarie settlement was annulled in 1848, all ryots of standing anterior to 1830,—those, namely, who had formerly been treated as proprietors,—were ordered to be maintained in their rights as hereditary tenants holding at 14½ annas per acre, and nothing but the right of transfer was to be withdrawn. In his 59th and 60th paragraphs, Mr. Ross says that all that was valuable to them as ryot-proprietors was retained by them under the new settlement, and consequently the same title to hold on at what he calls the “jumma rate,” or the rate of 3 annas per local beegah. Some of the old cultivators, however, it is stated, did not avail themselves of the privilege of paying this low rate, and continued to hold on to their old system of paying rents in kind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DHOON CANALS.**

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

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

Seasons.	AREAS IRRIGATED BY CLASSES.				REVENUE IRRIGATION AND ALL OTHER SOURCES.										Total annual expenditures, repairs, plantations, contingencies, &c., &c.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	4th Class.	2nd Class rice, wheat, and all other crops at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre.	Total area irrigated.	Revenue from assessed areas.	Water sold by contract.	Manufacture, &c., &c.	Mill-rents.	Sale of produce.	Fines and sundries.	Total Revenue from all sources.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1865-66, ...	896	3,467	2,626	6,989	9,462 0 3	4,428 8 0	1,938 4 7	12,788 1 8	314 9 10	24 0 0	28,955 8 4	19,289 1 0			
1866-67, ...	1,815	1,862	5,175	8,852	16,599 4 3	4,426 0 0	1,920 14 3	11,485 12 11	374 12 0	12 4 0	34,818 11 9	18,946 5 9			
1867-68, ...	1,106	2,922	6,667	10,694	19,673 3 1	3,505 0 0	1,487 12 7	13,623 7 5	444 4 0	4 0 0	38,737 11 1	19,634 9 11			
1868-69, ...	677	3,832	10,508	14,017	23,335 11 7	1,795 0 0	1,084 6 2	11,946 4 10	517 10 0	25 8 0	38,704 8 7	21,360 8 3			
1869-70, ...	723	3,130	6,448	10,301	20,570 5 5	2,147 8 0	1,416 6 4	13,763 6 3	301 10 0	62 4 3	38,281 8 3	19,935 13 9			
1870-71, ...	856	3,314	7,523	12,192	24,507 12 7	2,432 8 0	1,304 5 7	14,604 15 9	208 11 0	54 9 11	43,112 14 10	20,650 1 3			
1871-72, ...	647	3,567	6,502	10,736	20,361 13 6	2,331 1 0	1,238 5 1	19,398 4 9	575 8 3	9 5 0	43,854 5 7	20,913 10 11			
Total for seven years,	6,719	21,614	45,448	73,781	1,34,510 2 8	21,065 9 0	10,380 6 7	97,570 5 7	2,787 1 1	191 15 2	2,66,465 4 5	1,40,730 2 10			
Mean annual total,	960	3,088	6,493	10,540	19,216 0 0	3,009 0 0	1,484 0 0	18,940 0 0	391 0 0	27 0 0	38,066 0 0	20,104 0 0			



*Title-page bound before the preceding article -*

REPORT  
OF THE  
SETTLEMENT OF DEHRA DOON.

No. 7//<sup>s</sup> OF 1871.

FROM

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

TO

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

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 2ND AUGUST, 1871.

SIR,

*Present:*  
MR J. F. D. INGLIS.  
MAYNE, Esq., C. B.

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

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tenures as fixed in 1845.

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

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

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

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

Extent of revision of assessment in 1845.

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

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

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

Progress of Settlement  
operations from 1860.

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

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

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

Boundaries.

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

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

Measurements.

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



to one inch. The Commissioner says of these maps,—“country has been specially difficult, Mr. Daniell’s field-map of the comparison with maps based on survey with the they answer their purpose, i.e., they are good index-maps, been easy, they are very complete village maps, showing with an accuracy which is most creditable to Mr. Daniell, this degree of success, to make the survey himself through over hills and up and down ravines infested by tigers.” boundary of the two pergunahs composing the Doon has this must be borne in mind in comparing the figures of f given in para. 24.

14. Mr. Daniell does not give any comparative table shown in Mr. Ross’ report, and as returned by Mr. Daniell

Year.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Fallow.
1845, ...	208,212	93	119,895	48,157	5,...
1860, ...	207,581	188	105,816	49,304	...

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

	Total.	Revenue-free.	Barren.
Western Doon, ...	118,969	62	60,539
Grants in ditto, ...	17,327	...	3,957
Eastern Doon, ...	52,354	38	31,065
Grants in ditto, ...	6,496	...	1,204
Revenue-free Villages, Western Doon,	11,218	61	7,069
Ditto, Eastern Doon,	6,217	27	1,982
Grand Total, ...	207,581	188	105,816

Relative area of grants.

16. There were 5,877 acres fallow as marginally s under the total of cultivation. T added 25,438 acres, viz., in W Eastern Doon 5,659, being grant on the old terms; making the =233,019. It is not easy to asc in area shown by the measureme villages entered in “General Statement No. I.” of Mr. those only which were on the revenue-roll; revenue- lands being excluded from the list, but the grants of those

17. Excluding grants of all kinds from both stat the Western Doon, and No. 36 in the Eastern Doon,

\* The total of cultivation does not agree with the totals of irriga grants the Settlement Officer shows no detail of irrigation. The fallo vation in 1860.

Area irrigable from n  
canals. o:  
o'

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

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.		
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1845, ... ..	166,190	93	105,966	25,661	4,586	7,356	22,528	29,884
1860, ... ..	166,323	100	91,604	32,760	4,678	12,663	24,518	37,181

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

Progress of Settlement operations from 1860.

Barren,	...	...	...	...	55.0
Cultivable,	...	...	...	...	19.8
Fallow,	...	...	...	...	2.9
Cultivated,	...	...	...	...	22.3
					100.0

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

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

The relative area of the grants is as follows—

Boundaries.

	Total.	Barren.	Fallow.	Cultivable.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Cultivation.
1845, } Held on old terms, ... ..	42,022	13,929	1,247	22,496	162	4,188	4,350
1860, } ... ..	23,832	5,161	987	13,675	...	...	5,009
Other grants, 1860, ... ..	25,488	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

There are 25 grants in all; 10 held on the old terms, *i.e.*, on a progressive demand, 12 in fee simple, 3 as rewards. There are 24 revenue-free estates, and 10 patches of revenue-free lands in revenue-paying estates. 19,451 acres have been sold in fee simple in the Doon for Rs. 77,012: and the land-revenue of 1,065 acres has been redeemed, fetching Rs. 10,208.

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

Measurements.

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

20. The number of villages and amount of acres falling under (except in the first class) stated in the report: though shown in the table but the rent-rates are as follows:—

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

Village statements.

21. These rates were sanctioned by the Board in their Notification of 21st February, 1866, copy of which and of Mr. Daniell's report is forwarded to discuss them. The Doon stands by itself, and comparing on the other side of the Sewaliks is impossible. The Commission to admit any relative inferiority in the soil of the Doon, and as a result of its poverty of its produce (though here, again, he questions the extent to which it is supposed to go) to inferior tillage, the result of an unhealthy soil on this head will be recurred to in connection with the question of the Doon. On the adequacy of the rent-rates assumed for cultivation of the Doon, the Commissioner, whose large experience of the Doon renders his views valuable, are as follows:—

Assessment of forest lands.

“ Mr. Daniell completed his final assessment under the circumstances. Remarks of the supervising authorities had drawn his attention to his first assessment; carefully revised rates prepared to guide him. Already well acquainted with the country, he had re-examined the rents in about 2,000 cases; he had, after much inquiry, returned the agricultural produce of the district, and was thus able to give the latest information.

“ I believe the fullest confidence may be placed in his judgment. The very good grounds for having limited the Government demand to rates universally low, and, in some cases, almost nominal.

“ The country is in every way in a backward state; manured and irrigated lands are not so healthy that, even if cultivators could be got, which is not the case, they would be kept alive. Even in the tracts the climate of which has been found to be difficult in getting cultivators. The consequence is that the rents, even with those which prevail in the lower districts, are remarkably low.

“ The average rate for irrigated and manured land is as follows:—Rs. 2 4 0 per acre in the first class of villages in the western, *i.e.*, the healthy part of the Doon.

Results of assessment.

“ The only indication of any approach to the rent-rates of such lands—*i.e.*, manured and irrigated—in every other district mentioned, in the 26th paragraph, that in some instances the rents are contracted, or short-term leases for one or two years, may be possible.

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

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

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

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

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

23. The details of assessment on cultivated and forest lands are, as a general rule, separately shown in the Nos. II. and III. Statements. But it would have been satisfactory if Mr. Daniell had submitted a statement showing for each circle the area respectively under cultivation and under forest, with the sums severally assessed on either class of land. Inspection of the No. II. Statement shows that assessment of the forest tracts varies from 4 annas to fractions of an anna per acre, and averages about 2 annas.

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

1st, ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,971
2nd, ...	...	...	...	...	„ 9,471
3rd, ...	...	...	...	...	„ 9,835
4th, ...	...	...	...	...	„ 18,625
5th, ...	...	...	...	...	„ 20,770

Measurements.

Boundaries.

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

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

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

Assumed rentals of former and present assessment.

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

Total demand, including grants.

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

Estimated value of produce.

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

Permanent settlement.

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

Commissioner's remarks regarding Permanent Settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent Settlement inexpedient.

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

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

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

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

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

Record of rights.

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

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

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

Distribution of Government demand.

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

Transfers of proprietary right.

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

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

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

Pay of putwarees.

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

Local cesses.

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

Cost of Settlement.

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

Conclusion.

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

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. COLVIN,

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

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57	Statement No. IV, or General Statement of Khaliseh Mehals.	Settlement of Pergunnah Eastern Doon.
62	Statement of Grant lands other than those held on the old or Russudee terms.	Ditto ditto.
63	Appendix to Statement No. IV, or the General Statement of Maãfee Villages in Dehra Doon.	Do. of Pergunnahs Eastern and Western Doon.
64	Jumma Statement No. V., ... ..	Pergunnah Western Doon.
70	Ditto ditto, ... ..	Pergunnah Eastern Doon.
76	Statement No. VII.—Form A. of Canal Irrigation, ...	Pergunnahs Western and Eastern Doon.
77	Statement (Form B.) showing the total area Irrigated by Canals and Income from Irrigation for 1865-66.	Ditto ditto.
	STATEMENT No. VIII.	
78	A.—Statement showing the result of alienation of Estates, 1848-66.	Zillah Dehra Doon.
,,	B.—Statement showing the circumstances of the Value and Jumma.	Ditto ditto.
,,	C.—Statement of Rates realized in certain sales, ...	Ditto ditto.
,,	D.—Statement of Cases of parties to the alienations, ...	Ditto ditto.
79	Board, to Commissioner of Meerut Division, No. 75, dated 28th February, 1866.	Sanctioning the rates proposed to be adopted for the revision of the Settlement of Zillah Dehra Doon.
,,	Commissioner of Meerut Division, to Board, No. 64, dated 19th February, 1866.	Proposed rates to be adopted for the revision of the Doon Settlement.
,,	Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon, to Commissioner, Meerut Division, No. 450, dated 9th February, 1866.	Ditto ditto.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Pergunnahs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43. In the Doon there are small canals, the capabilities of which are known, each having a circumscribed area to which the water can be applied, and beyond which, as a general rule, under existing arrangements, irrigation cannot be extended,\* owing to the peculiar nature of the country, which is intersected by deep broad ravines or torrent beds, over which the water could not be carried with any prospect of remunerative results. The lay of the land is so well marked that a Settlement Officer can satisfy himself what lands can, and what lands cannot, be irrigated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The status and rates are :—

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

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

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

The entire area might be irrigated.

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

\* Culturable.



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

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

In my opinion it should be—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Then the terminal demand should be—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The productive area was 136. ...				
Irrigable 111.	{	Cultivated ... ..	... ..	98
		Fallow ... ..	... ..	13
		Culturable .. ..	... ..	25

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Deducting and leaving unassessed 20 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. I have stated above that, for a terminal settlement, the assessment may be accepted. In the proposed demand there is an increase of 54½ per cent. on the demands of the past settlement, which is as great a rise perhaps as the present assets could stand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are also the three good service grants mentioned above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. WILLIAMS,  
Commissioner.

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WESTERN DOON.

P. A. Productive area, vernacular malgoozaree.

C. Cultivated.

C. C. Culturable.

O. B. Otherwise Barren.

P. D. Proposed Demand.

Pt. Permanent.

C. I. Canal Irrigation.

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

T. Ditto ditto temporary settlement.

These abbreviations are used to save writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

- No. 135 T. *Mehra-ka-Gaon*.—P. A. 82 ; C. 25 ; C. C. 57 ; hills and ravines 18 ; P. D. 16. Cultivation poor and weak.
- No. 136 T. *Misras Puttee*.—P. A. 237 ; C. 103, C. C. 134, hills and ravines 5,781, about 1,200 forest, rest bare ; P. D. 210 ; for cultivation 50 ; for forest 160 ; former demand 36.
- No. 137 ? *Mitheebharee*.—P. A. 290 ; C. 191 ; C. C. 99 ; Canal Irrigation 251. By last return C. 276 ; P. D. 330. I cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 138 ? *Mohibbawala*.—P. A. 126 ; C. 82 ; C. C. 44 ; sâl forest 13 ; O. B. 8 ; P. D. 65. I cannot recommend permanent settlement.
- No. 139 T. *Mothronwalla*.—P. A. 470 ; C. 319 ; C. C. 151 ; hills and ravines 317 ; Canal Irrigation 304 ; P. D. 275. Income variable.
- No. 140 T. *Nardh*.—P. A. 138 ; C. 116 ; C. C. 22 ; hills and ravines 20 ; P. D. 25. Income very precarious.
- No. 141 ? *Neerunjunpore, Puttee Butt Sahib*.—P. A. 253 ; C. 224 ; C. C. 29 ; Canal Irrigation 191 ; P. D. 285. I cannot recommend permanent settlement at a little over 1 rupee per acre.
- No. 142 ? *Neerunjunpore, Puttee Kunhia Lall*.—P. A. 273 ; C. 223 ; C. C. 50 ; Canal Irrigation 223 ; P. D. 800. See other half of this estate.
- No. 143 ? *Nowanuggur Dhorun*.—P. A. 11 ; C. 9 ; C. C. 2 ; Canal Irrigation 10 ; P. D. 22. This patch is within the municipality of Dehra. Seeing that the rent of the land near other towns is Rs. 20, 30, 40, per acre, I cannot recommend permanent settlement at Rs. 2 per acre.
- No. 144 ? *Nowanuggur Kulalonwalla*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 32 ; C. C. 5 ; Canal Irrigation 20 ; P. D. 55. See 143. Here the rate is still less, little over Re. 1-8 per acre.
- No. 145 T. *Nowgaon*.—P. A. 384 ; C. 175 ; C. C. 209 ; hills, &c., 11 ; former demand 50 ; P. D. 84. Assets uncertain—a nearly located village.
- No. 146 ? *Oodivalla Khas*.—P. A. 83 ; C. 79 ; C. C. 4 ; Canal Irrigation 83 ; P. D. 110. When the Revenue rate of inferior unirrigated land in other districts is Re. 1 to Re. 1-8, I cannot recommend permanent settlement of a fully irrigated estate at Re. 1-5.
- No. 147 ? *Oodeewalla Adhooiwalla*.—P. A. 37 ; C. 37 ; Canal Irrigation 37 ; P. D. 50. See 146.
- No. 148 ? *Oodeewalla Kurnpore*.—P. A. 180 ; C. 162 ; C. 118 ; O. B. 25 ; Canal Irrigation 180 ; P. D. 280. See 144.
- No. 149 ? *Oodeewalla Mansinghwalla*.—P. A. 192 ; C. 192 ; Canal Irrigation 192 ; P. D. 260. See 146.
- No. 150 T. *Peerwalla*.—P. A. 69 ; C. 16 ; C. C. 53 ; P. D. 12. A recent location ; assets at present almost nil.
- No. 151 T. *Peleon Nathoowala*.—P. A. 256 ; C. 227 ; C. C. 29 ; hills and ravines 163 ; former demand 93 ; P. D. 145.
- No. 152 T. *Phoolsanee*.—P. A. 176 ; C. 130 ; C. C. 46 ; hills and ravines 19 ; O. B. 18 ; sâl forest 18 ; other forest 27. The land high and dry ; crops suffer from wild animals ; P. D. 50.
- No. 153 T. *Pirohutwalla*.—P. A. 632 ; C. 578 ; C. C. 54 ; sâl forest 124 ; C. I. 17, P. D. 380. Owner refused permanent settlement at 420 ; all but the few Canal Irrigation acres are dry out of 380. For cultivation 350 ; forest 30.
- No. 154 ? *Pirtheepore*.—P. A. 111 ; C. 105 ; C. C. 6 ; C. I. 75 ; P. D. 95. I cannot recommend permanent settlement of an irrigated estate at less than Re. 1 per acre.

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

- No. 173 ? *Saleewala Oodeewala*.—P. A. 85 ; C. 79 ; C. C. 6 ; hills and ravines 81, which contain some sâl forest and common trees ; P. D. 45. A little over 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 174 ? *Saleoneowala*.—P. A. 45 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 8 ; hills and ravines 41 ; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 175 ? *Selangaon*.—P. A. 58 ; C. 46 ; C. C. 12 ; hills and ravines 48 ; P. D. 26. See 174.
- No. 176 ? *Seolah Kulan*.—P. A. 448 ; C. 336 ; C. C. 112 ; C. I. 347 ; P. D. 400. Not 1 rupee per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 177 ? *Seolah Khoord*.—P. A. 130 ; C. 120 ; C. C. 10 ; hills and ravines 3 ; C. I. 66. Not 1 rupee per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 178 T. *Shapore Kullianpore*.—P. A. 621 ; C. 186 ; C. C. 435 ; O. B. 375 ; P. D. 154. Land poor ; crops suffer from wild animals.
- No. 179 ? *Shapore Luntore*.—P. A. 210 ; C. 182 ; C. C. 28 ; C. I. 162 ; P. D. 260. Much too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 180 T. *Sheirpore*.—P. A. 522 ; C. 249 ; C. C. 273 ; O. B. 25 ; former demand 53 ; P. D. 100. Culturable waste, poor and stony.
- No. 181 T. *Sheshumbara*.—P. A. 817 ; C. 335 ; C. C. 482 ; O. B. 250 ; P. D. 205. Was part of a grant ; 4 annas per acre on the P. A. is low.
- No. 182 T. *Soornah*.—P. A. 1,361 ; C. 236 ; C. C. 1,082 ; hills and ravines 313 ; other jungle 308 ; containing sâl and other trees ; P. D. 200 ; for cultivation 110 ; for forest 90. See 169 ; land high, cut up by ravines.
- No. 183 T. *Sudhonoalla*.—P. A. 277 ; C. 40 ; C. C. 237 ; former demand 18 ; P. D. 50. Assets low ; considerable portion of C. C. wretched land.
- No. 184 T. *Sunolah*.—P. A. 338 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 256 ; hills and ravines, &c., 65 ; part bearing sâl. Assets now low.
- No. 185 ? *Tilwarae*.—P. A. 164 ; C. 82 ; C. C. 82 ; sâl forest 82 ; jungle 267 ; P. D. 100 ; for cultivation 80 ; for forest 20. Far too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 186 T. *Tintee and Chuk Chirebelee*.—P. A. 104 ; C. 55 ; C. C. 49 ; sâl and other jungle 99. Suffers from wild animals, great want of water ; P. D. 40.
- No. 187 T. *Tippurpore*.—P. A. 365 ; C. 122 ; C. C. 243 ; hills, ravines, &c., 213. Some sâl cultivation fluctuating ; P. D. 104
- No. 188 T. *Towlee*.—P. A. 215 ; C. 83 ; C. C. 132 ; hills and ravines 193 ; P. D. 35 ; culturable area inferior ; returns from cultivation very small.

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EASTERN DOON.

P. A.—Productive area, vernacular malgoozaree.

C.—Cultivated.

C. C.—Culturable.

O. B.—Otherwise barren.

P. D.—Proposed demand.

Pt.—Permanent.

Canal Irrigation.—Canal Irrigation.

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

T. Ditto ditto temporary settlement.

[THESE ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED TO SAVE WRITING.]

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

- No. 2 T. *Akarbanee Bhilung of Malkote*.—C. 39; P. A. 39; ravines, forest, and jungle 790; P. D. 40: 25 for jungle; 15 for cultivation.
- No. 3? *Amwalla Khurrunpore*.—P. A. 23; C. 18; C. C. 5; P. D. 10. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 4? *Amwalla Upurla*.—P. A. 61; C. 48; C. C. 13; hills and ravines, &c., 6½; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 5? *Amwalla Majla*.—P. A. 46; C. 46; O. B. 1; P. D. 22. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 6? *Amwalla Dalunwalla Turla*.—P. A. 215; C. 205; C. C. 10; hills and ravines, 40; P. D. 90. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 7? *Asthul*.—P. A. 33; C. 31; C. C. 2; hills and ravines 55; fairly wooded with some sâl forest; P. D. 16. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 8 T. *Bandawala*.—P. A. 41; C. 22; C. C. 19; hills and ravines, &c., 189; mostly covered with scrub wood; P. D. 11.
- No. 9 T. *Baota*.—P. A. 13; C. 10; C. C. 3; hills and ravines 455, thin scrub; P. D. 14.
- No. 10 T. *Beebeewalla*.—P. A. 44; C. 24; C. C. 20; P. D. 12.
- No. 11 T. *Beerpore Khoord*.—P. A. 53; C. C. 53; P. D. 10.
- No. 12 T. *Bhaneewala*.—P. A. 369; C. 191; C. C. 176; O. B. 30; P. D. 90.
- No. 13 T. *Bhogpore*.—P. A. 412; C. 358; C. C. 54; hills and ravines and jungle 489 + 490 = 979; canal irrigation 72, otherwise irrigated 45; P. D. 220.
- No. 14 T. *Bhoputwala*.—P. A. 289; C. 47; C. C. 242; O. B. 9; P. D. 36.
- No. 15 T. *Bhoputwala Khoord*.—P. A. 31; C. 20; C. C. 11; O. B. 13; P. D. 10.
- No. 16 T. *Bhundareewala*.—P. A. 37; C. 20; C. C. 17; hills and ravine, &c., 34; P. D. 12.
- No. 17 T. *Bhunglona*.—P. A. 34, C. × C. C. 34; P. D. 10.
- No. 18 T. *Bhuther*.—P. A. 378; C. 283; C. C. 115; hills 2,265, bare and rocky; P. D. 200.
- No. 19 T. *Bhuthonwala*.—P. A. 75; C. 18; C. C. 57; P. D. 16.
- No. 20? *Birmawala*.—P. A. 23; C. 23; P. D. 10. Not 8 annas per acre; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 21 T. *Bishengurh*.—P. A. 47; C. 24; C. C. 23; P. D. 10.
- No. 22? *Boolundawala*.—P. A. 139; C. 98; C. C. 38; O. B. 8; Irrigable 111; P. D. Demand to be reduced from 65 to 48. 65. Mr. Daniell first proposed a demand of 48. The owner offered 65 to get a permanent settlement, which would be a little under 8 annas per acre on the productive area. Should *not* be permanent, but the demand must be reduced to 48.
- No. 23 T. *Bozerwala*.—P. A. 70; C. 16; C. C. 54; O. B. 1; irrigable 20; P. D. 11.
- No. 24? *Buddreepore*.—P. A. 483; C. 371; C. C. 32; hills and ravines 6—100; a considerable portion canal irrigated; P. D. 275. Far too low for permanent settlement.
- No. 25 T. *Buderna Kalan of Malkote*.—P. A. 19; C. 19; O. B. 4; P. D. 8.
- No. 26 T. *Buderna Khoord of Malkote*.—P. A. 21; C. 21; O. B. 6; P. D. 5.
- No. 27 T. *Buderna Munjla of Malkote*.—P. A. 6; C. 2; C. C. 4; P. D. 2.



- No. 28 ? *Bugdah*.—P. A. 14 ; C. 12 ; C. C. 2 ; hills and ravines, &c., 42 ; P. D. 7. Should *not* be permanent at 8 annas per acre.
- No. 29 T. *Bujheet*.—P. A. 52 ; C. 43 ; C. C. 9 ; hills and ravines, and forests, 402 ; P. D. 50. For cultivation 20 ; forests 30.
- No. 30 T. *Burronwala*.—P. A. 204 ; C. 56 ; C. C. 158 ; P. D. 45. Assets precarious.
- No. 31 ? *Chalung*.—P. A. 219 ; C. 177 ; C. C. 42 ; hills and ravines 341 ; P. D. 80. Less than 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 32 ? *Chironwalee*.—P. A. 71 ; C. 70 ; C. C. 1 ; O. B. 1 ; P. D. 36. Eight annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 33 T. *Chowkee Seron of Malkote*.—P. A. 175 ; C. 116 ; C. C. 59 ; hills and ravines, and O. B. 26 ; P. D. 40.
- No. 34 ? *Dalumbala Chuk*.—P. A. 14 ; C. 13 ; C. C. 1 ; O. B. 13 ; P. D. 6. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 35 ? *Danda Dhorun*.—P. A. 81 ; C. 59 ; C. C. 22 ; O. B. 20 ; P. D. 30. Full cultivation ; area said to be 70. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 36 ? *Danda Kudanewala*.—P. A. 95 ; C. 88 ; C. C. 7 ; hills and ravines 42 ; P. D. 40. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 37 ? *Danda Lakhond*.—P. A. 270 ; C. 232 ; C. C. 38 ; hills and ravines, and O. B. 60 ; P. D. 130 ; 35 acres bear sâl forest. Should *not* be permanent.
- No. 38 T. *Deewala*.—P. A. 104 ; C. 11 ; C. C. 93 ; P. D. 18.
- No. 39 T. *Dhalwala*.—P. A. 46 ; C. 13 ; C. C. 38 ; O. B. 6 ; P. D. 10.
- No. 40 T. *Dharkote of Malkote*.—P. A. 8 ; C. 8 ; P. D. 2.
- No. 41 ? *Dhorun Khas*.—P. A. 283 ; C. 275 ; C. C. 8 ; hills and ravines, and O. B. 60 ; P. D. 130. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 42 T. *Dhundaola*.—P. A. 70 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 33 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 240 ; P. D. 16 ; hills ; common wood and scrub.
- No. 43 T. *Doodlee*.—P. A. 209 ; C. 103 ; C. C. 106 ; O. B. 7 ; P. D. 50.
- No. 44 T. *Doewala*.—P. A. 124 ; C. 12 ; C. C. 112 ; P. D. 20.
- No. 45 T. *Dwara*.—P. A. 240 ; C. 221 ; C. C. 19 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 4,381 ; P. D. 200. For cultivation 90 ; for jungle 110 ; 2,106 acres bear forest of sorts, the rest barren.
- No. 46 T. *Futtehpore Tanda*.—P. A. 143 ; C. 14 ; C. C. 129 ; O. B. 116 ; P. D. 45.
- No. 47 T. *Gheesurparlee*.—P. A. 114 ; C. × C. C. 114 ; hills and ravines 3 ; P. D. 21.
- No. 48 T. *Goomaneewala*.—P. A. 215 ; C. 51 ; C. C. 165 ; P. D. 35.
- No. 49 T. *Gudhool*.—P. A. 825 ; C. 345 ; C. C. 470 ; hills and forest 3,205 ; of this 600 has forest with a sprinkling of sâl ; the rest bare, steep, and barren ; P. D. 290 : for cultivation 170 ; for forest 120.
- No. 50 T. *Gujrara Mansingwala*.—P. A. 188 ; C. 121 ; C. C. 67 ; O. B. 28 ; P. D. 50.
- No. 51 ? *Gujurumee*.—P. A. 40 ; C. 37 ; C. C. 3 ; hills and ravines, and O. B., 24 ; P. D. 16. Under 8 annas per acre ; should *not* be permanent.
- No. 52 T. *Gurlee*.—P. A. 260 ; C. 107 ; C. C. 153 ; O. B. 13 ; P. D. 80.
- No. 53 T. *Haldancaree of Malkote*.—P. A. 20 ; C. 20 ; O. B. 3 ; P. D. 10.

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

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

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

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

F. WILLIAMS,  
Commissioner.

## REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOON.

No. 113 OF 1867.

FROM

C. A. DANIELL, ESQUIRE,  
*Superintendent of Dehra Doon,*

TO

F. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE,  
*Commissioner of 1st Division, Meerut.*

DATED THE 25TH APRIL, 1867.

SIR,

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

2. The statements noted marginally accompany this report.

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

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

Statement IV. General Statement with Appendix.

Statement V. Juma Statement.

Statement VI. of Tenures.

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

Statement VIII. of Alienations.

Statement IX. List of Villages settled permanently.

Statement X. The Census.

Statement XI. Classes of Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Meessun per acre.		Roslee and Dakur per acre.		Sankra per acre.	
	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Western Doon.						
Class I.	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Class II.	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Class III.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0
Eastern Doon.						
Class II.	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Class III.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0

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

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

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

Soil.		Area in acres	Rate per acre.			Value.
			R.	A.	P.	Rs.
1.—Meessun.	{ Irrigable ...	2,072	3	8	0	7,252
	{ Unirrigable ...	30	2	0	0	60
2.—Roslee and Dakur.	{ Irrigable ...	4,460	2	4	0	10,085
	{ Unirrigable ...	1,856	1	4	0	2,320
3.—Sankra.	{ Irrigable ...	233	1	4	0	291
	{ Unirrigable...	272	0	12	0	204
TOTAL ...		8,923	...			20,162

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a.)	664 acres held in pottahs, at an average rate per acre of					
	Re. 1-6-9, yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 938
(b.)	590 acres held on leases, at an average rate of Re. 1-8-0					
	per acre, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 885.
(c.)	2,679 acres estimated at an average rate of 15 annas 9 pie					
	per acre, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 2,638
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	Total 3,933 acres yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,461

which differs by Rs. 4 from the income accruing from the distributed rates.

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

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

(a.)	2,029 acres (Western Doon) held on pottahs at an average rate					
	of a fraction above one rupee per acre, yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,033
	1,712 acres (Eastern Doon) held on pottahs at an average rate of					
	14 annas 9 pies per acre yield	...	...	...	...	,, 1,578
(b.)	1,877 acres (Western Doon) estimated at an average rate per acre					
	of 12 annas, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 1,408
	1,008 acres (Eastern Doon) estimated at an average rate per acre					
	of 11 annas, yield	...	...	...	...	,, 693
<hr/>						
	Total 6,626 acres yield	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,712

showing a difference of Rs. 2 over the income accruing from the distributed rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ambaree.

Boolakeewala.

Dyrham town, puttee

Lukunwala.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

79. I now beg to make the following remarks concerning the English Statement<sup>s</sup> which accompany the report :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

96. This Statement shows that the twelve Grants purchased contain a total area of 20,801 acres, and were sold for Rs. 79,423.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed.

Zemindaree villages	...	...	...	294
Putteedaree ditto	...	...	...	40
Bhyacharee	...	...	...	5
			<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed. in number.

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed. 'juma' or Government demand for 1866-67, of Rs. 35,687, Europeans pay Rs. 9,546, Rajpoots Rs. 12,173, Brahmins and Mahajuns, between them, Rs. 8,678, other Hindoos Rs. 4,739, and Mahomedans Rs. 451 only. The above figures are taken from among the proprietary communities. Besides these, out of the twelve Grants purchased under Lord Canning's rules there is one owned by a Mahomedan, and the other

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,  
C. A. DANIELL,  
*Superintendent.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st,—The Survey.

2nd,—The Record of Rights.

3rd,—The Assessments.

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

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

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

16. The measurements began with the old *pucka beegah* chains. This system was, however, abandoned after about three months, and the British statute acre measurement was introduced. It was necessary in adopting the acre measurement to secure a light chain which could be readily worked in a rough country like this, and to have some system of computation introduced, such as would suit the capabilities of the hands at work. The system which has been used was introduced by Mr. Manderson, and has worked admirably. The old *pucka beegah* 'Jureeb' was composed of 20 *guttahs* or links, and was divided into 4 'powa' chains of 5 *guttahs* each. The length of each 'powa' chain was 13 yards  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the full 'jureeb' was  $52\frac{1}{2}$  yards; this being the side of a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. The eight *Daens*, noted marginally, were composed of 109 separate *dakhilee* villages, having defined boundaries; several of the villages containing lands belonging to the whole communities of two or more *Daens* but others with lands belonging to certain 'shares' of two or more *Daens*. In the last settlement the measurements were *mouzahwar*. The settlements were made *mehahwar*. It was not long before the several proprietary communities were disturbed, and the lands were further distributed by partitions. In lands of value, strangers became purchasers of portions or patches of land. The records became

Oodcewala.	Kurrunpore.
Adhoewala.	Gopeewala.
Dalanwala.	Mansingwala.
Dhorun.	Hatheeburkula.



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

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

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

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

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

2nd,—The determination of disputes.

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

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

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

34. The tenures noted marginally require especial notice.

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

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

37. The Malkote Illâqua is a large hill tract in the Eastern Doon, situate on the borders of the Teree territory. I have divided the Illâqua into three blocks. (1.) The South portion has been carefully marked off, and all the waste lands outside the boundaries of the villages, noted marginally, have been given over to the Forest Department. The area of this block is 8,051 acres, and the five villages composing two *mehals* are mapped off within defined boundaries. Whatever property had been actually acquired and rights exercised, these have been reserved to the proprietors to such an extent as I considered just and proper within the defined boundaries. (2.) The North and Eastern portion, or Malkote proper, contains an area of 12,677 acres, and holds within its area the mass of the small holdings. In this block each owner has his cultivated land marked off, of which he is sole proprietor. The remainder of the land, composed of rocky hills, is recorded as the entire property of Government; but, until such time as Government may wish to reclaim, or use any portion or the whole of it, the waste area is put at the disposal of the cultivating community for grazing and hut-building purposes. It was impossible, from the nature of the land and the scattered patches of cultivation, to assign any particular portion of waste land to the several cultivators. The land is purely barren and bleak, and the only chance of the men gaining a livelihood rests in the land being open all over for grazing purposes. (3) There is a third block marked off and containing the villages marginally noted. The owners have by purchase and use acquired a certain proprietary title to the waste lands, and I considered it just to allow them possession. The principle under which I have acted in adopting these measures is, that from the recorded state of the tenure, and the general custom of the villages, the cultivating community have had hitherto no proprietary title, and the disposal of the waste lands lay in the hands of Government. (Since furnishing this report, these lands have been personally examined by the Commissioner; and, excepting a slight alteration in boundary, the arrangements have met with Mr. Williams' approval.)

Kotee ... ..	No. 127.	} No. 115.	have been given over to the Forest Department. The area of this block is 8,051 acres, and the five villages composing two <i>mehals</i> are mapped off within defined boundaries. Whatever property had been actually acquired and rights exercised, these have been reserved to the proprietors to such an extent as I considered just and proper within the defined boundaries. (2.) The North and Eastern portion, or Malkote proper, contains an area of 12,677 acres, and holds within its area the mass of the small holdings. In this block each owner has his cultivated land marked off, of which he is sole proprietor. The remainder of the land, composed of rocky hills, is recorded as the entire property of Government; but, until such time as Government may wish to reclaim, or use any portion or the whole of it, the waste area is put at the disposal of the cultivating community for grazing and hut-building purposes. It was impossible, from the nature of the land and the scattered patches of cultivation, to assign any particular portion of waste land to the several cultivators. The land is purely barren and bleak, and the only chance of the men gaining a livelihood rests in the land being open all over for grazing purposes. (3) There is a third block marked off and containing the villages marginally noted. The owners have by purchase and use acquired a certain proprietary title to the waste lands, and I considered it just to allow them possession. The principle under which I have acted in adopting these measures is, that from the recorded state of the tenure, and the general custom of the villages, the cultivating community have had hitherto no proprietary title, and the disposal of the waste lands lay in the hands of Government. (Since furnishing this report, these lands have been personally examined by the Commissioner; and, excepting a slight alteration in boundary, the arrangements have met with Mr. Williams' approval.)
Chowkee Seron			
Gundhole			
Kundaghul			
Berwala Sowra			

Akrbanee	} No. 106.	} No. 121.	the waste lands, and I considered it just to allow them possession. The principle under which I have acted in adopting these measures is, that from the recorded state of the tenure, and the general custom of the villages, the cultivating community have had hitherto no proprietary title, and the disposal of the waste lands lay in the hands of Government. (Since furnishing this report, these lands have been personally examined by the Commissioner; and, excepting a slight alteration in boundary, the arrangements have met with Mr. Williams' approval.)
Bhelung			
Sowra			
Seroulee			

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kearkoolee Bhutta.  
Bhiturlee.  
Rekhowlee.

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

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

(True Extract),

C. A. DANIELL,  
*Superintendent.*

Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khaliseh Mahals, Zillah Dehra Doon.

1. Pergunah,	2. Number of village.	3. Name of village.	4. Highest Jummas of former Settlements.						10. Proposed Jumma.	11. Total area in acres.	12. Minhaae.		13. MALGOOZAREEN.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Rupee.	2nd, 1228 Rupee.	3rd, 1233 Rupee.	4th, 1238 Rupee.	5th, 1248 Rupee.	6th, 1256 Rupee.			Laheraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malgoozaree area.	Per acre of cultivated area.
	1	Aadhoowala ...	5	12	...	...	44	54	70	539	...	116	299	37	36	41	114	0 2 1	0 2 9	0 9 10
	2	Aamwala Puchehwa ...	...	...	10	...	19	23	62	327	...	221	...	...	...	106	106	0 3 0	0 9 4	0 9 4
	3	Abdoollapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	164	...	11	75	2	32	44	78	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 7 10
	4	Adhoowala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	5	Ajjubpore Kulian ...	250	255	260	411	485	405	675	1,056	...	410	10	35	295	306	636	0 10 3	1 0 9	1 1 0
	6	Ajjubpore Khoord ...	70	75	112	209	188	188	350	462	...	70	31	5	304	53	361	0 12 1	0 14 3	0 16 6
	7	Ambaree ...	89	...	10	20	40	80	250	384	...	67	227	8	49	13	70	0 11 0	0 13 6	3 9 2
	8	Ambeewala ...	...	...	75	90	62	68	115	162	...	6	38	...	118	...	118	0 11 4	0 11 10	0 15 7
	9	Hajawala ...	35	40	45	131	210	98	260	341	11	61	3	2	275	...	277	0 12 2	0 14 10	0 15 0
	10	Bahmunwala ...	65	66	140	94	167	...	62	284	...	157	109	44	90	...	189	0 9 4	0 14 0	0 15 3
	11	Bahadoorgurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	284	...	58	27	...	...	18	18	0 3 6	0 7 10	3 7 1
	12	Bahadoorpore ...	36	40	35	...	...	...	98	248	...	...	...	5	26	...	161	0 6 4	0 8 4	0 9 9
	13	Bensapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 10
	14	Betwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	337	...	47	340	...	...	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 7	0 2 7
	15	Belaspore, Kandice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	468	...	254	...	...	...	...	214	0 4 9	0 10 4	0 10 4
	16	Becjapore, Gopeewala ...	D.	10	21	115	145	155	112	416	...	120	39	8	...	202	249	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 7 0
	17	Becjapore, Hatheburkula ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	190	693	...	244	1	15	...	433	448	0 4 5	0 6 9	0 6 9
	18	Bhanwala ...	38	40	51	...	...	...	50	233	...	75	69	9	9	71	89	0 3 5	0 5 1	0 9 0
	19	Bharoovala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	244	...	138	40	1	...	65	66	0 2 8	0 6 0	0 9 8
	20	Bheturlee ...	with Keesarkool ee.	...	...	...	...	...	42	2,705	...	2,607	18	...	16	64	80	0 0 9	1 5 3	1 10 0
	21	Bhugwanpore Julon ...	45	50	40	68	105	57	90	236	...	6	119	11	65	35	111	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 13 0
	22	Bhugwanpore ...	6	6	12	16	26	31	21	32	5	26	9	25	8	19	52	0 3 8	0 5 6	0 6 6
	23	Bidhowlee ...	140	110	15	66	119	114	114	699	...	423	10	19	...	349	267	0 2 7	0 6 7	0 6 10

Doon.



Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khatisah Metals, Zillah Dehra Doon. — (Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of villages.	Highest Jumma of former Settlements.						Proposed Jumma.	Minhas		MALGOOZAREE.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.				
			1st, 1224 Rupee.	2nd, 1228 Rupee.	3rd, 1238 Rupee.	4th, 1238 Rupee.	5th, 1248 Rupee.	6th, 1256 Rupee.		Total area in acres.	Lakhery.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malgooza-ree area.	Per acre of cultivated area.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	72	Horawala	90	95	135	138	181	178	360	2,218	...	1,572	...	27	821	298	646	0 2 7	0 8 11	0 8 11
	73	Hukomutpore Shunkerpore	...	...	...	...	...	86	180	1,878	...	67	1,477	...	...	...	334	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 8 7
	74	Hurbhujwala	...	...	...	...	...	65	200	388	...	32	117	...	...	...	139	0 11 1	0 12 6	1 7 0
	75	Hurbnsawala	...	...	...	...	...	162	380	301	...	25	23	...	...	...	253	1 4 2	1 6 0	1 8 0
	76	Hurnoul	D.	...	...	...	...	...	15	145	...	80	21	...	...	...	84	0 1 8	0 3 8	0 5 5
	77	Hurreawala Kulan	D.	...	...	...	...	...	45	326	...	267	6	...	...	...	53	0 2 3	0 12 3	0 13 7
	78	Hurreawala Khoord	D.	...	...	...	...	...	50	327	...	270	...	...	...	...	45	0 2 5	0 14 0	0 14 0
	79	Hurreepore Jodh	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	426	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 5	1 5 2	1 5 4
	80	Hurreepore Zahareea	400	410	325	462	431	410	410	420	...	111	9	107	193	...	308	0 15 7	1 5 3	1 5 10
	81	Hussunpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	755	...	309	446	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	1 8 0	...
	82	Indreepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	160	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	0 8 3	0 8 3
	83	Jakun Azmutt	D.	...	...	...	...	...	99	379	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 3	0 8 7	0 8 7
	84	Jakun Kurrunpore	D.	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9
	85	Jakun Nithoo	D.	...	...	...	...	...	30	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 1	0 9 3	0 9 3
	86	Jakun Oodcewala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	24	48	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 8 4
	87	Jakun Shibdutt	D.	...	...	...	...	...	64	215	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 8 4	0 8 4
	88	Jatonwala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	38	369	...	38	291	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 8 0	0 8 3
	89	Jeercepanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	369	...	38	291	...	...	...	...	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 1 10
	90	Jessoowala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	60	841	...	166	127	...	...	...	...	0 2 10	0 6 2	0 2 3
	91	Jhajra Debee Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	857	...	167	260	...	...	...	...	0 5 2	0 6 4	0 10 10
	92	Jhajra Dhoom Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	376	...	77	260	...	...	...	...	0 2 2	0 2 8	1 5 1
	93	Juguthpore Laddawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	484	...	168	69	...	...	...	...	0 2 7	0 2 11	0 6 11
	94	Jumoolowala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	16	53	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 6 1	0 7 9
Doon.																		0 4 10	0 8 0	0 9 2

96	Kānlee Gohur ...	240	245	290	423	472	447	425	461	...	108	10	65	280	...	343	0 14 9	1 3 3	1 3 10
97	Kānlee Wazeer ...	...	7	15	18	48	47	425	482	...	126	16	58	282	...	341	0 14 1	1 3 1	1 4 0
98	Kāswalee Kotree ...	120	125	152	215	223	407	150	2,054	...	1,107	473	15	...	455	474	0 1 2	0 2 6	0 5 1
99	Kearkoollee Bhutta ...	75	75	85	38	41	32	280	4,080	...	3889	55	...	37	99	186	0 1 1	1 7 5	2 0 11
100	Keshonwala ...	...	...	...	26	27	11	48	117	...	14	25	8	70	47	78	0 6 7	0 7 5	0 10 11
101	Kharakheth ...	...	...	...	68	82	31	26	270	...	216	7	...	...	...	47	0 1 6	0 7 8	0 8 10
102	Khemadoz ...	...	...	...	44	...	...	50	507	...	8	...	7	...	...	45	1 4 6	1 8 2	1 8 2
103	Khera Puchchwa... ..	D.	...	...	...	...	...	83	80	...	96	388	6	...	...	24	0 1 7	0 1 11	2 1 2
104	Khoshalpure ...	110	115	100	...	...	...	120	83	...	13	7	...	...	...	10	1 1 7	1 15 1	3 4 10
105	Kidarwala, Captain Sahib ...	...	25	...	211	270	100	70	832	...	362	378	...	...	...	96	0 2 4	0 4 1	1 4 0
106	Kidarwala Summun Lal ...	...	10	100	95	131	125	60	532	...	11	413	82	...	...	108	0 2 1	0 2 2	0 10 4
107	Kidarwala Summun Lal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	533	...	4	508	...	...	...	20	0 1 10	0 1 10	3 0 7
108	Kiralee ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	11	31	...	6	...	22	167	...	189	0 7 8	0 12 7	0 13 7
109	Kishenpore Dhorun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	166	...	66	6	...	...	...	22	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 8 0
110	Kotee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	562	...	466	15	6	...	...	81	0 3 10	0 6 5	0 6 11
111	Kotra Kullianpore ...	...	36	...	...	...	...	66	417	...	202	...	15	...	...	51	0 1 2	0 6 8	0 6 8
112	Kotra Sontro ...	20	21	42	...	...	...	98	457	...	144	212	3	...	...	200	0 2 6	0 4 11	0 4 11
113	Ko. laghur ...	78	80	100	149	176	144	209	256	...	18	18	18	128	76	10	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 15 6
114	Kulahul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	370	...	19	281	...	...	...	19	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 14 3
115	Kullianpore ...	...	20	20	14	24	...	25	318	...	115	147	...	...	...	70	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 7 10
116	Kundhoice ...	...	65	81	73	65	...	420	3,939	...	3,135	442	163	...	...	209	0 1 8	0 8 4	1 2 7
117	Kunjah Khalesah... ..	10	31	25	85	18	178	140	575	...	61	359	63	...	...	17	0 3 11	0 4 4	0 14 9
118	Kurreepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	105	...	7	...	30	...	...	45	0 5 9	0 6 2	0 7 10
119	Kurreepore Khas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	257	...	59	10	...	...	...	67	0 15 6	1 4 11	1 6 3
120	Kuthurputhur ...	D.	42	...	...	...	...	60	243	...	25	16	...	...	...	82	0 3 11	0 4 5	0 11 8
121	Lāgha ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	105	1,053	...	548	267	41	...	...	19	0 1 7	0 3 4	0 7 1
122	Loharwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	21	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	0 9 2	0 10 2	1 8 0
123	Lakunwala Dhoom Singh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	329	...	47	99	...	...	...	35	0 6 4	0 7 5	0 11 4
124	Lutchmeepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	483	...	149	129	...	...	...	17	0 1 11	0 2 10	0 4 9
125	Majhond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	663	...	577	22	...	...	...	7	0 1 11	0 14 1	1 4 0
126	Majra ...	285	240	425	419	...	...	575	775	...	71	159	...	...	...	247	0 11 10	0 13 1	1 0 11
127	Majree ...	...	38	38	34	...	...	64	209	...	30	43	...	...	...	57	0 4 11	0 5 9	0 7 6
128	Makbawala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	...	23	...	...	...	...	24	0 3 2	0 5 11	0 6 2
129	Makhraytee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	175	...	162	...	...	...	...	9	0 0 11	0 12 4	0 12 4
130	Malookawala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	10	267	...	32	...	...	...	...	15	0 15 7	1 1 8	1 1 8
131	Malsee... ..	D.	...	...	...	...	...	260	273	...	127	37	...	...	...	...	0 2 1	0 3 10	0 6 2
132	Mandhoowala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	273	...	13	410	...	...	...	102	0 2 0	0 2 10	0 8 10
133	Mednipore Budreepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	550	...	18	261	...	...	...	121	0 3 8	0 5 5	0 12 5
134	Mehunwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	737	...	260	261	...	...	...	141	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 6 10
135	Mehra-ka-geon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	427	...	45	194	...	...	...	27	0 3 0	0 3 1	0 4 1
136	Mirasputtee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	145	...	68	19	...	...	...	63	0 1 9	0 3 1	0 4 1
137	Mitheebheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	6,046	...	5,609	109	...	...	...	103	0 0 7	0 14 2	1 10 3
138	Mohibawala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	323	...	34	39	...	...	...	251	1 1 1	1 3 4	1 6 4
139	Mothronwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	16	...	38	29	...	...	...	97	0 6 6	0 8 3	0 10 9
140	Narah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	1,055	...	585	134	...	...	...	15	0 4 2	0 9 4	0 13 1
141	Nerunjunpore Batt Sahib ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	161	...	24	17	...	...	...	116	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 4
142	Nerunjunpore Kunhaya Lall... ..	130	125	225	...	...	...	285	301	...	48	29	...	...	...	33	0 15 2	1 2 9	1 4 4
143		...	...	...	...	...	...	300	377	...	72	50	...	...	...	...	0 12 9	1 1 7	1 5 6

Statement No. IV. or General Statement of Khateesh Mehals Zillah Debra Doon.—(Concluded.)

Pergunnah.	Number of village.	Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former Settlements.						Total area in acres.	Proposed Jumma.	Mishah.		MALGOOZAREE.				Average rate per acre according to the propos. d. Jumma.									
			1st, 1224 Ruslee.	2nd, 1228 Ruslee.	3rd, 1233 Ruslee.	4th, 1238 Ruslee.	5th, 1248 Ruslee.	6th, 1256 Ruslee.			Lakhers.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	19.	20.	21.						
143	...	Nowanuggur Dhorun	D. 35	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	8	1	1	9	...	10	1	9	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	
144	...	Nowanuggur Kalanwalee	...	...	...	...	...	55	47	24	10	...	5	20	12	37	1	2	9	1	7	9	1	7	9	
145	...	Nowgawan	...	...	...	...	...	84	400	50	16	86	123	...	175	298	0	3	4	0	8	6	0	4	6	
146	...	Oodeewala Khass	D. ...	...	...	...	...	110	95	...	12	...	4	79	...	83	1	2	6	1	5	2	1	5	2	
147	...	Oodeewala Adhooceewala	D. ...	...	...	...	...	50	45	...	8	...	...	37	...	37	1	1	9	1	5	7	1	5	7	
148	...	Oodeewala Kurrumpore	D. ...	...	...	...	...	280	225	...	45	...	...	18	162	...	180	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	8	
149	...	Oodeewala Mansinghwala	D. ...	...	...	...	...	260	210	...	18	...	...	...	192	...	192	1	3	10	1	5	8	1	5	8
150	...	Peerwala	...	...	...	...	...	12	70	8	1	53	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
151	...	Pelton Nathowala	...	...	...	...	...	145	430	93	174	29	...	10	148	...	174	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	12	0
152	...	Phoolsunnee	...	...	...	...	...	50	232	38	86	36	...	...	...	190	140	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	9	11
153	...	Pirohutwala	...	...	...	...	...	350	1,117	350	485	21	83	...	...	611	0	5	5	0	9	7	0	13	11	
154	...	Pirthcepore	...	...	...	...	...	95	135	48	14	2	4	...	...	30	109	0	2	2	0	18	8	0	13	11
155	...	Pithoowala	...	...	...	...	...	112	235	68	11	68	44	...	...	25	156	0	7	8	0	8	0	11	6	
156	...	Peerwala	...	...	...	...	...	16	104	...	3	66	...	...	...	13	33	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	7	9
157	...	Pondeh	...	...	...	...	...	190	1,307	83	904	...	...	...	...	25	403	0	2	4	0	7	7	0	7	
158	...	Puroooleewala	...	...	...	...	...	22	46	...	7	...	...	...	...	27	8	0	11	2	0	13	6	1	0	
159	...	Purteepore Kullianpore	...	...	...	...	...	120	855	131	105	68	...	...	...	187	2	3	0	5	0	0	6	10	0	
160	...	Purteepore Suntore	...	...	...	...	...	8	62	10	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
161	...	Qutubpoora	...	...	...	...	...	15	62	...	1	31	...	...	...	30	30	0	3	10	0	3	1	2	3	
162	...	Rajawala	...	...	...	...	...	55	473	...	20	383	...	...	...	50	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	9	9	
163	...	Kampore Bhaowala	...	...	...	...	...	100	210	40	45	171	49	...	...	245	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	5	5	
164	...	Kampore Kulian	...	...	...	...	...	161	738	120	93	505	...	...	...	140	0	3	6	0	4	0	1	1	8	
165	...	Kampore Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	8	58	5	31	21	...	...	...	6	0	2	2	0	4	9	1	1	5	

Doon.



166	Ramsahaywala	...	...	...	10	16	14	18	30	...	2	11	...	37	...	27	0 9 71	0 10 4	0 10 8	
167	Ranghurwala	...	...	...	146	208	183	330	886	...	48	70	...	258	...	268	0 13 8	0 15 7	1 3 8	
168	Rikhowlee	...	With Keerkoollee.	...	...	...	38	180	4,239	...	4,159	...	3	...	...	80	0 0 8	2 4 0	2 4 0	
169	Rudhurpore	...	...	...	121	195	150	120	1,230	...	813	823	...	80	74	94	0 1 7	0 2 1	1 4 5	
170	Sabhawala	...	...	...	...	183	192	400	1,255	...	139	544	78	203	...	572	0 5 1	0 5 9	0 11 2	
171	Sahnupore	...	...	...	81	188	224	330	991	...	812	142	25	269	...	637	0 5 4	0 7 9	0 9 10	
172	Sakawala Dhorun	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	44	...	7	1	...	...	...	36	0 10 2	0 12 1	0 12 5	
173	Saliawala Oodeewala	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	256	...	171	6	...	...	...	79	0 2 10	0 8 6	0 9 1	
174	Selaneonwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	90	...	45	4	...	...	...	41	0 3 11	0 7 10	0 8 7	
175	Selangan	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	110	...	52	11	...	...	...	47	0 3 9	0 7 2	0 8 10	
176	Seola Kulan	...	...	...	282	229	228	400	488	...	32	101	...	336	...	947	0 13 1	0 14 3	1 2 5	
177	Scola Khoord	...	...	...	76	77	74	120	148	...	12	9	...	66	...	121	0 13 0	0 14 9	0 15 10	
178	Shahpore Kullianpore	...	...	...	...	110	120	154	1,000	...	379	367	63	103	...	83	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 9 8	
179	Shahpore Suntore	...	...	...	...	119	113	260	236	...	26	22	6	162	...	20	1 8 8	1 3 10	1 6 2	
180	Sherpore	...	...	...	34	119	63	100	868	...	346	237	36	109	...	140	0 1 1	0 3 1	0 5 7	
181	Sheshumbara	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	1,186	...	369	471	11	...	...	355	0 2 9	0 4 0	0 9 6	
182	Sournah	...	...	...	36	86	82	260	2,190	...	872	1,078	4	63	...	173	0 1 6	0 2 5	0 13 4	
183	Sudhonwala	...	...	...	63	22	18	50	518	...	241	203	34	...	...	40	0 1 7	0 2 11	0 10 10	
184	Sunola	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	403	...	69	195	61	...	...	83	0 2 9	0 3 4	0 7 9	
185	Tilwarae	...	...	...	64	114	89	100	536	...	371	21	61	26	...	56	0 3 0	0 9 9	0 11 2	
186	Timtee Chireebeylee	...	...	...	...	40	36	40	221	...	117	37	12	...	...	67	0 2 11	0 6 2	0 9 7	
187	Tippurpore	...	...	...	...	88	83	104	585	...	230	200	43	...	...	36	0 2 10	0 4 7	0 10 1	
188	Towlee	...	...	...	...	...	26	35	615	...	400	124	8	...	...	75	0 0 11	0 2 7	0 6 2	
DAENS.																				
	Adhooeeewala	...	...	...	610	896	580			...										
	Dalunwala	...	...	...	603	803	645			...										
	Gopceewala	...	...	...	730	1,193	750			...										
	Hathchurkulla	...	...	...	522	701	588			...										
	Kurrunpore	...	...	...	699	1,057	729			...										
	Oodeewala	...	...	...	546	671	576			...										
	Total of Kalisch villages	...	6,994	7,311	8,371	12,242	17,492	24,687	113,969	62	60,539	22,943	3,512	9,699	17,014	30,425				
GRANTS.																				
	Aunfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	5,602	...	2,222	2,563	...	...	...	817				
	Jewunghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,000	...	40	518	143	...	...	442				
	Koloopanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	426	...	189	102	76	...	...	135				
	Koonjakargee	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	1,589	...	582	480	257	...	...	527				
	Mirzapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	699	...	74	69	...	...	...	117				
	Telpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	217	...	...	141	76	...	...	76				
	West Hopetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,988	7,694	...	850	4,135	157	...	...	2,906				
	Total of Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,468	17,327	...	3,937	8,350	778	...	...	5,020				

West End

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

No.	Names.	Nature of Grant.	Area in acres.	Amount of purchase-money.	Remarks.
1	Arcadia ...	Government Resolution No. 8264, dated 17th October, 1861 ...	5,499	Rs. As. P. 23,730 0 0	
2	Attic Farm (New) ...	Ditto ...	2,123	7,845 0 0	
3	Boodhee ...	Ditto ...	754	3,255 0 0	
4	Bukhtawarpore ...	Ditto ...	264	2,410 10 6	
5	Chunderbunnee ...	Ditto ...	710	1,595 0 0	
6	Dhoolcote ...	Ditto ...	253	1,250 0 0	
7	Macpherson's Grant ...	Ditto ...	591	1,300 0 0	
8	Mulhan ...	Ditto ...	318	1,177 8 0	
9	Sweetenham's Grant ...	Ditto ...	2,513	9,887 8 0	
10	Central Hopetown ...	Ditto ...	3,327	7,703 8 0	
11	East Hopetown ...	Ditto ...	3,503	14,885 0 0	
		TOTAL ...	19,779	74,438 2 6	

Statement No. IV., or General Statement of Khateeh Mehals, Zillah Dehra Doon.—(Continued.)

Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Name of Village.	Highest Jumma of former settlements.						Proposed Jumma.	Total area in acres.	Misahie.		MALGOOZAREE.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.			
			1st, 1224 Rupee.	2nd, 1228 Rupee.	3rd, 1233 Rupee.	4th, 1238 Rupee.	5th, 1248 Rupee.	6th, 1256 Rupee.			Lakheraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.	Irrigable.	Unirrigable.	Total.	Per acre of total area.	Per acre of malgoozaree area.	Per acre of cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
			D. Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	190	723	...	146	207	101	25	244	370	0 4 3	0 5 3	0 8 3
			with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	40	830	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9	1 0 5	1 0 5
1	1	Adooewala Khas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 5	0 6 11	0 6 11
2	2	Akurbancee Bhilang	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 3	0 7 8	0 7 8
3	3	Amwala Kurrunpore	D.	...	...	...	...	...	22	76	...	15	13	...	...	...	...	0 4 7	0 5 9	0 7 4
4	4	Amwala Upurila ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	90	867	...	152	6	6	...	...	...	0 3 11	0 6 8	0 6 10
5	5	Amwala Majia ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	16	168	38	97	2	...	...	...	...	0 1 6	0 7 9	0 8 3
6	6	Amwala Turia ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	11	223	...	282	8	...	...	...	...	0 0 7	0 4 4	0 5 4
7	7	Asthull ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	14	526	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 5	1 1 3	1 1 3
8	8	Bandawala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	12	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 2	0 4 4	0 8 0
9	9	Baota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...
10	10	Beebeewala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	54	...	1	45	...	...	...	...	0 3 5	0 3 11	0 6 0
11	11	Beerpore Khoord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	418	...	51	159	17	159	32	208	0 3 5	0 3 6	0 9 10
12	12	Bhanceawala ...	125	125	125	78	111	...	220	1,437	...	1,016	54	...	117	241	368	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 12 3
13	13	Bhogpore ...	211	211	202	263	237	158	36	383	...	96	242	...	4	43	47	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 12 3
14	14	Bhoputwala Kulan	...	...	...	...	46	40	10	49	...	18	10	...	5	15	21	0 3 3	0 5 2	0 7 7
15	15	Bhoputwala Khoord	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	49	17	...	...	20	20	0 2 3	0 5 2	0 9 7
16	16	Bhundareewala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	...
17	17	Bhungllana ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 10	0 8 0	0 10 3
18	18	Bhutber ...	...	75	120	192	218	164	200	3,968	...	3,570	87	28	35	247	311	0 0 10	0 8 0	0 13 5
19	19	Bhutonwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	76	...	1	56	...	...	...	...	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 6 11
20	20	Birnaawala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	10	32	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 6 8
21	21	Bishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	54	...	7	23	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 9 4
22	22	Bolundawala Nagla	340	345	275	175	48	36	65	148	...	12	25	13	98	24	111	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 9 4
23	23	Boxerwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	78	...	3	50	4	16	...	20	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 8 9

Eastern Doon.

Statement No. IV, or General Statement of Khaliseh Mahals, Zillah Debra Doon. — (Continued.)

1. Pergunah.	2. Number of villages.	3. Name of village.	4. Highest Jumma of former settlements.						10. Proposed Jumma.	11. Total area in acres.		12. Lakhers.		13. Barren.		14. Culturable waste.				15. MALGOOZAREE.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.		
			1st, 1224 Rupee.	2nd, 1226 Rupee.	3rd, 1233 Rupee.	4th, 1238 Rupee.	5th, 1248 Rupee.	6th, 1256 Rupee.		12. ...	13. ...	14. ...	15. ...	16. ...	17. ...	18. ...	19. ...	20. ...	21. ...							
24	...	Buddreepore ...	40	49	120	265	174	182	275	439	16	39	19	...	371	390	0 10 0	0 10 5	0 11 3							
25	...	Buderna Kulan ...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	4	...	...	3	16	19	0 5 7	0 6 9	0 6 9							
26	...	Buderna Khoord ...	Dit to	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	7	...	...	...	21	21	0 2 10	...	0 3 10							
27	...	Buderna Majla ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	4	...	2	6	0 5 4	...	1 0 0							
28	...	Bugdah ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	17	69	55	1	...	5	7	13	0 1 7	0 8 0	0 8 7							
29	...	Bujheet ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	50	67	605	8	...	1	43	44	0 1 8	1 0 0	1 2 2							
30	...	Burrowala Rampore ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	45	217	3	155	3	46	10	59	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 12 2							
31	...	Chailung ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	80	665	446	14	28	6	171	205	0 1 11	0 5 10	0 6 3							
32	...	Churonwalee ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	36	110	39	...	1	13	57	71	0 5 3	...	0 8 1							
33	...	Chowkee Seron ...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	40	219	44	27	32	...	116	148	0 2 1	0 3 7	0 4 4							
34	...	Dalunwala Chuk ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	20	1	...	...	13	13	0 2 10	0 6 10	0 7 4							
35	...	Danda Dhorun ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	30	112	31	20	2	...	59	61	0 4 3	0 5 11	0 7 10							
36	...	Danda Kudanewala ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	40	174	79	...	7	...	88	95	0 3 8	...	0 6 9							
37	...	Danda Lakhond ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	130	416	146	...	35	...	232	285	0 5 0	0 7 8	0 8 10							
38	...	Deeswala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	116	12	93	...	...	...	11	0 2 6	0 2 9	1 10 2							
39	...	Dhalwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	52	6	33	...	...	...	13	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 12 4							
40	...	Dharkote ...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	0 4 0	...	0 4 0							
41	...	Dhorun Khas ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	130	470	187	...	7	...	275	282	0 4 5	0 7 4	0 7 4							
42	...	Dhundaoliah ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	16	388	268	39	1	10	37	38	0 0 9	0 3 8	0 6 9							
43	...	Doodlee ...	115	95	...	...	...	...	50	57	10	100	6	108	...	109	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 7 4							
44	...	Doocewala ...	100	102	92	32	82	20	20	126	2	112	...	12	...	12	0 2 6	0 2 7	1 10 8							
45	...	Dwara ...	60	62	100	155	114	88	300	4,621	4,381	14	5	4	217	236	0 0 8	0 13 4	0 14 2							
46	...	Futtehpore Tanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	289	116	109	90	14	...	34	0 3 9	0 5 0	1 5 2							

Doon.



Statement No. 1 V. or General Statement of Khateeh Mohals, Zillah Dehra Doon.—(Concluded.)

1. Pergunah.	2. Number of villages.	3. Name of village.	Highest Jumma of former settlements.						11. Total area in acres.	Mintah.		MALGOOZAREH.				Average rate per acre according to the proposed Jumma.				
			4. 1st, 1224 Rupee.	5. 2nd, 1228 Rupee.	6. 3rd, 1233 Rupee.	7. 4th, 1238 Rupee.	8. 5th, 1248 Rupee.	9. 6th, 1256 Rupee.		12. Lakheraj.	13. Barren.	14. Culturable waste.	15. Kallow.	16. Irrigable.	17. Unirrigable.	18. Total.	19. Per acre of total area.	20. Per acre of malgooza-cultivated area.	21. Per acre of cultivated area.	
95	...	Misurwala Khoord	24	25	...	4	17	11	28	102	...	25	11	1	65	...	66	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 6 9
96	...	Mokhumpore Kulian	80	100	75	14	17	16	22	47	...	11	9	1	...	26	191	0 7 6	0 9 9	0 13 0
97	...	Mokhumpore Khoord	D.	...	...	...	31	56	90	443	...	212	40	10	...	181	...	0 3 8	0 6 3	0 7 6
98	...	Mujhara	D.	...	...	...	...	...	5	175	...	149	18	...	4	4	20	0 5 0	0 3 1	0 10 0
99	...	Mungtoowala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	14	249	...	161	68	...	1	19	33	0 0 11	0 2 7	0 11 2
100	...	Naheen Kulian	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	14	36	...	3	...	2	...	31	10	0 6 3	0 6 9	0 6 9
101	...	Nahecn Khoord	dit to.	6	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	3	...	...	...	10	10	0 3 4	0 4 5	0 4 5
102	...	Nagul Hatnala	5	6	...	18	21	...	24	69	...	41	5	2	...	21	23	0 5 7	0 13 8	1 0 9
103	...	Nagul Jowalapore	5	6	6	...	...	...	48	368	...	24	224	19	101	...	120	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 6 4
104	...	Nalapanee	D.	...	...	...	...	...	36	369	...	317	16	15	...	...	62	0 1 7	0 11 1	1 11 1
105	...	Nalee Kulian	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,355	...	2,293	...	2	...	60	62	0 0 9	1 11 1	0 6 0
106	...	Nalee Khoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	27	...	18	...	1	...	7	8	0 1 9	0 5 4	0 6 0
107	...	Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	311	...	24	185	3	...	99	102	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 8 3
108	...	Noorewala	D.	...	...	...	...	...	35	128	...	52	1	...	...	75	75	0 4 4	0 7 4	0 7 5
109	...	Nukroundah	D.	...	...	...	...	...	72	927	...	138	726	1	...	18	68	0 1 3	0 1 6	1 2 3
110	...	Nunoorkhara	D.	...	...	...	...	...	25	165	...	75	33	28	...	34	57	0 2 5	0 4 5	0 7 0
111	...	Nuthunpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	666	...	182	72	11	121	170	302	0 6 11	0 10 3	0 12 8
112	...	Nuthawala	...	7	...	...	...	...	140	1,220	...	66	829	94	...	281	325	0 1 10	0 1 11	0 6 10
113	...	Palce	5	12	12	15	11	8	12	188	...	64	8	6	...	10	16	0 2 2	0 8 0	0 12 0
114	...	Phageee	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	41	18	...	24	23	24	0 1 5	0 3 7	0 8 0
115	...	Phandoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	41	18	...	24	...	26	0 2 3	0 4 4	0 7 4
116	...	Phulawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	93	...	57	11	6	...	...	95	0 2 7	0 6 8	0 9 7
117	...	Phurtee	with Mal kote	12	12	12	7	10	15	20	...	4	...	...	...	15	16	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
118	...	Poostaree	D.	...	...	...	...	...	5	119	...	98	10	1	...	10	11	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 9
119	...	Puleyd	with Mal kote	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	...	3	...	...	...	22	35	0 4 4	0 4 7	0 5 9
120	...	Raepore Jowala	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,015	...	464	263	18	...	22	288	0 2 10	0 5 3	0 10 0
121	...	Raepore Hursurun	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,559	...	952	358	63	...	176	239	0 1 6	0 3 11	0 10 1
122	...	Raepore Mehur	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	1,325	...	645	325	13	...	213	254	0 2 1	0 4 5	0 10 1

Doon.

123	Raewala	...	140	145	155	153	148	142	130	998	...	642	310	43	98	...	141	0 2 1	0 4 7	0 14 9
124	Rannuggur Danda	...	60	60	...	...	127	45	90	662	...	57	526	...	79	...	79	0 2 2	0 2 4	1 2 3
125	Raneepkri	...	D.	...	32	80	127	16	200	377	...	16	33	...	...	293	328	0 8 6	0 8 10	0 9 9
126	Raneewala	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	33	10	45	...	33	...	...	12	...	...	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 13 4
127	Rethwangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	7	0 4 10	0 6 10	0 6 10
128	Seshubnuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	123	...	...	54	...	...	...	69	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 7 4
129	Sanyandgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 4 0
130	Sangteawala Kulan	...	174	175	350	48	104	55	55	146	...	35	26	...	...	...	85	0 6 0	0 7 11	0 10 4
131	Sangteawala Khoord	...	580	725	340	19	66	89	48	160	...	8	68	...	...	...	84	0 4 10	0 5 1	0 9 2
132	Sarungdhurwala	...	19	21	26	35	28	18	20	54	...	17	2	...	...	...	35	0 5 11	0 8 8	0 9 1
133	Sateonwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	184	...	...	155	29	...	...	29	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 2 7
134	Serkhee	...	D.	...	...	...	...	12	12	282	...	260	3	...	...	...	19	0 6 0	0 8 9	0 10 1
135	Serkhott	...	D.	...	...	...	...	8	8	244	...	244	3	...	...	...	18	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 7 1
136	Shahunggur Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	215	...	36	18	...	...	...	161	0 8 11	0 10 8	0 11 1
137	Shahunggur Chuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	46	...	15	25	...	...	...	6	0 3 6	0 5 2	1 10 8
138	Shampore	...	350	360	300	137	143	103	100	515	...	249	93	...	...	...	7	0 3 1	0 6 0	0 9 3
139	Sindhwalgaon	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	18	60	...	14	...	...	...	...	45	0 4 10	0 6 3	0 6 3
140	Sondhonwalee Dhorun	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	6	33	...	8	...	...	...	...	14	0 2 11	0 3 10	0 6 10
141	Sondhonwalee Mansinghwala	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	15	58	...	24	3	...	...	...	29	0 4 1	0 7 1	0 7 9
142	Sowra Serowlee	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	40	862	...	830	...	...	...	...	32	0 0 9	1 4 0	1 4 0
143	Sundhurwala	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	45	186	...	79	15	...	...	...	66	0 3 10	0 6 9	0 7 9
144	Sungaoon	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	18	63	...	6	...	...	...	...	57	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 5 1
145	Sateylee Ghairwall	...	dit to	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	...	10	...	...	...	...	15	0 3 6	0 5 8	0 5 8
146	Telay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	0 6 8	0 7 1	0 7 0
147	Thanah Datnala	...	3	3	13	10	4	...	4	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	0 8 0	...	1 0 0
148	Thewah	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	40	410	...	275	80	...	...	...	25	0 1 7	0 4 9	0 11 7
149	Timlee Mansinghwala	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	12	600	...	493	57	...	...	...	46	0 0 4	0 1 9	0 3 10
150	Tungoleegurh	...	with Mal kote.	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 5 8
151	Turia Nagul	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	60	377	...	159	84	...	...	...	134	0 2 6	0 4 5	0 7 2
	DAENS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhorun	...	290	295	500	734	1,108	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mansinghwala	...	310	315	500	662	889	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malkote Elaqua	...	157	165	230	384	384	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Khalisich villages	...	4,421	4,666	4,731	5,163	6,046	5,232	6,750	52,354	38	31,065	9,817	1,166	2,764	7,504	11,434	...	...	...
	GRANTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chuktoonwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	608	...	16	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
	Markham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	4,929	...	1,032	3,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raneepkrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	927	...	156	174	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	6,496	...	1,204	4,325	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	969
	GRAND TOTALS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khalisich villages ...	...	11,955	11,977	13,102	17,405	23,538	20,505	31,637	1,66,323	100	91,604	32,760	4,678	12,668	24,518	41,859	...	...	...
	Grants held on ruseegee terms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,333	23,823	...	5,161	12,675	987	...	...	...	5,987	...	...
	Total	...	11,955	11,977	13,102	17,405	23,538	20,505	35,970	1,90,146	100	96,765	45,455	5,665	12,668	24,518	47,846	...	...	...

East of

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

No.	Name.	Nature of Grant.	Area.	Amount of purchase-money.
1	Ballawala ...	Good service ...	2,090	Rs. As. P. ...
2	Burrusee ...	Ditto ...	545	...
3	Lyster's Grant ...	Government Resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October, 1861 ...	1,022	4,985 0 0
4	Baynorpore ...	Good service ...	2,002	...
		Total ...	5,669	4,985 0 0

C. A. DANIELL,  
Superintendent.



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

Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Name of Village.	Full area.	Minhaie.		Culturable waste.	Cultivated including fallow.				Nominal Jumma.	Remarks.
				Lakheraj.	Barren.		Judeed or fallow.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
1,	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Western Doon.</b>												
1	Banjerawala	...	503	...	60	153	2	133	155	290	175	
2	Chamassaree	...	6,563	4	6,288	3	34	8	226	268	300	
3	Dehra Khas	...	1,902	19	436	94	6	977	370	1,353	1,500	
4	Dhurtawala	...	304	14	54	27	5	199	5	209	220	
5	Dobhalwala	...	147	13	26	20	10	...	78	88	80	
6	Goruckpore	...	26	...	11	...	...	3	12	15	20	
7	Jakun	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	10	
8	Meonwala	...	975	...	80	381	25	...	489	514	320	
9	Mulhawala	...	227	...	13	...	2	202	10	214	160	
10	Prempore	...	129	...	15	...	...	78	36	114	75	
11	Punditwaree	...	367	...	57	49	17	238	6	261	250	
12	Rajpore	...	56	11	29	5	3	...	8	11	60	
Total Western Doon...			11,218	61	7,069	732	104	1,388	1,414	3,356	3,170	
<b>Eastern Doon.</b>												
1	Bungayn	...	50	...	11	2	2	...	35	37	35	
2	Burkote	...	839	19	211	204	21	...	384	405	150	
3	Byragra	...	29	2	9	...	...	17	1	18	20	
4	Gohree	...	766	...	231	497	13	25	...	38	40	
5	Jogeewala	...	129	...	1	80	5	43	...	48	40	
6	Khurkurree	...	129	...	35	50	11	33	...	44	40	
7	Khuruk	...	955	...	192	705	52	6	...	58	40	
8	Khyree Khoord	...	227	3	25	142	2	55	...	57	40	
9	Majree	...	252	...	71	1	...	...	180	180	90	
10	Purteednuggur	...	810	...	102	570	6	120	12	138	100	
11	Rikikase	...	1,908	3	1,085	820	...	...	...	...	50	
12	Tuppobun	...	123	...	9	66	6	40	2	48	40	
Total of Eastern Doon,			6,217	27	1,982	3,137	118	339	614	1,071	685	
Total of Western Doon,			11,218	61	7,069	732	104	1,388	1,414	3,356	3,170	
Grand Total of Maãfee villages			17,435	88	9,051	3,869	222	2,177	2,028	4,427	3,855	

C. A. DANIELL,

Superintendent.

## STATEMENT

## Jumma Statement of

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Western Doon.	1	Adhoowala ...	54	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	2	Amwala Puchhwa ...	35	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
	3	Abdoollapore ...	20	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	4	Adhoowala Chuck ...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	5	Ajjubpore Kulan ...	405	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675
	6	Ajjubpore Khoord ...	188	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	7	Ambaree ...	80	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	8	Ambeewala ...	63	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
	9	Bajawala ...	98	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
	10	Bahmunwala ...	127	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	11	Bahadurgurh ...	32	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
	12	Bahadurpore ...	100	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
	13	Benespore ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	14	Betwala ...	...	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	15	Belaspore Kandlee ...	155	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
	16	Beejapore Gopeewala ...	...	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
	17	Beejapore Hatheburkula ...	...	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
	18	Bhanwala ...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	19	Bharooowala ...	43	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	20	Bheturlee ...	42	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	21	Bhugwanpore Julon ...	57	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	22	Bhugwantpore ...	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	23	Bidhowlee ...	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
	24	Birgirwalee ...	...	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	25	Birsanee ...	32	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
	26	Bishenpore ...	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	27	Bolakeewala ...	32	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	28	Bugrial Mutussil Paltun ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	29	Bukarna ...	20	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	30	Bunseewala ...	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	31	Bunahur ...	150	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
	32	Burgulla ...	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	33	Buronwala ...	30	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
	34	Burwa ...	32	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	35	Byrageewala ...	26	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	36	Chandpore Kulan ...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	37	Chandpore Khoord ...	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
	38	Chunderbunnee ...	20	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	39	Chookoowala ...	229	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	40	Chowkee ...	...	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	41	Dalunwala Khas ...	...	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
	42	Dalunwala Gopal ...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	43	Dansouka Danda ...	...	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	44	Dhakee ...	43	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	45	Dhak Puttee ...	...	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
	46	Dhakranee ...	396	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
	47	Dholanee ...	24	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	48	Dholass ...	...	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	49	Dholkote ...	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	50	Dhomeepoora Gunghbhewa, ...	62	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	51	Dhoom Nuggur ...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	52	Dhuramwala ...	102	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	53	Dhurmpore ...	279	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
	54	Dhurtawala ...	17	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	55	Dodhay ...	26	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
	56	Domeith ...	22	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	57	Donkwala ...	15	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	58	Dyrhamtown Puttee Lakunwala ...	98	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
	59	Futtehpore ...	250	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
	60	Gadjeewalla ...	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	61	Ghomolon ...	46	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
	62	Ghungora ...	70	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
	63	Gopeewala Khas ...	...	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	64	Gopeewala Futtah Singh... ..	...	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	65	Gopeewala Kallan Singh... ..	...	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
	66	Gopeewala Mausingh ...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	67	Gujrara ...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	68	Guljwaree ...	...	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	69	Gurhee ...	...	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
	70	Hatheburkulla Khas ...	...	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	71	Hathareewala... ..	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	72	Horawala ...	...	173	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360



STATEMENT

Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah	number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Western Doon.	73	Hukoomutpore Shunkur pore ...	86	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
	74	Hurbhujwala ...	65	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	75	Hurbunswala ...	162	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
	76	Hurnoul ...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	77	Hurreewala Kulan ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	78	Hurreewala Khoord ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	79	Hurreepore Jodh ...	...	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
	80	Hurreepore Zahareea ...	...	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
	81	Husanpore ...	...	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
	82	Indrepore ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	83	Jakhun Azmutt ...	...	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
	84	Jakhun Kurrunpore ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	85	Jakhun Nithoo ...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	86	Jakhun Odeewala ...	...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	87	Jakhun Shibdut ...	...	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
	88	Jatonwala ...	38	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
	89	Jeeropanee ...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	90	Jessoowala ...	311	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
	91	Jhajra Debee Singh ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	92	Jhajra Dhoom Singh ...	101	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	93	Juguthpore Laddawala ...	53	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	94	Jumoolleewala ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	95	Kaonlee Gohar ...	...	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
	96	Kaonlee Wuzer ...	...	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
	97	Kaawalee Kotree ...	47	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	98	Kear Koollee Bhutta ...	102	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
	99	Keshonwala ...	32	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	100	Khara Kheth ...	11	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	101	Khemadaz ...	31	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
	102	Khera Poochwa ...	41	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	103	Khera Mansinghwa ...	...	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	104	Khosalpore ...	87	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	105	Kidarwala Captain Sahib, Kidarwala Summun Lal ...	100	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
	106	Kidarwala Summun Lal ...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	107	Kidarpore ...	125	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	108	Kirsalee ...	...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	109	Kishenpore Dhorun ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	110	Kotee ...	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	111	Kotra Kullianpore ...	38	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
	112	Kotra Sontore ...	128	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
	113	Kowlaghir ...	144	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	114	Kulahul ...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	115	Kullianpore ...	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
116	Kundholee ...	89	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	
117	Kunjah Khalisa ...	173	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
118	Kurreeempore ...	25	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
119	Kurrunpore Khas ...	...	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	
120	Kuthurputhur ...	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
121	Langha ...	49	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	
122	Loharwala ...	65	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
123	Lukunwala Dhoom Singh ...	98	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
124	Lutchmeepore ...	29	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
125	Majhend ...	...	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
126	Majrah ...	343	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	
127	Majree ...	80	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
128	Makhawala ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
129	Makhraytee ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
130	Malookawala ...	110	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	
131	Malsee ...	...	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
132	Mandhoowala ...	26	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
133	Mednipore Budreepore ...	149	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	
134	Mehunwala ...	48	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
135	Mehra-ka-gaon ...	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
136	Misra Puttee ...	36	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	
137	Mitheebheri ...	163	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	
138	Mohibbawala ...	34	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
139	Mothronwala ...	254	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	
140	Nardh ...	16	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
141	Nirunjunpore Batt Sahib ...	...	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	
142	Nirunjunpore Kanhaya Lal ...	287	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
143	Nowanuggur Dhorun ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	



STATEMENT  
Juma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	[Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
144	Nowanuggur Kalalowalee...	24	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
145	Nowagaon ...	50	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
146	Oodeewala Khas ...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
147	Oodeewala Adhooeewala ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
148	Oodeewala Kurrunpore ...	...	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
149	Oodeewala Mansinghwal.	...	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
150	Peerwala ...	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
151	Peelon Nathowala ...	93	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
152	Phoolsunnee ...	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
153	Pirohutwala ...	350	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
154	Pirtheepore ...	48	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
155	Pithowala ...	68	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
156	Poerwala ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
157	Pondeh ...	83	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
158	Pursooleewala ...	...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
159	Purdeedpore Kullianpore...	131	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
160	Purdeedpore Suntore ...	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
161	Qutubpoora ...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
162	Rajawala ...	...	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
163	Rampore Bhaowala ...	40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
164	Rampore Kulan ...	120	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
165	Rampore Khoord ...	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
166	Ramsahaywala ...	14	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
167	Ranghurwala ...	163	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
168	Rikhowlee ...	28	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
169	Rudharpore ...	150	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
170	Sabhwala ...	192	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
171	Sahunspore ...	224	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
172	Salawala Dhorun ...	...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
173	Saliawala Oodeewala ...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
174	Selaneonwala ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
175	Selangaon ...	...	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
176	Seola Kulan ...	228	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
177	Seola Khoord ...	74	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
178	Shahpore Kullianpore ...	120	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
179	Shahpore Suntore ...	113	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
180	Sherepore ...	53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
181	Sheshumbara ...	...	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
182	Soornah ...	82	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
183	Sudhonwala ...	18	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
184	Sunola ...	...	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
185	Tilwuree ...	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
186	Timlee Chirebeylee ...	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
187	Tipperpore ...	83	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
188	Towlee ...	26	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
DAENS.													
	Adhooeewala ...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dalunwala ...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopeewala ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hatheeburkulla ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurrunpore ...	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oodeewala Daen ...	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Khaliseh villages ...	15,273	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887	24,887
GRANTS.													
	Annfield ...	...	337	438	553	Kamil. 589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589
	Jewungurh ...	...	400	401	439	453	463	473	474	Kamil. 478	478	478	478
	Koloopani ...	...	73	80	87	94	100	108	114	121	126	129	129
	Koonjakargee ...	...	367	375	382	386	Kamil. 387	387	387	387	387	387	387
	Mirzapore ...	...	255	267	277	287	293	298	302	Kamil. 303	303	303	303
	Tilpoora ...	...	68	73	79	87	92	98	105	111	114	118	118
	West Hopetown ...	...	1,988	2,022	2,043	Kamil. 2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051
	Total ...	...	3,488	3,676	3,846	3,947	3,975	4,004	4,022	4,040	4,048	4,055	4,055



## STATEMENT

## Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	A. D. 1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	1	Adoosewala Khas ...	...	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
	2	Akurbancee Bhilung ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	3	Amwala Kurrumpore ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	4	Amwala Upurla ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	5	Amwala Mujla ...	...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	6	Amwala Turia ...	...	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	7	Asthul ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	8	Bandawala ...	...	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	9	Baota ...	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	10	Beebeewala ...	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	11	Beerpora Khoord ...	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	12	Bhaneewala ...	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	13	Bhogpore ...	158	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
	14	Bhoputwala Kulan ...	40	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	15	Bhoputwala Khoord ...	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	16	Bhundareewala ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	17	Bhunglana ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	18	Bhutber ...	164	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	19	Bhuttonwala ...	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	20	Birmawala ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	21	Bishenghur ...	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	22	Bolundawala Nagla ...	36	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	23	Boxorwala ...	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	24	Buddreepore ...	182	275	275	275	375	275	275	275	275	275	275
	25	Buderna Kulan ...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	26	Buderna Khoord ...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	27	Buderna Munjla ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	28	Bugdah ...	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	29	Bujheet ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	30	Burronwala Rampore ...	31	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	31	Chalung ...	...	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	32	Chironwala ...	...	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	33	Chowkeo Seron ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	34	Dalunwala Chuk ...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	35	Dauda Dhorun ...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	36	Ditto Kudaneewala ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	37	Ditto Lakhond ...	...	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	38	Deeswala ...	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	39	Dhalwala ...	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	40	Dharkote ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	41	Dhorun Khas ...	...	130	130	130	130	130	230	130	130	130	130
	42	Dhundakolah ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	43	Doodlee ...	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	44	Doceewala ...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	45	Dwara ...	88	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	46	Futtehpore Tanda ...	50	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
	47	Ghesurpurhee ...	14	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	48	Goomaneewala ...	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	49	Gudhool ...	238	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
	50	Gujrara Mansinghwala ...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	51	Gujruramee ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	52	Gurhee ...	81	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	53	Haldawaree ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	54	Hansowala ...	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	55	Hatwala ...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	56	Hurchawala ...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	57	Hurrawala ...	24	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	58	Hurreepore Kulan ...	74	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
	59	Hureepore Khoord ...	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	60	Hureepore Nawada ...	17	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	61	Indurpore ...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	62	Jagathkhana ...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	63	Jewanwala ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	64	Jhakur ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	65	Kalagon ...	...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	66	Kalee Mithee ...	32	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	67	Kalereegard ...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	68	Kaloowala ...	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	69	Kanhurwala ...	96	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
	70	Khorawala ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	71	Khothar ...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	72	Khutkore, Kulan ...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	73	Khutpore Khoord ...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Eastern Doon.





## STATEMENT

## Jumma Statement of Zillah

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

Eastern Doon.



STATEMENT  
Jumma Statement of Zillah

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Last year of former Settlement.	1866-67 A. D.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
Eastern Doon.	147	Thanah Hatnala ...	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	148	Thewah ...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
	149	Timlee Mānsinghwalā ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	150	Tungoleeghur ...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	151	Turla Nagul... ..	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
			<b>DARGS.</b>											
			Dhoran Daen... ..	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mānsinghwalā ...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Malkote Illaqa ...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Khaliseh villages,	5,232	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
			<b>GRANTS.</b>											
			Chuktoonwala ...	...	331	336	340	Kamil. 341	341	341	341	341	341	341
			Markham ...	...	147	147	147	589	589	589	589	589	1,179	1,179
			Banipokrie ...	...	367	385	402	414	424	431	436	Kamil. 437	437	437
			Total Eastern Grants ...	...	845	868	889	1,344	1,354	1,361	1,366	1,367	1,957	1,957
			Grand Totals of Khaliseh villages ...	20,505	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637	31,637
			Of Grants on Russudee Terms ...	...	4,333	4,544	4,735	5,291	5,329	6,368	5,388	5,407	6,005	6,012
		Total ...	20,505	35,970	36,181	36,372	36,928	36,966	37,002	37,025	37,044	37,642	37,649	

## No. V.—JUMMA.

Dehra Doon.—(Concluded.)

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

C. A. DANIELL,

Superintendent.

## STATEMENT NO. VII.—FORM A.

CANAL IRRIGATION FORMS A. AND B.

Pergunnah.	Number of Village.	Names of Villages.	Area cultivated, including fallow.	Area irrigable by canal.	Proposed jumma.	Portion of jumma attributable to canal irrigation.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	
WESTERN DOON.	5	Ajjubpore Kulan, ...	636	295	675	210	
	6	Ajjubpore Khoord, ...	361	304	350	150	
	7	Ambaree, ...	70	49	250	150	
	8	Ambeewala, ...	118	118	115	45	
	9	Bajawala, ...	277	223	260	117	
	10	Bahmunowala, ...	189	90	180	55	
	12	Bahadurpore, ...	161	26	98	10	
	27	Bolakeewala, ...	85	45	180	80	
	28	Bugrial Mutursil Pultun, ...	30	30	50	22	
	39	Chookowala, ...	377	94	380	60	
	41	Dalunwala Khas, ...	138	106	292	62	
	46	Dhakrance, ...	634	17	900	150	
	50	Dhoomipora Gungbewa, ...	44	31	55	10	
	53	Dhurmpore, ...	435	245	475	150	
	63	Gopeewala Khas, ...	91	59	90	35	
	69	Guhree, ...	655	373	680	230	
	74	Hurbhujwala, ...	139	139	200	75	
	75	Hurbunwala, ...	253	253	380	170	
	79	Hurreepore Jodh, ...	308	287	410	190	
	80	Hurreepore Zaharea, ...	300	291	410	180	
	83	Jakun Azmutt, ...	171	14	92	6	
	85	Jakun Nitoo, ...	52	2	30	2	
	86	Jakun Oodeewala, ...	45	4	24	2	
	87	Jakun Shibdutt, ...	124	7	64	3	
	95	Kaonlee Gohur, ...	343	338	425	200	
	96	Kaonlee Wuzir, ...	340	331	425	200	
	101	Khemadoz, ...	45	45	68	30	
	103	Khera Mansingwala, ...	10	10	33	8	
	107	Kidarpore, ...	189	189	160	70	
	109	Kishenpore, ...	92	5	40	2	
	113	Kowlagir, ...	225	123	200	70	
	119	Kurrumpore Khas, ...	158	67	220	60	
	122	Loharwala, ...	8	8	12	5	
126	Majrah, ...	545	265	575	175		
130	Malookawala, ...	235	235	260	116		
134	Meonwala, ...	188	22	80	5		
137	Mitheeberee, ...	251	251	350	150		
139	Mothronwala, ...	336	304	275	90		
141	Nirunjunpore Batt Sahib, ...	224	191	285	125		
142	Nirunjunpore Kanyha Lall, ...	223	223	300	130		
143	Nowanuggur Dhorun, ...	10	10	22	8		
144	Nowanuggur Kalalonwala, ...	37	20	55	15		
146	Oodiwala Khas, ...	83	23	110	50		
147	Oodiwala Adhoeewala, ...	37	37	50	20		
148	Oodiwala Kurunpore, ...	180	180	280	120		
149	Oodiwala Mansingwala, ...	192	192	260	110		
153	Pirohutwala, ...	611	17	380	8		
154	Pirtheepore, ...	109	75	95	32		
155	Pithoowala, ...	156	87	112	32		
158	Pursooleewala, ...	31	4	32	2		
167	Ranghurwala, ...	268	268	330	140		
176	Seola Kulan, ...	347	347	400	177		
177	Seola Khoord, ...	121	66	120	40		
179	Shahpore Suntore, ...	188	162	260	105		
		Total of Western Doon, ...	11,475	7,267	12,854	4,459	
EASTERN DOON.	13	Bhogpore, ...	358	72	220	18	
	24	Buddreepore, ...	390	100	175	75	
	31	Chalung, ...	205	5	80	2	
	49	Gudhool, ...	376	2	290	1	
	50	Gujurumnee, ...	146	1	50	1	
	57	Hurrawala, ...	203	203	120	35	
	92	Meanwala, ...	244	40	75	12	
	96	Mohkumpore Kulan, ...	27	20	22	6	
	97	Mohkumpore Khoord, ...	191	8	90	4	
	111	Nuthunpore, ...	302	121	240	60	
	120	Raepore Jowala, ...	288	43	180	16	
	122	Raepore Mehur, ...	254	28	160	10	
	125	Raneepokeree, ...	328	140	200	40	
132	Sarungdhurwala, ...	35	35	20	8		
		Total of Eastern Doon, ...	3,460	818	1,977	288	
		Total of Western Doon, ...	11,475	7,267	12,854	4,459	
		Grand Total, ...	14,935	8,085	14,831	4,747	

C. A. DANIELL,  
Superintendent.

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

Name of Canal.	IN KHURREEF (1865).										IN ROBBER (1865).										IN WHOLE YEAR.									
	By measurement.					By contract.					By measurement.					By contract.					Area in acres.			Income.						
	Area in acres.		Income.			Approximate area in acres.		Income.			Area in acres.		Income.			Approximate area in acres.		Income.			Acres.	r.	p.	Acres.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	r.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.										
Beejapore,	1,105	3	0	1,310	12	3	1,266	1	0	1,492	12	0	898	2	0	1,531	5	3	860	0	0	1,589	1	11	4,060	2	0	5,933	15	3
Rajpore,	587	3	0	786	15	11	721	3	0	966	4	0	540	0	0	1,174	0	11	469	2	0	1,021	4	10	2,319	0	0	3,948	9	8
Kutta Puthur,	831	0	0	851	13	0	478	2	0	489	11	2	574	2	0	1,206	9	7	370	2	0	778	3	1	2,354	2	0	3,326	4	10
Kalunga,	370	0	0	664	5	8	2	0	0	2	7	4	418	0	0	645	15	11	13	0	0	20	11	9	1,003	0	0	1,333	8	8
Jakkur,	381	2	0	500	7	0	4	2	0	6	4	6	554	0	0	789	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	0	1,296	6	3
Total, ...	3,476	0	0	4,114	5	10	2,473	0	0	2,957	7	0	2,915	0	0	5,347	10	5	1,713	0	0	3,409	5	7	10,577	0	0	15,828	12	10

C. A. DANIELL,  
Superintendent.

## STATEMENT NO. VIII.

## ALIENATIONS.

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

1	2	3	4				5			
			DETAILS OF CASES.				DETAILS OF CAUSES OF ALIENATIONS.			
			Of whole mehal.	Of portions of mehals.		Total.	By decree of Civil Court.	By failure.	By private transfer.	
In patches of land.	In biswas shares.	Sale.		Free gift.						
350	181	259	60	81	118	259	3	2	244	10

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

1			2			3			4			5			6			7
OF SALES BY DECREE OF CIVIL COURT.									OF PRIVATE SALES.									Remarks.
Jumma.			Value realized.			Percentage of Jumma to value.			Jumma.			Value.			Percentage of jumma to value.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
496	0	0	5,251	0	0	8	1	9	8,884	0	0	88,662	0	0	10	0	4	

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

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

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

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

C. A. DANIELL,  
Superintendent.



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

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

W. C. PLOWDEN,  
*Secretary.*

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

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

Revenue Department.

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

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

I have, &c.,

F. WILLIAMS,  
*Commissioner.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1ST CLASS VILLAGES.

## FORM A.

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

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

## FORM B.

*Showing the Rates now proposed for Permanent Settlement.*

Soil.				Area.	Rate.	Value.
				Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	{ Irrigated,	...	2,072	3 8 0	7,252
		{ Unirrigated,	...	30	2 0 0	60
Roslee and Da-	...	{ Irrigated,	...	4,460	2 4 0	10,035
kur,	...	{ Unirrigated,	...	1,856	1 4 0	2,320
Sankra,	...	{ Irrigated,	...	333	1 4 0	291
		{ Unirrigated,	...	272	0 12 0	204
Total,				8,923	...	20,162

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

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

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

The result is as follows :—

(a) 1,635 acres,	...	...	...	Rs. 3,178
(b) 3,000 "	...	...	...	" 10,500
(c) 4,288 "	...	...	...	" 6,432
Total, 8,923 acres,		Estimated value,	...	Rs. 20,110

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

## 2ND CLASS, WESTERN DOON.

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

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

## (B) Rates now proposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2ND CLASS, EASTERN DOON.

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

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

## (B) Rates now proposed.

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

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

*Under (A) Statement.*

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

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

Soil.				Acres.	Rate.	Value.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Meesun,	...	{ Irrigated,	...	176	2 8 0	440
		{ Unirrigated,	...	189	1 4 0	236
Roslee and Dakur,	...	{ Irrigated,	...	963	1 8 0	1,443
		{ Unirrigated,	...	1,787	0 15 0	1,675
Sankra,	...	{ Irrigated,	...	139	1 0 0	139
		{ Unirrigated,	...	679	0 12 0	509
Total,				3,933	...	4,442

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

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

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

## 3RD CLASS, WESTERN DOON.

## FORM A.

*Showing Rates proposed in 1862-63.*

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

## FORM B.

*Showing Rates proposed now.*

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

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

per acre, yielding thereby Rs. 1,395. Nearly all the better class of lands are those which\* are held under pottah, and much of the land included in the 1,877 acres is land which has been deserted by hereditary occupants, and thrown on the zemindar’s hands for cultivation.

\* i. e., 2,029 acres.

The result of the above is :—

				<i>Value.</i>
2,029 acres,	...	...	...	Rs. 2,033
1,877 „	...	...	...	„ 1,395
<u>Total,</u>	<u>3,906 acres,</u>	...	...	<u>Value, ... Rs. 3,428</u>

which sum agrees with the sum rated in Form B.

### 3RD CLASS, EASTERN DOON.

#### FORM A.

*Showing Rates proposed in 1862-63.*

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

#### FORM B.

*Showing the Rates now proposed.*

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

Being the same as for the Western Doon.

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

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

				<i>Value.</i>
1,712 acres,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,582
1,008 „	...	...	...	„ 700
<u>Total, ...</u>	<u>2,720 acres,</u>	...	...	<u>Value, ... Rs. 2,282</u>

which agrees with Form B.

I have, &c.,

C. A. DANIELL,

*Settlement Officer, Dehra Doon.*

REPORT  
ON THE  
DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE TERAJ DISTRICT  
FOR THE  
REVENUE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 64, dated Allahabad, the 2nd February, 1875.

*From*—E. C. BUCK, Esq., *Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,*  
*To*—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., *Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,—I am desired to submit for the information and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the report on the direct management of the Tarai district for 1873-74.

2. The Superintendent argues, and the Commissioner agrees with him, that the present system of direct management is far preferable to that of zemindari tenure, and holds that Government having for so many years carried on such management “is bound to continue it until it can be fairly established as almost a ryotwari system,” or in other words until the tenants are prepared to accept in a body a fixed rent in money on their holdings with heritable and transferable rights therein; but many years will elapse before the tenants are ready for this.

3. The Board consider that the Superintendent’s disquisition is hardly in its place in an administration report. But he is right in pointing out how the management differs from that of estates held *kham* in the ordinary acceptation of the term. The estate is virtually a Government one—*i.e.*, Government is directly the landlord, and certainly the time has not yet come for the conferment of the proprietary rights now vested in Government on other parties.

4. The income of 1873-74 is made up of the following sums:—

Land revenue,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,71,704
Excise,	...	...	...	” 15,710
Drugs,	...	...	...	” 5,162
Registration fees,	...	...	...	” 315
Judicial fines,	...	...	...	” 766
Ten per cent. cess in Kashipur,	...	...	...	” 10,039
Income of direct management after payment of revenue demand,	...	...	...	” <u>1,42,811</u>

The last item is credited under “miscellaneous land revenue” and brings up the total to Rs. 3,44,508.

5. On the expenditure side Rs. 98,301 represent the cost of direct management while the surplus of the income of the direct management (less Rs. 50, paid as a pension to the widow of a native doctor) is credited to the Tarai Surplus Fund, the moneys of which are spent in improvements in the district.

6. The decrease in gross receipts as compared with the previous year is Rs. 4,149-2-10, of which Rs. 2,000 is due to decrease in excise, and the rest to a falling off in some items derived from direct management.

7. The income of 1281 is over Rs. 30,000 less than that of 1279.

8. A balance of Rs. 946-7-9 on the current year’s revenue demand is outstanding in some villages which have been resigned by Raja Sheoraj Singh of Moradabad.

DEPARTMENT IV.,  
MISCELLANEOUS,  
REVENUE.

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

These villages were with one exception entirely waste, the only item of income having been sayer receipts. Claimants for them have however appeared, and should they be put in possession they will pay in the balances.

9. The ten per cent. cess has been included under head "land revenue." This course is open to objection, and the Superintendent has been desired to avoid it in future.

10. The excess *rents* after payment of land revenue were Rs. 11,845 over those of last year and the increase is attributed—(1) to the favourable weather which resulted in bumper crops and no failures; (2) to higher prices, for where rents are taken by *kankut* they are affected by such rise; and (3) to higher rents, which were generally freely accepted and were rendered advisable by the heavy canal water rent due to Government, which is collected in a lump sum with land rent.

11. There were no land revenue balances outstanding at the commencement of 1281 Fasli, but there were rent balances amounting to Rs. 1,035-13-0 of which Rs. 589-7-9 were collected during the year.

12. The receipts from forests were less by Rs. 9,530 than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the necessity of closing all timber cutting and giving the forests rest.

13. The advances made for seed in 1868 were all collected last year.

14. The decrease under excise and drugs is about Rs. 2,000, and is attributed to the gloomy prospects of the rice crop at the time the auctions were held.

15. At the close of para. 5 the items in which there was decrease or increase are shown, and in para. 6 is shown the income of each pargana for the year under report as compared with that of the two preceding years.

16. Paras. 7 to 29 contain a very interesting description of each pargana, the tenure of the land comprised in it, its population, area, number of villages, state of crops therein, during the year, system of collection of rent (in cash by *kankut* or by plough rate) and financial results which for the whole district, including cesses, are thus summarised "revenue" (including cesses) was Rs. 1,81,743-10-3 collected from 648 villages, and after payment of revenue the surplus rents from 424 villages amounted to Rs. 88,387-5-1.

17. Para. 30 deals with a comparative statement showing the entire expenditure of the district for the past three years.

18. In para. 31 the Superintendent explains his system of advances which are made in sums varying from Rs. 7 to 12, and in para. 32 he describes the nature of his charges for "thatching." On a new arrival determining to settle, a hut is built for him, and one for his cattle. He has to thatch these, and sometimes advances are made to enable him to purchase bamboos and grass. These huts cost from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 each.

19. Paras. 34 to 37 relate to salaries and allowances and the two succeeding ones to canal arrangements.

20. In paraganas Rudarpur and Kilpuri the canals are supervised by the Public Works Department, and in all other paraganas by the Superintendent himself. In villages under direct management, land and water rents are collected in one sum.

21. Repairs of the village channels are executed in all paraganas under the Superintendent's orders. Each village is responsible for the clearance of the channels within its boundary, and the headman is responsible if the charges made for the work are found excessive.

22. The total outstandings of rent revenue, takavi, thatching, and loans amount to about Rs. 40,000, and the whole sum is considered "easy of collection."



23. "The year of report was a favourable one for immigration," and there has been an increase in the number of ploughs in each pargana. The number in 1281 was 14,996 against 13,952 in 1280 Fasli.

24. It is this immigration of which the district officers in Rohilkhand complain, and which makes it so difficult for zemindars to meet the Government demand in the Pilibhit and Paranpur Tahsils.

25. Details of the rainfall are given in para. 51, from which it will be seen that the fall was barely half that of 1280 Fasli. The rains, however, are described as having been timely though small; securing the cotton, sugarcane, and maize, while irrigation helped on rice where water was available.

26. The death rate was 32.2 per mille.

27. The cultivated area in 1281 was 619,873 bighas, or 19,860 bighas in excess of the area cultivated in 1280 Fasli. Thus, it appears that the number of bighas to each plough is over 41, but the size of the bigha is not stated, and the Superintendent has been asked to furnish this information.

28. Mr. Macdonald's report is a very interesting one, giving an excellent account of the Tarai country, and of his judicious administration of it. The results of his management have been most successful, and the Tarai parganas are fortunate in their Collector. The report, which is pleasant reading as well as instructive, will be printed in the "Revenue Reporter."

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

*Officiating Secretary.*

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No. 1267, dated Camp Huldwani, the 16th December, 1874.

*From—THE COMMISSIONER, Kamaun Division,*

*To—THE SECRETARY TO BOARD OF REVENUE, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward Mr. Macdonald's report on the direct management of the Tarai District for the year 1873-74. Revenue Dept.

2. I quite agree with Mr. Macdonald in considering that the only hope of making the Tarai what it may and ought to be is to keep it under direct management until the acclimatized cultivators are prepared for a ryotwari settlement, and any attempt to sell in zemindari tenure, by which speculators only look to interest on the money paid, would be the ruin of the parganas. Under such a system it would only require about ten years to make it the shooting-ground it used to be 25 years ago; whereas by good direct management the Tarai will improve every year.

3. Mr. Macdonald has gone into details so fully that it appears unnecessary to offer any further remarks. The Board will perceive what an intimate knowledge this officer has of his work, and that extends to every village. The peculiarities of every one are so well known that Mr. Macdonald has no difficulty in disposing correctly of every report that is submitted during the months he is absent from the Tarai, and the people have such perfect confidence in his arrangements that they feel satisfied whatever he orders is the best arrangement that could be made.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. RAMSAY,

*Commissioner.*

No. 403, dated Camp, Kashipur, the 24th November, 1874.

From—J. C. MACDONALD, ESQ., *Superintendent, Tarai District,*

To—MAJOR-GENERAL H. RAMSAY, C. B., *Commissioner, Kumaun Division.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the administration report on the direct management of this district for the year 1873-74, ending 30th September, 1874.

Revenue and Rent.

2. It is necessary to explain that I have already submitted the revenue administration report with statements for the revenue year as required by the Board, with my No. 337, dated 19th ultimo, and that this might more properly be termed a report on the rent administration of these tracts under direct management. Yet, practically speaking, it is next to impossible to separate revenue and rent in these tracts, where they are both paid in together. There is also very great advantage in reviewing the entire transactions of the district, inasmuch as the figures of each branch of the administration can, for the year under report as well as the previous year, be explained; and yourself, the Board of Revenue, and Government, have before them statements which show what the district pays to the State under land revenue, excise, Registration, and the other imperial items; what those tracts under direct management pay as rent, what the cost of such direct management is, and what remains after defraying the cost of such management to be spent on improvements, such as drainage, roads, dispensaries, &c.

Direct management as opposed to zemindari.

3. It is not uncommon to speak of this rent management in the Tarai district as "kham tahsil"; and to do so is perhaps to mislead, leaving some, perhaps, under the impression that the period fixed by law (Section 159, Act XIX. of 1873), viz., fifteen years, under which estates are generally directly managed, would see the close of such management, and that there were parties to whom the estates under direct management would, at the term of such period, be made over. This is not the case in these tracts. The management is certainly direct, and it is so because those parties with whom the estates were first settled failed to carry out their engagements and resigned their rights—being too glad to get rid of them. Government found itself encumbered with the management of properties almost ruined by want of supervision, and inhabited by a population reduced by grinding landlords to penury. This, coupled with a total neglect of the simplest engineering rules, had covered the district with swamps which increased the unhealthiness of a sickly tract, and had filled it with wild animals. The Government took the properties in hand, and, after a most liberal expenditure of capital, have so established them that they now pay the State its revenue demand in each branch, defray the cost of a management conducted with a view to provide liberally for such management, and give a surplus for improvement.

I am aware that this success has aroused perhaps feelings of jealousy on the part of those holding small property in a somewhat similar climate, and bordering on the Tarai; and they have, with some support on the part of their own officers, argued that the time has arrived when these tracts should, like those in their neighbourhood, be settled, and that Government should retire from holding them directly. The financial result of this arrangement would be that, of every hundred rupees of income Government now receives, forty-five would be handed over to some one who would be responsible for the payment of the other fifty-five. And more than this; there being none on the properties themselves who have a right to such a position, the estates would probably be put up to auction, and the purchasers would generally be of the *Sahukár* class. The money brought in by such auction would no doubt be a handsome sum, and a return, to some extent, for the sacrifice of the 45 per cent.

Direct management or zemindari.

But the result to the tract would be that a great number of the Tharus in the east would return to Nipal, and the new settlers of the west, seeing no chance of obtaining that for which they migrated, would become disheartened and look out for other homes. I do not contend that the residents of the tract are yet prepared for any other management than that which at present exists; but I hold that Government having for so many years carried on such management, is bound to continue it until it can be fairly established as almost a ryotwari system; or, in other words, until the

tenants are prepared to accept in a body a fixed rent in money on their holdings, with heritable and transferable rights therein. At present many of the tenants are not ready for this; and assessments actually take place on each crop, so that many years must elapse ere they will be ready.

Further, under the present management, funds are available to provide against any emergency. If seed fails, it can be arranged for; if cattle die, advances can be made at once for the purchase of fresh stock; and if crops fail, the assessment made at once provides for such failure.

I consider it most fortunate for the district itself, that there are so many estates in which the profits are available for their improvement, instead of being swallowed up by a useless and generally discontented portion of the community; and that a management which has for so many years succeeded, should be left to work out the object for which it was started, *viz.* the general improvement of the tract, and the education of its tenants until the latter may hold landed rights in the former.

4. The entire income and expenditure of the district were each Rs. 3,44,508-5-3, and are thus compared with the totals of previous years:—

Total income and expenditure.

Fasli.	A. D.	Income.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1278, ...	1870-71, ...	2,95,869	8	11	2,95,869	8	11
1279, ...	1871-72, ...	3,74,719	14	5	3,74,719	14	5
1280, ...	1872-73, ...	3,48,657	8	1	3,48,657	8	1
1281, ...	1873-74, ...	3,44,508	5	3	3,44,508	5	3

The income of 1873-74 is made up of the following sums:—

1. Land Revenue, ...	...	...	1,71,704	8	3
2. Excise, (and balances Rs. 15-15-3), ...	...	...	15,710	5	6
3. Drugs (and fines Rs. 50), ...	...	...	3,162	0	0
4. Registration fees, ...	...	...	314	10	0
5. Judicial fines, ...	...	...	766	3	3
6. Ten per cent. cess, ...	...	...	10,039	2	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,01,696	13	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

having been paid into the treasury during the year, under their different heads of account, and agree with the statements forwarded to the different controlling authorities; and the sum of Rs. 1,42,811-8-3 (the income of the direct management after payment of the revenue demand) being credited in treasury under "Miscellaneous Land Revenue," making the total of Rs. 3,44,508-5-3.

Of the expenditure, Rs. 98,300-12-11 represents the cost of direct management, and is debited in treasury under the head of "Charges on account of Government Estates;" while the surplus of Rs. 44,460-11-4 has been debited in treasury under the head of "Allowances to District Officers" in the imperial accounts, and credited to the Tarai Surplus Fund in deposit account in the treasury; the moneys of which fund are spent in improvements in the district, and are separately reported upon. The charge of Rs. 50 is the pension of the widow of a native doctor, and is shown under the head of "Pensions" in the imperial accounts. These make a total expenditure of Rs. 1,42,811-8-3, being equal to the income from direct management after payment of the revenue demand; and when added to the items of imperial revenue—*viz.*, Rs. 2,01,696-13-0 paid into treasury, make the total expenditure Rs. 3,44,508-5-3. The decrease in gross revenue or income, as compared with the previous year, is Rs. 4,149-2-10. Of this nearly Rs. 2,000 is due to decrease in excise, and the rest to a falling off in some items derived from direct management.

Details of income.

5. The following statement exhibits the income in detail under the several heads of account :—

*Comparative Statement of Income in detail.*

Year.	Land revenue, including 10 per cent. cess.	Excess rents after payment of land revenue.	Balance of land revenue and rents.	Forest dues.	Pasturage dues.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1278, ...	1,57,786 0 0	46,472 3 1	5,119 6 7	18,243 6 9	5,332 1 10
1279, ...	1,72,091 0 0	73,477 7 11	13,859 6 0	25,754 9 7	6,860 3 0
1280, ...	1,82,690 2 0	76,542 4 3	1,749 2 7	17,089 0 11	6,518 1 3
1281, ...	1,81,743 10 3	88,387 5 1	589 7 9	7,559 1 0	5,941 1 2

Year.	Bazars.	Takavi advances recovered.	Thatching advances recovered.	Seed advances recovered.	Recredits.	Excise.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1278, ...	1,012 13 10	32,371 13 2	615 3 11	4,910 2 10	2,766 4 7	7,983 4 0
1279, ...	1,925 14 3	48,749 11 6	2,586 13 8	5,425 14 3	4,335 9 9	13,620 0 0
1280, ...	1,852 15 10	30,495 10 1	672 6 8	1,575 11 8	3,612 12 11	17,466 10 8
1281, ...	2,239 5 2	27,580 15 5	478 8 7	...	6,570 4 7	15,710 5 6

Year.	Drugs.	Income-tax.	Registration dues.	Judicial fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1278, ...	2,304	3,173 13 4	206 4 0	56 0 0	7,516 4 0	2,95,869 8 11
1279, ...	2,544	3,228 15 2	216 8 0	645 9 9	3,718 2 4	3,74,719 14 5
1280, ...	3,570	92 3 6	327 6 0	480 8 0	3,922 7 9	3,48,657 8 1
1281, ...	3,162	...	314 10 0	766 3 3	3,515 7 6	3,44,508 5 3

I have altered this statement slightly this year in accordance with the orders of the Board of Revenue contained in para. 4 of their No. 19, dated 21st February, 1874, to your address, and received with your No. 174, dated 24th idem, ordering me to show revenue and rent distinct. Under land revenue (see my revenue administration report) there is a balance of Rs. 946-7-9. Last year the revenue collected was Rs. 1,82,690-2-0 or the full demand. There remains to be collected in Pargana Kashipur a balance of Rs. 946-7-9, which accounts for the difference in this year's collections—viz., Rs. 1,81,743-10-3. I have entered fully into the reasons for this balance in my revenue report, and it will be sufficient to state here that it was owing to some villages having been resigned by Rajah Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., at term of settlement, which has expired in that pargana. The villages were made over to him some ten years ago in farm by the Collector of Moradabad, in consequence of the default in part of the original holders. When the rajah, at the expiration of his farm, resigned them there were numerous claimants, and I found it necessary to examine closely into the title of claimants ere I put them in possession. I therefore myself held possession of them, and had not, at the close of the year, concluded the enquiry. The villages were, with one exception, entirely waste, the only item of income having been sayer receipts. This caused a balance at the close of the year. Should the claimants be put in possession they will pay in the balances. Should their titles not prove sufficiently clear, the case will form the subject of a separate report.

With the exception thus noticed, the revenue demand is the same as that of the previous year. I have included the 10 per cent. cess under this head, because by having a separate column for it the statement is unnecessarily lengthened.

The column to which I have alluded as entered under orders is headed "excess rent after payment of land revenue." In parts of the tract under direct management the revenue demand is assessed in one lump sum. The collections are of course made for each village separately as per rent-rolls; and as my other expenditure permits, I pay the instalments of land revenue. When I say "other expenditure," I mean the canal officer's water rents, takavi advances, repairs to irrigating channels, repairs to wells, feed of elephants, &c. For instance, supposing the land revenue instalment for December on estates under direct management is Rs. 5,000, and my collections are Rs. 7,000; but I have to meet the following demands for December:—

Water-rents Rs. 1,000, takavi Rs. 2,000, elephants Rs. 500, salaries Rs. 400, and other items Rs. 100. These must be paid, otherwise the current work stops. From the Rs. 7,000 collected, after paying this Rs. 4,000, I have only Rs. 3,000 left to meet the land revenue instalment of Rs. 5,000, which must consequently be paid in the following month. Under the old system, I mean before all the receipts and expenditure were passed through the treasury books, these moneys were kept in the deposit account, and I paid in my revenue demand from it. The change was made under the orders of Government No. 28A., dated 11th January, 1866, when it became necessary to show all transactions in the imperial accounts. The old system may have been irregular, but it was very convenient. I therefore term these sums "excess rents" after paying land revenue. For the year under review these amount to Rs. 88,387-5-1, as against Rs. 76,542-4-3 of last year, or an increase of Rs. 11,845-0-10. There are three reasons for this increase, which briefly summarized are—(1) less rain, (2) higher prices, and (3) higher rents.

*Less rain.*—The rainfall in the district being less where irrigation was available, the rice crop was fair, and the cotton and maize a bumper crop. Cotton and maize pay from three to five annas per acre, and in many villages the custom is, with both these crops, that in event of their failing suddenly when young from excessive rain the cultivator is allowed to plough up his land sharp for some other crop. This year there were no failures, and the rents were paid by most with ease, so that where irrigation was available, as it is in Parganas Gudarpur, Rudarpur, and Kilpuri, the rents were of course larger; for we had rice crops as well as cotton and maize. Again, less rain gave a good spring crop. Cultivators who had prepared their land for the late rices, but owing to a failure of rain did not plant, reploughed the land for wheat. This reploughing improved the land, it had rest, and the wheat was good. Again, in the Tarai, a small rainfall means less sickness, and if at the time of ploughing for spring crops there is less sickness, the result is a larger area cropped.

*Higher prices.*—Prices rose, and where rents are taken in kind, or after the kankut fashion, they are affected by such rise. Accurate data will be found further on.

*Higher rents.*—I found it advisable to raise rents in some villages. I had a heavy canal water rent to pay to the canal officer, and after examination of the villages affected, and consultation with the tenants and their headmen, I raised my rents without a single objection of any weight. Objections were made both on paper to me while camped in the parganas, and *visà voce* while in the villages. Where made by the better class of cultivators, the reasons were explained why the rents were raised, and they were generally satisfied. Where made by the very poor class, a reference was made to headmen of villages in person, and if necessary the rise was put off; and in some cases the land, on examination, was found so very inferior to other lands that the holders were allowed to pay old rates.

In some cases the tenants gave petitions in a vague way, with a hope that they might by some strange chance or fate get off this rise. When this was the case, a summary order to the effect to pay up sharp was sufficient.

## Balances.

*Balances of land revenue and rent.*—On the land revenue demand of last year there were no balances. There were rent balances entered by me last year, thus :—

Land rent balances for 1280 Fasli, ... ..	Rs. 862 14 0
Ditto ditto for previous year, ... ..	„ 172 15 0
	<u>Rs. 1,035 13 0</u>

Of this Rs. 589-7-9 have been collected, as will be explained further on.

## Forest dues and pasturage.

The receipts from forest dues and pasturage show a decrease. It is sufficient here to say that for the benefit of the district, I have found it necessary to close all timber cutting. There are places where, as in Bilheri, some fine timber, sufficient for some of the wants of the Tharu community, can be grown if the forest has rest; and to produce this it must have rest.

## Bazars.

The rise under “Bazars” is due to an increased number of shops rented, as well as the imposition of the usual zemindari cess on one situated in Bazpur.

## Takavi recovered.

The recredits under “takavi” and “thatching” are slightly under those of last year. In some villages where no irrigation was available it was not advisable to press for payment. This was chiefly in Bilheri, and some villages in Kilpuri where the crops were light.

## Seed advances.

The advances made for seed in the year 1868, were all collected last year.

## Excise and drugs.

Under excise and drugs the decrease is about Rs. 2,000. At the time when the auctions were held for the farms, the idea prevailed that the rainfall had so affected the rice crop that cultivators would not be able to afford to spend the usual amount at marriages and fairs. This told on the auctions, and resulted in the decrease.

## Miscellaneous.

Registration fees are stationary. Fines show higher, and miscellaneous, which includes the balance of the pound fund, is slightly under last year.

On the total income there is a decrease on last year of Rs. 4,149-2-10. Under some heads there is an increase, while under others the decrease is larger. It is thus seen :—

				<i>Decrease.</i>		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue,	...	...	...	946	7	9
Rent balances,	...	...	...	1,159	10	10
Forest dues,	...	...	...	9,529	15	11
Pasturage,	...	...	...	577	0	1
Takavi, ...	...	...	...	2,964	10	8
Thatching,	...	...	...	193	14	1
Seed, ...	...	...	...	1,575	11	8
Excise, ...	...	...	...	1,756	5	2
Drugs, ...	...	...	...	408	0	0
Income Tax,	...	...	...	92	3	6
Registration,	...	...	...	12	12	0
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	407	0	3
				<u>Rs. 19,623</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
				<i>Increase.</i>		
Rents, ...	...	...	...	11,845	0	10
Bazars, ...	...	...	...	386	5	4
Recredits,	...	...	...	2,957	7	8
Fines, ...	...	...	...	285	11	3
				<u>Rs. 15,474</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Decrease on last year,				...	4,149	2 10
				<u>Rs. 19,623</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Comparative statement of income.  
Parganawar.

6. The income of each pargana for the year under report, as compared with that for the two preceding years, is exhibited in the following statement :—

TARAI DISTRICT.

9

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Pargana.	Year.	Land revenue including cesses.	Rents.	Balance of land revenue and rents.	Forest dues.	Pasturage dues.	Bazar.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kashipur,	1279, ...	1,05,303 1 9	...	...	1,409 13 3	...	...
	1280, ...	1,15,427 2 0	...	...	1,248 15 11	...	...
	1281, ...	1,14,480 10 3	...	...	1,495 2 6	...	...
Bazpur, ...	1279, ...	20,061 0 0	16,419 9 1	7,583 0 0	2,593 7 8	1,883 3 6	1,155 12 11
	1280, ...	20,061 0 0	18,272 2 9	1,165 15 7	1,993 15 2	1,969 5 0	1,119 8 6
	1281, ...	20,061 0 0	20,679 13 4	503 11 6	1,028 15 1	1,882 11 2	1,382 3 4
Gadarpur,	1279, ...	5,806 0 0	9,339 9 9	2,243 9 3	1,619 13 4	685 1 9	76 11 6
	1280, ...	5,806 0 0	12,081 8 6	...	1,409 1 0	675 1 9	81 15 3
	1281, ...	5,806 0 0	13,500 11 3	...	376 5 9	593 11 0	47 2 0
Rudarpur,	1279, ...	19,464 0 0	11,769 13 10	2,481 15 6	8,069 15 4	1,017 15 6	171 10 10
	1280, ...	19,464 0 0	14,263 4 6	...	6,475 14 10	1,031 3 0	198 8 1
	1281, ...	19,464 0 0	20,173 5 9	...	2,034 5 8	886 11 0	296 6 10
Kilpuri, ...	1279, ...	4,627 0 0	11,417 10 0	1,550 13 3	1,804 11 0	881 5 6	197 0 0
	1280, ...	4,627 0 0	9,425 8 0	224 7 6	1,150 9 2	708 8 6	181 0 0
	1281, ...	4,627 0 0	14,442 0 0	85 12 3	766 9 8	840 15 0	227 9 0
N a n a k - mata.	1279, ...	9,406 0 0	1,727 7 6	...	428 2 6	560 11 0	...
	1280, ...	9,406 0 0	1,063 0 9	...	715 0 3	454 10 0	...
	1281, ...	9,406 0 0	—387 1 9	...	149 2 9	361 5 6	...
Bilhari, ...	1279, ...	7,899 0 0	22,328 4 0	...	9,828 10 6	1,831 13 0	324 11 0
	1280, ...	7,899 0 0	21,436 11 9	358 11 6	4,095 8 7	1,679 5 0	272 0 0
	1281, ...	7,899 0 0	19,928 8 6	...	1,708 7 7	1,425 11 6	286 0 0
Total,	1281, ...	1,81,73 10 3	88,387 2 1	589 7 9	7,559 1 0	5,941 1 2	2,239 5 2

1.	2.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Pargana.	Year.	Takavi advances recovered.	Thatching advances recovered.	Seed advances recovered.	Recredits.	Excise.	Drugs.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Kashipur,	1279, ...	...	...	...	...	4,508 0 0	1,851
	1280, ...	...	...	...	...	4,355 0 0	2,400
	1281, ...	...	...	...	...	4,765 0 0	1,900
Bazpur, ...	1279, ...	18,626 5 1	974 9 7	3,126 14 11	771 12 4	912 0 0	210
	1280, ...	9,281 2 9	189 3 10	654 1 3	1,373 7 3	1,310 0 0	425
	1281, ...	9,831 0 0	...	...	3,840 5 7	900 0 0	520
Gadarpur,	1279, ...	5,891 5 0	169 9 6	454 12 9	552 13 4	672 0 0	105
	1280, ...	3,125 0 0	18 8 0	...	477 9 8	900 0 0	110
	1281, ...	4,254 0 0	...	...	1,065 10 2	760 0 0	132
Rudarpur,	1279, ...	16,353 6 5	874 0 6	1,761 13 10	603 8 1	2,551 0 0	120
	1280, ...	9,704 6 3	242 13 6	872 7 8	605 1 7	3,500 0 0	200
	1281, ...	10,233 7 5	18 10 0	...	556 6 5	2,759 9 0	190
Kilpuri, ...	1279, ...	6,912 0 0	392 4 5	82 4 9	1,071 11 9	2,224 0 0	144
	1280, ...	6,133 8 0	197 11 1	49 2 9	843 1 8	1,901 10 8	210
	1281, ...	2,031 0 0	354 4 4	...	608 5 8	1,740 15 3	135
N a n a k - mata.	1279, ...	26 0 0	...	...	24 8 0	1,282 0 0	42
	1280, ...	483 0 0	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	65
	1281, ...	...	26 8 0	...	...	1,904 13 3	65
Bilhari, ...	1279, ...	940 11 0	176 5 8	...	1,311 4 3	1,476 0 0	72
	1280, ...	1,768 9 1	24 3 3	...	313 8 9	3,000 0 0	160
	1281, ...	1,131 8 0	79 2 3	...	499 6 9	2,900 0 0	220
Total,	1281, ...	27,530 15 5	478 8 7	...	6,570 4 7	15,710 5 6	3,162

1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Pargana.	Year.	Income-tax.	Registration.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kashipur,	1279, ...	3,026 9 8	216 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,16,245 0 8
	1280, ...	65 10 6	327 6 0	205 0 0	30 0 0	1,24,059 2 5
	1281, ...	...	314 10 0	257 5 6	40 0 0	1,23,252 12 3
Bazpur, ...	1279, ...	56 8 2	...	572 9 9	3,681 9 9	77,780 12 0
	1280, ...	26 9 0	...	252 8 0	3,749 12 6	61,843 10 7
	1281, ...	...	...	508 13 9	3,368 8 6	64,457 2 3
Gadarpur,	1279, ...	13 0 4	...	...	8 4 0	27,637 10 6
	1280, ...	...	...	...	6 0 0	24,690 13 2
	1281, ...	...	...	...	10 12 0	26,546 4 2
Rudarpur,	1279, ...	46 14 0	...	26 0 0	13 11 8	65,327 13 6
	1280, ...	...	...	...	...	56,557 11 5
	1281, ...	...	...	...	...	56,643 0 1
Kilpuri, ...	1279, ...	85 15 0	...	45 0 0	166 8 4	81,602 4 0
	1280, ...	...	...	23 0 0	113 11 3	25,788 14 7
	1281, ...	...	...	...	96 3 0	25,955 10 2
N a n a k - mata.	1279, ...	...	...	...	...	9,614 9 0
	1280, ...	...	...	...	23 0 0	14,709 11 0
	1281, ...	...	...	...	...	11,575 11 9
Bilhari, ...	1279, ...	...	...	...	438 0 7	46,511 12 9
	1280, ...	...	...	...	...	41,007 9 11
	1281, ...	...	...	...	...	36,077 12 7
Total,	1281, ...	...	314 10 0	766 3 3	3,515 7 6	3,44,508 5 3

*Pargana Kashipur.*  
 Area—Square Miles, 187  
 Population, ... 71,527  
 No. of villages, ... 154

7. In this pargana the villages are all settled with thikadars or zemindars, and the figures represented have already been remarked on. The rice crop was a light one; but this was made up for by the spring crop, which was excellent all through the pargana.

Bazpur.

8. The entire pargana of Bazpur, containing an area of 111.26 square miles, and a population of 23,032, is under direct management. The pargana has all been mapped into 111 village sites, of which seventeen on the borders of forest are waste. The population reside in these ninety-four villages, scattered over the pargana; the most northern being inhabited by Boksas, who are succeeded by Banjaras and Lodas; and the southern principally by Muhammadans, intermixed with Hindus. The Muhammadans are mostly Shaikhs, Hindus being Ghosis, Brahmans, Halbas, &c. In these ninety-four villages the rents are collected—in money in 42 villages.

Bazpur villages.

Inhabitants.

Rents.

In kankut in	...	...	...	...	23	„	
And by a rate on the ploughs in	...	...	...	...	28	„	
While the rent is taken in kind in	...	...	...	...	1	village.	
Total,						94	villages.

Assessment.

9. The money rates are thus levied:—In December amins are appointed to fixed numbers of villages to prepare the khasra. This is done by taking the khasra of the previous year, and, with the headman of the village, he records without measurement where the holder of the field is the same, also its size. It may be asked, why is not this done by the patwari? The reason is that the patwari could not get through all the villages of his circle and prepare the rent-roll and tahrij in time to enable the tahsildar to commence his collections. As soon as the amin has finished his khasra, he hands it over to the patwari, who proves with the roll. The examination is the more necessary, as in villages where haldi is cultivated the money rates are higher than on what are termed the nijkari crops. Thus the amin's duty is to test owner, size of field, and produce.

Kankut.

10. In kankut an appraiser and a writer are appointed to a certain number of villages, and sanction is asked for by the tahsildar from me. The general rule is, not to appoint the same men to the same villages for two successive crops, but to move them about so as to prevent collusion. They are not to commence work too early in the morning, because then a field, to the eye of an appraiser, presents a very full ear, and misleads. The appraiser generally rides a small pony, and delivers himself of speeches declarative of the great responsibility attached to him. If he fixes his assessment too high, he brings down upon his head the wrath of the owner of the field; if too low, some one bearing the cultivator a grudge brings it to the notice of the headman or the tahsildar, who inspects. I have often gone out with these parties, and the scene is full of interest. If the day is hot the appraiser's head is generally covered with folds of cloth, and he is frequent in his calls for water. Should the villager not bring water properly cooled, the appraiser is accustomed to show the result of such treatment in his assessment. As a rule he is liberally treated, and his assessments are soon tested. Complaints, when made, come up to peshkars and tahsildars, who examine the fields, and when a decision is not arrived at it is reported to me, and I generally order the field to be cut and produce weighed. When my order reaches the cultivator in most cases he refuses, as he knows it will probably end in his having to pay more. The return as prepared by the writer is in a book containing a duplicate. As many as are prepared are duly signed by the writer and appraiser, when he can write, and then are sent each on to the tahsil. Here the peshkar looks at them, signs them, retaining one in his own possession and sending one to me. These again come under my signature, and are kept as a check on the rent-rolls when received.

Procedure in assessment.

Record of assessment.

Harvest prices how determined.

As soon as the assessment is finished, the cotton, sugar, and maize are measured, as these always pay money rents, and the patwaris then commence to abstract the kankut papers, for preparation of rent-rolls.



11. As I pass through each pargana the prices of the harvest are fixed. This is generally done by electing three or more of the leading men of the pargana, and giving them the records of sales which have taken place at the nearest fairs. This being done the patwari gets his rolls ready by calculating the value in money of the amount of grain recorded in his abstract as the "hakksarkar," at the price current fixed.

In comparison with a money rent there is no doubt as to the advantage of the latter over kankut; but the manner of taking rent must differ with the character of the crops, the climate, and the cultivators; and where the latter are poor, the climate bad, and the crop rice, there is great advantage in kankut.

Advantage of kankut.

12. Where rent is taken by a fixed rate on ploughs, the record is very simple. A numbering of ploughs is made once a year, and multiplied by the rate. This is confined to Boksas, on the borders of the forest. They pay Rs. 11 and Rs. 11-8-0 per plough, and no one interferes in their cultivation. It has gone on for some years, and is well enough when the crops are good; but where rice is bad, or cattle die, the fixed rate often lead them into the hands of the money-lender, who charges very high interest. This leads them into Court every now and then for clearance of accounts. I believe that in many of these villages they will gradually change to paying a money rent on each field.

Rate on ploughs.

13. One village is held batai, or where rent is taken in kind. It is useful in providing seed for new comers, which they can purchase at or take away from the grain store at a fair rate, and no exorbitant rate of interest is charged. If possible, I visit the village the day the batai is going on. Each cultivator's heap being separately placed, and the patwari being present, weighing commences, and they are too apt to mix up the produce of the fields so that a correct entry of each becomes difficult. The village servants are careful to be present, as well as those having claims against the cultivators. It would take too long here to describe the threshing-floor of a village on batai days. The weighing often extends over many days, and it is on such occasions that the interior of the village life is seen, and opportunity occurs of becoming acquainted with the character of the cultivator, the amount of his crop, &c., and drawbacks to the advancement of the village become apparent.

Rent in kind.

14. In Bazpur, the increase over last year in rents amounts to nearly Rs. 2,400. This may be generally stated to occur in the twenty-three villages in which kankut rents prevail. The prices fixed on the crops were as follows:—

*For year of report.—Kharif.*

1st class rices, ...	...	...	...	17 seers per rupee.
2nd " " ...	...	...	...	21 " "
3rd " " ...	...	...	...	24 " "
Rabi—Wheat,	...	...	...	15 " "
Barley,	...	...	...	22 " "
Gram,	...	...	...	16 " "

*For last year.—Kharif.*

1st class rices, ...	...	...	...	20 seers per rupee.
2nd " " ...	...	...	...	26 " "
3rd " " ...	...	...	...	30 " "
Rabi—Wheat,	...	...	...	17 " "
Barley,	...	...	...	28 " "
Gram,	...	...	...	20 " "

15. As regards the other items of income in this pargana, they have been generally explained in the remarks made on other statements. The falling off in forest dues has been explained, as also under excise. The item "miscellaneous" consists of the sums paid in from the Pound Fund.

Other income in Bazpur

16. I should not omit to mention that all villages were visited. In the north of the pargana the spring crop in many of them suffered from hail. In these I made a reduction of rent from Rs. 11 to Rs. 10 and 8 per plough. This was done after an inspection of the damage done by the hailstorm in March. The only villages injured were the halbandi villages.

17. This pargana contains an area of seventy square miles. There is a large area under forest. That not covered with forest is divided into forty-six village sites. Of these forty-one have a population of 15,881. Like Bazpur, the villages bordering on the forest are inhabited by Boksas, and these are succeeded by the Banjaras, then come on the southern and more healthy sites the Muhammadans and Hindus. Of these forty-one villages, three, namely, Kunhatta, Kukhera, and Rajpura, are settled with thikadars or zemindars, and thirty-eight are under direct management. The rents are taken :—

In cash in	...	...	6 villages.
By kankut, in	...	...	19 "
and halbandi, or plough-rate,	...	...	13 "
			—
			38 villages.

The increase in the rents occurs in those held under kankut and halbandi (plough-rate). It is Rs. 1,400. The rates fixed in kankut as compared with last year, are thus seen—

Year under report.		Kharif.		Last year.
1st class rices,	... 18	seers per rupee,	...	21
2nd " "	... 22	" "	...	28
3rd " "	... 28	" "	...	36

*Rabi.*

Wheat,	... 16	seers per rupee,	...	18
Barley,	... 24	" "	...	28
Gram,	... 19	" "	...	20

The rates in this pargana are, as a rule, cheaper than in Bazpur by about one to two seers. Bazpur commands the Kashipur and Dharyal bazars, and is in closer communication with the hills. Gadarpur is, on the Rampur side, locked up; no roads, and the streams in Rampur in many places having a spongy bottom, the traders are obliged to make considerable detours.

In the villages held by the thikadars or zemindars, rents are taken in kind. The money rates in villages remained the same as last year. The rents have all been collected in this pargana during the year.

18. Amongst the other items of the pargana I see no one which calls for special remark. The receipts from the bazars are small; they will increase this year. The good timber has been removed from the forest, and the income is now little.

19. This pargana contains an area of 152 square miles, a population of 23,912;

No.	Village.	Thikadars.	
110	... Ajitpur,	... Thakurs.	a very large forest area, and 126 villages. Of these eight are settled with thikadars or zemindars as per margin.
111	... Unjamni No. 1 Patti,	... } Kurmis.	
112	... " " 2 "	... }	
113	... " " 3 "	... }	
114	... Baheri,	... Thakur.	
115	... Rampura,	... Maulvi.	
116	... Bhagu,	... Brahman.	
119	... Darao,	... Pathans.	

Thirty-three villages are waste, and eighty-five are under direct management, of these last—

51	Pay cash rents.
28	„ kanhut.
4	„ halbandi, and
2	„ rents in kind.

The rents show an increase of Rs. 5,900. Of this, about Rs. 1,500 is due to a raising of the rents in villages paying cash, and the balance to increased area of cultivation in villages paying money rates, and to increase of prices in kanhut villages. The rise in rents varies from 3 to 6 annas per acre. The prices of produce are thus seen :—

<i>Last year.</i>		<i>Kharij.</i>		<i>Year of report.</i>
1st class rices,	...	24 seers per rupee,	...	19
2nd „	...	32 „ „	...	24
3rd „	...	40 „ „	...	30
		<i>Rabi.</i>		
Wheat,	...	18	...	18
Barley,	...	30	...	24
Gram,	...	20	...	18

20. Rudarpur prospers most in seasons like the one it has passed through—the rainfall slight and irrigation in plenty. It contains the most unhealthy parts of the Tarai, and the villages lying waste are taken up by Banjaras and others grazing herds of cattle. Traders come also to purchase from the villages, and remain camped for some time. It is over the area of these 33 waste villages, that what are left of tigers, deer, and pigs are found, and, with the exception of the latter, these are gradually creeping away into the forests. I do not anticipate that these waste villages will come under cultivation for many years. The climate is one which can only be endured by a Tharu or a Boksa, and these tribes must increase and multiply largely in order to cultivate them, when they do, the villages doubtless may be cultivated; till then they afford good grazing ground for cattle, and the income from pasturage is sufficiently remunerative for the present.

The climate of Rudarpur.

21. This pargana contains an area of 131 square miles. Of this area it may be said that two-thirds are forest; the other third is divided off into 51 village sites, of which three are waste, and the remaining 48 are under direct management, having a population of 14,874. All these villages, save one, pay money rates, the highest being Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, and the lowest 12 annas. In one village the rents are taken in kind. The increase in rents is Rs. 5,017, of this Rs. 3,000 may be placed as due to the rents being raised, the remainder, to increase of area under cultivation.

Kilpuri.

22. The Bahgul *cum* Sukhi stream ousted a number of the tenants last year by overlaying their fields. During the year under report there were no floods of this nature, and the tenants kept possession. Colonel Brownlow inspected the stream, and under the orders of Government I accompanied him. His report has been submitted; and he determined to leave the stream alone. I believe many zemindars in the Bareilly District got remissions in consequence of the Sukhi floods. In the Tarai, as reported by me last year, the area submerged was given by me free of rent to the cultivators.

23. In Nanakmata there are 57 villages, scattered over an area of 80 square miles, including forest. Of these, three are under direct management, as marginally noted; twelve are with farmers, principally Kurmis and Pathans; and the others are on a sort of pattidari tenure with the Tharu community. There are four sudder malguzars appointed by the pattidars. They collect the revenue, and after deducting 7½ per cent. pay the balance into the tahsil. The population of Nanakmata numbers 14,256.

Nanakmata.

Deorar.  
Kansuna.  
Danchaura.

24. In the three villages under direct management, I take the rent in kind. It be will seen that my collections were less than the revenue demand by Rs. 337-1-9;

Seed advances and repayments in kind.

the reason being that the grain had not been sold from the stores. I advanced the grain to villages in Bilhari requiring assistance, and when the advance is collected, grain will be sold. The tenants prefer paying back in kind, and the agreement is that they carry to store as much as they took away. In the district I have six villages paying rent in kind, and I find them excessively useful in times when seed cannot be procured in consequence of drought or floods destroying crops. By giving out in kind, and taking payment in kind, a great deal of account and confusion is avoided. Thus supposing that by patwari's accounts and tahsildar's reports I have 1,000 maunds in store, I give in seed and food 500, and dispose by sale of 500. The next harvest sees my 500 which was advanced, carted back to the store. Had I after distribution converted my 500 into money at any rate, I should have had an immense account of rupees, annas and pie, whereas the grain is taken in 5 and 10, or in a lump of 40 or 50 maunds, on the security of one well-to-do cultivator. I should state that the balance less than revenue demand in these three villages, was paid from profits in other estates. The Tharus and other farmers paid in their revenue with ease, I noticed amongst the Tharus that at the request of their own zemindars, in this pargana, they consented to pay rents in kind on the kharif. They had always before paid in cash on the kharif. The arrangement considering the crop and light rains suited both parties.

25. Bilhari occupies an area of 189½ square miles, of which upwards of 100

* Mahampur. Bhorria. Kalelsanda. Partabpur. Biria.	}	Pathan, Non-resident.	are forest. The remainder is mapped out into 103 villages. Of these 19 are waste and 84 cultivated. Five* of these are settled with farmers; of these two reside; the others never come near the villages. I invariably send for them when I visit the pargana, and make them, if they cannot come send me an agent to report the state of the villages, one is entirely waste, and this agent appears always much amused at the sameness of his annual story.
		Teli, Do.	
		Tharu, Resident.	
		Teli, Non-resident. Tharu, Resident.	

The other 79 villages are occupied, 70 by Tharus and nine by Kisans and Lodhas. The whole community numbers 22,350.

26. There was a decrease in rents of Rs. 1,500 entirely due to scarcity of rainfall. There is little irrigation, and when rain is scarce, although crops are fair, yet under the peculiarity of the rent-roll, rents fall. I have often explained this roll, and have at times thought to change it, but the people are opposed. Last year I found the advantage of the roll: where crops were scarce, it provided at once for such scarcity, and the fields having a small outturn came under the heading which pays only one-half rent, and those which had no outturn were free from the burden of rent. The rent-roll requires pains and care in working it. If carelessly worked at the time of assessment, there is loss to the receiver of rents; but if looked after, cultivator and rent taker are satisfied. Had there been a fixed rent-roll to collect last year; I mean a fixed money rate, without reference to the produce of fields, numbers of tenants would have gone across the Sardha into Nipal. As it was, in some villages I induced cultivators who had bumper crops to assist their poorer neighbours. They immediately did so, and took their money or grain in the spring crop.

27. The cultivation of the lower villages is principally that of immigrants, and is going on satisfactorily. There has been less sickness than in the west, and crops, although not so heavy, have been good. The rabi was very fair in the new villages, especially gram.

28. The falling off in the forest revenue of Bilhari is remarkable; but I am sure it is the right thing to preserve what remains. Ten or twenty years hence these woods will produce sufficient for the residents of the pargana, who are now obliged to hunt for what they require in other parts.

29. Thus revenue was Rs 1,81,743-10-3, collected from 648 villages; and after payment of the revenue the surplus rents from 424 villages amounted to Rs. 83,387-5-1.

30. The following comparative statement shows the entire expenditure of the district for the past three years, viz:—

*Comparative Statement of Expenditure.*

No.	Detail.	1979 Fasli.		1980 Fasli.		1981 Fasli.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Government land revenue and cesses, ...	1,68,346	3 0	1,82,690	2 0	1,81,743	10 3
2	Excise, ...	13,620	0 0	17,466	10 8	15,710	5 6
3	Drugs, ...	2,544	0 0	3,570	0 0	3,157	0 0
4	Income Tax, ...	3,288	15 2	92	3 6	...	...
5	Registration, ...	216	8 0	327	6 0	314	10 0
6	Fines, ...	645	9 9	480	8 0	771	3 3
7	Takavi, ...	28,236	0 0	31,643	1 3	32,856	1 9
8	Thatching, ...	725	2 3	120	6 4	118	6 2
9	Water-courses, ...	20,986	11 5	16,435	3 0	14,053	11 2
10	Huts, ...	7,563	11 8	3,944	8 0	5,822	8 9
11	Elephants, ...	6,905	4 4	4,809	11 6	4,485	1 5
12	Pay of amins, assessors, and patwaris, and repairs to buildings, ...	13,498	15 3	14,790	4 10	10,336	12 6
13	Wells, ...	894	11 8	554	7 4	1,137	7 1
14	Dues of headmen, ...	13,865	7 6	8,299	0 6	17,711	10 9
15	Dues of patwaris, ...	1,526	15 2	1,455	6 1	948	11 9
16	Miscellaneous refunds, ...	2,136	11 11	3,203	7 4	2,225	7 6
17	Forest and cattle pasturage establishment, ...	4,317	0 7	3,208	4 6	3,195	13 4
18	Water-rates, ...	895	15 5	2,934	4 3	4,253	10 7
19	Pay of medical establishment and cost of medicines, ...	4,275	5 4	1,470	7 4	1,155	6 2
20	Pension of native doctor's widow, ...	60	0 0	60	0 0	50	0 0
21	Amount transferred to surplus fund account, ...	80,330	10 0	51,103	1 1	44,460	11 4
	<b>Total, ...</b>	<b>3,74,714</b>	<b>14 5</b>	<b>3,48,657</b>	<b>8 1</b>	<b>3,44,508</b>	<b>5 3</b>

It may be divided as formerly into three heads:—(a)—Those monies which are paid into the treasury as collected thus—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue demand and cesses, ...	1,81,743	10	3
Excise, ...	15,710	5	6
Drugs, ...	3,157	0	0
Registration, ...	314	10	0
Fines, ...	771	3	3
<b>Total (a), ...</b>	<b>2,01,696</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

(b)—The expenditure incurred on direct management, viz:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Advances or takavi, ...	32,856	1	9			
Ditto thatching, ...	118	6	2			
Repairs to water-courses, ...	14,053	11	2			
Huts, ...	5,822	8	9			
Feed of elephants, ...	4,485	1	5			
Pay of amins, assessors and patwaris, ...	10,336	12	6			
Repair of wells, ...	1,137	7	1			
Dues of headmen, ...	17,711	10	9			
Dues of patwaris, ...	948	11	9			
Miscellaneous refunds, ...	2,225	7	6			
Forest and pasturage establishment, ...	3,195	13	4			
Water-rent, ...	4,253	10	7			
Pay of medical establishment and cost of medicines, ...	1,155	6	1			
Pension of native doctor's widow, ...	50	0	0			
				<b>98,350</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>

(c)—Amount credited to the surplus collections fund for improvements, ...

	<b>44,460</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL, ...</b>	<b>3,44,508</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

The first of these, *viz.*, the money which has been paid into the treasury, has already been remarked on, and I proceed to notice the difference in the sums spent on the direct management.

Advances.

31. There is an excess under takavi of nearly Rs. 1,200. This is due to the character of the season, where the rice crop was light, advances were made to secure the spring crop. I have repeatedly explained how such advances are made. They are made on the security of the headmen, at the time which is known as *Beas ka jot*; or in other words, at the ploughing up of the rice land in February. A cultivator who, in February, March, well ploughs up his rice land and prepares it, say, six acres of land, and turns it up for the sun of March, April and May, repeating the ploughing now and then, does not, as a rule, think of moving; and for this ploughing advances are made, having as their object the replacing of cattle that may have died or strayed. The headman brings to the tahsil his cultivators for whom advances are necessary, and after the list has been prepared the tahsildar solicits sanction. On its reaching my office this list is compared with the advance register, and in event of there being no balance against the village, and the sum asked for not being excessive, an order for disbursement is issued. The tahsildar sends for the headman and cultivators, and distributes. Should there be any marriage coming off, payment is, at times delayed, as the cultivator is inclined to spend on this festival what he ought to spend on plough cattle. Some 15 or 20 days after advances are made, the tahsildar or peshkar visits the village lands, and enquires into the state of the *Beas ka jot*, and where any cultivator has not taken the necessary steps to prepare his lands he is called upon to explain how he proposes repayment. When looked after these advances are seldom lost. Security is good, and the cultivators as a rule feel the necessity of repayment. The advances are made in sums varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

Precautions for repayment of advances.

Thatching.

32. A small sum appears under "thatching." On a new arrival determining to settle, a hut is built for him, and one for his cattle. He has to thatch these, and sometimes advances are made to enable him to purchase bamboos and grass.

Feed of elephants.

33. The expenditure on feed of elephants is lower than last year's charge, the reason being that in December last a male elephant belonging to the management died. The animal was in fine condition when he suddenly fell sick and died after an illness of three days. I reported the circumstance in my No. 8, dated 8th January, 1874, Major Jones purchased the elephant in 1852 for Rs. 600 as a young one, and when with me he was valued at from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. His age was about 40. The illness appeared to his keeper to be unknown, or at any rate he was helpless in treating it.

Pay of amins and patwaris.

34. Under the head of "pay of amins and patwaris" there is a saving, as compared with last year of Rs. 4,454. I reported last year that the salaries of patwaris paid in that year had included their pay for the previous year, on account of errors in rent-rolls, for which their pay had been stopped. That disbursement did not affect this year's accounts again; last year's account included the compensation ordered to be paid to Fakr-ud-din of Rafiyarpur in Pilibbit. These sums swelled last year's account. The amount disbursed this year included the following: -

Pay of patwaris, ... ..	Rs. 2,798
„ of village tanaits, ... ..	„ 312
„ of schoolmasters, ... ..	„ 726
„ of assessors of crops, ... ..	„ 640
„ of khasra amins, ... ..	„ 651
Malikana, kala bangar, ... ..	„ 300
Pay of vaccinators, ... ..	„ 239
Watchman on threshing-floors, ... ..	„ 103
Writers' pay in head-office, ... ..	„ 1,768

As regards the charges for crop assessors and khasra amins, I have already explained, under the pargana statement, how these men are employed. The vaccinator's pay is the usual charge; we suffered much from small-pox this year, and I had the returns tested; the result was that they were fairly accurate and proved to the people that vaccination is undoubtedly a safeguard against small-pox. The village tanaits are necessary checks. They are generally appointed where water is required for irrigation, to work the dams and goals.

35. The charges for wells exceeded those of last year by Rs. 638. A larger number were repaired. Wells.

36. Under this head I explained last year that, by a mistake, the 10 per cent. on the rent-roll due for the year 1280 Fasli had not all been paid during the year. This had to be done in the current year, and is the cause of the large increase. The reason for non-payment was asked for by Government, and explained in my No. 160, dated 31st May, 1874. Dues of headmen.

37. The dues of patwaris are those which are, in the first place, collected from the cultivator and then paid over to the patwaris. Dues of patwaris.

38. The next charge which appears to call for notice is that for water-rent. Water was much wanted in July and August, and a large quantity was taken. The rent-roll of the Canal Officer shewed the result of this increase in an increased charge. It was partly having to meet this large bill for water-rent that made me raise my rents in some villages. I should explain that in the villages under direct management, land and water-rents are collected in one sum, and the cultivator has, as a rule, no objection to pay, provided he gets the water. The canals were well supervised by Captain Parsons and his subordinates. I am here referring to part of the Rudarpur and Kilpuri parganas. In the other parganas the water is under my control. The channels are too small, and as a rule lead into the Rampur Jagir, so that by taking over these, it would not pay the Canal Department for supervision. Water-rent. Land and water-rent collected as one.

39. I have omitted to notice two large items of expenditure; one, Rs. 14,053 for water-courses, the other, Rs. 5,822 for huts. The former are the charges for silt clearances in Bazpur, Gadarpur, Rudarpur and Kilpuri. The expenditure on these was less than that of last year. This sum also includes the clearing of drainage lines excavated to reclaim lands years ago. The money was spent on estimates submitted by peshkars, and signed by the tahsildar; the rate being one anna and a half per 100 cubic feet for silt clearance. The Canal Officer does not clear the village water-courses; he only keeps his main line in order. The repairs of the village channels are executed under my orders. Each village is responsible for the clearance of the channels within its boundary, and the headman is responsible if the charges made for the work are found excessive. Clearing water-courses.

40. The charge under "huts" is higher than that of last year by nearly Rs. 2,000. A greater number of immigrants came to the district, necessitating this. Every plough requires two huts. These are constructed for Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 3-8-0, and as high as Rs. 4 each. The rate differs as the distance of water. If water is close the labor is less. In two or three cases I entirely removed villages. The people were suffering from sickness and wished to move; they paying for one hut each, and Government for the other. Improvement in the village sanitation will follow, and the old sites will yield beautiful crops. Huts.

41. No other disbursement calls for special remark. The total expenditure is Rs. 98,350 as compared with Rs. 92,800 in last year, and the extra charge for dues of headmen paid in the year of report but chargeable last year, makes the real difference. It is at times a little difficult to control these charges. I find my native officials sometimes enter into the spirit of improving the villages with great energy, when they are eager to improve drainage, rebuild houses, and clear wells; and they are forgetful at times that there is a limit to expenditure. I have succeeded in drawing up for each pargana a budget of actuals for three years, from their own books; Total charges.

Measures for controlling expenditure by subordinates.

and, having taken an average of the expenditure under each head, I give for each pargana a grant, thus—

*Takavi.*

Bazpur,	...	...	...	Rs. 9,000
Gadarpur,	...	...	...	„ 4,000
Rudarpur,	...	...	...	„ 9,000
Kilpuri,	...	...	...	„ 4,000

*Huts*—in the same way.

The revenue accountant of my office, at the close of the month, reports what has been spent under each grant, and the tahsildar is informed that so much of the grant has been expended. He enters this in a statement which is hung up in his office, and is inspected by me when on tour. The great point is that the tahsildar and muharrirs shall understand exactly how our account system with the treasury works, and they then can look a little further than their own office.

The whole of this expenditure, all of which has been incurred on direct management, is within the powers given to the Superintendent of the Tarai District under notification No. 2664, dated 10th October, 1861.

Financial results, 1481  
Fasli, 1873-74.

42. I have, in the foregoing remarks, explained the facts connected with the revenue and expenditure of the district. It may be summarised thus: The Government land revenue, with the exception of a small balance, the excise, drugs, registration and fines, have been collected and paid into the treasury, amounting to Rs. 2,01,696-13-0. The surplus rents, sayer receipts, together with refunds of loans made, viz., Rs. 1,42,811-8-3, have combined to pay the management charges, Rs. 98,350-12-11, and provide Rs. 44,460-11-4 for works of improvement.

Statements.

43. The statements which accompany this report are as follows:—

- No. 1. Dr. and Cr. account of the district.
- No. 2. Demands collections and balances of revenue and rent for year of report.
- No. 3. Demands collections and balances of rents for previous years.
- No. 4. Demands collections and balances on account of takavi.
- No. 5. Ditto ditto on account of thatching.
- No. 1. has been fully explained in this report.

II.—Revenue and rent.

44. On the rent demand for the year there are balances in pargana Bazpur Rs. 81-5-0, pargana Kilpuri, Rs. 16-8-9. The former has been collected since the close of the year. That it was so late in collection is due to village quarrels. The headman of the village, Jangir Khan, got into quarrels with the tenant's Banjaras, and they would not attend to him. The latter will, I trust, be collected shortly.

The revenue balance in Kashipur, I have already explained. The balance on excise demand, viz., Rs. 295-2-9 has been collected since the close of the year, so that the only real balance in the district is on rent Rs. 16-8-9; and on revenue Rs. 946-7-9.

III.—Rents of previous years

45. The rent balances for previous years were, at the close of the last year, shewn thus:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rent balances, 1280 Fasli, ...	...	862	14	0
Land rent for previous years,	...	172	15	0
Total,	...	1,035	13	0

Of this Rs. 589-7-9 have been collected.



46. The balances of takavi remaining to be collected were—

IV.—Takavi.

					Rs.	a	p.
For	1276	Fasli,	...	...	53	0	0
"	1277	"	...	...	91	8	0
"	1278	"	...	...	777	8	0
"	1279	"	...	...	294	0	0
"	1280	"	...	...	6,026	12	0
Total,...					<u>7,242</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

These are higher than last year, and exist in villages where I found it advisable to stay collecting till another rice crop.

47. The balances of advances for thatching are as follows:—

V.—Thatching.

					Rs.	a	p.
1278	Fasli,	...	...	...	110	1	0
1279	"	...	...	...	56	0	1
1280	"	...	...	...	3	6	0
Total,...					<u>169</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

These have been largely reduced, and I trust will all come in next rice crop.

48. There thus remain balances of loans—

Total outstandings.

					Rs.	a	p.
Takavi,	...	...	...	...	7,242	12	0
Thatching,	...	...	...	...	169	7	1
					<u>7,412</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
To this add rent balances,	...	...	...	...	446	5	3
Add loans made in year of report, payable next year,	...	...	...	...	31,989	1	9
Total,...					<u>39,847</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

Or a total outstanding recoverable of Rs. 40,000 which I consider easy of collection.

49. The year's transactions are thus arranged, in accordance with Government Order No. 480, dated 13th April, 1874:—

I.—RENTS AND DUES.

1280 Fasli.	Detail.	1281 Fasli.	Rs.	a	p.
Rs.		Rs.			
2,59,232	Land rents and revenue,	...	2,70,130	15	4
1,749	Balances of former years,	...	589	7	9
17,089	Forest dues,	...	7,559	1	0
6,518	Pasturage dues,	...	5,941	1	2
1,853	Bazar "	...	2,239	5	2
3,922	Miscellaneous,	...	3,515	7	6
<u>2,90,363</u>		Total,...	<u>2,89,975</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

II.—COLLECTED ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT.

Rs.		Rs.	a	p.
17,467	Abkari, ...	...	15,710	5 6
3,570	Drugs, ...	...	3,162	0 0
92	Income tax,	...	.....	
327	Registration,	...	314	10 0
481	Fines, ...	...	766	3 3
<u>21,937</u>		Total,...	<u>19,953</u>	<u>2 9</u>

## TARAI DISTRICT.

## III.—FLOATING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
30,496	Takavi advances recovered, ...	27,530	15	5
672	Ditto thatching, ...	478	8	7
3,613	Recredits, ...	6,570	4	7
1,576	Seed advances, ...	.....		
<hr/>		<hr/>		
36,357	Total, ...	34,579	12	7
<hr/>		<hr/>		
3,48,057	GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,44,508	5	3

## I.—RENTS AND DUES.

1280 Fasli.	Detail.	1281 Fasli.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1,82,690	Land revenue, ...	1,81,743	10	3	
2,934	Water-rents, ...	4,253	10	7	
8,299	Dues to Padhans, ...	17,711	10	9	
1,456	Dues to patwaris, ...	948	11	9	
<hr/>		<hr/>			
1,95,379	Total, ...	2,04,657	11	4	

## II.—PAID TO GOVERNMENT AS COLLECTED.

Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
17,467	Abkari, ...	15,710	5	6
3,570	Drugs, ...	5,157	0	0
92	Income tax, ...	.....		
327	Registration, ...	314	10	0
481	Fines, ...	771	3	3
<hr/>		<hr/>		
21,937	Total, ...	19,953	2	9

## III.—FLOATING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
31,643	Takavi advances, ...	32,856	1	9
121	Ditto thatching, ...	118	6	2
3,203	Recredits, ...	2,225	7	6
<hr/>		<hr/>		
34,967	Total, ...	54,199	15	5
<hr/>		<hr/>		
2,52,283	GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,59,810	13	6
<hr/>		<hr/>		
Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
96,374	Deducted from gross receipts, leaves, ...	35,697	7	9

Against these balances are to be charged the expenses of direct management.

These are—

1280 Fasli.	Detail.	1281 Fasli.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.	
14,790	Establishments, ...	10,336	12	6	
4,810	Elephants, ...	4,485	1	5	
3,208	Forest establishment, ...	3,195	13	4	
1,470	Dispensaries, ...	1,155	6	2	
<hr/>		<hr/>			
24,278	Total, ...	19,173	1	5	

## REPAIRS.

Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
16,435	Water courses, ...	14,053	11	2
554	Wells, ...	1,137	7	1
3,944	Hutting, ...	5,822	8	9
...	Buildings, ...	...		
<hr/>		<hr/>		
20,933	Total, ...	21,013	11	0
<hr/>		<hr/>		
60	Pension to Native Doctor's widow,	50	0	0
45,273	GRAND TOTAL, ...	40,236	12	5
<hr/>		<hr/>		
Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
51,101	Which, deducted from foregoing balance, leaves for improvements, ...	44,460	11	4
<hr/>		<hr/>		

50. The year of report was a favorable one for immigration, as the figures of Ploughs. the following statement of ploughs prove:—

Years.	Bazpur.	Gadarpur.	Rudarpur.	Kilpuri.	Bilhari.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879, ...	3,408	1,932	3,215	2,452	2,778	13,775
1880, ...	3,461	1,899	3,421	2,387	2,780	13,952
1881, ...	3,530	2,144	3,798	2,493	3,081	14,996

When the ploughs were numbered last year they stood in the district at 13,952. The numbering this year gives 14,996, showing an increase of 1,044. This migration is thus seen. Taking the tract from east to west—

From Pargana Puranpur, ...	2	came none left for it.
„ Ditto Pilibhit, ...	126	ditto 4 ditto.
„ Ditto Jehanabad, ...	103	ditto 9 ditto.
„ Ditto Ritcha, ...	28	ditto 3 ditto.
„ Ditto Chaumehla, ...	93	ditto 17 ditto.
„ Ditto Nawabganj, ...	4	ditto 2 ditto.
„ the Rampur Jagir, ...	265	ditto 74 ditto.
„ Moradabad, ...	39	ditto 8 ditto.
„ Bijnor, ...	4	ditto 2 ditto.
„ Kumaun Bhabar, ...	17	ditto 8 ditto.
„ Nipal and Doti, ...	14	ditto 11 ditto.

In addition there were departures, destination unknown, ... ditto 49.

The above shows the flow from and to the district; the following in the district itself:—

From Bilhari ...	None	5 left from the west to north.
„ Nanakmata, ...	16	29 ditto other parganas.
„ Kilpuri, ...	69	None ditto ditto.
„ Rudarpur, ...	14	33 ditto ditto.
„ Gadarpur, ...	18	51 ditto ditto.
„ Bazpur, ...	48	7 ditto ditto.
„ Kashipur, ...	19	13 from the west.

I have a register of the transfers from the villages of one pargana to the villages in the same pargana which is too long to enter here. The general run is that

cultivators in the lower villages in arrears, moved upwards; and the increase by these transfers is 45 all over the district. A cultivator started with his friend, and on the village to which he went, his friend, who had formerly been a laborer, became a cultivator. The increase in the villages themselves resulted in 1,015 ploughs. In other words, plough that came to a stand still have been again started and people who could afford it started ploughs themselves. The above figures stand thus:—

## Summary—Ploughs.

New ploughs from outside the district,	...	695	
Deduct number left,	... ..	187	
			—————
	Balance,	...	508
	<i>Increase.</i>		
Add increase by inter-transfers,	...	46	
By movements in parganas,	...	45	
Do. in villages,	...	1,015	
			————— 1,614
	<i>Deduct.</i>		
Stopped by death of cattle,	...	399	
Do. by death of owners,	...	179	
			————— 570
			—————
	Balance, Increase,	...	1,044

## What the Plough Statement indicates.

These details may appear confused, but it is a little puzzling to record the migration so that deaths and transfers shall all take their place. The returns record what came under my notice, a movement from some of the unirrigated tracts in Bazpur to lands uncultivated, but for which water was available, in Rudarpur and Gadarpur. The same happened in Kilpuri, where a movement took place on the part of those who had suffered from the Bahgul *cum* Sukhi floods, towards Rudarpur. The time when these movements take place is from March to June. Many of the cultivators of northern Rohilkhand, at this time of year, on the slightest provocation, prepare for a flight. Quarrels regarding their women, old debts, and with Tharus and Boksas on idea that an evil spirit haunts the place, and away they go, and prepare for themselves a new abode. On the north of the pargana encroachments on the part of wild animals, sometimes cause an entire village of these forest cultivators to change their abode. An instance of this came under your own notice last year. In the north of Bilhari, village Deyn was thus affected. A tiger came some three or four nights successively and wandered round the village, removing some of the cattle. He finally took to parading in front of the houses. The villagers summoned their *berara* or wise man, who is supposed to exercise evil spirits, and do other odd jobs for a small remuneration in the shape of presents of rice, &c. The *berara* arrived, and ridiculed the idea of their not being able to drive away the tiger, who had perversely taken up his position in some long grass to the south and east of the village. He finally consented to advance on the tiger, converse with him, and induce him to retire. This he did bearing a drum, beating it as he advanced. Unfortunately for the *berara* the tiger did not understand the situation and it ended in the drum being broken, and the *berara* killed. The villagers were under the impression that the *berara* had been swallowed by the tiger, and that the tiger having swallowed their wise man would so increase his power that no one would be safe; in fact that the *berara* in the shape of a tiger would swallow them all up, and they there and then took all their effects off. Ultimately the tiger was killed, for which a special reward was sanctioned by you.

## Causes of migration.

## Instance.

## Rainfall.

51. The rainfall for the year was 29 in Rudarpur, against 43 in the previous year; 28 in Kilpuri, against 73, and 31 in Kashipur, against 59 of last year. Our mortuary returns show the result in the death rate, which was 32.2 per 1,000 for the year. Could we only keep our rainfall like this, we should have easier times in

the Tarai. It was timely though small, and secured the cotton, sugar-cane and maize, while irrigation helped our rice where water was available. Details are given in the following statement:—

*Rainfall—Tarai—1281 Pashi.*

Station.	Year.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Jann-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Rudarpur,	1869-70, ..	5	9.2	7.0	8.5	16.7	..	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	...	45.6
Ditto,	1870-71, ..	4	22.2	18.5	4.8	..	..	0.2	8.1	1.6	...	0.4	9.8	56.0
Ditto,	1871-72, ..	11.7	28.4	19.7	7.2	..	..	1.1	8.0	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.7	74.5
Ditto,	1872-73, ..	1.8	18.5	12.1	10.6	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.2	48.5
Ditto,	1873-74, ..	0.8	11.7	7.4	7.7	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.4	..	..	29.6
Kilpuri,	1869-70, ..	2.3	12.5	22.6	7.3	6.6	..	0.8	..	0.8	1.3	0.2	..	54.4
Ditto,	1870-71, ..	1.1	40.7	22.5	10.7	..	..	..	2.4	1.5	..	0.6	4.5	84.0
Ditto,	1871-72, ..	9.2	34.1	19.0	4.9	..	..	1.7	8.4	..	..	1.1	1.8	75.2
Ditto,	1872-73, ..	6.0	20.0	23.7	21.2	..	..	..	0.2	0.7	0.5	..	1.0	73.8
Ditto,	1873-74, ..	1.0	8.9	6.2	7.4	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.7	..	..	28.2
Kashipur,	1870-71, ..	0.6	20.1	16.4	10.0	..	..	..	1.3	2.0	..	..	3.7	58.1
Ditto,	1871-72, ..	23.2	24.6	19.1	7.2	..	..	0.9	4.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	83.2
Ditto,	1872-73, ..	8.2	18.2	18.3	14.4	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	..	4.5	59.3
Ditto,	1873-74, ..	1.1	10.4	9.0	7.5	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	..	..	31.0

52. The following statement gives the cultivated area during the past seven years:— Cultivation.

Pargana.	BIGHAH.						
	1275.	1276.	1277.	1278.	1279.	1280.	1281.
Bazpur, ...	116,493	92,873	126,205	134,061	129,225	122,939	118,915
Gadarpur, ...	44,597	43,277	54,276	86,629	76,891	69,308	71,184
Rudarpur, ...	122,087	119,439	125,203	176,725	164,344	165,999	176,397
Kilpuri, ...	94,275	90,018	94,913	96,474	95,118	91,375	91,367
Bilhari, ...	131,811	127,850	134,000	146,890	150,476	151,392	162,010
<b>Total, ...</b>	<b>509,262</b>	<b>573,464</b>	<b>534,597</b>	<b>640,779</b>	<b>616,049</b>	<b>601,013</b>	<b>619,873</b>

The increase of cultivated area amounts to 18,860 bighas. We were prepared to see some increase, and the Government order reviewing my report of last year specially mentions the point. In Bazpur there is a decrease. This is due to three causes. In this pargana the water available for irrigation is not so much as in other parganas, and much of the land prepared for rice was not sown again, a number of ploughs left for Gadarpur (Boksas) and the river Kosi is rapidly turning to the east and displacing some of the villages. It has done a great deal of damage, and I have been obliged to allow the cultivators to move elsewhere. In Gadarpur there is an increase; so also in Rudarpur Kilpuri may be said to be almost stationary as regards cultivated area. A large number of ploughs left for Rudarpur, and the land in the northern villages is all taken up. Again, an increase of ploughs in some cases does not affect the cultivated area as soon as one would think. Cultivators are too apt to take up more land than they require, and on the arrival of new comers it is often necessary to give over some of an older cultivator's land to them. This very often gives rise to quarrels which take some time to dispose of. A close inspection of the land is the only way to meet the case. The tenants accept an order which is given after a visit in person to the village lands; and without this a dozen orders will have but little effect; simply because the people cannot believe in a question being understood which is not seen on the spot. The area in Bilheri is increasing and will still increase. When visiting the Tharu villages last year, I found an inclination existed to allow land to lie out, and I pointed out to the headman that rent could not be lost in this way, and they must either consent to pay rent on it, or crop it. They agreed to hold what they call Kutcherry, and summoned the cultivators to their different chaupals; when each house in the village sends a man to the Court. It is always held at night, and when any one who is summoned refuses to go he is fined. On arrival, dressed in blankets and smoking their hukka, they all sit in a ring, when one more bold than the rest will ask.—“Padhan sahib, Sarkar ka kya hukm”? The headman explains the position and the question is fully discussed, with its *pros* and *cons*. In this case it ended

Decrease in Bazpur explained.

A village kutcherry.

in the village land which had been lying out, being all divided out for ploughing operations.

53. The Tharu village headmen have great power in their villages. The "*Beas ka jot*" is not commenced without his order. When the time for harvest comes, until the headman has cut a few sheaves, no one will go. It is under his direction that any expedition for wild game originates; in fact, if anything new is to be started in the village, the plan is to ask the headman to hold his court, and introduce it. Few cases come into my court which have not been well discussed at these meetings, and many of my decisions are there overhauled, and when disagreed with seldom appealed but passed over with the remark. "*Main ap se báhar hun,*" a polite way a Tharu has of saying one is wrong.

54. The sayer revenue still continues to decrease. It stands this year at Rs. 7,559-1-0, against Rs. 17,089 of last year. I have, practically speaking, closed all the forests, and the items composing the sum this year are :—

	Rs.
Firewood, ... ..	1,590
... ..	322
Honey, ... ..	51
Thatching grass, ... ..	332
Barra, ... ..	106
Tat, ... ..	598
... ..	48
Sales of grass outside forests, ... ..	701
Pipal bark, ... ..	271
Dead wood, ... ..	1,052

With the exception of this latter one the others are perhaps slightly higher this year than usual. The dry season always brings people who hope to eke out a livelihood by the export of articles like these. It will be seen from my remarks under each pargana what a large area of the district is under forest. Some of these are useless for the growth of any good timber; notably those in Budarpur and Gadarpur. Others can produce decent timber, but they have been worked out and require rest. As they get cleared of the fallen timber, fire will cause less destruction. It requires some patience to protect timber from Tharus, and the best plan I find is to allot different places each season for them. They consume a great deal of forest produce in their dwellings and farmyards, which requires renewal annually, or every second year.

55. The grazing returns show that 56,578 head of cattle were at the grazing stations scattered over the district, from the Nipal boundary to the Kashipur pargana; mostly cattle from the plains, and a few hill buffaloes. Of these 47,951 paid taxes at the following rates: Buffaloes, 6 annas; bullocks and cows, two annas; and sheep six pie. The sheep numbered 1,950, principally ewes. Most of the owners of the herds line in the Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly districts, and the herdsmen are paid some small remuneration. The cattle are little cared for, get no salt, and when sickness attacks them, die uncared for.

56. Mr. Kilvert was Assistant Superintendent till February, when he proceeded on furlough. He was succeeded by Mr. Quin. The criminal work and Civil Justice of the district was made over to those officers as well as the general charge of the Kashipur pargana, including its town and municipality.

Mr. Quin, who succeeded Mr. Kilvert, although new to the district, disposed of his work with quickness and judgment; and although he necessarily vacates shortly on Mr. Kilvert's return, yet I hope he will soon meet with the promotion he deserves.

57. Captain Barron's survey party commenced the survey of pargana Kashipur. The adjustment of boundaries was, with your sanction, made over to this district by the Settlement Officer, and I entrusted the work to Mr. Quin. The cases disputed, in

as far as they could be disposed of, he settled previous to our leaving the district for Naini Tal.

58. For the convenience of the people I held fortnightly courts at Kaladungi from May to October; Mr. Quin and I taking these as business required it. It saved the witnesses, and in some cases stolen cattle, from coming a tedious climb to our kutcheries at Naini Tal. Court held at Kaladungi.
59. The tahsildar of Rudarpur, and peshkars of Kashipur, Kilpuri, Bazpur and Rudarpur, have carried out their duties well during the year. Tahsil officials.
60. The report on the expenditure of monies from this fund is under preparation, and will be submitted shortly. Surplus fund.
61. These officials were all sent for and their work looked into, more especially those connected with the direct management, and in one case a decently prepared shajra has been filed, and cultivators acquired an interest in having the number of their fields entered therein. Many of the Kashipur patwaris are very deficient, but the climate is against good men, and the arrangements of the settlement officer regarding these men are awaited. Patwaris.
62. I met Mr. Currie who was appointed to enquire into the complaints made against the assessments of the Chaumehla, Ratcha, Jahanebad and Pilibhit parganas, and had several conversations with him on the subject, and gave him the information I could regarding the rents taken by me in the Tarai. His report has been submitted to the Board. The alterations proposed by him will not affect the assessments to any extent. Instances, no doubt, occurred where the holders of villages the areas of which are nearly waste, have a difficulty in meeting the revenue demand; but until they look more closely after their affairs, such difficulty must exist; and I believe they have only to manage their villages directly, spending some little time and money on them, to bring them into cultivation. General remarks.  
Assessments in bordering parganas.
63. The suit filed by the Hearsays for profits of Bilhari, in the Bareilly Courts, and rejected on the point of jurisdiction, was appealed by Captain Hearsey to the High Court. The appeal was rejected and the case lies now on the regular revenue file on this district. The Hearsay suit.
64. I am aware that this report has exceeded its proper length; but where a number of villages are scattered over an unhealthy tract, and are under a system of direct management where so much power is left in my hands, I am anxious to make its every detail as ample and minute as I can, with the object of shewing you that the expenditure on their management, nearly a lakh of rupees, has been properly supervised. Success in direct management depends on the closest supervision coupled with a knowledge of details, and any success I may have achieved during the year is mainly due to the support I have received from you while superintending the details of such management in all its branches. This report, why so long.  
Success due to the support of the controlling authorities.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. C. MACDONALD,

Superintendent.

The 24th November, 1874.

Cr. *Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Tarai District for the*

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsil Kashipur,	By Land Revenue 1281, ...	1,04,441 8 3	
	" Local cesses 10 per cent., ...	10,039 2 0	
	" Abkari, ...	4,765 0 0	
	" Muskirat, ...	1,900 0 0	
	" Registration, ...	314 10 0	
	" Fines, ...	257 5 6	
	" Forest and Pasturage, ...	1,495 2 6	
	" Miscellaneous, ...	40 0 0	
			1,23,252 12 3
Tahsil Bazpur, ...	By Land Revenue, balance 1278 Fasil, Rs. 77 12 0		
	" Ditto, ditto 1279 do., " 60 8 6	503 11 6	
	" Ditto, ditto 1280 do., " 365 7 0		
	" Ditto, kharif 1281 do., ...	34,349 7 7	
	" Ditto, rabi 1281 do., ...	6,391 5 9	
	" Advances for 1279, 1280, 1281 Fasil,	9,831 0 0	
	" Sayer bazar, ...	1,382 3 4	
	" Abkari, ...	900 0 0	
	" Drugs, ...	520 0 0	
	" Fines, ...	508 13 9	
	" Forest, ...	1,028 15 1	
	" Pasturage, ...	1,832 11 2	
	" Refunds, ...	3,840 5 7	
	" Miscellaneous, ...	3,368 8 6	
Tahsil Gadarpur,	By Land Revenue, kharif 1281 Fasil, ...	15,779 1 9	
	" Ditto, rabi 1281 do., ...	3,527 9 6	
	" Advances for 1276, 1280, 1281 Fasil,	4,254 0 0	
	" Sayer bazar, ...	47 2 0	
	" Abkari, ...	760 0 0	
	" Drugs, ...	132 0 0	
	" Forest, ...	376 5 9	
	" Pasturage dues, ...	593 11 0	
	" Refunds, ...	1,065 10 2	
	" Miscellaneous, ...	10 12 0	
Tahsil Budarpur,	By Land Revenue, kharif 1281 Fasil, ...	31,549 7 6	
	" Ditto, rabi 1281 do., ...	8,127 14 3	
	" Advances for 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281,	10,283 7 5	
	" Ditto thatching for 1277, 1280,	18 10 0	
	" Sayer bazar, ...	296 6 10	
	" Abkari, ...	2,739 9 0	
	" Drugs, ...	190 0 0	
	" Forest, ...	2,034 5 8	
	" Pasturage dues for 1281 Fasil,	886 11 0	
	" Refunds, ...	556 8 5	
			56,643 6 1
Tahsil Kilpuri, ...	By Land Revenue, balances for 1279 and 1280,	85 12 3	
	" Ditto, for 1281 kharif, ...	19,006 5 6	
	" Ditto, ditto rabi, ...	62 10 6	
	" Advances for 1277 and 1280 Fasil, ...	2,031 0 0	
	" Ditto for thatching for 1278, 1279, 1280,	354 4 4	
	" Sayer bazar, ...	227 9 0	
	" Abkari, ...	1,740 15 3	
	" Drugs, ...	135 0 0	
	" Forest, ...	766 9 8	
	" Pasturage dues for 1281 Fasil,	840 15 0	
	" Refunds, ...	608 5 8	
" Miscellaneous, ...	96 3 0		
			25,955 10 2
Tahsil Nanakmata.	By Land Revenue for 1281 Fasil, ...	4,337 11 3	
	" Abkari, ...	1,404 13 3	
	" Drugs, ...	65 0 0	
	" Forest, ...	149 2 9	
	" Pasturage dues for 1281, ...	260 3 0	
			6,216 14 3
Tahsil Manajhandi.	By Land Revenue for 1281 Fasil, ...	4,831 3 0	
	" Advances for thatching for 1280 Fasil,	26 8 0	
	" Abkari, ...	500 0 0	
	" Pasturage dues for 1281, ...	1 2 6	
			5,358 13 6
Tahsil Bilhari, ...	By Land Revenue for kharif 1281 Fasil, ...	23,813 10 3	
	" Ditto for rabi 1281 do., ...	4,013 14 3	
	" Advances for 1278, 1279, 1280, ...	1,131 8 0	
	" Ditto for thatching for 1278, 1279,	79 2 3	
	" Sayer bazar, ...	286 0 0	
	" Abkari, ...	2,900 0 0	
	" Drugs, ...	220 0 0	
	" Forest, ...	1,708 7 7	
	" Pasturage dues for 1281, ...	1,425 11 6	
	" Refunds, ...	499 6 9	
			36,077 12 7
	<b>GRAND TOTAL,</b> ...		<b>3,44,508 5 3</b>



N o. L

year 1281 Fasli, or from 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874.

Dr.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	By amount paid on account of Government Demand for 1281 Fasli, Land Revenue and Cesses, ... ..	1,81,743 10 3	
	" Ditto ditto Abkari, ... ..	15,710 5 6	
	" Ditto ditto Drugs, ... ..	3,157 0 0	
	" Ditto ditto Registration, ... ..	314 10 0	
	" Ditto ditto Fines (Criminal), ... ..	771 3 3	
			2,01,696 13 0
2	By Ditto of advances for 1281 Fasli, ... ..	32,856 1 9	
3	" Ditto ditto for thatching, for 1281 Fasli, ... ..	118 6 2	
4	" Ditto paid for water courses, ditto ditto, ... ..	14,058 11 2	
5	" Ditto ditto huts, ditto ditto, ... ..	5,822 8 9	
6	" Ditto ditto elephant feed, ditto ditto, ... ..	4,485 1 5	
7	" Ditto ditto wages of patwaris and amins, ... ..	10,336 12 6	
8	" Ditto of refunds of asamis, ... ..	2,325 7 6	
9	" Ditto paid for building village wells, ... ..	1,137 7 1	
10	" Ditto ditto dues to headmen, ... ..	17,711 10 9	
11	" Ditto of pay of Forest Establishment, ... ..	3,195 13 4	
12	" Ditto of irrigation dues, ... ..	4,253 10 7	
13	" Ditto of patwaris dues, ... ..	948 11 9	
14	" Ditto of pay of Medical Establishment including cost of Medicines, ... ..	1,155 6 2	
15	" Ditto of pension of widow of native doctor for ten months, ... ..	50 0 0	
	Surplus Receipts, credited to surplus Collection Fund, ... ..	44,460 11 4	98,350 12 11
			44,460 11 4
	<b>GRAND TOTAL, ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,44,508 5 3</b>

## FORM No. II.

*Brief Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balances of the Tarai for the year 1281 Faslî.*

Farganas.	Government demand.	Kham tahsil demand.	Collections.	Balances of kham tahsil demand.	Paid into the treasury before 1st October, 1874.	Balance of Government demand.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kashipur, ...	1,05,388	1,15,427 2 0	1,14,480 10 3	946 7 9	1,14,480 10 3	...
Baspur, ...	20,061	40,822 2 4	40,740 13 4	51 5 0	20,861 0 0	...
Gadarpur, ...	5,806	19,306 11 3	19,306 11 3	...	5,806 0 0	...
Rudarpur, ...	12,464	39,687 5 0	39,687 5 9	...	12,464 0 0	...
Kilpuri, ...	4,627	19,085 8 9	19,069 0 0	16 8 0	4,627 0 0	...
Nanakmata and Manajhandi, ...	9,406	9,068 14 3	9,068 14 3	...	9,406 0 0	...
Bilhari, ...	7,899	27,827 8 6	27,827 8 6	...	7,899 0 0	...
Total, ...	1,72,651	2,71,175 4 10	2,70,130 15 4	1,044 5 6	1,61,743 10 3	...
Abkari and Muskirat, ...	...	12,151 9 0	12,856 6 3	295 2 9	...	...
Balance as per last year, ...	...	...	15 15 3	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	12,151 9 0	12,872 5 6	295 2 9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,72,651	2,90,326 13 10	2,89,003 4 10	1,339 8 3	1,61,743 10 3	...

## FORM No. III.

*Statement of Land Revenue Balances for the years 1278, 1279, 1280 Faslî.*

Balance due at close of 1280 Faslî.			Collected during 1281.	Balance due.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For 1278, ...	...	77 12 0	77 12 0	...
" 1279, ...	...	95 3 0	64 0 3	31 2 9
" 1280, ...	...	862 14 0	447 11 6	415 2 6
Total, ...	...	1,035 28 0	589 7 9	446 5 3

FORM No. IV.

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balances of the Tarai District on account of Takavi for the year 1281 Fashi.

Pargana.	1276.			1277.			1278.			1279.			1280.			1281.			
	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	
																			Rs.
Bazpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarpur,	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rudarpur,	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilhari,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	154	101	53	132 14 11	41 6 11	91 8 0	2,104 15 5	777 8 0	1,327 7 5	898	604	294	31,166 13 6	25,140 0 6	6,036 12 0	22,856 1 9	867	31,989 1 9	

∞

FORM No. V.

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balances on account of Thatching for the year 1281 Fashi.

Pargana.	1277.			1278.			1279.			1280.			1281.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.
Bazpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rudarpur,	13 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilhari,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	13 8 0	13 8 0	...	201 7 2	91 6 2	110 1 0	331 1 7	275 1 6	56 0 1	101 14 11	98 8 11	3 6 0	118 6 2	...	118 6 2

J. C. MACDONALD,  
Superintendent, Tarai District.

TARAI SUPD'T.'S OFFICE:  
The 24th November, 1874.

