STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF BUDAON.

BY

M. H. COURT, C. S.

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NOTICE.

THIS report, of the District of Budaon, was completed during the early part of 1852, and many of the tables and data given are from returns drawn up at the Census made in 1848. The more complete inquiries made in 1853, probably brought to light in the Budaon, as in other districts, trifling errors in the details of area, jumah, and population. The report consequently shows the statistical data of the district, as known three years since.

Publication of the report was, in the first instance, impeded by a misfortune which befel the compiler shortly after its transmission to the Secundra Press; subsequently by loss of health, and compulsory cessation from labor, and eventually by removal to another appointment.

April, 1855.

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STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF BUDAON.

1. The District of Saheswan was under orders of Government, dated 31st October 1823, formed of certain Pergunnahs transferred from Moradabad, Bareilly and Alygurh. The following Table will show the Pergunnahs, the District from which transferred, and their assessment at the time of transfer.

No.	Name of Pergunnahs.	District from whence transferred.	Demand 1231 Fuslee.
1	Rajpoorah, ...	Moradabad, ...	74,538
2	Asudpoor, ...	Moradabad, ...	80,585
3	Islamnuggur, ...	Moradabad, ...	73025
4	Bisowlee, ...	Moradabad, ...	54974
5	Sutasee, ...	Moradabad, ...	34709
6	Kote Salbuhan, ...	Bareilly, ...	74477
7	Saheswan, ...	Bareilly, ...	112402
8	Budaon, which then included	Bareilly, ...	2,14,039
9	Oosaith,	Bareilly, ...	
10	Oojhanee, ...	Bareilly, ...	118590
11	Suleimpoor, ...	Bareilly, ...	112403
12	Bilram, ...	Alygurh, ...	54508
13	Fyzpoor Budureea, ...	Alygurh, ...	58307
14	Soran, ...	Alygurh, ...	20365
15	Murhrah, ...	Alygurh, ...	43328
		Total, ..	1126250

2.—The formation of the new District was completed in February 1824, and placed in charge of Mr. H. Swetenham.

3.—The Pergunnahs of Alygurh, which are situated to the south of the Ganges, were shortly after separated from this Zillah. They were re-annexed in 1837, again separated in 1845, and are now under the independent jurisdiction of the Deputy

Collector of Putteealee, and will not in consequence come under review. Of the remaining Pergunnahs which now constitute the District of Budaon,* I shall endeavor to give, first, a general account of their former condition and fiscal history, and then proceed to a detailed review of each Pergunnah.

4.—Budaon, according to tradition, is a name of great antiquity; the city is said to have been founded by a Chief named Bodha Sing, from whom it was first called Bodhagaon, from which, in time, the name became corrupted into Budayoon, or, as it is pronounced, Budaon. There is no doubt of its antiquity. "In the year 592 Hijree,† Kutuboodeen, Emperor of Delhi, marched towards Budayoon, and obtained by conquest the province of Kuther.‡" From that year, until 1162 Hijree, corresponding with 1746 A. D., these provinces formed part of the dominions subject to the Emperor of Delhi.

5.—On the death of Ahmud Shah,§ these provinces fell into the hands of Alee Mahomed, who on his death-bed entrusted his kingdom to three of his Pathan Chiefs, during the captivity at Delhi of his two eldest sons, Fyzoollah Khan and Abdoollah Khan, and the minority of his two youngest sons, Sadoollah Khan and Mahomed Yar Khan. These Chiefs, by name Hafiz Rehmut Khan, Futteh Khan, (Khansuman), and Doondee Khan, divided Rohilcund amongst themselves, giving to the two youngest sons of Alee Mahomed a provision in money. The two eldest subsequently obtained their freedom, and got, Fyzoollah Khan part of the province of Rampore—Abdoollah Khan, Pergunnah Oojhanee.

6.—Pergunnah Oosaith alone was tributary to Sufdur Jung. On the death of Alee Mahomed, he sent Kaeem Khan (Bungush) with a large army to drive the Pathans out of their newly-acquired territories. The Pathan Chiefs, under Hafiz Rehmut and Bukshee Sirdar Khan, defeated the Bungush at a village called Douree, situated about three miles to the south-east of Budaon. They obtained by this victory complete possession of Rohilcund.

7.—In the division of Rohilcund the Pergunnahs of Budaon were thus allotted:—

Budaon and Oosaith, ...	To Futteh Khan (Khansuman).
Suleimpoor, ...	To Hafiz Rehmut Khan.
Oojhanee and Saheswan,.. ..	To Abdoollah Khan.
Kote Salbahan, ...	To Sirdar Khan (Bukshee), given in return for expenses of late war.
Rajpoorah, Asudpoor, Islamnuggur, Bissowlee and Sutasee, ...	To Doondee Khan.

8.—Several buildings are still extant in Budaon, Bissowlee, Oojhanee and Oosaith, memorials of Pathan rule. A bridge over the Sote, near Budaon, built by Futteh Khan, is still called the Khansuman Bridge, after its founder.

* The Sudder Station was removed from Saheswan to Budaon in October 1838.

† Corresponding with A. D. 1175.

‡ Elphinstone's History of India, Vol. I.

§ A. D. 1746.

9.—During the Pathan rule, Rohilcund was twice devastated by the Mahrattas. "In 1173 Hijree, the Mahrattas concerted a plan with Ghazi-udeen for the conquest of Oude. Shuja-oo-dowla, the Nuwab, fearing the approach of so formidable an enemy, entered into a compact with the Rohillahs, the most influential of whom was Hafiz Rehmut. Hearing this, Gobind Rao Bandelah despatched an army under Datta Scindia to invade Rohilcund, and so effectually were the orders of the Mahratta Chief carried into effect, that in less than a month 1,300 villages were devastated."*

10.—The second invasion of the Mahrattas took place in 1772. The Rohillahs were on this occasion suppliants of aid from the Nuwab of Oude, and obtained it on promise of a payment of forty lakhs of rupees,—ten to be paid on the expulsion of the Mahrattas, thirty during the following three years. The non-fulfilment of this compact led to the loss to the Pathans of their territories. In consequence of their evasion of payment, Shuja-oo-dowla, aided by a Brigade under Colonel Champion, entered Rohilcund, and on the 23rd April 1774 A. D. completely defeated the Pathans at Futehgunj.

11.—From this time Rohilcund became tributary to the Nuwab Vizier. These Pergunnahs were subjected by him to Aumils, who ruled in the following order in Budaon:—

Khuaja Aftab Khan, ..	1181 Fuslee,	Corresponding	with	A. D.	1774.
Rajah Koondun Lall, ..	1182 & 1183	ditto	„	„	1775 & 1776.
Rajah Sooruj Singh, ..	1184	„	„	„	1777.
Rajah Koondun Lall, ..	1185	„	„	„	1778.
Rajah Dowlut Singh, ..	1186	„	„	„	1779.
Rajah Koondun Lall and Khuaja Aeenooddeen, ..	1187	„	„	„	1780.
Khuaja Aeenooddeen, ..	1188 to 1191	„	„	„	1781 to 1784.
Rajah Jugoonath, ...	1192 & 1193	„	„	„	1785 & 1786.
Rajah Bugwan Dass and Jeth Mull, ...	1194	„	„	„	1787.
Maidee Alee Khan, ...	1195 to 1200	„	„	„	1788 to 1793.
Rajah Moluan Lall, ...	1201 & 1202	„	„	„	1794 & 1795.
Almas Alee, ...	1203 & 1204	„	„	„	1796 & 1797.
Hosein Alee ruled from ..	1205	„ or	„	„	1798 until the

cession in 1801 of these Provinces to the Hon'ble East India Company.

12.—Rohilcund is said to have been highly cultivated during the Pathan rule. The frequent incursions of the Mahrattas must have tended greatly to reduce the cultivation, and probably the Pergunnahs forming the south-east part of Budaon were the most affected, being the first and last to suffer; but the exaction of the Aumils under the Nuwab Vizier tended even more than Mahratta invasions to deteriorate the condition of the province. The Aumils, independently of being invested with administrative powers, were also farmers of the Revenue of the Provinces over which they held authority. Their tenure of power was uncertain, and it consequently became their object to collect as much, and to pay as little as they could. They sublet the

* Elphinstone's History of India.

country in estates to the highest bidder. A total want of good faith existed between the Aumil and the sub-tenant. The farmer again, whose tenure of lease was as precarious as that of the Aumil, in his turn exacted all he could from the cultivators of the soil, who were thus reduced to the lowest ebb of misery. Villages were depopulated; cultivation disappeared; and in its stead dense jungle covered the soil.

13.—On the cession being ratified by treaty, a Board of Administration was formed by the Governor General in Council, of which the Hon'ble H. Wellesley was appointed President. To this Board was entrusted the Settlement of the Ceded Provinces.

14.—I regret that I am not able to give more than a brief cursory review of the progress of events from this time until 1824 A. D.; the records until that year furnish only a few letters of correspondence between the Collector of Bareilly and the Secretary of the Board of Revenue. These again have reference only to the Pergunnahs transferred from Bareilly, and chiefly relate to the Jagheer granted to Junghee Khan.

15.—A three years' Settlement was formed, extending from 1210 to 1212 Fuslee.* The assessment appears to have been regulated by the terms procurable. Engagements were taken from the highest bidder. The Tehseeldars, who took these engagements, became responsible for the Revenue, and received in lieu of salary a per-centage on their receipts.

Authority.—Reports of Settlement Officers under Regulation IX. of 1833.

16.—The highest jumma of this Settlement was Rs. 7,40,461.

17.—The year 1210 Fuslee, A. D. 1803, is said to have been a most propitious one, and the Revenue, as reported by the Collector of Bareilly, was realized without trouble. This was followed by a year of drought. The Khurreef of 1211 Fuslee, 1804 A. D., was a complete failure. The Rubbee crops were very scanty. The demands of the Tehseeldars were met in some instances by violence, though generally the malgoozars evaded, by absconding, payment of the Government demand. The proprietary right to fifty-four estates in three Pergunnahs; viz. thirty in Budaon, eighteen in Kote Salbahan, and six in Oosaith, were declared by the Civil Courts forfeited to Government in consequence of default and evasion of the malgoozars.† Of these, six were transferred in Jagheer to Junghee Khan. After the resumption of his Jagheer, the property was restored to the Zemindars. In one case only, Oosanwan, was the decree put in force, in consequence of continued acts of violence on the part of the Zemindars, who recovered their property only by payment of Rs. 700. In all the other cases the names of the defaulting proprietors were continued in the Books of the Collector.

18.—At the commencement of 1212 Fuslee, the District appears to have been in a complete state of disorganization. Pergunnahs Kote Salbahan, Budaon and Oojhanee, which had hitherto formed part of Moradabad, were in 1805 A. D. transferred to Bareilly. The Collector of the latter District, in a letter dated February 1805, thus writes regarding these Pergunnahs:—"At the time these Pergunnahs were annexed to Bareilly, (eight months of the year had elapsed when the transfer took place,) the

* A. D. 1803 to 1805.

† Statement furnished with Report of Mr. Brown, 10th July 1834.

greater part of Pergunnah Budaon was under Seer (I presume Kham is intended) management, and has been in such confusion for the last year, that no monthly *wasil bakees* have either been transmitted from Moradabad, or have I been able to obtain them; or indeed any accounts from the Tehseeldars. The Pergunnah is now in such a bad state that no Tehseeldar can be found who will take upon himself the responsibility of collecting the Revenue, or at least execute the required security to do so.

"The Proprietors and Farmers of the greater part of Pergunnahs Kote Salbuhan and Oojhanee absconded during 1211 Fuslee, and I have been compelled in consequence to make a settlement for 1212 on reduced terms."

19.—A second Settlement for three years* was about to be formed. The Board of Revenue directed "that engagements were to be taken in all practicable cases from proprietors, who should be treated with moderation, and their offers, whatever they may be, transmitted to the Board, to accept or refuse as may appear proper." Proprietors were not however to be found, except in a few instances, of large Talooquas held by large Thakoor communities. It might be that the Zemindars who had absconded during 1211 Fuslee had not found it worth their while to return to property, which then possessed little or no value, and the possession of which was attended with little possible profit, but great probable loss and inconvenience in many instances. I doubt whether proprietary title to land existed.† At all events no proprietors were forthcoming. Engagements were in consequence taken from farmers *on the best terms procurable;* where no terms could be obtained, they were held in Khas management. Pergunnah Suleimpoor was leased out entire to Tej Roy for Rs. 52,001, Zillah Azimabad to Oodehchund for Rs. 17,500, Allahpoor to another person for Rs. 18,500.

20.—The highest jumma of the Settlement amounted to Rs. 7,09,913, being a net decrease on the demand of the first Settlement of Rs. 30,548.

21.—The demand of the third Settlement extending from 1216 to 1219 Fuslee,‡ reached Rs. 7,78,650, being an increase on the previous one of Rs. 68,737. Large balances however accrued. The Board of Revenue, in a letter dated 11th December 1812, ascribed the balances in Pergunnahs Oojhanee and Kote Salbuhan, chiefly to abuses and exactions committed by the Tehseeldar. Amongst other abuses, they observed that not less than Rs. 17,000 had been levied from the malgoozars of Kote Salbuhan as *tukubana* during 1219 Fuslee.

The balances alluded to were subsequently remitted by Government.

22.—The demand of the three first Settlements had been regulated solely by the terms offered by the highest bidder. The demand of the fourth Settlement was formed on a different basis. During the time of Akbur, a code of rates was formed for each Pergunnah. The code formed for Pergunnah Suheswan was in the possession of the Pergunnah Qanoongoes. The cultivated area having been ascertained, these

* 1213 to 1215 Fuslee, corresponding with A. D. 1806 to 1808.

† In confirmation of this opinion I will quote the following:—In 1806 A. D., a Jagheer yielding a net produce of Rs. 15,000 per annum was to be granted to Junghee Khan from Pergunnah Budaon. On the 24th January that year, Mr. A. Seton, the Governor General's Agent at Bareilly, writes to the Collector of Bareilly,—"I do not apprehend that it will be difficult to find in Pergunnah Budaon land of a proper description; viz. improvable, untenanted, and unappropriate. By unappropriate, I mean having no owner or Zemindar." Within six weeks, he congratulates the Collector on his happy selection of lands,—"so well adapted in every way for a Jagheer."

‡ 1809 to 1811 A. D.

rates (commonly called the Shurah Sooltanee) were applied, and the result, after deducting ten per cent., was fixed as the Government demand. The Settlement formed on this calculation was first made for five years, from 1220 to 1224 Fuslee,* but was extended by successive proclamations until 1239 Fuslee.† The code of rates appears to me to possess some interest, and I have therefore filed it in the Appendix.

23.—The capabilities of soil; the condition of the estates, whether improvable or otherwise; its local advantages or disadvantages; the condition of the people, &c. are all points affecting equality of assessment. These were not however taken into consideration; and it cannot be surprising that a Settlement formed solely on the above calculation should be attended with mischievous results.

24.—Pergunnahs Rajpoorah, Bisowlee, Sutasee and Suleimpoor, which were then but very partially cultivated, were but little affected. Large tracts of culturable waste enabled the Malgoozars to meet the Government demand, and yet leave a considerable surplus for themselves. The remainder of the District however suffered severely; the Pergunnahs composing it were during the first years of the Settlement in full cultivation, and consequently highly assessed. The soil, which is to a great extent Bhoor, became, by constant working, exhausted. Prices which were at first high fell considerably; the culturable waste was small and insufficient to enable the malgoozars to encrease their assets, who consequently became involved in difficulties and distress. Sales of estates, for balances of revenue, were frequent; malgoozars threw off their engagements, and their estates were thrown on the hands of the Collector.

The highest jumma of the fourth Settlement amounted to Rs. 9,13,195, being an increase of Rs. 1,34,545.

25.—Regulation VII. of 1822 came into force, and Mr. Swetenham, soon after receiving charge of the newly-formed District of Suheswan, applied for permission to bring the Kham estates, which were very numerous, under Settlement under the above enactment. The Board of Revenue approved of the measure, but subsequently refused to confirm, for more than one year, settlements where the demand was not equivalent to the jumma of 1229 Fuslee (A. D. 1822).

26.—Large balances accrued on these *Kham tehseel* estates. The general failure of *Khas* management throughout these provinces was remarked on by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and was by them attributed to a faulty system pursued by the Revenue Collectors of this Presidency, whereas the *Ryotwar* Settlements in the Madras Presidency had been attended with uniform success.

A report on the causes of its failure was called for. Mr. Swetenham replied as follows:—"At the expiration of the 5th Settlement, *i. e.* 1229 Fuslee, the malgoozars were admitted to continue, under engagements on the jumma of 1229 Fuslee, for a further period of five years or resign.

Letter to Commissioner, dated 8th December 1824.

"Estates that were lightly or even moderately assessed they retained; but estates heavily assessed, and estates that had suffered by encroachment of the river they

* A. D. 1812 to 1816.

† A. D. 1832, *vide* Appendix No. 1.

resigned; and these remained for the Khas management of the Collector * * * * *. The jumma of 1229 Fuslee is maintained as the demand in the public accounts of the Collector, which are forwarded to Government, and any difference between the amount realized and that demand is entered as a balance.

"The *real* jumma of each village is rated according to the amount of agricultural stock, and the quantity and capability of the soil. Thus while the public accounts exhibit a heavy balance, the village accounts are without a fraction of balance.

"Khas management is in many instances difficult, in consequence of extortion and rack-renting of the farmers and malgoozars during the last year of their lease. The estate then passes into the hands of the Collector for Khas management, who no sooner restores it to prosperity by re-establishing the cultivators and equalizing the assessment, than it passes from his hands to the proprietors, farmers or mokuddums. It is in fact only whilst an estate is unprofitable that it remains Kham."

27.—The Board of Revenue, in modification of their former resolution, informed the Collector that they were prepared to sanction Settlements for five years, where the jumma, after the second year, would be equivalent to the demand for 1229 Fuslee. This was not enough, and Mr. Swetenham, in reply, observed "that this order would still throw on his hands, for Kham management, sixty estates in Pergunnah Budaon alone, for he was unable to get engagements corresponding with the terms of their order. The Board in reply, said that the order need not be considered imperative in every case, but where sufficient cause existed for a reduction, that cause was to be fully reported."

Letter dated 29th July.

28.—In the beginning of 1827 A. D., Mr. Swetenham was removed and succeeded by Mr. J. Wyatt. The District, though suffering considerably from over-assessment, had nevertheless been kept in good order. From this time it gradually fell into a state of disorganization. Mr. Wyatt had frequent recourse to Kham management; his system was very properly condemned by Mr. Commissioner Boldero, who observed to him "that he had made no previous settlement of the rents to be demanded from the cultivators, who were thus left in a great measure at the mercy of the Native Officers employed in making the collections. The system was pregnant with evil, and conduced still further to deterioration of estates. The cultivator was deprived of any certainty of enjoying the fruits of his labor, particularly as he had ascertained that the demand made on them depended entirely on the produce of their fields."

Commissioner to Collector, dated January 1830.

29.—Mr. Wyatt was ultimately suspended, and the District placed under charge of Mr. S. S. Brown. The causes that led to the ruin of the District are thus explained to him by Mr. Lowther, then Commissioner of Revenue:—"From the information I have received from various sources, I have reason to believe that Mr. Wyatt took charge of the District in a prosperous state, and that no difficulty was experienced in realizing the Revenue until 1830, when through the intrigues of the Bengalees, inducements were held out to the Zemindars to petition for a decrease on the plea of over-assessment. That petitions to that effect were given in, and that they were favorably received by the late Commissioner stands on record, and to a very great degree led to the ruin which

Commissioner to Acting Collector, dated 25th June 1833.

is so conspicuous throughout the greater part of the District. Had the late Collector exercised a proper discretion when those petitions were referred to him for report; had he paid a proper attention to the discharge of his duty, and had he acted without that dependence on his Amlah, which was so conspicuous on every occasion, the danger to which the District was then exposed through the machinations of the Commissioner's Serishtadar and his own Amlah might have been averted. But in order to give greater effect to their plans, the Peshkar of the Huzoor Tehseel was constituted Serishtadar, and other arrangements made in the Mofussil, with a view to secure the co-operation of the most influential of the Tehseeldars. From that period I believe the District began to fall in pieces, and the state of things became gradually worse from the increasing apathy of the Presiding Officer. There can be no doubt that the late Serishtadar lost no opportunity of working upon the Collector's mind in regard to the alleged over-assessment; nor can it be doubted that an extensive combination existed between the Native Officers and Zemindars, to which may be ascribed the deterioration of the land, and continued outcry against over-assessment."

30.—It may be presumptuous in me to give any opinion on the causes that led to the woeful deterioration of the District under Mr. Wyatt, but from a careful review of the correspondence during 1830, 1831 and 1832, I think the heavy balances that accrued during those years are in some measure attributable to over and unequal assessment; still they were infinitely greater than they ought to have been, and must be ascribed principally to the apathy of the Collector. The over-assessed estates were held by him in *Kham*; the condition of these was deteriorated, and by a want of system, Estates that were held by proprietors and farmers, were generally lightly assessed. The Revenue of these was wilfully withheld by the malgoozars, with a view to obtaining a still lighter assessment. To gain this, they paid to the unprincipled Amlah sums more than sufficient to liquidate the arrears due from them. The apathy of Mr. Wyatt appears to me to amount to insanity, earnestly warned as he constantly had been by Mr. Lowther of the inevitable consequences of continued inattention to his duty. Towjees exhibiting balances amounting to fifty and sixty per cent. were passed by him without the issue of a single order for the realization of the arrears. That he imagined he was zealously performing his work I believe, for he constantly affirms that he had done his best, and could do no more. Six months after his suspension, the unfortunate gentleman destroyed himself.

31.—On assuming charge of the District, Mr. Brown set vigorously to work to repair the evil. The former Amlah were dismissed, Pergunnahs were visited, and their condition ascertained by personal examination. Soon after taking charge, he reports to the Commissioner "that his attention having been directed to the Oojhanee Pergunnah, he proceeded there for the purpose of enquiring more particularly into the causes of the ruin with which it was threatened. It was not long before a series of instances of shameless corruption and neglect of duty on the part of the Tehseeldar was brought to his notice, such as he ventures to affirm has seldom been witnessed in this part of the country, even under the Native Government. He has ascertained that the corrupt gains of the Tehseeldar, during the last three years, amounted to Rs. 60,000. From the date of his appointment to the Tehseel the Mehal, which was one of the finest in Rohilcund, began to decline, and its deterioration has since gone on so rapidly, that up to the present time eight annas in the rupee have barely been collected from the Pergunnah. Those who could pay were suffered to

remove their crops from the ground, without an attempt being made on the part of the Tehseeldar to realize the Government dues; those who could not, were overwhelmed by swarms of Dustuck Peons, whose pay swallowed up the share of the proceeds, which might otherwise have found its way into the Government Treasury. If to this be added the systematized embezzlement prevalent in the Tehseel, from the Tehseeldar himself down to the lowest chuprassees, it will not be a matter of surprise that the Pergunnah should be reduced to a state bordering on ruin: this is not common peculation or neglect; the extent of these malpractices, and their lamentable consequences both to Government and the people, constitute a criminal offence of no ordinary degree, and the future interests, not of the Pergunnah alone, but of the whole district, require that the misconduct of the Tehseeldar should undergo a regular investigation, with a view to a criminal prosecution."

The Tehseeldar who had absconded, was some time after apprehended in the territories of the Nuwab of Rampoor, and destroyed himself soon after apprehension by poison.

32.—The Settlements that were made under Regulation VII. of 1822, during a period extending from 1824 to 1833, were [illegible]ed to estates held Kham, either in consequence of over-assessment, or of deterioration from encroachment of the river. No Pergunnah was completed. The (in the first instance) refusal of the Sudder Board of Revenue to confirm Settlements on a reduced jumma, and the searching details required, made the progress of these very slow. Most of the Settlements completed by Mr. Wyatt were not reported by that Officer; and when reported by Mr. Brown in 1833 and 1834, were on his recommendation confirmed only *ta tukhmeel bundobust*. Ten estates in Kote Salbuhan form an exception to the above. These were held by proprietors and farmers. The Settlements of these were revised by Mr. Wyatt under Regulation VII. of 1822, and the demand on them increased three and four-fold by that Officer, under the instigation, and by the intrigues of, his Amlah. So sudden an increase made the remaining Zemindars tremble, lest their estates should be in the same manner thrown open to revision, and they paid accordingly, to avert such a calamity. The Settlements were reported in 1834 by Mr. Brown, who condemned the terms of the Settlement, and states his three principal objections to be—"1st. The high rates in the jummabundee, which certainly exceed in amount any that has hitherto been levied, and the absence of all data by which their correctness could be determined.—2ndly. The very trifling amount of the deductions for Zemindaree profits and expenses of collection, which considering the vast increase of jumma proposed to be taken should have exceeded considerably the ordinary percentage.—3rdly. The taxation of the culturable lands which should never have been thought of, the cultivation at that period having reached its highest limit; and as a further extension being only to be looked for from an outlay of capital or increase of population, it does not appear on what grounds the culturable area was included in the jummabundee." The whole Pergunnah suffered considerable deterioration in consequence of these ill-judged Settlements, and the Commissioner at first directed that the revision of the Settlement, under Regulation IX. of 1833, should be commenced in Kote Salbuhan. Mr. Brown urged the necessity of commencing with Oosaith, but remarked relative to Kote, that "there can be no doubt that the deterioration in the Kote Pergunnah has been carried on to an equal, if not to a greater

Letter to Commissioner, dated 12th July 1834.

extent, considering its former flourishing circumstances, than in the other parts of the District. No other result could be expected from the mode in which the Zemindars of that Pergunnah were tantalized by the prospect of a re-settlement which has been hanging over their heads for the last five years. Their fears on this point were, it must be admitted, amply justified by the Settlement of 10 estates out of the 124, comprised in the Pergunnah at a treble and quadruple increase above the former jumma. The population however remained stationary, and the *resources* of the estates were rather *suspended* in their operations than annihilated.

Collector to Commissioner, dated 20th January 1834.

33.—Settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822 were drawn up in a regular form made by Mr. Holt Mackenzie. The form consisting of five Parts, was as follows :—

PART I.—Name and Description of the Village.

PART II.—Contents of the Village in Beegahs.

1*st.* Barren, including Rent-free lands, tanks, site of village, &c.
Cultivated, ...
Culturable, ...

Total area of Village, ...

2*nd.* Details of area excluded from assessment; viz. rent-free baghs, tanks, &c.; site of village, roads, wells, water-courses, service lands, including gorait, mahafiz, chumrout, hulalkhor, kuhar, barber, bhat, dâk peon, smith, carpenter; total of minhaee.

3*rd.* Boundaries; particulars of the boundary marks.

4*th.* Explanation of the rent-free area; name of the donor, grantee, date of sunud, amount of land.

5*th.* Explanation of gardens, and rights attached to them.

6*th.* Description of jureeb, and size of the beegah.

7*th.* Number of beegahs cultivated; their different crops, estimated produce, and estimated value of produce.

8*th.* Different sorts of land under tillage; the extent of each, the rates and aggregate rent of each according to Pergunnah rates, according to estimate of the Settlement Officer, according to average rates of adjoining villages; seer land, irrigated and dofussilee lands to be distinctly noticed.

9*th.* Bhutaee and Kunkoot lands; the extent of each, estimated produce, share of the cultivator, of the putwaree or other village servant, the share taken as revenue, the value of the latter.

10*th.** Details of arable, uncultivated land.

11*th.* Explanation of the terms used to express the different denominations of soil.

12*th.* The general character of the village soils; whether fertile or otherwise, whether dependant on the seasons, whether easily irrigated or

otherwise capable of improvement. If the proportion of uncultivated arable land be large, the cause to be assigned.

13*th.* Statement of land ordinarily cultivated with a single plough, or by a single assamee; expences and profits of the cultivation.

14*th.* Details of sewaee collections.

15*th.* Abstract of demands, receipts and balances for preceding five years, according to *the Putwaree's Accounts.*

PART III.—Rights and Condition of different classes belonging to the Village.

Cultivators.

1*st.* Of parties having a hereditary and transferable property in the village.

2*nd.* Parties having a hereditary right of occupancy.

3*rd.* Persons being hereditary cultivators, but having no right of occupancy.

4*th.* Recent settlers.

5*th.* Paeekhast non-resident cultivators.

Proprietors, &c.

1*st.* Persons receiving rent or rusoom as owners of land cultivated by others, or profits thereof. By what [illegible], and in what share.

Rents.

2*nd.* Mofussil [illegible] collected and how. Management of village, by whom. Village expenses by whom, and by what authority disbursed, and from whence collected.

3*rd.* Village servants. Payments whether in land or money; special or occasional fees customarily paid to them.

4*th.* Laborers' rate of hire.

5*th.* Slaves.

6*th.* Suddur Malgoozars. In preceding Settlements in what character and on what grounds admitted to engage. Account of all transfers and separation. If village held as to a talooqua, relative rights of the talooquadar and inferior holders to be detailed; if the owners are numerous, or beeswadars, the mode of selection of lumberdars and his rights to be given. If village held *lakhiraj*, to be mentioned.

PART IV.—Miscellaneous Matters.

1*st.* Number of houses.

2*nd.* Population, with specification of the different castes.

3*rd.* Number and value of ploughs and other implements of industry.

4*th.* Number and value of live-stock.

5*th.* Average price of grain during the preceding five years.

6*th.* Weight of seer, puaseerah and maund.

7*th.* Rates of interest.

8*th.* Cultivators how far dependent on loans.

9*th.* Kistbundee.

10*th.* Markets. Produce how and where disposed of.

11*th.* Expenses, if any, which are not included in village accounts.

12*th.* Roads. *What, and how repaired.*

PART V.—ADJUSTMENT OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

1st. Average assessment of past Settlements.

2nd. Average collections by Putwaree's accounts.

3rd. Estimated produce of the year of Settlement. First, according to Pergunnah rates. Second, according to village rates. Third, according to rates of adjoining villages. Fourth, according to estimates of the Officer employed in making the Settlement.

4th. Rates for the different kinds of cultivated land taken as the basis of Settlement, and according to which the malgoozar is to collect from the cultivators.

5th. Arable lands; rates and conditions under which it is to be cultivated.

6th. Mofussil rental, according to rates of Settlement.

7th. Calculated addition to rental, on account of present profits from *seer* lands or prospective improvement.

8th. Deductions for charges of management, including pay of Putwaree and Police, in addition to any Jagheer or any allowances paid by cultivators.

9th. Total deductions allowed to Zemindars, with reference to their rights, or on grounds of special consideration.

10th. Distribution of deductions allowed. First, to general body of Zemindars. Second, to the Sudder malgoozar.

11th. The Government demand.

12th. Character of engagement, and responsibility of the Sudder malgoozar.

34.—Numerous and searching as are the statistical details required by this document, the Settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822 were deficient in one material point. They failed to secure the cultivator from extortion of the malgoozar. This, and other points connected with the Settlements made under this enactment, were the subject of a Despatch from the Court of Directors, from which I take the following interesting extracts. The Despatch bears date 22nd December 1830.

"The correspondence relative to these portions of land more or less extensive called Estates, contains the usual official details, but though voluminous, is deficient in other information. Some facts however transpire which are important, and suggest very serious reflections."

"*1st.*—The proportion of cases in which the renewal of engagements has been declined by the recorded proprietors. It does not follow that this has arisen from over-assessment, because there are various other causes which induce proprietors to make this demonstration of their dissatisfaction. It is also liable in many instances to happen that the lands, though perfectly able to bear the assessment when imposed by Government, have become unable to bear it through the misconduct of the party himself who declined the engagement. He may, by his exaction and other acts of oppression, have so impoverished the cultivators that they are unable to maintain the cultivation; or have driven them to desert the land, and leave it to a less or greater extent waste * * * * *. We believe that this cause is in frequent operation.

It is an evil too of which though you will allow it to be of the first magnitude, it does not appear to us that you duly estimate the danger. What we understood by the word 'Recorded Proprietor' is this, that among the individuals having a hereditary interest in the soil of the village, the name of one or more is entered in the Collector's books as persons entitled to engage with Government for the revenue. That the party so engaging, is in reality a Contractor with Government for a certain amount of revenue, which he collects from those liable to pay in the way which he finds most expedient, with seldom any previous definition on your part, and (unless something very flagrant occurs,) with very little question afterwards. The difference between such contractors and the parties denominated by you 'Farmers' is only this, that the 'Recorded Proprietor' is himself a *cultivator* and resident of the District for which he contracts. The former not. You seem to imagine that the contractor who contracts for the village to which he belongs will find motives sufficient to make his collections with justice and moderation, but that a stranger who enters into such a contract will most commonly obey the motive of extortion. Acknowledging as we do, that the consideration of their belonging to a particular community, and of their being destined to pass their lives in it, will to some men be a motive to justice and liberality; we cannot but fear that in a larger proportion of cases, such motive will be a feeble security against the passion of self-aggrandisement on the part of a 'Recorded Proprietor' when full powers of extortion are placed in his hands. By regarding the very situation of a 'Recorded Proprietor' as security for good conduct in the management of his lease, you have not provided, as far as we can see, a single check upon the abuse of his powers.

"Of the contractors whom you denominate 'Farmers,' there are in your correspondence unsparing complaints. The Collector of Moradabad says—"*In explanation of the defalcation of the present jumma, I beg leave to draw the attention of the Board to a retrospect of the jumma since the Cession, when it will immediately be perceived that a fall in the jumma has invariably been the result at each succeeding Settlement in all estates held by farmers. The cause of which is evidently that of their possessing no permanent footing in the soil, and the consequent expectation of being superseded by the Zemindars, incites them to extract the utmost they can from the cultivators, who being deprived of the fruits of their labor, and means of subsistence, are compelled to emigrate and settle on the estates of those who can relieve immediate wants, and put them in a state of pursuing their industry.*"

"Such are the powers of extortion in the hands of a farmer; but the same powers are placed in the hands of the 'Recorded Proprietor.' The same motives to abuse their powers operate upon him as upon the farmer, with only this countervailing circumstance that he is proprietor of part of the land, for the revenue of which he contracts.

"The complaints * * of the *evil* effects of Khas management are more than usually frequent and strong in the correspondence under review * * *. If Khas management is not accompanied by a ryotwar system of Settlement, that is, a definite agreement with each cultivator, the result is that the lands so held are left to the Tehseeldar, without any definition of what he is to collect from each individual, or of what he is to pay to Government. His interest therefore is to collect as much, and pay as little as he can. The want of moderation in the Government assessment is but one cause

of the disorders which need to be redressed. To look at this circumstance only is not to go to the root of the evil. We have seen that in the various cases of Settlement with Recorded Proprietors of Settlement, with farmers, or under *Khas* management, there is nothing (whatever may be the moderation of the Government demand) to limit the demand which is made upon the individual contributor. The sums to be received from them are not defined. This we doubt not is the great evil to be remedied, and without the definition of what each individual is to pay, we are unable to see in what way it admits of a remedy. It appears to us so obvious and undisputed a truth, that the certainty of what each contributor has to pay is the foundation of any tolerable system of Revenue Administration, that we know not what words we can use to make you sensible of its importance. It is true that besides the definition of the amount demanded, care should be taken that it is a moderate amount, and also that each individual shall have every means of redress, if more than the defined amount is in any way exacted from him. The attainment of these three simple objects seems to comprise all that is most material in a perfect Revenue Administration. To these objects therefore it is most certain that your most earnest endeavors should be directed, and though it is not to be disputed that the difficulties are unusually great, which oppose the perfect attainment of them in India, still we are satisfied that a great approximation to it is completely within your power."

35.—Regulation VII. of 1822 was modified by IX. of 1833. Under this enactment Deputy Collectors were appointed to assist in conducting the Settlement. All in actual possession were admitted to engage, and judicial disputes being decided by arbitration, claimants not in possession were referred to the Civil Courts. Instead of, as heretofore, recording only the name of the proprietor who entered into engagements with Government, the names of all were recorded, with the extent of their share. The proprietors elected the malgoozar. The Sudder Board of Revenue issued a Circular Order, dated 9th April 1837, in which the course of procedure on every point connected with the Settlement was clearly laid down, and the principles on which the Settlement was to be made were explained.

36.—The survey of this District was commenced in 1822, and completed in 1834. The following Table will show its progress:—

Name of Pergunnah.	*By whom Surveyed.*	*Commenced.*	*Completed.*
Saheswan,	Captain Bedford,	1822	1827
Kote Salbuhan,	Ditto,	1827-28	1828-29
Oojhanee,	Ditto,	1828	1829
Allahpore,	Ditto,	1828	1829
Bisowlee,	Ditto,	1829	1830
Sutassee,	Ditto,	1829	1830
Islamnuggur,	Ditto,	1830	1831
Asudpoor,	Ditto,	1830-31	1831-32
Rajpoorah,	Ditto,	1831	1832
Budaon,	Ditto,	1832	1833
Azimabad,	Ditto,	1832	1833
Oosaith and Huzrutpoor,	Lieutenant Fraser,	1833	1834
Suleimpoor,	Ditto,	1833	1834

37.—From this it is shown that the greater part of this District had been surveyed before Regulation IX. of 1833 was enacted, or indeed before the deterioration which the District underwent during Mr. Wyatt's administration had commenced. The professional survey returns were consequently incorrect in their details of the cultivated and culturable areas. They however showed the total area of each estate, and so far furnished a check to the field measurements of the Native Ameens, which were made subsequent to the Settlement. In most districts the survey and field measurements immediately preceded the Settlement, and furnished to the Officer conducting the Settlement, accurate details of the cultivated and of the culturable areas, as also the quantity of every description of soil. In Budaon District, the Settlement Officer had no such information to guide him. The survey returns were in most instances incorrect. Returns of field measurement there were not, so to supply the deficiency, every estate was visited and minutely examined, and then classified by Mr. Brown according to the nature of its soil.

38.—Mr. Brown commenced the work of Settlement in Saheswan and Oosaith. His reason for selecting the latter Pergunnah is thus given in a letter to the Commissioner, dated 20th January 1834:—"This Pergunnah has suffered more than any other * *, and circumstanced as Oosaith is, every succeeding yearly season brings with it progressive losses to the Government and people, and increased injury to the estates. Its re-settlement becomes therefore a primary consideration, and the longer it is deferred, the more lasting will be the injury. To my report of each pergunnah I have annexed the Settlement Report of the Officer by whom the Settlement was made; it is therefore unnecessary to detail here the principles under which it was conducted.

39.—The following Table will show the financial result of the Settlement, as proposed for the confirmation of Government:—

Name of Pergunnah.	*Settlement Officer.*	*Year of Settlement.*	*Jumma of 1st Settlement, 1210 to 1212 Fuslee.*	*Jumma of 2nd Settlement, 1213 to 1215 Fuslee.*	*Jumma of 3rd Settlement, 1216 to 1219 Fuslee.*	*Jumma of 4th Settlement, 1220 to 1224 Fuslee.*	*Average Jumma of previous five years.*	*Jumma proposed by Settlement Officer.*
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajpoorah,	R. H. Clarke,	1837-38	48141	47142	62035	73546	70867	73975
Asudpoor,	J. Louis,	1834-35	62890	61197	68737	80728	79807	74460
Islamnuggur,	S. S. Brown,	1835	55644	57185	59770	71353	71058	76065
Bisowlee,	R. H. Clarke,	1836-37	45383	43787	43889	45968	54945	58601
Sutassee,	R. H. Clarke,	1837-38	25606	24779	28919	30807	35100	37091
Kote Salbuhan,	S. S. Brown,	1836	78569	68728	71362	71386	78919	86244
Saheswan,	S. S. Brown,	1834	81023	80838	94965	112544	109059	97922
Budaon,	S. S. Brown,	1835-36	87019	97153	78565	95426	102657	111114
Oojhanee,	S. S. Brown,	1835-36	108939	106830	110289	116546	107606	104631
Suleimpoor,	S. S. Brown,	1835-36	50966	52001	82284	94616	92564	91091
Oosaith and Huzruthpoor,	S. S. Brown,	1834-35	96281	70273	77835	120275	119077	122008
			740461	709913	778650	913195	921659	933202

40.—The completion of the Settlement was followed by a year of drought, and misery unparalleled in the annals of our Indian history. This shook the stability of the Settlement. Besides, remissions amounting to Rs. 3,05,755, permanent relief was

afforded by abandoning the progressive jumma in some Pergunnahs. In others the terms of Settlement were modified. Recoverable arrears of revenue for years previous to Settlement, and for the liquidation of which, by instalments, engagements were taken, were altogether remitted.

41.—In three Pergunnahs a general revision of Settlement was found necessary. The work of revision was performed by Mr Timins, in 1841-1842. The jumma of the District, as eventually sanctioned by Government, amounted to Rs. 8,97,934. The Settlements were confirmed for twenty years, after a few years experience had satisfied the Board of Revenue that the demands of the Settlement were equitable, and no fear of failure existed. The great effects of the Settlement were—

42.—1*st*. *The equalization of the Assessment*. The fourth Settlement made in 1220 was, as I have before related, made on the cultivation. The terms of it were extended with few alterations by successive proclamations until the last Settlement. When the fourth Settlement was made, the Bhoor lands were in full cultivation. From constant working the soil became exhausted, and there being little or no other culturable land to fall back upon, the assessment, which when first made might have been equitable, became a higher tax than the produce of these lands could meet. The *domutt* and *mutteear* lands on the other hand were at the time of the fourth Settlement under limited cultivation. Large tracts of this soil were subsequently brought under the plough, and enabled the malgoozars not only to pay the Government revenue with facility, but to net large profits. These estates were at the time of the Settlement under IX. of 1833 as lightly, as the Bhoor estates were heavily, assessed. In Pergunnahs Saheswan, Oosaith, Oojhanee and Asudpoor, where the soil is chiefly Bhoor, a considerable reduction will be observed; whereas in Pergunnahs Rajpoorah, Bisowlee, Sutasee and Kote, where the soil is rich and fertile, an increase on the demand of the fourth Settlement was obtained.* The assessment was equalized, and though the financial result to Government showed a small loss, the relief afforded was immense.

43.—2*ndly*. Under previous Settlements, the *one* of a community with whom engagements were taken, was selected by the Collector. His name only was entered in his books. Misconduct, dishonesty or bad management on his part affected the whole community, and frequently led to the loss of their whole property without their having a voice. The recorded malgoozar, moreover, frequently disposed by sale of the whole estate in which he might have a fourth share only. That he had done so was not known for some time to the under-proprietors. The extent of the share or rights of the under-proprietors was moreover not defined, and although they had a property, it was hardly marketable under the new regulation. Under the new Settlement engagements were taken from the parties in proprietary possession, who selected from amongst themselves a representative through whom the Government revenue should be paid, though (as before) responsible for the Government revenue, they can now, in cases of dishonesty, embezzlement of assets, or other misconduct of the malgoozar, remove him, and appoint another in his stead. The rights, liabilities and share of each member are distinctly recorded, and he can, under certain restrictions, (I allude to the right of prëemption,) transfer his rights by sale, mortgage, or other way most pleasing to him. This, the security against chicanery on the part of the malgoozar, and the extended term of Settlement, has given a value to landed property it did not before possess.

* *Vide* preceding Table

43.—3*rdly*. The cultivators are secured from exaction. After the amount of jumma in each estate had been agreed for by the proprietors, the rent-roll of their estate was drawn up. Every field was measured, numbered, and mapped; the fields held by each cultivator were then classed together: the rent of those fields also recorded. If more than the declared rent was in any way exacted, the Assamee could recover the excess by summary suit. The Zemindar, on the other hand, could by the same process recover any balances from his Assamee. The amount to be paid by each was defined, and the evil complained of by the Hon'ble Court of Directors rectified.

44.—The following were the English records furnished under the last Settlement:—

1*st*.—Professional Survey Map, with Statistics.

2*nd*.—Details of area of village on which the Settlement was based. In this the extent of lands held rent-free, or service lands, of barren lands, and of the cultivated and culturable lands, was defined. The description of soil, and quantity of land of each soil, declared. The extent of lands cultivated by proprietors as *seer*, and by Assamees, shown. The jumma of past assessments and balances of those Settlements were also shown.

3*rd*.—Shows the malgoozaree area, its value at assumed revenue rates, and at deduced revenue rates. The proposed assessment calculated on those rates, and the former jumma. Any peculiarities in the condition or soil of the village, or other circumstances that led to the increase or decrease of revenue by the Settlement Officer, are here en- [illegible] as also a Statement of the responsibilities of the fractional shares in the estate.

4*th*.—An Abstract Pergunnah Statement, showing the details of the area, the jumma of previous Settlements, average of previous five years, and the proposed jumma.

5*th*.—Chowkeedaree Statement, showing the number of chowkeedars, and provision made for them.

6*th*.—Statement of unregistered maafee lands.

The Vernacular records consist of—

I.—A rough plan of the village, showing the boundaries.

II.—The field map, in which is shown the position of each field.

III.—The *Khusreh*, in which the length and breadth, number and area of each field, the name of the proprietor and cultivator, and the soil, is shown.

IV.—The *Muntukhub Assameewar*; in this the cultivators are numbered. Opposite to each is recorded the number, area, and rental of every field belonging to that Assamee.

V.—The *Teerij*, showing the total cultivation and rental of each Assamee.

VI.—The *Wajib-ool-urz*. This was drawn up by the proprietors, and is in fact a contract entered into by them for mutual guidance and security. The tenure under which they hold the estate; the mode in which the rents shall be collected, and profits distributed; the privileges of the malgoozar; his responsibility, appointment, removal in event of misconduct, generally form the contents of the 1st Clause. The privileges of the coparceners, the extent and rights of their seer cultivation, form the 2nd Clause.

The existence or non-existence of the rights of prëemption the 3rd.

The remaining Clauses comprise the rights of the whole community,—rights of irrigation, rights attached to maafee lands, baghs, village servants, fishing, grazing, &c.

45.—These papers comprise, what are here termed, the Thokeputtee papers. Two faults occurred in their formation. 1st.—That instead of being drawn up previous

to, or at the same time with the Settlement, they were not made until four, five and six years had elapsed. In many instances the malgoozars imagined that, by showing a rent-roll smaller than the Government demand, they would obtain a reduction of assessment, and for this object falsified the *Muntukhub Assameewar*. The second error is that the measurement returns were made on a beegah of 3,025 square yards, and the rental made on that, instead of on the *village* beegah, *the extent* of *which was not shown*. In the Surveyor's statistics, the pucka beegah is invariably stated to contain 3,025 square yards, and to be equivalent to three cutcha beegahs. The non-definition of the village beegahs has given rise to considerable difficulties, and I *think* caused considerable litigation, as well as opened a road to extortion. The village accounts are made up on the village beegah, and had the Vernacular Statements been drawn up on this, much labor and much litigation would have been spared.

46.—The following Table will satisfactorily prove the moderation of the assessment. The *nikasee* is taken from the Putwaree's papers for 1256 Fuslee:—

Pergunnah.	*Assessment* 1258 *Fuslee.*	*Rental paid in* 1256 *Fuslee.*
Rajpoorah,	74431	118665
Asudpoor,	75806	117506
Islamnuggur,	77985	172037
Bisowlee,	56921	99108
Sutasee,	43295	78583
Kote Salbuhan,	96517	185755
Saheswan,	96795	183545
Budaon,	98464	173725
Oojhanee,	100195	162368
Suleimpoor,	134570	210614
Oosaith,	70452	111765
Total,	9,25,431	16,08,670

47.—Mr. Swetenham, on taking charge of the newly-formed District in 1824, was directed by the Board of Revenue to select a suitable spot for a Sudder Station. Two places were named, Budaon and Saheswan. Mr. Swetenham in reply observed: "In selecting a Sudder Station I take four things into consideration; viz. centrality, freedom from inundation, good water and climate, and lastly, PROXIMITY OF JUNGLE AND JHEEL FOR SHOOTING; and suggest "that if Budaon be rejected, Saheswan should be chosen. Budaon possessed all four advantages. Saheswan, though somewhat deficient in freedom from inundation and climate, had the advantage in centrality and proximity of jungle and jheel." Saheswan was selected. This was unfortunate, for the climate was found to be so pernicious, that the Collector was forced, during the rainy season, to remove his office to one of the neighbouring Stations. After several recommendations from the Board of Revenue, the Sudder Station was in 1838 removed to Budaon.

48.—The following Table will show the fiscal divisions, according to an arrangement made by Mr. Williams in 1844-45:—

Name of Tehseeldaree.	*Pergunnahs.*	*Number of Mouzahs.*	*Area in Square Statute Miles.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Charges of Establishment.*	*Per-centage.* Rs. A. P.
1. Goonour,	Rajpoorah,	139	150·4	46128	74431	6360	4 3 9¼
	Asudpoor,	151	142·3	49786	75806		
2. Bisowlee,	Islamnuggur,	182	158·1	57632	77985	6060	3 6 5
	Bisowlee,	112	96·2	40353	56921		
	Sutasee,	93	86·4	34043	43295		
3. Saheswan,	Saheswan,	141	242·0	84258	96795	6720	3 8 2
	Kote Salbuhan,	141	175·6	77254	96517		
4. Budaon,	Budaon,	237	241·6	100496	98464	7620	3 13 4½
	Oojhanee,	162	222·7	69954	100195		
5. Suleimpoor,	Suleimpoor,	268	229·1	83124	134570	6636	3 3 9½
	Ooseith,	165	166·4	50599	70452		

49.—At the same time several transfers and annexations of Mouzahs, from one Pergunnah to another, and from the Districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, took place: these are noted under the report for each Pergunnah.

50.—The principal products of this District are wheat, gram, bajra, indigo and sugar; cotton is grown, but only as much as will suffice for the consumption of the District. Sugarcane is grown chiefly on the low Khadir lands of the Ganges and Ramgunga, the goor being generally exported to Hatrass. The Ganges and Ramgunga afford considerable facility for export and import. The grain of the District, particularly wheat and gram, are in this way largely exported to Cawnpore and Futtehgurh. I had prepared, by the Pergunnah Officers and Putwarees, a statement showing the quantity and value of the produce of land for each Pergunnah. The returns however differed so materially that I have not given them, as I cannot vouch for their accuracy, and unless correct, they would not be valuable as a statistic. The total value of the produce of the District amounted, according to these returns, to sixty-one lakhs of rupees, and I do not think this to be over-rated.

51.—I am indebted to a gentleman,* resident in this District, for the following valuable information. Possessed of a large Zemindaree, and considerable experience in the management of his property, as well as the internal economy of his villages, his returns may safely be put down as accurate.

52.—"An Assamee possessed of one plough and a pair of bullocks will cultivate thirty-six cutcha beegahs of land; viz. twenty for the Khurreef, and sixteen for the Rubbee harvest, a cutcha beegah containing 1,008 square yards.

Sugarcane lands are ploughed from	20 to 25 times.
Bajra,	4 to 6 „
Joar,	5 to 6 „
Indigo,	4 to 6 „
Cotton,	4 to 6 „
Wheat, and Barley,	12 to 14 „
Gram,	10 to 12 „

* John Donald, Esq.

53.—"There is no fixed rule observed for the rotation of crops. The custom is to sow Rubbee one year, Khurreef the next, without consulting the proprietor. In all *nukshee* tenures there is no distinction of rates. A potta for 100 beegahs of good, bad, and indifferent land, is given at a certain stipulated rent, to be sown at the option of the ryot. On the banks of the Ganges the rents differ, and instead of being on the land, are fixed on the nature of the crop sown; *i. e.* sugarcane lands are assessed most highly, wheat higher than barley, &c.

54.—"The rains commence about the end of June. After the first shower the ploughing commences, and the Khurreef is sown immediately after. The Rubbee

Average Expenses and Profits on the Cultivation of fifteen Beegahs of

Quantity of Land.	Description of Crop.	Bilsee. Produce. Quantity.	Bilsee. Produce. Price.	Expenses.	
		Mds. Srs. Cks.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
2 Beegahs, ..	Bajra—Bajra, ...	2 20 0	1 8 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0
	Oord, Rumsa.	0 10 0	0 2 0	Seed, ...	0 0 6
	Til, ...	0 4 0	0 2 0		
	Bhoosa, ..	0 0 0	0 6 0		
		2 34 0	2 2 0		1 0 6
3 Beegahs, ..	Joar—Joar, ...	4 20 0	2 4 0	Rent, ...	1 8 0
	Oord, ...	0 27 0	0 10 6	Seed, ...	0 3 0
	Til, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Urhur, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Bhoosa, ...	0 0 0	0 6 0		
		5 7 0	3 4 6		1 11 0
2 Beegahs, ..	Cotton—Cotton, ..	0 18 0	4 0 0	Rent, ...	1 2 0
	Benowla, ..	0 38 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 1 0
	Urhur, ..	0 10 0	0 4 0	Picking, ...	0 8 0
	Til, ...	0 12 0	0 5 0		
		1 38 0	5 1 0		1 11 0
1 Beegah, ..	Sugarcane—Goor, ..	3 20 0	7 11 0	Rent, ...	1 2 0
	Puttree,	0 0 0	0 4 0	Seed, ...	0 12 0
	Castor Oil Seed,	0 0 0	0 2 0	Koloo, ...	0 12 0
				Carriage, &c., ..	0 4 0
				Workmen, ...	1 4 0
		3 20 0	8 1 0		4 2 0
3 Beegahs, ..	Wheat—Wheat, ..	7 20 0	7 8 0	Rent, ...	1 14 0
	Bhoosa, ..	0 0 0	1 0 0	Seed, ...	0 6 0
	Sursoah, ..	0 19 8	0 6 0	Cutting, ...	1 8 0
	Koosoom, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0		
		7 39 8	8 14 0		3 12 0
2 Beegahs, ..	Barley—Barley, ..	6 0 0	3 0 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0
	Bhoosa, ..	6 0 0	0 12 0	Seed, ...	0 3 0
	Sursoah, ..	0 10 0	0 3 6	Cutting, ...	0 8 0
		12 10 0	3 15 6		1 11 0
2 Beegahs, ..	Gram—Gram, ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	Rent, ...	0 14 0
	Bhoosa, ...	0 0 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 3 0
	Surson, ...	0 10 0	0 2 0	Cutting, ...	0 10 0
		4 10 0	3 2 0		1 11 0
Total value of produce, ...			34 8 0	Total Expense, ..	15 10 6

lands are prepared during the months of July, August and September; the Khurreef is cut during October, and the early part of November. The Rubbee is sown during October in the high, during November in the low lands, and cut during the month of April.

55.—"The following Table will show the expenses and profits attendant on the cultivation of fifteen beegahs (cutcha) of land. It is assumed that the Assamee possesses a plough and pair of bullocks. Ploughing and irrigation are performed by these, and personal labor; the profits have consequently to pay wear and tear of block and stock. The present rates have regulated the price of produce."

Muteear Land about Bilsee, Oojhanee and Bisowlee.

Oojhanee. Produce. Quantity.	Oojhanee. Produce. Value.	Expenses.		Bisowlee. Produce. Quantity.	Bisowlee. Produce. Value.	Expenses.	
Mds. Srs. C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs. C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	1 4 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 7 3	Rent, ...	0 13 0
0 24 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 1 0	0 20 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 0 9
0 12 0	0 6 0		0 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 0		
0 0 0	0 6 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0		
2 36 0	2 8 0		1 1 0	2 25 0	2 7 3		0 13 9
4 20 0	3 0 0	Rent, ...	0 12 0	4 20 0	2 4 0	Rent, ...	1 13 6
0 0 0	0 0 0	Seed, ...	0 1 6	0 30 0	0 12 0	Seed, ...	0 2 10
0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 7 8	0 3 0		
0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 7 8	0 1 6		
0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 0		
4 20 0	3 0 0		0 13 6	5 25 0	3 15 6		2 0 4
0 18 0	4 0 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 6 6	Rent, ...	0 13 0
0 38 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 1 0	0 30 0	0 6 0	Seed, ...	0 1 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	Picking, ..	0 8 0	0 20 0	0 4 0	Picking, ...	0 8 0
0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
1 16 0	4 8 0		1 9 0	1 22 0	3 0 6		1 6 0
3 0 0	6 0 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	Rent, ...	0 13 0
0 0 0	0 4 0	Seed, ...	0 8 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	Seed, ...	0 10 0
Hemp	0 4 0	Koloo, ...	0 8 0	Castor Oil Seed,	0 8 0	Koloo, ...	0 9 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	Conveyance, .	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Workmen, &c.,	1 8 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	Workmen, ..	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
3 0 0	6 8 0		2 12 0	5 0 0	12 0 0		3 8 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	Rent, ...	1 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Rent, ...	1 3 6
0 0 0	1 0 0	Seed, ...	0 6 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	Seed, ...	0 10 4
0 12 0	0 5 0	Cutting, ..	0 12 0	0 7 8	0 3 6	Cutting, ..	0 6 0
0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
6 12 0	7 5 0		2 10 0	6 7 8	7 3 6		2 3 10
4 0 0	2 0 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	Rent, ...	0 13 0
4 0 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 3 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	Seed, ...	0 4 4
0 8 0	0 4 0	Cutting, ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 2 3	Cutting, ..	0 4 0
8 8 0	2 12 0		1 11 0	5 5 0	3 10 3		1 5 4
4 0 0	2 8 0	Rent, ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	Rent, ...	0 13 0
0 0 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	Seed, ...	0 6 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	Cutting, ..	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Cutting, ...	0 4 0
4 0 0	3 0 0		1 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0		1 7 0
Total value of Produce,	29 9 0	Total Expense,	12 4 6	Total value of Produce,	35 5 0	Total Expense,	12 12 3

56.—Taking the average of the three Pergunnahs, we find that the average produce of fifteen cutcha beegahs of land is worth Rs. 33-2-0; the cost of producing it Rs. 13-8-11, leaving as profit to the cultivator Rs. 19-9-1. Taking thirty-six beegahs cultivated by one Assamee, with one plough and a pair of oxen, his profits are Rs. 46-15-5 on his farm, from which he has to keep up his stock, and maintain himself and family.

Calculating per acre the returns are—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Gross produce per acre, ...	10	9	7
Cost of produce and rent, ...	4	5	5
Profit to cultivator, ...	6	4	2

57.—A square acre contains four beegahs sixteen biswansees, cutcha beegahs. The cultivated area of the District is 7,68,652 square acres, equivalent to 32,28,338 cutcha beegahs; of this 11,34,500 beegahs are cultivated with wheat, which alone would give (assuming the average return per beegah to be two and a half maunds) a produce amounting in value to Rs. 28,36,250; 1,50,000 beegahs of sugarcane would yield twelve lakhs more; 1,00,000 beegahs of cotton, 4,00,000 more; making the total value of these three articles of produce to be Rs. 44,36,250. Allowing the remaining 18,34,000 beegahs of land to give a produce, valued at Rs. 1-8-0 per beegah; *i. e.* Rs. 27,51,000, the total value of the produce becomes Rs. 71,87,250.

58.—These, it is true, are mere assumptions and calculations, but in making them I have taken a low estimate.

59.—The exports are estimated as follows:—

	Mds.		Rs.	
Wheat, ...	5,00,000,	value	5,00,000,	to Furruckabad and Cawnpore.
Gram, ...	80,000,	ditto	50,000,	to Furruckabad, Cawnpore and Chundowsee.
Other Grains, ...	3,00,000,	ditto	1,80,000,	to Ditto ditto.
Indigo, English manufacture,	600,	ditto	70,000,	to Calcutta.
Gaud Indigo, ...	200,	ditto	2,000,	to Delhi and Lahore.
Goor, ...	1,20,000,	ditto	2,40,000,	to Hatrass.
Saltpetre, ...	5,000,	ditto	15,000,	to Furruckabad.
	10,05,800		10,57,000	

60.—The imports consist of salt, refined sugar, cotton cleaned, samur salt, brass utensils, clothing apparel, ghee, and timber.

61.—The return for the articles exported is in coin, which is conveyed by the Native Insurance Companies. This is a remitting district. Treasure to the amount of at least eight lakhs per annum is conveyed under Military Escort to Allygurh, or some other station in the Doab. I think it probable, were the issue of Treasury drafts permitted, an impetus would be given to Commerce, and the surplus collections of this Treasury would, in the course of trade, find their way into the Treasuries of Allygurh, Furruckabad and Cawnpore.

62.—In the Appendix will be found a Statement, shewing the Total Receipts and Expenditure of the Road and Ferry Fund. Previous to the establishment of the former, there was not one good straight line of road in the District. The roads were mere tracks,—narrow, rough, and winding about. The Road Fund was established in 1840. Since that time twenty miles of road have been metalled, and 353 miles of earth road, of forty feet in width, have been constructed, and are kept in annual repair. Twelve Bridges, from 15 to 150 feet waterway, have been constructed, and several drains built. The road of the greatest importance is that from Bareilly to Kuchla Ghaut; this is completely bridged, through one part of it, towards Bareilly. From Budaon towards Kuchla two Bridges are in the course of construction. Independent of roads and bridges, serais and wells have been made for the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

63.—The Members of the Committee are now:—The Commissioner of the Division, President; Mr. Campbell, the Collector; Mr. Court, the Deputy Collector; Mr. R. H. Wilson, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833; Messrs. A. and J. Donald, Mahomed Abdoollah and Wuzeer-ood-deen, the Moonsiffs of Budaon; Raee Dowlut Singh, Shuruf-ood-deen and Moulvee Tofussil Hoossein.

64. A Census of the population was taken in 1847, by Mr. C. W. Fagan. His report will be found in the Appendix. The following was the return:—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
477700	115515	51548	48864	693627

65.—The Burgoojur, Bais, Rehteror and Jungara, are the principal tribes of Thakoors. The Burgoojur are found in Rajpoorah. The Bais in Kote Sulbahan, Bisowlee and Oosaith. The Rehteror in Kote Salbuhan and Oosaith. The Jungara in Suleimpoor. At the cession, the whole of Suleimpoor was owned by Jungara Thakoors.

66.—In the Appendix will be found a Statement, showing the Proprietary classes, and the number of estates held by each class. The following is an abstract of it:—

732 Estates are held by Thakoors of all tribes.
173 Estates are held by Aheers.
24 Estates are held by Kuttrees.
101 Estates are held by Kaiuths.
50 Estates are held by Bakals.
87 Estates are held by Brahmins.
487 Estates are held by Mussulmen.
173 Estates are held by Mussulmen and Hindoos.
13 Estates are held by Englishmen.
8 Estates are belonging to Government.
168 Estates are held by Koormees, Goojurs, &c. and mixed classes.
2016

67.—Their tenures are thus classified:—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total.*
1356	292	259	109	2016

68.—The cultivators of the soil muster 1,32,700 persons, of whom 17,681 are proprietors, 1,15,019 are non-proprietors. Each proprietor, on an average, cultivates acres 8-1 of land, each non-proprietor acres 5-1, or twenty-five cutcha beegahs of land.

69.—A Register of Villages contained in each Pergunnah, showing the jumma area in its details, and population of each, will be found in the Appendix.

70.—The Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Government Treasury, during the year 1849-50, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue	*Abkaree.*	*Bills and Receipts, including Transfers.*	*Remittance from other Zillahs.*	*Stamps.*	*Post Office.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Total.*
(a) 1124195 9 3	40351 13 0	35635 2 5½	(b) 131806 0 3	40084 2 0	1712 11 6	147039 8 5¾	1520824 14 11¼

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills and Receipts, including Transfers.	*Remittances to other Districts.*	*Post Office Remittances.*	*Revenue Charges General.*	*Judicial Charges General.*	*Pensions.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Total.*
53115 2 10	(c) 1181266 3 5	0 0 0	88196 7 5	80072 14 6	4840 8 0	114888 11 3½	1522379 15 5½

71.—The following is an Abstract of the Total Receipts and Costs of Establishment for year 1849-50.

RECEIPTS.

Revenue.	*Judicial.*	*Total Receipts.*	*Total Collectory charges.*	*Foujdaree charges.*	*Total Charges.*
1318870 11 9	23380 10 11	1242251 6 8	85217 5 0	80072 14 6	165290 3 6

Per-centage of charges on Revenue.

Collector, Rs. 6-13-10; Magistrates, Rs. 6-7-1 per cent. *(d.)*

(a) Includes Revenue of Trans-Gangetic Pergunnahs under the jurisdiction of Deputy Collector of Putteealee.

(b) Collections of Pergunnah Aunlah, Zillah Bareilly, which are received into Budaon Treasury.

(c) Includes Revenue of Trans-Gangetic Pergunnahs, which are remitted through the Tehseeldar of Khasgunge direct to Allygurh.

(d) In the Appendix is a statement, showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Budaon Treasury, from 1824 A. D. to 1849-50.

72.—The following is a Statement of work instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Collectorate of Budaon, during 1850-51:—

Description of Cases.	*Pending at the close of last year.*	*Instituted during the year.*	*Total.*	Disposed of			*Total Disposed off.*	*Pending at close of the year.*
				On trial.	*Adjusted or withdrawn.*	*Struck off on default.*		
Settlements, ...	16	33	49	46	0	0	46	3
Mutations in Zemindaree &c.	133	712	845	765	0	0	765	80
Execution of Decrees of Civil Court, ...	12	133	145	133	0	0	133	12
Sales, ...	115	819	934	795	12	21	828	106
Current Balances, Malikana or Tuccavee, ...	2	330	332	332	0	0	332	0
Applications for Remission,	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	1
Balances of former years, .	2	13	15	13	0	0	13	2
Summary Suits, ...	145	1523	1668	1119	400	4	1523	145
Investigations under II. of 1819, ...	8	37	45	40	0	0	40	5
Partitions of Estates, ...	27	166	193	112	8	23	143	50
Putwaree's complaints, by or against, ...	53	976	1029	943	0	0	943	86
Land required for Government purposes, ...	0	8	8	8	0	0	8	0
Adjustment and Maintenance of Boundaries, ..	53	256	309	260	0	0	260	49
Application for Tuccavee and Malikana, ...	2	6	8	8	0	0	8	0
Supplies, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	0
Tolls, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0
Complaints preferred against Officers, ...	5	133	138	126	0	0	126	12
Civil Suits in which Government is a party, ..	0	5	5	3	0	0	3	2
Translation of letter of Commissioner, ...	29	193	222	202	1	0	203	19
Proceedings of other Offices,	14	915	929	925	0	0	925	4
Applications rejected, ..	0	616	616	616	0	0	616	0
Appeals, ...	1	26	27	27	0	0	27	0
Pensions, ...	2	147	149	145	0	0	145	4
Gung Shekust Estates, ..	1	16	17	17	0	0	17	0
Execution of Sumry. Decrees	76	423	499	444	0	0	444	55
Partitions by order of Civil Court, ...	6	23	29	19	1	1	21	8
Miscellaneous Settlement Cases, ...	43	51	94	87	0	0	87	7
Nazool, ...	0	8	8	8	0	0	8	0
Government dues on Pauper Suits, ...	0	14	14	12	0	0	12	2
Abkaree Balances, ...	0	131	131	128	0	0	128	3
Stamp Documents, ...	1	2	3	3	0	0	3	0
Local Agency, ...	0	74	74	74	0	0	74	0
Proprietary rights VII. of 1822, ...	15	53	68	64	0	0	64	4
Proprietary rights to Mustajiree Muhals, ...	51	0	51	51	0	0	51	0
Revision of Settlement of resumed maaffee lands,	0	94	94	54	0	0	54	40
Miscellaneous, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	0
Total, ..	812	7951	8763	7593	422	49	8064	699

73.—A list of the Revenue Officers appointed to this District will be found in the Appendix.

74.—From the formation of the District, until the early part of 1832 A. D., the Magisterial. Criminal jurisdiction of this District belonged to the Magistrates of Moradabad, Bareilly and Shahjehanpore. In 1832, Mr. Wyatt, the Collector, was invested with Magisterial powers, and from that time the offices of Collector and Magistrate have been united.

75.—The District was at first divided into thirteen Police Divisions; namely, Thannahs Bisowlee, Reonaeen, Saheswan, Dhunaree, Dunowrah, Goonour, and Rajpoorah, transferred from Moradabad; Thannahs Datagunj, Budaon, Allapoor, Oojhanee and Bilsee, transferred from Bareilly; and Thannah Khyrah Jelalpore, from Shahjehanpoor. In 1844, Mr. Williams, then Magistrate, revised the Police jurisdictions. The number of Thannahs was reduced from thirteen to nine. The following Table will show the extent of each Division:—

Police Divisions.

Vide Letter from Secretary to Government to Commissioner, dated 1st January 1832.

No.	Name of Thannah.	Pergunnahs comprising Division.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Jumma.	Charges of Thannah.	Average per-centage on Jumma.		
							Rs.	As.	P.
1	Goonour, ..	Rajpoorah, Asudpoor,	1,87,449	95,914	1,50,237	2,844	1	14	3¾
2	Islamnuggur,	Islamnuggur, Bisowlee,	1,01,242	57,632	77,985	1,6 8	2	0	11
3	Bisowlee, ..	Sutasee, ...	1,16,923	74,396	1,00,216	1,752	1	11	11½
4	Bilsee, ...	Kote Salbuhan, ...	1,12,457	77,254	96,517	1,416	1	7	6
5	Saheswan, ..	Saheswan, ...	1,80,500	84,258	96,795	2,568	2	10	5
6	Budaon, ..	Budaon, ...	1,54,050	1,00,496	98,464	3,600	3	10	6
7	Oojhanee, ..	Oojhanee, ...	1,42,041	69,954	1,00,195	2,064	2	0	11½
8	Datagunge, ..	Suleimpoor, ...	1,46,677	83,124	1,34,570	2,076	1	8	8¼
9	Oosaith, ...	Oosaith, ...	1,06,548	50,599	70,452	1,692	2	6	5
					9,25,431				

76.—A list of the Magisterial Officers appointed to the District will be found in the Appendix.

77.—The Magisterial duties of this office are and have always been heavy. The people of Budaon, more particularly the Mussulman residents of the cities, have always been notorious for litigation and violence. Heinous crime is, however, rare. Highway robbery and dacoitee have been unknown for years. In 1833, a band of Budduks settled in the Budaon and Suleimpoor Pergunnahs, and from the success which attended their petty excursions, they became very daring. Nynsookh and Buldeo, proprietors of Goolurea and Koorao, in Pergunnah Budaon, were their leaders; they plundered the Treasuries of Sukeet and Putteealee in open day, successfully. Nynsookh, and great part of his band, were surrounded and captured; the rest of the band fled, it is supposed, to Oude, and the Budduk dacoit has not since been known here. From the papers found on Nynsookh, it was clear that they had purchased the connivance of the Police, which will sufficiently account for the success of their excursions.

78.—During August and September 1837, upwards of 200 dacoitees took place; but hunger and famine was the cause of the crime. Food was demanded from the grain merchant. His refusal was followed shortly by an attack on his grain pits. The Police Establishments were inadequate to guard even the persons apprehended. Mr. Clarke, the Magistrate, told the people they must trust to themselves for protection. Military aid was obtained; the town people kept up an establishment of guards; the dacoits were frequently worsted in the attack and beaten back. In the course of a month and a half this species of crime was put down. No dacoitee of any kind has occurred in the District since 1844.

79.—The prevalent crime now is cattle-stealing. A great portion of the population consists of Aheers, who possess 173 estates. The Aheers are notorious cattle-lifters. The shelter the actual thieves get from their brethren, the Zemindars, renders detection or recovery of the cattle difficult. The nature of the crime is thus described by Mr. Brown, in a letter to the Commissioner of Circuit (not dated, but written in 1836):—"Cattle-stealing may be classed under three heads; 1*st*, the *Thangees* or abettors of the crime; 2*ndly*, the *Punhaeedars* or go-betweens, who are either the friends and accomplices of the thieves, or who act on the part of the Thangees; 3*rdly*, the actual thieves, who either steal on their own account, or who are the agents of the two former.

"The Thangees are generally the Zemindars or Mocuddums, possessing the chief influence in their respective villages. They fix themselves generally in some small village near the jungle, or at a distance from other villages, where they carry on their trade with the Punhaeedars and actual thieves. Their operations extend to the adjoining Pergunnahs and Thannahs, and not unfrequently to the adjoining Districts; they keep themselves always in the back ground, and contrive, almost invariably, to elude punishment. It is no less difficult to obtain any satisfactory proof against the Punhaeedars. They undertake the restoration of the stolen cattle on payment of a certain sum by the loser, but from the nature of the transaction, either excluding witnesses or tending to throw doubts on their testimony, the Punhaeedars are seldom convicted. The stolen cattle are either sent across the Ganges, or to the District immediately adjoining; they pass quickly from hand to hand, so as to render their recovery by direct means a difficult matter."

80.—The system perused by these cattle-stealers is the same to this day; in nine cases out of ten that come into Court, the defendant is the Punhaeedar, not the thief, —the story of the prosecutor being that his cattle have been stolen, that the defendant has taken from him a certain sum under a promise to restore them. In the majority of cases, the cattle have been stolen from the grazing ground, where they are left without, in many instances, any watchman; or mayhap a boy of ten or twelve years of age is entrusted with the care of 50 to 100 head. The facility thus afforded, the few instances in which the thieves are detected and punished, and the small degree of punishment attached to this species of crime, are amongst the causes that lead to its frequency.

81.—Criminal Statistics will be found in the Appendix.

82.—A provision for the Village Police was made at the last Settlement; the provision was almost universally in land; from twenty to forty cutcha beegahs, (according to the soil,) being the allowance for each Chowkeedar. In the principal Pergunnah Town Chowkeedars have been appointed, and provision made for them under Regulation XXII. of 1816. The Village Police are generally very inefficient. The very small allowance given to them, rarely equivalent to two rupees per mensem, and this even they have to produce by labor, is the chief cause of this. The land again is frequently appropriated by the Zemindars; where it is not, the allowance is apparently granted by the Zemindar, not by the Government; and the chowkeedar, consequently, considers himself the servant of the former, not of the latter. They are moreover, under the existing law, only punishable by dismissal for neglect of duty. Dismissal is in reality no punishment, particularly, as in the generality of cases, the successor is a near relation of the dismissed. The chowkeedars of the villages are, with very few exceptions, men of the lowest caste; no others will accept the office; and the only person who will accept it, being nearly related to the dismissed offender, the penalty awardable is in reality no punishment.

Village Police.

83.—The town chowkeedars, appointed under Act XXII. of 1816, receive generally from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per mensem in money payment, and are vigilant and efficient. Burglaries and thefts, in the towns where they are established, are very unfrequent.

Regulation.

84.—The Budaon Gaol was built in 1840, and is capable of holding 250 prisoners. Previous to 1840, all prisoners sentenced to a longer imprisonment than three months, were sent to the Moradabad or Bareilly Gaols. The present Gaol is insecure, and all prisoners confined for more than three years, undergo their sentence in the Bareilly Gaol.

Jail.

85.—The Prisoners sentenced to labor, work partly outside, partly inside the jail; those inside, manufacture paper for the use of the office, grind corn, make baskets, and perform all the menial offices formerly performed by hired labor. The system has been revised, and very greatly improved, by the Superintendent of Prisons. Amongst the greatest improvements are, the removal of all privies and drains from within the prison yards, and the system of messing, which was introduced in 1847.

86.—The following is the dietary now in use:—

Description of Prisoner.	Attah.	Dall.	Salt.	Oopla.	Pepper.	Tobacco.	Parched Gram.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Remarks.
	Chtks.	Chtks.	Tolahs.	Chtks.	Mashas.	Tolahs.	Chtks.	Chtks.	Mashas.	
With labor, ...	10	2	½	12	2	1	1	6	3	12 Mashas, 1 Tolah.
Without labor,... ...	8	2	½	12	2	1	0	6	3	5 Tolahs, 1 Chittack.
In Hospital, ...	4 to 10	2	½	12	2	1	0	6	3	

87.—The following Table will show the expenditure in the Gaol during 1849, and the average cost for each Prisoner per annum:—

Average number of Prisoners in Gaol during the year.	Total number of Prisoners in Gaol during the year.	Particulars of Expenditure.							Total Expenditure.	Income Return of Prisoners' labor.	Cost of Establishment and Guards per head.	Cost of Diet and Clothing per head.	Total average Cost per head.
		Salary of Fixed Establishment.	Salary of Contingent Establishment.	Contingent Bill.	Hospital Expences.	Diet of Prisoners.	Clothing and Bedding.	Repairs of Jail.					
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
462	168629	5821 6 11	3617 13 7	109 8 1	207 0 11	4878 10 1	528 10 6	46 11 9	15209 13 10	960 12 4	20 6 11	11 11 3	32 14 9

88.—The Jail is not capable of holding the Prisoners; nine *bilterus* or sheds have been made outside the Jail, where the Prisoners on short terms of imprisonment are kept.

89.—The existing arrangements for the conveyance of the Mofussil Dawk were made by Mr. Craigie in 1838. The Hurkaras who convey the Dawk are paid by the landholders. The letters and official papers that leave the Thannahs in the evening arrive at the Sudder Station early the next morning.

Mofussil Dawk.

90.—The following are the Dawk Roads:—

1*st*.—Goonour to Budaon seven runners. The Dawk leaves Goonour at four P. M., picks up the Saheswan packet at Saheswan, the Oojhanee packet at Jurowleea,

whence it is conveyed from Oojhanee, and arrives at Budaon at seven A. M.; Goonour is distant from Budaon forty-nine miles.

2*nd*.—Islamnuggur to Budaon six runners; leaves Islamnuggur at six P. M., picks up the Bilsee papers, and arrives at Budaon by six A. M.; thirty-seven miles.

3*rd*.—Bisowlee to Budaon four runners; reaches Budaon six A. M., leaving Bisowlee at sunset; distance twenty-three miles.

4*th*.—Oosaith to Budaon three runners; eighteen miles. The Datagunj packets are conveyed by the general Dawk Hurkaras.

91.—From 1846 A. D. private letters were conveyed by the Thannah Dawk establishments. The postage was fixed at two pice per each packet. The following Statement will show the number of private letters despatched from that time. Were the Mofussil Dawk extended, so as to complete the communication with the neighbouring Districts, the number of letters sent would I am sure be doubled. The expense attending it would be more than covered by the income. Were it not, the expense would be so very trifling, the advantages to the people so great, that this should hardly prove an objection. For instance the trade between Chundowsee in Moradabad, and Bilsee in this District, is not less in value than two lakhs per annum. A merchant of Bilsee sends a letter by the Dawk to Chundowsee; that letter goes round by Budaon, Bareilly and Moradabad, a distance of 150 miles, to get to its destination, distance of about thirty-five miles only. Two extra runners to convey the packets from Islamnuggur to Chundowsee, would complete the communication between these two important towns.

Year.	Number of Letters despatched		Amount of Postage.	Amount expended during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
	From Thannah.	To Thannahs.				
1846,..	3507	3250	211 2 6	0 0 0	211 2 6	
1847,..	6297	6249	403 2 6	0 0 0	403 2 6	
1848,..	6928	6863	446 2 0	30 2 6	415 15 6	
1849,..	7456	6624	467 7 0	56 15 6	410 7 6	
1850,..	9028	8000	538 3 6	48 0 0	490 3 6	
Total, ..	33216	30986	2066 1 6	135 2 0	1930 15 6	

92.—In the Appendix will be found a Statement, showing the receipt derived from the Abkaree, or excise on spirits and intoxicating drugs.

Abkaree.

93.—The articles taxed are native spirits,—taree, or juice of the palm tree, bhung, and opium.

94.—The mode of collecting this revenue has generally been to let out in farm to the highest bidder, who can give substantial security. Each Pergunnah is separately bid for. No balances have occurred for several years.

95.—A Statement, showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the duty on Stamp paper, will be found in the Appendix.

Stamps.

96.—A report on the Dispensary, built in 1846 by subscription, and other subjects of medical interest, is being drawn up by Ram Narayan Doss, and will be found in the Appendix.

97.—The Dispensary is supported by a Government donation of seventy rupees a month, and private subscriptions, averaging thirty rupees a month. It has mainly, through the attention and skill of the present Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Narayan Doss, become a valuable institution. The people have learnt to place considerable confidence in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as his Returns will testify.

98.—In 1844, the Fiscal and Police Divisions of the District were revised, and at the same time the limits of the Pergunnahs were altered. The principal changes were in Pergunnahs Islamnuggur, Sutasee, Budaon, Suleimpoor and Oosaith. In Islamnuggur eight villages were transferred to, thirty-one received from, Zillah Bareilly. In Sutasee six villages were transferred to, twelve received from, Zillah Bareilly. In Budaon, Zillah Azimabad, and twelve other estates, were transferred to Oosaith; fifteen villages transferred to Oojhanee. In Oosaith, Zillah Huzrutpoor was transferred to Suleimpoor: the villages above related received from Budaon.

99.—The following Table will show the Area, Jumma, and Population of each Pergunnah, according to the last arrangements. The Jumma shows the actual demand for the current year. The Area is from the Surveyor's Returns, except where changed by subsequent measurements. The Population are the Returns of a Census made in 1847:—

Name of Pergunnah.	*Jumma* 1851-52.	*Total Area in Acres.*	*Population.*
Rajpoorah,	74431	96337	46128
Asudpoor,	75806	91112	59786
Islamnuggur,	77985	101242	37632
Bisowlee,	56921	61588	40353
Sutasee,	43295	55335	34043
Kote Salbuhan,	96517	112457	77254
Saheswan,	96795	180500	84258
Budaon,	98464	154050	100496
Oojhanee,	100195	142041	69954
Suleimpoor,	134570	146677	83124
Oosaith,	70452	186548	50599
Total,	925431	1247887	693627

100.—The details of these Returns will be found in Appendix.

A report on each Pergunnah, in the order in which they stand in the above Table, is submitted with this General Report of the District of Budaon.

The Jumma proposed for sanction at Settlement amounted to Rs. 9,33,202 after revision; the Jumma sanctioned amounted to Rs. 8,97,934. The Jumma shown here, amounting to Rs. 9,25,431, includes demand on rent-free lands resumed since the Settlement, and every demand on account of recovery of lands from the river, or any other cause.

PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH.

101.—The Settlement Report of Mr. Clarke, for this Pergunnah, is so precise in its details, and containing as it does nearly all the Statistical information that is required, I do not think that I can do better than give it here *verbatim*.

"Paragraph 2. The Pergunnah of Rajpoorah comprises 124 Mouzahs, and is bounded on the north by the southern Division of Moradabad, on the south it extends to the Asudpoor Pergunnah, eastward a series of swamps separate it from Pergunnah Buhjoee, of the Moradabad District, and on the west its banks are washed by the Ganges.

"The only high road is that leading from Qusbahs Rajpoorah and Gunwan to Chundowsee, which passes through Bharowtee (intersecting the jungle tract of that estate, in a direction almost due east) towards the high Bhoor lands of Buhjoee; but in consequence of the swampy grounds on the eastern border of the Pergunnah, which is impassable for wheel-carriages and laden beasts during the rains, both traders and travellers are compelled to make a detour to the north or south during that season; and as communication with the westward is cut off by the Ganges, very little intercourse takes place with the neighbouring country, between June and October.

"Contiguous to the swamps on the eastern boundary is a shallow and inconsiderable stream, called the Nukhta, entering the Pergunnah at the most northern point of Mouzah Koodarsee, (No. 3 in the Map,) and running in a very irregular course as far as Doonda Bagh, No. 125, on the southern extremity, where its waters separate into two small branches. Between the swamps and this stream there are sixteen and a half villages of various elevation, and different qualities of soil. Another rivulet, called the Undharee, rises near the centre of the area, and after flowing through five or six estates, joins the Nukhta at Mouzah Arthul, No. 33. A third, the Muhawa stream, of greater width and depth than the two former, enters from the north-west at Nureaoolee, No. 20, cutting the Pergunnah into nearly two equal parts, and winding in a serpentine course, and diagonal direction towards the south-east, until it reaches Bughdur, No. 69, where it falls into the Nukhta. There are two other small rills; but as they are generally desiccated during half the year, a description of them appears to be unnecessary. Wells also are numerous, being sunk at an average trifling cost of one rupee, as water is found in the vicinity of the swamps, and the Khadir tract, at a depth varying from three to ten feet, and is nowhere at a greater distance than thirty-five feet below the surface. Where the supply of this necessary fluid is so abundant, and rendered so easily available for the purposes of Agriculture, the harvests can hardly be considered dependent on the periodical rains.

"The Pergunnah was formerly covered with dense dhak and belah jungles, the abode of tigers and other wild animals, with a very scanty population, and limited ex-

tent of cultivation. Under the Puthan administration it began to emerge from its obscurity and backward condition, and was already showing signs of improvement and prosperity, when the tyranny and misrule of the Nawab Vizier's Government caused a retrogression, so that (if any reliance can be placed on historic tradition) on the cession of Rohiklund to the British Government, it was as badly cultivated, and as thinly populated, as at any known period of its history. From the cession, to the first year of the fourth Settlement, or 1220 Fuslee, agricultural improvement continued to advance rapidly and steadily, and by an estimate made in that year, it appears that there were 26,722 square acres of cultivation. The present extent is 46,880 square acres, or nearly double,—a proof of what may be done under an easy assessment, and a mild but strong Government."

The whole area is an alluvial tract of more or less recent formation (which has been gradually formed through long periods of time) at the head or on the north-western boundary of the District. Its form is compact, comprising about 150 square miles,* the length being from twelve to seventeen miles, and the breadth from eight to twenty miles. The undulating character of the entire surface claims particular attention, while the swamps to the westward, the dhak jungle in the centre, and the Khadir to the westward, on the banks of the Ganges, may also be mentioned as being among its distinguishing features. The lowest soil is that situated under the high Bhoor land of the Buhjoee Pergunnah, whence it arises irregularly, with a gradual ascent, towards the body of the Pergunnah, leaving some lands as Mouzah Bhaeelhoor, so high with reference to those around them, that it carries with it the highest degree of probability of their having (admitting the lapse of a very long period) originally formed Islands in the bed of a river, and that the ancient channel of the Ganges once occupied the low level, where the swamps now alone remain, or that the whole area was overwhelmed by a violent inundation.

From the middle of the Pergunnah the land dips gently on the westward, until its limits are arrested by the river. The dhak jungle is heaviest in the neighbourhood of the swamps, where the process of clearance has not been carried on with the same vigor and activity as in other parts. Towards the westward it gradually becomes thinner, until all traces of it are lost on approaching the low Khadir, where jow jungle, reeds, and the poolah grass valuable for thatching, with various esculents, affording abundant pasture to the herds of the highly cultivated Mouzahs, occupy the uncultivated land. Mangoe groves are scarce, and in comparison with other parts of the District, there are but few trees, the peepul excepted, (which religion propagates and preserves,) capable of affording shade and shelter.

"The agricultural productions are chiefly wheat and rice, bajrah, jowar, cotton, barley, peas and vetches, with various kinds of other grains for domestic use. Tobacco and garden vegetables are also cultivated to a partial extent. Sugarcane is grown in very small quantities, and only in the Khadir, as the cane is deficient in size and saccharine matter, and the sugar has a dark colour, which depreciates its price in the market.

* Cultivated, square miles, ...	73
Culturable, ...	50
Total Mulgoozaree Area, ...	123

"The whole of the lands originally belonged to Thakoors of the Burgoojur tribe, (a ramification of the Kuchwars,) who, at some very distant period, emigrated from Jyepoor, but for a long time antecedent to the cession, had given way to a race of Ahirs, who would appear at first to have been mere serfs of the soil, under Rajpoot masters; but having acquired, through their energy of character, both influence and wealth, subsequently became nearly co-equal with their former lords in extent of landed property, and their superiors in numerical amount of population. The present number of estates held by Thakoors is fifty-seven, paying a revenue of Rs. 30,014, and forty-three by Ahirs, assessed at Rs. 28,752; seventeen Mouzahs, paying Rs. 11,530, belonging to Thakoor Uckbar Allee Khan, an opulent Talooqdar of the Boolundshuhur District, and a few other co-parceners; three are held by Brahmins at Rs. 2,250; two by Ahirs and a Mosoolman in partnership, at a revenue of Rs. 1,030; one by a Bunneah and a Mosoolman at Rs. 300, and one by a Bunneah at Rs. 400.

"The professional survey was accomplished in the seasons of 1830-31; but owing to the constant encroachment or recession of the river, considerable changes have necessarily occurred, during so long an interval, in the extent and limits of the Areas of several villages as exhibited in the following Statement:—

	Unculturable Square Acres.	*Waste fit for Cultivation.*	*Cultivated Acres.*	*Total Malgoozaree Land.*	*Total Area Square Acres.*
Revenue Survey Measurement Area in Tabular Form No. 1.,	14461	33342	46008	79350	93811
Revenue Survey Measurement Area in Tabular Form No. IV., by the present estimate, ..	17346	32354	46888	79242	96588

"Subjoined is a list of the Mouzahs in which, through alluvion, or other adventitious causes, a variation exists between the recorded Ruqbahs of the Revenue Survey and those of the present estimate, the particulars connected with each case being given in the explanatory village remarks:—

Number in Tabular Form No. IV.	*Name of Mouzahs in which the Ruqbahs by the present estimate are in excess of the Survey Measurement.*	*Extent in Square Acres.*	*Number in Tabular Form No. IV.*	*Names of Mouzahs in which the Ruqbahs by the present estimate are less than those of the Survey Measurement.*	*Extent in Square Acres.*	*Difference of land in excess by the present estimate in Acres.*
29	Hurroapoor, Puttee Jodh Singh, ...	22	25	Eevuzpoor,..	140	
108	Singhoolee Kulloo, ...	140	51	Shahjehanabad, ..	62	
27	Temeerea Ghaut, ...	52	31	Shahpoor,..	52	
122	Bhoputpoor, ...	88	35	Jumalpoor, ...	238	
121	Deeppoor, ...	159	123	Secunderpoor Lucha,	716	
124	Seesowna, ...	3762	49	Molunpoor,..	266	
		4223		Total, ...	1472	2777

"But as an error occurred in Tabular Form No. I. from forty-eight Acres having been entered in excess of the actual Area of the Pergunnah, the real increase will amount to only 2,729 Square Acres. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that, although the Pergunnah has gained by the protrusion of its limits through diluvian, it has lost in the extent of its Malgoozaree Ruqbah, and suffered materially in the destruction of some of its best soil, of at least ten times the value of the newly-acquired land.

"The prevailing soils are Muttyar and Khadir; the Dhoomut, Bhoor and Belah forming exceptions.

"The Muttyar tract is a rich, argillaceous soil, which has been reclaimed from a heavy dhak jungle, and is known among the people for its capacity of absorbing a great quantity of water, and retaining it, when exposed to the sun, more tenaciously than any other land, owing to its strong marly texture, which being almost impervious to water, the process of filtration after rain goes on but slowly. Even when indurated by heat and drought, the crops will continue for a long time to vegetate on it, while they whither and die in the immediate neighborhood, in the lighter and more porous soils. Wheat is principally grown on this land, and the produce is superior of its kind to that grown on any other soil; but in the culturable waste of the Muttyar estates recorded in the Survey Measurement, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are large blotches of "Oosur" or "Shoor Kulah" perfectly barren, being strongly impregnated with saline properties, and covered with a dull dusty powder, inclining to grey, which increases after the periodical rains, and diminishes during the cold and hot seasons. As these sterile patches border on, and gradually pass into the better Muttyar lands, there were no determinate grounds left for the Native Officers of the Revenue Survey to distinguish them by, and it would have been almost an impracticable task to have defined, in an intelligible manner, and with accuracy, the culturable waste of such Ruqbahs by any measurement, even had time and leisure been allowed for that object. With the view therefore of ascertaining, as far as possible, the character and nature of the waste lands of these Mouzahs, they have been personally and carefully inspected, in company with the Malgoozars and Cultivators, and I must acknowledge (without intending the slightest disparagement to the Native Surveyors, or reflection on the Officer who conducted the survey) that I have amply satisfied myself of the inadequate definitions given in the Statistical records on this point, as a standard to be guided by in assuming the assessment.

Average Rent-rates assumed per Acre on the cultivation.	Rs.	A.	P.
Muttyar 1st, ...	2	13	6
Ditto 2nd, ...	2	11	2

"In several estates where mixed soils of Dhoomut and Muttyar exist in juxtaposition to each other, the limit of the continuous portions of each, defied demarcation from the intimate mixture of the constituent ingredients of one with the other; but it was generally observed that the capability of the Muttyar seemed to be in an inverse ratio to its proximity to the Dhoomut. A slight difference has therefore been allowed in favor of the Muttyar lands of the villages of mixed soils in the assumed average Rent-rates, which reduced them to an equality with those fixed in the Khadir tract.

"The Dhoomut and Bhoor divisions are the high lands caused by the irregular undulating character of the surface before alluded to in paragraph 6. The Dhoomut

is a light, permeable soil, compounded of earthy materials more frangible than the Muttyar, to which it is always found adjacent, and with a considerable mixture of sand. The Bhoor is of a formation still more arenacious and elevated, and the least valuable to the agriculturist. Strictly speaking, they may be considered as the only *dry lands* in the Pergunnah, and are therefore more immediately dependent on the periodical rains. Both the Dhoomut and Bhoor frequently enter into, and form component parts of the Ruqbah of an estate: but there are few instances where the area of a village is composed entirely of either. In mentioning these Bhoor lands, I would not be understood as alluding to the sterile, sandy Bhoor ridge of Saheswan and other Pergunnahs in the District, but merely to an inferior Dhoomut, or a high light soil in contradistinction to a low heavy loam as the Khadir.

Average Rent-rates assumed per Acre on the cultivation.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dhoomut, ...	2	1	7
Bhoor, ...	1	8	0

"The Khadir has been formed by the sedimentary deposits of the river, the degree or fertility being in proportion to its depth, and the due disposition of its earthy materials, which have been from time to time brought down and deposited by the water. It is a purely derivative soil, owing its origin to the disintegration of various other soils on either side of the channel, which being now intimately blended together, form a tract of land capable of yielding almost every kind of agricultural product; and wherever cultivation is not extended, affording nutritious esculents for the cattle of the surrounding country, and excellent grass for thatching. The upper stratum is a more porous clay than the Muttyar, but it possesses abundant supplies of water within a few feet of the surface, while the energy and productiveness of some isolated patches admit of two harvests of rice and peas in the year, and a constant rotation of crops; but there is little or no Khurreef, and if the rains are very plentiful, the water acts too much on so damp a soil, so that the Rubbee is in some seasons either very scanty, or almost totally destroyed in some villages from excessive wet and moisture. Rice is grown in great abundance, and is of a good quality; but the wheat and barley is less vigorous and strong than on the Muttyar land.

Average Rent-rates assumed per Acre on the cultivation.	Rs.	A.	P.
	2	11	2

"The Belah has at present the appearance of a large Savannah, and affords abundance of pasture. There are only four villages in the class, and they are almost completely covered with jungle. The soil is known among the cultivators by the name of "Kamp," and the process by which it is formed is obvious. A fresh crust of debris is at first deposited, and spread over a bed of sand by the river, on its subsiding after the rains, from three or four inches to three or four feet in depth; its fertility being in proportion to its cubic thickness, and the proper admixture of its constituent parts. For the first year it is generally unfit for any vegetation; but in the second year, after it has settled, it acquires sufficient strength to produce grass and jhow jungle, which, during the periodical overflowing of the river in the rainy season, intercept the earthy material, with which the water is then laden, and an artificial soil is thus mechanically formed by the ingredients sinking down and reposing into beds of mud.

Average Rent-rates assumed per Acre on the cultivation.	Rs.	A.	P.
Belah, ...	1	12	9½

"The new land is only fit for the first two years for the growth of vetches and the coarsest grains; but afterwards (should it escape inundation and disturbance) for

every kind of crop; when it emerges under the new name of Khadir in a more ameliorated condition of fertility. There are several villages in the Khadir class, which have a small proportion of the same description of alluvion undergoing a change, either through the accretion of new land, or some of the old being swept away by irruptions of the river: wherever such is the case, it has been duly taken into account.

"On the habitations and lands of the Belah estates being destroyed since the professional survey, about seven years ago, by inundation and encroachment, the residents retired to the contiguous villages, waiting for the recession of the river, and the formation of a new soil; and at the time of Settlement there were large tracts of alluvial land unoccupied, lying on the banks, or in the bed of the river, the proprietary claim to which was claimed by different parties. These disputes being regularly adjudicated, the rightful owners prepared to settle again on the site of the houses of their forefathers. In consequence also of the extent of alluvial formation on the one side, and the losses sustained on the other, from the destruction of good land, a measurement of some estates, and a local enquiry on the spot respecting others noted in the margin, became indispensible as a preliminary measure, before proceeding to assume their Jummas, which was accordingly done.

No. in Tabular Form IV.	*Names of Mouzahs.*
49	Molumpoor.
51	Shahjehanabad.
55	Juumlpoor Jaferabad.
121	Deepoor.
122	Bhopatpoor.
123	Seenundurpoor Lucha.
124	Seesona.

"Having thus far ventured into an explication of the various qualities of the soil, and the distinction by which they are characterized, the next subject that comes under consideration is the examination of the grounds on which the classification of estates was determined. It was obviously desirable to preserve the integrity of the natural geographical positions of the Pergunnah, and to have as few divisions as possible. The marked features and disposition of the Muttyar, Khadir, and Belah tracts pointed out the propriety *(primâ facie)* of arranging the whole of the villages under one or the other of those three classes; but where there were such various and dissimilar conditions of soil in the same tract, every attempt to affect this object when the rates came to be applied to some of the Mouzahs proved abortive, and the endeavor to fix on any rate that should be generally applicable and give satisfaction to the people was found to be impracticable. I was therefore under the necessity of adding three more subsidiary divisions; two for the mixed soils and one for the Dhoomut, by which each village was accommodated with an appropriate class, with reference to the structure of its soil. There may be novelty in this system of classification, but owing to the variety and uneven surface of the land, and the manner in which it was intersected with low swamps and nullahs, it could not be avoided. In looking therefore at the Pergunnah Map, it will at first appear that some estates have been irregularly transmitted from their natural class, and placed in others to which they did not geographically belong; but such a derangement and violation of general rules was not ventured on in an arbitrary manner, and when viewed with reference to the true relations of one soil to the other, will, I think, be found in accordance with reason, and justified by sufficient data.

"Having classed the Mouzahs accordingly to their respective soils from personal inspection, local enquiries, and information gathered from official records, and satisfied myself of the validity of the division which has not in any instance, I believe, been

disallowed by the Malgoozars, who are most capable of judging of its propriety or defects, the next step was to assume average Rent-rates for each class. In this stage of the proceedings, I experienced more difficulty than I had found before in Bisowlee and Sutasee, where the soil was of one name, and the rents almost invariably paid in money, while in the Pergunnah under report, there were six classes of soil, and the prevailing rents were Jinswaree, or those paid in kind."

It was particularly desirable to substitute, first, money rents for the more fluctuating rents paid in kind, by taking an average of the produce and prices for the last ten years; but the uncertainty of the harvests, owing to the exposure of the whole Pergunnah, from its locality, to inundation of the river and periodical rains, added to prejudice in favor of long-established custom, rendering any proposition for introducing the measure very unpopular even among the cultivators, for whose special benefit the change was proposed; and I therefore abstained from interference. Subjoined is a Statement exhibiting the relative proportions of the "Putka and other monied tenures, compared with those coming under the head of Butaee:—

Quantity of land held by Cultivators under Putka tenures, or on payment of money rents in Square Acres.	*Quantity of land held by Cultivators under Butaee tenures in Square Acres.*	*Extent of seer lands held by Proprietors and their brethren, without any fixed rate, in Square Acres.*	*Extent of seer lands held by Proprietors and their brethren at fixed rates.*
17986	23891	4678	338

An assiduous and careful enquiry was therefore essentially necessary into the various products of the Butaee villages, the proportion of the produce received as rent by the Malgoozars from each kind of soil and each caste of cultivators, which necessarily occupied considerable time and attention; but in this part of the work, I was much assisted by a reference to the assumed rates on the same kinds of soil in the other Pergunnahs lying along the banks of the Ganges, the Settlements of which had been confirmed by Government, and from the proceedings of Pergunnah Asudpoor as it adjoins, and is more closely assimilated to Rajpoorah in position and capabilities than any other Pergunnah in the District. I beg to quote the following extract as an assumed standard of comparison:—

Pergunnah.	*Total contents of Area in Square Acres.*	*Culturable waste in Square Acres.*	*Square Acres under cultivation.*	*Total Malgoozaree Area in Square Acres.*	*Jumma.*	*Name of the Classes.*	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.		Average rate of Assessment on the Pergunnah per Acre.	
							On the Malgoozaree Area.	*On the Cultivation.*	*On the Malgoozaree Area.*	*On the cultivation.*
					Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Assudpoor,	89540	28986	45042	74028	72029	Muttyar 1st,	1 7 0	1 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
						Dhoomut, · Muttyar 2d,	0 13 11	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
						Bhoor, · · · · Khadir, · ·	0 9 8	1 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
						Belah, · · · · · ·	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 15 0	1 9 7

The subjoined Table will also exhibit, at one view, the division of classes, their assumed average Rent-rates, and the average Revenue rates of each class, after Settlement with other details regarding the assessment of the Pergunnah under Report.

STATEMENT OF PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH.

Names of the Class.	Assumed average Rent rates per Acre on the cultivation.	Number of Villages.	Total extent in Acres.	Malgoozaree Rubbah in Acres.				Jummah of Past Settlement.					Proposed Jumma from 1243 to 1264 Fuslee.	Assessment per Acre.		
				Culturable.	Cultivated.			Highest Jumma of 1st Settlement.	Highest Jumma of 2nd Settlement.	Highest Jumma of 3rd Settlement.	Highest Jumma of 4th Settlement.	Average Jumma of past 5 years.		On Total Area.	On Total Malgoozaree land.	On the cultivation.
					Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total.									
Muttyar, ..	2 13 6	40	28233	9643	41	14233	14274	14919	14620	18123	19562	19998	1245, 22606 1246, 22736	0 12 9¾ 0 12 11¾	0 15 1½ 0 15 4	1 9 4 1 9 8¼
													1247 to 64, 22911	0 14 6	1 1 0¾	1 12 3
Khadir, ...	2 11 2	32	20437	6946	37	10484	10521	9326	9326	13906	21944	18794	1245 to 64, 18575	0 10 8	0 13 2	1 5 10¾
Dhoomut, Muttyar,	2 1 7 2 11 2	26	84342	8598	62	12017	12079	13765	13065	15351	16231	16276	1245 to 64, 17765	0 12 9	0 15 0¾	1 7 8½
Bhoor, .. Khadir, ..	1 8 0 2 11 2	18	15488	4783	50	8287	8337	7741	7741	10306	12127	12164	1245 to 64, 12355	0 11 1	0 13 0¼	1 0 2¾
Dhoomut, ..	2 1 7	4	2193	369	4	1495	1499	872	872	1524	1524	1550	1245 to 64, 1520	0 2 0¼	0 5 5¾	4 3 5
Belah, ...	1 12 9¼	4	5895	215	0	178	178	1518	1518	2325	2158	2085	1245, 750 1246, 850			
													1247 to 64 1050	0 2 10¼	0 7 8	5 14 4½
Total, ...	0 0 0	124	96588	32354	194*	46694	46888	48141	47142	62035	73546	70867	1245, 73571 1246, 73851	0 12 2¼	0 14 10¼	1 9 1¼
													1247 to 64, 74176	0 12 3¾	0 14 11¾	1 9 3¾

* Those only are classed here as irrigated lands, which are cultivated in the immediate vicinity of a village, all the year round, with tobacco, garden vegetables, &c. &c., a principle that has been observed by Mr. Brown and the late Mr. Louis, in the Settlement of the other Pergunnahs of the District.

Although the average rate of assessment in both is equal, (fractions excepted,) the condition of the two Pergunnahs at the time of Settlement was very different. Rajpoorah was flourishing from the blessings of an easy assessment, and had been steadily advancing ever since the fourth Settlement, the cultivation having been nearly doubled. Its villages, from being poor hamlets, had become rich and populous, while the character, respectability, and condition of the landholders had become ameliorated in an equal ratio, and, although at the same time it was well known that great evils arising from inequality existed, they were not experienced in the same degree that they were felt in the other parts of the District, as a great portion of the Pergunnah was in the hands of substantial Talookdars, and the majority of villages were in a very backward state at the period of the fourth Settlement, the basis of which was the extent of land under cultivation. Asudpoor, on the other hand, where landed property happened to be more divided, and many of the Muttyar villages had reached the limits of agricultural improvement, became completely impoverished with unequal pressure, over-assessment and over-cropping; many years before, relief was afforded by a revision of Settlement. I am happy to be able to add, that it is now gradually recovering from the exhaustion and decay, which has well nigh ruined it.

A question may arise why the rate of assessment in Pergunnah Rajpoorah should not exceed, with all its superior advantages, that of Asudpoor? But it must be borne in mind that an increase of Rs. 3,615 has been assumed on the revenue of the former, while a reduction of Rs. 7,778 has been granted on the Jumma of the latter. It was also necessary to keep in view the greater respectability of the Rajpoorah land owners, which required that they should be treated with some indulgence; and although there remains but little or no doubt that the probable profits of their capital and industry, in the course of agricultural improvement, will generally equal, or nearly equal, the amount of the Government demand before the expiration of the lease, it would have been both unfair and impolitic to have enhanced the revenue beyond a certain limit, on the assumption that such profits would be enjoyed; especially where the whole Pergunnah is exposed to the contingency of inundation, and the partial destruction of its crops from damp.

The anomaly of the Muttyar tract being assessed below the Khadir, although the average Rent-rates of the former exceed those of the latter, and the fertility of the Muttyar is usually considered the superior of the two, is explained, 1st, by the large increase assumed on the Muttyar villages, the Jummas of 28 out of 40 having been more or less enhanced, and in the Khadir class of only 12; 2ndly, the inaccuracy of the professional survey measurement in which a considerable extent of recorded culturable waste Muttyar land is barren, "Shoor Kulah;" 3rdly, the fact of the estates in that class being almost exclusively held by Talookdars, who are necessarily exposed to extra expenses; 4thly, the culturable waste of the Khadir tract, on the other hand, being of a highly productive quality, and though in some parts cultivation may not be carried on from a fear of inundation, it is always valuable as a rich pasturage; and lastly, the locality of the Khadir in the vicinity of the river giving it an advantage over the Muttyar Mouzahs for the disposal of agricultural produce,—circumstances which came into consideration in regulating the demand.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the Belah, as also some of the Gung Shikust Mouzahs required being treated with special leniency, to afford encouragement to industry, to allow for the contingencies of inundation, and to give them a fair prospect of

recovery and improvement. It was also quite impossible to apply any general Rent-rates to estates in such a predicament. Even the most moderate assessment per Acre in detail on the Malgoozaree Area of such lands would have proved exorbitant in the aggregate. The Jummas have therefore been calculated with reference to the general capabilities and means of future improvement, and the rates must be considered as merely nominal.

To provide against an evil in some measure, which had created many groundless and vexatious claims, frequently at the instigation of the Native officers, in consequence of the changes that annually occur to a greater or less extent in the vicinity of the Ganges, the following agreement has been entered into by all those Malgoozars, whose estates border on the channel of the river, "declaring on the one hand that they shall be fully entitled to the proceeds of all alluvial formations of land in those estates to which they may become annexed during the term of Settlement without any lien of the state to an enhancement of Jumma, if the increase (were the lands brought under assessment) would not exceed 10 per cent. of the present demand; and, on the other hand, if the land carried away, by the encroachment of the river, shall not involve the loss of more than 10 per cent. of the revenue of the estate, no claim to any remission on account of Gung Shikust is it to be preferred or admitted, which will effectually deprive both the Tehseeldars and Malgoozars of a plausible handle too often used for the object of obtaining a reduction on frivolous and insufficient grounds.

"The established usage that prevails throughout the Pergunnah in respect to alluvion, is the "Dhar Dhora," which simply provides that all land of alluvial formation appertains to the proprietor of the estate, to which a change in the channel of the river has annexed it, or in the event of an island being formed in the bed of the stream, on whichever side the river may be fordable at any season of the year, the Zemindar on that side possesses a preferential right, co-equal with that by which they hold the estate to which it may belong. If the identity of the land be destroyed, it remains the property of the proprietor from whose estate it was removed; but should the channel of the river not be fordable at any period of the year, (an event which has never occurred,) and the land not identified, in that case it becomes the property of Government.

"There is no instance of a proprietor having declined a continuance of his engagements, and the stability of the Settlement being thus based on the security of landed property is guaranteed.

"The total number of souls by the late Census taken after Settlement, amounts to 30,027, or about 6,000 families, who inhabit 8,181 houses, and are thus divided :—

Hindoo Males, ...	10969	Moosalman Males, ...	973
Ditto Females, ...	8597	Ditto Females, ...	803
Ditto Children of both sexes, ...	7913	Ditto Children of both sexes, ...	772
Total, ...	27472	Total,..	2548

Total Males, ...	11942
Ditto Females	9400
Ditto Children of both sexes, ...	8685
Grand Total,..	30027

"Which gives about 200 souls to the Square Mile, and 410 on the cultivated land on the Total Area,—a scanty number if compared with the average of the more highly cultivated land of Bisowlee and Sutasee, but not with reference to the former population of this part of the country; neither must it be forgotten that the habitability of a considerable portion of the Belah is very questionable, and that many of the villages had been infected with the epidemic fever for two years prior to Settlement, which caused dreadful mortality in many parts of Rohilcund. That the disease was not produced from the exhalations of the stagnant water, or the effluvia from the jungle, is shown by its having raged where there was neither one nor the other, in different parts of the District; but that when generated, its insalubrity was increased by the mephitic air from the marshes and muddy banks of the river can be easily imagined; thus where famine has spared, the population has been swept off by pestilence. The number of deaths ascertained to have taken place from January 1835 to April 1837, from the epidemic fever, amounts to—

Population.	*Population in Square Mile.*	*On cultivated Area per Square Mile.*
Pergunnah Bisowlee,...	306	468
Ditto Sutasee, ...	280	454

1,478 Males.
853 Females. } Total, 3,461;
1,130 Children.

Or more than 10 per cent. If 10,000 of the present population be assumed as the number of working cultivators, the proposed revenue will be produced at the rate of Rs. 7-12-6 per man.

"The strength of the Village Police amounts to 126 men, who hold Jagheers or service land to the extent of 786 acres, of which the estimated rents, at the average village rates, amount to Rs. 1,979, or about Rs. 15-8-0 each man per annum. This sum may appear too small a remuneration, but there are various other perquisites to which the watchmen of every village are entitled at the cutting of the crops, marriage festivals, &c. &c. increasing the emoluments of the office, sufficiently to make it sought after. Many of the chowkeedars were paid prior to the revision of Settlement by money stipends, nominally amounting to Rs. 3 per mensem; but such were the evils of the system, owing to the zemindars withholding payment on the one hand, and the interference of the Government Police on the other to enforce payment, in which they seldom lost an opportunity of taking a share, that scarcely half the sum ever reached the hands of the watchmen. It may further be added, in support of the plan of apportioning service land in lieu of money salaries, that not a single instance of demur or complaint on the part of any individual has been preferred, which would scarcely have been the case, had the watchmen formerly been in the actual receipt of Rs. 36 per annum.

"The intermediate changes of Jumma between the fourth and revised Settlements are confined to fifteen instances, the total decrease granted being Rs. 3,959, and the total increase assumed Rs. 147. The villages noted in the margin are the estates whose Jummas have been revised since the fourth Settlement, under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, in the year 1240 Fuslee. None of those Settlements have been approved of by competent authority, and as several of their Jummas were found on examination to be either too heavy or too light, they have been corrected accordingly to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Number in Tabular Form IV.	*Jumma of fourth Settlement.*	*Revised Jumma under Regulation VII. of 1822.*	*Proposed Jumma.*
28	600	426	525
65	1500	955	775
68	500	366	300
98	870	652	750
101	1700	972	1000
121	400	300	300
Total, ...	5570	3671	3650

"The total extent of registered maaffee land is 1401 acres, and the revenue, if assessed at the average class rates, would amount to Rs. 2,275-14-0; the unregistered land resumed is 601 acres, of which 223 acres are under the plough, and 378 acres culturable

waste. The assessment on the cultivated area, if assumed at the above rates, would be Rs. 348-14-0. There are only 23 acres of unregistered maaffee land exempted from assessment, which are *bonâ fide* appropriated to useful or religious purposes. Their estimated revenue, at the average of the village rates, is Rs. 36-5-6.

"The number of claims brought forward before Settlement to proprietary rights and privileges is noted in the margin. They consist of claims to be admitted as Malgoozars, or to the enjoyment of various proprietary immunities.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS TO PROPRIETARY IMMUNITIES.

Number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which claimants were admitted to engage.	Adjusted by Raseenamah.	Referred to the Civil Court.	Summarily dismissed.
73	2	37	27	9

"The investigation of these cases, with the duty of registering the assameewar jummabundees after Settlement, was conducted by the Native Deputy Collector, Mahommed Syed Khan. These rentals cannot certainly always be depended on, especially where the proprietors are of the same caste with the cultivating community, as under such circumstances they are sometimes disposed to combine with each other, with the view of concealment; but these are only exceptions, and generally I think the jummabundees may be relied on as approximating very closely to the truth.

"Subjoined is a list of the principal talooquas. The Jummas were apportioned by myself on the several villages comprised in each illaqua, agreeably to their respective resources and local peculiarities. In the first and largest talooq, the demand might have been enhanced beyond what has been assumed; but the result would have been unimportant, while, with reference to the increase already taken, and the necessity of supporting the appearance and position of the proprietors in the pergunnah, I forebore pushing the demand to a limit, which might otherwise have been justified by sufficient data. The other illaquas, it is well known, will yield, under their modified jummas, a handsome profit amply sufficient for securing the stability of the revenue, future prosperity, and the respectability of the talooqdars."

STATE-

Number.	Names of Talooqdars.	Names of the Class.	Number of Mouzahs.	Ruqbah in Acres. Malgoozaree area.	Ruqbah in Acres. Cultivation.	Former Jumma.
						Rs.
A.	Dowlut Singh, ...	Muttyar, ...	12	7861	5034	6980
	Mokund Singh, ...	Khadir, ...	10	3666	2256	4060
	Ajeet Singh, ...	Dhoomut and Muttyar, ...	7	3826	3374	3680
	Thakoors, ...	Bhoor and Khadir, ...	3	2078	1009	1675
		Belah, ...	4	2193	178	975
		Total, ...	36	19624	11851	17370
B.	Ukbar Ally Khan, ..	Muttyar, ...	4	2314	862	1900
	Ajeet Singh, ...	Khadir, ...	11	7763	4255	7605
	Mahommed Ally Khan, Dowlut Singh, Thakoors, Mussulman, ..	Bhoor and Khadir, ...	2	1319	995	1835
		Total, ...	17	11396	6112	11340
C.	Lutchee Singh, Aheer, ...	Muttyar, ...	1	1005	226	409
		Dhoomut and Muttyar, ...	2	2031	1051	1402
		Total, ...	3	3036	1277	1811
D.	Ameechund, Aheer,	Khadir, ...	2	960	776	1550
		Dhoomut and Muttyar, ...	1	908	825	1000
		Total, ...	3	1868	1601	2550
E.	Ramsahoy, Aheer, ..	Muttyar, ...	6	3021	1677	2838
		Khadir, ...	1	211	124	150
		Dhoomut and Muttyar, ...	3	2277	1403	2905
		Bhoor and Khadir, ...	1	761	334	346
		Dhoomut, ...	2	805	489	620
		Total, ...	13	7075	4027	6859
	Unnee Singh, Aheer,	Muttyar, ...	1	458	373	426
		Khadir, ...	3	1735	1210	1946
		Dhoomut and Muttyar, ...	1	411	207	190
		Bhoor and Khadir, ...	2	1058	707	1720
		Total, ...	7	3662	2497	4282
		Grand Total, ...	79	46661	27365	44212

MENT.

Average Rate of Assessment on Malgoozaree Area.	Average Rate of Assessment on Cultivation.	Present Jumma.	Average Rate of Assessment on Malgoozaree Area.	Average Rate of Assessment on Cultivation.	Extent of Unregistered Resumed Maaffee Tenures in Acres. Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Amount of Revenue assumed at the average village rates of the proposed Jumma on the cultivation.
		Rs.						Rs. As. P.
0 14 2¼	1 6 2¼	8130	1 0 6¼	1 10 10	30	7	37	12 9 9
1 3 2¾	1 12 9½	3575	0 15 9½	1 9 4¼	2	4	6	4 11 0
0 15 4¾	1 1 4	4000	1 0 8¾	1 2 8¾	12	10	22	11 4 4
0 12 10¾	1 1 6¾	1725	0 13 3¼	1 2 2¼	27	26	53	43 14 0
0 7 1½	5 3 1½	1050	0 7 8	5 14 4½	0	0	0	0 0 0
0 14 2	1 7 5½	18480	0 15 0¾	1 8 11½	71	47	118	72 7 1
0 13 1¾	2 3 3¼	1775	0 12 3¼	2 0 11½	6	0	6	0 0 0
0 15 8	1 13 2¼	8455	1 1 5	1 15 9½	46	37	83	74 15 0
1 6 3	1 13 6	1300	0 15 9¼	1 4 10¾	8	0	8	0 0 0
0 15 11	1 13 8¼	11530	1 0 2¼	1 14 4¼	60	37	97	74 15 0
0 6 6	1 2 11¼	550	0 8 9	2 6 11¼	0	0	0	0 0 0
0 11 0½	1 5 4	1550	0 12 2½	1 7 7¼	62	21	83	44 11 0
0 9 6½	1 6 8¼	2100	0 11 0¾	1 10 3¾	62	21	83	44 11 0
1 9 10	1 15 11½	1350	1 6 6	1 11 10	0	3	3	6 7 6
1 1 7½	1 3 4¾	1200	1 5 0¾	1 7 3¼	0	0	0	0 0 0
1 5 10	1 9 6	2550	1 5 10	1 9 6	0	3	3	6 7 6
0 15 0½	1 11 1	2995	0 15 10¼	1 12 7	3	0	3	0 0 0
0 11 4¼	1 3 4¼	200	0 15 2	1 9 9¾	0	0	0	0 0 0
1 4 6	2 1 1½	2875	1 4 3	2 0 9¼	0	0	0	0 0 0
0 7 3½	1 0 7	650	0 13 8	1 15 1¾	11	0	11	0 0 0
0 12 4	1 4 3½	620	0 12 4	1 4 3½	9	2	11	2 7 0
0 15 6	1 11 3	7340	1 0 7¼	1 13 5	23	2	25	2 7 0
0 14 10½	1 2 3¼	525	1 2 4¼	1 6 6¼	9	0	9	0 0 0
1 1 11¼	1 9 8¾	1775	1 0 4½	1 7 5¾	4	0	4	0 0 0
0 7 4¾	0 15 8¼	250	0 9 8¾	1 3 4	0	0	0	0 0 0
1 10 0	2 6 11	1800	1 10 8¼	2 8 9	8	0	8	0 0 0
1 2 7¾	1 11 5¼	4350	1 2 10¼	1 11 10½	21	0	21	0 0 0
0 11 8¾	1 9 10¼	46350	0 12 5½	1 11 1¼	237	110	347	200 15 7

In the two first illaquas, Dowlut Singh and Ukhbar Allee Khan are looked up to as the principal managing parties, by their co-sharers or brethren. Both are substantial and influential landholders, with good credit and disposable capital at their command. The Hindoo malgoozars, in the two first talooquas marked A. B., are related to each other; Mahommed Ally is the son of Uckbar Ally Khan, who resides at Paprole, in the Boolundshuhur district. The ancestors of the family were Rajpoots, of the Burgoojur tribe, and embraced the Mahomedan creed, to secure their landed property from confiscation. The individuals in the four remaining talooquas are brothers, who divided their hereditary property many years ago, owing to a deadly feud which broke out among them.

Considerable inequality in the rates of particular mouzahs comprised in the above illaquas, more especially on the cultivation, will be observed on a reference to the mouzahwar explanatory remarks; but the rates cannot be considered as a safe or efficient guide under such circumstances in forming an estimate of the adequacy or otherwise of the assumed Revenue, because in these talooquas, where a considerable increase had to be taken, it was necessary to show some leniency, and to raise the demand to what may be termed its legal limit, while with respect to others, where the culturable waste was in excess, the malgoozaree, and not the cultivated area, was invariably kept in view as the basis of assessment; the object being to secure prospectively, as far as practicable, equal pressure on each estate, so that in the event of an illaqua being broken up and divided in the interim, or sold in detail before the expiration of the term of lease, no difficulty could be experienced in effecting a partition or a sale of individual estates.

The inconvenience to which the Malgoozars have hitherto been subjected by the usage of collecting in anticipation has been remedied, and the talooqdars, as well as all other malgoozars, whose means and respectability of character admitted, were allowed the privilege of arranging their own kistbundees after Settlement, accommodated to the agricultural products grown on their several estates, which documents, if found on examination to be reasonable, were sanctioned, pending the confirmation of higher authority.

The balances of the past five years are entered in the margin. The greatest portion is nominal, being the difference between the recorded and revised Jummas of estates, Kham management, or losses sustained through inundation and encroachments of the river. The irrecoverable amount is due from insolvents and paupers, or deceased defaulters. The sum recommended for remission cannot be recovered without a recourse to harsh measures, and risking the stability of the Current Revenue. The necessary arrangements have been made for the liquidation of the recoverable items by instalments.

LAND REVENUE.	R.	A.	P.
In train of liquidation, ...	430	6	6
Nominal { Reduction of Jumma, ... / Kham Tehseel, ... / Gung Shikust, ... }	38611	9	9
Irrecoverable, ...	4035	11	6
Deserving of Remission, ...	6093	7	3
Total,...	49171	3	0

TUCCAVEE.	R.	A.	P.
In train of liquidation, ...	92	0	0
Irrecoverable,...	122	0	0
Deserving of remission, ...	92	14	0
Total realizable Malikana, and Tuccavee, ...	522	6	6
Total Nominal Irrecoverable and deserving of remission, Malikana and Tuccavee, ...	48953	12	6

There are no Hindoo schools, but twenty-three boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, at four Mahomedan muktubs.

In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of the leases of this Pergunnah being fixed for twenty years with reference to the extent of culturable waste land, and the superior means of the malgoozars for bringing it under the plough, before the expiration of that period.

That the assessment is fair and moderate may, I think, be presumed from the circumstance of no remonstrances against the Jummas having been presented, two petitions only having been received in this office for report, the one disputing the right of an individual to be allowed to engage as a joint malgoozar, the other impugning the integrity of the professional survey as an assumed standard of assessment. This fact certainly affords reasonable and satisfactory evidence of the practical well-working of the system: indeed, as compared with the former obscure method pursued, the enhanced security that the present process of Settlement holds out against self-deception by the numerous auxiliary branches of enquiry which it necessarily opens in the course of the preliminary investigation is manifest, unveiling as it does at one view the resources and adaptation of a pergunnah to the growth of particular products and the support of its inhabitants, with the various changes in both assessment and ruqbah, that have from time to time transpired since the cession to the British Government, whereby the settling Officer is enabled to come to a just and impartial decision on each case before him, without difficulty or delay, and on evidence and data that can rarely be impeached.

(Signed) R. H. CLARKE.

102.—Little remains to be added to this report.

103.—In two instances the Settlement made by Mr. Clarke was revised by the Commissioner; viz. Hurownee, Gobindpore, the assessment of which was reduced from Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 1,900, and Lehra Rutoo, reduced from Rs. 650 to Rs. 550.

104.—Since the Settlement one mouzah has been transferred to this pergunnah from pergunnah Hussunpoor, zillah Moradabad; viz.—

Name of Mouzah.	*Area in Acres.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*	*Date of Transfer.*
Bhowaolah, ...	575	208	145	1845 A. D.

105.—The pergunnah now contains 139 mouzahs; viz.—

At Settlement, ...	124	Mouzahs.
Transferred from zillah Moradabad, ...	1	"
Created by partition under Regulation XIX. of 1814, ...	14	"
Total, ...	139	"

106.—The proprietary classes are as follows:—

	Thakoors.	*Aheers.*	*Brahmins.*	*Mussulmen.*	*Mussulmen and Hindoos.*	*Bukals.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Total.*
Number of Estates.	55	50	6	16	5	1	6	139

Their tenures being—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total*
102	27	7	3	139

107.—The principal towns are Rajpoorah, Gunwan, Bhiraotee, Shahjehanabad; none of these however are of any importance. They all have a small bazaar, and a market is held in them, and also in the village of Mujolrah Futtehpore every week. The two most flourishing towns are Gunwan and Bhiraotee. The latter has increased much of late years, through the enterprise of the proprietors (aheers). The population of Bhiraotee at the time of Settlement, *i. e.* 1837 A. D., consisted of 994 souls, inhabiting 117 houses. In 1847 the population amounted to 2572 persons, inhabiting 393 houses. I do not think the latter census over-estimated, as the increase in the size of the town is striking to the eye. It is probable that the town may become a large and important one.

108.—The total population of the Pergunnah, according to a census made in 1847, was as follows:—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen and others not Hindoos.		*Total.*
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	
36035	6129	2672	1292	46128

Of the cultivators, 9,629 are male adults, actual cultivators of 50,595 acres of land. Each holds, on an average, five acres one rood of land, and pays on an average seven rupees twelve annas of Revenue.

109.—The total nikasee of the pergunnah, according to the putwaree's papers for 1257 Fuslee, amounted to Rs. 118,664. The malgoozaree profits, therefore, amount to Rs. 44,233, distributable amongst 804 proprietors.

110.—The following will show the number and description of schools in the Pergunnah:—

Description of School.	*Number.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per Month.*
Hindee, ...	1	1	2	2
Persian, ...	8	8	51	36
Total, ..	9	9	53	38

111.—At the cession, the largest talooqdar in the pergunnah was Rajah Shere Singh, a Burgoojur Thakoor, resident of Anoopshuhur. He possessed thirty-six estates. His surviving widow, the Ranee Chowan, now holds but five. Shere Singh was a man of weak intellect, incapable of managing his property, and moreover of extravagant habits. His karindahs and dependents enriched themselves from the proceeds of his estates. What he actually received he spent in folly. Of his thirty-six estates, thirteen were sold for arrears of Revenue, and bought by the Bhiraotee and Gunwan talooqdars; five were sold by decree of Civil Court; two were bought by private sale, by Bhiraothee talooqdars; eleven were mortgaged to Akbar Allee Khan; five only remaining in the possession of his widow. The fall of this talooqua is ascribable solely to the imbecility and folly of its former Proprietor, not to any over-assessment. The generality of the estates that formed the talooqua were situated on the Muttyar and Khadir tract, and were entirely exempt from the deterioration which the Bhoor mouzahs underwent during the fourth, fifth and sixth Settlements.

112.—Rajah Girdharee Singh held at the cession twelve estates. The whole talooqua was, in 1215 Fuslee, sold for arrears of Revenue. They now form part of the talooqua of the Bhiraotee Aheers.

113.—Bahadoor Singh, a Burgoojur Thakoor, resident of Gunwan, held at the cession twenty-two estates; during his life-time, the talooqua was increased by private purchase, till it amounted to thirty-six estates. Bahadoor Singh died in 1836, and was succeeded by Dowlut Singh as the acknowledged head of the family. Hitherto the name of Bahadoor Singh only had been recorded in the Collector's books, Kishen Singh and Ajeet Singh, his brothers, receiving from him their share of the profits of the estates. When the Settlement, under Regulation IX. of 1833, was commenced, it became necessary to record the extent and nature of the rights and interest of all the sharers. Dowlut Singh refused then to acknowledge the existence of any claims to a share preferred by his uncle Kishen Singh, or Motee Singh, son of Ajeet Singh, who had in the interim died. The dispute was, by consent of the parties, referred to arbitrators, who decreed to Kishen Singh ten biswahs, to Dowlut Singh five biswahs, and to Motee Singh five biswahs, giving to Dowlut Singh one estate, as *huq sirdaree*. Dowlut Singh refused to ackno wledge this decision, and in consequence became involved in a Civil suit, which has caused his ruin. The greater part of hi estates are held in mortgage by mahajuns of Moradabad; independently of this, he is involved in debts amounting, it is reported, I believe with truth, to Rs. 50,000; it is not difficult in consequence to foretell his downfall.

114.—Motee Singh and Kishen Singh are possessed of considerable wealth, but are not at all amicably disposed towards Dowlut Singh, whom they nevertheless acknowledge as the head of their family.

115.—The talooqua of Thakoor Akbar Allee Khan has risen since the cession from the downfall of Shere Singh; and of the estates comprising the latter property, four were bought at public sale, and eleven are held in mortgage by the heirs of Akbar Allee Khan.

116.—The wealthiest, and by far the most influential proprietors in the pergunnah, are the Bhiraotee Aheers. The family hold nearly a third of the pergunnah, the greater part of which has been obtained since the cession. They owe their influence less to their wealth, than to their being the heads of the Aheer tribe, who form three-fourths of the population of the pergunnah. The Aheers are noted for horse-breeding. The Bhiraotee zemindars keep some fifty or sixty mares for this purpose.

The Revenue and Police establishments are attached to the Asudpoor pergunnah; the charges on these heads will therefore be noticed in the report on Asudpoor.

PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR.

117.—Pergunnah Asudpoor is bounded on the north by Pergunnah Rajpoorah and Pergunnah Bijoee, Zillah Moradabad; on the east by Pergunnah Saheswan, its southern and western limits being washed by the waters of the Ganges, which separate it from the District of Boolundshuhur.

118.—The Pergunnah comprises 151 Mouzahs, covering an area of 91,112 acres, which are thus distributed:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
1032	12915	48170	28995	91112

119.—Asudpoor, previous to the formation of this District, appertained to the southern division of Moradabad. Its Jumma in 1824 A. D., when transferred to Budaon, amounted to Rs. 80,585.

120.—This Pergunnah is one of those that suffered most from the high and unequal assessment of the fourth Settlement. The demand of the third Settlement amounted to Rs. 68,737. The Bhoor lands, which comprise a great part of the Pergunnah, were at that time in high cultivation, and the Pergunnah in a flourishing condition. At the fourth Settlement, the demand was raised to Rs. 80,728. The evils of over-assessment had commenced before the transfer to Budaon was made. Mr. Swetenham, soon after taking charge, reported that several estates in this Pergunnah were held *kham* by the Collector. Under the administration of Mr. Wyatt, the condition of this, (in common with the other pergunnahs of this class) fell rapidly. In consequence of this, Mr. Brown selected Asudpoor as one of the first for revision of Settlement under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833. That Officer was at the time engaged in making the Settlement of Oosaith, and on his recommendation Mr. Louis was entrusted with the revision of this Pergunnah. Mr. Louis's Settlement Report is annexed to this; a reference to that will shew the principles which guided him in his work.

121.—A Jumma, progressing from Rs. 71,342 in 1242 Fuslee, to Rs. 74,460 in 1250 Fuslee, was fixed by that Officer, and confirmed by Government for twenty years; viz. from 1242 to 1261 Fuslee, corresponding with 1835 to 1854 A. D.

122.—Since the Settlement, one Mouzah (Jussoopoor Sesay) has been transferred to Boolundshuhur, one Mouzah (Khuleelpoor) annexed from Pergunnah Byjoee, Zillah Moradabad.

123.—The population of the Pergunnah, according to the last census, stands thus :—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
34277	9098	3468	2943	49786

124.—The Aheers are the greater mass of the people; they are proprietors of nearly half the Pergunnah, and cultivators of four-fifths of it. Though numerous, the Aheers have little influence in the Pergunnah; their holdings are single and distinct; forty-six Estates are held by Mussulmen, (Sheikhs and Kazees,) eighteen are held by Aheers and Mussulmen in partnership, four by Kaiuths, five by Bukals. The Sheikhs of Goonour are the most influential residents in the Pergunnah; but there are no talooquas worth mentioning.

125.—The tenures are classified as follows :—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total.*
88	24	18	21	151

126.—The principal towns are—Goonour, Asudpoor, Dulthurah, Kadirabad, Khuleelpoor, Jugurnathpoor and Dhoonwarah.

127.—Goonour is now the seat of the Tehseeldaree and Thannah stations. Until 1841, Rajpoorah was under a Tehseeldar and Thannahdar of its own, the Tehseeldaree and Thannah stations of this Pergunnah being at Asudpoor. In 1841 these fiscal divisions were united, a Tehseeldaree was built during that year at Goonour, and the Revenue and Police Offices of Rajpoorah and Asudpoor united.

128.—Jugurnathpoor is famous for a large cattle market held in it every Saturday. From 100 to 300 head of cattle are exposed for sale. The Zemindars and Putwarees receive each one anna for each head of cattle sold, and in return give to the purchaser a certificate of sale.

129.—In the remaining towns above specified, markets are held once a week; the goods brought for sale consist of grain, cotton, &c., the produce of the surrounding Pergunnahs.

130.—The Ganges borders the length of the Pergunnah, which is intersected by the Burdmar, Muhawar, and Chooceah nuddees. These are used for irrigation, when required, but are not navigable.

131.—The soil of the Pergunnah is described in the Settlement Report, and requires no further comment.

132.—Blankets of a coarse description are made by about twenty-five families. This is the only manufacture.

133.—From enquiries that I have made, the following are the number of Schools in the Pergunnah :—

Number of Schools.	*Description of Schools.*	*Number of Masters.*	*Number of Scholars.*	*Amount of Pay of each Teacher.*	*Remarks.*
				Rs. A. P.	
10	Persian, ...	10	76	30 8 0	The Teachers of the Hindee and Sanscrit Schools receive their food and other presents, on festivals and other occasions.
1	Hindee, ...	1	2	0 8 0	
1	Sanscrit, ...	1	2	1 0 0	

134.—There are no roads of any importance in the Pergunnah; one road from Goonour to Saheswan has been made by the Road Fund Committee. This is kept in good repair.

135.—I now annex the Settlement Report of Mr. Louis, to which little can be added.

SETTLEMENT REPORT.

PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR comprises a tract of low land, lying between the Ganges and the high ridge of Bhoor, which in this part of the country runs parallel to the river, at a distance of from ten to twelve miles from its bank, and bears a great similarity, in station and soil, to that part of the adjoining Pergunnah of Saheswan, which lies equally near the river.

The whole of this tract appears to have been at some time or other washed by the Ganges, and to be alluvial land of more or less recent formation. It contains three strips of land, which exhibit a marked difference in both soil and level.

The first of these lies immediately on the bank of the river, and is covered almost entirely with Jhow and grass Jungle, interspersed here and there with an occasional plot of cultivation, and is very subject to inundation during the rainy season.

Beyond this is a belt of fine land, which is very thickly peopled, and almost entirely cultivated. The villages here are numerous and large, and this part of the Pergunnah has undergone but little improvement since the cession. The cultivation was then almost as extensive as now, and the agricultural community generally in easier circumstances. The next strip, which reaches close to the foot of the Bhoor, is composed of soil of inferior qualities to that of the last, and contains a much smaller proportion of cultivated ground. The villages are smaller, and the population more scanty.

A very large portion of this tract is covered with Dhak jungle, which is gradually disappearing, and of which there will probably not be a trace left in the course of a few years. It is watered by two streams, neither of them of any considerable size or depth: besides the villages in these three strips of land, there are a few small ones lying just on the slope of the Bhoor, in the north-east corner of the pergunnah.

Of the two harvests, the Rubbee is here by far the most important,—the staple produce of the Pergunnah being corn. In the Khureef, there is a good deal of cotton grown on the best land, and some sorts of pulse and grain on the poorer soils; but the quantity of these is comparatively small. The greater part of the land is sown with wheat and barley, for the growth of which the soil seems peculiarly proper, and of which, in a good season, the crops are generally very fine. The autumn crops may yield, on an average, five or six annas of the revenue; the rest is realized from the collections of the Rubbee: and the facility or otherwise with which the revenue is paid, must consequently depend greatly on the promising appearance of this harvest; on the contrary some of the Khadir land lying in the immediate vicinity of the Ganges gives two crops, the produce of the first being the poorer kind of rice. The excessive moisture of the soil is said to be unfavorable to the cultivation of sugar-cane, which has been often tried, but always unsuccessfully; the sugar made having proved of a very inferior quality. The expense attending the culture of this,

and the inability of the Zemindars to extract from it sugar that could compete in the markets with the produce of the higher table land to the north and south-west are, I believe, the causes of its scarcity here. A little indigo was grown in one or two villages, but since the failure of the Commercial houses, and reduction of their trading establishments, the demand for it, in this part of the country, has been so slight, that its cultivation has been almost entirely given up.

Irrigation is very little practised, though the numerous jheels and tanks afford the husbandman every possible facility; and water is everywhere found so near the surface, that the digging of wells is attended with very slight expence. Wheat, however, which is universally grown, to the exclusion of almost every other kind of Spring produce, does not, except in an unfavorable season, require watering.

The causes which have rendered its cultivation so general, in preference to that of the other kinds of grain, may be looked for principally in the situation of the Pergunnah on the bank of a large navigable river, affording the means of a direct and easy conveyance to the large markets of Futtehgurh and Cawnpoor, where the demand is unlimited, and whence large sums are every year remitted for its purchase. Chundowsee also, in the Moradabad district, about twenty-five miles from Asudpoor, is a very large mart, where grain of every kind finds a ready sale: much of the cotton grown in the pergunnah is sent there, and the rest to Futtehgurh. The return is generally in coin.

There are two or three weekly markets held in some of the largest villages in the Pergunnah, which are much frequented; but the general poverty of the Zemindars, and the want of capital in the Pergunnah, are sufficient reasons for the absence of any thing like trade. The latter that was formerly carried on by a few of the more influential men has entirely ceased of late years.

The standard Jumma now borne on the books is generally that of the fourth Settlement. This has, in almost all the Muttyar Mouzahs and in some few of the estates of mixed soils, been an unsupported burthen to the malgoozars. The Settlement of many of these villages have fallen to the ground within the last few years, and when the Revenue has been hitherto paid, it has been at the expence of much of both the personal and landed property of their managers. The Jumma of this Settlement seems to have been fixed on a calculation of the estimated assets, yielded by the cultivated land in each estate, the deductions, if any were allowed, being very small.

The pressure of the demand, therefore, in the well-cultivated Mouzahs was unvarying, and no room was left the zemindars to increase their profits, or make any provision against future losses. The great change in the condition of this Pergunnah since then, and the gradual deterioration of villages, which, to have borne at all the rate of assessment then levied, must have been in the highest possible state of agricultural prosperity, affords a striking proof of the instability of a Settlement made on such principles. The greater number of the Muttyar Mouzahs were at that time very much cultivated, and in some of these the shock was felt almost immediately, and in the course of a year or two they were alienated from their owners both by public and private sale. A few favorable seasons and high market prices enabled the malgoozars of the rest to fulfil

their engagements for some time longer, and many of them were tempted by a slight decrease, granted at the commencement of the sixth Settlement, to hold on rather than lose the management of their estates, and with it their former respectability and consideration amongst their neighbours. These men soon became more or less involved, and many who had been possessed of some personal property sunk into the condition of mere cultivators.

In the seventh Settlement, the daily increasing difficulty of realizing the revenue became more apparent. The husbandmen had no longer high prices to look to as remuneration for labor, and agricultural depression was generally gaining ground, whilst the land was becoming exhausted by repeated cropping. Under these circumstances, measures of coercion were pursued, which were attended with the most unhappy effects, and the prosperity of the agricultural community, already at a low ebb, received a shock from which it will be long in recovering. The collections were almost everywhere made by the Tehseel officers, whose undue interference in the province of the malgoozar, was allowed on the plea of necessity, and when the distraint of all their tangible property failed to satisfy the demand against them, the assamees were subjected to a system of rack renting, which in many instances induced them to desert their villages. Added to this, the seasons of 1239-40 proved unfavorable, and the mortality that was so generally prevalent amongst the cattle, destroyed an immense number in this Pergunnah.

Of the mouzahs of the second class, however, few were sufferers during this time from similar causes, and those more particularly only in which, owing to their proximity to the Bhoor, the poorness of their soil, the two last seasons were felt as excessively unfavorable. In these villages, at the time of the fourth Settlement, there was abundance of good waste lands; many were indeed almost untouched, and only contained a few fields cultivated at low rates by the residents of the surrounding estates. In these the cultivation has been gradually extending and keeping pace, while the means of the Zemindars has enabled them to escape the difficulties and distress that have been prevalent in the other part of the Pergunnah. The arrangements that were made in 1241 Fuslee relieved many of the estates that were in the most ruinous condition from the vexatious and harassing continuance of Kham Tehseel management, and the measures that were taken to restore confidence to the dispirited community were very successful. The fallow land has been again brought into cultivation, the Zemindars appear disposed to make great efforts to regain somewhat of their former prosperity, and it is my earnest hope that the settlements I have now made, may in no way interrupt their prospects of future comfort and independence.

The Revenue Survey of the Pergunnah was carried on during the year 1831-32, and was finished before any considerable decrease of cultivation took place; its results have therefore been assumed as the basis of the present Settlement. Although the condition of many of the villages has been much changed for the worse, since they were measured, the improvement that has taken place within the last year has pretty well restored them to their former state, inasmuch as regards the quantity of cultivated land; and whilst perfect dependence can be placed on the records of this survey, the employment of a number of Mirdahs and Mootsuddees for the purpose of measurement, would have been attended with unnecessary expense, and have subjected the people to

the annoyance of plunders, generally consequent on this kind of job, however carefully conducted. The only point in which the statistical returns of the professional survey required to be checked was the recorded quality of the soil in each Mouzah, on which no reliance could be placed, and in this the mode in which the villages were classed obviated every difficulty. In the survey of this Pergunnah, a fair distinction seems to have been made between the culturable land and that unfit for agricultural purposes, no more ground having been written down under the latter head than was occupied by the site of the village, tanks, roads, or was really worthless. In some of the other Pergunnahs, the error of the Surveyor appears to have been his noting, as unculturable, a great deal too much land; in this however I do not think he has done so.

The first step taken in the Settlement work was the classification, and this the marked difference in the soil and level of the strips of land composing the Pergunnah rendered an easy matter. The whole of the second tract abovementioned, lying sufficiently far from the river to be out of reach of inundation, is composed of a fine clayey loam, varying slightly in places in its productiveness and quality of course, but not sufficiently to prove any obstacle to the determination of a fair average rate on it.

The Mouzahs in this tract have therefore been classed together, and called *Muttyar* or 1st Class Mouzahs; the remainder of the Pergunnah being classed under the head of mixed soils, 2nd Class.

Of these latter, the Belah mouzahs lying immediately on the bank of the river, and a few on the slope, were taken separately into consideration,—the peculiar situation of the former, and the great inferiority of soil of the latter, rendering their assessment with the rest of the villages of the 2nd Class, inexpedient. In some few villages of the 1st Class there is a mixture of soil of a decidedly secondary quality, and one or two of the 2nd Class are composed of remarkably fine rich loam; but I did not think proper to alter my arrangement on this account, or attempt to substitute an arbitrary classification of my own, for the natural one laid for me. Any instances of this kind have been noticed in the remarks of each village.

In determining the average rates of rent for the different kinds of soil I had little difficulty. Money rates have been for many years established in this Pergunnah; the only land paying in kind being the Bhoor, and a little of the newly cultivated ground in some of the Belah mouzahs. Enquiries were made of the most respectable putwarees, and an average taken of the rates common for the last ten years in some of the estates of each class that appeared to have been fairly assessed. The rates assumed by Mr. Brown in the adjoining and similarly situated Pergunnah Saheswan, and a record of the rates paid for the different kinds of produce at the time of the fourth Settlement were in the office, and from these data the following were assumed as the average rates for the different kinds of soil:—

For irrigated land (under which head merely the few fields round a village set apart for the growth of Vegetables and Tobacco are noted),	3	0	0	Per Beegah.
For the Muttyar of the 1st Class villages,	1	14	0	"
On the Muttyar of the 2nd Class villages,	1	8	0	"
On the Dhoomut,	1	2	0	"
On the Khadir,	1	8	0	"
On the Bhoor,	0	9	0	"

The sum yielded by the application of these rates to the gross quantity of each kind of soil was compared with the former Jumma of the Pergunnah, and with reference to its past and present condition, the proper deductions were determined on a gross Jumma fixed. In the division of this on the different classes of Mouzahs, much the same process was observed, but the limited capabilities of the Muttyar villages, and the comparative poverty of the mass of their owners, called for a much larger deduction from the gross rental assumed, than was necessary in the villages of mixed soils. After testing my work therefore by the rates on the Malgoozaree and cultivated land of the former Jumma on some of the villages of each class that I knew to have been equally assessed, and to have borne them without difficulty, and those on the totals yielded by the gross Jumma now proposed to be taken, I fixed their revenue with a deduction of about forty per cent. in the Muttyar villages, and about twenty-five of those of mixed soils. The average revenue rates on the cultivation and Malgoozaree land of each class being thus obtained, the revenue of each estate of the first class was determined, entirely by these, checked by a due consideration of its local or other advantages, present and prospective means of improvement, the condition, habits and number of its proprietors and cultivators, and the rates of, and facility or difficulty with which its former Jumma had been paid. The same course was pursued with the other villages, except that in these the presence of inequalities of soil, rendered a rental found by the application of the average rates on soils, necessary in the first instances to prevent any mistakes arising from a disproportion in the quality of each. This was tested by the rates in the mode abovementioned, and the Jumma fixed on the same principles. The average revenue rates on the Malgoozaree land was used as a standard of approximation to that on the cultivated area, serving as a check in those cases in which too close an adherence to the other would have been liable to cause excessive assessment.

The Nikasees given in by the Putwarees are too often mere fabrications made up at the dictation of the Zemindars, to allow of any reliance being placed in them. These persons may be very useful as accountants, but they are in general so completely subservient to the landholders, in whose good will must depend so much of their comfort, that any accounts at all opposed to their supposed interests can hardly be expected from them.

The Jumma thus determined was proposed to the Zemindars, and after hearing any objections they advanced, their durkhwasts were taken, and only two instances of recusancy occurred. A few disputes arose as to the proper parties to be selected as Malgoozars and these were easily settled; a preference was generally given to the managers of former Settlements when they came forward, or to their immediate heirs, unless good reason was assigned by the majority of the village community for their exclusion. The Jumma of the Putteedaree estates was fixed on the whole mouzah, and the owners encouraged to apportion it in the several puttees themselves, and few cases occurred in which my interference was necessary. When, from personal enmity or other cause, they were unable to agree, and were unwilling to refer the question to arbitration, I divided it myself, on the same principles on which the gross Jumma had been distributed in the several Mouzahs; and this was easily done, without fear of affording any just grounds of dissatisfaction, as these puttees had been everywhere measured separately by the professional surveyor. The record

of the respective rights and shares of the several holders was next verified, and the requisite iqrarnamah for the security of the revenue taken from them.

The tenures in this Pergunnah are Zemindaree and Putteedaree. Under the former head I include all those in which no recorded separation of land and interests has taken place amongst the several proprietors, without reference to the mode of management. By the latter name I should call all those in which a regular division of puttees has been recorded, the rights and interests of the proprietors of one puttee having been for years distinct from those of another, though they all originally sprung from one family. In this Pergunnah, which is peopled chiefly by large families of Aheers, many of the former kind will undoubtedly ere long resolve themselves into regular putteedaree tenures, whilst these again in some villages approach nearly to the bhyachara form, which they will probably assume ere many years have passed. The mode of management generally prevalent here, is that in which the sum wanting to make up the revenue, after the collection of the Assamee's dues, is levied by a baach on the shares. This *baach* is a money rate fluctuating with the demand, and paid by all the sharers according to the quantity of land in the possession of each without any reference to his hereditary share of the estate. The village expences are levied in the same way, and the profit of the Sudder Malgoozars varies, exceedingly,—in some villages their *khood kasht* being free from rent, and in others paying less than the baach rate. All the Aheer estates are managed thus, whilst in those held by Mussulmen the system is different. The collections of these are made in common by the Sudder Malgoozars, who either divide the profits, or make good the losses at the end of the year, according to their respective shares, whilst the demand on their brethren does not fluctuate. These cultivate at a fixed rate below that of the ryot, and are exempt from all further risk of profit or loss after the payment of their rent. In a few villages, the joint property of Mussulmans and Aheers, a division of Assamees has by mutual consent taken place, and in these both modes of management prevail.

In this state of the business all claims to a share in the proprietary right were settled. The fact of the claimants' possession or otherwise was easily ascertained, and the case, if thus supported, was referred to a punchayet of the most respectable Zemindars in the Pergunnah. To these persons the point on which they were called on to decide was explained by me in the first instance, and I found their decisions in by far the greater number of cases very satisfactory; occasional complaints were of course made, but as I allowed the parties concerned to object at the outset to any individual on assigning satisfactory reasons, I am inclined to believe that these complaints were instituted and dictated by vexation. The only benefit obtained by any claimant on the substantiation of his cause was the record of his name and share, and his admission to the payment of the baach rate, common to the rest of the sub-sharers on the land actually in his possession, or that he might hereafter cultivate with the consent of the community. I was not of course authorized to adjudge possession to any man according to his ascertained hereditary right, nor would the exercise of such power, even if legal, have been in my opinion expedient. It would have been an infringement of long established custom, and would have been productive only of much discontent and discord amongst the community.

The only other kind of claim preferred was to the proprietary right of several Mouzahs, in which, since these provinces came into our possession, there has been

no recorded owner. When two or more parties appeared as claimants for one village, I have referred them at once to the Civil Court; but in these cases in which opposite interests would not be affected by an investigation, and the claim of the party derived to right from long residence in the village, enquiries are still on foot as to the propriety of recommending to the Government a favorable consideration of the case.

The rents proposed to be taken by the Malgoozars were then made known to the Assamees, and their concurrence obtained. A portion of land was also set aside for the Jagheer of the Village Police. The quantity varies according to the quality of the soil, the size of the village, and their receipt of money payments or otherwise. In some cases the chowkeedars wished to receive both land and money, and when the Zemindars acceded readily to this, I did not think proper to object.

The investigation of the maaffee tenures has been postponed till the completion of the various settlement statements allowed more leisure. They will now be commenced upon immediately, but I was unwilling to permit the interference of any thing that might tend to delay the transmission of the settlement proceedings for sanction.

I have little more to add: the celerity, with which the work of re-settlement is proceeding under the new system in these Provinces, speaks loudly in its favor, and appears to be peculiarly well calculated to secure general equality of assessment, and thereby check the tendency to run into excess that almost invariably marked the progress of settlements made in detail. My views on this subject will I trust be borne out by the result. The fixed principle by which I was guided in the progress of any work has been to consider the interests of Government and its subjects as inseparable, and whilst securing the just rights of the one, never to lose sight of the necessity of promoting as much as possible the comfort and prosperity of the other. Having been now for the first time employed in this duty, this statement is perhaps rather longer than may be necessary in future, but I have endeavoured to make it as brief as was consistent with the clear explanation of my mode and principles of proceeding. I have confined myself as closely as I could to the remarks requisite to convey a just idea of the condition of the Pergunnah.

(Signed) H. LOUIS,

Offg. Deputy Collector.

136.—The settlement made by Mr. Louis has stood to this day. Not one estate has been sold for balance of revenue. The assessment is considered very light: the revenue is paid up with regularity and ease.

137.—The cultivation has increased from 48,170 acres to 55,090 acres, of these 6,556 are cultivated by proprietors on reduced rates. The rental paid for land by the Putwarees's Returns, for 1856 Fuslee, amounted to Rs. 1,17,056.

138.—The following Table will show the designation and salary of the Revenue and Police Establishments, and their per-centage of charge on the two Pergunnahs of Asudpoor and Rajpoorah:—

TEHSEELDAREE ESTABLISHMENT.

Number of Officers.	*Designation of Office.*	*Amount of Salary per Month.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
1	Tehseeldar	175	2,100			
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360			
2	Qanoongoes, ...	40	480			
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, ...	15	180			
1	Dakhila Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Seeaha Nuvees, ...	15	180			
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Araeez Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Tehveeldar, ...	15	180			
1	Purkheea, ...	10	120			
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96			
2	Mirdhas, ...	12	144			
40	Peons, ...	160	1,920			
1	Dufturee, ...	5	60			
	Contingencies, ...	15	180			
						Rs. As. P.
55		530	6,360	95,914	150,237	4 3 9¼

THANNAH ESTABLISHMENT.

Number of Officers.	*Designation of Office.*	*Amount of Salary per Month.*	*Amount of Salary per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
1	Thannahdar, ...	40	480			
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96			
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96			
1	Mududgar, ...	5	60			
4	Dufadars, ...	24	288			
35	Burkundazes, ...	140	1,680			
	Contingencies and Repairs, ..	12	144			
						Rs. A. P.
		237	2,844	95,914	150,237	1 14 3

PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR.

139.—Is bounded on the north and west by Moradabad, on the east by Pergunnah Bisowlee and Kote Salbuhan, on the south by Pergunnah Saheswan. It comprises 182 Mouzahs, covering an area of 1,01,242 square acres; viz.:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Barren.*	*Total.*
2,483	15,836	63,022	19,901	101,242	

The population being—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		Total.
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	
41,205	9,683	4,701	2,043	57,632

140.—The soil of the Pergunnah is of three kinds:—

1*st*.—A hardish clay of good quality and productive, denominated *Kuthere*. It is better adapted to the *Khurreef* crops than the Rubbee.

2*nd*.—Khadir and Dhoomut. The Mouzahs comprising these qualities of soil, border on the Sote, or Yarwafadar, which intersects the Pergunnah.

3*rd*.—The Bhoor class, comprising a few Mouzahs, bordering on the Saheswan Pergunnah.

141.—Islamnuggur Khas, containing 4,614 inhabitants, is the only town in the Pergunnah. Previous to the Puthan rule, it was a place of some importance; nearly half of the present population consists of Mussulmen; it has a small bazaar, and markets are held in the town every Monday and Friday. Weekly markets are held in the following Villages, Chundoee, Chumurpoorah, Sisirka, Roodaen, Khirah Doss, Kureeawyn, Daonree, Kurunpoor, and Noorpoor Penonee: grain, cotton, and coarse kinds of cloth are disposed of in these markets. The produce of the Pergunnah finds a ready market in the neighboring town of Chundowsee.

142.—The Sote, or Yarwafadar, is the only river in the Pergunnah. It affords irrigation when required, but is unnavigable.

The Estates are held as follows:—

Thakoors,	85	Mouzahs.
Aheers,	5	"
Khuthrees,	22	"
Kaiuths,	3	"
Bukals,	11	"
Brahmins,	9	"
Mussulmen,	26	"
Mixed Classes,	21	"
	182	Mouzahs.

143.—The tenures are thus classified:—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyachara.*
156	14	2	10

144.—The Pergunnah was surveyed in 1830 by Captain Bedford; the revised Settlement under VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833 made by Mr. S. S. Brown in 1835.

Settlement Report, Paragraph 1.

145.—Mr. Brown evidently considered the Pergunnah a flourishing one. He says in his Settlement Report:—"The changes in the total demands, as well as the balances, have been comparatively few and trifling, and the general condition of the Pergunnah throughout that period, not accepting the few last years, exhibits a progressive improvement."

Paragraph 2.

146.—The Pergunnah was classified by Mr. Brown as follows:—

1st Class, Kuthere; 2nd Class, Kuthere, Khadir, Dhoomut, and Bhoor.

"The average rent-rates assumed were Rs. 2-6-0 on the first class; Rs. 1-12-6 on the second class Kuthere; Rs. 1-9-4 on the Dhoomut and Khadir; and Rs. 1-7-9 on the Bhoor. The demand was calculated in the first instance on the totals of each class, and distributed afterwards on the mouzahs comprising them, the Malgoozaree area being principally looked to in every instance; the amount of the deduction left by the application of the average rates to the cultivated area in individual instances formed but a small part of the calculation.

Concluding Paragraph Settlement Report.

147.—The assessment proposed by Mr. Brown amounted to Rs. 75,122 for 1243 Fuslee, progressing to Rs. 76,065 in 1248 Fuslee, being an increase on the standard Jumma, (*i. e.* for 1224 Fuslee) of Rs. 2,456.

148.—The Pergunnah was subsequently visited by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Bird. One illaqua of twenty-seven estates was found to be palpably over-assessed, and a reduction of Rs. 1,691 was made on its assessment by his order; subsequently a revision of the whole Pergunnah was found necessary. The

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in a letter No. 402, to Secretary to Government, writes as follows regarding the settlement to be revised in this Pergunnah:—"After hearing the statement of the Collector and the Commissioner, the Member "of the Board on Circuit could have no hesitation in directing a revisal, it being ob-"viously impossible either that the Jumma, as fixed by Mr. Brown, could be collected, "or that the people could bear up under its pressure. The moderation of the demand "in the remainder of the District renders the condition of this Pergunnah the more "distressing, as the rates of rent, which the high demand would oblige the Zemindars "to enforce, would have the effect of driving away the cultivators to places where "better terms could be obtained."

The settlements were accordingly revised by Mr. Timins, whose report I annex. The total reductions made on the Jumma fixed by Mr. Brown, amounted to Rs. 8,589. The Jumma fixed by Mr. Timins, viz. Rs. 69,476, was confirmed by Government.

149.—Since the Settlement considerable changes have been made in the boundaries of the Pergunnah; nine villages have been transferred to, thirty-one villages annexed from, Moradabad.

150.—The villages transferred to Moradabad are:—

Number.	*Name of Village.*	*Total Area.*	*Jumma of Settlement.*	
1	Rustumghur,	693	480	Population not known, as no Census had been made.
2	Syapoor,	865	800	
3	Jhurolee,	1,087	1,300	
4	Adunpoor,	751	625	
5	Aeetowl,	381	225	
6	Futehpoor,	1,994	1,900	
7	Bhoorungur Khundwa,	2,103	375	
8	Keshopoor,	219	0	
9	Buhadoor Nugur,	537	500	
		8,630	6,205	

151.—The thirty-one Villages annexed to this Pergunnah from Moradabad are—

Number.	*Name of Village.*	*Total Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
1	Allahpoor Shumushpoor,	1,849	1,799	846
2	Allahpoor Khoord,	324	474	219
3	Aorungabad,	971	488	182
4	Afzulpore,	631	235	84
5	Bhumunpooree Khoord,	261	209	168
6	Bichpooree Khoord,	214	102	0
7	Bundrye Kulnalgurh,	437	250	105
8	Bhoor Bisowlee,	883	1,155	604
9	Tikhoree,	135	275	0
10	Judwar,	814	455	198
11	Ch'hutra,	993	401	235
12	Rajtikolee,	713	775	302
13	Tikhora,	770	833	360
14	Suroleea,	425	189	9
15	Sultangurh,	1,752	680	794
16	Sugrorah,	428	450	252
17	Sautholee,	649	290	178
18	Shahpoor,	337	142	64
19	Kishunpoor,	319	275	121
20	Kishunpoor Sheampoor,	600	356	121
21	Khizoorpoor,	344	168	36
22	Kheerutpoor,	243	125	93
23	Koorkheerah,	320	150	5
24	Khurpoorah,	410	117	0
25	Kisnowree Bhoor,	373	201	136
26	Khujoorah,	940	500	563
27	Goorarpoorah,	553	666	365
28	Gurhee Bichola,	1,140	410	221
29	Lehra Bhoor,	323	231	87
30	Manickpoor Chandpoor,	1,627	1,126	703
31	Nuseerpoor,	110	51	0

152.—The changes noted above had the effect of raising the Jumma of the Pergunnah from Rs. 67,476 to Rs. 75,309.

153.—The assessment of rent-free lands, resumed subsequent to the general revision of settlement, has raised the Jumma of the Pergunnah to Rs. 77,985, at which it now stands.

154.—By the Putwaree's papers for 1256 Fuslee, the cultivated area had increased from 63,022 to 69,970 acres, the Nikasee for that year being Rs. 1,72,037. Islamnuggur is the only Pergunnah in this District where the rents paid for lands double the Government revenue, and it is on this account somewhat surprising that a revision of Mr. Brown's settlement should have been considered necessary. The soil of the Pergunnah is generally more adapted for Khurreef than Rubbee crops, and the former are in a great measure dependant on the periodical rains. The drought of 1837 was, I

believe, more severely felt in this, than in any other Pergunnah. The shock the Pergunnah sustained was more lasting, and this probably made the revision appear necessary.

155.—In 1806 A. D. twenty-two estates, comprising an area of 14,349 acres, were sold for balances of revenue, and realized Rs. 5,624. These form the property of Poordamun Kishun, and could not now be purchased for ten times that sum.

156.—In 1819 A. D. three estates, containing an area of 861 acres, were sold on the same account, and realized Rs. 1,710. From that year there has not been a single instance of sale for arrears of revenue, and the Pergunnah is now in a highly flourishing condition.

157.—The following is a Statement of the number and description of Schools in the Pergunnah:—

Number of Schools.	*Description.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Number of Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers.*
				Rs. A. P.
11	Persian.	11	58	33 8 0
5	Hindee.	5	26	10 0 0
16		16	84	43 8 0 per Month.

158.—There are seven Shewallahs and one Hindoo Temple in the Pergunnah: none of them however worthy of further mention.

159.—The revenue is under the Tehseeldar of Bisowlee; the revenue charges will therefore be noted under the latter Pergunnah. The charges for the Thannah Establishment are as follows:—

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
1	Thannahdar, ...	25	300			
	Mohurrir, ...	8	96			
	Jemadar, ...	8	96			
	Mududgar, ...	5	60			
	Duffadar, ...	0	0			
20	Burkundazes, ...	80	960			
	Contingencies and Repairs, ..	8	96			Rs. As. P.
		134	1,608	57,632	77,985	2 0 11

160.—In conclusion, I annex Mr. Timins's report on the Revision of Settlement made by him. The Settlement made by Mr. Brown having been cancelled, I have thought it unnecessary to give his report.

To F. H. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner

Sir,

"I have the honor to forward the revised Settlement statements for Pergunnah Islamnuggur.

"The state of this Pergunnah was brought to the notice of the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue on Circuit, and the Commissioner of the Division, Mr. F. H. Robinson, and the measures I proposed for its relief submitted to them. I received permission to enter at once upon a revision of the Assessment.

"The Jumma of the year before the late Settlement was Rs. 73,366. The revised Jumma was Rs. 76,065, falling at an average of Re. 1-5-10 on the cultivated ruqbah and Re. 1-1-11 on the total malgoozaree area.

"The average collections of the ten years preceding the Settlement, were Rs. 69,856, and the average collections since have been Rs. 71,174.

"The Settlement of an ilaqah, comprising twenty-seven Mouzahs, has already been revised by the Board of Revenue, and the Jumma lowered. The modified assessment fall at an average upon the cultivated and total malgoozaree area of the villages, according to their classification of the Settlement, as follows:—

	Total Malgoozaree.			*Cultivation.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kuthere, 1st Class, ...	1	2	4	1	4	4
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	0	12	9	0	14	11
Dhoomut, Khadir, ...	0	12	10	1	1	6
Bhoor, ...	0	8	2	0	12	8

"The average of the remaining villages of the Pergunnah, on the same classification, is as follows:—

	On Malgoozaree.			*On Cultivated.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kuthere, 1st Class, ...	1	4	11	1	9	4
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	1	0	1	1	4	0
Dhoomut, Khadir, ...	0	15	4	1	4	3
Bhoor, ...	0	11	11	1	1	7

"The difference on the rate of assessment between this and the adjoining Pergunnahs of Kote, which is superior to it; and Bisowlee and Sufasee, which, in the general character of its soil, Islamnuggur closely resembles, is very striking.

"In Islamnuggur, the Jumma of the late settlement fell on the Kuthere mouzahs of the first class, seventy-four in number, at an average upon the cultivated area of nearly Re. 1-10-0 per acre. In Kote there are only five villages, whose rate of assessment exceeds this, and five whose rates equal it. The seventy-four Mouzahs of Islamnuggur constitute in number, and amount of Jumma, more than half the Pergunnah; the ten villages in Kote not more than one-twelfth.

"The revised Jumma of Pergunnah Kote falls at an average on the whole Pergunnah of Re. 1-4-7 on the cultivated, and Re. 1-1-2 on the total malgoozaree area.

"In Bisowlee and Sutasee two classes of soil were assumed, and the assessment falls at the following rates:—

Bisowlee.	*On Malgoozaree.*			*On Cultivation.*			*Sutasee.*	*On Malgoozaree.*			*On Cultivation.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kuthere, 1st Class, ...	1	3	9	1	6	7	Kuthere, 1st Class, ..	1	1	4	1	4	11
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	0	15	10	1	1	6	Ditto, 2nd ditto, ..	0	14	8	1	2	4
Whole Pergunnah, ...	1	1	5	1	3	7	Whole Pergunnah, ..	0	15	8	1	3	5

"The assessment of Ramdial's ilaqah remains as modified by the Board. The Jumma of the rest of the Pergunnah was Rs. 65,374. A rate of Re. 1-1-0 upon the total malgoozaree area of these Mouzahs, which I have assumed as corresponding with that of Bisowlee, Suttasee and Kote, gave me an assessment of Rs. 60,085, or Rs. 5,289 less than the former Jumma; a rate of Re. 1-4-6 upon the cultivated area gave an assessment of Rs. 58,502.

"Many of these estates have suffered severely under the pressure of their former assessments, and I was induced therefore to assume a standard somewhat lower than that given me by the rate on the malgoozaree area, which I should otherwise have taken as my Jumma.

"I assumed Rs. 6,500, or Rs. 1,000 more than that given by the rate as the amount of reduction to be granted, and proceeded to distribute it upon the Mouzahs, whose Settlements have already failed, or might be expected to fail, from their high rate of assessment. In doing so, I found the sum I had fixed upon still rather below what was required.

"The result has been a reduction upon the Kamil Jumma, as fixed at the settlement of Rs. 6,698. The revised Jumma of the whole Pergunnah, including Ramdial's ilaqah, is Rs. 67,476, falling at an average of Re. 1-1-6 upon the cultivated area, and 15 annas 10 pie upon the total malgoozaree area.

"The whole of the balances outstanding, up to the end of 1247 Fuslee, are recommended for remission. The revised Jumma have effect from 1248."

(Signed) W. TIMMINS.

(Copy.)

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE.

161.—The revision of Settlement of this Pergunnah was made by Mr. R. H. Clarke, in 1836-37. His Settlement Report, which is annexed, is so complete in its details, not only of the principles which guided him in making that Settlement, but also in its details of boundary, soil, population, &c. that there is little left to report on here.

162.—Since the Settlement, the following alterations have been made in the boundaries of the Pergunnah.

Two villages transferred to Pergunnah Sutasee; viz.:—

	Area.	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
Bhutanee, ...	168	190	317
Dhimurpoor, ...	251	255	170

And two villages transferred to Zillah Moradabad; viz.:—

Etaruh, ...	500	Not known.
Darnee, ...	500	"

163.—The Pergunnah now comprises 112 Mouzahs, covering an area as follows:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
1131	7172	47726	5559	61588

164.—The population, according to a census made in 1847, being—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		*Total.*
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	
27451	8817	2083	2002	40353

165.—In five instances, the assessment fixed by Mr. Clarke was revised by Mr. Officiating Commissioner Robinson; namely:—

Name of Village.	*Jumma fixed by Mr. Clarke.*	*Revised Jumma.*	*Reduction.*
Adpoor, ...	1050	911	139
Bhurtpoor, ...	2200	1801	399
Beedha Nagla, ...	1171	1001	170
Kooah Danda, ...	370	334	36
Goolureeah Yakoobpoor, ...	831	800	31

The Jumma of the Pergunnah now stands at Rs. 56,921.

166.—The estates are held as follows :—

Thakoors,	71
Aheers,	6
Kalutha,	2
Bukas,	2
Brahmins,	7
Mussulmen,	19
Other Classes,	5
	112

167.—The tenures of these, with the exception of seven Putteedaree villages, are entirely Zemindaree.

168.—The market towns are Asifpoor, Bisowlee Khass, Bissowmaen, Bhartpoor, Beedha Nagla, Luchmeepoor, Mohumudpoor Maee, Moazimpoor and Suhawur Sah.

169.—The town of Bisowlee, though of no importance, is of some note, having been the residence of Doondee Khan, one of the Puthan Chiefs, by whom it was greatly embellished, several handsome buildings, in a greater or less state of preservation, exist to this day in the town. About a mile outside the town stands a large Masonry Fort, built by him, and now the property of Messrs. A. and J. Donald. Bisowlee is now the seat of the Moonsiff, Tehseeldar and Thannah Offices.

170.—The principal Khurreef crop are Joar, Bajra, Cotton and Indigo. The soil of the Pergunnah is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, which is however of an inferior description, being coarse, and of a dusty colour : this may be owing to the seed. Indigo is extensively cultivated round about Bisowlee, where the Messrs. Donald have a factory, producing about 120 factory maunds of Indigo per annum. The principal Rubbee crops are Wheat, Gram, Barley and Tobacco.

171.—The Pergunnah is intersected by good roads, many of them made since the establishment of the one per cent. Road Fund. The principal are from Bisowlee to Budaon, Bisowlee to Bilsee, Bisowlee to Saheswan, to Chundowsee, and to Seondarah ;—a cross road running from Bareilly to Chundowsee, runs through Luchmeepoor and Asufpoor, in the northern part of the Pergunnah.

172.—In 1806 A. D. nineteen estates, having an area of 15,637 square acres, were sold for balance of revenue, and realized Rs. 5,160. In 1808 A. D. one estate, Luchmeepoor, with an area of 2,136 acres, realized but Rs. 520: this is one of the finest estates in the Pergunnah, and it is said could not now be purchased for Rs. 18,000 : this is nothing extraordinary. Land in every other Pergunnah has increased as much in value as in this. I mention this instance as a sample. Not one sale for arrears of revenue has taken place since 1808 A. D.

173.—Gunput Singh, proprietor of Nizamoodeenpoor Sah, has employed a youth, educated at the Bareilly College, to educate his sons, teach them the English language, &c., giving him, as salary, Rs. 12 per mensem. Besides this, the following are the number of Indigenous Schools in the Pergunnah :—

Number of Schools.	*Description.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per mensem.*		
8	Persian,	8	40	24	8	0
2	Hindee,	2	25	4	0	0
10		10	65	28	8	0

174.—There are three Thakoor Deowallahs in the Pergunnah.

175.—Mr. Clarke, in his Settlement report, seems to consider the Pergunnah might be improved by cutting water-courses between the three streams by which it is watered. The Arril waters the northern, the Sote the southern extremity. The soil between the two is high. The bed of the Arril is at a higher elevation than that of the Sote; its waters could, in consequence, be united with the Sote; but the Arril, during the dry months of the year, has little water in it. Were a water-course cut between the two, it might turn the Arril from the extremity to the centre of the Pergunnah; but there could not be a sufficiency of water to supply both. The Choeeah, except after rain, is all but dry.

176.—The Tehseeldaree of Bisowlee comprises three Pergunnahs,—Islamnuggur, Bisowlee, and Sutasee.

The following Table will show the strength of the Establishment, and the Per-centage of charge on the Jumma.

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Pay per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage.*
1	Tehseeldar,	175	2100			
1	Peshkar,	35	420			
1	Wasil Bakee Nuvees,	15	180			
1	Seeah Nuvees,	15	180			
1	Dakhilla Nuvees,	10	120			
1	Arazee Nuvees,	10	120			
1	Itlaq Nuvees,	10	120			
2	Qanoongoes,	40	480			
1	Tehveeldar,	15	180			
1	Purkayah,	10	120			
2	Mirdahas,	12	144			
1	Jemadar,	8	96			
1	Dufturee,	5	60			
30	Peons,	120	1440			
	Stationery,	20	240			
	Rent,	5	60			Rs. A. P.
		505	6060	132028	178201	3 6 5

177.—The jurisdiction of the Thannah Police of Bisowlee extends over Pergunnah Sutasee. The Police Establishment is as follows :—

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Pay per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage.*
1	Thannadar,	30	360			
	Mohurrir,	8	96			
	Jemadar,	8	96			
	Mududgar,	5	60			
	Duffadar,	6	72			
20	Burkundazes,	80	960			
	Stationery and Repairs,	9	108			
		146	1752	74396	100216	Rs. A. P. 1 11 11½

To R. DAVIDSON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Rohilcund.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for transmission to the Sudder Board of Revenue, the English and Persian Statements on the Settlement of Pergunnah Bisowlee, in the District of Budyoon.

2nd.—The work was completed in the month of February 1837, and I had hoped to have been able to forward the Statements to the Board in September last, but the disturbances that prevailed in Rohilcund in August that year, which demanded my undivided attention, together with continued ill-health during the hot season, and my subsequent removal through severe illness before the reports could be drawn out, have given rise to an unforeseen delay, which I trust will meet with indulgent consideration.

3rd.—The Pergunnah of Bisowlee is bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Nerowlee, Sihondarah, Serowlee of the Moradabad District, and a part of the Rampoor Jageer; on the south by the Kote Salbuhan and Sutasee Pergunnahs; on the east by the Sutasee Pergunnah and Aonlah, a Pergunnah of the Bareilly District, and on the west by Pergunnahs Sihondarah and Islamnuggur. It is watered by three narrow shallow streams, one of which, the Sote, is navigable for very small boats during the rains. That named the Aril sweeps round the Pergunnah in both a northerly and easterly direction. The *second*, called Sote, flows along the south-western boundary; and the *third*, the Chooeah Nuddee, flows for a few miles down the north-eastern boundary, when it joins the Aril and loses its name.

4th.—The high road from Budyoon and Furruckabad to Chundowsee and Moradabad, leads through the Pergunnah in almost a straight line from south to north.

5th.—The total area, which is of an irregular breadth and length by the revenue survey, contains ninety-eight square miles, three furlongs, six and half poles, or 62,973 square acres; the cultivated area is sixty-four square miles, five furlongs, three and a half poles, or 41,423 square acres; and the culturable area is seventeen square miles, five furlongs, two and a half poles, or 11,285 square acres; making a total of eighty-one square miles, ten furlongs, thirty-four poles of malgoozaree area, or 52,708 square acres. The village of Doogoon, the total area of which is 304 acres geographically, belonged to Sutasee, and has therefore been excluded from the settlement of Bisowlee, being transferred to the former Pergunnah, in conformity with the Board's orders of the 24th December 1833. Its ruqbah is included in the above data.

6th.—The general aspect of the area is a level plain in a state of high cultivation, with slight undulations, and some ravines caused by the periodical rains in the vicinity of the streams before mentioned, interspersed throughout with mangoe orchards. It appears to have been cleared and brought under cultivation at an early period, and more completely so than most of the other Pergunnahs of the District.

7th.—Although some glaring inequalities of the former assessment existed, the demand in the *aggregate* has always been moderate, the benefits of which have been experienced by the proprietary interests in the comparative freedom they have enjoyed from vexatious official interference, and alienation of their landed property by public sales; while to this circumstance may also be traced the exaggerated notion that prevailed of the Pergunnah's capacity to yield a large increase,—an opinion which, when exposed to the ordeal of a critical examination, was proved to be founded in error.

8th.—The former Jumma, with few exceptions, were the same as those assumed by Mr. Collector Batson in 1220, at the fourth Settlement, which appears to have been based on the estimated assets of the land *under cultivation;* and as at that period a great portion of the best soil had not been brought under the plough, and many villages were highly cultivated, while others with large areas were in a very backward state, striking instances of inequality of assessment necessarily soon followed.

1st.—Because the holders of the uncultivated good lands could afford to lease them at low rates; or if they cultivated their *Khood Kasht,* the capital and labour applied brought in a handsome return, their remuneration continuing to improve in the ratio of the increase of population and competition for land stimulated by low rates.

2nd.—As the new land was capable of producing food for many times, the number of individuals engaged in its cultivation, the price of agricultural produce, was reduced, which was the case throughout Rohilcund, from the operation of the same cause, more especially in Bisowlee, where, from the inland situation of the Pergunnah, no facilities of the export by water carriage are available, the people being exposed to an expensive land carriage of twenty-five miles to Chundowsee, the great Grain market of Rohilcund, before they can dispose of their surplus produce: and consequently the condition of these villages, whose cultivation pressed against the limits of their malgoozaree acres at the time of the fourth Settlement, was materially affected, and exhibited in a very unfavorable contrast with their more fortunate neighbors, the proprietors of which were enabled to make up for the fall in price by an extension in cultivation. A different scene however is now presented; no longer does new waste land to any extent, of a good quality, remain, and the Mouzahs of the whole Pergunnah are, I feel confident, practically placed on an equal footing with each other, every village being rather dependent for future improvement on the agricultural energy of its inhabitants, in forcing increase crops by the employment of an increased quantity of capital and labor on the soil already under culture, than on the cultivation of new land.

9th.—The Pergunnah comprises one town, formerly the residence of the Puthan Chieftain, Doondee Khan, from whom it took its name, and 107 Mouzahs (inclusive of Doogoon). It is divided into thirty-three single Villages and twenty-three small Talooqahs, of which the following is a detail:—

No. of Talooqahs.	*No. of Mouzahs in each Talooqah.*
12	2
2	3
4	4
2	5
1	6
2	7
Total, 23	76
	Add, 33
	Total, 109

N. B.—Three Villages were mapped off and entered as one number, in Tabular form No. I.

10*th*.—There are 8,412 houses, of which 973 are uninhabited, and 7,439 occupied. The total number of souls is estimated at 30,000, or 6,000 families, which are thus divided:—Male adults 10,200, Female adults 9,600, Children of the both sexes, 10,200. These, if spread over the total area, will give 306 souls to the square mile,—a denser population than that of the adjoining District of Bolundshehur or Bundlecund, but less numerous than that of Meerut, Muttra or Saharunpoor. Of the population, eight-ninth are of the Hindoo, and one-ninth of the Mussulmen persuasion.

District.	*Population to Square Miles.*
Meerut, ...	393
Muttra, ...	332
Bolundshehur, ...	267
Saharunpoor, ...	323
Humeerpoor, ...	132

11*th*.—This census was formed after the Settlement, when motives for concealing the truth were most probably allayed, and suspicion lulled. The Tehseeldar and Thannahdar proceeded separately in person through the Pergunnah, and each officer made out his own statement with the assistance of the Village Putwarees and Zemindars, checked by local enquiries : these accounts were on their receipt compared together, and after a personal communication with several of the proprietors and others, in whom I could place reliance as to the manner in which each statement had been compiled, with its probable approximation to accuracy or otherwise, I found my own estimate on the data before me. If two-thirds be deducted for women, (the lower castes only of whom engage in field labor) children, tradesmen, and non-operative agriculturists, the smallest number that can I think be safely assumed, it leaves 10,000 working cultivators, who will produce the revised Jumma at the rate of Rs. 5-13-6½ per man.

12*th*.—The principal *castes* are the Gour and Kutheriah Rajpoots, who compose about four-sixth of the inhabitants. A few Syuds, Sheik and Puthan families, with some Aheers, and the usual number of subordinate classes found in each village community, compose the remaining portion. An air of comfort and cheerfulness seemed generally to prevail among the proprietors and proprietary cultivators, affording pleasing evidence of those blessings which are inseparable from an easy assessment. I wish it were in my power to continue this testimony to the condition of the lower orders or non-proprietary cultivators. They appeared to be still mere serfs, poor, and dependent on their Bunias for subsistence; but to have been depressed more from their rights having been left undefined, than from any other cause;—an evil that has been remedied in a substantial and efficient manner by the present Settlement.

13*th*.—The tenures are either purely Zemindaree, where the entire estate is possessed by two or three proprietors as a joint undivided property, who manage, and collect the public revenue, and have no other co-parceners or sharers possessing any heritable property in the lands or in its produce, or they are Zemindaree tenures partaking, to a partial degree, also of the putteedaree system; in which, although no partition of lands or separate allotment of assessment has been recorded, an heritable and transferrable property, with right of occupancy on the part of a number of sharers, who have never been admitted to engage for the payment of the Government revenue, have, from time to time immemorial, been recognized and respected by the Sudder Malgoozars, who are usually possessed of the greatest interest in the estate. In these instances the holdings of the subordinate sharers are generally,

though not always subjected to the payment of certain fluctuating rates varying from year to year determined by the principal of *baach*, in the enjoyment of which rights and interests they have been confirmed by the terms of the revised Settlement, responsibility being specifically declared at the same time to extend to the whole property in the event of a default, and a document admitting the above lien of Government on the part of all concerned has been duly registered in each Settlement Missil. There is no estate in which a regular division or separation of the land and holdings has been registered,—a condition which appears necessary to constitute a *purely* Putteedaree Mouzah.

14*th*.—If a general view be taken of the trade of the Pergunnah, it must be allowed that it is on the whole flourishing and progressive. The export trade consists principally of Wheat and Indigo, the former is sold at Chundowsee, distance from sixteen to thirty-five miles, the chief grain emporium in Rohilcund, where a constant effectual demand ensures a ready sale. The latter amounting to about 200 maunds, is conveyed by land carriage to boat on the Ganges, about thirty miles distant, and thence to Calcutta, and disposed of to purchasers for the English market.

The credit, capital, and enterprize of Messrs. A. and J. Donald, Indigo Planters, one of whom resides at Bisowlee, are producing a healthy activity among the inhabitants, and adding considerably to the improvement of the Pergunnah. The manufacturing skill and knowledge of their business enabled those Gentlemen to produce the best Indigo in the North Western Provinces in 1836. The returns are in coin, clothes, salt, &c. &c. &c.

15*th*.—The internal trade is trifling, except in Moondea, and one or two other villages of greater importance, where weekly markets are held, and a brisk trade on the system of partly barter and partly money payments carried on during and after the cuttings of the Spring and Autumnal harvests.

16*th*.—The long period which elapsed since the English survey in the years 1829-30 prevented any reliance being placed on the recorded quantities of cultivated and culturable areas in those estates which had not approached the limit of agricultural improvement prior to survey, while the registered qualities of soil were found to be so thoroughly incorrect, that I at once threw them aside. Not that I here intend to impute the slightest blame on the Surveying Officer, as I feel assured it must have been quite impracticable for that Gentleman to have made any correct classification of the soils of each estates, on the system on which the survey was then conducted. Errors also existed on the recorded proportions of malgoozaree and unculturable areas of some villages, and in two instances, in the total areas, which have been duly noticed in the detailed remarks.

17*th*.—The chief staple of the Pergunnah is Wheat, (but its system of agriculture embraces many other products to a limited extent,) Sugar, Indigo, Oil, Cotton, Rice, Bajerah, Joar, and several inferior kinds of farinaceous crops, with Tobacco and various garden vegetables. The average amount of revenue yielded by the Autumnal harvest may be estimated at six annas, and ten annas by the Spring harvest. Owing to the high

state of cultivation and nature of the soil, grass lands are uncommon, and horses, buffaloes, and sheep, are kept only in small numbers.

18*th*.—The soil of one class, Kuthere, is without any natural divisions of high or low lands to warrant a separate classification, though abrupt terraces producing elevation and subsidence are found on the banks of the three streams before alluded to, the low land of which undergoes in some places partial submersion during the rains. It has a brown looking colour, and is of a thirsty tenaceous nature, with a subjacent sandy stratum affording abundant crops when supplied with a large quantity of water; but losing its energies if not supported by the agency of copious rain or irrigation. When dry, the surface soon hardens and cakes, and vegetation is burnt up, proving a want of power in the soil to appropriate atmospheric moisture,—a circumstance that may perhaps partly account for the small quantity of sugarcane grown. It varies in quality and productiveness in places, but not sufficiently to prove any obstacle to the determination of general average rates, or to render necessary the application of different names to specify its properties. In those instances where, on personal inspection, and from other sources, greater or less value and fertility of the land was discovered, either from its proximity to water-mixed soils or other local peculiarities, the causes were carefully sifted and considered, and the villages rated accordingly in the first or second class "Kuthere" (there being twenty-nine of the former and seventy-nine of the latter,) the only distinction that it was found necessary to observe. It will here be perceived that no classification was made of *soils* in each village, but that the villages were classed both with reference to locality and due advertence to the general superior or inferior quality of their soils. The name "Kuthere" is recognized throughout the Pergunnah; it is a definitive term, and intelligible to the poorest ryot; and it appeared only over-straining a good principle to attempt any nicer classification which would have caused almost certain complexity and confusion. The simplest arrangement has, I believe, been adopted, that could be arrived at on sufficient data.

19*th*.—Having classified the villages on the above principle, my next step in forming the Settlement was to ascertain fair average rates for the two classes of villages into which I had divided the Pergunnah. Good information was acquired on this head from the rents being paid throughout, with some few exceptions, in money; the rates of the same kind of soil in Pergunnahs Kote Salbuhan and Islamnuggur, with other miscellaneous Mouzahs which adjoined the boundaries, were ascertained; putwarees' papers and summary suits were analyzed and examined; the rates common for ten years in estates of each class that were generally acknowledged to be fairly assessed were collated and compared; the native Revenue Officers and agricultural classes were freely and confidently communicated with; the data afforded by the Settlement proceedings of my predecessor, Mr. Brown, were liberally resorted to, and a variety of facts deduced and drawn from authentic sources, added to the above evidence, gave effectual security against any material error.

20*th*.—The average rent assumed on the Kuthere land of Kote Salbuhan is Rs. 2-6-5 throughout.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
The Revenue-rate assumed is	1	1	2	on Malgoozaree.
Ditto ditto ditto, ...	1	4	7	on Cultivation.

2

The average rent-rates on the first and second class Kuthere lands in the adjoining Pergunnah of Islamnuggur are—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Per Acre, ...	2	9	7	on the 1st Class.
Per Acre, ...	1	12	10	on the 2nd Class.
The Revenue-rate assumed on the first Class is per Acre, ..	1	5	0¼	on the Malgoozaree area.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ...	1	9	0¾	on the Cultivation.
The Revenue-rate assumed on the 2nd Class, ...	1	0	1	on Malgoozaree area.
Ditto ditto ditto,..	1	3	8½	on Cultivation.

21*st*.—I have already stated that there are twenty-nine Mouzahs of the first class; their total acre is 26,313 square acres, of which 853 square acres are Lakhiraj, and 3,501 square acres barren waste=total 4,354 square acres. 2,785 square acres are culturable, and 19,174 square acres cultivated; making a total malgoozaree area of 21,959 square acres. The rent-rate assumed on this class is Rs. 2-6-5 per acre on the cultivation, and the average revenue-rate deduced according to the Board's rules would be Re. 1-5-10 on the cultivation. The revised assessment is Re. 1-3-8¾ on malgoozaree area, and Re. 1-6-7 on land under cultivation.

The rent-rate assumed on the 2nd class is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Per Acre, ...	1	12	10	on Cultivation.
Average Revenue-rate deduced by the Board's rules is per Acre,	1	1	6	on Cultivation.
The rate of the Revised Assessments is per Acre, ...	0	15	10	on Malgoozaree area.
Ditto ditto ditto, ...	1	1	6½	on land in Cultivation.

The second class comprises seventy-nine Villages, the total area of which is 36,779 square acres; of this 1,253 square acres are Lakhiraj, and 3,718 square acres barren waste,=to 4,971 square acres. 3,095 square acres are culturable waste, and 28,713 square acres cultivated; making a total of 31,808 square acres malgoozaree area.

22*nd*.—A close approximation will be perceived between the rates assessed on the *malgoozaree areas* (which I have invariably considered as the main point to be kept in view) of the above three Pergunnahs, and as I am well informed of the feelings of the people in favor of the revised Settlement, and its practical working in the two Pergunnahs (more particularly in Kote Salbuhan) that have been brought forward for comparison, the coincidence will I hope be considered as satisfactory.

23*rd*.—The classification and rates being arranged and determined on, I then proceeded to apply those rates to the whole malgoozaree and cultivated areas of each class of villages, comparing the aggregate amount yielded with the former Jumma of the Pergunnah. I next enquired how the former revenue had borne on the resources of the Pergunnah. The receipts and balances of past years, public sales of landed property of revenue defaulters, private transfers and mortgages, were carefully ascertained. The Tabular Form No. 1, also afforded an useful index for exposing not only inequalities, but the general pressure or otherwise of the Assessment, as compared with the contiguous Pergunnahs; and when to these and other sources of information was added the private opinion of all classes with whom a free and easy personal intercourse was kept up, I was able to determine with confidence a gross Jumma, and the propriety of a moderate enhancement of the former demand.

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24*th.*—In fixing the limit of the increase, my judgment was influenced by the approach of the Pergunnah to the verge of its agricultural prosperity, and the consequent fear of decay and exhaustion from the system of over-cropping (the soil not being of a quality heavy enough to admit of constant culture without losing its fertility,) the evils of which have been exemplified in the contiguous Pergunnah of Kote Salbuhan, where of late years the crops have materially fallen off, and the land decreased in its productive powers from not being allowed occasionally to lie fallow. The reason for the prevalence of this practice seems to exist in the constitution of things in the present backward state of agricultural knowledge in this country, the growers growing as much as they can, with the view of present gain, until a diminution of produce and profits caused by decreasing fertility in the land compels them to abandon the over-worked soils for a period, to admit of their recovery,—an uneconomical process, which has been the cause of much deterioration in the District, especially where the soils are light. It was necessary therefore to avoid placing too much reliance on future capabilities. The proprietors also appeared to possess a just and legitimate claim to a share in the profits of their industry. The force of habit and opinion had regulated for many years past the rate of profit necessary to enable them to live in a respectable manner; their energies had dilated the resources of the soil to their present flourishing condition. From a tract of thick Dawk jungle, they had converted it into a large corn field, and it therefore appeared to me an essential duty to be careful that the revision of Settlement should not operate as a check on their career of improvement.

25*th.*—Having compared the former Jumma with that intended to be fixed in the aggregate, and satisfied myself with its fairness, I then proceeded to apportion it on the two classes of Mouzahs. The demand which fell in detail on each estate was used only as a guide to assist in arriving at a fair Jumma; in every instance it was compared with the former Assessment where material variations existed. Enquiries were renewed, errors detected and rectified, and after all tangible doubts were removed, the Jummas were given out with reference to the social condition of the people, and the past and present state of each Mouzah, with an average deduction of about thirty-five per cent. on the assumed rental. Those who objected to the demand were allowed full opportunity for stating the causes of their dissatisfaction, which were openly canvassed in the presence of the congregated proprietors, and in a few instances, where satisfactory reasons were adduced, and the appeal seemed supported by the general voice of the people, the revenue assessed was altered; in most cases the grounds of objection were answered and the terms acceded to; nor is there a single estate in which the Settlement has been concluded with a farmer to the exclusion of the proprietor or mortgagee.

26*th.*—The state of the proceedings having been completed, *i. e.* the Jummas defined wherever a village was held by a community of proprietors holding joint heritable and transferrable property in the same; the sharers were summoned, and agents appointed for the management and collection of the revenue with their consent and approval, a razeenamah being taken from all parties concerned, in which the interests and share of each, and every one of the proprietors collectively were distinctly declared to be held answerable for any default of the Malgoozars. The names of non-engaging parceners were carefully recorded in the "Biswahdaree Phautabundee" registered subsequent to Settlement,—a registry founded on the basis of actual possession, and containing specific details of the names of the Sudder Malgoozars and sharers, the amount of each individual share in biswahs, and the quantity of seer land held by each parcener, with a brief statement of the conditions and limitations under which the proprietors hold their lands, whether free of rent, subjected to a fixed rent, or on the principle of *baach* system. The rates payable, with the quantity of land occupied by other cultivators, resident or otherwise, were registered in a separate record called the "Assameewar Phautabundee." The principle observed by the proprietors in arranging these matters was generally—as the whole assets are to the whole gain or loss, so is each co-parcener's share in the village to his share of the gain or loss. As has already been remarked in paragraph 13, there is no instance of any Putteedaree village in which a partition of lands and holding has been effected and recorded, nor any estate where purely Bhyacharah tenures prevail, and in which the lands are exclusively occupied and cultivated by proprietary cultivators.

27*th.*—In the simple zemindaree tenures, after durkhasts were taken, a rent-roll was demanded from the individuals engaging, distinctly specifying the land occupied or held by each cultivator, and the rent demandable from him forming a complete Khusrah; this register of rights was drawn up by the Putwaree, aided and controlled by the proprietary and cultivating interests. Few disputes arose that were not adjusted by open verbal discussion; but when the matter would not admit of this summary process, a *punchayet* was appointed, and the question tried and fairly adjudicated.

28*th.*—I would here beg to submit that I derived the greatest advantage by enforcing the immediate register of this record on all parties. It was in the first place obviously a great object to secure such an important document at a time when the subject was fresh, and the large proportion of the agricultural community were present, for they not only acted as an efficient check against unfair dealings, but afforded the means of all disputed questions being at once arbitrated and decided upon, thereby avoiding subsequent delay and procrastination, which created much evil in some instances in other Pergunnahs. This miscellaneous duty, as also investigation of claims (as noted in the margin) of sharers brought forward prior to Settlement, has been conducted without any appeal in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, by the Nawab Mahummud Syud Khan, the Native Deputy Collector.

Total Number of	*Admitted as Malgoozars in*	*Adjusted by Razeenamah or recognized as coparceners in the records registered after Settlement.*	*Referred to the Civil Court.*	*Summarily dismissed.*
Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
98	2	11	28	52

29*th.*—The total quantity of resumed unregistered Maaffee land is 536 acres, of which 404 acres are under cultivation, and 132 acres culturable: the amount of rent taken at an estimate is Rs. 1,040-10-0. The tenures are, with some few exceptions, divided into small parcels of from three acres to ten acres, and have been taken into account in assuming the Jumma of the Mouzahs to which they respectively belong. Wherever the resumed land was in excess, an easy and light assessment has been fixed. No instance occurred of the resumption of an entire village, and wherever small patches of ground were resumed, the Lakhirajdars, if occupying and cultivating the soil, have been secured in possession, and their rents duly adjusted.

30*th.*—The quantity of unregistered land relinquished is 175 acres, consisting principally of small parcels of ground appropriated to religious purposes, gardens, groves, &c., of which fifty-three acres are under the plough, the rent, if assessed, would amount to Rs. 190-8-0, of which a detailed report has been furnished.

31*st.*—Among them are some Lakhiraj lands held by Nawab Neeamutoollah Khan, and other descendants of the late Nawab Doondee Khan, (who was relative of Hafiz Rahmut Khan, and late ruler of a part of Rohilcund, including the Pergunnah of Bisowlee) which for special reasons, and with reference to the letter of the Sudder Board, dated 15th December 1835, have been excluded from assessment.

32*nd.*—The right to hold the lands in question exempt from the payment of revenue has never been recognized by Government, but they have, since the cession, been left in the undisturbed possession of the present occupants, members of Doondee Khan's family.

33*rd.*—By a letter, dated 1st May 1812, from Government, and a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, of the 29th of that month, it appears that in the District of Bareilly the lands held by the descendants of Nawab Hafiz Rahmut Khan after the cession, were exempted from resumption or assessment; but no orders seem to have been ever passed with respect to the Maaffee possessions of the family in the late Saheswan, now Budyoon District.

34*th.*—The lands are divided into small portions, and situated at considerable distances from each other; each parcel actually in possession of the claimants has been carefully ascertained by a measurement conducted under my supervision, of which the following Abstract Statement exhibits the results:—

Name of Town or Village.	*Quantity of Land claimed in Acres.*	*Quantity of Land in possession of the claimant by present measurement in Acres.*
In Bisowlee, ...	77	93
„ Huthsa, ...	14	17
„ Hutowra, ...	46	28
„ Banjureea, ...	6	6

35*th.*—The land is principally occupied by mangoe trees, gardens, dismantled old brick buildings and burial grounds; there being only twenty-two acres of cultivation.

36*th.*—The Nawab possesses no sunuds of any description in support of his claim; but he accounts for his not having them, by the circumstance of the Government of the country being formerly held by his ancestor Doondee Khan, whereby the descendants of the family were left unprovided with the necessary documentary proofs to establish the validity of their right of succession to such property.

37*th.*—Strictly speaking, the rules regarding escheats might I think be considered applicable to such lands, houses, gardens and orchards. And if that law were

enforced, they would be liable to confiscation to Government; but the rigorous execution of the law, in this particular instance, would not I think be expedient, and would certainly be viewed by the family and extensive connections of the late Doondee Khan as a harsh and severe measure, while the benefit to Government, in point of revenue, would be almost next to nominal. I would therefore beg to submit a recommendation that the present occupants or holders, and their heirs, be maintained in the possession of the lands ascertained to be held by them by the recent measurement exempt from the payment of the revenue.

38*th.*—The only other means of support enjoyed by Neeamutoollah Khan is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, a pension of Rs. 75 per mensem from Government, which is shared between himself, two brothers, and the widow of another brother, deceased, with their families, and a share in 1,184 beegahs of Lakhiraj land in the District of Moradabad.

39*th.*—No investigation has been made into the claims of registered Maaffeedars; they have been allowed to lie over, and their lands included in the Settlement under the head of Minhaee; but an order has been passed for recording the quantity of land actually in the possession of the Lakhirajdars, on the backs of their petitions.

40*th.*—The average Jumma of the fourth Settlement amounted to Rs. 45,968. The average *nominal* demand of the past five years was Rs. 56,595, from which, if Rs. 1,859 be deducted on account of unconfirmed reduction of assessment under Regulation VII. of 1822, the *real* average demand will stand at Rs. 54,945. The average rent-rate of assessment during the same period was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On the Malgoozaree area	1	0	6¾
On Cultivation area	1	5	1

The proposed Jumma is Rs. 58,601, exclusive of Mouzah Doogoon, (No. 80 in Tabular form No. 1,) transferred to Sutasee, the Jumma of which is Rs. 209, exhibiting an increase, partly nominal, of Rs. 3,865—Rs. 612-11-0 the estimated revenue at average deduced rates of the resumed unregistered lands (*vide* paragraph 28), leaving the actual increase of the demand, Rs. 3,252-5-0+209=3,461-5-0.—Included in the Jumma of the revised Settlement is a quit rent of Rs. 50 per annum, paid by Messrs. A. and J. Donald, for the old fort of Bisowlee, and the ground attached to it sold under the orders of Government, dated 17th March 1839; the total extent of land amounts to sixty-seven acres, which was written off in the Statistical accounts of the Revenue survey as barren waste. About forty-eight acres are now cultivated with indigo, garden vegetables, &c. &c. With reference to the condition on which the property was disposed of to the above Gentleman, the original assessment fixed by Government has not been altered.

The rate of Assessment under the proposed Jumma is-

	Rs.	As.	P.	
On the Total area, ...	0	14	10¼	per Acre.
On the Malgoozaree area, ...	1	1	5	„
On the Cultivated area, ...	1	3	6¾	„

The total amount of cultivation by the Revenue survey in 1829-30 was 41,423 acres, and the present estimate is 48,114 acres, inclusive of Mouzah Doogoon, being an increase of 6,691 acres in seven years, which explains the cause of the reduction of the rate of the proposed Jumma on the cultivated area, notwithstanding the increase assumed.

41*st*.—In conformity with the spirit of the instructions of the Board's letter, dated 13th June 1834, throughout the Pergunnah parcels of land have been set apart for the maintenance of the Village Police, averaging six acres and a fraction for each watchman; in addition to the trifling perquisites in common usage which have not been interfered with. Arrangements have been made for defining and fixing the boundaries of each Jageer, the whole, when completed, to form a book of reference, signed by the Zemindars, Putwarees and Watchmen of each Village, and finally by the Tehseeldar and Qanoongoes. The great superiority of this system of remuneration over that of monied stipends seems scarcely to admit of a question :—

1*stly*.—It sets at rest for ever the constant disputes arising about the payment of the monthly wages, and renders unnecessary, vexatious interference of the Police, for levying from the Zemindars the salaries fixed for their support, usually accompanied with extortion from one party or the other.

2*ndly*.—It affords complete security to the village for receiving a fair compensation for their vigilance, thereby holding out the best inducement to good behaviour.

3*rdly*.—It creates a permanent attachment on the part of the Village Police to the interest and welfare of the community.

4*thly*.—While it adds considerably to the respectability of the watchmen, it releases them from too great a dependence on the caprice and will of the Zemindar, who is often found abusing his influence and authority over them.

42*nd*.—In the villages noted in the margin no owner's name has been recorded since the cession of Rohilcund province, and they have now been settled with the old farmers in the capacity of Zemindars, whose proprietary right seemed to be established by long residence and possession, and whose claims were not disputed.

ESTATES IN WHICH NO PROPRIETORS' NAME WAS RECORDED HOW SETTLED.

Number.		*Number in Tabular Form No. IV.*
1	Beehareepoor, ...	30
2	Muthubpoor,...	40
3	Hashumpoor, ...	60
4	Jooglaypoora, ...	66
5	Futtoollapoor, ...	79
6	Keechukpoor, ...	95

The refusal to recognize their right would have only operated as an impediment to improvement, while there appeared to be no legitimate or sound reason for excluding them any longer from the privilege to which they have now been admitted. If I have exceeded my powers, the necessary remedy can be applied.

43*rd*.—In the Talooqahs the plan of allowing the Talooqdars to distribute and apportion the Jumma on the separate Mouzahs has been avoided, and the allotment of revenue on each estate has been fixed with reference to its individual means and resources.

44*th*.—The Mouzahs noted in the margin were settled under Regulation VII. of 1822. In every instance, excepting No. 97 in Tabular Statement No. IV., the Jumma fixed under the provisions of that enactment have been upheld for the whole term of the Settlement. In the Mouzah alluded to, special reasons existed for modifying the assessment from the first year of the revised Settlement, on which a separate report has been submitted for orders.

VILLAGES SETTLED UNDER REGULATION VII. OF 1822.

Number.		*Number in Tabular Statement No. IV.*
1	Bejourey, ...	8
2	Paharpoor, ...	12
3	Sherampoor, ...	55
4	Asufpoor, ...	57
5	Doondpoor, ...	100

45*th*.—There are no canals or watercourses cut for the purposes of irrigation in the Pergunnah, and wells, owing to the sandy substratum before mentioned in paragraph 18, are less common than in many other parts of the District. By irrigated lands, I have been here led to understand those prepared for the cultivation of garden vegetables, tobacco, &c. on a system of rotative husbandry, entirely dependent on artificial irrigation, in contra-distinction to cereal and other articles of culture, which are usually more dependent on periodical rains, though they may be raised also by artificial irrigation. The extent of the former description of land is trifling, except in Bisowlee Khass, where it exceeds, owing to accidental fertility caused by the mixture of pulverized ruins of old brick buildings,—a circumstance which renders the soil peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of Tobacco. No separate classification of the irrigated lands therefore appeared necessary, but wherever they have been found in excess, they have been taken into calculation.

46*th*.—Owing to the nature of the soil, which has been before explained (in paragraph 18) the Kuthere lands have suffered more severely from the late severe drought than any other part of the District; and it appears highly deserving of consideration whether watercourses might not be established between the three streams by which the Pergunnah is watered. The difference of the levels have not, I believe, ever been determined, but as far as I am able to form an opinion, there appears to be no reason for assuming that their variation, or nature of the currents, would offer any great obstacle to such an undertaking. If this work could be effected, the capital of the Pergunnah would be materially augmented, industry stimulated, and much misery, in seasons of drought, prevented.

47*th*.—The Pergunnah, in common with other parts of Rohilcund, has suffered from a malignant and fatal fever, and several villages have been half depopulated. The deaths, as far as they could be ascertained, amount to 6,443, from the commencement of 1835, to April 1837. There is no stagnant water or marsh to generate miasmata, and the origin of the disease does not yet appear to have been detected.

48*th*.—There are six Hindee Patsalas, at which thirty-nine boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and seven Persian Schools, where thirty-five children are taught to read and write.

49*th*.—The statement noted in the margin will be found to embrace the information required regarding the balances of the past five years, a large portion of which is nominal, being the difference between the recorded and revised Jumma of estates. The necessary arrangements have been made for the liquidation of the amount recoverable. There are also some small items of Tuccavee, amounting to Rs. 350, for the recovery of which engagements have been taken from the defaulters.

Total amount balance of past 5 years.	*Reduction of Settlement.*	*Recoverable.*	*Recommended for Remission.*	*Average recoverable balance of past 5 years.*
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9213 12 0	7238 0 0	1422 0 0	453 12 0	284 0 0

50*th*.—The total quantity of seer lands amounts to 4,842 acres, of which 3,576 acres are held by proprietors, and 1,266 acres by their brethren, being in the aggregate a little less than one-tenth of 47,893 square acres: the whole cultivated area.

51*st*.—In conclusion, I would beg to submit that, throughout this report, it has been my aim and object to adhere as far as possible to facts and proofs, without digressing into speculative matters, and to lay before the Board, in a digested form, as concise a view as I was able, of the broad principles, bywhich I was governed, and the method in which the details of their system of Settlement have been worked out, which it will be unnecessary for me in future to repeat, I cannot at the same time but feel aware of the length of this report, as also of several of the miscellaneous remarks on the Village Statements, but I trust that the circumstances of my having never been before employed on Settlement duty will be admitted in extenuation of this or any other small errors into which I may have fallen. I will only add that the people appeared well satisfied with the Settlement, that the registered rent-rolls, recorded after fixing the Jumma, in most instances confirm the propriety of the assessment assumed, and that as far as I am aware, only one petition of complaint has been preferred against any act connected with the Settlement, on which the Board considered it unnecessary to pass any order.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

PERGUNNAH SUTASEE.

178.—The word Sutasee means 87; and it is related that in the time of Akbar, the country was first measured and divided into Pergunnahs, and the Village boundaries were also defined; that this Pergunnah, containing eighty-seven Villages, was from that time called 'Sutasee.'

179.—The Pergunnah is bounded on the north by Pergunnah Bisowlee; on the east by Pergunnah Aonlah, Zillah Bareilly; on the west by Bisowlee and Kote Salbuhan; on the south by Kote Salbuhan.

180.—At the time of Settlement, one Village, Dogaon, was annexed from Pergunnah Bisowlee. Since the Settlement, the following are the changes that have taken place in the boundaries of the Pergunnah:—

Six estates have been transferred to Zillah Bareilly; viz.:—

Name of Village.	*Area.*	*Jumma.*
Munownah,	1839	1194
Noorpoor,	737	650
Goolailee,	618	451
Kuntree Jajupoor,	875	550
Munpoorah,	237	200
Bijay Nugla,	231	180
Total,	4537	3225

181.—Twelve estates have been received from Pergunnah Aonlah, Zillah Bareilly, two from Bisowlee; viz.:—

Name of Village.	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*	
Bheekumpoor,	139	116	110	From Zillah Bareilly.
Bhowaneepoor,	488	156	377	
Bugreir,	1514	1172	1204	
Oodeepoor,	414	258	114	
Atooar,	421	601	434	
Alhoohah,	372	259	205	
Baroee Amanoollahpoor,	1636	1305	503	
Bakurpoor,	488	500	358	
Kurenjee,	578	440	159	
Kusair,	1398	1145	532	
Moondeeah,	906	725	334	
Hurnathpoor,	416	600	223	
Bhutanee,	168	190	317	From Pergunnah Bisowlee.
Dhimurpoor,	251	255	170	
Total,	9189	7722	5040	

182.—The Pergunnah now comprises ninety-three Mouzahs, covering an area of 55,335 square acres, which are thus divided according to the Settlement returns:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
1731	7079	36352	10173	55335

183.—The population of the Pergunnah is as follows:—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen and others.		Total.
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	
22587	6449	2855	2152	34043

184.—The Estates are held as follows:—

Thakoors hold	55	Estates.
Kaiuths, ...	17	"
Mussulmen, ...	9	"
Mussulmen and Thakoors in partnership, ...	7	"
Other Classes, ...	5	"
	93	Estates.

185.—The tenures being—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*
74	13	1	5

186.—The only river is the Sote, which flows along the southern extremity of the Pergunnah. Numerous jheels, some of them of considerable extent, afford ample irrigation when required.

187.—The market towns are Bujreir, Sydpoor and Wuzeergunge. The latter is a somewhat large grain mart. The grain is purchased by the Bunneahs of the village, who send it thence to the Ganges, for transport to Futtehghur and Cawnpore.

188.—The following are the Schools, number of Scholars, &c. in the Pergunnah:—

Number.	*Description of Schools.*	*Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers.*		
				Rs.	As.	P.
9	Persian., ...	9	51	25	8	0
5	Hindee, ...	5	34	11	0	0
14	Total, ...	14	85	36	8	0

189.—The two principal roads are, one from Budaon to Bisowlee, the other from Aonlah to Bilsee: these intersect each other at Wuzeergunge.

190.—The Pergunnah was surveyed in 1829-30 by Captain Bedford. The revised Settlement, under Regulation IX. of 1833, made by Mr. Clarke in the early part of 1837. Sutasee is very similar to Bisowlee in its soil and past conditions. The classes of the people are also the same as in the former Pergunnah. In consequence of this, the classification of Villages into first and second class Kuthere was made, and the same rent-rates were assumed in this as in the Bisowlee Pergunnah. Mr. Clarke's Settlement report is appended to this; I need not therefore enter into further detail of the method by which the Settlement was revised.

191.—In 1806 A. D., four estates, comprising an area of 13,413 acres, were sold for balances of revenue, and realized but Rs. 341. The assessment of the fourth Settlement fell very light on the Pergunnah, and no transfer of estates for revenue balances has taken place since 1806 A. D.

192.—The cultivated area, as measured at the survey, amounted to 28,183 square acres. At the Settlement, the area was estimated as 30,599 square acres. By the Putwaree's papers for 1256 Fuslee it had risen to 38,790 acres.

193.—In one instance, Mouzah Nuwudah, Pergunnah Register No. 88, the terms of the Settlement made by Mr. Clarke were revised by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. F. H. Robinson, and the Jumma reduced from Rs. 255 to 201.

194.—The revenue and police charges on this Pergunnah have been given in the Bisowlee report.

To J. DAVIDSON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Rohilcund.

Sir,

I beg to submit for transmission to the Sudder Board, the English and Persian Statements noted in the margin, on the revised Settlement of Pergunnah Sutasee, in the Budyoon District.

1. Statements Nos. II. and III., English and Persian.
2. Pergunnah Statements, Nos. IV. and III.
3. Statements of Village Police.
4. Ditto of Maul Balances.
5. Ditto unregistered Lakhiraj Lands exempted from assessment.
6. Ditto Ditto resumed.
7. Copies of Persian Roobakareas.
8. Alphabetical List of Villages.
9, 10. Missils, complete.

2nd.—The Pergunnah of Sutasee was invaded, overrun, and colonized by the Puthans, in common with other parts of Rohilcund. It is bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Aonlah of the Bareilly and Bisowlee of the Budyoon Districts; on the south by Pergunnahs Oojhanee and Budyoon; on the east by Aonlah aforesaid, and on the west by the Sote stream.

Boundaries.

3rd.—The only running water at the command of the people is the Nuddee abovementioned, on the western boundary.

Running Streams.

4th.—The high roads to Chundowsee and Moradabad, from Budyoon, intersects the Pergunnah at the village of Wuzeergunge, No. 53 on the Map, running almost due north to Bisowlee Khass, eight coss distant.

High Roads.

5th.—Having already entered fully, both into the principles and details of the method by which the Settlement of Pergunnah Bisowlee was revised in my report of the 9th ultimo, it appears unnecessary to trouble the Board with a repetition of the same in the present note.

Reasons for not entering into principles and details of the method of Settlement.

6th.—The remarks on the general aspect of the area of Pergunnah Bisowlee; the moderation and inequality of the former assessment; its agricultural products, census, and mode in which it was taken; castes, &c. &c., are all strictly applicable to Sutasee.

Applicability of remarks on Bisowlee to Sutasee.

7th.—The structure and quality of the soil was also found to bear a close affinity to that of Bisowlee, and being thus identified, a classification of villages has been made into first and second class Kuthere, with the same assumed rent-rates as in the Pergunnah.

Classification and rent-rates the same as in Bisowlee.

8th.—The length and breadth of the Pergunnah varies, spreading at some parts to ten miles and twenty-six poles, and contracting its dimensions to two furlongs seven and a half poles at others; the surface presenting a highly cultivated level plain, excepting in the vicinity of the Sote, where in some places the soil has received a tilt, leaving patches of low land, on which rice crops are usually grown. Numerous mangoe groves, with a few babool, neem, and peepul trees, are agreeably scattered over the area.

Length and breadth of the Pergunnah, &c. &c. &c.

9th.—It contains (including Jumalpoor No. 66, and Doorgoon No. 69, transferred from Bisowlee, from their being geographically situated in Sutasee) 78 square miles, or 48,838 square acres; the cultivated area being 47 square miles, or 30,599 square acres, and the culturable, 11 square miles, or 7,147 square acres, making in the aggregate 58 square miles, or 37,746 square acres Malgoozaree area.

Area detailed in square miles and square acres.

10th.—The total number of Asilee Mouzahs amounts to seventy-four, which are divided into thirty-three single Estates, and fourteen small Talooquahs; viz.:—

Number of Asilee Mouzahs and area of the 1st class detailed.

Talooquahs,	7 of 2	Mouzahs.
Talooquahs,	3 of 5	„
Talooquahs,	4 of 3	„

The following account exhibits, in a succinct view, their classification, and the relative proportion of the areas of each class:—There are twenty-three estates entered in the 1st class Kuthere, comprising 20,258 square acres, of which 1,705 square acres are Lakhiraj, and 3,409 square acres barren waste; 2,672 square acres culturable, and 12,472 square acres cultivated; the total Malgoozaree acres being 15,144 square acres. The rent-rate assumed on the cultivation is Rs. 2-6-5 per acre; the deduced revenue-rate, Re. 1-7-2½, and the rate of the revised assessment Re. 1-1-0¾ on the Malgoozaree area; Re. 1-4-11½ on cultivation.

11th.—In the second class there are fifty-one Villages, their total area being 28,580 square acres, of which 2,211 square acres are Lakhiraj, and 3,767 square acres barren waste; the culturable land 4,575 square acres, and the cultivation 18,127 square acres; making 22,702 square acres of Malgoozaree area. The rent-rate assumed is Re. 1-12-10 on the cultivation. The deduced revenue-rate Re. 1-1-0, and the rate of the proposed Jumma, Re. 0-14-8 on the Malgoozaree area; Re. 1-2-4 on cultivation.

Detailed area of the second class.

12th.—The English Revenue Survey was accomplished in 1829-30, since which period a considerable extension of cultivation has taken place, the present estimate being 30,599 square acres, while the extent in 1829-30 was 28,183 square acres, showing an increase of 2,406 square acres in seven years. The recorded proportions of cultivated and culturable areas could not consequently be relied upon, wherever a village had not, *at the time* of measurement, reached the limits of *its arable area.* In the Mouzahs noted in the margin, discrepancies existed in the recorded total areas; those of Nos. 49 and 74 being more, and that of No. 71 being less than are entered in the Statistical accounts. For further particulars, see the Explanatory Remarks.

Remarks on the English Revenue Survey.

No. in Tabular Form No. IV.	
Jhakholeea,	49
Nuwada,	71
Shahpoorah,	74

13th.—The resumed unregistered Maaffee lands amount to 532 acres, of which 432 acres are cultivated, and 100 acres fit for cultivation. Their Jumma, taken at an estimate, would be Rs. 666. They consist chiefly of small parcels of land scattered over the Pergunnah, and occupied by individuals possessing no right or title whatever.

Unregistered Resumed lands.

14*th*.—There are twenty-nine acres of unregistered lands exempted from assessment, which are *bonâ fide* appropriated to useful and religious purposes: these lands would yield Rs. 38-3-0 at an arbitrated rent. No claims of registered Maaffeedars have been interfered with.

Unregistered land exempted from assessment.

15*th*.—There are eighty-one Chowkeedars entertained as Village Police, holding 443 acres of Jageer lands, yielding at average rates Rs. 927-8-0. Pecuniary stipends, to the amount of Rs. 72, are also paid by the Bunias and other householders of Wuzeergunge No. 37, and Huthia No. 60; making a total of Rs. 999-8-0.

Village Police.

16*th*.—The road fund, with the consent of all parties, has been established, the proceeds of which, at the rate of one per cent., amount to Rs. 371 per annum.

Road Fund.

17*th*.—The number of houses may be estimated at 7,000, thus: 6,500 occupied, 500 untenanted. The total population is calculated at 21,344 souls, and 4,268 families, of which 7,478 are male adults, 6,688 female adults, and 7,178 children of both sexes. The proportion of Hindoos is 17,750 to 3,594 Mussulmen. If two-thirds of the total population be deducted for those not actually employed in field agriculture, the result shows that the remainder or working Cultivators produce the revenue at Rs. 5-3-4 per man. The castes are the same as those in Bisowlee, principally Gour and Kutheireah Rajpoots, with a few scattered families of Mussulmen and subordinate classes.

Population.

18*th*.—It is known as a familiar fact that the former assessment, as in Pergunnah Bisowlee, was in the aggregate decidedly moderate, but not to such a degree as to warrant any sudden large increase of revenue being demanded, for although the proprietors and their brethren were in easy circumstances, their profits were not much more than sufficient to enable them to live comfortably, and meet the demands of the Government against them, without falling into arrears or getting into other difficulties. At the same time, from those causes which have already been stated in paragraphs 7 and 8 in the report on Bisowlee, namely, the assessment of 1220 Fuslee having been leased on the amount of cultivation alone, when the Pergunnah was in a very backward condition, great inequalities of *pressure* were necessarily found to prevail, which continued to cause an increasing dissatisfaction among the Malgoozars.

Moderation of former assessment in the aggregate.

19*th*.—The Jumma before the last general Settlement in 1220, inclusive of the revenue of Doogoon and Jummalpore, transferred from Bisowlee, stood as noted in the margin. In 1220, an exorbitant increase was assumed, the Settlement being leased on the land under-cultivation, which caused a temporary depression; but from the large quantity of good arable land that remained available for improvement, the Pergunnah withstood the shock and recovered its position, escaping the evils of deterioration and decay, from which other parts of Rohilcund, not equally favored by such circumstances, have severely suffered.

Former Jumma.

1st Settlement, ...	Rs. 25,606
2nd Settlement, ...	„ 24,779
3rd Settlement, ...	„ 28,919

20*th*.—The average demand of the past five years is almost the same as that of the last year of the Settlement made in 1220, which has been

Financial result of the Settlement A. of past years, Rs. 35,100.

upheld from that time with very few alterations, and is now acknowledged to be both paid and collected with facility. The proposed Jumma is Rs. 37,091, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 1,991, from which Rs. 666, the revenue of the resumed unregistered lands at deduced rates, be deducted. The actual increase will stand at Rs. 1,325.

The rate in the revised assessment is—

	R.	A.	P.	
On the Total area, ...	0	12	1¾	Per Acre.
On the Malgoozaree area, ...	0	15	8¾	„
On the Cultivation area, ...	1	3	9	„

The rate in Bisowlee—

	R.	A.	P.	
On the Total area, ...	0	14	10¼	Per Acre.
On the Malgoozaree area, ...	1	1	5	„
On the Cultivated area, ...	1	3	6¾	„

In Sutasee, although the soil is of the same fertility as that of Bisowlee, the Cultivators have not the same command of water for the purposes of irrigation, and the bad effects of a long continuance of dry weather are consequently more likely to cause distress in the former than in the latter, while the amount in seer lands in Sutasee is in excess of those in Bisowlee, as exhibited in the following Statement, which facts came into consideration in fixing the assessment.

Pergunnah.	*Total Cultivated Area.*	*Seer lands in Square Acres.*	*Held by Proprietors.*	*Held by Brethren.*
Sutasee, ...	30599	5640	4414	1226
Bisowlee, ...	47893	4842	3576	1266

21*st*.—The balances of the past five years are noted in the margin. Arrangements have been made for the recoverable portion by instalments. The arrears recommended for remission are generally of very long standing, and the enforcement of their payment would in most instances cause distress, and probably shake the stability of the current revenue. The irrecoverable portion, or the residue, is due from deceased farmers and insolvents, who, I am fully satisfied, are unable to discharge the claims against them.

BALANCES.

Recoverable.	*Reduction of Settlement.*	*Recommended for remission.*	*Irrecoverable.*	*Average recoverable balance of past five years.*	*Total amount balances of past five years.*
Rs. 1086	Rs. 205	Rs. 2591	Rs. 1506	Rs. 217	Rs. A. P. 5388 4 0

22*nd*.—It is very difficult to say by what tenures the lands were formerly held under the Native Government, excepting that the right of permanent ownership had never (it would seem) been acknowledged in the occupants. The tenures, as they now exist, are, with the exception of five estates noted in the margin, the same as those described in the thirteenth paragraph of the report on Bisowlee. In the above five villages, no portion of land has been publicly registered; but the tenures are based on a Puttcedaree system, a division of cultivated lands, and a

Tenures.

Tabular Form No. IV.

Noorpoor, ...	6
Bunkotah, ...	14
Buhreea, ...	22
Jhowkholeea, ...	49
Huthra, ...	60

separate allotment of assessment having been arranged and adjusted by the proprietors among themselves, the under-sharers enjoying the privilege of cultivating at fixed reduced rates. In some, each Puttee being held individually responsible *by the community* for any deficiency in the revenue assessed upon it, while in others a want of assets is made up by a "baach" on all the seer lands of the Putteedars collectively, as in No. 14. In each case the culturable waste area is held as common, for grazing cattle on, for the benefit of the whole community.

Estates settled under Regulation VII. of 1822.

23*rd*.—Doogoon, No. 69, is the whole community in which the assessment has been revised under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, and as the Jumma fixed under the enactment appeared to require no alteration, it has been continued until the expiration of the other leases of the revised Settlement.

Schools.

24*th*.—There are four Hindoo, and six Mahomedan Schools, at which sixty-five boys are taught Arithmetic, Reading, and Writing.

Trade.

25*th*.—There is very little trade carried on. The only exports are the surplus produce of wheat and other inferior grains to the Chundowsee market, and a little indigo cultivated by the Messrs. A. and J. Donalds, the return being in coin, clothes, salt, and other necessaries of life. In the Qusbah of Wuzeergunge twice a week, and in a few other estates weekly markets are held, where an interchange of commodities for the convenience of the people, on a system principally of barter, with some few money payments, is established. A few scattered families throughout the Pergunnah pursue the handicraft trades of the country.

26*th*.—The miscellaneous duty, consisting of the investigation of claims, brought forward prior to the revision of Settlement, as entered in the margin, with the due adjustment of the record of rights drawn up by the agricultural interests after Settlement, was performed in a very satisfactory manner by the Native Deputy Collector, Mahomed Syed Khan.

Number of Cases.	*Number of Cases in which the Claimants were admitted as Malgoozars.*	*Adjusted by Razeenamah.*	*Referred to the Civil Court.*	*Summarily dismissed.*
87	2	23	25	37

Concludes the Report.

27*th*.—The above precis of Statistical materials will, I hope, be found to embrace all that is required, and the result of the revision of Settlement evidenced in the improved stability of the revenue. The least advantage perhaps that has been derived from it is the increase assumed, and the greatest, the rectification of inequalities by the reduction of exorbitant profits, and the concession of relief wherever pressure was felt. Hindrances to improvement have thus been removed, and the accomplishment of all the important object of satisfying the people has, as far as I am able to judge, been attained; exact equality can never be acquired, but the present system and process of Settlement affords the best security of the nearest approximation to truth and fairness that can reasonably be expected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. H. P. CLARKE,
Officiating Collector.

SAHESWAN COLLECTORSHIP,
Simla, 31*st July* 1838.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) M. H. COURT.

PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN.

195.—The present small and insignificant village of Kote Salbuhan stands on the ruins of a once large and important Fort, built by Rajah Salvahan, or Salbuhan, a Prince of the Nerbudda Territories. The occasion of his building this Fort is thus related:—Vikramadit, Rajah of Dehlie, went to war with Rajah Salbuhan. In the fight he was mortally wounded by the latter. Rajah Salbuhan, who was but a petty prince, was grieved at having, with his own hands, killed Vikramadit, a priest of the highest order, who had moreover married a daughter of Indur. Seeing his grief, Vikramadit told him, the anger of the gods would be appeased by his building a Fort, and keeping up his *Sumbut*, or Era. In compliance with this, Salbuhan built this Fort. The era of Salbuhan is still used by the Hindoos. It commenced about the year of Our Lord 78. This would make Kote Salbuhan about 1774 years old.*

196.—A mound, and a few scattered masonry remains, are all that is traceable of this building, from which the Pergunnah takes its name.

197.—The Pergunnah is the most central one in the District, bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Islamnuggur, Bisowlee and Sutasee, on the east by Budaon, on the south by Oojhanee and Saheswan, on the west by Saheswan.

198.—The Pergunnah comprises 141 Mouzahs, covering an area of 1,12,457 square acres, distributed as follows:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
3089	16799	76514	16055	112457

199.—The population, according to a census made in 1847 by Mr. Collector Fagan, was as follows:—

HINDOOS.		MUSSULMEN.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
56759	13729	3966	2800	77254

* The above account of Salbuhan is corroborated in some measure by Ward, who writes:—"The famous Vikrámadityá, in the 14th year of the reign of Shukádityá, pretending to espouse the cause of Rajah Palú, attacked and destroyed Shukadityá, and ascended the throne of Dehlie; but afterwards lost his life in a war with Shalivanú, King of Prustist'hana, a country on the south of the river Nurbudda."

"The era of Shalwahanu is now used by the Hindoos in their births, marriages, &c.***. The era commenced in 78 A. D." *Vide* Ward's History, Literature and Mythology of the Hindoos, vol. I., page 24.

200.—This return gave a higher population to the square mile than was found in any other Pergunnah in the District, whereas in the neighbouring Pergunnah of Saheswan, the population per square mile was lower than in any other. This is accounted for by the difference of soil in a great measure. In this Pergunnah the soil is a rich *Doomut*, very productive. The villages are large, and thickly populated. In Saheswan, where the soil is principally *Bhoor*, the villages are small and scattered.

201.—The Pergunnah was a flourishing one during the whole course of the fourth Settlement, when the remaining part of the District became, from over-assessment, on a state bordering on ruin. During Mr. Wyatt's administration the Pergunnah became considerably deteriorated; the cause is thus described by Mr. Brown:—The Pergunnah had been surveyed in 1827-28, and from its flourishing condition it was considered advisable to bring it under an early revision of Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822. Mr. Wyatt selected ten estates; the Jumma of these he quadrupled; there the work stopped. The Omlah, however, held over the heads of the Zemindars the fear of a Settlement of the remaining estates; the Zemindars paid the Omlah to keep off so great a calamity, and in the meantime reduced the cultivation, to avert so sudden an increase in the Jumma. By the time the District was to come under revision of Settlement, under Regulation IX. of 1833, the Pergunnah had become so deteriorated in its conditions, that Mr. Commissioner Lowther recommended that the work of Settlement should commence in Kote Salbuhan. Mr. Brown objected to this, for the reasons detailed in my thirty-second paragraph of the District report, which I need not repeat here.

202.—The revision of Settlement was completed by Mr. Brown, during 1836. The Jumma proposed by him amounted to Rs. 86,244. In a few instances, a decrease in the Jumma was given by the Commissioner, and the Jumma ultimately confirmed by Government, amounted to Rs. 84,857.

203.—Subsequent to the Settlement, the following alterations in the limits of the Pergunnah have occurred.

Seven estates have been annexed from Pergunnah Oojhanee; viz.:—

Name of Village.	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
Oolya, ...	764	763	488
Behtah Jubbee, ...	815	888	567
Pusgawan, ...	2463	1962	866
Jinourah Sidowrah, ...	1265	1185	771
Shahzadnuggur, ...	675	901	1114
Khoolhut, ...	475	492	207
Khairah, ...	1145	1150	676
Total, ...	7602	7338	4689

204.—Six estates have been annexed from Pergunnah Saheswan, as follows:—

Name of Village.	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
Reonaee, Puttee Dillae, ...	2197	1710	1320
Reonee, Puttee Koondun, ...	701	442	318
Rufaatpoor, ...	790	290	358
Suray Sunwul, ...	890	900	561
Koonwaree, ...	474	206	289
Muhdoodah, ...	370	80	110
Total, ...	5422	3628	2956

205.—The total additions to the Pergunnah being—

Area.	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
13024	10966	7645

206.—The estates are held as follows:—

Thakoors hold	101	Mouzahs.
Kaiuths hold	4	„
Bakals hold	2	„
Brahmins hold	2	„
Mussulmen hold	9	„
British hold	1	„
Miscellaneous hold	22	„
Total, ...	141	Mouzahs.

207.—The tenures being—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*
83	33	24	1

208.—The Thakoors are chiefly Bais and Rahtour. There are a few families of Bakal, Gour, Salookhee, Chowhan, and Tomur, rajpoots. Chundun Singh and Petumber Singh, Zemindars of Bhanpoor, are the heads of the Bais Thakoors, and possess considerable influence. The original Thakoors of the Pergunnah were of the Gerad tribe. About 300 years since, Dhuleep Singh, a Bais Thakoor, came at the head of his tribe, and turned out the Gerad Thakoors; he had two sons, Raee Singh and Kurun Singh. The descendants of the former, the Bhanpoor Thakoors, are called Raee; the descendants of the latter, Bukht Singh, Zemindars of Gundroulee, are called Chowdraees.

209.—The market towns are Bilsee, Burowleeah, Shurah Burowleeah, Anbeeapoor, Behtah Goshaeen, Beerumpoor and Futehpoor. Of these, Bilsee is the largest and most important, not in the Pergunnah only, but in the whole District. It possesses a large bazaar; the Merchants in it carry on an extensive trade with Bareilly, Chundowsee, Hatrass, Furruckabad, and Cawnpore, in grain, sugar, cotton, brass utensils, clothes, &c. The export, wheat alone, to Furruckabad and Cawnpore, is estimated at one-and-a-half lac per annum; of sugar to Hatrass, at two lacs more. The principal imports consist of cotton, ghee, brass utensils, English and country cloths. The town is of recent origin, having been first built during the government of the Nawab Wuzeer. At the cession, it was a place of small size, and has acquired its present importance during the time of the English rule. Good roads, connecting the town with Chundowsee, Bisowlee, Budaon, Oojhanee, and the Piproul Ghaut, have been made since the establishment of the One per cent. Road Fund: these roads have probably tended considerably to enhance its importance; the town has since, during the last six years, visibly increased in size, and masonry houses have taken the place of mud huts.

210.—Contiguous to the town of Bilsee, within the precincts of Mouzah Anbeeapoor, is a large indigo factory, the property of Messrs. A. and J. Donald. These gentlemen have also smaller factories in the villages of Burowleea and Doodhownee, each distant about two miles from Bilsee. The out-turn of these factories amounts to from 250 to 350 maunds of manufactured indigo, per annum. The enterprize and capital of these gentlemen, the employment given by their factories, and their liberality as Malgoozars, have tended not a little to enhance the prosperity of this Pergunnah. The gentlemen are extensive Malgoozars; their estates are profitable, rendered so by their wise management. Mouzah Khundoah, first given to them in farm, and subsequently purchased by them at public sale, is a remarkable instance of what good management will do. This estate was constantly in balance, and was transferred to them in farm on this account. It now pays them an yearly income of Rs. 4,000, and yet not one summary suit has been instituted by them against their assamees, or by their assamees against them, for the last seven years. The *secret* given by them for the management of a village is "to be just in taking what has been agreed upon between landlord and tenant; not to harass the assamees in petty matters; to assist them in their little difficulties, and to stand between them and the Courts of law."

211.—The cultivated area, by the Putwaree's papers, for 1256 Fuslee, amounted to 89,121 square acres, being an increase, since the Settlement, of 12,507 acres. The number of Cultivators is 15,781, of whom 1,769 were Proprietors, cultivating 17,682 acres.

212.—The nikasee, or rents paid for land during the same year, amounted to Rs. 1,85,755.

213.—There are seven Sheowallahs, four Thakoor Deowallahs, five Hindoo Temples, and two Mussulmen Musjids in the Pergunnah: none however of note.

214.—The following Table will show the number and description of the Schools, Scholars, &c. in the Pergunnah:—

Number.	*Description.*	*Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers.*		
				Rs.	A.	P.
8	Persian, ...	8	53	32	0	0
3	Hindee, ...	3	72	9	0	0
3	Sanscrit, ...	3	14	0	0	0
14	Total, ..	14	139	41	0	0

215.—The revenue of the Pergunnah is collected by the Tehseeldar of Saheswan. The costs of the Tehseeldaree establishment will therefore be shown in that Pergunnah report.

216.—The following Table will show the number, designation, and salary of the Police establishment stationed at Bilsee:—

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Amount of Salary per mensem.*	*Total per annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*		
		Rs.	Rs.					
1	Thannadar, ...	25	300					
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96					
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96					
1	Mududgar, ...	5	60					
16	Burkundazes, ..	64	768					
	Repairs, &c., ..	8	96					
					Rs.	Re.	A.	P.
20	Total, ..	118	1416	77254	96517	1	7	6

No. ——.

To H. S. BOULDERSON, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Moradabad.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Settlement Statements for Pergunnah Kote.

1.—Statement No. I.
2.—Statement Nos. II. and III., English and Persian.
3.—Statement No. IV., Ditto
4.—Chowkeedaree Statement.
5.—Statement of Mal and Tuccavee Balances.
6.—Statement of unregistered Lakhiraj Lands.
7.—Persian Statement, Roobakaree Copies.

2nd.—The Jumma of this Pergunnah, during the third Settlement, was Rs. 71,362. The standard Jumma of the fourth Settlement amounted to Rs. 71,186, at which it remained until 1235 Fuslee.

3rd.—The Pergunnah had borne the character of a flourishing and profitable one, for several years previous to 1235 Fuslee, and it had been selected accordingly by the Collector, Mr. Swetenham, for a revision of Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822. The Ishteeharnamahs prescribed in Clause 4, Section 2, Regulation II. of 1826, were written out, and every preparation was made for the expected Settlement, when the late Collector, Mr. Wyatt, arrived, and the intention of his predecessor having been purposely concealed from that gentleman, no further steps were taken towards the re-settlement of the Pergunnah for the next year.

4th.—In 1236 Fuslee, the survey having been set on foot in the Pergunnah, nine estates were selected for re-settlement in the first instance, and the revision of their Jumma was effected in the course of that year; the former demand, in the aggregate, being Rs. 5,463, and the Kamil Jumma of the revised one, Rs. 12,159. The proprietors, shortly afterwards, appealed to the Commissioner; 1*st*, against the Settlement; and 2*nd*, against its irregularity; the notification directed in the Section of the Regulation of 1826, above quoted, not having been issued prior to the Settlement. It appearing, on enquiry, that such was the case, the operation of the Settlement, which was never confirmed, was postponed by the Commissioner until the year 1240 Fuslee. No further progress was made or attempted in the re-settlement subsequently, and in the instance of these Mouzahs, no notice seems to have been taken by the Local Officers of the orders regarding them, when the time came for the realization of the revised Jumma, nor were the Ikrarnamahs or Durkhasts altered. The Jumma of 1225 Fuslee was realized, as formerly, in that year, and on my assuming charge in May 1833, the recovery of the nominal balances in these estates, *i. e.* the difference between the revised and former Jumma, was found to be next to impossible. The Settlements have, in consequence, taken effect from 1241 Fuslee. In one instance, No. 2, the revised Jumma proved totally unrealizable, and in the other estates the enhanced demand has been realized during the last three years with distress and difficulty.

Note.—The present revised Jumma of these estates stands at Rs. 9,063.

5th.—The enormous increase made on the former Jumma of these estates thoroughly frightened the rest of the Zemindars, and, I am compelled to add, that advantage was taken of their fears by the Native Officers in the interim between 1236 and 1240 Fuslee; every year they were threatened with a Settlement, and every year they had to contribute their quota to ward off what they looked upon as a calamity. In the meantime all the practices common to Malgoozars, under these circumstances, were put in force; rents were purposely lowered, in anticipation of the pending Settlement, which, on the fear being removed, occasioned a struggle between the Malgoozars and his Assamees, which was sure to end in the deterioration of the property. Cultivation was temporarily diminished, and the year 1240 Fuslee closed with a heavy arrear of revenue in the Pergunnah, which was recovered eventually with considerable difficulty. The Pergunnah is still a rich and flourishing one, but it is not what it was ten years ago; and some further time must elapse before the Zemindars will be able to recover from the losses sustained by them in the interim.

6th.—I have thought it incumbent on me to bring these circumstances clearly to the notice of the Board. They unavoidably influenced me in the determination of the total Jumma, and, if you are of opinion that I exceeded my powers in admitting considerations which had no direct connexion with the duties of a Settlement Officer, the error can be remedied without difficulty.

7th.—The soil of the Pergunnah is known by the name of "Kuthere," and is the same as the soil of a large portion of the Islamnuggur Pergunnah, described in paragraph second of the General Remarks on that Settlement, and of the Dhoomut portion of the Oojhanee Pergunnah, noticed in the remarks submitted previously to the Settlement, in a letter dated the 19th November 1835. It lies between those Pergunnahs, and the quality of its soil being eventually the same, the difference in its kinds is observable in this as in every other tract of the same extent, and no classification appeared to be called for.

Note.—Copy of the Extract is annexed for the sake of reference.

8th.—Irrigation, by which term I mean the preparation of lands for the more valuable products, is as little practised in this Pergunnah as in the other parts of the District. In fact I am not sure that I could point out amongst the eleven Pergunnahs comprised in it, (some few villages inhabited solely by the Koormee caste of cultivators excepted,) a single instance in which the cultivation is carried on in the systematic manner practised in the Dooab, or in parts of the Bareilly and Moradabad District.

The Goohanee lands, cultivated by the Moorao or Gardeners, in the immediate vicinity of the village, are so trifling in extent, as not to admit of any separate classification under the head of Irrigated, although they necessarily came into account in the description of the demand in the individual Mouzahs.

9th.—Pergunnah Kote possesses no striking advantages in point of soil over the other Pergunnahs in the District, which may be classed as Kuthere. Its prosperity may be traced to its having been generally cleared and cultivated at an earlier period, and more completely than the latter, and to the effects of a very moderate and equable Settlement during the last thirty years; the benefits of which have been reaped by its numerous proprietors, high and low in their several degree, and this, perhaps, more

than any thing else, has led to its being held up to notice as one in which an immense increase in the Government revenue might be expected in its re-settlement, especially when a contrast was drawn between it, and the neighbouring Pergunnahs bordering on the Ganges.

10*th*.—The cultivated area of the survey has been assumed as a basis of the present Settlement in the totals, as well as in the individual villages. The actual cultivation, in many instances, falls short of the cultivated area of 1236 Fuslee, and in a few estates, in which the deterioration from various causes was more glaring, allowance was made for the decrease in the Settlement; but it would have been useless labor to have attempted to ascertain the exact increase or decrease in each instance, and the present estimate, in the Nuksha No. II., may therefore be understood as the area of the survey, with the addition of the unregistered Lakhiraj lands now resumed and included in the Settlement.

11*th*.—The average rate assumed is Rs. 2-3-0 per acre, or seven annas per beegah Kham throughout the Pergunnah, including the several descriptions of land; and the Gohana irrigated. I was assisted in forming it by a mass of former papers in the office, and by the information furnished by the Tehseel Officers, aided by comparison with the rates of the same class of soil in the settled Pergunnahs. As far as an average rate can be correct, I believe it to be a fair and just one, both for the people and the Government. Applied to the cultivated area, it yielded the following result:—

Jumma, obtained.		*Deduct ⅓rd of the Jummabundee of the cultivated area of the Pergunnah yielded by the average rate.*	*Remain the Jumma demandable by Government.*	*Jumma Assessed.*	*Average rate.*	*Reduced rates.*
	Rs.					
On Khalsa, ...	134519					
On resumed Lakhiraj,	6208					
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total, ..	140727	46909	93818	86244	2 2 0	1 5 0

12*th*.—The Pergunnah assessment was fixed at Rs. 88,000, but in the course of its distribution on the individual estates at the time of Settlement, circumstances induced me to lower the demand in several instances, so as to leave the present revised Jumma at Rs. 86,244; Rs. 93,000 would, under any other circumstances, have been a reasonable Jumma, and I should have assessed accordingly, had it not been for the considerations abovementioned.

13*th*.—A few brief remarks have been added to the Village Statements, in those instances in which any apparent deviation from the rates of assessment appeared to call for them.

14*th*.—In regard to the other duties and miscellaneous work connected with the settlement, I have nothing to observe beyond what has been already said in preceding reports. They have been conducted wholly by the Native Deputy Collector, and in a very satisfactory manner.

15*th*.—You will observe that a decrease has been allowed in all the estates assessed by the late Collector. The difficulties of collection, since 1241 Fuslee, have been considerable, and although they have no doubt arisen in a great measure from the unfavorable position in which the proprietors found themselves, compared with the rest of the estates in the Pergunnah, in their having been selected to bear a heavy burden from which the others were free, yet the fact of the demand being in itself excessive, has been established beyond doubt by the result of the last three years, which have also served the purpose of pointing out the limit to be observed in the assessment of the other estates comprised in it. The revised Jumma of these Mouzahs bears date from 1250 Fuslee, when the leases granted in 1236 Fuslee expire, and the Ikrarnamahs have been filed accordingly; but, under all the circumstances, the operation of their revised Settlement should, I think, commence from 1244 Fuslee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,

Officiating Collector.

SAHESWAN COLLECTORSHIP,
The 10*th October* 1836.

PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN.

217.—PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN is bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Islamnuggur and Kote Salbuhan, on the east by Oojhanee, on the west by Asudpoor; the Ganges washing its southern limits.

218.—It comprehends 366 Mouzahs, covering an area of 1,80,500 square acres; viz.

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
11432	37467	73158	58443	*180500

219.—The population by the last census is as follows:—

HINDOOS.		MUSSULMEN.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
53599	12895	10279	7525	84298

220.—The proprietary holdings are according to the following Table:—

Thakoors hold	71	Estates.
Aheers hold	30	"
Kaiuths hold	31	"
Bukals hold	2	"
Brahmins hold	8	"
Mussulmen hold	169	"
Mussulmen and Hindoos hold	22	"
British hold	6	"
Government hold	1	"
Mixed Classes hold	25	"
	366	"

221.—The tenures are classified as follows:—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*
269	75	21	1

* This area is according to the Professional Survey Returns. In several instances the Survey Returns appear incorrect.—*Vide* Appendix to Pergunnah Register of Saheswan.

222.—The Mussulmen proprietors are very numerous, partly consisting of Sheikhs, partly of Puthans; the former hold some of the finest estates in the Pergunnah, the latter are the most numerous; their villages are generally small, the proprietary body large. The Aheers abound in the villages bordering on Asudpoor Pergunnah.

223.—The soil of the Pergunnah is of three kinds; Bhoor, Muttyar Khadir, and thirdly a mixture of the two. The Bhoor occupies one-third of the Pergunnah; it varies considerably in its quality; in some parts it is little better than sand; this, except in good rainy seasons, is almost unproductive. In the hollows the Bhoor is richer, approaching to *Muttyar;* these two qualities were classified by Mr. Brown as wet and dry Bhoor. The Muttyar Khadir estates lay along the banks of the Ganges, extending inwards to the Mahawah Nuddee, which intersects the Pergunnah. The mixed soils are found in estates lying between the Bhoor and the Muttyar Khadir, and vary in quality according to the proportion of *Muttyar* lands which they contain.

224.—The survey of the Pergunnah was commenced in 1822 A. D. by Captain Bedford, and not completed until 1827 A. D. The survey was made in Circles or Divisions, called Tuppahs. When the survey commenced, the Pergunnah was in a flourishing condition; the cultivation, particularly in the Bhoor estates, very extended; the Pergunnah was on this account first selected for measurement, preparatory to re-settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822. A revision of settlement, under that enactment, was however only effected in a few detached Mouzahs. The cultivation fell considerably, and in consequence the survey returns of the cultivated and culturable areas could not be relied on, when the Pergunnah was thrown open to revision of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.

225.—The deterioration which took place between 1822 and 1836 A. D. was ascribed "to the uninterrupted use of the inferior soils, by which they became exhausted, and their fertility much diminished; and as the pressure of the assessment, which was always high, was felt with increased severity by the Malgoozars, in proportion as the produce of these lands diminished, the deterioration in the condition of the people kept pace with that of the land.*"

226.—The Settlement of the Pergunnah was commenced by Mr. Brown in 1835, and concluded in the beginning of 1836 A. D.; the Jumma proposed by him, and recommended by the Sudder Board of Revenue for confirmation, was fixed at an amount progressively increasing in the first ten years from Rs. 95,377 to Rs. 97,897: this was at first confirmed by orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, No. 1306, dated 28th May 1836. In consequence of the shock occasioned by the famine of 1837-38, the progressive Jumma was abandoned;† and balances of former years, amounting to Rs. 18,854, and for the liquidation of which, engagements had been taken, were also remitted.

227.—Since the settlement, six Mouzahs have been transferred to Pergunnah Kote Salbuhan. These have been detailed in the report on that Pergunnah, and need not to be repeated.

* Secretary of Sudder Board of Revenue, to Secretary to Government, N. W. P., dated 10th May 1836.

† By order of Government, sent with Commissioner's letter, dated 5th December 1836.

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228.—In the year 1815, two estates, comprising an area of 918 acres, were sold for balances of revenue, and realized Rs. 175. In 1817, eight estates, comprising an area of 2,596 square acres, were sold for the same cause, and realized Rs. 950. Since the last Settlement, two estates, comprising an area of 2,109 acres, were sold on the same account, and realized Rs. 392: this occurred in 1837. Since that year, no estate has been transferred by sale on account of defalcation.

229.—From the formation of the District, until 1838 A. D., Saheswan was the Sudder Station of the Collector's Office. A large bungalow stood near the town, which was built by Mr. Swetenham at a cost of Rs. 18,000. It was ultimately purchased by a native gentleman, resident at Saheswan. In the year 1845, it was destroyed by fire. A small burial ground is all that remains of the station.

230.—The town of Saheswan comprises eleven distinct mohullahs. Nine of these mohullahs are situated within the limits of nine several Mouzahs, viz. Akburabad, Syfoollagunj, Sh'hubazpoor, Fazilpoor Poopureea, Bhugta Nugla, Kusbah Puttee Kanoongoe, Kusbah Puttee Yakeen Mahomed, Kusbah Chumurpoorah, Humurpoorah, and Gopalgunj. Saheswan is no Mouzah in itself, but the name of a town, of which these form portions. The word Saheswan is said to mean "Thousand Altars." The Sanscrit word सहस (Sahuse), means, I believe, a *thousand;* आवन, a stone or altar.

231.—There are no towns of any importance in the Pergunnah. Weekly markets are held in the following Villages: Bazeedpoor, Bhowaneepoor Ruklee, Dhurmpoor, Dehguwan Deora Sheipoor, Russoolpoor Kulan, Seersa Kureeawyn, Khurukwaree Bhoees, Kairee Suray, Murtowlee, Nadur, Nudail, and Muhumudpoor Kooday.

232.—There are three Sheowallahs, four Thakoor Deowallahs, and two Musjids in the Pergunnah. On the north side of the Saheswan Jheel is a small masonry tank and Dhurmsala, built a few years since by a Bunneeah of the town; from it is reported the profits of merchandize carried by a single pony. The place is called Sihsota, or the *Three Springs.*

233.—The following Table will show the number and designation of the Schools in the Pergunnah:—

Number.	*Description.*	*Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per Mensem.*
				Rs.
13	Persian, ...	13	104	52
4	Hindee, ...	4	30	12
3	Sanscrit, ...	3	15	2
20	Total, ...	20	149	66

Of the thirteen Persian Schools, nine are in the town of Saheswan.

234.—The following Table will show the costs of the Tehseeldaree Establishment, which is chargeable to Pergunnahs Saheswan and Kote Salbuhan.

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	200 0 0	2400 0 0			
1	Peishkar, ...	30 0 0	360 0 0			
2	Qanoongoes, ...	40 0 0	480 0 0			
1	Wasil Bakee Nuvees, ..	15 0 0	180 0 0			
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15 0 0	180 0 0			
1	Araz Nuvees, ...	10 0 0	120 0 0			
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10 0 0	120 0 0			
1	Dakhilla Nuvees, ...	10 0 0	120 0 0			
1	Tehveeldar, ...	15 0 0	180 0 0			
1	Purkheyah, ...	10 0 0	120 0 0			
2	Mirdahs, ...	12 0 0	144 0 0			
1	Dufturee, ...	5 0 0	60 0 0			
1	Jemadar, ...	8 0 0	96 0 0			
40	Peons, ...	160 0 0	1920 0 0			
	Stationery, ...	20 0 0	240 0 0			
	Total, ...	560 0 0	6720 0 0	161512	193312	3 8 2

235.—The cost of the Thannah Establishment at Saheswan is as follows:—

Number of Officers.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Thannahdar, ...	40 0 0	480 0 0			
1	Mohurrir, ...	8 0 0	96 0 0			
1	Jemadar, ...	8 0 0	96 0 0			
4	Duffadars, ...	24 0 0	288 0 0			
1	Mududgar, ...	5 0 0	60 0 0			
30	Burkundazes, ...	120 0 0	1440 0 0			
	Repairs, &c., ...	9 0 0	108 0 0			
	Total, ...	214 0 0	2568 0 0	84258	96795	2 10 5

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN.

PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN comprises 408 Mouzahs, Uslee and Dakhilee. The surface of its area, like those of the other Pergunnahs bordering on the Ganges, is uneven, and divided into several soils, widely varying in their quality and productiveness, of which the Bhoor occupies nearly one-third, and the mixed and richer soils the remainder, in a relative proportion of five to three.

2nd.—The Jumma of the Pergunnah, for the year 1220 Fuslee, amounted to Rs. 99,445; that of 1225 Fuslee, or the standard Jumma, to Rs. 1,11,735. The Jumma sunk intermediately to Rs. 1,10,243 in 1232 Fuslee, and eventually to Rs. 99,384 in 1241 Fuslee. The Settlement for the present year has been concluded at Rs. 92,858, progressing to Rs. 95,018 in 1245 Fuslee. The balances that have accrued, amount in all to Rs. 98,115-9-6.

3rd.—The progressive decrease in the demand and collections for the last fifteen years will serve as an index, but an imperfect one, to its condition during that period. The causes below mentioned had rendered the Pergunnah a flourishing one in the interval between the fourth and sixth Settlements, and it was I believe on this account that it was first selected for survey preparatory to its Settlement, according to Regulation VII. of 1822. The survey commenced in the year 1822, and was brought to a close, with some interruptions, in 1827; but the Settlement, with exception of a few detached Mouzahs, was not entered upon, and all things now considered, its postponement may perhaps be looked upon as fortunate.

4th.—One of the principal causes of its decline may be found in the change for the worse, to which the Bhoor lands have been exposed. The Bhoor soil was comparatively fresh and productive at that period, and under the high prices that then prevailed, every available beegah of land was brought into cultivation; but the prices abated after a few years, the soil became thoroughly exhausted, and to this deterioration (the natural consequence of a rise and fall in prices, and in which the tracts of Bhoor, in the other Pergunnahs and District, have equally shared) were superadded, general neglect and mismanagement on the part of the dispirited Malgoozars; the effects of the hopes they were led indirectly to entertain, year after year, of a reduction of Jumma. The Settlements of many of these Mouzahs have fallen to the ground within the last few years, and the Malgoozars of the remainder have been involved in difficulties, which have increased yearly, and which were bidding fair in the end to reduce their estates and themselves to ruin.

These remarks are also applicable to the mixed soils, and scarcely less strongly.—Agricultural depression is contagious; and the condition of the Mouzahs of the latter class has altered greatly for the worse, either from similar causes, or from the force of example, or perhaps from both combined.

5th.—The soil of the Muttyar Khadir Mouzahs, situated on the strip of land adjoining the Ganges, is the richest and most productive in the Pergunnah. Many of the Mouzahs of this class were very highly assessed in the former Settlement, but the Malgoozars have in most instances contrived to make good the demand in the interim, without actual loss, and the general condition of their Villages at the present time presents a favorable contrast with those of the other portion of the Pergunnah.

6th.—My first step in the preliminaries of the Settlement was to class all the Mouzahs in the Pergunnah under three heads; viz.:—

1stly.—The Bhoor.

2ndly.—The mixed soils.

3rdly.—The Muttyar; the principles of the assessment of each division requiring to be taken into consideration separately in this classification, the natural distinctions were followed. The Bhoor tract comprises many Mouzahs, the soil of which, in point of quality, is infinitely superior to the others in their vicinity, and mixed soils may be found occasionally in the Muttyar tract as elsewhere; but to have shifted individual Mouzahs from one class to another, on the ground of any superiority or otherwise in the kind of soil, would have been to have substituted an arbitrary classification for a natural one. In the specification of the soil of individual Mouzahs in each of these classes, (the mixed soils excepted,) the only distinction preserved was that of wet and dry Bhoor, Gohanee lands being noted as Dhoomut. The same distinction has been followed by me in the Settlement of Pergunnah Oosaith, and under the same names, with a view to uniformity no less than to the easy institution of a comparison between the relative assessment of the several Pergunnahs.

7th.—The rates yielded by the application of the standard Jumma, and the realizable demand of the past year to the totals of the Malgoozaree and cultivated areas, next came under consideration, and they were tested with the average rate per acre assumed at the time of Settlement. The general condition of the Mouzahs in each class being known before hand, the latter, if borne out by the comparison, was adopted and applied to the cultivated and culturable area: this process gave a rough, but a tolerably correct rental for the whole, which, after a deduction of thirty per cent., was apportioned amongst the Mouzahs, the distribution being primarily guided by the rates on the Malgoozaree in the totals; a deduction of thirty per cent. did not however appear to me calculated to afford the people the relief which circumstances called for. The necessity of a further deduction was established, still more strongly in the progress of the apportionment of the Jumma of the Mouzahs, more particularly with reference to their future limited capabilities; and the gross calculated demand was in consequence lowered, so as to leave a deduction in the total of thirty-six per cent. at which the Settlement now stands.

8th.—I ought to add that the above method was not pursued by me in so systematic a form in the early part of the Settlement of the Saheswan Pergunnah. The Jumma of the Muttyar Mouzahs having been calculated on the assumed average rates were checked by the rates of the former, and proposed assessments on the Malgoozaree areas of the respective Mouzahs considered separately, and with reference to a few Mouzahs which I had assumed as standards of equable assessments, and not to the totals. I have however since that time tested the result with those yielded by the average

method. The difference proved fortunately very trifling, and in the few Mouzahs in which they perceptibly differed, the assessments have been revised accordingly.

9*th*.—In the above remarks the Muttyar Mouzahs, which alone afforded any certain basis for the calculation, are chiefly referred to. In the two 1st classes, which comprise every variety of soils, and in which six Mouzahs out of ten form exceptions to any rule that can be laid down, I have been principally guided by the consideration noticed in the body of these remarks; and on further consideration, I do not see cause to repent the conclusion arrived at, either in the gross or detail. A just demand appears to have been secured to the Government, and the people have every cause to be satisfied with their assessments.

10*th*.—The survey having been carried on at a time when the condition of the Pergunnah was far more prosperous than it is at present, or than it has since been, or, I may add, than it is likely to be for some time to come, (unless the same causes again combine in its favor,) the result would not obviously be assumed as the basis of the present Settlement, in the greater number of the Mouzahs comprised in the mixed soils, far less in any of the Bhoor Mouzahs. In the latter classes in particular, I found myself under the necessity of putting the cultivated areas of the survey, no less than the estimated rentals yielded by the application of the average rates of assessment to the present cultivation, out of sight altogether, as only calculated to mislead, and of confining myself in the determination of the Jumma, to general considerations, checked and corrected by the rates, or the Malgoozaree areas of the total, and of its component parts.

11*th*.—The particular circumstances and condition of each Mouzah, the extent to which its deterioration or improvement had been carried of late years, and the causes, whether adventitious or forced, were of course well known. To the ample information obtainable on these points from various sources were added, in points of enquiry, the means of cultivation at hand, whether to be found in the number of resident ploughers, or the situation of the Mouzah, the habits of the people, and last, not least, the relative quality of the various kinds of soil of the individual Mouzahs comprised in each class. In the Bhoor in particular, a vast difference is discernible between the soil of the respective Villages; that in the hollow, as is the case with all sandy tracts, is comparatively rich and productive. The soil of the more elevated Mouzahs is invariably inferior, and that of the Mouzahs situated on the slope of the Bhoor hills, is in many instances literally worthless for any purpose but pasturage; hence the wide discrepancies observable in the rates of assessment in the Malgoozaree area of the several Mouzahs in the Bhoor tract exhibited in Statement No. IV., which vary from 2 annas per acre to 12 annas. I can only add in this place that these discrepancies were foreseen, and that they were unavoidable.

12*th*.—The same may be said of the mixed soils, which exhibit a great but not an equal variety. Many in the second sub-division of this class, which I have denominated Muttyar Dhoomut, approach closely to the Muttyar Mouzahs; while others are of a quality wholly inferior. In short, I may observe that in any Pergunnah, and in the Saheswan Pergunnah in particular, the rates of assessment of the Mouzahs included in any general classifications of soil must vary considerably, and that unless an

arbitrary appointment, or a minute classification, be adopted, either of which would be far from expedient, discrepancies cannot, and I may say ought not, to be attempted to be got rid off.

13*th*.—I have already stated that the cultivated area of the survey was not taken into consideration in the determination of the Jumma of the Bhoor Mouzahs of many of those in the second class. The same reasons rendered it unnecessary for me to push the enquiry into the exact number of beegahs and biswahs of the present cultivated areas, with the information available in regard to the circumstances and condition of each Village. Any gross error in the Putwaree's return was easy of detection. Measurement was had recourse to only in a very few instances in the outset of the work, and simply as a check: the points which required to be taken into consideration, in fixing the Jumma, happily superseding the necessity of letting loose on the country a host of Mirdahs and Mutsuddees.

14*th*.—In the Muttyar Mouzahs, on the other hand, I was willing to assume, with some exceptions, the survey results as the basis of Settlement checked by the rates on the Malgoozaree areas. The impulse to improvement had been so strong for several years previous to the survey, that the assumption of the cultivation of that year could not occasion any loss to Government, whilst it appeared to me but fair that the proprietors should be allowed to reap the benefit of any further improvements, which their spirit or industry might have effected in the interim. It should at the same time be observed that the capabilities of these Mouzahs, particularly when compared with those of the other classes, are confined, and their Ruqbah limited.

15*th*.—The average rates assumed on the different kinds of soil were arrived at by striking an average of the Village rents prevalent during the last ten or fifteen years, on any number of equally assessed Mouzahs of each class, which had withstood the changes of that interval, selected with reference to the different kinds of soil, and more strongly marked of each class, a due allowance being made for seasons and other casualties. A Pergunnah rental would not have afforded the same result, under the changes to which the mass of Villages have been subjected of late years, and I was very little disposed to rely on the accuracy of any calculations formed on average produce or value. The rates assumed by me on the above principles are as follows:—

1*stly*.—On the irrigated Gohan lands, Rs. 3 per puckah beegah.
2*ndly*.—On other irrigated soils, Rs. 2-4-0.
3*rdly*.—On the Muttyar Khadir or rich land, Re. 1-14-0.
4*thly*.—On the Dhoomut or Miloee, or, in other words, on the clayey soils, mixed more or less with sand, which in some instances are far superior in quality and produce, and in others little better than the Bhoor itself, Re. 1-2-0.
5*thly*.—On the Khadir, or marshy soils at the foot of the Bhoor hills, which, if properly cultivated, are valuable for Dofuslee produce and sugarcane, Re. 1-8-0, and on the Bhoor, As. 12: these classifications may appear too minute, but the variety of soils in the Pergunnah stood in the way of more general headings.

16*th*.—The deviations from the above rates are not frequent, and will only be found in those instances in which, from any striking inferiority or superiority of soil,

or other local peculiarity of circumstances, led me to believe that a rise to the average standard could not reasonably or desirably be looked for at any future period. An average, if once attempted to be struck, should be adhered to as closely as possible; but there must be occasional exceptions.

17*th*.—I should mention, in this place, that many thousand areas of excellent land were erroneously written off, at the time of the Survey, under the head of "waste" all tracts of culturable jungle being included under that denomination, together with the uncultivated lands bordering on the Ganges. The distinctions recorded in the Survey papers have been adhered to for the sake of uniformity, but this explanation will account for any apparent inequality in the rent of assessment in the Malgoozaree area of individual Mouzahs observable in Statement No. IV.

18*th*.—The amount of the deductions allowed in many instances may appear to require some notice. In the Bhoor, the Bhoor Khadir estates, where the existing estimated rental of any Mouzah formed no, or at all events a very, unimportant part of the enquiry, and where the proposed Jumma admits of no deduction at all for the present year in some Mouzahs, and in others, a reduction has been granted, the rental of which had previously left more than a thirty per cent. profit to the Proprietor.* To have acted upon a different principle would have been in effect to have made the industrious portion of the community pay for the idle, and to have settled on the chance assets of one year, instead of carrying the enquiry back to the last ten. Generally speaking, I am of opinion that, under an ordinary state of things, a deduction of not less than fifty per cent. would be requisite to secure the stability of the Settlement of any Bhoor tract for so long a period, and preserve the Malgoozar from the consequences of sudden casualties of seasons. A recurrence of the circumstances which operated in their favor fifteen years ago cannot be looked for; at all events cannot be counted on; but their recovery from their present depressed condition may now, I trust confidently, be expected, and the Jumma has been regulated (in as far as calculations can be formed with any correctness on probabilities,) so as to admit of a profit to that extent being reaped in a short time by the commonest industry. In other classes, the deductions for the present year will be found to vary with the actual condition of the Mouzahs, and the causes of its improvement or decline. In all estates which have been subjected for the last few years to mismanagement and neglect, the average of the Village rates for the present year fall far short of the average assumed by me. In these cases, the estimated rental rather exhibits the amount of the probable rental, a year or two hence, on a return of confidence and industry, than the actual assets of the present year, which it far exceeds, and the amount of the real deductions will, in consequence, be found to have diminished in proportion.

19*th*.—In the Muttyar Khadir Mouzahs, where the soil is more valuable, and the means of cultivation abundant, the Zemindars of a highly cultivated Village were obviously entitled to more indulgence, than the Malgoozars of a neglected property, and I believe it will be admitted that an estate, chiefly cultivated by a Thakoor community, as are the greater number of the Mouzahs in this class, cannot either safely

* There is apparently a mistake here; the sentence agrees with the office copy. The original report is lost.

or justly be taxed in the same proportion as a simple Zemindaree property, where the profits and management are vested in one or more individuals.

20*th*.—The Statements of the shares in each Mouzah, recorded by the parties concerned, are filed in the Settlement proceedings, but the detail has been omitted in the Settlement Nuqshas. The statement of responsibilities has been limited to those cases in which a distribution of the Jumma may have been effected by mutual consent at the time of Settlement; such distribution to be followed up by a division of the lands, according to Regulation XIX. of 1814.

21*st*.—The rights and receipts of the Village servants were determined at the same time, between forty and fifty beegahs of Kham land being set aside for the Chowkeedars in the Bhoor Mouzahs, and in the other soils in proportion, their Jagheer in no instance falling short of thirty beegahs.

22*nd*.—The exclusion of proprietors from the Settlement, may require a few additional observations. Conceiving that the dear-bought experience acquired by the events and losses of the last ten years, in regard to the character and fitness of the Zemindars for the future Malgoozaree, should be turned to some account in the present Settlement, I did not hesitate, in instances of former wilful default, when coupled with habitual idleness and misconduct, to conclude the Settlement with those amongst the more respectable landholders in the Pergunnah, who might possess the means and inclination to undertake the management. Every Pergunnah has many Zemindars of such a hackneyed stamp, (I allude to the practised deteriorators and defaulters of the last ten years,) that no Settlement formed with them can ever permanently prosper, whilst continuance in the Malgoozaree only holds out a prospect of the perpetuation of the odious system of "Shahungee," and the other shifts and tricks in the collection of the revenue, that prove so troublesome to the officers of Government, and so mischievous to the people themselves. My views in this point have not been approved of, but having had recourse to the step in the Settlement of the Pergunnahs of Saheswan and Oosaith before your sentiments were ascertained, more frequently than I shall now consider expedient, I have availed myself of this opportunity to state the grounds on which I proceeded.

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,

Officiating Collector.

SAHESWAN COLLECTORSHIP,
7th May 1835.

PERGUNNAH BUDAON.

236.—THIS Pergunnah, at the time of Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822, and XI. of 1833, comprised three sub-divisions; viz. Huvelee Budaon, Zillahs Allahpoor and Azimabad. Until 1844 A. D., Budaon, as thus constituted, and Pergunnah Oosaith, formed the Tehseeldaree Division of Budaon, Pergunnahs Oojhanee and Kote Salbuhan being under a separate Tehseeldar, whose office was at Oojhanee. In 1844 A. D., this latter Tehseeldaree Division was broken up, Pergunnah Oojhanee being attached to the Budaon Tehseeldaree, from which Oosaith was transferred to Suleimpoor. At the same time that these changes took place in the Tehseeldaree Divisions, changes were effected in the limits of the Pergunnahs; Zillah Azimabad was annexed to Suleimpoor Pergunnah, and the following transfer of Villages took place:—

237.—Eleven estates were transferred to Pergunnah Oojhanee; viz.:—

Number.	*Name of Mouzah.*	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*
			Rs.	
1	Busturah,	497	500	259
2	Buneeadpoor,	684	528	0
3	Bhurkoeea,	734	1000	756
4	Ramzanpoor,	1741	0	1482
5	Surae Salikpoor,	159	90	343
6	Ferozepoor Eklaree,	272	165	58
7	Kulpeea,	307	0	75
8	Gungchora,	446	0	0
9	Kooraw,	730	717	673
10	Lounda Bheera,	1035	314	56
11	Nugur,	146	0	134
	Total,	6751	3314	3836

238.—Twelve estates were transferred to Pergunnah Oosaith; viz.:—

Number.	*Name of Mouzah.*	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*	*Remarks.*
			Rs. A. P.		
1	Oorowleea,	288	335 0 0	205	These Mouzahs were brought under revision of Settlement with the Mouzahs of Oosaith. Their transfer to the latter Pergunnah was confirmed in 1842.
2	Bilharee,	386	264 0 0	103	
3	Bhumunpoorah,	124	120 0 0	102	
4	Puchtom Jageer,	146	130 0 0	0	
5	Tursora,	591	150 0 0	71	
6	Dundha,	269	257 0 0	76	
7	Syapoor,	386	300 0 0	104	
8	Scha,	797	400 0 0	224	
9	Imadpoor,	229	156 10 0	88	
10	Kuteean,	555	561 0 0	279	
11	Kukrala, &c.	5356	4236 0 0	4425	
12	Goodhanah,	611	450 0 0	300	
	Total,	9738	7359 10 0	5977	

239.—Estate Kishnee Mhera, Area 2,375, Jumma 720, Population 826, was transferred to Pergunnah Suleimpoor in 1844 A. D.; at the same time the following Mouzahs were annexed to the Pergunnah:—

Number.	*Name of Mouzah.*	*Area.*	*Jumma.*	*Population.*	*Whence transferred.*
			Rs. A. P.		
1	Aorungabad,	695	300 0 0	0	Zillah Bareilly.
2	Sissee,	437	303 0 0	358	Ditto.
3	Kumar Gunwan,	2010	2018 0 0	2176	Ditto.
4	Mahomdee,	640	655 0 0	638	Ditto.
5	Ooprairah,	801	700 0 0	409	Pergh. Oojhanee.
6	Doundee Nourutunpoor,	826	991 0 0	374	Ditto.
7	Roopapoor,	365	390 0 0	183	Ditto.
8	Simureea,	310	315 0 0	182	Ditto.
9	Hadeepoor,	331	190 0 0	0	Ditto.
	Total,	6415	5862 0 0	4320	

240.—The Pergunnah, as now constituted, comprises 237 Mouzahs, covering an area of 1,54,050 square acres; viz.:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
24688	13365	82100	33897	154050

241.—It is bounded on the north by Pergunnah Aonlah, Zillah Bareilly, on the south by Oosaith, on the east by Suleimpoor, and on the west by Oojhanee and Kote Salbuhan.

242.—The population is as follows:—

HINDOOS.		MUSSULMEN.		TOTAL.
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	
54608	18020	9314	18554	100496

243.—The proprietary classes are as follows:—

Mussulmen possess	100	Estates.
Mussulmen and Hindoos possess	26	Ditto.
Thakoors ditto	40	Ditto.
Kaiuths ditto	11	Ditto.
Brahmins ditto	32	Ditto.
Koormees ditto	6	Ditto.
Mixed classes ditto	22	Ditto.
	237	Estates.

244.—The tenures are classified as follows :—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyachara.*	*Total.*
179	25	20	13	237

245.—The portion of the Pergunnah, termed Zillah Allahpoor, was surveyed by Captain Bedford, during 1828-29 A. D. The cultivated area of the survey formed the basis of Settlement made by Mr. Brown in 1836 A. D.

246.—The soil of this Zillah is uniformly rich and productive, though of two descriptions, *Dhoomut* and *Khadir*. The Mouzahs were accordingly classified as *Dhoomut, Dhoomut Khadir,* and *Khadir.*

The deduced revenue rates on these soils were taken as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Dhoomut, ...	1	2	8	Per cultivated acre.
Dhoomut Khadir, ...	1	3	6	Ditto ditto.
Khadir, ...	1	3	2	Ditto ditto.

247.—The Jumma of the Zillah, proposed by Mr. Brown, amounting to Rs. 25,855, received the confirmation of Government.

248.—The survey of the remainder of Budaon, viz. Tuppah Huvalee and Zillah Azimabad was made by Captain Bedford during 1832-33 A. D. The revision of Settlement was made in 1836 A. D. by Mr. Brown. The soil of these portions of the Pergunnah is very similar in its nature to that of Allahpoor, and the Mouzahs comprising them were classed as in Allahpoor, the deduced revenue rates being—

	Rs.	As.	P.	
In Dhoomut Villages, ...	1	2	8	Per cultivated acre.
Dhoomut Khadir, ...	1	5	5	Ditto ditto.
Khadir, ...	1	13	2	Ditto ditto.

249.—The Jumma fixed by Mr. Brown, and confirmed by Government, amounted to Rs. 62,959.

250.—Budaon is said to be one of the oldest towns in North Western India. Since completing my General Report on the District, I have learnt from Dr. Kirk, the Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bareilly, another derivation of the word Budaon, namely, *Budh,* and *Awun,* a stone, hence the word Budhawun, which would signify the Altar of Budh. If this is the correct derivation, the foundation of the town cannot be fixed at less than 2,200 years, Buddhism having been destroyed during the third century before the Christian era.

251.—The city contains a population of 31,369 souls, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmen. As a trading town, it is of no importance; its bazar is well supplied with neces-

saries, such as grain, salt, ghee, and other produce, English and native cloths, &c. There are however no European shops or supplies.

252.—The streets of the city are, as in most Indian towns, narrow. They were, until lately, proportionably dirty. They have within the last two years been metalled throughout by Mr. Campbell; this, with proper drainage, has contributed in no small measure to the cleanliness of the town.

253.—There are two large Serais in the town; one of these was built by Mr. C. W. Fagan in 1846, from funds subscribed by the wealthier residents for the purpose; it is much frequented by travellers, &c. The other is more frequented by grain merchants and other tradesmen, who find in the large compound, which the walls enclose, ample room for their goods and cattle.

254.—In the city there is a large and handsome building, called the Juma Musjid. Before the conquest of these Provinces by the Mussulmen, this was a Dhurmsala and Temple. This was destroyed by Kutubooddeen after the taking of the city, and from its materials the Musjid was erected. There are, besides this in the Pergunnah, thirteen Mussulmen places of prayer, fifteen Sheowalahs, nine Thakoor Deowallahs, and three Hindoo Temples.

255.—Daily markets are held in Budaon Khas, and weekly markets in Allahpoor, Bunawur, Kumurganwan, Goolurceah and Meeaw.

256.—Besides the Kotwalee establishment paid by Government, there is a Chowkeedaree establishment paid by a cess levied on the inhabitants; this yearly tax amounts to Rs. 3,528; the expenditure is as follows :—

Pay of seventy-three Chowkeedars, ...	2,616
Establishment, Bukshee, &c..	648
Total, ...	3,264

The surplus Funds, amounting to Rs. 264, are expended in improving the town.

257.—The Government Dispensary is situated almost in the centre of the town: this was built in 1846 under the superintendance of Mr. Collector Fagan, from funds raised by subscription from the principal landholders, &c. and residents of the district. A Government School-house is in course of erection on a plot of ground close to the Government Dispensary.

258.—In 1838 A. D., the Sudder Station was removed from Saheswan to Budaon, the Kutcherry then built has been lately enlarged. Opposite the Kutcherry compound stands the Jail, which was built in 1840. The Jail is a very inferior building, capable of holding but 250 prisoners, whereas space is required for 600. Nine thatched bilterns (out-houses) stand outside the Jail for the accommodation of the convicts, for whom room inside the Jail is wanting. All prisoners sentenced to a longer period of imprisonment than three years, are confined in the Bareilly Jail. Notwithstanding this, the number of persons under confinement at Budaon, is rarely less than six hundred.

259.—There are three private bungalows in the station, occupied by the three Residents of Budaon.

260.—The following are the principal roads connecting Budaon with the neighboring District and Thannahs :—

From Budaon to Bareilly,	Viâ	Bunawur.
Ditto ditto,	do.	Aonlah.
Ditto Moradabad,	do.	Bisowlee.
Ditto Shahjehanpoor,	do.	Datagunge.
Ditto Futtehgurh,	do.	Oosaith.
Ditto Alygurh and Agra,	do.	Oojhanee and Kuchla Ghaut.
Ditto Putteealee,	do.	Kadirchoke Ghaut.

All these roads are metalled for a greater or less distance from the city of Budaon.

261.—The river Sote, which floats under Budaon, is bridged in two places; the Khunsumah Bridge, on the road to Oojhanee, was built by Futteh Khan, the Puthan Chief. In 1840 A. D. it was repaired, and is now, though frightfully ugly in appearance, in good serviceable condition. The Shekhoopoorah Bridge, on the road to Kadirchoke and Kukorah, was built by public subscription in 1848, during Mr. Collector Fagan's incumbency. The bridge consists of five arches, of thirty feet span each arch.

262.—The following Table will show the number and description of the Village Schools in the Pergunnah :—

Number.	*Description.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Number of Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per month.* Rs.	A.	P.	*Total Per Annum.* Rs.	A.	P.
46	Persian,	46	428	175	8	0	2106	0	0
8	Hindee,	8	86	17	0	0	204	0	0
5	Sanscrit,	5	25	2	0	0	24	0	0
59	Total,	59	539	194	8	0	2334	0	0

263.—Of these schools, Budaon Khas contains the following number; Persian thirty-five, Hindee two, and Sanscrit three.

The Teachers of Sanscrit and Hindee, besides the emolument above shown, generally hold a patch of ground rent-free from the Zemindar.

264.—One estate, Mouzah Schorah, has been released from assessment, pending life of present Maafeedar, by order of the Special Commissioner, dated 7th January 1847.

265.—In thirty-nine entire Estates, the rent-free tenure, on which they were held, has been confirmed in perpetuity, viz. :

Oosaith,	By order of	Commissioner of Revenue,	Dated 5th February 1833.
Baree Kherah,	Ditto	Ditto ditto,	Ditto 6th October 1830.
Bichhureea,	Ditto	Government, ditto,	Ditto 31st January 1831.
Burrara Roopoor,	Ditto	Commissioner of Revenue,	Ditto 13th November 1834.
Burahimpoor,	Ditto	Ditto ditto,	Ditto 23rd April 1843.
Behtah Aymun,	Ditto	Special Commissioner,	Ditto 23rd April 843.
Bhugoteepoor,	Ditto	Ditto ditto,	Ditto 18th February 1851.
Bhirreeah,	Ditto	Ditto and Govt. Order,	Ditto 17th June 1843.
Puchtom Budaon,	Ditto	Commissioner of Revenue,	Ditto 5th February 1833.

Pudhom,	By order of	Special Commissioner,	Dated 11th December 1843.
Tukeepoor,	Ditto	Commissioner of Revenue,	Ditto 5th February 1833.
Tulleah Nugla Kambukspoor,	Ditto	Special Deputy Collector,	Ditto 27th October 1843.
Jukailee,	Ditto	Commissioner,	Ditto 22nd September 1833.
Jhundpoor,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 3rd March 1832.
Huzrutpoor Torha,	Ditto	Government,	Ditto 17th June 1842.
Khyrpoorah,	Ditto	Commissioner,	Ditto 26th September 1831.
Dloreejeet,	Ditto	Special Commissioner,	Ditto 7th September 1843.
Dulwa Shureeda,	Ditto	Commissioner,	Ditto 8th January 1831.
Rampoor oorf Darakujin,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 22nd September 1833.
Rukhora Koela,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 6th October 1830.
Roopamye,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 30th November 1830.
Susather,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 6th October 1830.
Sundernugur,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 16th March 1832.
Shikrapoor,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 13th November 1833.
Fureedpoor Chukola,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 27th August 1831.
Kutra Khukaee,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 29th August 1832.
Kurtowlee,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 5th February 1833.
Kussoorah Pattee,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 6th October 1830.
Kooteeah Lutufoollapoor,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 22nd September 1833.
Kherreea Relo,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 7th September 1843.
Khyra Boozoorg,	Ditto	Board of Revenue,	Ditto 5th May 1828.
Sukhumpoor,	Ditto	Special Commissioner,	Ditto 12th October 1843.
Muchlaee,	Ditto	Special Deputy Collector,	Ditto 27th October 1843.
Mahomedpoor Biaw,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 12th October 1843.
Mirzapoor,	Ditto	Commissioner,	Ditto 5th February 1833.
Mulickpoor,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 10th March 1832.
Mulhanpoor,	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto 3rd May 1832.
Nyee Boojun,	Ditto	Special Commissioner,	Ditto 12th December 1843.
Nyzampoor Puchtom,	Ditto	Commissioner,	Ditto 23rd October 1832.

266.—In eleven instances, the grant on which the Estate had been held rent-free has been declared invalid, and the Estate been brought under assessment; viz. :—

Aorungabad,	resumed in	1840.
Barkheera,	ditto	1843.
Hussunnugur,	ditto	1840.
Dudmace,	ditto	1842.
Runjola,	ditto	1837.
Futtehpoor,	ditto	1839.
Sullaee,	ditto	1849.
Moondeea,	ditto	1840.
Mye Rujoo,	ditto	1847.
Nurelee M'hora,	ditto	1833.
Hadeepoor,	ditto	1839.

In three cases of resumed Maafee Estates, realization of the Government demand is withheld, pending decision of Special Commissioner. These are—

Aorungabad Kazee,	resumed in	1843.
Dunoura,	ditto	1847.
Ghutpooree,	ditto	1847.

268.—There are three Talooqahs in the Pergunnah; one of these, Raemah, comprises fourteen different Mehals: the survey of the whole Talooqah was made as one Mouzah.

269.—The other two Talooqahs are Goolurreeah and Meeaw, both of them held on a Bhyacharah, or rather imperfect Putteedaree tenure. In 1844, Mouzah Goolurreeah

fell into balances, principally in consequence of a feud amongst the proprietary brethren. Mr. G. Campbell, then Assistant to the Collector, was deputed by the Lieut.-Governor of the North Western Provinces to ascertain and report on the tenure of Goolurreeah, and the causes of its falling into balance. Mr. Campbell's report was as follows:—

"GOOLURREEAH is an imperfect Putteedarce, comprising ten Puttees. The Putteedars are at present undoubtedly at war; but beyond the bad blood occasioned thereby, I can find nothing which should have prevented each from paying his share of the Government demand, since the land and Jumma was divided, and the possession by each of his own Puttee unmolested, (except as regards proceedings in the Civil Court,) while the common assets were so small as to afford, however inequitably shared, no reasonable ground for default of Jumma. Indeed, as the discontented sharers received at *least* in *proportion* to their payments, they had no possible pretext for holding back on this account, and beyond the severe indisposition to co-operate amicably, I find in the quarrels of the Puttees no solution to the cause of default, for the Jumma seems to have been most equitably distributed in proportion to the holdings, and every one might have had it in his power to pay * * *.

"The different Puttees again had each their separate constitutions, and in some of these the rights were not very clearly defined. In one of the largest however, and the principal defaulter, although I find disagreements among the sharers, it is here too without any sufficient grounds. In former times the head of the family was alone Malgoozar, but since the *Khewut* has been annually given in, the brethren have had their rights defined, and insisted on a division of the land, which was divided accordingly, and from that time Sahib Rae, (the head of the family,) whose resources have been much curtailed, has been discontented and in debt. He is still the Lumberdar of the Puttee, and says that his brethren do not pay him; while they say that he had collected and spent it; probably he wished to collect more than was due, and they therefore held back what was really due. In this way arose the default of the Puttee; for although the rights were sufficiently defined, yet the sub-division of the property led to a very much increased difficulty of getting together the Jumma, and the disagreements which arose, caused their holding back, till it was too late.

"The other Puttees were held in common by their respective sharers, but in these the shares, as laid down by the Putwaree, are not universally acquiesced in, and in several, more or less grounds of disagreement existed in consequence. Thus certain Puttees defaulted, and the others being, by the constitution of the Village, unable separately to clear themselves, and escape responsibility for the others; and the parties being, moreover, as I have said before, at war in the Civil Court, and disinclined to arrange their affairs amicably, the balance was held back from day to day, till the Collector would admit of this state of things no longer, and farmed the estate."

270.—The actual cause of the dispute between the Putteedars was as follows:—The holdings of some of the sharers were much larger than of others, whilst those who had the smaller holdings, considered themselves entitled to as large a share as their more fortunate brethren. This will be understood immediately from the following Table, which I take out of Mr. Campbell's report. The Table shows the amount of and (cultivated and culturable,) and Jumma for each Puttee; the extent of interest

represented by the Jumma; the extent of ancestral rights derived from a genealogical tree; and the extent of share claimed or allowed in the Civil Court:—

Name of Puttee.	*Holdings.*		*Jumma.*	*Interest represented by Jumma.*	*Extent of Ancestorial rights by Genealogical Tree.*	*Extent as assessed in Civil Court.*
	Beegahs.	Biswahs.	Rs. A. P.	In Decimals.	In Decimals.	
Sahib Race, ...	628	8	595 14 6	·147	·270	$\frac{1}{5}$
Heerah Singh, ...	138	12	157 0 0	·039	·090	$\frac{1}{5}$
Sooman Singh, ...	167	10	121 15 0	·030	·180	$\frac{1}{5}$
Simboonath, ...	1095	11	912 12 0	·226	·167$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
Buhadur Singh, ...	752	19	574 2 6	·142	·067$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
Manjeet Singh, ...	556	4	429 5 0	·106	·067$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
Abidder Singh, ...	157	10	135 2 6	·033	·023	$\frac{1}{18}$
Zoorawur Singh, ...	245	2	230 8 0	·057	·023	$\frac{1}{18}$
Holass Singh, ...	122	0	127 6 6	·031	·023	$\frac{1}{5}$
Maharaj Singh, ...	1056	6	766 7 0	·189	·189	$\frac{1}{5}$
Shamilat, ...	1615	18	0 0 0	·0	·0	0
Total, ...	6576	1	4050 0 0	·1000	·1000	1

271.—The Farmer found himself unable to withstand against the Proprietors, who, after losing their estate, combined against him, and he threw up the lease. The Proprietors then came to a settlement of their differences, and their property was again restored to them.

272.—The following Table will show the cost of the Kotwallee establishment of Budaon, with the per-centage of charges on Jumma and Population of the Pergunnah, which forms the jurisdiction of the Kotwal.

Number of Persons.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
		Rs.	Rs.			
1	Kotwal, ...	60	720			
2	Mohurrirs, ...	18	216			
1	Jemadar, ...	10	120			
5	Duffadars, ...	30	360			
1	Mududgar, ...	5	60			
40	Burkundazes, ...	160	1920			
	Stationery and Repairs, ...	17	204			
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
50	Total, ...	300	3600	100496	98464	3 10 6

273.—The charges and establishment of the Tehseeldaree offices are shown in the following Table, as also the per-centage on the Revenue of Pergunnahs Budaon and Oojhanee, which form the division:—

Number of Persons.	Office.	Salary per Mensem.	Total per Annum.	Population.	Jumma.	Per-centage of charge on Revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.			
1	Tehseeldar, ...	225	2700			
1	Peshkar, ...	40	480			
1	Wasil Baked Nuvees, ...	20	240			
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180			
1	Dakhilla Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Arzee Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10	120			
1	Surveyor, ...	20	240			
2	Qanoongoes, ...	40	480			
1	Tehveeldar, ...	20	240			
1	Purkhyah, ...	10	120			
2	Mirdahas, ...	12	144			
1	Jemadar, ...	10	120			
1	Dufturee, ...	5	60			
40	Peons, ...	160	1920			
	Stationery, ...	18	216			
	Rent, ...	10	120		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
56	Total, ...	635	7620	0	198659	3 13 4¼

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH BUDAON.

No. 179.

To H. S. BOULDERSON, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner of Revenue, Moradabad.

Sir,

206.—Statements Nos. II. and III.
1 Chowkeedaree Statement.
1 General Statement No. IV.
1 Statement No. I.

I have the honor to forward the Settlement Statements of Pergunnah Budaon, noted in the margin; Statement No. III. will be submitted separately.

2nd.—The Budaon Pergunnah comprises three sub-divisions; Huvelee Budaon, Zillah Allahpoor, and Zillah Azimabad. The two latter, and Zillah Allahpoor in particular, were very irregularly assessed in the fourth Settlement, not only with reference to Huvelee Budaon, but to the adjoining Pergunnahs; under the very moderate assessment then formed, both of these sub-divisions have attained in the interim a high degree of prosperity. Cultivation has been extended in most instances to its utmost limits, and all the Zemindars have reaped the advantages of the assessment pretty equally.

3rd.—The standard Jumma of Huvelee Budaon, though disproportioned to that of the other portions of the Pergunnah, was not in itself excessive. It has been collected, with a comparatively trifling balance, during the last twenty-two years, and any difficulties that may have been experienced, have been owing more to the neglect and fraud of the Zemindars, than to over-assessment. The estates in Huvelee belong to people of every class; one of which, the Chowdhree tribe, (who are Proprietors of about a fourth of the Mouzahs) are in every sense the worst Malgoozars in the district. The alterations in the Jummas of the individual estates, since the fourth Settlement, are confined to about ten instances, and these have taken place within the last five years.

4th.—The Pergunnah comprises every description of soil, Bhoor excepted. The chief portion of it consists of the same quality of soil, as the corresponding portion of Pergunnah Oojhanee, and I have classed it accordingly as Dhoomut. The class of soil, in Zillah Allahpoor, is more uniform in its quality than in Huvelee, but the difference in the total is trifling. The Mouzahs comprised in this class are situated high, and their crops are dependant on the periodical rains.

5th.—The estates classed as Dhoomut Khadir are situated in Huvelee, either on the banks of the Sote or Yarwafadar, or on the border of the Dhoomut tract in the

opposite direction, and comprise, as the name applies, two qualities of soil: these, in the banks of the Sote, thirteen in number, are confined to Huvelee Budaon, and are superior to the rest in point of soil, means of cultivation, and other advantages.

The Khadir lands in the other Mouzahs of the mixed class of soils, and particularly in Allahpoor, lie mostly in a tract of jungle in process of clearance, and exposed to many of the casualties already frequently adverted to as incidental to the mixed classes of soil in the other Pergunnahs, and the same discrepancy in their relative condition, capabilities, and means of future improvement is observable.

6*th*.—Zillah Azimabad comprises one description of soil. The Khadir Muttyar lands in the three divisions of the Pergunnah are strictly uniform in point of quality, but a considerable portion of the tract in each is covered with a dense jungle, and many years must elapse before the lands of these Mouzahs can be brought to any extent under the plough.

7*th*.—The classification of the estates, in the Pergunnah as above, may be relied upon for its correctness, having been formed on personal information,—the Pergunnah and Village Maps, and other sources. The corresponding classes in each division have been kept distinct, with a view to a comparison of the totals.

8*th*.—Zillah Allahpoor was carefully surveyed in 1829. The survey of the other Divisions was commenced and completed in 1832-33. Nothing having occurred to effect the cultivation in the former, since the year of survey, the results in the three Zillahs has formed the basis of the present Settlement.

9*th*.—The average Jummabundee rates assumed in the several classes of soil are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Dhoomut,	1	13	0	Per Acre.
Dhoomut Khadir,	2	1	9	"
Khadir, 1st Class,	2	6	6	"
Ditto, 2nd ditto,	1	13	0	"

It will not be necessary for me to enter into a detail of the grounds on which these rates were assumed. They vary little, if at all, from the rent-rates assumed in the same classes of soil in the other Pergunnahs: allowance being made for a few local distinctions. The irrigated lands in the Pergunnah bear such a very trifling proportion to the unirrigated, that they were not brought into calculation at all in the assessment, a few instances excepted.

10*th*.—The deduced revenue-rates for the several classes of soil are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Huvelee Dhoomut,	1	2	8	Per Acre.
Khadir ditto,	1	5	5	"
Khadir Muttyar,	1	13	2	"
Allahpoor Dhoomut,	1	2	8	"
Khadir ditto,	1	3	6	"
Khadir,	1	3	2	"
Azimabad Khadir Muttyar,	1	7	5	"

11*th*.—The condition of the Pergunnah generally pointed to the propriety of the assessment being formed on the cultivation of the survey, which, as the sole basis of the Settlement, I had found much difficulty in adopting in several of the Pergunnahs previously assessed; and in fixing the assessment on the totals as well as Mouzawar, I was guided principally by the deduced rates. In one or two instances, however, a deviation was necessary. I refer to the Khadir class of Mouzahs in Huvelee, in which a rate is given by the cultivation not only disproportioned to the rates in the same classes in the other divisions, but to the average rent-rates. The estimated Jummas then yielded have been kept in their appropriate columns in the Statement, but in the assessment, it was necessary, with a view to preserve a due relative equality, to strike a mean between the deduced rates in the Khadir Muttyar lands in the three divisions of the Pergunnah; and the rate thus given, viz. Re. 1-8-0, was the one on which the Settlement of this class was formed.

12*th*.—The remarks in the Statements Nos. II. and III. have been purposely made so few and brief, that it will be necessary for me to add a few words in regard to any apparent discrepancies in the rates of the present assessment on the totals of the several classes, or in those of the Mouzahs comprised in them.

13*th*.—On the totals, as given below, the discrepancy is very trifling, and the above remarks will be sufficient perhaps to account for them, as well as for the division of the rates of their assessment, as it now stands from the deduced revenue-rates, without my going into any further detail.

Name of Mouzah.	*Class of Soil.*	Rate of present Assessment on the Totals of each Class.								
		On Total Area.			*On Malgoozaree.*			*On Cultivation.*		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Zillah Huvelee,	Dhoomut,	0	10	1	0	12	2	1	2	10
	Dhoomut Khadir,	0	14	1	0	15	6	1	8	6
	Khadir Muttyar,	0	11	1	0	12	6	1	9	0
Allahpoor,	Dhoomut,	0	11	11	0	15	1	1	0	5
	Dhoomut Khadir,	0	10	1	1	1	9	1	3	3
	Khadir,	0	5	9	1	7	11	1	13	2
Azimabad,	Khadir Muttyar,	0	12	2	0	15	1	1	9	7

The rate of the present assessment in Zillah Allahpoor is very moderate, and may be thought too low; but where a large increase had to be assumed in a tract, the cultivation of which had previously been carried with only a few exceptions to its utmost practicable limit, which was far from being the case in the other corresponding portion of Huvelee, it was necessary to keep within bounds; the soil, though excellent of its kind, not being heavy enough to admit of constant cultivation, without a certain degree of deterioration in its produce.

14*th*.—In regard to the discrepancies noticeable in the relative assessment of the Mouzahs, I can only repeat the observations already made in the 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of the general remarks in the Settlement of the Oojhanee Pergunnah. The remarks in the Settlement Statement will account for the more glaring deviations,

and I have affixed a mark × in the General Statement No. IV. opposite to those Mouzahs in which I was unavoidably influenced in the assessment, by the extent of their Malgoozaree Areas: these, however, are comparatively few, and may be viewed as exceptions; the assessment of the rest of the Pergunnah having been formed strictly on the cultivation of the surveys. I may further observe, that as the cultivation in the corrected Statement No. I. forms the basis of the Settlement, whereas the returns of the cultivation given in by the Putwarees in the present year are inserted in the General Statement, a trifling discrepancy is observable in many cases, which was not found before. In point of fact, it is immaterial which return is inserted.

15*th*.—The Jumma of the several divisions of the Pergunnahs at the several intermediate periods, with that of the present assessment, stands as follows:—

Name of Mouzah.	*Jumma of* 1220 *Fuslee.*	*Jumma of* 1222 *Fuslee.*	*Average Jumma of the last five years.*	*Average Collections of the last five years.*	*Proposed Jumma.*
Huvelee, ...	54761	62383	67431	68810	62959
Allahpoor, ...	12209	15409	16906	15649	25855
Azimabad, ...	11595	17634	18320	16605	22300
Total, ...	78565	95426	102657	100064	111114

The increase in the Jumma, since 1222 Fuslee, has been owing to the resumption and assessment of several Maaffee Villages in the interim.

16*th*.—In regard to the other miscellaneous work connected with the Settlement, and which is in itself by no means an unimportant part of the duty, I have nothing to observe, in addition to what has already been said on the subject in the general remarks on the Oojhanee Settlement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,

Officiating Collector.

SAHESWAN COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th August 1836.

PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE.

274.—PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE is bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Budaon and Kote Salbuhan, on the east by Pergunnah Oosaith, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Pergunnah Saheswan.

275.—It comprises 162 Mouzahs, and an area of 1,42,041 Square Acres, which are distributed as follows:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
8278	23016	80152	30595	142041

276.—The Population stood at the last census as follows:—

HINDOOS.		MUSSULMEN.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
49361	11549	5327	3717	69954

277.—The soil of the Pergunnah is of three descriptions; Dhoomut, Bhoor and Khadir. The Villages containing the Dhoomut lands are situated to the north of the Pergunnah, on the confines of Budaon and Kote Salbuhan: these have been for years flourishing, and in full cultivation. A strip of Bhoor separates the Dhoomut from the Khadir lands, varying in breadth from two to four miles. The Khadir Villages lay along the banks of the Ganges: this land is evidently alluvial, of more or less recent formation.

278.—The survey of the Pergunnah was completed by Captain Bedford in 1828-29. The revision of Settlement, under Regulation VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833, was made by Mr. S. S. Brown during 1835-36. Villages were classified according to their soils. The deduced Revenue-rates were taken as follows:—

	Re.	A.	P.	
On Bhoor, ...	1	0	2	Per Acre.
„ Dhoomut, ...	1	6	5	„
„ Khadir, ...	1	5	7	„

279.—The Jumma proposed by Mr. Brown, amounting to Rs. 1,04,441, was confirmed by Government.

280.—The Pergunnah has always been in flourishing circumstances. During the time of Mr. Wyatt, its prosperity suffered some interruption through the malpractices of a Tehseeldar. The nature of these is thus described by Mr. Brown, in a letter dated May 1833.

"My attention, shortly after I had assumed charge of the District, having been directed to the Oojhanee Pergunnah, I proceeded there for the purpose of enquiring more particularly into the causes of the ruin, with which it was threatened. It was not long before a series of instances of shameless corruption and neglect on the part of the Tehseeldar were brought to my notice.

"It would be unnecessary, at the present time, to enter into a detail of the malpractices which have been in vogue. I have reason to believe that the corrupt gains of the Tehseeldar, during the last three years, amounted to Rs. 60,000.—From the date of his appointment to the Tehseel, the Mehal, which was formerly one of the finest in Rohilcund, began to decline, and its deterioration has since declined so rapidly, that up to the present time, eight annas in the rupee have barely been collected from the Pergunnah. Those who could pay, were suffered to remove their crops from the ground, without an attempt being made by the Tehseeldar to realize the Government dues. Those who could not pay, were overwhelmed by swarms of Dustuck Peons, whose pay swallowed up the share of the proceeds that might otherwise have found its way into the Government Treasury. If to this be added the systematized embezzlement prevalent in the Tehseel from the Tehseeldar himself down to the lowest Chupprassee, it will not be a matter of surprise that the Pergunnah should be reduced to a state bordering on ruin."

281.—The depression caused by this misconduct ended with the removal of the evil, and before the revision of the Settlement took place, the Pergunnah had, in a great measure, regained its former position.

282.—Since the revision of Settlement seven entire estates, held hitherto on a rent-free tenure, have been resumed. These are—

1.	Putpurgung,	resumed in	1839-40.
2.	Peerbutoo,	ditto,	1839-40.
3.	Chundowra,	ditto,	1845.
4.	Chooreea,	ditto,	1845.
5.	Suray Salehpor Kotha,	ditto,	1840.
6.	Ferozepoor Eklaree,	ditto,	1845.
7.	Mulikpoor,	ditto,	1845.

283.—In four instances, entire estates have been released in perpetuity:—

Ramzanpoor,	By order of Sudder Board,	Dated 27th March 1826.
Kulpeeah,	Ditto ditto,	Ditto 10th August 1833.
Gungchora,	Ditto of Lieut.-Governor, N. W. P.,	Ditto 17th June, 1842.
Nagur,	Ditto of Commissioner,	Ditto 2nd October 1837.

284.—The proprietary classes are as follows:—

Thakoors hold	36	Estates.
Aheers hold	10	"
Kaiuths hold	7	"
Bukals hold	5	"
Brahmins hold	5	"
Mussulmen hold	32	"
Mussulmen and Hindoos hold	36	"
Koormees hold	3	"
Goojurs hold	2	"
Miscellaneous Classes hold	26	"
Total,	162	Estates.

285.—The tenures are shown in the following Table:—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total.*
98	23	37	4	162

286.—The mode of payment of rent differs in this Pergunnah according to the soil and situation. In all the Dhoomut Villages the rents are paid according to a fixed rental per beegah. Money rates are also prevalent in many of the Bhoor Villages. In others of this class, *buttaee* rates are found. In the Villages bordering on the Ganges, the rent is regulated by the description of crop sown per beegah; that is, sugar-cane will yield to the Zemindar Rs. 12 per Acre: that acre of ground, sown with bajra, will yield but Rs. 2-8-0 the next year, or if sown with wheat, Rs. 5.

287.—The river Ganges flows along the southern boundary of the Pergunnah, affording easy transport for the extra produce. During the dry months of the year, the river is crossed by a bridge of boats at Kuchla and Kadirchoke; at the former Ghaut (Kuchla,) a great part of the export produce of Bareilly and Budaon, consisting of wheat, rice, and other grain, is collected, and transported by water to Futtehgurh and Cawnpoor.

288.—There are no towns in the Pergunnah of any size or importance. During the Puthan rule, Oojhanee was the place of residence of Abdoollah Khan, the second son of Allee Mahomed; it is supplied with a good bazar; the merchants of it carry on a small trade with Futtehgurh, in connection with the merchants of Bilsee. A small indigo factory, the property of Messrs. A. and J. Donald, stands just outside the town: this factory is capable of producing from 100 to 140 maunds of manufactured indigo. Markets are held twice a week in Oojhanee Khas and Shekoopoor.

289.—A large religious fair is held on the banks of the Ganges at the full moon of Kartick (November). This is attended by from two to three lakhs of people, who assemble from Bareilly, Budaon, Shahjehanpoor and Putteealee Districts. A considerable amount of barter is carried on between merchants of Dehlie and Bundelcund during the last two days of the assembly; the Dehlie merchants giving jewellery, scarfs, &c., and receiving in exchange khurrooah and other English and country cloths,

brass utensils, &c. With this exception, little or no trade is carried on. The fair was, until the last few years, held on the lands of Mouzahs Kukora and Kadirchoke. The river changed its course in 1848, and the site was, in consequence, removed two miles down the river. The fair is still denominated the Kukora fair.

290.—The following Table will show the number and description of Schools in the Pergunnah :—

Number of Schools.	*Description.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Number of Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*
				Rs. A. P.	
7	Persian, ...	7	57	62 0 0	744
3	Hindee, ...	3	60	6 8 0	78
10	Total,.. ..	10	117	68 8 0	822

291.—There are sixteen Sheowallahs, twenty-two Thakoor Deowallahs, and eight Mussulmen places of worship in the Pergunnah.

292.—The following Table will show the cost of the Thannah establishment :—

Number of Persons.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage on Jumma.*
		Rs.	Rs.			
1	Thannahdar, ...	30	360			
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96			
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96			
2	Duffadars, ...	12	144			
1	Mududgar, ...	5	60			
25	Burkundazes, ...	100	1200			
	Repairs and Stationery, ...	9	108		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
31	Total,..	172	2064	69954	100195	2 0 11½

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE.

No. 75.

To H. S. BOULDERSON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Revenue, 3rd or Bareilly Division.

SIR,

* 1. Statement No. I.
153. Ditto No. II.
1. Ditto No. III.
1. Ditto No. IV.
1. Ditto Chowkeedaree dues.

I have the honor to submit the Settlement Statements as per margin,* for Pergunnah Oojhanee.

2nd.—No further general remarks, beyond those already submitted in my letter of the 19th November, No. 351, in regard to the past circumstances or present condition of the Pergunnah, appear to be called for.

3rd.—A difference in the totals of the several classes will be observed between the estimated demand noted in my former letter, and the assessed Jumma. In entering into the assessment in detail, I do not consider myself bound to adhere strictly in the totals to the estimate previously assumed, particularly as its incorrectness was established in two of the classes on further enquiry. The difference in the others is notwithstanding very trifling.* That observable in the classes of Muttyar and Bhoor Khadir was occasioned by the Villages of that class, from No. 139 to 147, being found to include within their cultivated and Malgoozaree areas, a very large proportion of Belah land, or land in the bed of the Ganges, which had not been taken into account before, and the variation in the Bhoor Khadir estates, from the difficulty of forming any estimate approaching to correctness on a class of estates varying so widely in their situation, capabilities, and the relative proportion of their soils. The condition of most of these estates called not merely for a just, but a liberal assessment, which, to the best of my judgment, has been allowed them.

* A variation in the totals is observable, but this was occasioned by a transposition of a few Mouzahs from one class of soil to another, subsequently to the despatch of the Statement No. I.

4th.—The average rates assumed for the several classes, and the deduced Revenue-rates are given below :—

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	*Average per Cultivated Area.*	*Reduced Revenue.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On Bhoor, ...	1 7 9	1 0 2
„ Ditto Khadir, ...	0 0 0	1 3 9
„ Dhoomut, ...	2 1 3	1 6 5
„ Ditto Khadir, ...	0 0 0	1 5 7
„ Belah, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0

5th.—The distribution of the areas in the Survey is in general correct. In the few instances in which I have found grounds to differ, the reasons have been assigned in the remarks; however, I may observe that in many instances, and in the Dhoomut class of Villages in particular, an outcry was raised by the people of too large an area having been measured off as cultivated. In two instances tested by me, viz. Mouzah Behta No. 20, and Sirsowlee No. 49, the cultivated area given in the Survey certainly exceeded it, in the latter in particular, where it included more than was either then cultivated, or than ever could be brought under cultivation. The Survey details have been retained in the statement, and the difference in the totals, after all, cannot be of much consequence; but as every available beegah of land in the estates of this class has been long under the plough, some allowance was made for the excess, in the assessment.

6th.—It has been my object, in the progress of the Settlement, to adhere as much as possible to the instructions of the Board, communicated in their letter of the 21st April 1835. In the Dhoomut Villages in particular, where there is little or no culturable area, and where the soil is on the whole tolerably uniform, a closer uniformity in the rates might reasonably have been effected. No two Mouzahs however are alike in all things, and so many minor considerations intervene in the progress of the Settlement to occasion trifling deteriorations from the standard laid down, contrary in many instances to the original intention of the Settlement Officer, that the assessment, when arranged by rates, exhibit apparently little method.

7th.—These minor considerations are to be found in the variation of soil; the means and claims of the Malgoozar; the demand for land; the nearness of markets; the capabilities for improvement, &c. &c. In the first class of Estates, Nos. 42 and 56 must be regarded as exceptions, and were settled as such. The Bhoor Mouzahs must speak for themselves, and the correctness of the distribution of the demand in the Mouzahs of the mixed classes of soil can only be proved on personal enquiry, or tested by a standard which, in these instances, is far from a sure one.

8th.—The Mouzahs classed as Dhoomut are cultivated as highly as their capabilities will allow. In the Jummabundee yielded by the average rate, which taken on the whole is moderate, about a third has been relinquished to the Zemindar. In the other classes, which did not admit of the same accuracy in the calculation, I have endeavoured to fix a demand, varying in the extent of its profits for the future by the degree of industry likely to be applied, but calculated, under all circumstances, to yield a fair return to the Malgoozar.

9th.—The Jumma of the Pergunnah, in 1220 Fuslee, was Rs. 1,10,149; in 1222 Fuslee, Rs. 1,17,726; in 1230 Fuslee, Rs. 1,11.119; in 1235 Fuslee, Rs.1,13,959, in 1240 Fuslee, Rs. 99,703; and in the last year Rs 1,05,841. The average Jumma of the last five years is Rs. 1,07,606. The average collections, Rs. 97,742. The proposed Jumma, Rs. 1,04,631.

10th.—A few words may be added with regard to the other miscellaneous work, connected with the Settlement beyond the mere assessment; viz.

1stly.—Lakhiraj claims.

2ndly.—The claims of sharers, &c. &c. brought forward prior to the Settlement.

3rdly.—The ascertainments and record of the rights, dues, and holdings of the Village community subsequent to it.

11th.—The appointment of a Special Deputy having relieved me of the task of investigating the Lakhiraj claims, I have let the petitions presented by the Lakhirajdars, in conformity with the proclamation, lie over until that officer's arrival in the District, taking care just to have recorded on the back the quantity of the land actually in the possession of the petitioner, and consequently included in the Settlement accounts, as *Minhaee*. Of the unregistered grants I have selected a few, which, after enquiry, appeared to me to come within the scope of Section 7, Clause 2, Regulation XXXI. of 1803, and Clause 4, Regulation XIV. of 1825: those which have been exempted from assessment pending order, will be reported separately. The Zemindars having conceived an impression that they were at liberty to oust the Lakhirajdars from the resumed lands, the rents demandable from them had also to be adjusted for the future, subsequently to the Settlement.

12th.—The claims originating with the proclamation were numerous, and occasioned no little trouble as, however frivolous and vexatious they might prove to be grounds for their rejection, had still to be sought. The number of petitions presented, amounted in all to 274, out of which a few only were cognizable by the Collector under the orders of the Sudder Board, communicated in the 47th paragraph of their letter of the 27th September 1833. If the same rule were inserted in the proclamation, the Settlement Officer's would probably be spared the trouble of investigating, which after all leave matters as he found them.

13th.—The record of rights and holdings filed by the Village Proprietors and their under-sharers after Settlement, exhibit the land actually in the cultivation of each member of the body, with a specification of their method of internal management. The detail has been altogether omitted as superfluous in the English statement. In the few Bhyacharah and Putteedaree tenures in the Pergunnah, the prescribed method of record of the existing holdings and responsibilities has been followed. These records are likely to prove useful for the future: all mention of biswahs being omitted in them.

14th.—I have endeavoured to have the record of the rents demandable from the cultivating classes for the future made as correct as possible, and all disputes have been referred to the punchayets chosen with occasion. As this record contains in full the number of beegahs cultivated by each, the kind of soil as known by name to the people themselves, and the situation of the fields, they will, I hope, be found to answer the purpose of a regular Khusreh, and are more likely to be correct from being given in after, instead of before the Settlement, when the Malgoozar has every object in mis-stating the rates, as he has a still stronger one in giving them in correctly afterwards; besides their being attested by all the Assamees who could conveniently attend.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,
Officiating Collector.

SAHESWAN COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Allahpoor,
The 28th March 1836.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR JOOKSAH.

293.—At the time of Settlement under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833, this Pergunnah comprised 101 Mehals, and formed in itself the Tehseeldaree Division. In 1844 A. D., the Pergunnah was enlarged by the annexation of Zillah Azimabad, from Pergunnah Budaon, and Zillah Huzruthpoor from Pergunnah Oosaith, and at the same time the following transfer of Villages took place:—

Name of Mouzah.	*From what Zillah transferred.*	*To what District transferred.*	*Jumma.*	*Area.*
			Rs.	Acres.
Bich Rairah, ...	Suleimpoor Proper.	Bareilly.	1300	1013
Nourungpoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1420	1025
Sikodah, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	825	634
Achrutpoor, ...	Zillah Huzrutpoor.	Shahjehanpoor.	750	527
Bagurpoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	200	96
Chukdaha, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	500	303
Dhooblah, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1650	854
Simurreah Raeepoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1400	998
Khooboopoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	700	952
Khireea Rutun, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1690	920
Kishnee Nugla, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	300	228
Gurheea Rungee, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	3350	2190
Mouzumpoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	250	160
Mirzapoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	350	201
Nizampoor Nugeereah, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	275	917
Total 15 Mouzahs, ..			14960	11018

294.—The following Mouzahs were annexed to the Pergunnah; viz.:—

Name of Mouzah.	*District from whence received.*	*Annexed to*	*Jumma.*	*Area.*
			Rs.	
Mulikpoor, ...	Bareilly.	Suleimpoor.	150	161
Bowrah Birampoor Ferozapoor, ..	Ditto.	Ditto.	475	977
Noonhaee, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	90	296
Birahee Schorah, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	600	912
Deonee, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	754	969
Gopalpoor, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	110	75
Munhureea, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	312	295
Kishnee M'herah, ...	Pergunnah Budaon.	Ditto.	720	2375
Total 8 Mouzahs, ...			3211	6060

295.—The Pergunnah, as now constituted; that is, embracing Suleimpoor Proper, Zillahs Azimabad and Huzrutpoor; comprises 268 Mouzahs, and an area as follows:—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
6011	12192	73327	55147	146677

296.—The three divisions of the Pergunnah differ from each other in many particulars; Azimabad differs from the other two Pergunnahs in soil, which closely resembles that of Tuppah Huvelee: its Mouzahs were classified, and the deduced Revenue-rates were the same as for Tuppah Huvelee, Pergunnah Budaon. The division is separated from Suleimpoor Proper by the Arril Nuddee.

297.—The soil of Suleimpoor Proper and Huzrutpoor is similar in its nature, though that of the latter is from cultivation more productive than the former. The proprietary classes in both are the same, and yet the two Districts differ widely from each other. Suleimpoor is certainly less advanced than any other portion of this District; whereas Huzrutpoor stands as high in position as any. This is difficult to account for. The deterioration of Suleimpoor was ascribed by Mr. Swetenham to the following causes*:—"Suleimpoor Pergunnah is a scene of confusion. Successive inundations from the Ramgunga have driven the Malgoozars to outrage and despair: they are chiefly Jungarah Rajpoots: they and the ryots are indigent, and have diminished their exertions in cultivating, under apprehension of loss from inundation, and being consequently unable to pay the Government revenue, have resorted to violent resistance."

* Letter to Commissioner, dated October 1824.

298.—The level of Huzrutpoor is quite as low as Suleimpoor, and equally liable to inundation. This cannot, in consequence, be the cause of the difference in condition of the two, which can, in my opinion, be traced to the different habits, tenures and character of the Jungarah tribe, who inhabit both the divisions. The estates held by this tribe in Suleimpoor are almost universally held on an imperfect Putteedaree, or Bhyacharah tenure: in these estates the proprietary community is large; their Malgoozars have little or no influence over the brethren, and consequently a general absence of proper management or self-government will be found in these Mouzahs. The proprietors are poor, at the same time of extravagant habits, and are all of more or less notorious bad character.

299.—In Huzrutpoor, on the other hand, the tenures are either Zemindaree or Putteedaree; the heads of the Thakoors families are from their wealth or habits influential, are looked up to by the under-sharers over whom they exercise control: they are in some instances, from their wealth, able to carry on a trade with the surplus produce of their estates, and in this way relieve the cultivators from the machinations of the Bunneah. The sub-proprietors are, from example and habit, proportionably industrious; and the cultivating community in Huzrutpoor are in better circumstances, and pecuniarily more independant than in most other Pergunnahs.

300.—To this alone can I ascribe the difference of the condition of the two Divisions, which in fertility and description of soil, ready demand for produce, liability to inundation, and indeed in every other point, whether of profit or loss, are closely similar to each other.

301.—According to a census made in 1847, the Population is as follows:—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
65648	11671	3209	3596	83124

302.—The proprietary classes are as follows:—

Thakoors hold	165	Estates.
Kaiuths ditto	14	"
Bukals ditto	5	"
Brahmins ditto	4	"
Mussulmen ditto	26	"
Mussulmen and Hindoos ditto	24	"
British ditto	5	"
Mixed Classes ditto	21	"
Government ditto	4	"
	268	Estates.

303.—The tenures are classified as follows:—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total.*
84	37	122	25	268

304.—There is not a town of any size or importance in the Pergunnah:—Arela, or Datagunge, the seat of the Tehseeldaree Thannah and Moonsiffee offices, is a small, insignificant place. Markets are held weekly in the following villages:—Pura, Bhutoulee, Sahdoollagunj, Busunt, Mujhara, Birahee, Pipla, and Huzrutpoor.

305.—The following Table will show the number and description of Village Schools in the Pergunnah:—

Number.	*Description.*	*Number of Teachers.*	*Number of Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per Month.*			*Total per Annum.*		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7	Persian.,	7	33	18	14	0	226	8	0
7	Hindee,	7	73	19	0	0	228	0	0
1	Sanscrit,	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Total,	15	118	37	14	0	454	8	0

306.—Zillah Azimabad was surveyed by Captain Bedford during 1832-33; the survey of Huzrutpoor and Suleimpoor was made by Lieutenant Fraser during 1833-34; the revision of Settlement, under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833, was made by Mr. S. S. Brown, of Huzrutpoor, in 1834 A. D.; of Azimabad and Suleimpoor during 1835-36. That gentleman's Settlement reports are annexed to this, and it is therefore unnecessary to detail the principles on which the Settlement was revised.

307.—In Zillah Huzrutpoor, in common with Pergunnah Oosaith, of which it then formed a part, the Settlement made by Mr. Brown was subsequently revised by Mr. Timmins, whose report on Zillah Huzrutpoor is as follows:—

"The Jumma of the year before the Settlement was Rs.35,942; the Jumma fixed by Mr. Brown was progressive, the Kamil Jumma being Rs. 45,726; the average collections of the ten years before Settlement were Rs. 33,421; the average collections since have been Rs. 35,724.

"The lands may be divided into two classes:—

"1*st.*—Those bordering upon the Arril and the Suleimpoor Pergunnah to the north, which are low, rich and capable of irrigation, at a small expense, whenever they require it, which in ordinary seasons they do not.

"2*nd.*—Those lying to the south of the Zillah, bordering upon Oosaith, which are at present covered with a dense dhâk jungle, excepting in detached spots, where attempts have been made with as yet little success to clear the waste.

"The Kamil Jumma of the Villages, which I have included in the first class, was fixed by Mr. Brown at Rs.35,809, averaging Rs. 3-1-6 on the cultivated, and Re. 1-11-11 on the whole Malgoozaree area. The progressive increase was afterwards relinquished in most of the Villages, at the recommendation of Mr. Brown, and the good effects of this moderation are apparent in their improved condition.

"The only class of Villages, with which these can be compared in the neighbouring Pergunnahs, are the Muttyar Villages, and those bordering on the Ramgunga, in Pergunnah Suleimpoor; the average rates of these are Re. 1-5-9 and Re. 1-15-2; Re. 1-1-5 and Re. 1-15-8 upon those Villages on the Ramgunga. The Huzrutpoor Villages are upon the whole much superior.

"My average assumed rates were deducted from the prevailing rent-rates, with very few exceptions; the latter is 12 annas per beegah; my assumed rate was Rs. 2-6-0 per acre on the cultivated area, which gave an assessment of Rs. 27,486: my Jumma, as distributed, is Rs. 26,037. The cause of this variation will be discovered from my remarks on each Village. One is, that I have in no case raised the Jumma, but have confined myself entirely to granting relief where necessary. For the jungle villages I assumed a standard rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre on the cultivation, which gives an assessment of Rs. 5,856; my revised Jumma is Rs. 5,996. The Jumma of the late Settlement was Rs. 9,917.

"In all these Villages the culturable area must be thrown out of the calculation. It is almost all uncleared, and the experience of the last six years has proved that an assessment fixed with reference to the chance of improvement from cleaning the jungle will fail.

"The Jumma of the whole Zillah is Rs. 32,032, which falls on the cultivated area at Rs. 2-1-1, and on the total Malgoozaree at 15 annas and 1 pie. In the latter is included the whole of the forest."

308.—The Tehseeldaree includes Pergunnahs Suleimpoor and Oosaith. The cost of the establishment, and the per-centage of costs on the Revenue of the division is shown in the following Table:—

Number of Persons.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage of charge on Jumma.*
1	Tehseeldar, ...	175	2100		
2	Peishkars,..	55	660		
1	Wasil Bakee Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Dakhila Nuvees, ...	10	120		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10	120		
2	Qanoongoes, ...	40	480		
1	Tehveeldar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkheyah, ...	10	120		
3	Mirdahs, ...	18	216		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Dufturee, ...	5	60		
40	Peons, ...	160	1920		
	Stationery, ...	17	204		Rs. A. P.
56	Total, ...	553	6636	205022 8 0	3 3 9¼

309.—The Thannah establishment and its charges are here shown:—

Number of Persons.	*Office.*	*Salary per Mensem.*	*Total per Annum.*	*Population.*	*Jumma.*	*Per-centage of charge on Jumma.*
1	Thannahdar, ...	30	360			
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96			
1	Jemadar,..	8	96			
2	Duffadars, ...	12	144			
1	Mududgar, ...	5	60			
25	Burkundazes, ...	100	1200			
	Repairs and Stationery,..	10	120			Rs. A. P.
31	Total, ...	173	2067	83124	134570 8 0	1 8 8¼

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR.

PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR comprises 285 Mouzahs and 101 Muhals.

2nd.—The Jumma of 1222 Fuslee stood at Rs. 94,616; in 1230 Fuslee it sunk to Rs. 74,795; in 1235 Fuslee the Jumma rose to Rs. 94,795; and again sunk in 1240 Fuslee to Rs. 91,093: the actual Jumma of 1241 Fuslee amounted to Rs. 88,937.

3rd.—All the estates in the Pergunnah, up to 1220 Fuslee, belonged exclusively to Thakoors of the Jungarah tribe: any changes in the proprietary right since that time have been occasioned by public or private sale.

4th.—The Jungarah Thakoors in this District are limited to the Suleimpoor Pergunnah, which is cut off by its situation from the other Pergunnahs, and is properly an appendage of the Bareilly district. The greater number of the estates in the Pergunnah of Fureedpoor and Julalabad, in the Bareilly and Shahjehanpore zillahs, belong to Thakoor communities of the same tribe.

5th.—The Pergunnah lies low, and is bounded on either side by the Arril Nuddee and the Ramgunga. Its surface is generally even, and it exhibits none of the marked distinctions of soil observable in the Pergunnahs already reported. The soil, which is comparatively uniform, is rich and productive; but the character and habits of the Jungarah Thakoors render them bad cultivators and careless Malgoozars.

6th.—The Pergunnah, with reference to its soil and capabilities, may be considered to have been not over-assessed at its standard Jumma, which has nevertheless been realized for the last twenty years, with occasional difficulty. In 1217 Fuslee, the whole Pergunnah was leased (dur-o-bust) to a farmer for Rs. 60,000, the Zemindars having declined to come forward. During the sixth Settlement many of the estates were sold at public auction for arrears of revenue, and on its expiration, a considerable number of the Zemindars withdrew from further engagements. Their estates were re-settled in many instances at an almost nominal Jumma, which were sanctioned for two years only. At the close of 1231 Fuslee, the Pergunnah was annexed to the Saheswan District, and its condition at that period was deplorable. Immense balances had accrued, and deterioration had been carried to a ruinous extent. The Jumma for the next six years was realized without difficulty, the greater number of the resigned estates of 1230 Fuslee having been re-settled in 1232 at their former Jumma; but at the close of 1239 Fuslee matters were fast verging to a similar crisis.

7th.—The shock, which the Revenue has undergone at different periods during the last twenty years, are chiefly to be traced to the combination of the Zemindars, and to the mismanagement and neglect of the local Native officers. On a review of the general condition of the Pergunnah during that period, there are fewer instances of poverty or distress occasioned by over-assessment, or other adventitious causes, such as failure

of seasons and the like, than are to be met with in the other Pergunnahs of the District, two or three excepted: the sales which took place in the course of the 5th Settlement were principally brought on by wilful default. The Zemindars, in fact, are all more or less possessed of the means of management, and the labouring classes (if a judgment can be formed from the appearance of the Villages) seem to be in comfortable circumstances.

8*th*.—The balances in the Pergunnah amount in all to Rs. 1,20,282, a heavier sum in proportion to the amount of its former assessment, and its general fairness, than is to be found in any other Pergunnah in the District.

9*th*.—Previously to the assessment, it was necessary to separate the estates in the Pergunnah into three classes; viz.:—

1*stly*.—The Mouzahs comprising the body of the Pergunnah.
2*ndly*.—The Mouzahs situated in the uncleared land.
3*rdly*.—Those which bordered on the Ramgunga. The two latter classes may be viewed as exceptions.

10*th*.—The soil of the Mouzahs of the first class, as has been already observed, is pretty generally uniform, but exact uniformity cannot be expected in so extensive a tract of country; on the contrary, the variations in the richness and productiveness of the lands are considerable. The alluvial soil in the vicinity of the Ramgunga, and the lands watered by the Arril, which in dry seasons is dammed up for the purposes of irrigation, are the richest in the Pergunnah, if not in the District. The intermediate tract comprises much "Oosur" land, and inferior soil cultivated at low rates, and yielding in many places a comparatively scanty return.

11*th*.—In determining the proposed Jumma for the Mouzah of this class, my object was to form an assessment, which might be borne out in its results by the general circumstances of the Pergunnah in regard to its soil and condition, compared with the other Pergunnahs already settled, and which might at the same time fall as nearly as possible equally on the individual Mouzahs comprised in it; but the past history of many of these Mouzahs, aided by personal observations and enquiry, led me to believe that a closer approximation to any assumed standard than that exhibited in Statement No. IV. would not only be inexpedient, but could give rise, if attempted, to much dissatisfaction.

12*th*.—The variations in the rates of assessment on the Malgoozaree areas of these Mouzahs, from one rupee to two rupees per acre, are certainly considerable, particularly when any classification is attempted; but the Malgoozaree areas are in themselves in many instances incorrect, although they are the only standard of comparison assumable. A great deal too much land has been written off in the Survey as culturable, which on personal inspection, independantly of other sources of information, I found to be quite the contrary; the survey out of a total area of 83,185 acres giving only 2,774 barren. It is very far from my wish to reflect on the Native officers employed in the Survey on this account, for it is next to impossible, in the course of the rapid operation of the Survey, and the transition of the establishment from one Pergunnah to another, that they could either acquire or be taught to discriminate between the

culturable and waste areas with the same correctness as the Pergunnah Officers; the soil of each Pergunnah varying not a little. The area recorded as waste in the estimate of 1220 Fuslee I have generally found to be correct, allowing for the discrepancies in the total areas between them and the survey in the Mouzahs comprised in the 1st class, and those greatly exceed the waste areas recorded in the latter.

13*th*.—In the Mouzahs, the Jummas of which exhibited a higher rate of assessment, with reference to their soil and capabilities than the rate of the proposed assessment of the other estates of the same class, a proportional reduction was granted; but a rise to this, or any other standard, was found to be impracticable and inexpedient in many of the Mouzahs of the inferior kind, the assessments of which underwent slight modifications, regulated by the circumstances noticed in each case in the remarks.

14*th*.—The Mouzahs of the second class naturally form themselves into a separate sub-division; they comprise a tract in process of clearance from the jungle, with which their lands have been encumbered; until a late period, a considerable increase has been assumed in the generality of these estates, which will fall lightly on their resources under an ordinary degree of industry for the next few years, and cannot fail to bear but a small proportion to their profits long before the expiration of the present term of Settlement. A considerable improvement has been visible in these Mouzahs of late, and it would have been inexpedient and unjust to have calculated beyond a certain limit on the industry or means of the Proprietors. Progressive terms were fixed on these estates, merely to save the Zemindars from the embarrassment of having to pay a sudden increase, which might not in some instances be in proportion to the existing assets.

15*th*.—To Mouzahs of this class, it must be obvious that the rates of assessment in other parts of the Pergunnah cannot be applicable; I may however observe that the Malgoozaree areas of the survey include uncleared lands, which occupy a considerable portion of their total areas.

16*th*.—To the Mouzahs situated on or near the Ramgunga, no general rule whatever could be made applicable as a guide in their assessment. Its bed seldom exceeds two miles in breadth, and narrows in some places to a few hundred yards. The soil in the low grounds becomes culturable for the coarser products in the second or third year, if undisturbed by the course of the river, and it yields at all times an unfailing supply of grass, which is valuable to the highly cultivated Mouzahs in the neighbourhood for pasturage. The stream frequently varies its course, and as it has always constituted the boundary between the estates on each side, the lands on its bed are subject to a frequent change of owners. Any losses however arising from these changes are seldom complained of: the *real* damage sustained by the estates in the vicinity of the stream being occasioned by its encroachment on the rich alluvial lands on its banks, which, if once cut away, as is frequently the case, even if recovered afterwards, are permanently reduced in point of soil and quality to one-sixth of their former value.

17*th*.—It became therefore necessary to regulate the Assessment Village by Village, by the chances to which their situation exposed them individually by the relative extent of the rich lands on the banks, or of the inferior portion in the bed of the stream; and

by the consideration of the expediency of offering a Jumma, which, under ordinary circumstances, might be expected to secure the Zemindars against loss, and remove all pretext for claims to remission.

18*th*.—This object has, I hope, been obtained in the present Settlement; a considerable reduction has been granted in the quantity of the Mouzahs of this class; but having visited, at different times, the greater number of the Mouzahs, I do not think it greater than occasion called for.

19*th*.—The proposed Jumma of the Pergunnah stands at Rs. 83,305, and the Kamil Jumma at Rs. 91,191, being * Rs. 4,485 less than the standard Jumma of the sixth Settlement, (which is still borne on the books,) but is many thousand rupees in excess of the average collections during the last twenty years.

* Vis. Rs. 95,676.

20*th*.—I have only to add that the estates in the Pergunnah belonging to non-resident proprietors were assessed very moderately. These individuals were invited to purchase at the public sales formerly, it being the object of the Revenue Authorities at the time to break the combinations that existed during the fourth and fifth Settlements amongst the Thakoor communities, by introducing capitalists from other Districts. The measures succeeded for the time, but the purchasers sustained heavy losses during the next three years. They withdrew from engagements in 1230 Fuslee, and only resumed them in part in 1240 Fuslee. These circumstances, added to the expenses to which they are unavoidably exposed, rendered a moderate assessment necessary and just, to make it worth their while to continue them for the next twenty years.

21*st*.—The average rent-rates assumed on the unirrigated soils are Re. 1-10-0 per pucka beegah on the cultivated lands of the Mouzahs of the first class; Re. 1-2-0 on those of the jungle Mouzahs; and twelve annas on the lands in the bed of the river. Any average rates on the two latter can only be nominal; the quality of the land undergoing clearance improving yearly, and the cultivation in the bed of the stream being scanty and uncertain. The rate on the lands of the first class falls below the assumed rate on the better Muttyar soil of Pergunnah Saheswan and Oosaith, by four annas per beegah; but no small portion of the cultivators in every Village in this Pergunnah, consisting of Thakoors, who, if not entitled to the privilege of the *baach*, usually pay fixed rates, or hold under-leases or putkus of their lands, in terms much lower than the ordinary cultivators, it was necessary to make account for this and other local peculiarities in fixing on a rate intended to be generally applicable.

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,

SAHESWAN COLLECTORSHIP. *Officiating Collector.*

ZILLAH HUZRUTPOOR.

ZILLAH HUZRUTPOOR comprises fifty-seven Mehals, or ninety-six Mouzahs. It is situated between the other Zillahs, which comprise the Pergunnah of Oosaith and the Suleimpoor Pergunnah; but though forming a part of the former, it is separated from it by marked distinctions in its locality, soil, and usages. The Zillah lies low, and is intersected by the Ramgunga and the Arril Nuddee, which unites itself with the former in the centre of the Zillah. The people, who class as Jungarah Thakoor, form a distinct community amongst themselves, and have little in common with the other party of the District.

2*nd*.—The lands are in an uniform level; the inequalities occasioned by the Ramgunga excepted, the bed of which varies in breadth from two to three miles towards the Oosaith side. The Zillah is bounded by a dense line of jungle, the growth of centuries, from two to eight miles in breadth. This tract appears to have been at one time inhabited, and under the plough, but it has long been abandoned. A considerable portion of it on the skirts has been cleared and cultivated within the last twenty years, and a few huts have been planted in favorable spots, in the centre of the jungle, but the extent of the tract, still waste, holds out almost a boundless field for the exertion of the capitalist and agriculturist.

3*rd*.—The soil of the greater part of the Zillah has the appearance of having been at one time or other alluvion. The description of soil is nearly the same throughout the Zillah, except in the forest tract, and the estates bordering on the Ramgunga; but its capabilities vary more or less according to the degree of care bestowed on its cultivation. There are few, if any, of the estates in Huzrutpoor which do not possess every possible facility of irrigation either from the Arril, the numerous banks and pools which are met with in every direction, or from wells which cost little in digging, though they seldom last beyond a single season. Irrigation however is much less practised in Huzrutpoor than in the adjoining Pergunnahs. The staple crops do not require it in ordinary seasons, and from the situation of the Zillah, which is subject to frequent inundations, there is, if any thing, rather a superabundance than want of water.

4*th*.—The staple products of Huzrutpoor are jooar and wheat. The former bears a proportion of one-fourth to the latter in almost all the Villages. Wheat is in fact universally grown to the exclusion of almost every other kind of spring produce, chunna and vetches excepted. This is to be accounted for by the nature of the soil, and the state of the market and demand. The soil would admit of the cultivation of sugarcane to any extent, but the produce could not compete in favor with that bought from the neighbouring Districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpoor, nor could it find a ready market. Sugarcane is in consequence cultivated only for internal consumption. For grain, on the other hand, there is a safe and steady demand occasioned principally by the number of grain merchants from Cawnpoor and Futtehgurh, who resort there with their boats in great numbers in the Spring. Their competition secures a good price

to the agriculturist, who is rendered in a great measure independent of the Village Bunneahs as a medium for disposing of his grain by the facilities of its removal and the proximity of the market, which enable him to drive his own bargain with the trader. A good market is also to be found for grain at Qaemgunge,—a mart on the opposite side of the Ganges, about twelve coss distant; but it is only frequented in the early part of the year, previously to the arrival of the traders from the lower parts of the country.

5th.—The other ordinary products, such as peas, pulse, jooar, cotton and barley, of which little is grown, are either raised for internal consumption, or for the markets in the adjoining Villages, none of them being exported; but of these the proportion is comparatively small. The demand is for wheat, and as it seldom fluctuates to any considerable extent, and sells better than any other kind of grain, every available beegah of land is sown with it.

6th.—The tenure of the estates in Huzrutpoor is Zemindaree, in the simple and complicated form. The former is confined to a comparatively few estates, and those principally the newly-inhabited weeran Mouzahs. The latter can be best described as being partly Zemindaree and partly Putteedaree, or, in other words, estates in which a division of the cultivated area has been effected by the leading proprietors amongst themselves, for the sake of mutual convenience, or for the prevention of disputes, sometimes with and sometimes without any regard to the precise extent of the proprietary shares of themselves or their sharers. Mouzah Huzrutpoor, No. I., is an example of the first, and Asufpoor, No. IV., of the second. In the former, the Sudder Malgoozars distributed the cultivated area amongst themselves, several years ago, according to their shares, the culturable waste, &c. being left in common. In Asufpoor, on the other hand, a distribution of three-fourths of the cultivated area took place amongst the Sudder Malgoozars some years ago, the fourth being left to be cultivated and collected from in common. In the former, the interests and management were distinct, as were the profits and loss. In the latter they are only kept distinct until the close of the year, when the Zemindars make up their accounts with each other and divide the profits. Huzrutpoor is designated by the people themselves a Putteedaree estate, but this is obviously not the same in which the term is or ought to be understood, or the tenure classed; as for the latter, it is only Putteedaree in the mode of its internal management. The term Putteedaree, noticed in the case of Asufpoor, according to its common acceptation in this District, implies a complete separation of holdings and interests, and is only to be found in the overgrown communities composed of families of different stock. Such is not Huzrutpoor, where the partition has been recent and is still undefined; that it will resolve itself into the form in process of time, there can be little doubt in the same way that the estates in which the Thakoor families exceed in number, the other classes of the community may be expected to assume the Bhyacharee form; but at present I have preferred classing all the tenures in Huzrutpoor as Zemindaree. It is after all a matter of little importance what designation they receive, particularly as the tenures are variously applied and variously understood in almost every District; provided only that the existing rights of the Village community be preserved, and the Settlement framed accordingly.

7th.—The method of management, noticed in the case of Asufpoor, prevails very generally in the Zillah, and with beneficial effect, by placing the head Proprietor

on an equal footing, and securing the community from the shocks consequent on the dissensions between the stronger and weaker Malgoozars. The Tehseel records testify the absence of these disputes of late years, the interference of the Native Officers having been seldom called for, or exercised in any of the Villages.

8th.—Money rents are universally prevalent throughout the Zillah. The Butaee system, which is only adopted to lands of uncertain produce, is seldom if ever resorted to. The rents for the first few years, after the Zemindars had succeeded to the managements of their estate, were lowered in the kinds of produce for which land-rents were subsequently substituted, to the advantage of all parties. The rates for the former period appears to have been inordinately high, in most estates varying from Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per kutcha beegah in the ordinary products, such as wheat and jooar. For this two reasons may be assigned:—

1stly.—The superior productiveness of the lands under cultivation, which has been impaired of late years, but not by any means to the same extent as in the other parts of the District, and in inferior soils, by constant ploughing and defective agriculture.

2ndly.—The comparative scantiness of the cultivation at that period, and the necessity that the Malgoozars found themselves under, of making up the Jumma in the best way they could, by an increased rate on the cultivated area. This latter may be assigned as the ordinary cause of the enhanced rates, but it soon ceased to operate on the extension of the cultivation. After land-rents had been introduced, the rates soon found their proper level, and continued, with little variation, up to the present time.

9th.—With such advantages of situation, trade, and soil, which is richer, more uniform of its kind, and more exuberant in its production than any other part of the District, the Suleimpoor Pergunnah excepted, the Zillah could not be otherwise than flourishing. The Jumma of the fourth Settlement was moderate, though badly apportioned, and the capabilities of improvement to be found in the extent of the culturable area, and the number of the ploughs in the estate at that period, have been fairly called into play during the last twenty years. From the harassing and deteriorating effects of the measures to which the other parts of the District have been exposed within the last five years, the Huzrutpoor estates have in general been fortunately exempted. The deterioration so glaringly visible in the estates situated on the banks of the Ramgunga commenced in 1237 Fuslee, owing to the undue degree of attention which the representatives of the Zemindars received, and the want of all proper enquiry into their reality: but these are exceptions. The situation of the Zillah has secured it also, in a great measure, from the effects of the unfavorable seasons of the last three years, which have fallen principally on the Khurreef crops in the other parts of the District; but of Khurreef there is comparatively little in Huzrutpoor. The condition in life of the Zemindars is more or less prosperous, many are rich, and all have means to manage their estates. The same may be said of the joint proprietors, who occupy a much more favorable position in Huzrutpoor than elsewhere, and instead of being reduced to a level with the Assamees, are all more or less independent. Many of the Zemindars carry on a trade in grain, and the dependance of all classes on the Village Bunneahs, the best test that could be afforded of their general prosperity or otherwise, is much less prevalent there than in the other parts of the District.

10*th.*—The Zillah was held in farm (durabust) by several Moostajirs in succession during the three first Settlements; but the Zemindars were admitted to engage for their estates separately in 1220 Fuslee. The revenue has varied in its amount from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 4,000 during the last twenty-five years, but the collection of late have considerably fallen short of the above, owing to the wilful deterioration of the nominal Gunga Shikust estates.

11*th.*—I proceed now to offer a few remarks on points connected with the present Settlement.

12*th.*—I proceeded to the Pergunnah towards the end of February, and on the receipt of the papers from the Revenue Surveyor, lost no time in commencing on the work. The classification of the soil was in the first instance entrusted to the Tehseeldar, who after dividing them into wet and dry, and specifying the different descriptions of the latter, forwarded the papers to me, accompanying them with any particulars relative to the condition and capabilities of each estate that might call for notice. These were corrected and checked by personal enquiry and inspection, by the scattered information obtainable from the Tehseel or Qanoongoe's records, and by a constant reference to the Putwaree's records, which, though wholly undeserving of credit in the totals, supplied me with much valuable information, when they came to be examined in detail, and superseded in a great measure the necessity of a personal enquiry into rates of rent, &c. conducted by written evidence, which the pressure of other business would not admit of my instituting, and which would in fact have been altogether superfluous. In the examination of the Village records discrimination was necessary, but the idea of altering the papers *in toto* seems not to have occurred to the Putwarees, and there were in consequence few from which some useful information of one kind or other could not be obtained. Errors, besides, were easy of detection; the general uniformity of the rates throughout the Zillah rendering it impossible that any gross deception should pass unnoticed.

13*th.*—The lands were divided by me into three kinds; viz. Muttyar, Dhoomut, and Khaput, which comprise the different acknowledged descriptions of soil met with in the Zillah. Many other names are applied to the different sorts of the same soil by the people themselves; but of these no notice was taken, it appearing on enquiry that they merely designated the degree of its productive powers, and not any marked inferiority in the soil. The classification of soil, exhibited in Statement No. II. furnished by the Tehseeldar, if taken as evidence of a proportionate variation of the rates, proved on enquiry more or less incorrect. Dhoomut is frequently substituted for Muttyar, and *vice versâ*, and sorts confused with descriptions; but errors of this nature were easily corrected. Differences do and must exist between the productive powers of the respective khets in a single Village, but these are so slight and variable, that they are seldom taken into account by the people themselves, and ought in consequence to be excluded from calculations, which are necessarily formed on the aggregate. The soil is in fact in general so uniform, or where it varies, the variations are so strongly marked and easily defined, that little difficulty attended the ascertainment of the correct proportions of each kind in every Village where they actually existed.

14*th.*—Of the three marked descriptions of soil, the first quality, Muttyar, is common to most of the estates, and the richest and most productive. The second

quality Dhoomut, which is inserted incorrectly in many of the estates in the Tehseeldar's statement, comprises strictly the lands situated near to, or in the bed of, the Ramgunga, and is comprised of loam mixed with sand. The latter only has been admitted by me to a distinction in the rates assumed. In cases where the distinction proved on enquiry to be groundless, the reasons for this conclusion have been given separately. The third, or Khaput, comprises the forest tract. Khaput is rather a designation for an inferior and harder sort of the two first soils, than a distinct description; all lands that are less productive than others, owing to their having been lately brought into cultivation, are termed Khaput; but this kind of soil is rarely found on the old established Villages not bordering on the jungle. The rate assumed on the first of these soils varies in the estates from Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 2-13-0 per pucka beegah; on the second from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-2-0; and in the third from Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 1-8-0; an average rate on the three distinctions of soil for the whole Zillah could not be fairly trusted to; the Muttyar of the Villages on the one side of the Ramgunga, differing in its power and quality from the Muttyar on the opposite side, as well as amongst the estates which adjoin each other: this was best ascertained by a comparison of the rates prevalent in the several estates, notwithstanding the apparent uniformity of the soil. The variations do not exceed one or two annas per beegah at the utmost, but they require to be taken into account in the formation of the Jummabundee.

15*th.*—The irrigated lands comprise merely the kuchyanah or garden grounds, and the better *dofuslee* lands. They form a very small portion of the cultivated area, and the rates assumed on them do not exceed by more than one or two annas those on the best Muttyar soils. I had occasion before to mention that there was every facility of irrigation, but that it was not required, and seldom practised for the ordinary staple crops. Regular irrigation, which ought alone to be taken into account as a ground for the assumption of an increased rate, is in fact practised by the Muraos alone. Sugar-cane may or may not require it, according to the situation of the field, but the increased rates of eight or twelve annas per beegah levied from the cultivators of it is not owing to any supposed superiority of the soil, but to the nature of the cultivation; the plant occupying the ground for three seasons, instead of two or one, and rendering it useless to the Zemindars for any agricultural purposes for nearly four. The rates of the ordinary *dofuslee* lands, which yield rice in the Khurreef and pulse in the Rubbee, seldom if ever exceed, and not unfrequently fall short of these in the Muttyar soil: these, and many other circumstances, require to be taken into account in the calculation, the assumption of a successive increase in the rate on the irrigated lands being otherwise only likely to mislead.

16*th.*—The average rates assumed on the qualities of soil was next tested with the rates paid by the different classes of the Village communities, as ascertained from the Putwarees' or Qanoongoes' records, or from personal enquiry, and it may be proper to state here that the Jummabundee ultimately determined on was regulated in most cases rather by the aggregate of the latter than the former. An average rate formed by the Collector, on grounds that may almost be termed conjectural, cannot compete in correctness with the result afforded by an examination, village by village, of the rates which the different classes have been actually paying for the last five or ten years applied to the lands under their cultivation. In the Huzrutpoor Zillah in particular, where the joint proprietors and their relatives form not a small part of the Village

community, and are mostly men of comparative importance and property, the formation of the Jummabundee, on a graduated scale of rates, although the quality of the soil might be the same, was more particularly necessary. These classes never have paid, and never can be expected to be paid, their quota at the same ratio as the ordinary cultivators; and an average rate, which, if assumed at the rents paid by the Assamees, would far exceed the actual assets; and if at an average of the Village collections would fall far below than could therefore be safely trusted to. It is easy to say that the Government expect every member to the community to pay a certain rent, to be regulated by the estimated proceeds of the soil, but it will be found difficult to put the system in practice, unless an average far below the mark be adopted; and I believe I am not far wrong in hazarding an opinion that this equalization of all classes in the Jummabundee formed in the Settlement, completed under the detailed system, without a due regard to the graduated rates and privileges of the community, went further to shake their stability than any other cause that can be assigned.

17*th*.—Considerations of this nature are generally taken into calculation in the deductions allowed on the estimated total assets, and the average rate of assessment after all will not probably be found to differ materially from the result obtained by the application of average rates to the classification of soil, but I preferred proceeding in the first three instances on safer grounds than any calculation in the aggregate could yield. The varying rates in most estates are confined to four; viz.:—

1*stly*.—On seer.

2*ndly*.—On the land cultivated by the joint proprietors and their immediate relatives.

3*rdly*.—On the Paeekasht Assamees.

4*thly*.—On the resident classes of cultivators. The rates assumed on the two last were regulated by the evidence obtainable from the records of past years, by the qualities of the soil, by the Pergunnah rates, and by the numerous sources of information on these points laid open to every Officer on a personal visit. The rates on the Paeekasht land do not vary more than one or two annas from those levied on the resident Assamees, particular cases excepted. The confined Ruqbah, in some instances, and the number of ploughs and cultivations in others, producing a very slight variation in the ordinary rents; the Village rates on the two first, or in other words on the *baach* lands, varied of course in every Village according to the amount of Jumma and profit. Those assumed by me were regulated by the extent of the land then occupied, by the condition of the estate, and by the rates levied on the *baach* lands (exclusive of the seer) in the equally assumed estates: the latter rates vary from Rs. 1-11-0 to Rs. 2-5-8 per Pergunnah beegah.

18*th*.—It might at first appear, under this method of proceeding, that the deductions under the head of *malikana* would be a source of extra profit to the chief proprietors, and that a proportionate loss would be sustained by Government; but the supposition would on enquiry prove erroneous. If average rates are assumed on the equalities of soil, the *malikana* deductions will be found, under the operation of the Settlement, to be absorbed in the difference of the rates, which would be paid in the same proportion as before, whilst the chief Proprietors would in effect have little left them to form a fund for their own profit and the improvement of the estate, beyond the proceeds of their *seer* lands. These would form an ample provision for the

managing Zemindar of petty estates differently circumstanced, but they would hardly satisfy the Zemindars of Huzrutpoor. Care was necessary in ascertaining the exact extent of the *baach* lands which were to be admitted to the privilege of lower rates, particularly as a fourth, and sometimes a third of the cultivated area was frequently brought by the Putwaree under this head; but this point was easily determined by the Tehseeldar, the Village and Pergunnah office records.

19*th*.—The Village receipts and demands given in by the Putwarees, and inserted in the Statement No. II. are mere fabrications. Their incorrectness was amply established by the rates and jummabundees furnished by them at the time of Settlement; but correct totals can scarcely ever be obtained, and can hardly be looked for when fabrication is so easy a task, and attended with such little trouble. It appeared to me scarcely worth while to press the Putwarees for more correct accounts, particularly as their other papers were in my possession; and I have accordingly suffered them to stand.

20*th*.—The next point to be determined on, after the total rental had been estimated as accurately as circumstances would admit of, was the amount of the deductions to be allowed to the heads of the community. In finding this I was influenced by several considerations; such as the number and means of the Zemindars; the structure of the Village community; the extent of land in cultivation or culturable; the condition of the estate, whether improving or deteriorated, (if the former, a larger deduction was allowed;) the amount of the increase or decrease in the former Jumma, and the facilities of future improvement. The amount varies in consequence widely in most instances. In some, it does not fall short of 30, 35, or even 40 per cent. In others, in the deteriorated estates, in instances in the forest tract, where the cultivation is merely nominal, it does not exceed 5 or 10 per cent. for the first year. The reasons which influenced these deductions have been stated separately in each case, so as to render any further detail in this place unnecessary.

21*st*.—One additional point requires explanation. Whatever the item of the Village expenses given in by the Putwaree might amount to, whether in excess of, or below the deduction assumed under this head, I invariably allowed a deduction of 10 per cent. on this score to the large villages, and 5 per cent. to the inferior estates, inclusive of the *weiran* Mouzahs. I found it in fact, and I have always found it vain to attempt to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of the expenses likely to be incurred by any village community in the course of so long a period as fifteen years. The expenses of the visit, and attendance of the Zemindars at the public Kutcherry, on business connected with the Village; the expenses of the yearly *musahuts*; the sums expended in repairing the chowpals, &c., or those that they may be called upon to defray under the head of "Police;" and, above all, the numerous items which are known to the Zemindars and Putwaree, alone amount to a not inconsiderable sum. Tulubanah charges alone, in several of the estates in the Oojhanee and Oosaith Pergunnahs, have been known to amount to a fifth, and even to a fourth of the demand within the last five years. It should in fact always be borne in mind that the amount of the Village expenses depends more on the character and management of the public officers, European and Native, than on the Village community themselves; and that unless they can be secured from these extra charges, which no degree of vigilance has yet been able to do away with *in toto* in any part of the country, they can scarcely

with justice be excluded from the consideration to which their situation entitles them.

22*nd.*—After the necessary enquiries had been completed, and the Jumma determined, the Zemindars were summoned, and the terms proposed to them. It may be necessary for me to state here, that I divested myself purposely of the aids usually furnished by the Native Officers or Tehseeldars, in persuading or working upon the hopes or fears of the Zemindars, to induce them to consent to the terms. I was unwilling to admit, in the outset of the work, of any such interference, which is seldom exercised without being abused. A little additional trouble might be expected to follow the removal of a machine so useful to Collectors in general, but it was confined to a few cases only. The consent of the Zemindars in general was as free as it was uninfluenced.

23*rd.*—The Settlement of a few estates was concluded with the Zemindars of the neighbouring Villages, owing to the inability, previous bad conduct, or recusance of the former Malgoozars; the latter were however rescinded subsequently, at the request of the *moostajirs*, and the leases made over to the former Malgoozars, two cases excepted.

24*th.*—The ascertainment and record of the fractional shares, and their responsibilities, and the decision of the numerous claims put forward by the joint Proprietors, followed their acceptance of the terms. To this part of the work particular attention was given; so much injustice has been suffered by the joint Proprietors on several occasions by the transfer of the proprietary rights of their estates *en masse* to strangers, by public or private sale, for balances, or debts due from the Zemindars alone, that the prevention of the possibility of such occurrences for the future became a matter of paramount importance. All claims to the Zemindaree right of a part, or the whole of an estate, by parties out of possession, were referred to the Civil Courts. In the disputes which arose between the Zemindars and joint Proprietors, the parties were allowed two or three days to settle it among themselves; if this was not done, it was made over for the decision of a *punchayet* named by themselves. I avoided, as much as possible, all interference in disputes of this nature, and I had seldom occasion to exercise any, as they were invariably adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, either by themselves or their arbiters.

25*th.*—In giving in the Statement No. III., the parties usually appended to it, an apportionment of the *Jumma* according to the hereditary shares held by each, whether Zemindar or joint Proprietor, it must not however be supposed that the joint Proprietors are in reality responsible either to the Government or Zemindar for the sum in the statement. Except in one or two cases, which called for correction, I strictly refrained from altering the state of things in the several Villages from what they had been for the last twenty years, particularly in a point on which the future prosperity of the estate, and the happiness and peace of the village community, so materially depended. The privileges enjoyed by the joint Proprietors were found to vary considerably in every village. In some they were on a level with the Zemindars; in others, and perhaps in the same village, two or three would be found to be admitted to a share in the profits, or to have managed their shares separately, whilst the privileges of the rest were merely confined to their admission to the *baach*, which was levied,

frequently, at a rate sufficient to yield a handsome profit to the Zemindars, after payment of expenses. The extent of their privileges will in fact be found to have varied in every instance, with the degree of influence possessed by each individual, or by his wealth or station in the village community, and not to have been regulated at all by the question of right.

26*th.*—Application was subsequently made by many of the joint Proprietors praying to be admitted to the separate possession and management of their shares, but they were invariably referred to the village community, and if the sense of the latter was in favor of separate holdings and interests, no further objection was urged. No encouragement was however given for the introduction of so great a change in the previous system of management, as it appeared to me likely to affect the peace of the community, and the improvement of the estate for the future, by multiplying the number of managers, and giving rise to numerous disputes and conflicting interests. The under-Proprietors have no cause to complain of their exclusion, as they have been placed on a much more favorable footing than before. Their rights have been admitted and recorded, and consequently secured from violation; and misconduct on the part of the headman will afford them an opening to the management, and, in the interim, they will be entitled to a share in the profits, corresponding with their share in the property.

27*th.*—The disputes on this point, which came before me, were adjusted generally to the satisfaction of the complainant by the Malgoozars, allowing them an addition to their *seer* lands, or by his agreeing to yield them a share in the profits at the close of the year. In performance of their latter agreement little confidence can be felt, but the other parties will have it in their power to refer to the Civil Court in the event of its non-fulfilment.

28*th.*—The other class of the community, ranked as Assamees, having right of possession, have been passed over by me entirely. The term was not understood by the people themselves, and none came forward to establish his claim to any privilege on this score. That there are many hereditary cultivators in the old villages cannot be doubted for a moment, but as any detailed enquiries on the subject, on the part of the Government officers, would probably have only led to the creation of new rights, or, at all events, have occasioned endless delay and interruption to the progress of the work, without any adequate object, I thought it better to leave the columns blank.

29*th.*—The payment of the instalments was regulated for the future for each estate by its soil and productions. This was more particularly necessary for the comfort and convenience of the people. The *khurreef* in the Zillah does not exceed the proportion of one-third to the *rubbee;* yet the Malgoozars have been ordinarily saddled by the Tehseeldars with the same *kistbundee* as the Bhoor estates. The yearly *kistbundee* was designed for the relief of the people, but they have only occasioned loss to them by involving them with the Bunneahs, while they have proved an unfailing source of indirect, and not inconsiderable, profit to the Tehseeldars. The instalments were also necessarily regulated, in a great measure, by the nature of the security given by the Malgoozars, and by their character and circumstances in life. The *khurreef* instalments never fall short of five annas in any instance, the security of the revenue requiring that the cultivators should not be left to the chances of the last two or three months of the agricultural year.

30*th*.—I have now, I believe, touched on the several points that called for notice in a general letter. The total increase, in the over-and-above average Jumma of the villages, the settlements of which are now submitted, amounts to Rs. 5,570 for 1242 Fuslee,—the decrease of Rs. 1,089. The former average Jumma was Rs. 28,813, and their present one Rs. 32,241 for 1242 Fuslee. The assessment fall, on an average, on the cultivated estates which have not been subjected to deterioration, at the rate of Rs. 2-13-0 per acre. The rate of the assessment on the total area varies of course with the *ruqbah*, but this, as well as the rate of assessment on the cultivated lands of the deteriorated estates, can form no ground, by themselves, for judging of its fairness. In the deteriorated estates, the land thrown out of cultivation was necessarily included in the Jummabundee for the future, and in the Settlement of the jungle tract, the extent of the *ruqbah* was more looked to, than the limit of the cultivation. In the estates, on the other hand, which had escaped deterioration, the culturable area was excluded invariably from the estimate of the total assets, although it influenced occasionally the amount of the deductions allowed.

31*st*.—Of the operation of the revised system of the Settlement a few words may be added: Despatch, the ascertainment and record of rights, and the adjustment of conflicting claims and interests, form the chief *desiderata* of every Settlement, as far as the people are concerned, and the system which secures these objects, as the present one assuredly does, must be superior in its working to any other. Both the Collector and the people are spared the wearying investigations, and harassing interference with, and subversion of, the village communities, and their long-established usages, which invariably accompanied the operation of the detailed system, whilst the tendency to effect large advances in the Jumma, the uniform result of calculations and investigation, is done away with at once. Cheapness, efficiency, and facility, are on the other hand the object of the Government, and these are undeniably secured. Yet simple as the system is, it admits of further simplification. The *khusrahs*, in the present form, have been I believe generally found useless for any purposes of Settlement. With the fixing of the Jumma they can have no possible concern, and the difficulty of obtaining a correct *khusrah*, from the *musahut* portion attached to the survey, and the impossibility of a check being maintained over their operation for the purposes of correction and alteration, considering the rapidity with which they move, is such as to be almost insurmountable. It is far from my intention to reflect on the superintendence of the *khusrah* parties by these remarks; the situation in which the latter are placed, as strangers and hirelings, render them unable, and perhaps unwilling, to ascertain, far less correct, the mis-statements of the village officers; but if they were dispensed with *in toto*, and the task of preparing a *khusrah*, in cases where needed, were entrusted to the Tehseeldar and Pergunnah officers, assisted by the Putwarees, much expense would be saved, the operations of the Settlement proceed as rapidly, and every object proposed in the *khusrah* as fully answered.

(Signed) S. S. BROWN,
Officiating Collector.

(True Copies.)

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

PERGUNNAH OOSAITH.

310.—This Pergunnah, as now constituted, comprises two sub-divisions, known by the names of Zillah Oosaith and Zillah Mahanugur, as well as the Mouzahs formerly comprised in the Jagheer of Nawab Jungee Khan, which was resumed on his death in 1830 A. D. Twelve of these Mouzahs reverted, on the resumption of the Jagheer, to Budaon Pergunnah, to which they were originally attached, but were included, at the time of Settlement, in Oosaith.

311.—The Pergunnah is situated at the south-east extremity of the District; is bounded on the north by Pergunnahs Suleimpoor and Budaon, on the west by Oojhanee, on the east by Pergunnah Myrabad, Zillah Shahjehanpoor, on the south it is separated by the river Ganges, from the confines of Zillahs Furruckabad and Putteealee.

312.—The Pergunnah comprises 165 Mehals, covering an area of 1,06,548 acres, as shown in the following Table :—

Rent-free.	*Barren.*	*Cultivated.*	*Culturable.*	*Total.*
2166	14155	52847	37380	106548

313.—The population is as follows :—

Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		
Cultivators.	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Cultivators.*	*Non-Cultivators.*	*Total.*
37210	7475	3674	2240	50599

314.—The proprietary classes are as follows :—

Thakoors hold	51	Estates.
Aheers hold	3	"
Kaiuths hold	8	"
Bukals hold	21	"
Brahmins hold	9	"
Mussulmen hold	35	"
Mussulmen and Hindoos hold	21	"
Mixed Classes hold	14	"
Government hold	3	"
Total,	165	Estates.

315.—The tenures are classified as follows :—

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyacharah.*	*Total.*
118	14	7	26	165

316.—The survey of the Pergunnah was made by Lieutenant Fraser during 1833-34. The Settlement, under Regulation VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1853, made by Mr. S. S. Brown, in 1854 was subsequently revised by Mr. Timins. The following extracts from Mr. Brown's Settlement report, will give all particulars regarding the soil, and past history of the Pergunnah :—

"8*th.*—The Pergunnah * * * comprises three kinds of soils, which are materially the same in their qualities as the several soils in Pergunnahs Saheswan and Asudpoor, and have consequently been classed under the same names. The Pergunnah however exhibits many minor features, which require notice in serving to distinguish it from the two former.

"9*th.*—The Bhoor lands are generally of a superior quality to those in Saheswan. They are less elevated in their situation; the soil is firmer and less sandy, and the products are more varied. The more valuable crops are grown in a few of the Mouzahs, which, with the exception of their situation, have little to assimilate them with the Bhoor Mouzahs in the other Pergunnahs.

"10*th.*—The tract of soil noted as *Dhoomut*, but generally known under the term of *Kuthere*, comprises a cluster, or rather line of Mouzahs, which adjoin the Budaon Pergunnah. This soil is also far superior in its quality to the same class of soil in Saheswan, being uniform and productive.

"11*th.*—The only broadly marked class of mixed soils in the Pergunnah are the *Bhoor Khadir* Mouzahs, which, in regard to their site and condition, vary but slightly from the Mouzahs of the same class in the Pergunnahs already reported, with the exception of the natural drainage afforded by the proximity of the river Sote, and other smaller streams which flow at the foot of the Bhoor hills.

"12*th.*—The Muttyar tract, on the other hand, taken as a whole, is considerably inferior to the corresponding portion of Pergunnahs Saheswan and Asudpoor, owing to a large admixture of *Oosur* and other inferior kinds of the same soil, and to the peculiarities of its situation. It lies low, and is exposed, on one side, to floods from the Bhoor hills, which it directly adjoins to inundation from the river Sote, which intersects it throughout, and to floods from the Ganges. Many of the Mouzahs lie within reach of the latter, or rather of the channels which branch from it, and the consequence is, that in seasons like the past, (*i. e.* of plentiful rain), the greater portion of the lands are laid almost under water during the rainy months. From these casualties, which occasion great distress, and damage the Muttyar soils, the two former Pergunnahs are exempted."

317.—The condition of the Pergunnah was anything but flourishing at the time of revision of Settlement. The cause of its deterioration is explained in the following paragraphs :—

"4*th.*—The Jumma (of Mahanugur and Oosaith) of the fourth Settlement amounted to Rs. 70,836. It rose to Rs. 73,598 in 1225 Fuslee, and sank again to

Rs. 56,292. In 1230 Fuslee the demand stood at Rs. 65,561, and rose to Rs. 69,091 in 1237 Fuslee. From that time it sank rapidly, the realizable Jumma of 1240 Fuslee being Rs. 58,775, and of 1241 Fuslee Rs. 58,973.

"5*th.*—The balances in both these sub-divisions are immense; but particularly in Zillah Mahanugur, amounting in all to Rs. 1,09,361-11-0, by far the greater part of which has accumulated since 1230 Fuslee.

"6*th.*—The decline in the agricultural prosperity and resources of Pergunnah Oosaith, or rather of the two sub-divisions which compose the larger portion of it, may be traced from the close of the fourth Settlement. The revenue from 1225 Fuslee was realized with extreme difficulty, and not without recourse to many harsh measures, under circumstances otherwise particularly favorable to the agricultural interests; nearly half the Mouzahs having been alienated by private and public sale for the liquidation of the revenue within that period, and the leases of a considerable number of the Muhals having been thrown up in 1230 Fuslee, the estates were re-settled at almost a nominal Jumma in the same year. These Settlements were revised by order of the Board of Revenue in 1232 Fuslee; and *durkhasts* at a progressive Jumma were taken, which in some instances fell short of, but in the generality rose gradually to, the former terms. This was followed after an interval by a reduction in 1240 Fuslee, on the occasion of
ttlement of lapsed and resigned leases. The cause of this decline, in the first
, may be found in the pressure of the Jumma in the generality of the estates,
; of anything like capital in the Pergunnah, and the tendency of the occur-
f the last twelve years, added to the management of the Local Native Officers,
character of the people, to produce discontent and deterioration. This portion
mnah Oosaith has been noted for the last ten years for the low state of its
s, and its condition of late has exhibited but a slight improvement.
th.—* * * The Bhoor Khadir Mouzahs, with some exceptions, have shared
leterioration common to all the Mouzahs of this class along the whole line
hoor tract in the several Pergunnahs. The Bhoor Mouzahs, on the other hand,
fered much less in comparison, whilst the deterioration has just commenced,
rincipally observable, at the present time, in the low lands which comprise
ne-half of the Pergunnah."

.—The revised Jumma of ZillahsOosai th and Mahanugur, as fixed by Mr. Brown, Rs. 52,686 for 1242 Fuslee, and Rs. 57,694 for 1245 Fuslee, "exhibiting a of Rs. 11,425 in the Kamil Jumma below the nominal standard Jumma of .9." Mr. Brown observes (*vide* para. 19, Settlement Report) :—"The amount crease is considerable, but not more, I firmly believe, than the condition of the ah, and the principles of relative equality of assessment, called for."

—The Jumma of the Villages, comprised in the Kukralah Jagheer, was fixed Brown at Rs. 23,172.

—Mr. Brown's report, from which I have made the above extracts, is dated 5. On the 27th July 1836 that gentleman writes as follows :—
d.—The Board would probably wish to be informed of the working of the ettlements in the Pergunnahs which underwent revision * * *.
i.—The Pergunnahs first re-settled, viz. Saheswan and Oosaith, had been for ars before the poorest in the District, and it must be confessed that their

condition has been but little bettered since the Settlement, notwithstanding the decrease granted on each * * *.

"*7th.*—The portion of Pergunnah Oosaith, re-settled and reported last year * *, had long been in an unsettled condition prior to the revision, and its resources had sunk so low, that a revision of its Jumma alone could hardly be expected to recover it at once.

"*8th.*—The system formerly pursued in the collections in this Pergunnah was a singular one. The nominal Malgoozars of a vast number of the estates were either mere paupers, or men who had involved themselves so deeply with the Government from past default, that they were reckless of consequences, and provided that they could draw from the property enough to subsist on, they left the estate, and the demand on it, to shift for themselves. In the commencement of the agricultural season they were seldom forthcoming, and the Mouzah being thus left without a manager, the care of it devolved on the Tehseeldar, who had to give pottahs to the Assamees through the Putwaree, and obtain Tuccavee for them by backing their credit with the Mahajun. One or two Chuprassees were frequently stationed in the Village to keep the Assamees to their ploughs, and the Tehseeldar used to visit it from time to time, to see that the cultivation was not neglected. At the commencement of the collection, the rents were received through the Putwaree direct, and watchmen were stationed over the crops. The Zemindar made his appearance in the Village for a few days, cut his *seer*, embezzled what he could of the rents, and absconded again until the ensuing season, when the same scene was enacted. The balances of the year, in the winding-up of the collections, appeared of course against the Malgoozar. This was termed "getting up the cultivation."

"*9th.*—The evils of this system were obvious; everything, even to the minutest matter of Malgoozaree management, being made to depend on the Tehseeldar, if active and honest, he contrived perhaps to get in the revenue by the close of the year; if at all lazy or corrupt, a balance immediately accrued, and everything was thrown into confusion.

"*10th.*—This fictitious system was done away with in a great measure previous to the Settlement, and subsequent to it all direct interference on the part of the Tehseel officers in the Village concerns, unsolicited by the Malgoozar, has been prohibited. The practice had no doubt originated from the habitual default of many of the Zemindars, and the incompetency of others; and it was with a view of putting a stop to it effectually for the future, and at the same time to secure the cultivation of the estate, and the realization of the Jumma, that I proceeded at the time of Settlement to make over the leases of many of them to other Landed Proprietors. The measure was however made far too sweeping, and the arrangements having been revised on appeal, the former Malgoozars were re-admitted. The result, amongst other instances, has been that the defaulter of a former Jumma, of Rs. 2,000, is still a defaulter with a Jumma of Rs. 1,200, and a Mouzah, which under other management paid a demand of Rs. 250, the revised Jumma being Rs. 200, has yielded, in the hands of the Zemindar in the present year, a total asset of Rs. 80.

"*11th.*—It would not however be fair to charge the unimproved state of the Pergunnah entirely to the incompetency or habitual neglect of the Zemindars. The casualties of the present year, which have been felt more particularly in Oosaith than elsewhere, together with the results afforded by two years' collections, have led me to revert constantly to the two Pergunnahs just re-settled (Saheswan and Oosaith). If

a judgment were to be formed from the rates of assessment alone, these Settlements must be considered just; but the point to be considered is, whether their relative condition for the last ten or twelve years, compared with that of the more fortunate portion of the District, was sufficiently taken into account or not at the time of Settlement: and I certainly find, on review, a greater inequality in the assessment of these Pergunnahs in this point of view with reference to the others than there ought to be.

"*12th.*—In one point a revision would be certainly desirable: I refer to the progressive Jummas, as fixed on many estates in Pergunnah Saheswan and Oosaith. All these Mouzahs had been deteriorated for many years previously by mismanagement or casualty. The Jumma of the first year was accordingly fixed on the assets of that year, or of the year immediately preceding, and the terms afterwards raised to the level pointed out by the general principles of Settlement, as far as they could be made applicable to them.

"*13th.*—The progressive increase, I am afraid, was injudicious; it was in fact substituting calculations on future probabilities, in the place of a clear data for a future Settlement obtainable from a review of the condition of the Mouzahs of late years. I was led to entertain some doubt on the subject shortly after the Settlement, and in the Pergunnahs subsequently revised, refrained from fixing progressive Jummas in any instances."

321.—For the above reasons Mr. Brown, in conclusion, requested that he might be allowed to revise his Settlements.

322.—The revision was allowed, and subsequently made by Mr. Timins, whose report is as follows:—

"To account for the impoverished condition of this portion (Oosaith and Mahanugur) of the Pergunnah, I need do no more than refer you to Mr. Brown's letter, of 24th July 1835 and 27th July 1836, merely stating that its position was made worse in the following year, by the severity with which the collections were made.

"The Jumma, the year before the Settlement, was 87,433, falling at an average of Re. 1-0-0 on the Malgoozaree, and Re. 1-12-5 on the cultivated Area*.

"The average collections of the past ten years had been Rs. 78,283. The Kamil Jumma of Mr. Brown's Settlement was Rs. 80,692.

"For convenience of comparison, I have adopted the same classification of villages as Mr. Brown did. My assumed rates have been formed upon a careful comparison of these classes with similar lands in adjoining Pergunnahs, the Settlement of which has answered. My assumed rates are as follows:—

Class.	*Revenue Rates per Acre.*			*Revenue.*	*Revised Jumma.*
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhoor, ...	1	0	0	5855	5537
Bhoor Khadir, ...	1 to 2	0	0	27943	24250
Dhoomut, ...	1	4	0	4349	3867
Muttyar, ...	1	10	0	31945	32114
Belah, ...	1	8	0	1599	1493
Total, ...	0	0	0	71691	67261

* This includes the Jumma of the Mouzahs belonging to the Kukrala Jagheer.

"No great variation is observable in any but the Bhoor Khadir estates, in distributing the Jumma, on which I found that I had overrated the Khadir, the only good land."

323.—The Settlements, as revised by Mr. Timins, were on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue confirmed by Government Order No. 2478, dated 21st December 1842.

324.—The history of the Kukralah Talooquah is as follows:—Junghee Khan was a Rohilla Chief in the service of Juswunt Rao Holkar. He subsequently quitted his service, and came over with his band of followers to the British Army. After the termination of the war, Junghee Khan was, in consideration of his services, allowed a pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum. He shortly after prayed that in lieu of a money payment, he might receive a land Jagheer yielding an equivalent return. The Governor General in Council acceded to his petition, and in a letter dated 8th November 1805, directed his Agent at Bareilly to provide for him the Jagheer, which was to be selected from Pergunnah Budaon.

325.—The Governor General's Agent, Mr. A. Seton, in conformity to this order, applies to the Collector of Bareilly for the land. In his requisition* he observes:—"It appears to me extremely desirable that the land to be appropriated to this Jagheer should be selected and bestowed with as little delay as possible, in order to enable Junghee Khan to make the necessary arrangements for settling his followers immediately, more especially as it is probable that his *ressalah* will shortly be disbanded.

"I do not apprehend that it will be difficult to find in that Pergunnah land of a proper description, viz. improvable, untenanted, and even unappropriated. By the selection of *improvable* land, Junghee Khan would be enabled to provide for, and settle, many of his turbulent tribe, and thereby wean them from their irregular habits and propensities, and render them useful members of the community, which is one of the principal and most interesting objects of the measure, and if the land be *unappropriated*, (that is, without any owner or Zemindar), the completion of the arrangement will be considerably simplified."

326.—The Collector of Bareilly selected Kukralah and forty-two other villages, which "appeared to him in every way suitable as a Jagheer." A statement was called for, showing the *jaidád hál hásil*, or actual assets of the year (1213 Fuslee). This statement the Collector reported his inability to *furnish*, but submitted, in lieu, an estimate of the probable assets, amounting to Rs. 15,081, drawn out and attested by the Qanoongoes. Junghee Khan was then put in possession of his Jagheer.

327.—Junghee Khan soon after represented that the assets of his Jagheer would only amount to Rs. 6,991, instead of Rs. 15,000. On this subject a lengthy correspondence took place between the Governor General's Agent and the Collector of Bareilly, which extends from March 1806 until the end of 1808. Mr. Seton remarked, the statement and representation of Junghee Khan may be erroneous, whether it be so or not, is a matter which both in justice to Government and to Junghee Khan, ought

* Dated 24th January 1806.

I think to be ascertained with the least possible delay. It is of the utmost and most desirable importance that the produce of the land should not be less than would yield Rs. 15,000 per annum." An Ameen was deputed by the Collector, with a Deputee from Junghee Khan, to make a fresh valuation of the assets of the Khurreef. Their estimate amounted to Rs. 4,041, being Rs. 6,386 less than that furnished by the Qanoongoes. Mr. Collector Rutledge considered the estimate furnished by the Ameens to be fraudulent; that by the Qanoongoes more correct. Mr. Seton entertained different views, and proposed, submitting to Government, "the expediency of the lands being continued under the Collector during the ensuing Fuslee year (1214), to enable him to ascertain their real values." To this Mr. Rutledge objected strongly, urging that the cultivation having been wilfully reduced, the measure would be attended with considerable loss to Government in many ways.

328.—This point was at one time settled, by giving to Junghee Khan lands yielding Rs. 1,100 per annum, in addition to the Jagheer first bestowed. This was in May 1806.

329.—In October, Mr. Crisp, who had succeeded Mr. Seton as Governor General's Agent, wrote to the Collector of Bareilly that "the arrangement that took place in May was very soon followed by repeated verbal expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of Junghee Khan, at the insufficiency of the assets of the lands which had been delivered over to him; that he had directed Junghee Khan to detail the whole of his objections in writing." This document, attended with a request that an Ameen might be immediately deputed on the part of Government to ascertain the actual value of the Khurreef harvest, then standing on the ground, was forwarded to the Collector by the Governor General's Agent, who recommended that this measure should be adopted, as it would form an unobjectionable data, for determining the actual value of the lands delivered to this measure. Mr. Rutledge again objected, as he considered it opposed to fair dealing, and unjust to Government, because the cultivation had been considerably reduced, and the standing harvest would not show the *value* of the lands given over.

330.—The point in dispute was eventually referred to the Governor General, who in a proceeding dated 8th January 1807, wrote to the Agent as follows:—"The faith of Government is absolutely pledged to assign to Junghee Khan lands in jagheer yielding an annual profit of Rs. 15,000, or an equivalent. The decision of the actual value of the lands assigned should rest exclusively upon the point of fact, whether the lands in his possession are actually of that value or not. It is necessary to *determine* that point * *.

"In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it would be preferable to leave Junghee Khan in possession of the lands which he now holds, and additional lands should be granted to him, sufficient to make up the deficiency in the stipulated amount of Rs. 15,000 per annum. If any doubt should actually remain with regard to the actual value of the lands proposed to be assigned, Government would be disposed to yield the point in his favor, so far as to admit of his obtaining lands exceeding the stipulated provision in the amount of one or two thousand rupees, rather than leave any room for the imputation of breach of faith on the part of Government."

331.—Ameens were then deputed, who estimated the produce of the lands to be equivalent to Rs. 8,555; twenty-eight and half Villages were then added by order of Government, making the Jagheer to consist of seventy-six and half Mouzahs. The Jagheer being declared a tenure rent-free during the life of Junghee Khan.

In 1810 A. D. Junghee Khan again asserted that his Jagheer did not give him a net produce of Rs. 15,000. The extent and produce of the lands assigned were again revised, and two more villages added, making the Jagheer to comprise seventy-eight and half Asilee and Dakhilee Villages, and two Puttees.

332.—Such is the history of the formation of the Kukralah Jagheer, so called from Kukralah being the principal Mouzah of it. It seems extraordinary that the bestowal of a Jagheer of this extent, and comprising so many distinct Mouzahs or holdings, could have been so easily effected. One would suppose that proprietary claimants would have opposed it, but it is curious that there is no mention of a single demur having been made. Whether this is attributable to the worthlessness of land in those days, or to what other cause, is difficult to determine.

333.—On the 21st April 1829 Nawab Junghee Khan died. On 29th May of that year, Mr. Commissioner Boldero directed Mr. Wyatt, then Collector of Saheswan, to take charge of the Jagheer, pending the pleasure of Government. On 5th June Mr. Wyatt reported having done so, and at the same time forwarded a memorial from Jelal Khan, the only son of the deceased Jagheerdar, praying, "that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council would take his case into consideration, and renew the grant for the period of his life, his father having died insolvent to the amount of 55,000 Rupees, and had left his family involved in the greatest difficulty and distress." Mr. Wyatt added that the late Jagheerdar had, by means of his industry and borrowed capital, brought all the waste lands into cultivation, and greatly improved the Jagheer; and he would therefore suggest, upon grounds of justice, expediency, policy and charity, that the grant of the Jagheer be continued to his son, for the period of his life; or, in the event of Government not deeming it expedient to renew or continue the part to him gratuitously, that he might be permitted to succeed as heir to the estates, and to hold possession thereof on the payment of a *nuzzurana* of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Jagheer was resumed by Government, and a pension of Rs. 8,100 per annum given to the son and brothers of the late Jagheerdar.

334.—The Commissioner then called for a statement, showing the assets of each Village and Mouzah. This was forwarded; the statement exhibited the total assets of the Jagheer to be Rs. 20,933-8-6. Mr. Wyatt was then directed to bring the several Mouzahs under Settlement.

335.—The Collector soon after reported having concluded a Settlement of 61 Estates, partly with the Zemindars, and partly with *Moostajurs*, extending for three years, on a progessive Jumma as follows:—

Year.	1237 *Fuslee.*	1238 *Fuslee.*	1239 *Fuslee.*
Jumma,..	21719	22173	22388

And reported having retained the remaining Mouzahs under Kham management.

336.—It will be observed that the Jumma of 61 Estates was more than the actual produce of the whole Talooquah. This was caused by competition. Numerous claimants to the proprietary right appeared for the first time on the resumption of the Jagheer. In order to get possession of the property claimed, they filed *durkhasts*, without any regard whether the estate could pay the assessment, but only anxious that the high terms of their *durkhasts* would ensure their acceptance.

337.—These Summary Settlements were confirmed by the Commissioner, who, on the 26th October of the following year, proposed leasing the villages of the Jagheer to Jelal Khan. His report is worded as follows:—"The Jagheer of Kukralah, granted by Government to Junghee Khan, was resumed at the close of 1236 Fuslee, and a Settlement made of the Estates comprised within it at the following rates:—

Year.	1237 *Fuslee.*	1238 *Fuslee.*	1239 *Fuslee.*
Jumma, ...	24611	27205	28311

"Of the Jumma of 1237 Fuslee only Rs. 18,650 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,962. The whole of this Jumma will not, I fear, be collected within the year, as the cultivators possess little or no property.

"The Zemindaree rights to the different villages are disputed by numerous claimants; none of them appear to have had their rights admitted, or to have derived any emolument from such rights during the time the Jagheer was held by Junghee Khan.

"Under these circumstances, I beg leave to submit whether the resumed Jagheer should not be considered as coming under the provisions of Regulation XIII. of 1825, and the Settlement be made with Jelal Khan, who wishes to engage for it at the rate of Rs. 27,000 per annum, which, after paying the pensions granted to Government, leaves a net produce to Government of Rs. 18,900."

338.—In reply to this, the Commissioner was directed to submit his proposals through the Sudder Board of Revenue. Previous to doing so, he called on the Collector to report on its expediency or otherwise. In reply, Mr. Wyatt concurs in the measure, forwards a *durkhast* of Jelal Khan's, on a Jumma of Rs. 27,000, and adds: "The Zemindaree rights of all the different persons who have entered into engagements for the public revenue, have not been fully and satisfactorily established. On the occasion of the First Triennial Settlement no regular enquiry or investigation into their claims or rights had been instituted, and no *roobakarees* or Settlement proceedings had been written, from which the fact of their inheritance and succession might be ascertained. A mere Settlement account or Register is all that has been discovered. Under the column of proprietor the names of certain persons have been inserted, apparently through the collusion of the Qanoongoes and other Native Officers. Some of these cannot be found, and others are dead. Those who style themselves Zemindars, or heirs of the deceased Zemindars, have not produced any deed of inheritance, malikana, or other satisfactory documentary evidence.

"The individuals who are under engagements for the revenue are incapable of managing their estates, are extremely indigent, and of bad faith and character. The Jumma of 1237 Fuslee amounts to Rs. 24,611; of this Rs. 21,009 have been collected with difficulty, and the balance, I fear, will not be realized."

339.—This is, what I call, a cruel report. Why the insertion of certain persons, under the heading "Proprietor" in the Dehsunee records, should be ascribed to collusion of Qanoongoes, I cannot understand. The existence of their names in that record was a strong proof of the existence of their right, and should not have been so summarily rejected. However on this report the Commissioner, on 16th November 1830, accepted Jelal Khan's *durkhast*, and the persons styling themselves "Zemindars," and who were under engagements for the public Revenue, were summarily ejected. They however appealed to the Sudder Board of Revenue, who, after receiving the report of the Commissioner, referred the subject for the decision of the Governor General in Council, with the following observations:—

"The reasons assigned by Mr. Boldero, the Commissioner, for setting aside the lease with the Zemindars, are, in the opinion of the Board, insufficient.

"The Jagheer comprised forty-eight Mehals, partly in Pergunnah Budaon, partly in Oosaith. Each Mehal was separately engaged for. The aggregate demand for 1237 Fuslee was Rs. 24,611; of this Rs. 21,009 was collected; viz.

Pergunnah.	*Number of Mehals.*	*Jumma.*	*Collections.*	*Balance.*
Budaon, ...	12	7110	4093	3017
Oosaith, ...	36	17501	16916	585

"The occurrence of this balance would not, the Board consider, have justified the course of proceeding adopted by the Commissioner, even had the Settlement been formed on a joint engagement for the whole of the Mehals; but, as already noticed, each mehal was held under a separate engagement, and it appears from the *Jumma Wasilbakee* that only seventeen of the whole number of Mehals were in balance, the revenue of the remainder having been duly paid.

"The Mehals in balance were nine in Budaon, and eight in Oosaith; but in the latter the arrear was so very trifling, that no difficulty could have occurred in its realization: indeed it appears from remarks in the *Jumma Wasilbakee* that arrangements had been made for the purpose before the accounts closed. The balances from Budaon were certainly considerable, but a large proportion of it was due from one Mehal (Kukralah, Jumma Rs. 2,500, balance 1,339,) and there is no appearance of any enquiry having been made either in regard to the cause of the arrears, or the practicability of their realization. There does not appear to be the slightest ground for disturbing the Settlement of the thirty-six Mehals in Oosaith, or of those in Budaon, which were not in balance, and we propose, with the Governor-General's sanction, to instruct the Commissioner to cause the parties who were under engagements, to be restored to the possession and management of them from the commencement of the ensuing Fuslee year, and as they have been out of possession one of the three years, to extend their lease one year, to compensate for the injury the parties have suffered by being excluded the current year."

340.—The Governor General in Council concurring in these views, the Zemindars were re-instated from 1239 Fuslee; but their exclusion during 1238 Fuslee led indirectly to the loss of their property. Jelal Khan's *durkhast* was not accepted until the end of November, and the Zemindars were not ousted for some days after. They had, before being dispossessed, collected a large part of the *khurreef* rents. On their being re-instated, Jelal Khan filed suits against them in the Civil Court for the recovery of these collections, and also for rents of lands cultivated by them during his year of management. Decrees having been obtained were put in execution, and their estates brought to public sale in satisfaction. Some few were purchased by Jelal Khan, who subsequently transferred them in mortgage to a man named Rutun Sing. In a few instances the Zemindars saved their property by paying up the amount of the decree.

RUJOWLA TALOOQUAH.

341.—Rujowla Talooquah, comprising forty-four Mouzahs, and an area of 9,262 square acres, was originally the property of a large community of Bais Thakoors. On the 20th October 1817, the Talooquah was exposed to sale for the recovery of arrears of revenue, when it was purchased by one Chiddumee Lall for Rs. 1,500. This person's right was re-exposed to sale on the same account in 1822, and, in the absence of creditable bidders, was purchased on the part of Government.

342.—The Talooquah having become the property of Government, farming engagements were taken from Purbeen Singh and three others, from 1230 to 1234 Fuslee, on a Jumma of Rs. 10,001. Thirteen others were subsequently admitted as joint Malgoozars by their consent: these persons were the former proprietors. Subsequently a petition was filed by one of these persons requesting that he might be allowed to transfer his engagements for two-thirds of the Talooquah to one Beharee Lall, who filed his ikrarnamah and required security, furnished by one Wasil Khan. On this petition is passed by Mr. Lowther the order, *munzoor shud*, and a perwanah was issued to the Tehseeldar the same day, informing him that the whole Talooquah was transferred to Beharee Lall two-thirds *in kutkinah*, the remainder in *Zemindaree* (responsibility). No report of the case was however made until 29th June 1824, when Mr. Swetenham wrote as follows:—"In the documents attached to the proceedings in the case, there is no notice taken of the thirteen men admitted on the 14th July 1823; neither assent nor dissent signified, when the Talooquah was transferred to Beharee Lall on 16th February 1824. Moreover both Beharee Lall, and Wasil Khan the security, are both no doubt *ismfurzee* of Jungee Khan, whose Jagheer adjoins this Talooquah. A former farming offer was made by an *ismfurzee* of this man, and rejected on account of the confusion of boundary that would probably ensue. This objection consequently is valid under the present arrangements." In the event of the existing lease being cancelled, orders were solicited respecting the future Settlement of the Talooquah. Mr. Swetenham considered "that to disunite the Talooquah, by making a *Mouzawar* Settlement, would affect the Govern-

ment revenue; and that, moreover, Settlements should not be concluded with the former proprietors, who are of a refractory contumacious character."

343.—The Board of Revenue, in reply, dated 12th July, directed the Collector to "invite the Moquddums and *Khoodkasht* Ryots to enter into engagements for the Government revenue for a period of three years." On the 3rd November, Mr. Swetenham reports having taking engagements as directed. On the 17th November is informed by the Board "that, from the purport of his Persian proceedings, they are led to apprehend that he either misconceived the tenor of their orders of 12th July, by which he was directed to invite the Moquddums and *Khoodkasht* ryots to enter into engagements for the payment of the Government revenue of their respective villages, or that he has confounded that mass of agricultural community, denominated *Moquddums*, with the Putteedars of the estate; as from what the Board are able to collect from the Persian proceedings, it would appear that he has offered the whole estate (which they find to comprise thirty-three villages) in two or three lots to Khashalee and Sobrun Singh, and a few others of the old proprietors, who, on the proceedings, are called Moquddums, whereas the abovementioned persons appear among those of the old recorded proprietors, whose want of principle, and punctuality in the fulfilment of their engagements during former Settlements, has rendered their exclusion a measure of particular expediency at the present period. The Secretary to the Board continues—"For your information and future guidance in the management of Rujowla, I am directed to explain the object the Board have in view in directing the admission of the Moquddums to engagements which are as follows:—

1*stly*.—To defeat the plans and intrigues of the old Proprietors.

2*ndly*.—To check the designs of a neighbouring Jagheerdar, Jungee Khan, on the lands of the estate; and, lastly, to secure a more punctual discharge of the Government revenues in future * *. In carrying the projected arrangements into effect, the Board direct me to point out to you the necessity that exists of your proceeding with the greatest circumspection, as by that alone you will be enabled to counteract and defeat the intrigues of the old Proprietors, and the designs of the Jagheerdar, it being an object with both parties to put forward their own dependents as the Moquddums to engage. Should the Moquddums, influenced by designing persons, pertinaciously decline to engage for their respective villages, the Board direct that you will form a Ryotwar Settlement, at easy rates."

344.—On the 15th February 1825, Mr. Swetenham reported that he had been unable to conform to the directions of the Board. He says,—"To show the impracticability of forming a Settlement in the Talooquah according to directions, I beg to state that there are no Moquddums. With the view therefore of forming a Ryotwar Settlement, I proceeded to measure the entire Talooquah, Mouzah by Mouzah, and to ascertain the names of the Assamees. The cultivators stated that they had always been accustomed to an *amulee* distribution of grain, and alluding to the precarious produce of the soil, they declare their inability to meet bad seasons under a Settlement with Government." Another difficulty appeared. The Board had ordered the entire exclusion of the old proprietor. These men and their relatives were the principal cultivators. In order to secure the Government revenue, Mr. Swetenham made a Mouzahwar Settlement with the old proprietors, whose engagements were backed by good security; he calls it

"a beautiful Settlement for all classes of people in the Talooquah, who are highly pleased with, as well as the neighbouring Zemindars, in proof of which I adduce their alacrity and willingness to become security, and I anticipate the utmost punctuality in the realization of the revenue." He says, "their having been admitted to engage may appear to militate against their orders; but I have, in my letter of 14th ultimo, endeavoured to vindicate their character from incorrigible contumacy, and, in the spirit of Regulation VII. of 1822, the Board will, I am persuaded, be inclined to treat with leniency the 251 persons, whose proprietary rights have been usurped in consequence of the mismanagement of thirteen of their number."

345.—The Collector's hopes of a future punctual realization of the revenue were not attained at the close of 1826, and the estate was brought under *Kham* management. In 1832 A. D. it was purchased from Government at public sale for Co.'s Rs. 15,000, and is now the property of Chota Lall and Rukbur Dyal, representatives of Shah Beharee Lall.

346.—The Talooquah was surveyed and settled as one Mouzah, and is entered as such in the Pergunnah Register.

347.—There are no towns of any importance in the Pergunnah. Oosaith is noted as having been the residence of the Puthan Chief, Futteh Khan (Khansumah). Markets are held in the following villages:—Oosaith Khas, Kukralah, and Kuttra Sahadutgunge.

348.—The following Table will show the number of Schools in the Pergunnah:—

Number of Schools.	*Description.*	*Teachers.*	*Scholars.*	*Pay of Teachers per month.*	*Total.*
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Persian, ...	2	2	25	8 0 0	96
Hindee, ...	4	4	42	7 8 0	90
Sanscrit, ...	2	2	54	0 0 0	0
Total, ...	8	8	121	15 8 0	186

349.—Surais are built on the main road to Futtehgurh, at Kukralah and Kuttra; the former is much frequented; the latter less so, in consequence of the building standing some little distance off the road.

340.—The following Table will show the charges on account of the Thannah establishment. The revenue charges have been shown in the Suleimpoor report:—

Number.	Office.	Salary per mensem.			Total per Annum.			Population.	Jumma.	Per-centage of charge on Jumma.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
1	Thannahdar, ...	25	0	0	300	0	0					
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	0	0	96	0	0					
1	Jemadar, ...	8	0	0	96	0	0					
1	Duffadar, ...	6	0	0	72	0	0					
1	Mududgar, ...	5	0	0	60	0	0					
20	Burkundazes, ...	80	0	0	960	0	0					
	Stationery and repairs, ..	9	0	0	108	0	0					
									Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Total, ...	141	0	0	1692	0	0	50599	70452	2	10	5

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1852.

APPENDIX No. I.

SHURAH SOOLTANEE;

OR,

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RATES ON DIFFERENT LANDS,

AS FIXED FOR

PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN,

DURING REIGN OF AKBAR.

(Vide Paragraph 22.)

Rates of Khadir Land, from the Villages of Zillah Saheswan, agreeably to the Ahuds of the Emperors.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shookfa, or People of the 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Canoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Sugarcane, ...	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 4	1 0	0 14	0 12	1 0	0 14	0 12	1 2	1 0	0 14	1 8	1 2	1 0
Sugarcane, Nowluk, ..	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 4	0 14	0 12	0 10	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 0	0 14	0 12	1 4	1 2	1 0
Sugarcane, Paree, ...	0 8	0 6	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 0	0 14	0 12
Cotton, ...	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 2	1 0	0 12
Muskmelon, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 7	0 6
Poppy, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 7	0 6	0 0
Lahee, ...	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 7	0 6
Tobacco, (Khurreef,) .	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 14	0 12	0 10	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 0	0 14	0 12	0 8	1 2	1 0
Ditto, (Rubbee,)	0 6	0 5	0 2	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 0	0 14	0 12
Oordee, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 12	0 8
Shursu for Surso, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 5	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 4
Kusoomb, ...	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
Vegetables, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 4
Carrots, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 4
Shukurkund, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0
Turmeric, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Onion, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 6
Singharah, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 14	0 10	0 8
Sunn, (Hemp,)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0
Indigo, ...	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 12	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 14	0 12
Indigobundee, ...	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 7
Souf, Casnee, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0
Mathee, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Ujwain, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0

Rates of Khadir Land (Khurreef Crops) in the Villages of Pergunnah Saheswan.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shoorfa, or People of the 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Canoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Samokh, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0
Kodoh, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0
Satee Rice, ...	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0
Moonjee Rice, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bajherah, ...	0 5	0 2	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 12	0 10	0 8
Jooar, small, ...	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 12	0 10	0 8
Mash, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 5
Til, ...	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6
Mundooah, ...	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0
Mote, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4
Lobeeah, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0
Mukah Jooar, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6
Bas Muthee Rice, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Kungnee, ...	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0
Korcer, ...	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 2	0 0	0 8	0 7	0 6

Rates of Khadir Land (Rubbee Crops) in the Village of Pergunnah Saheswan.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shoorfa, or People of the 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Canoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Wheat, ...	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 15	0 13	0 12
Barley, ...	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 10	0 9	0 8
Gram, ...	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 7	0 6
Ulsee, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4
Mutter and Gram, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5
Urhur, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4
Uds, Masoor, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5
Ulsee and Mutra, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4
Kusah and Gram, ...	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 5
Wheat and Barley, ..	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 7
Ditto and Gram, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 7
Barley and Gram, ...	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 7	0 6

Rates of Bhoor Land in the Villages of Pergunnah Saheswan, agreeably to the Ahuds of the Emperors.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shoorfa, or people of 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Canoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Sugarcane,	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 14	0 12	0 10	1 0	0 14	0 12
Sugarcane, Nowluk,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sugarcane, Paree,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 8
Cotton,	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 6	0 5	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 14	0 12	0 10
Muskmelon,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Poppy,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Lahie,	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 7	0 6	0 0
Tobacco, (Khurreef,)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 14	0 12	0 10
Ditto, (Rubbee,)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 8
Oordee,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 8
Shursu for Surso,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Kusomb,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 7	0 6
Vegetable,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Carrots,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0
Shukurkund,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Turmeric,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Onion,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Singharah,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 0
Sunn,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Indigo,	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 10	0 9	0 8
Indigo-bundee,	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 0	0 9	0 8	0 7
Souf, Casnee,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 4	0 0
Mathee,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0
Ujwain,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 4

Rates of Bhoor Land (Khurreef Crops) in the Villages of Pergunnah Saheswan.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shoorfa, or People of 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Qanoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.	1st sort of Land.	2nd sort of Land.	3rd sort of Land.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Samokh,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 3
Kodoh,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4
Satee Rice,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0
Moonjee Rice,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bajra,	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 10	0 8	0 6
Joar, small,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mash,	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 5	0 0
Til,	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 7	0 6	0 5
Mundooah,	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 3
Mote,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3
Moong,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 4
Loobea,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0
Mukah Joar,	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 3
Basmuthee Rice,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Kungnee,	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0
Koorer,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 4

Rates of Bhoor Land (Khurreef Crops) in the Villages of Pergunnah Saheswan.

Nijkaree.	Rates of Shoorfa, or People of 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Qanoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
Names of Grain.	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*	*1st Class Land.*	*2nd Class Land.*	*3rd Class Land.*
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Wheat, ...	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 10	0 8	0 6
Barley, ...	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 8	0 7	0 6
Gram, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 7	0 6
Ulsee, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mutter and Gram, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Urhur, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Musoor, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ulsee and Muttra, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0
Kusah and Gram, ...	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0
Wheat and Barley, ...	0 5	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 8	0 6	0 5	0 9	0 7	0 6
Ditto and Gram, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Gram and Barley, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Rates of Bunjur, Khadir, Bhoor, and Balah Lands.

Rates of Shoorfa, or People of 1st Class.			Rates of Chowdhrees.			Rates of Qanoongoes.			Rates of Zemindars.			Rates of Paeekashts.			Rates of Moqudums.			Rates of Ryots.		
1st sort of Land.	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*	*1st sort of Land.*	*2nd sort of Land.*	*3rd sort of Land.*
R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
0 2	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 2	0 0	0 4	0 2	0 2

APPENDIX No. II.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY

AND

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

BY

RAM NARAIN DASS,

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON OF BUDAON.

To M. H. COURT, Esq.,

Joint Magistrate, Budaon.

Sir,

As requested by you, I have the honor to submit a report, with its accompanying Medical Statistics, to be embodied in your Statistical Report of the Budaon District. My report embraces only what has occurred during the time of my incumbency as Sub-Assistant Surgeon, dating from 1st July 1847.

DISPENSARY.

Before I joined the Station on the 1st May 1847, the expenses of the Dispensary were defrayed by private subscriptions given by the Officers in the station, amounting to Rs. 25 or 30 monthly.

The establishment then consisted of one Compounder, one Dresser, and one Kuhar.

Medicines were at that time dispensed from a small house rented in the town of Budaon. It was little known, had no reputation, and there was no accommodation for In-patients. The persons who received relief were few, and what are now denominated Out-patients.

In the year 1846, Mr. C. W. Fagan built a Dispensary House, from funds subscribed for the purpose by the Residents of the District. The site of this is well adapted for such an institution, being in the centre of the town, on the side of a public road, on an elevated and well-aired spot of ground. This was completed shortly before I joined my appointment. The accommodation afforded by this building was sufficient, but the monthly subscriptions were insufficient to defray the expense of In-patients, and others requiring Surgical operations; these I kept at my expense.

Towards the end of 1847, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited Budaon on his tour of inspection through Rohilcund. The Dispensary was then visited by him, and, in consequence of the efficient state to which it was brought, His Honor, in a communication to the Supreme Government, No. 1045, dated 15th December 1847, strongly recommended that the establishment should be made a Government Dispensary, and receive public support. The recommendation of His Honor was accepted, and the sum of Rs. 70 a month was sanctioned by Government for the expenses:—

Establishment, ...	40 Rs.
Native Medicines, ...	20 „
Dieting In-patients, ...	10 „
Total, ...	70 Rs.

From this time the influx of In-patients, most requiring Surgical operations, as also of Out-patients, greatly increased: private subscriptions however ceased. Those of the In-patients who were able, were made to defray the expenses of their diet; those who could not, were provided from the Government allowance. Notwithstanding that half of the number of In-patients were able, and consequently made to defray their own cost of diet, still the number of In-patients were so great, that the Rs. 10 per month allowed by Government was found insufficient to provide for those In-patients who were unable to provide themselves. Private subscriptions were again called for; this was given, as usual, by the Officers of the station. The residents of the interior were likewise solicited to aid towards the benefit of the Charitable Institution. The small sums contributed by these are collected through the Tehseel Officers; the total amount of private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 40 per mensem: this sum is daily decreasing, and it is a subject of regret that the Pergunnah Officers, who are in good circumstances, and able to pay with ease the trifling sums they have hitherto given, should withhold this sum.

The principal Surgical disease, treated at the Dispensary, has been stone in the bladder, and a great number of those sick of this disease have been cured by Surgical operations performed by me during the past four years; and, I believe, the success that has hitherto attended my operations, has tended in a great way to inbue the people with confidence. With the exception of the residents of villages proximate to Budaon, very few come to the Dispensary for medical treatment. That many require it is certain, but distance, and absence from home, prevent their coming for it into Budaon.

The population of the Budaon District is, as I ascertained from you, about 7,00,000. In the larger Districts of the Dooab, such as Cawnpoor, Futtehgurh, &c. professional hukeems, jurras, &c. are more numerous. In this District they are very scarce, and on this account three Branch Dispensaries, situated at Goonour, Bisowlee, and Suleimpoor, would I think prove an inestimable benefit to the people. In the Lower Provinces the native residents, who are more advanced, supply funds for this purpose. In this District the native residents, although conscious of the benefits attendant on such Institutions, are very averse to paying any sum of money towards their erection or establishment.

Cholera pills, and medicines for snake-bites, are sent to each Thannah for dispensing, when required. Beyond this but little relief is afforded from the Dispensary to the people who live at a distance from the town of Budaon, unless in cases of stone in the bladder, &c.

The working of the Dispensary, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851, will be shown in the Returns below:—The Return No. 1 will show the expenses of the Institution defrayed by Government, as well as by subscription.

The Return No. 2 shows the number of In and Out-patients treated, cured, &c.

As the lithotomy, or operations for stones, form the greatest number of the Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary, the Return No. 3 is separated from the

list No. 4 (which shows the other operations performed at the Dispensary,) and is made to show the ages of the patients and the weight of their stones extracted.

The Return No. 4 is the list of other capital surgical operations which have hitherto been performed at the Dispensary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RAM NARAIN DASS,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

RETURN No. 1.—*Expence of the Budaon Government Dispensary, paid by Government, as well as by Subscriptions from 1st May 1847 to 30th April 1851.*

Year.	Paid by Government.				Paid by Subscription.			
	Establishment.	Country Medicines.	Dieting the Sick.	Total.	Establishment.	Country Medicines.	Dieting the Sick.	Total.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
From 1st May to 30th December 1847,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	129 0 0	68 14 9	0 0 0	197 14 9
From 1st January to 31st May 1848, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	51 10 0	0 0 0	131 10 0
From 1st June to 31st December 1848,	280 0 0	118 3 3½	65 8 1	463 11 4½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Year 1849, ..	480 0 0	216 8 5	124 13 5	821 5 10	8 0 0	18 8 6	45 6 5	71 14 11
Year 1850, ..	476 0 0	214 14 0½	119 7 1½	810 5 2	98 0 0	34 9 9	56 9 6¼	189 3 3¼
From 1st January to 30th Sept. 1851, ..	360 0 0	149 10 11	90 0 0	599 10 11	81 0 0	31 0 6	62 12 5¼	174 12 11¼
Grand Total, Co.'s Rs. ..	1596 0 0	699 4 8	399 12 7½	2695 1 3½	396 0 0	204 11 6	164 12 4½	765 7 10½

The expences of the Institution were paid by Government from 1st June 1848.

RETURN No. 2.—*Showing the number of Out and In-patients treated at the Budaon Government Dispensary, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851.*

Years and Patients.	*Total number of Patients treated.*	*Dis charged cured.*	*Returned.*	*Absconded or ceased to attend.*	*Died.*	*Remaining.*	*Total.*	*Daily average number of Sick.*
Out-Patients, from 1st May to 30th December 1847,	3265	2507	58	645	0	55	3265	37·4
Year 1848, ..	3929	3385	59	430	0	55	3929	51·9
Year 1849, ..	3649	3298	43	278	2	28	3649	86·3
Year 1850, ..	2927	2503	100	307	1	16	2927	94·6
Out-Patients, from 1st January to 30th Sept. 1851,..	2764	2351	112	253	0	48	2764	116·5
Total, ..	16534	14044	372	1913	3	202	16534	77·3
In-Patients, from 1st May to 30th December 1847,	31	19	3	3	0	6	31	6·5
Year 1848, ..	113	72	5	17	8	11	113	7·4
Year 1849, ..	205	143	17	16	16	13	205	14·2
Year 1850, ..	195	148	12	8	17	10	195	13·1
In-Patients, from 1st January to 30th September 1851, ...	173	112	11	19	15	16	173	13·4
Total, ..	717	494	48	63	56	46	717	10·9

RETURN No. 3.—*Lithotomy Operations performed at the Budaon Government Dispensary, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851.*

YEARS.	AGE FROM THREE TO TEN YEARS OLD.							AGE FROM TEN TO FORTY YEARS OLD.							AGE FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY YEARS OLD.							*Total Number of Operations.*	*Ditto ditto of deaths.*
	Number of Operations performed.	WEIGHT OF THE STONES.					*Deaths.*	*Number of Operations performed.*	WEIGHT OF THE STONES.					*Deaths.*	*Number of Operations performed.*	WEIGHT OF THE STONES.					*Deaths.*		
		From one to two Drachms.	*Two to four Drachms.*	*Four to one Ounce.*	*One to two Ounces.*	*Two to four Ounces.*			*From one to two Drachms.*	*Two to four Drachms.*	*Four to ten Ounces.*	*One to two Ounces.*	*Two to four Ounces.*			*From one to two Drachms.*	*Two to four Drachms.*	*Four to one Ounce.*	*Two to four Ounces.*	*Four to six Ounces.*			
From 1st May to 30th Dec. 1847, ...	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	7	2	3	0	2	0	0	6	1	3	1	1	0	0	20	0
Year 1848, ...	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	11	2	3	2	4	0	1	8	0	1	2	4	1	1	24	2
Year 1849, ...	13	4	7	1	1	0	0	19	0	4	2	11	2	0	15	3	2	1	6	3	2	47	2
Year 1850, ...	28	9	9	9	1	0	0	17	0	3	6	6	2	1	18	4	2	5	6	1	3	63	4
From 1st January to 30th September 1851,..	22	7	8	7	0	0	2	20	4	5	4	3	4	2	15	3	1	4	3	4	2	57	6
Total,..	75	25	26	20	4	0	2	74	8	18	14	26	8	4	62	11	9	13	20	9	8	211	14

All these Operations were performed by me, except thirty-four cases, which were operated by Mr. Roddock, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who officiated six months for me. Out of thirty-four cases, three died.

RETURN No. 4.

Other Capital Operations, performed at the Budaon Government Dispensary, from 1st May 1847, to 30th September 1851.

YEARS AND PATIENTS.	*Amputations.*	*Cancerous Tumors.*	*Filthy Tumors.*	*Hydrocele.*	*Laxatia.*	*Cataract.*	*Fistula Lachrymalia.*	*Ascitis.*	*Total.*	*Remarks.*
In-patients, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851, ...	5	11	2	1	1	3	1	8	32	
Out-patients, ditto ditto, ..	0	1	1	5	2	0	8	1	18	
Total,..	5	12	3	6	3	3	9	9	50	

RAM NARAIN DASS,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Budaon.

JAIL HOSPITAL.

WHEN I took charge of the Jail Hospital, 1st May 1847, most of the prisoners were found to have lost, in a great degree, the balance of their health, owing to the mortality which prevailed in the Jail before my time; and, on enquiry, I have been informed that the mortality was owing,—

1*st.*—To the crowded state of the Barracks, which were not so well ventilated as they are now:

2*nd.*—To the labor the of prisoners, which was not in proportion to their physical strength; because, on my taking charge of the Jail, I found, among the laboring prisoners, many who were physically too weak to perform the equal work with the other prisoners: they were therefore separated, and put in the inferior gang, which was before more regulated by favor, than on the grounds for which such a gang has been instituted; and, besides allotting to them the easy labor according to their physical strength, they were medically treated, as they so much required it. And

3*rd.*—The medical treatment of acute dysentery, and inflammation of the lungs, of which diseases most of the prisoners then died, being generally adopted from fevers.

The Jail and the prisoners having been thus circumstanced, the mortality which not long ago thinned the Jail, was found to wait for an exciting cause, to make another inroad among the prisoners, and therefore, in the year 1847, when I joined the Station, the unhealthy prisoners, and particularly those who were of the scorbutic habit, were removed from the Jail to a high and dry piece of ground in an adjoining village, and they, who were thus removed, were found to have been much benefited by a little medical treatment, and by allowing them nourishing food.

The prisoners in the Hospital, and in the inferior gang, were found to have been more benefited by giving *aonlah*, in various shapes, with preparations of iron: thus they who were of the scorbutic habit, and who lost their health from the effect of mortality, as above stated, and it is well testified by the less number of mortality since then, as shown in the Return below.

As the prisoners who desire so much to have the irons taken off their legs or to have admittance into the Hospital to save themselves from the Jail labor, are found to take the opportunity to produce sores on their legs, by applying lime, or bruised leaves of a plant called "*Lotookur*," found in abundance on the banks of the Sote, and they who are suspected of this crime, and who have sores very slight on their legs, are now punished by being treated for such sores as Out-patients among the prisoners, not by taking the irons off their legs: this course being adopted, it greatly decreased the number of the ulcer cases in the Jail.

The prisoners, who were found to have lost their health for want of nourishment, are allowed two chittacks more of attah than the usual ratio of the Jail diet; but they do the same work with the other prisoners, and the Return No. 1, Column 10, will show the average of those extra diet; and under this increase of the diet allowance, the scorbutic habit of most of the prisoners has been corrected, and it saved many who were dying for want of sufficient food and nourishment.

The diet allowed to the prisoners with labor, consists of attah ten chittacks, dall two chittacks, fuel twelve chittacks, salt $\frac{1}{10}$ chittacks, chilly thirty-six grains, vegetables six chittacks; once a week oil $\frac{1}{20}$ chittacks, to cook vegetables with, and at noon gram one chittack; and to those without labor, it consists of attah eight chittacks, dall two chittacks, fuel twelve chittacks, salt $\frac{1}{10}$ chittacks, chilly thirty-six grains, vegetables six chittacks; once a week oil $\frac{1}{20}$ chittacks to cook vegetables with.

The attah given to the prisoners was made of wheat and barley, in proportion of forty seers of the former to five seers of the latter. The barley was lately discontinued, as it diminishes the quality of the wheat, and it makes the attah coarse.

Vegetables are much required for the health of the prisoners. The seasonable fruits, such as mangoes, melons, &c. which are often sold here almost as cheap as the vegetables of the season, are this year allowed to the prisoners, but they are found not to like the change, as dall is not allowed with the vegetables. This little allowance, as the seasonable vegetables and fruits are sold here very cheap, will not be unattended with great benefit to their health, and it appears that it will not be very expensive.

The crowding within the barracks of the Jail is prevented by the Jail rule, of allowing each prisoner 400 cubic feet, calculated by multiplying together the length, breadth, and height of every ward in feet for the cubic contents.

There are eight barracks in the Jail, on a piece of ground near the Kutcherry about 360 feet long and 243 feet broad, enclosed by a pucka wall all around, about eleven feet high and two feet broad, having within it three partitions by walls nearly of the same

height and breadth. The hospital is in one, four barracks in the second, and three barracks in the third; each of the barracks is about ninety-two feet long, fourteen feet broad, and twelve feet high, capable of containing forty prisoners at most, according to the measurement above stated; and the top of the barracks is elevated and thatched from the chupper, having the space between them opened from one end to the other, allowing free ventilation of the barracks, being prevented with doorways from seven to nine on each side; and under the Jail wall, and on the outside of the Jail, are nine biltuns, or thatched houses, open at two ends, not having the side doorways as in the barracks within the Jail, and each of them is about sixty-one feet long, fifteen feet broad, and ten and a half feet high, capable of containing twenty prisoners according to the above measurement. They are made, as the barracks within the Jail are not sufficient to contain all the prisoners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RAM NARAIN DASS,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

RETURN No. 1.

Showing the number of Sick Prisoners in the Jail Hospital at Budaon, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
YEARS.	*Total number of Sick Prisoners treated.*	*Cured.*	*Transferred.*	*Liberated.*	*Died.*	*Remaining.*	*Daily average number of Sick Prisoners.*	*Daily average number of strength of Prisoners.*	*Daily average number on extra Diet, twelve chittacks Attah.*	*Daily average number of sick Prisoners.*	REMARKS.
From 1st May to 30th December 1847, ...	723	634	8	24	27	30	35.3	527.4	.0	22.1	
Year 1848, ...	976	906	5	17	12	36	32.4	487.	50.3	21.2	
Ditto 1849, ...	440	417	4	6	9	4	13.2	476.	30.5	14.1	
Ditto 1850, ...	180	160	1	4	10	5	7.1	494.8	7.6	8.7	
From 1st January to 30th September 1851, ...	182	155	2	0	9	16	11.6	504.4	3.7	10.3	
Total, ...	2,501	2,272	20	51	67	61	.0	.0	.0	.0	

RETURN No. 2.

Expenses of the Budaon Jail Hospital, from 1st May 1847 to 30th September 1851.

YEARS.	*Cost of usual Diet.*			*Cost of extra Diet in Hospital.*			*Country Medicines.*			*Total.*			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
From 1st May to 30th December 1847, ...	197	3	2	88	0	4	69	14	3	355	1	9	
Year 1848, ...	315	11	1	83	3	8	58	11	8	457	10	5	
Ditto 1849, ...	116	3	11¾	72	0	3¼	46	6	9	234	11	0	
Ditto 1850, ...	53	5	9¼	27	12	2¼	19	5	7½	100	7	7	
From 1st January to 30th September 1851, ...	58	11	6¼	40	15	6½	7	12	1½	107	7	2¼	
Grand Total, Co.'s Rs.	741	3	6¼	312	0	0	202	2	5	1255	5	11¼	

RAM NARAIN DASS,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Budaon.

Budaon, 28th November 1851.

APPENDIX No. III.

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES

OF

LAND REVENUE,

OR

FROM 1210 TO 1230 FUSLEE, FROM 1802-03 TO 1824-25 A. D.

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE.

Year.		Pergunnah.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1210	Fuslee,	Rajpoorah, ...	31236	31236	0	0	
1211	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	38970	38970	0	0	
1212	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	47138	47138	0	0	
1213	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	47138	46951	0	187	These balances accrued at the time when the Tehseeldars were responsible for the collections, receiving as salary a percentage on the Revenue realised. The Balances are not borne on the books, but no order for their remission can be found; they are therefore entered under the head of Balances.
1214	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	47138	45174	0	1964	
1215	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	47138	39184	0	7954	
1216	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	52069	52069	0	0	
1217	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	56625	54063	2562	0	Remitted by order of Government, No. 1838, dated 28th October 1842.
1218	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	57122	56468	654	0	
1219	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	59352	58860	492	0	
1220	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	70871	70198	673	0	
1221	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	72856	72191	665	0	
1222	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74906	74164	742	0	
1223	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	75091	74066	1025	0	
1224	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	75092	74025	1067	0	
1225	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	73824	73824	0	0	
1226	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74263	74263	0	0	
1227	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74263	74263	0	0	
1228	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74413	74413	0	0	
1229	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74538	74538	0	0	
1230	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	77097	77097	0	0	
1210	Fuslee,	Asudpoor, ...	40704	32834	7870	0	Remitted by virtue of Purwanah of Board of Commissioners, dated 12th May 1808.
1211	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51212	37997	13215	0	
1212	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	62031	60211	0	1820	These balances are not borne on the books. They occurred during the time of the Tehseeldar's responsibility, and have either been remitted or released, no order of remission can be found.
1213	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	60057	55489	0	4568	
1214	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	63070	55250	0	7820	
1215	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	63108	56106	0	7002	
1216	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	61819	61819	0	0	
1217	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	63326	63326	0	0	
1218	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	64864	64864	0	0	
1219	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	69053	68588	465	0	Remitted by order of Government, dated 14th June 1836.
1220	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74622	74159	463	0	
1221	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	78528	78072	456	0	
1222	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	83587	80562	3025	0	
1223	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	84449	78773	5676	0	
1224	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	84806	81656	3032	0	
1225	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	82662	81912	750	0	
1226	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	82432	82432	0	0	
1227	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	81392	81392	0	0	
1228	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	81515	81515	0	0	
1229	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	81585	81585	0	0	
1230	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	82563	78403	4160	0	

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE,
(Continued.)

Year.	Pergunnah.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1210 Fuslee,	Islamnugur, ...	38345	0	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	46276	0	0	0	
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	56235	0	0	0	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	50481	0	0	0	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	57190	0	0	0	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	57759	0	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	40911	40771	140	0	
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	46812	46667	145	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	49518	48276	1242	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	52994	50531	2463	0	
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	53569	53569	0	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	53569	53569	0	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	68591	67747	844	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	68592	67623	929	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74358	72210	2148	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74358	74358	0	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74358	74358	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74358	74358	0	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74358	74358	0	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	73025	73025	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	73025	73025	0	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Bisowlee, ...	32172	32172	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	37219	37219	0	0	
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	44231	44231	0	0	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	35957	35957	0	0	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	42438	42438	0	0	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	44328	44328	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	35656	34946	710	0	Remitted under orders of Government, No. 1838, dated 28th October 1842.
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	41096	37902	3194	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	42948	38874	4110	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	44761	42252	2509	0	
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	50984	50956	28	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	55604	55180	424	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	36048	35615	433	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	42092	41659	433	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	44848	44415	433	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51784	51784	0	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	53574	53574	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	54398	54398	0	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	54740	54740	0	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	54974	54974	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	54974	54974	0	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Sutassee, ...	18321	18321	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	21069	21069	0	0	
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	25328	25328	0	0	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	20030	20030	0	0	

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE,
(Continued.)

Year.	Pergunnah.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1214 Fuslee, ..	Sutasee—*(contd.)* ..	23636	23636	0	0	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	24745	24745	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	21263	20814	449	0	
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	24747	23878	869	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	25935	24414	1521	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	28151	27341	810	0	Remitted under Orders of Government, No. 1838, dated 28th October 1842.
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	29658	29611	47	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	31951	31832	119	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	25670	25582	88	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	26033	25886	147	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	30809	30675	134	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	33263	33263	0	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	34470	34470	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	34608	34608	0	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	34704	34704	0	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	34709	34709	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	34733	34733	0	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Kote Salbuhan, ..	61685	61685	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	70433	49156	0	21277	These balances occurred during the time that Tehseeldars received commission on their Collections. They are not borne on the Accounts, but expunged previous to formation of this District.
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	78577	48207	0	30370	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	52703	52137	0	566	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	61551	60704	0	847	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	68621	68621	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	63850	45391	18459	0	Remitted under Orders of Government, No. 1838, dated 28th October 1842.
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	62410	59380	3030	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	69416	66201	3215	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	72274	64003	8271	0	
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	61900	61900	0	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	66096	66096	0	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74186	74186	0	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	77497	77497	0	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	73027	73027	0	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	73027	73027	0	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74457	74457	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74477	74477	0	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74477	74477	0	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74477	74477	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	74477	74477	0	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Saheswan, ...	55822	55822	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	68057	68057	0	0	
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	80632	80632	0	0	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	79998	79998	0	0	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	80042	80042	0	0	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	80649	80649	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	80879	80879	0	0	

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE,
(Continued.)

Year.	Pergunnah.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1217 Fuslee,	Saheswan—*(contd.)*	84595	84595	0	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	86822	86822	0	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	95434	94765	669	0	Remitted under Orders of Government, No. 1306, dated 28th May 1836, and No. 301, dated 27th January 1846.
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	99445	99441	4	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	107850	107823	27	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112228	111226	1002	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112684	111877	807	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113196	112586	610	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	109888	109888	0	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111730	111730	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112071	111971	100	0	Ditto ditto.
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112287	112287	0	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112402	112402	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	109161	109111	50	0	Ditto ditto.
1210 Fuslee,	Oojhanee, ...	93553	93553	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	100007	77118	0	22889	These accounts are obtained from the Tehseel records, no Accounts being forthcoming from offices. The balances are not borne on the books.
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	106966	77657	0	29329	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	91775	91498	0	277	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103970	103578	0	392	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	106954	106759	0	195	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	70702	56238	0	0	
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	93934	91290	0	0	
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111331	104141	0	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	114756	104752	0	0	
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	104960	104950	10	0	Remitted by Order of Government, No. 661, dated 24th November 1837.
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	108053	108053	0	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111730	110493	1237	0	These balances remitted by Order of Government, No. 661, of 24th November 1837, and No. 301, dated 27th January 1846.
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112248	110653	1595	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112248	112089	159	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112198	112025	173	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113692	113692	0	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113692	113692	0	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113692	113692	20	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113692	113692	0	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113692	113692	0	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Budaon, ...	98402	98402	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	128788	55843	0	72947	Year of drought balance expunged from books.
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	No account procurable from either the Tehseel or Record offices for these years.				
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE,
(Continued.)

Year.	Pergunnah.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1217 Fuslee,	Budaon—*(contd.)*	No account procurable from either the Tehseel or Record offices for these years.				
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	60820	60773	47	0	Accounts for Budaon Proper. No accounts for Zillah Allahpoor or Azimabad.
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	85966	85966	0	0	
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	97607	97457	150	0	Remitted by Orders of Government, No. 1092, dated 31st March, and No. 2997, dated 21st July 1847.
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103628	102216	1412	0	
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103851	103296	555	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	102726	102519	207	0	
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103947	103197	750	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103227	102949	278	0	
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103647	103415	232	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	103691	103381	310	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	100646	100415	231	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	107284	104904	2380	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Suleimpoor, ..	42255	42255	0	0	
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	46360	41897	0	4463	These balances are not borne on the books.
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51534	48011	0	3513	
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	47701	47701	0	0	
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51495	51495	0	0	
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51828	51828	0	0	
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	51828	51810	18	0	
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	No accounts forthcoming.				
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	80734	80231	503	0	
1219 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	82789	78941	3848	0	
1220 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	78062	77827	135	100	Expunged by transfer to Zillah Bareilly of Mouzah on which it fell.
1221 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	88536	87946	590	0	
1222 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	94616	92546	1312	758	Ditto ditto.
1223 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111943	88971	22972	0	
1224 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111943	108558	2951	434	Ditto ditto.
1225 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	107265	103739	3526	0	
1226 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112282	109264	2236	782	Ditto ditto.
1227 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112082	110923	1159	0	
1228 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	112082	111010	1072	0	
1229 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	118912	116423	2489	0	
1230 ditto, ..	ditto, ..	118995	92651	26344	0	
1210 Fuslee,	Oosaith, ...	No accounts forthcoming.				
1211 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1212 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1213 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1214 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1215 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1216 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1217 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1218 ditto, ..	ditto, ..					

PERGUNNAWAR ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE,
(Continued.)

YEAR.		*Pergunnah.*	*Demand.*	*Collections.*	*Remissions.*	*Balances.*	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1219	Fuslee,	Oosaith—*(contd.)* ..	No accounts forthcoming.				
1220	ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1221	ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1222	ditto, ..	ditto, ..					
1223	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	118079	116675	1404	0	
1224	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	120235	120225	10	0	
1225	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	111971	111962	9	0	
1226	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113325	113283	42	0	
1227	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	113979	113974	5	0	
1228	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	114180	114180	0	0	
1229	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	115059	115059	0	0	
1230	ditto, ..	ditto, ..	115059	115059	0	0	

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

BUDAON.

APPENDIX No. IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, BALANCES, AND REMISSIONS,

ACCOUNT OF LAND REVENUE,

FROM 1231 FUSLEE, OR 1824 TO 1850-51 A. D.

JUMMA WASILBAKEE, OR STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, BALANCES AND REMISSIONS, ON ACCOUNT OF LAND REVENUE, FOR THE DISTRICT OF BUDAON, FROM 1231 FUSLEE, OR 1824 A. D., UNTIL 1850-51.

Year.	Collector.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1231 Fuslee,	H. Swetenham, ...	887765	876204	11561	0
1232 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	819113	807592	11521	0
1233 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	903629	886308	17321	0
1234 ditto,..	J. Wyatt,..	927141	919185	7956	0
1235 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	923164	903309	19855	0
1236 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	926790	893270	33520	0
1237 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	958979	884013	74540	426*
1238 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	968135	912778	54943	414*
1239 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	957986	884453	72875	658*
1240 ditto,..	S. S. Brown, ...	961377	833689	126633	1055*
1241 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	969949	885465	83508 (a)	976*
1242 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	979431	896412	82850 (a)	169*
1243 ditto,..	S. S. Brown, R. H. Clarke, and G. H. M. Alexander,	1014135	924052	89014 (a)	1069*
1244 ditto,..	R. H. Clarke, J. Craigie, and G. Wilmot, ...	1044824	922706	121243 (b)	875*
1245 ditto,..	W. H. Timins, ...	989290	799283	184512 (b)	5495*
1246 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	969911	891713	75286	2912*
1247 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	970264	897860	69870	2534*
1248 ditto,..	Ditto, ...	454880	454201	679	0†
1841-42 A.D.,	A. Cocks and H. Ravenshaw,	970552	892462	75336 (c)	2754‡
1842-43 ditto,	R. B. Morgan, ...	962485	886903	75582 (c)	0
1843-44 ditto,	F. Williams, ...	898753	886451	12302	0
1844-45 ditto,	F. Williams and E. Tyler, ..	904416	891400	13016	0
1845-46 ditto,	E. Tyler and C. W. Fagan, ..	900701	892479	7870	352§
1846-47 ditto,	C. W. Fagan, ...	898973	892267	6303	403§
1847-48 ditto,	Ditto, ...	897896	893159	4306	431§
1848-49 ditto,	C. W. Fagan and E. H. Morland, ...	899836	895193	4126	517§
1849-50 ditto,	E. H. Morland and R. B. Morgan, ...	899677	895304	2705	1668§
1850-51 ditto,	R. B. Morgan and R. H. S. Campbell, ...	899694	897885	0	1809§

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

(a) The greater part of these Balances and Remissions were nominal, caused by reduction of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.

(b) On account of drought.

(c) Great part of these Balances are nominal, caused by decrease given on revision of Settlement made in three Pergunnahs by Mr. W. R. Timins.

* These Balances have been expunged from the Accounts of this Office; the Villages on which they accrued, having been transferred to other Districts.

† These are accounts for the Khureef *kists*, or half-year only.

‡ The Fuslee changed to the official year.

§ These Balances are nominal, since expunged.

APPENDIX No. V.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURY ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM OCTOBER 1823, TO END OF 1849-50.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURY ACCOUNT OF ZILLAH BUDAON,

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Land Revenue.	Abkaree.	Bills and Receipts, including transfers.	Remittance from other Zillahs.	Stamps.	Post Office.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Octr. 1823 to April 1824, ..	584365 15 4	9623 5 6	57 0 0	0 0 0	3197 4 0	18 5 3	12264 5 6	609526 3 7
1824-25,	1026072 12 3	21788 11 9	5284 7 1	0 0 0	5954 0 0	26 7 9	18279 4 6	1077405 11 4
1825-26,	1079059 5 6	19846 12 3	14973 13 5	0 0 0	7181 2 0	31 15 0	45751 12 2	1166844 12 4
1826-27,	1086684 7 8	16484 10 3	35332 11 0	0 0 0	9535 15 0	30 5 9	77092 7 2½	1225160 8 10½
1827-28,	1098705 13 1	22195 15 7	51816 7 9	128814 14 0	8726 1 0	9 10 3	69247 11 10	1379516 9 6
1828-29,	1042698 7 9	21215 1 9	120494 10 3	0 0 0	7717 11 0	60 11 6	35585 12 0	1227772 5 6
1829-30,	899658 10 3	21331 1 0	20256 6 11	0 0 0	7922 8 0	0 0 0	27786 12 5	976955 6 7
1830-31,	902773 2 3	19415 3 0	25041 12 1	0 0 0	6592 2 0	0 0 0	50127 12 5	1003949 15 9
1831-32,	841802 8 0	14010 3 3	22003 4 7	0 0 0	6079 0 0	0 0 0	22894 14 8	906819 14 6
1832-33,	784321 4 3	17818 10 9	20131 10 7	5000 0 0	8173 12 0	0 2 0	60953 0 1½	896398 7 8½
1833-34,	940150 1 9	15030 13 1	24558 15 4	0 0 0	11501 0 0	0 0 0	138135 4 10	1129376 3 0
1834-35,	932445 0 2	19014 3 3	35800 12 9	4700 0 0	13193 6 0	0 2 0	68951 11 3	1074105 3 5
1835-36,	933965 9 6	21097 14 8	42964 4 8	4000 0 0	14718 4 0	0 0 0	63679 4 10	108425 5 8
1836-37,	1042831 11 6	17479 11 9	36780 7 11	2000 0 0	17584 14 0	0 0 0	33768 3 2½	1150445 0 4½
1837-38,	950333 11 9	12435 0 11	54399 5 10	9500 0 0	22428 0 0	440 1 0	44529 10 10¾	1094065 14 4¾
1838-39,	1149932 5 2	10496 7 4½	26020 3 7½	0 0 0	21717 11 0	1097 3 1	44215 1 0½	1256478 15 3¼
1839-40,	970853 14 10	12443 4 6½	25888 2 8½	0 0 0	26915 5 0	0 0 0	35309 8 2	1071410 3 3
1840-41,	936138 9 11½	14952 11 11¼	47003 7 5½	0 0 0	25202 0 0	0 0 0	81230 6 9½	1104527 4 1½
1841-42,	1045903 0 3½	15873 9 11¼	46580 15 6¾	0 0 0	28146 13 0	0 0 0	62479 13 8¾	1198984 4 6¼
1842-43,	1094993 9 0	18896 10 0¼	49913 15 0¼	0 0 0	26784 12 0	0 0 0	100159 9 2	1290748 7 2¾
1843-44,	1105528 15 6	19824 0 3¼	49620 2 8	0 0 0	28661 4 0	0 0 0	160195 4 9½	1363829 11 2¾
1844-45,	1111315 10 9½	25341 7 4	49287 5 2¼	2999 13 3	30751 12 0	1147 3 3	142228 10 3¾	1363071 14 1½
1845-46,	1112452 3 2	35003 9 6	40974 3 11	4299 14 9	30541 10 0	1649 3 3	143766 15 4½	1369387 11 11½
1846-47,	1118766 9 1	35691 3 9	73015 11 11¾	5000 0 0	41088 15 0	1457 15 6	144516 4 3½	1419536 11 7¾
1847-48,	1121625 3 5	36772 2 9	75813 14 10	0 0 0	36738 8 9	1559 13 0	180371 13 1¾	1452911 7 10¾
1848-49,	1123592 10 7	39648 5 1	96272 5 3¼	135335 2 7½	38075 15 0	1685 10 0	152432 15 3¾	1587042 15 10½
1849-50,	1124195 9 3	40351 13 0	35635 2 5¼	131806 0 3	40084 2 0	1712 11 6	147039 8 5¾	1520824 14 11¼
	27161166 14 0½	574112 11 6	1125951 12 10¼	434155 12 10½	528213 10 9	10927 8 1	2162993 14 5¼	31997522 4 6½
							Total, ...	31997522 4 6½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills and Receipts, including transfers.	Remittance to other Zillahs.	Post Office Remittance.	Revenue Charges General.	Judicial Charges General.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1511 8 5	381092 10 2	0 0 0	5246 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	387850 5 11
17419 13 1	1056000 0 0	0 0 0	91739 9 2	1048 0 0	5279 2 11½	20717 10 7	1192204 3 9½
3586 14 0	984000 0 0	23 7 0	99526 13 9	0 0 0	5532 5 1½	41963 12 4	1166533 4 2½
49006 6 0	820000 0 0	0 0 0	112388 1 3	0 0 0	5425 14 7½	55378 14 2	1042199 4 0½
24128 9 6	1225814 10 0	4 3 9	126934 3 2	0 0 0	4756 0 4	50828 4 9	1432465 15 6
112390 14 2	925000 0 0	0 0 0	106918 8 9	0 0 0	5090 11 4	50306 11 6	1199706 13 9
28647 5 11	875000 0 0	0 0 0	110674 13 8	0 0 0	2200 0 0	4768 14 8	1021291 2 3
20570 11 6	768000 0 0	0 0 0	126484 11 7	0 0 0	14450 13 1	43677 2 0	973183 6 2
21042 3 5	623000 0 0	0 0 0	117551 2 8½	0 0 0	2100 0 0	16938 4 4	780631 10 5½
44912 6 4	484936 7 8	287 1 0	121529 4 7½	26218 11 2	11407 11 3	110609 1 7	799900 11 7½
124444 2 2	917125 6 7	0 0 0	123847 4 2	38218 0 0½	3750 0 0	93460 1 4	1300874 14 3½
120599 10 4	653809 2 5	0 0 0	121841 14 8	41185 7 10½	0 0 0	82896 5 3	970332 8 6½
158267 12 7	729976 0 6	0 0 0	118780 10 8½	33861 1 11	23296 5 7½	56879 4 1	1116061 3 5
311932 14 11	735540 5 7	0 0 0	120934 10 9	33486 10 3½	5483 9 7½	17563 8 9	1224941 11 11
155766 15 4	733000 0 0	450 0 1	119865 11 7½	53231 5 6½	4959 7 6	43698 8 7	1110972 0 8
88937 7 6½	917631 4 7	1377 8 6	95872 5 1½	65319 10 1	2823 8 0½	16756 6 10	1188718 2 8
77703 12 4½	993889 9 1	123 15 0	104676 12 1	57831 0 11¾	4669 5 5	25302 7 1½	1264196 14 0¾
100628 4 4	513759 7 10	0 0 0	97551 7 0	58803 5 2¾	12012 1 6	48590 15 11	831345 9 9¾
89569 15 10	1181994 0 2½	0 0 0	105726 7 3½	64194 11 0½	7513 12 2	88663 12 8¾	1487662 11 3
98156 4 11½	910987 1 1	0 0 0	123241 14 3½	65913 6 3	5448 15 5½	128465 14 6	1332213 8 6½
66159 10 8	1001557 6 4	0 0 0	106858 7 8¾	80042 0 2¾	13097 6 10½	124594 8 1½	1392309 9 11½
85871 11 7	959972 3 6	983 14 0	103734 10 7	94921 12 4½	8552 14 8	95805 8 5½	1349842 11 1½
106707 2 11½	990456 13 0	317 15 9	108117 14 8½	82550 5 11½	10991 4 1	82784 14 2	1381926 6 7½
105065 14 11¾	984787 9 0	0 0 0	86064 4 4½	77787 6 6¾	9826 13 9	136565 15 10½	1400098 0 6½
88161 12 5½	1068437 12 2	0 0 0	84699 3 11	78683 14 8	5750 15 8	141005 8 7½	146639 3 6
66497 4 1	1202841 4 4	0 0 0	87892 0 0	79428 4 4	10998 10 10	126078 5 8	1573735 13 3
53115 2 10	1181266 3 5	0 0 0	88196 7 5	80072 14 6	4840 8 0	114888 11 3½	1522379 13 5½
2252702 12 3	23819875 5 5¼	1568 1 1	2811895 10 5	1112828 1 0	190258 7 11	1719189 9 2½	31910317 15 3½
				Balance on the 30th April 1850, ...			87204 5 8
						Total, ...	31997522 4 6½

BUDAON COLLECTORATE,
22nd July 1851.

M. H. COURT,
Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. VI.

A LIST OF REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED

TO THE

BUDAON DISTRICT,

FROM 1824-25, TO 1850 A. D.

LIST OF REVENUE OFFICERS, WHO HAVE HELD OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT OF BUDAON.

Names of Collectors.	Period.	
	From	*To*
Mr. H. Swetenham,	4th February 1824,	26th January 1827.
Mr. J. Wyatt,	27th January 1827,	10th May 1833.
Mr. S. Brown, *Officiating*,	11th May 1833,	27th November 1836.
Mr. R. Alexander, *Officiating*,	28th November 1836,	27th December 1836.
Mr. H. Clarke,	28th December 1836,	7th September 1837.
Mr. J. Craigie, *Officiating*,	8th September 1837,	12th November 1837.
Mr. Wilmot, *Officiating*,	13th November 1837,	13th December 1837.
Mr. Craigie, *Officiating*,	14th December 1837,	3rd January 1838.
Mr. W. Timins,	4th January 1838,	6th January 1841.
Mr. A. Cocks, *Officiating*,	7th January 1841,	26th February 1841.
Mr. Ravenshaw,	27th February 1841,	12th December 1841.
Mr. R. B. Morgan,	13th December 1841,	5th May 1843.
Mr. F. Williams,	6th May 1843,	6th October 1844.
Mr. E. Tyler,	7th October 1844,	13th February 1845.
Mr. C. W. Fagan,	14th February 1845,	4th July 1848.
Mr. M. H. Court, *Officiating*,	5th July 1848,	10th July 1848.
Mr. E. H. Morland,	11th July 1848,	3rd April 1849.
Mr. R. B. Morgan,	4th April 1849,	18th April 1850.
Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, *Officiating*,	19th April 1850.	

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

BUDAON.

APPENDIX No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

DEMAND, RECEIPT AND BALANCE,

ON

ACCOUNT OF ABKAREE,

FROM 1824-25, TO 1849-50.

ABKAREE DEMANDS, RECEIPTS AND BALANCES, FROM 1824-25 TO 1849-50.

YEARS.	*Demand.*	*Collected within the year.*	*Balances.*	*Remissions.*	*Collected after the year of Demand.*	*Net Balance.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R.A.P.
1824-25,	21432 13 9	20904 13 9	527 15 0			
1825-26,	21628 11 6	19071 3 3	2537 7 3			
1826-27,	21088 2 9	12577 9 3	8510 9 6			
1827-28,	20748 2 0	19515 0 3	1233 1 9			
1828-29,	20983 7 3	19454 6 6	1529 0 9			
1829-30,	22204 14 8	20775 13 8	1429 1 0			
1830-31,	19146 5 9	16957 12 6	2688 9 3			
1831-32,	19438 4 0	11274 11 0	8163 9 0			
1832-33,	18518 9 9	14817 9 9	3701 0 0			
1833-34,	16403 0 6	12373 10 2	4029 6 4			
1834-35,	16794 10 9	13700 0 0	3094 1 6			
1835-36,	18012 7 9	16774 15 6	1237 8 3			
1836-37,	19329 6 9	16235 8 6	3093 14 3			
1837-38,	11738 11 2	7771 9 7	3967 1 7			
1838-39,	9762 0 11	8385 2 11½	1376 13 11½			
1839-40,	12009 0 6	11426 7 4	582 9 2			
Total,..	289738 13 9	242037 1 2½	47701 12 6½	(a) 20224 13 11½	(b) 27476 14 7	
1840-41,	13931 14 8¾	13617 6 7½	314 8 1¼	0 0 0	314 8 1¼	
1841-42,	14891 0 10	14619 4 1	271 12 9	0 0 0	271 12 9	
1842-43,	18187 14 8	17509 8 5	678 6 3	0 0 0	678 6 3	
1843-44,	18778 2 3	18349 6 3	428 12 0	0 0 0	428 12 0	
1844-45,	23191 5 3	21157 13 3	2038 8 0	446 5 9	1587 2 3	
1845-46,	29841 0 0	28743 10 0	1097 6 0	0 0 0	1097 6 0	
1846-47,	31602 0 0	30459 10 3	1142 5 9	0 0 0	1142 5 9	
1847-48,	32095 12 0	31442 6 6	653 5 6	0 0 0	653 5 6	
1848-49,	38041 5 6	36348 7 6	1692 14 0	0 0 0	1692 14 0	
1849-50,	38170 0 0	36446 10 6	1723 5 6	0 0 0	1723 5 6	
Total,..	548469 4 11¾	490731 3 7	57738 0 3¾	20671 3 8½	37066 12 8¼	

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

(a.) Remission under orders as follows :—

16103 9 11½,	dated 30th January 1846,	No. 364.
1130 11 6	dated 2d December 1846,	,, 5125.
256 3 6	dated 28th August 1847,	,, 2877.
17533 8 11½		
2691 5 0	Puteealee.	
20224 13 11½		

(b.) The whole of these Balances were collected, but in what years, I cannot ascertain correctly.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

ON

ACCOUNT OF STAMPS SOLD,

FROM 1825-26, TO 1849-50.

STAMP RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FROM 1825-26 TO 1849-50.

Year.	Receipts including Penalties on Deeds executed on plain paper, &c.	Disbursements.				Average Cost on Collections.
		Establishment.	Commission.	Miscellaneous Cost of Stamps refunded by Order of Civil Court.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1825-26, ·	7111 2 0	324 0 0	1049 4 2	0 0 0	1373 4 2	
1826-27, ·	9535 15 0	324 0 0	1110 12 0	0 0 0	1434 12 0	
1827-28, ·	8726 1 0	324 0 0	1046 2 7	0 0 0	1370 2 7	
1828-29, ·	7717 11 0	297 0 0	842 7 10	0 0 0	1139 7 10	
1829-30, ·	7922 8 0	324 0 0	540 12 8	13 10 0	878 6 8	
1830-31, ·	6592 2 0	351 0 0	474 11 8	7 7 0	833 2 8	
1831-32, ·	6089 0 0	351 0 0	460 4 0½	18 6 0	829 10 0½	
1832-33, ·	8173 12 0	324 0 0	491 2 2½	0 0 0	815 2 2½	
1833-34, ·	11501 0 0	324 0 0	649 5 7	0 0 0	973 5 7	
1834-35, ·	13193 6 0	324 0 0	1031 3 8	0 0 0	1355 3 8	
1835-36, ·	14718 4 0	324 0 0	881 3 8	461 0 0	1666 3 8	
1836-37, ·	17584 14 0	351 0 0	1113 3 1	348 0 0	1812 3 1	
1837-38, ·	22428 0 0	324 0 0	1703 4 1	394 0 6	2421 4 7	
1838-39, ·	24717 11 0	324 0 0	1912 12 4	442 2 0	2678 14 4	
1839-40, ·	26915 5 0	324 0 0	1326 1 7	991 5 9	2641 7 4	
1840-41, ·	25202 0 0	324 0 0	1841 13 2	241 11 0	2407 8 2	
1841-42, ·	28146 13 0	324 0 0	2925 9 11	895 14 0	4140 7 11	
1842-43, ·	26784 12 0	324 0 0	2029 5 10	1606 14 0	3960 3 10	
1843-44, ·	28661 4 0	324 0 0	2017 3 5	1245 14 0	3587 1 5	
1844-45, ·	30751 12 0	357 0 0	1615 10 3	1721 6 0	3694 0 3	
1845-46, ·	30541 10 0	360 0 0	2299 1 7	1080 8 0	3739 9 7	
1846-47, ·	41088 15 0	180 0 0	647 1 3	1118 12 0	1945 13 3	
1847-48, ·	36738 9 0	0 0 0	897 2 3	1236 5 9	2133 8 0	
1848-49, ·	38075 15 0	0 0 0	724 8 2	1777 15 3	2502 7 5	
1849-50, ·	40084 2 0	0 0 0	779 1 5	1808 12 0	2587 13 5	
Total, ..	519002 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52936 6 8	10 3 2

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

POPULATION OF ZILLAH BUDAON,

FROM

A CENSUS TAKEN IN 1847-48,

WITH

STATISTICAL TABLE OF AREA, JUMMA, ETC.

POPULATION RETURNS OF ZILLAH BUDAON, ACCORDING TO CENSUS MADE IN 1847-48, BY MR. C. W. FAGAN, COLLECTOR.

Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs.	Area in Square Statute Miles.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Culturable.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Rate on total Area per Acre.	Jumma.	Hindoos.		Mussulmen.		Total Population.	Average of Population per Square Mile.
										Cultivators.	Other Classes.	Cultivators.	Other Classes.		
								R. A. P.	R. A.						
Rajpoorah, ...	139	150·2	96337	47772	32146	1010	15409	0 12 3	74431 0	36035	6129	2672	1292	46128	314
Asudpoor, ...	151	142·3	91112	48170	28995	1032	12915	0 13 4	75806 0	34277	9098	3468	2943	49786	362
Islamnuggur,	182	158·1	101242	63022	19901	2483	15836	0 12 4	77985 0	41205	9683	4701	2043	57632	364
Bisowlee, ...	112	96·1	61588	47726	5559	1131	7172	0 14 9	56921 0	27451	8817	2083	2002	40353	420
Sutasee, ...	93	86.2	55335	36352	10178	1731	7079	0 12 6	43295 0	22587	6449	2855	2152	34043	395
Koto Salbuhan, ...	141	175·3	112157	76514	16055	3089	16799	0 13 9	96517 0	56759	13729	3966	2800	77254	439
Sahcswan, ...	366	282·	180500	73158	58443	11432	37467	0 8 7	96795 0	53559	12895	10279	7525	84258	299
Budaon, ...	237	240·3	154050	82100	33897	24688	13365	0 10 2	98464 0	54608	18020	9314	18554	100496	407
Oojhanee, ...	162	222·	142041	80152	30595	8278	23016	0 11 3	100195 0	49361	11549	5327	3717	69954	311
Suleimpoor,...	268	220·	140677	73327	55147	6011	12192	0 14 8	134570 8	64648	11671	3209	3596	83124	363
Oosaith, ...	165	166·2	106548	52847	37380	2166	14155	0 10 7	70452 0	37210	7475	3674	2240	50599	304
Total, ...	2016	1950·1	1247887	681140	328291	63051	175405	0 12 3	925431 8	477700	115515	51548	48864	693627	350

In the Statistical Tables sent up in 1847, the Area Returns were in some instances made up from the Professional Survey Returns; in others, from Field Measurement Returns. For the sake of uniformity, I have filled up these headings from the Professional Area on which the Settlement was made; the Returns under these headings will, in consequence, correspond with the Pergunnah Register.

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

BUDAON.

APPENDIX No. X.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPRIETARY CLASSES, AND NUMBER OF ESTATES HELD BY EACH CLASS.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPRIETARY CLASSES, AND NUMBER OF ESTATES HELD BY EACH CLASS.

PERGUNNAH.	*Thakoors.*	*Aheers.*	*Khuttrees.*	*Kaiuths.*	*Bukals.*	*Brahmins.*	*Koormies.*	*Goojurs.*	*Kahars.*	*Koomars.*	*Carpenters.*	*Gaslasns.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Mussulmen.*	*Mussulmen and Hindoos.*	*British Government.*		*Total number of Villages.*
Rajpoorah, ..	55	50	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	5	0	0	139
Asudpoor, ..	2	67	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	46	18	0	0	151
Islamnuggur,	85	5	22	3	11	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	26	10	0	0	182
Bisowlee, ..	71	6	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	19	1	1	0	112
Sutasee, ..	55	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	7	0	0	93
KotcSalbuhan	101	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	3	1	0	141
Sahcswan, ..	71	30	1	31	2	8	0	2	0	2	1	0	20	169	22	6	1	366
Budaon, ..	40	1	0	11	1	32	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	100	26	0	0	237
Oojhance, ..	36	10	0	7	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	25	32	36	0	0	162
Sulcimpoor,	165	0	1	14	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	26	24	5	4	268
Oosaith, ..	51	3	0	8	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	35	21	0	3	165
Total of Budaon,	732	173	24	101	50	87	9	4	1	2	1	3	148	487	173	13	8	2016

M. H. COURT,

Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector.

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1851.

APPENDIX No. XI.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

NUMBER OF ESTATES,

HELD BY MAHAJUNS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ESTATES HELD BY MAHAJUNS.

Name of Pergunnah or Tehseeldaree Division.	Number of Proprietors.			Number of Estates.			Amount of Assessment.			Remarks.
	Residents of the Interior.	*Residents of the City.*	*Total.*	*Residents of the Interior.*	*Residents of the City.*	*Total.*	*Residents of the Interior.*	*Residents of the City.*	*Total.*	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajpoorah, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asudpoor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Islamnuggur, ..	0	16	16	0	30	30	0	11223	11223	
Bisowlee, ...	6	0	6	2	0	2	1713	0	1713	
Sutasee, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kote Salbuhan, ..	0	10	10	0	4	4	0	2202	2202	
Saheswan, ...	18	44	62	1	4	5	190	505	695	
Budaon, ...	6	18	24	1	2	3	212	1713	1925	
Oojhance, ...	27	56	83	5	8	13	2052	2860	4912	
Suleimpoor, ..	5	4	9	4	2	6	1051	1367	2418	
Oosaith, ...	0	4	4	0	24	24	0	17323	17323	
Total, ...	62	152	214	13	74	87	5218	37193	42411	

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LAND,

HELD BY EACH

PROPRIETOR AND CULTIVATOR,

AND

THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF REVENUE, PAID BY EACH PROPRIETOR.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LAND, HELD BY EACH PROPRIETOR AND CULTIVATOR, AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF REVENUE PAID BY EACH PROPRIETOR.

Number of Pergunnah.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Number of Proprietors.		Number of Cultivators not Proprietors.	Total number of Cultivators.	Quantity of Land cultivated by Lumberdars.	Quantity of Land cultivated by Putteedars.	Quantity of Land cultivated by Assamees.		Total area of Lands under Cultivation.	Total area of Pergunnah.	Highest Summa of Settlement.	Average quantity of Land cultivated by each Proprietor.	Average quantity of Land cultivated by each Assamee.	Average quantity of Land owned by each Proprietor.	Average Amount of Revenue paid by each Proprietor.
			Lumberdars.	Putteedars.					Hereditary.	Non-hereditary.			R. A.				
1	Rajpoorah,	139	306	498	8825	9629	3591	1656	38213	7135	50595	96337	74431 0	6·2	5·	119	92
2	Asudpoor, ..	151	535	1410	10347	4292	6556	6026	29167	13341	55090	91112	75896 0	6·2	4·	47	34
3	Islam-nuggur,	182	200	658	10779	11637	4648	2426	28488	34408	69970	101242	77985 0	8·1	6·	130	91
4	Bisowlee, ..	112	135	180	6043	6358	3405	953	12528	30704	47590	61588	56921 0	13·3	7·	195	180
5	Sutasee, ..	93	176	277	5912	6365	4735	1402	12150	20683	38970	55335	43295 0	13·2	5·2	122	96
6	Kote Salbu-han, ..	141	525	1244	14012	15781	9351	8331	58293	13146	89121	112457	96517 0	10·	5·	63	54
7	Saheswan,	366	745	2168	12564	15477	6725	5653	55839	32972	101189	180500	96795 0	4·	7·	53	34
8	Budaon, ..	237	748	1587	13867	16202	9869	7543	46359	26821	90592	154050	98464 0	7·2	5·1	66	42
9	Oojhanee, ..	162	442	1478	12204	14124	6888	7115	54961	8453	77417	142041	100195 0	7·1	5·	64	52
10	Suleimpoor,	263	670	2033	17858	20561	9684	8996	49631	16939	85250	146677	134570 8	6·3	3·3	54	49
11	Oosaith, ..	1 5	426	1240	10608	12274	6062	6642	33034	17130	62868	106548	70452 0	7·2	4·3	64	42
	Total, ..	2016	4908	12773	115019	132700	71514	56743	418663	281732	768652	1247887	925431 8	8·1	5·1	88	69

These Cultivated Area will not agree with that exhibited in the Pergunnah Register. The area shown here, is the Area cultivated in 1849. That in the Register is the Cultivated Area at the time of Settlement.

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1851.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TENURES OF ESTATES IN ZILLAH BUDAON.

STATEMENT SHOWING TENURES OF ESTATES IN ZILLAH BUDAON.

Names of Pergunnah.	*Zemindaree.*	*Putteedaree.*	*Imperfect Putteedaree.*	*Bhyachara.*	*Total Estates.*
Rajpoorah, ...	102	27	7	3	139
Asudpoor, ...	88	24	18	21	151
Islamnuggur, ...	156	14	2	10	182
Bisowlee, ...	105	7	0	0	112
Sutasee, ...	74	13	1	5	93
Kote Salbuhan, ...	83	33	24	1	141
Saheswan, ...	269	75	21	1	366
Budaon, ...	179	25	20	13	237
Oojhanee, ...	98	23	37	4	162
Suleimpoor, ...	84	37	122	25	268
Oosaith, ...	118	14	7	26	165
Total, ...	1356	292	259	109	2016

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE AVERAGE

PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN,

SOLD IN THE BILSEE MART;

FROM 1843 TO 1850.

AVERAGE PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN, &c. IN BILSEE, FROM 1843 TO 1850.

Description of Produce.	Year 1843.	Year 1844.	Year 1845.	Year 1846.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Wheat, ...	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 30 0	0 29 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 38 0	1 1 0
Gram, ...	0 32 0	0 35 0	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 36 0	0 37 0	1 1 0	1 3 0
Barley, ...	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 23 0	1 17 0
Oord, ...	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 27 0	0 30 0	0 38 0	0 32 0	0 33 0
Peas, ...	0 25 0	0 35 0	0 35 0	0 32 0	0 35 0	0 33 0	0 14 0	0 35 0
Rice, 1st sort, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 15 0
Rice, 2nd sort, ...	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 17 0	0 17 0
Rice, 3rd sort, ...	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 19 0
Moot, ...	0 34 0	0 39 0	1 1 0	0 38 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 1 0	1 5 0
Goor, ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 18 0
Cotton, ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Satee, black Rice, ..	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bajrah, ...	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 7 0	1 4 0
Jooar, ...	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 37 0
Sursoo, ...	0 27 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 26 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 33 0
Dooan, ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 6 0
Laee, ...	0 25 0	0 34 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 35 0	0 35 0
Safflower, ...	0 30 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 30 0
Attah, ...	0 25 0	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 25 0	0 27 0	0 32 0	0 33 0
Dall, Oordh, ...	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 24 0	0 27 0	0 35 0	0 27 0	0 30 0
Dall, Moong, ...	0 21 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 32 0
Dall, Arhur, ...	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 30 0	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 35 0
Black Salt, 2 sorts, ..	0 18 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Ditto, 1st sort, ...	0 10 0	0 7 12	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 8 0
Ghee, ...	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 8
Oil, ...	0 7 0	0 6 8	0 6 12	0 6 12	0 7 0	0 6 12	0 8 8	0 10 0
Chewing Tobacco, ..	0 5 8	0 6 8	0 6 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 5 8	0 6 4	0 6 0
Smoking ditto, ...	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 16 0
Sugar, 1st sort, ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 12	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 0
Ditto, 3rd sort, ...	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Milk, ...	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0
Dahee, ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 14 0
Huldee, ...	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 12	0 4 12	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 0
Dhunnia, ...	0 4 8	0 4 12	0 4 8	0 4 12	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 0
Red Pepper, ...	0 5 0	0 4 12	0 4 12	0 4 12	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Black Pepper, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Betelnut, ...	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 3 8
Munsooree Pice 40 to the Rupee.								
Company's Pice 32 to the Rupee.								

This average Price Current is that of articles sold at Bilsee, which town I have selected in preference to Budaon, being the largest Mart of the two, particularly for grain, and other district produce. Bilsee is moreover a large exporting town.

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS,

THEIR MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS,

AND THE

AMOUNT PAID AS SALARY.

STATEMENT OF INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF BUDAON.

Pergunnah.	Number of Schools.			Aggregate Number of Teacher in each.			Number of Scholars.			Pay of Teachers per Month.		
	Persian.	*Hindi.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Sanscrit.*	*Persian.*	*Hindi.*	*Sanscrit.*
										Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rajpoorah, ...	8	1	0	8	1	0	51	2	0	36 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
Asudpoor, ...	10	1	1	10	1	1	76	2	2	30 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
Islamnuggur, ..	11	5	0	11	5	0	58	26	0	33 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Bisowlee, ...	8	2	0	8	2	0	40	25	0	34 8 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Sutasee, ...	9	5	0	9	5	0	51	34	0	25 8 0	11 0 0	0 0 0
Kote Salbuhan, ..	8	3	3	8	3	3	53	72	14	32 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0
Saheswan, ...	13	4	3	13	4	3	104	30	15	52 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Budaon, ...	46	8	5	46	8	5	428	86	25	175 8	17 0 0	2 0 0
Oojhanee, ...	7	3	0	7	3	0	57	60	0	62 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 0
Suleimpoor, ..	7	7	1	7	7	1	33	73	12	18 14 0	19 0 0	0 0 0
Oosaith, ...	2	4	2	2	4	2	25	42	54	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 0 0
Total, ...	129	43	15	129	43	15	976	452	122	508 6 0	98 8 0	15 0 0

M. H. COURT,

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1852.

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

LIST OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED AS SESSIONS JUDGE,

FROM 1838 A.D.

LIST OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED AS SESSION JUDGE IN ROHILCUND, WITH DATES ON WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY ASSUMED CHARGE, FROM 10TH FEBRUARY 1838.

Names of Officers.	Period.	
	From	*To*
R. Cathcart, Esq.,	10th February 1838,	3rd November 1839.
W. H. Benson, Esq.,	4th November 1839,	18th December 1840.
H. Pidcock, Esq.,	19th December 1840,	4th October 1843.
C. Mackenzie, Esq.,	5th October 1843,	4th February 1844.
J. Lean, Esq.,	12th February 1844,	29th February 1844.
C. W. Fagan, Esq.,	1st March 1844,	31st December 1844.
J. Lean, Esq.,	1st January,	31st December 1845.
H. W. Deane, Esq.,	1st January,	31st January 1846.
J. Lean, Esq.,	1st February,	To end of December 1846.
H. H. Thomas, Esq.,	1st August 1846,	17th November 1846.
C. Lindsay, Esq.,	6th November 1846,	30th April 1847.
J. Lean, Esq.,	1st May 1847,	16th June 1847.
N. H. E. Prowett, Esq.,	17th June 1847,	26th December 1847.
J. Lean, Esq.,	27th December 1847,	30th December 1847.
W. DeH. Routh, Esq.,	31st December 1847,	12th January 1848.
J. Lean, Esq.,	13th January 1848,	19th April 1849.
D. Robertson, Esq.,	20th April 1849.	

M. H. COURT,

Joint Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

LIST OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED AS MAGISTRATES IN ZILLAH BUDAON.

LIST OF MAGISTERIAL AUTHORITIES EMPLOYED IN ZILLAH BUDAÓN.

MAGISTRATES.		
Names.	Appointments Date	
	From	*To*
Mr. J. Wyatt, *Magistrate*,	23rd November 1832,	10th May 1833.
Mr. S. S. Brown, *Offg. Magistrate*,	4th May 1833,	31st September 1833.
Mr. R. Alexander, *ditto*,	28th November 1836,	27th December 1836.
Mr. H. Clarke, *ditto*,	28th December 1836,	7th September 1837.
Mr. J. A. Craigie, *ditto*,	8th September 1837,	12th November 1837.
Mr. E. Wilmot, *ditto*,	13th November 1837,	13th December 1837.
Mr. J. A. Craigie, *ditto*,	14th December 1837,	3rd January 1838.
Mr. W. Timins, *Magistrate*,	4th January 1838,	6th January 1841.
Mr. A. Cocks, *Offg. Magistrate*,	7th January 1841,	26th February 1841.
Mr. R. S. Ravenshaw, *ditto*,	27th February 1841,	12th December 1841.
Mr. R. B. Morgan, *Magistrate*,	13th December 1841,	5th May 1843.
Mr. F. Williams, *Offg. Magistrate*,	6th May 1843,	6th October 1844.
Mr. E. F. Tyler, *ditto*,	7th October 1844,	13th February 1845.
Mr. C. W. Fagan, *Magistrate*,	14th February 1845,	4th July 1848.
Mr. M. H. Court, *Offg. Magistrate*,	5th July 1848,	10th July 1848.
Mr. R. B. Morgan, *Magistrate*,	4th April 1849,	18th April 1850.
Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, *Magistrate*,	19th April 1850.	

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED

FROM 1844 TO 1850 A. D.

AND THE

NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL,

CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED.

STATEMENT OF CRIMES IN ZILLAH BUDAON, FROM 1844 TO 1850, SHOWING ALSO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED.

Nature of Crime.	1844.				1845.				1846.				1847.				1848.				1849.				1850.			
	Number of Crimes.	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*	*Number of Crimes.*	*Persons apprehended and brought to trial.*	*Persons convicted, or committed to the Sessions Judge.*	*Acquitted or released.*
Wilful murders, ...	19	40	31	9	14	46	36	10	12	37	29	8	13	33	30	3	11	17	10	7	4	24	8	16	8	18	11	7
Homicides, ...	8	10	9	1	2	3	3	0	5	12	9	3	4	5	4	1	9	31	30	1	4	8	6	2	5	14	12	2
Dacoitees of every description,	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway robberies ditto,	4	12	2	10	3	5	1	4	5	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglaries, ...	180	37	21	16	230	108	64	44	141	83	69	14	65	53	34	19	98	21	15	6	118	58	37	21	85	29	20	9
Thefts, ...	931	526	235	291	877	552	272	280	699	635	397	238	905	539	349	190	1016	456	266	190	1147	499	273	226	1041	559	290	260
Affrays, ...	6	58	41	17	4	35	30	5	2	13	9	4	1	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	61	33	20
Crimes and offences not specified above, including attempts to commit any of the above crimes, ...	1061	953	665	288	1245	1367	1126	241	1260	1560	1273	287	1469	2695	2106	589	1811	3337	2274	1063	1998	3520	2280	1240	1599	2796	1650	1090
Total, ...	2210	1638	1005	633	2375	2116	1532	584	2124	2356	1801	555	2457	3344	2541	803	2945	3862	2595	1267	3271	4109	2604	1505	2742	3477	2016	1388

M. H. COURT,

Joint Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TRIAL,

FROM THE

DATE OF APPREHENSION OF THE ACCUSED, TO DATE OF FINAL DISPOSAL OF CASE,

FROM 1845 TO 1850 A. D.

AVERAGE PERIOD WHICH INTERVENED BETWEEN THE DATE OF APPREHENSION, OR ATTENDANCE ON SUMMONS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF THE CASES IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT OF ZILLAH BUDAON, DURING THE YEARS 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, AND 1850.

Years.	Cases in which the Agency of the Police was employed.									Cases in which the Agency of the Police was not employed.				
	Number of cases brought to trial.	*Number of days pending in the District.*	*Number of days pending before the Magistrate.*	*Total.*	*Average time occupied in the District.*	*Average time before the Magistrate.*	*General Average.*	*Longest time a case was pending.*	*Shortest time a case was pending.*	*Number of cases.*	*Number of days pending.*	*Average time.*	*Longest time.*	*Shortest time.*
1845, ...	694	1398	3443	4841	2	4	6	10	4	494	932	2	4	1
1846, ...	909	1891	4109	6000	2	4	6	8	3	306	545	2	4	1
1847, ...	1405	2196	3546	5742	1	2	3	21	3	168	611	3	6	2
1848, ...	919	1638	5233	6871	2	5	7	136	1	883	3646	4	65	1
1849, ...	1123	1577	4803	6380	2	7	9	166	1	826	4050	5	13	1
1850, ...	1287	2219	5903	8122	2	4	6	125	1	197	324	2	42	1

Joint Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XX.

STATEMENT SHOWING

THE

NUMBER OF CASES COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS COURT,

AND THE,

NUMBER OF APPEALS AGAINST THE ORDER OF THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT,

FROM 1845 TO 1850 A.D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS COURT, AND THE NUMBER OF APPEALS AGAINST THE ORDER OF THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT, FROM 1845 TO 1850 A.D.

Years.	Cases committed by Magistrate.					Appeals preferred from order of Magistrate.							
	Number of cases committed.	*Number of persons.*	*Number of persons convicted.*	*Number of persons released.*	*Remaining for trial.*	*Number of cases remaining on trial last year.*	*Number of appeals during the year.*	*Total Appeals.*	*Number dismissed.*	*Number upheld.*	*Number cancelled.*	*Number modified.*	*Remaining at the close of the year.*
1845, ...	54	106	71	35	0	4	152	156	24	59	41	5	27
1846, ...	74	130	81	49	0	27	134	161	22	90	33	3	13
1847, ...	56	122	61	61	0	13	193	206	19	92	70	11	14
1848, ...	40	83	54	29	0	14	137	121	6	71	32	0	12
1849, ...	39	83	54	29	0	12	103	115	16	58	17	2	22
1850, ...	43	83	59	10	14	22	140	162	16	85	35	4	22
	306	607	380	213	14	92	829	921	103	455	228	25	110

BUDAON MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
1851.

M. H. COURT,
Joint Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED,

FROM 1844 TO 1850 A.D.

THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS IS HERE GIVEN.

Years.	Amount Stolen.			Amount Recovered.			Per-centage.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1844, ...	8813	8	0	2496	0	0	28½
1845, ...	11632	7	9	2349	6	9	20¼
1846, ...	5449	0	6	2326	9	9	42⅔
1847, ...	5529	5	3	1593	3	3	28½
1848, ...	7471	8	3	1417	7	3	12¼
1849, ...	10676	12	3	2326	11	9	24
1850, ...	9043	0	0	2120	11	9	23½

M. H. COURT,
Joint Magistrate.

BUDAON.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS

OF THE

ROAD AND FERRY FUND,

UNDER BUDAON LOCAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT

ON

OPERATIONS OF ROAD AND FERRY FUND,

UNDER BUDAON LOCAL COMMITTEE.

PREVIOUS to the last General Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833, Zemindars were bound to keep in repair the public roads passing through their estates. Under this system, the expense or labour of repair fell only on those through whose estates a road passed; the others being exempt from any contribution of either capital or labour; and moreover, such roads as were kept in repair were mere circuitous narrow tracts. Mr. Brown, in 1835, and Mr. Clarke, in 1837, reported thus on the state of the roads :—

Roads there are not. The tracks, called roads, wind about through jungle and marshes, to avoid intruding on cultivated or culturable land; are impassable for six months of the year, and difficult of transit at any time.

"At the time of the last Settlement the Zemindars agreed to contribute one per cent. on the Government jumma in lieu of repairing the roads. The sum thus contributed is incorporated with the Government revenue, and is leviable at the same time, and by the same process, as the public revenue. It is realized by the Tehseeldars, and is remitted by them to the public Treasury; where it is endited under the head of 'Deposits,' and is paid out from thence on bills in English, signed by any three Members of the Local Committee. This Committee is constituted under a resolution of Government, dated February 10th 1841, and is vested with the charge of all the roads in the District, except those which may be maintained by the Government."—*(Paragraph 336 of Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue.)*

"The Commissioner of the Division is *ex-officio* President of this Committee; the Collector, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Fund; "and the latter" is bound, from his position, to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Committee. He is responsible that the faith pledged to the proprietors of land, at the time of Settlement, is fairly kept; that they are exempted from all requisitions to repair the roads themselves; and that the roads are kept by hired labourers in proper repair for them. It is only after this primary object of the fund has been amply provided for, that any surplus money which may remain, can be appropriated to the improvement of the main lines of communication—to the erection of bridges, or by raising and metalling the road."—*(Paragraph 337, idem.)*

In this District there is no road maintained by Government. All the roads that exist have been made and repaired by the Local Committee, and I shall now endeavour to show how far, and in what way, the duty entrusted to that Committee has been performed. The greater part of the export produce of Bareilly, Peelibheet, and a large part of the export produce of Mooradabad, is conveyed through the Budaon District to the Ganges. Here it is either put on boats, or else conveyed by land carriage to Hatrass, Dehlie, and other commercial towns in the Dooab. The largest trading towns in this part of Rohilcund are Chundowsee in the Mooradabad, and on the confines of this District, and Bilsee in Pergunnah Kote Salbuhan.

The main lines of traffic are—

1*st.*—From Bareilly through Budaon and Oojhanee to Kuchla Ghaut.

2*nd.*—From Bareilly through Aonlah to Bilsee.

3*rd.*—From Chundowsee, viâ Islamnuggur to Bilsee, and thence to Kuchla or Piproul Ghaut.

4*th.*—From Chundowsee through Patureea to Asudpoor and Ram Ghaut.

5*th.*—From Chundowsee through Rajpoorah to Anoopshuhur. And

6*th.*—From Chundowsee through Bisowlee, Budaon to Soorujpoor Ghaut, Futtehgurh.

These are the principal lines of traffic. Hundreds of garies, camels, and bunjarah bullocks traverse these roads, carrying from Rohilcund rice, grain, sugar, and timbers; and bringing back ghee, cotton, English clothes, brass utensils, &c. From Bareilly through Budaon to Kuchla Ghaut, a straight line of road, forty-eight feet in breadth, has been made, raised where necessary, drained, and nearly bridged throughout. The portion belonging to this district is in length twenty-nine and a half miles, of which about eight miles have been metalled. The road is kept in yearly repair.

The old road from Budaon to Bareilly is kept up, and has been drained, but being eight miles longer than the former, is not so much frequented.

Aonlah is connected with Bilsee by a road running through Wazeergunge.

From the limits of the District near Chundowsee a road forty feet in width passes near Islamnuggur, thence to Bilsee and Kuchla Ghaut; about Bilsee five miles of road have been metalled. Drains, where most required, have been made. The road is in length forty-four miles.

Two roads, thirty-six feet in breadth, connect Chundowsee with the Ghauts at Ram Ghaut and Anoopshuhur. The one fourteen, the other sixteen miles in length.

A road forty feet wide runs from the limits of the District near Chundowsee through Bisowlee, Wazeergunge, Budaon, Kukrala, and Oosaith to Soorujpoor Ghaut. This road is raised where necessary, drained, and nearly bridged throughout, and extends in length sixty-five and a half miles.

Besides these main lines, the following roads have been made for internal communication :—

	Miles.
Budaon to Belah Danda Ghaut to Soorujpoor,	24½
„ to Belhut and Sadoollagunge,	18
„ to Allahpoor and Oosauwun,	23
„ to Kukora and Kaderchoke Ghaut,	14
„ to Bilsee,	16
„ to Anoopshuhur Ghaut, Goonore through Saheswan, joining main road at Oojhanee,	50
Bisowlee through Bilsee and Saheswan to Palpoor Ghaut,	31
„ towards Mooradabad,	9
„ to Islamnuggur,	14
„ to Saheswan,	21
Bilsee to Oojhanee,	10
Datagunge to Oosaith,	20½
Miscellaneous roads connecting principal villages with main roads,	20

All the roads leading into, and through the town of Budaon, have been metalled, and mile stones erected on the principal roads.

Altogether about 470 miles of road have been made, of which about 21 miles have been metalled.

A road map accompanies this report, which will show the lines of road above-mentioned. An abstract of the account of the Road Fund, will show the proportion of capital expended on each.

ROAD FUND.

	Rs.	As.	P.
To Income from January 1840 to 30th April 1851, ...	133386	7	3¼
Total, ...	133386	7	3¼

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
New road from Bareilly through Budaon to Kuchla Ghaut, ..	12669	1	0			
" 20 drains on ditto, ...	6042	10	2¼			
Old " from Aonlah to Budaon, ...	6669	1	9			
" 5 drains on ditto, ...	1416	11	11¼	26797	8	10¾
Road from Budaon towards Shahjehanpore to Belah Danda, ..	4859	3	3			
" drains on ditto, ...	407	12	3	5266	15	6
" Futtehgurh to Soorajpoor Ghaut,	10656	12	4			
" drains for ditto, ...	2147	12	9¼	12804	9	1¼
" through Bisowlee to Moradabad, and branch road to Chundowsee,	4450	14	11¼			
" drains on ditto, ...	1402	1	11¼	5853	0	11
" to Bilsee, ...	2486	0	11			
" drains on ditto, ...	205	6	6			
" to Sadoollagunge, ...	1158	3	9			
" to Oosauwan, ...	865	11	4			
" to Kukorah, ...	1269	2	0			
" Road from Budaon, Sudder and City roads, ...	4248	2	6			
" " " drains, ...	4004	15	8¼	14237	10	8¼
" Road from Bisowlee to Bilsee and Kuchla Ghaut, ...	17259	12	3½			
" drains on ditto, ...	1297	2	3	18556	14	6¼
" Road from Bilsee to Saheswan, ...	2506	15	1			
" Bridge over Sote, ...	920	9	9			
" to Islamnuggur, ...	479	11	7			
" to Islamnuggur and Chundowsee, ...	2244	7	0			
" to Saheswan, ...	498	0	6			
" to Oojhanee, ...	1109	12	4			
" to Wazeergunge and Aonlah, ...	1282	7	9			
" Road from Oojhanee to Goonore and Anoopshuhur Ghaut, ..	1658	13	0			
" Datagunge to Oosaith, &c.	2201	6	9	12902	3	9
Repairs of roads, ...	7675	13	11			
Miscellaneous, Implements, &c.	6088	1	0¼			
Establishment, ...	11213	12	0	24977	10	11¼
Total Expenditure, ...				121396	10	4¾
Balance 1st May 1851, ...				11989	12	10¾
				133386	7	3¼

M. H. COURT, Joint Magte. and Deputy Collector.

FERRY FUND.

Public Ferries were, under Regulation VI. of 1819, placed under charge of Magistrates, their object being the maintenance of an efficient Police, the safety and convenience of travellers, transport of troops, and facility of commercial intercourse. The toll collections of public Ferries were to be disbursed in securing the above objects, the providing safe and commodious boats, &c. These objects attained, any clear surplus profit was allowed to be expended in the construction and repair of roads, bridges, drains, serais, and other works for the convenience or comfort of the traveller.

The surplus collections of all public Ferries form one general fund. Each year this fund is divided amongst the several Committees by the Accountant. These allotments are placed in the public Treasury, and paid out from thence in the same way as Road Fund Deposits.

Independent of drains and bridges built on the several roads above enumerated, Serais, for the accommodation of travellers, have been erected at

Bunawur, on the road to Bareilly.
Kuchla Ghaut, ditto ditto.
Kukrala, - } On the Futtehgurh road.
Kutra, - -
Budaon, - } On the Shahjehanpore road.
Datagunge, -

Avenues of trees have been planted round about Budaon, and on roads proximate to nurseries made at the Tehseel Stations over sandy parts of roads, where shelter is scarce: wells have been made, and old wells cleaned out and repaired. An abstract of the Ferry Fund accounts will show in what manner the capital of this fund has been expended.

FERRY FUND.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To share of surplus collections, up to April 1851, ...	41194	10	8½
Total, ...	411 94	10	8½

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bridges, &c.						
Pulakhar Bridge, Bareilly road, ...	717	0	5			
Kudwara ditto, Shahjehanpore road, ...	2732	13	11			
Repairs of Khansumah Bridge, at Budaon, ...	1573	2	4			
Chaveya, a Bridge, Kuchla Ghaut road, ...	1878	7	2			
Bynsore, "	802	5	1½			
Kudwara, "	525	0	0			
Bridge over Kudwara, at Belhut, ...	979	2	2			
Contribution to Bridge over Arril, Bareilly road, built by subscription, ...	526	8	0			
Contribution to Shekhopore Bridge, ...	690	0	0			
Bridge of Boats at Sutra, Futehgurh road, ...	593	13	0			
Thirty-eight Drains on different roads, of from 3 to 20 feet span,	4229	6	2½			
Repairs of Bridges and Drains, ...	339	6	3			
Metalling roadway over Bridges, ...	822	8	3			
				16409	8	10
Serais.						
1 Budaon Serai, ...	1101	7	2			
1 Bunawur ditto, Bareilly road, ...	638	4	6			
1 Datagunge ditto, Shahjehanpore road, ...	519	2	9			
2 Kukrala and Kutra, ...	1660	1	6			
1 Kuchla Ghaut, ...	688	9	0			
				4607	8	11
Wells, &c.						
Making, cleaning, and repairing wells, on several roads, ..	1461	4	6			
Cost of planting trees, nurseries, &c., ...	2212	12	10			
Ditto erecting milestones, ...	246	6	8			
Implements and Miscellaneous, ...	547	15	4			
Transferred to Putealee, by orders of Government, ...	1170	0	0			
Moradabad, for Drains, ...	500	0	0			
" Cost of Establishment, ...	1627	6	8			
				7755	14	0
Total Expenditure, ...				28782	15	9
Balance 1st May 1851, ...				12411	10	11½
				41194	10	8½

M. H. COURT,

Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The difficulties of road-making in this country are many; kunkur is the only substance from which good firm roads can be made. In Rohilcund, this mineral is very scarce and very expensive. The natural soil of the country is not adapted for good roads; from continual drought, it soon turns into dust, and during the dry months of the year, any attempt at repairing dust is useless.

The only season of the year, when effectual repairs can be made, is at the beginning of the rains. Traffic ceases entirely during the rainy season, and the road is then allowed to bind and form. The nature of the conveyance is against a road remaining good for any length of time; the hackery driver has no idea of a straight line; his animals follow in the track of the garee that has gone before, and instead of making even a straight track, grinds into the road along a series of curves.

Bridge-making in this country is not always attended with permanent success. The Collector, and other Members of the Local Committee, are frequently untaught in this line of duty. Rivers are liable to great floods. If the bridge is built for an ordinary flood only, the chances are that, on an extraordinary occasion, they fall; or, if the bridge withstands the force of the water, the river leaves the bridge.

These are some of the difficulties Local Committees have to contend against, and considering that but a few years have elapsed since the time when roads could hardly be said to exist, and when a bridge of the commonest description was not to be found, it is to be hoped that the Local Committee of the Budaon District will be thought to have done their duty.

M. H. COURT.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable site of Village, &c.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Non-cultivators.
1	.. .. ارتهل	Arthul, ...	750	781	6	94	4	671	6	497	28	15	8
2	اسحاق پور پٹي جيسوکهه ..	Ishakpoor, Puttee Jeesookh, ..	31	39	1	3	0	27	8	0	0	0	0
3	اسحاق پور پٹي موتي سنگهه	Ishakpoor, Puttee Motee Singh, ..	31	39	1	3	0	27	8	0	0	0	0
4	اسحاق پور پٹي گردهاري سنگهه	Ishakpoor, Puttee Girdharee Singh,	63	79	4	6	0	53	16	0	0	0	0
5	.. امر پور	Umurpoor, ...	300	203	6	1	1	194	1	124	7	0	0
6	اودهرنپور .. عظمت نگر	Oodhurunpoor Uzmutnuggur, ..	600	1147	11	230	1	336	569	145	0	0	0
7	اودهرنپور کهاگي پٹي بهادر سنگهه	Oodhurunpoor Khagee, Puttee Bahadoor Singh,	180	195	6	21	0	168	0	0	0	0	0
8	اودهرنپور کهاگي پٹي جودهه سنگهه	Oodhurunpoor Khagee, Puttee Jodh Singh, ..	180	161	6	21	0	122	12	187	1	0	0
9	.. ايکونه	Ekonah, ...	700	844	6	104	1	346	387	243	52	20	0
10	.. باي بهود	Baeebhoor, ...	500	754	6	87	3	658	0	233	3	0	0
11	.. بررره	Burorah, ...	507	528	6	61	0	252	209	174	33	0	10
12	.. بسنت پور	Busuntpoor, ...	720	921	26	204	0	421	270	446	38	0	7
13	.. بگدهر	Bugdhur, ...	755	1020	4	117	4	605	290	389	0	49	10
14	بهبي پورپرمانندپور	Bhubeepoor, Permanundpoor, ..	800	805	9	93	5	597	101	526	135	19	13
15	.. بيهت کرن	Bihut Kurun, ...	1047	1057	27	128	3	635	264	468	53	53	21
16	.. بهراوتي گوريتهه	Bhiraottee Gooretah,*	2465	5316	31	1054	11	1240	2980	1655	127	662	128
17	.. بهسرولي	Bhusrowlee, ...	450	668	6	97	0	230	335	186	15	0	0
18	.. بهکرولي	Bhukrowlee, ...	1080	1129	29	24	3	709	364	650	66	69	11
19	.. بهگتا نگله	Bhugtah Nugla, ..	300	201	6	1	0	192	2	167	32	0	8
20	.. بهوالا	Bhowaolah,†	208	575	6	259	0	210	100	118	8	19	0
21	.. بهوپت پور	Bhoputpoor, ...	250	336	21	47	0	93	175	0	0	0	0
22	.. بهوجراج پور	Bhojrajpoor, ...	300	251	6	30	0	215	0	127	0	0	0
23	.. بهان پور	Bhyanpoor, ...	500	749	6	84	0	383	276	354	12	41	0
24	.. بهيکم پور جاگير	Bheekumpoor Jageer,	561	659	8	135	0	325	191	207	21	9	0
25	.. بهيکم پور جيني	Bheekumpoor Jynee,	775	765	6	85	4	513	157	479	5	0	21
26	.. بيورا	Beeorah, ...	600	680	6	82	0	586	6	418	247	0	39
27	.. پاتهکپور	Pathukpoor, ...	350	433	6	48	1	275	103	362	53	0	3
28	.. پنيوارا	Pancewara, ...	550	509	6	64	1	314	124	231	16	0	0
29	.. پپسرا	Pupsurah, ...	680	808	9	67	2	593	137	323	37	2	4
30	.. پتائي ناصر	Puttay Nasur, ...	500	428	6	53	0	367	2	214	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	16733	22080	283	3303	44	11357	7093	8923	989	958	283

* There is a market held on Friday in this town.

† This Mouzah was, in 1844-5, transferred to this Pergunnah from Pergunnah Hussunpoor, Zillah Moradabad.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of the Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable site of Village, &c.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	16733	22080	283	3303	44	11357	7093	8923	989	958	283
31	.. پواري	Puwaree, ...	650	965	6	100	1	307	551	289	13	0	0
32	.. پهلوارهٔ	Phulwarah, ...	700	698	6	74	1	571	46	338	5	1	5
33	.. پيتمبر پور	Peetumburpoor, ..	200	354	0	35	0	101	218	0	0	0	0
34	.. تمريا کهادر	Timureea Khadir, ..	350	412	6	48	0	270	88	156	11	2	0
35	.. تمريا گهات	Timureea Ghaut, ..	450	338	0	9	0	308	21	126	0	0	0
36	.. جتورهٔ ساگرپور	Jutorah Sagurpoor, ..	604	687	6	102	0	543	36	442	52	7	0
37	.. ججوندا	Jujonda, ...	1256	1009	38	102	1	556	312	594	206	57	9
38	.. جمال پور	Jumalpoor,*	610	295	3	24	0	267	1	230	94	0	9
39	.. جهان پور	Juhanpoor, ...	700	670	6	80	0	289	295	322	0	0	0
40	.. جيداس پور	Jaidaspoor, ...	303	352	5	30	0	220	97	236	0	0	0
41	.. جينا نگله	Jeena Nuglah, ...	600	820	6	111	0	538	165	61	4	0	0
42	.. چهاؤ پور	Chaopoor, ...	1800	2279	9	325	2	728	1215	1046	87	79	38
43	.. چتربهان پور	Chutturbhanpoor, ..	700	611	6	83	1	398	123	440	43	34	4
44	.. چمر پورهٔ	Chumurpoorah, ..	300	264	6	29	0	124	105	99	16	0	0
45	.. چندو نگله	Chundoo Nuglah, ..	1025	1320	16	162	11	563	568	532	37	26	11
46	.. حيمد پور	Hymudpoor, ...	300	300	6	33	0	226	35	136	3	0	0
47	.. داؤد پور	Daoodpoor, ...	300	399	6	49	0	231	113	95	18	0	0
48	.. ڈروني	Duroownee, ...	525	521	6	57	1	372	85	197	0	9	0
49	.. ڈوبتها خورد	Doobtah Khoord, ..	770	630	6	70	0	310	244	266	22	3	0
50	.. ڈوبتها کلان	Doobtah Kullan, ..	1112	938	7	87	0	705	139	633	35	31	11
51	.. ڈونڈا باغ	Doondabagh, ...	600	728	6	119	0	538	65	241	76	36	21
52	.. دوهري	Dohuree, ...	258	260	6	30	0	152	72	103	0	0	0
53	دهناري پٹي دیپ سنگهه	Dhunaree, Puttee Deep Singh,† ..	550	1431	3	220	3	477	728	738	202	16	39
54	دهناري پٹي بهوپت سنگهه	Dhunaree, Puttee Bhoput Singh,‡	550	1432	4	220	3	478	727	0	0	0	0
55	.. دیپ پور	Deeppoor, ...	300	1322	10	657	0	40	615	52	25	0	0
56	.. دیو پورهٔ	Deopoorah, ...	450	458	6	51	0	267	134	186	4	0	0
57	.. دیورهٔ چهورهٔ	Deowrah Choorah, ..	400	370	12	47	1	247	63	202	0	0	0
58	.. رام پور کهادر	Rampoor Kadir,§ ..	18	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
59	.. رام پور محکم	Rampoor Mohkum, ..	800	771	6	85	2	509	169	308	2	0	0
60	.. رام نگر	Ramnuggur, ...	150	502	6	62	0	85	349	62	0	0	0
61	.. رجاولي	Rujawulee, ...	538	418	9	38	3	332	36	374	46	9	0
62	.. رجپورهٔ	Rajpoorah,‖	1019	1010	58	69	17	662	204	628	411	300	168
63	.. رستم پور	Rustoompoor, ...	475	562	6	87	3	258	208	450	0	16	0
		Carried over, ..	36096	45212	565	6598	94	23034	14921	18505	2401	1584	598

* Original Jumma of Settlement Rs. 700, reduction made on account of diluvion, *vide* Roobkaree, 7th July 1846.

† Dhunaree, divided into two Puttees, *vide* Roobkaree, dated 30th July 1845.

‡ Population included in Puttee Deep Singh.

§ *Rampoor Khadir*—formerly comprised 265 Acres on a Jumma of Rs. 200. The greater part cut away by the Ganges in 1844-5, when a fresh Settlement was made, *vide* Roobkaree, dated 7th July 1845.

‖ There is a large bazar in this town. A market held in it every Monday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable site of Village, &c.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	36096	45212	565	6598	94	23034	14921	18505	2401	1584	598
64	رسول پور	Russoolpoor, ...	560	499	3	48	3	402	43	325	64	15	20
65	رضا پور	Ruzahpoor, ...	200	284	6	37	0	118	123	36	4	0	0
66	رورادیپ	Roradeep, ...	1256	1675	15	525	2	751	382	450	32	35	2
67	سرسا	Sirsa, ...	800	746	6	92	2	646	0	425	171	5	47
68	سکندر پور کھاگي	Sikundurpoor Khagee, ...	850	676	6	79	6	403	182	573	4	21	2
69	سکندر پور لچھا	Sikundurpoor Lutcha,	94	166	6	55	0	41	64	6	3	0	0
70	سلیم پور	Sulcimpoor, ...	200	219	6	27	0	144	42	42	0	0	0
71	سمندر پور	Sundurpoor, ...	250	294	6	30	0	226	32	98	0	0	0
72	سنگھہ پور	Singhpoor, ...	335	344	6	7	2	329	0	137	0	0	0
73	سنگھہ دلن پور	Singhdulunpoor, ..	300	405	6	43	0	92	264	134	0	0	0
74	سنگھولہ پٹي بہادرسنگھہ	Singholah, Puttee Bahadoor Singh,	1000	855	6	96	2	611	140	231	108	0	8
75	سنگھولہ پٹي جودھہ سنگھہ	Singholah, Puttee Jodh Singh, ..	750	1030	6	140	0	391	493	503	63	20	8
76	سنگھولي پوربیا	Singholee Poorubeea,	670	618	9	72	3	384	150	438	127	75	16
77	سنگھولي کلو	Singholee Kuloo, ..	850	989	12	99	1	653	224	611	51	49	35
78	سورپور	Soorpoor, ...	250	242	6	31	0	203	2	239	0	0	0
79	سہاولي	Suhawalee, ...	301	583	6	87	0	214	276	298	124	28	11
80	سیجنہ	Saijnah, ...	852	974	6	144	0	687	137	396	148	0	9
81	سیدورا	Saidorah, ...	1200	1049	10	131	8	817	83	561	54	30	0
82	سیسونا	Seesonah, ...	400	4047	6	2900	0	0	1141	215	70	0	0
83	سیمري پٹي لیکھراج	Semree, Puttee Lek Raj,* ..	586	678	9	80	3	351	235	266	83	198	35
84	سیمري پٹي ارام سنگھہ	Semree, Puttee Aram Singh,† ..	345	406	5	48	2	210	141	0	0	0	0
85	سیمري پٹي بگھونت سنگھہ	Semree, Puttee Bugwunt Singh,‡	230	271	4	32	1	140	94	0	0	0	0
86	شاہپور	Shahpoor, ...	208	789	6	85	1	208	439	198	0	0	0
87	شاھجہان آباد	Shahjahanabad,§ ..	1636	1931	37	178	9	943	764	629	238	139	71
88	شیتوا	Shaitooah, ...	800	1449	6	93	1	375	974	379	4	0	0
89	شیر پور	Sherepoor, ...	250	472	6	55	0	207	204	99	0	0	0
90	صادق پور	Sadiqpoor, ...	100	246	0	24	0	22	200	0	0	0	0
91	صلابت پور	Sulabutpoor, ...	150	181	0	18	0	39	124	0	0	0	0
92	اساے پور	Esaypoor, ...	420	470	6	26	0	385	53	194	3	0	0
93	عیوض پور	Ewuzpoor, ...	125	305	0	50	0	84	171	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	52064	68056	777	11930	140	33110	22098	26018	3752	2199	862

* This estate was divided into three Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobkaree, dated 30th June 1846.
† Population included in Puttee Lek Raj. ‡ Population included in Puttee Lek Raj.
§ A market is held in this village every week.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable site of Village, &c.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	52064	68056	777	11930	140	33110	22098	26018	3752	2199	862
94	فیض پور	Fyzpoor, ...	470	290	5	25	0	257	3	286	5	0	0
95	کرتیا	Kirteeah, ...	916	1040	6	158	0	587	289	295	99	3	17
96	کرکورہ	Kurkorah, ...	739	930	6	98	0	493	333	489	17	15	0
97	کرن پور	Kurunpoor, ...	300	364	6	41	0	302	15	0	0	0	0
98	کمال پور	Kumalpoor, ...	225	275	6	30	0	162	77	44	0	0	0
99	کودارسي	Koodarsee, ...	500	1105	6	120	2	234	743	82	0	0	3
100	کھجورا	Kuhjoura, ...	420	750	6	125	1	344	274	243	82	17	13
101	کھگوپورہ	Khugoopoorah, ..	600	658	6	62	5	504	81	289	0	26	0
102	کھنوا	Khanooah, ...	500	377	6	50	3	318	0	261	30	17	12
103	کیرولہ	Kairolah, ...	800	597	6	71	0	387	133	238	9	0	0
104	کیسر پور پٹي دولت سنگھہ	Kesurpoor, Puttee Doulut Singh, ..	118	122	1	17	0	104	0	321	28	4	11
105	کیسرپور پٹي موتي سنگھہ	Kesurpoor, Puttee Motee Singh,* ..	118	122	1	17	0	104	0	0	0	0	0
106	کیسر پور پٹي گردھاري سنگھہ	Kesurpoor, Puttee Girdharee Singh,†	239	247	4	33	1	209	0	0	0	0	0
107	کیل	Kail, ...	1178	1164	6	114	1	704	339	635	161	30	12
108	کیول پور	Kewulpore, ...	600	444	6	35	1	398	4	284	50	0	22
109	گڑھا پٹي رام بخش	Gurha, Puttee Rambux, ...	283	361	2	48	0	200	111	460	53	23	4
110	گڑھا پٹي روپ کور	Gurha, Puttee Roop Kour,‡ ..	283	361	3	47	0	200	111	0	0	0	0
111	گڑھا پٹي گنگا بخش	Gurha, Puttee Gunga Bux,§ ..	284	363	3	47	0	201	112	0	0	0	0
112	گنوان	Gunwan,‖	1544	1805	14	202	11	1196	382	798	879	10	206
113	لہرارتو	Lehrarutoo, ...	550	856	6	89	1	333	427	291	104	13	17
114	مبارک پور	Mubarickpoor, ..	408	510	4	85	3	293	125	340	37	44	0
115	مجولرہ فتحپور	Mujolrah Futtypoor,¶	750	1114	6	116	3	592	397	331	56	7	24
116	محمود پور	Muhmoodpoor, ..	600	779	6	97	1	447	228	246	52	20	4
117	مداولي	Mudawlee, ...	325	811	6	119	0	125	561	165	37	0	4
118	مقصودنپور	Muksoodunpoor, ..	250	211	6	19	1	185	0	84	0	0	0
119	مکت پور	Mookutpoor, ...	550	1436	6	425	0	226	779	269	5	0	0
120	ملک پور	Mulikpoor, ...	850	1381	9	165	4	648	555	312	64	47	5
121	منہرنگلہ	Munhur Nuglah, ..	120	442	0	56	0	48	338	0	0	0	0
122	موتینان پٹي دولت سنگھہ	Mootainan, Puttee Doulut Singh, ..	312	382	3	40	3	277	59	334	17	40	14
		Carried over, ..	66896	87353	928	14481	181	43188	28574	33115	5537	2515	1230

* Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh. † Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh. ‡ Population included in Puttee Rambux.
§ Ditto included in Puttee Rambux.
‖ This is one of the chief towns in the Pergunnah. A Government Dawk Bungalow stands close to the town. There is a market held every Thursday. The bazar is pretty well supplied.
¶ A market is held in this village every Wednesday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH RAJPOORAH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable site of Village, &c.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others not Hindoos. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	66836	87353	928	14481	181	43188	28574	33115	5537	2515	1230
123	موتينان پتي گردهاري سنگهه	Mootainan, Puttee GirdhareeSingh,	313	382	3	40	3	278	58	0	0	0	0
124	.. مولهن پور	Molhanpoor, ...	1000	1124	19	224	3	484	397	229	79	0	18
125	ميدپور پتي دولت سنگهه	Maidpoor, Puttee Doulut Singh, ..	75	76	1	1	0	47	27	166	0	31	0
126	ميدپور پتي موتي سنگهه	Maidpoor, Puttee Motee Singh,*	75	77	2	1	0	47	27	0	0	0	0
127	ميدپور پتي كشن سنگهه	Maidpoor, Puttee Kishun Sing,†	150	153	3	3	0	94	53	0	0	0	0
128	ميوا حسن گنج	Meowa, Hussun Gunge, ...	517	1457	6	132	0	164	1155	253	30	0	6
129	نرياولي پتي دولت سنگهه	Nureaolee, Puttee Doulut Singh, ..	125	157	1	18	0	109	29	112	75	0	0
130	نرياولي پتي موتي سنگهه	Nureaolee, Puttee Motee Singh,‡ ..	125	157	2	18	0	109	28	0	0	0	0
131	نرياولي پتي سورج سنگهه	Nureaolee, Puttee Sooruj Singh,§	250	315	3	37	0	217	58	0	0	0	0
132	.. نظام پور	Nizampoor, ...	300	448	6	51	0	193	198	200	24	15	9
133	.. نگله قاضي	Nugla Kazee, ...	187	240	4	8	0	164	64	52	0	0	0
134	.. نيورا	Neorah, ...	1564	1579	7	123	1	878	570	901	235	61	7
135	.. هريري	Hurpuree, ...	225	217	6	29	1	131	50	185	5	0	0
136	.. هرداس پور	Hurdaspoor, ...	450	435	6	20	0	409	0	173	4	0	5
137	هروپوره پتي بهادر سنگهه	Hurroopoorah, Puttee Bahadoor Singh, ...	150	118	3	7	0	108	0	90	16	13	0
138	هروپوره پتي جودهه سنگهه	Hurroopoorah, Puttee Jodh Singh, ...	113	89	3	5	0	81	0	0	0	0	0
139	هرولي گوبند پور	Hurownee, Gobindpoor, ...	1916	1961	7	211	3	902	838	588	124	37	17
		Total, ...	74431	96338	1010	15409	192	47603	32126	36064	6129	2672	1292

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

Budaon Collector's Office.

* Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh.
† Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh.
‡ Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh.
§ Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area of Village.	Rent-free.	Barren and Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	اراضي بي بي پور	Arazee Beebeepoor,*	71	436	0	24	0	0	412	0	0	0	0
2	اسد پور	Asudpoor,	409	573	9	78	52	90	344	645	681	8	174
3	اسمعل پور / مغل پور	Ismaeelpoor, / Mogulpoor,	55	400	0	40	0	0	360	8	0	0	0
4	اکبرآباد	Akburabad,	245	412	30	35	2	217	128	129	17	0	0
5	اکبرپور	Akburpoor,	585	359	0	40	0	319	0	626	72	16	36
6	اودےبهانپور	Oodheebhanpoor,	403	406	5	41	0	246	114	185	19	0	10
7	اهرولهنوابادا	Ahorolah Nowabad,	200	1237	6	192	0	125	914	288	4	0	0
8	اهرولهنوازي	Ahorolah Newazee,	400	300	0	33	55	82	130	306	93	0	5
9	باکهو	Bagho,	844	1350	173	221	0	369	587	252	43	14	12
10	ببرالهٔ	Bubralah,	1700	959	32	2	10	915	0	898	47	433	89
11	ببکرپور	Bubukurpoor,	350	394	0	42	0	155	197	80	0	0	0
12	بجانگي	Bijangee,	216	562	4	57	0	143	358	75	22	0	0
13	بجوانگلهٔ	Bijooah Nuglah,	923	692	3	81	5	602	1	216	62	13	17
14	بچولهبهور	Bicholah Bhoor,	410	396	0	42	0	240	114	209	4	46	0
15	بچولهکهادر	Bicholah Khadir,	75	52	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
16	بچهپوري حسين پور	Bichpoorie, / Hoossainpoor,	250	1037	7	119	0	156	755	112	22	0	0
17	بکهورهٔ کيريه کيراهٔ	Bukhorah Kireeah Kerah,	603	927	0	113	5	509	300	254	30	34	0
18	بگول	Bugoll,	915	545	6	45	5	489	0	235	92	0	22
19	بلاس پور	Bilaspoor,	398	376	6	68	0	237	65	125	13	0	6
20	بندري	Bundree,	465	637	33	98	0	260	246	220	40	52	66
21	بوديتي فاضل پور	Boodhetee Fazilpoor,	840	890	8	105	0	511	266	217	53	15	15
22	بهلول پور	Bhilolepoor,	400	560	6	54	0	319	181	281	67	0	28
23	بهوجي پور	Bhojepoor,	551	411	6	45	0	269	91	180	23	24	10
24	بهونه نگلهٔ	Bhonah Nuglah,	564	505	21	49	7	378	50	287	141	0	30
25	بي بي پور	Beebeepoor,	150	2023	0	339	0	172	1512	213	65	0	0
26	بير پور شيواهٔ	Bairpoor Sewah,	250	170	0	22	0	140	8	262	2	0	8
27	بير پور مهاراجي	Bairpoor Muharagee,	310	265	4	31	0	187	43	251	9	0	8
28	پتريا	Putureea,	790	807	0	125	5	508	169	454	129	58	27
29	پتي کايتهه	Patace Kaith,	413	532	8	68	0	347	109	488	83	0	9
30	پورن پتي	Poorun Puttee,	274	163	7	0	0	149	7	184	14	0	0
31	پوساولي	Poosawulee,	1611	2428	0	324	5	1048	1051	779	77	105	57
32	پوتهري	Pothree,	559	388	8	31	5	332	12	294	72	8	13
33	پهار پور	Puharpoor,	100	364	0	40	0	94	230	0	0	0	0
34	پيغمبر پور	Pygumburpoor,	30	194	0	19	0	19	156	0	0	0	0
35	تاهي	Tahee,	50	360	0	55	0	15	290	0	0	0	0
36	تهانهٔ	Thanah,	275	233	0	27	2	152	52	281	27	17	0
37	جعفر پور	Jaafirpoor,	600	490	5	47	0	314	124	125	10	14	0
		Carried over,	17284	22833	387	2754	158	10158	9376	9159	2033	857	642

* This Estate, thrown up by the Ganges, brought to Settlement from May 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area of Village.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	17284	22833	387	2754	158	10158	9376	9159	2033	857	642
38	جگناتهپور	Jugnathpoor,*	656	465	5	52	0	404	4	89	208	0	52
93	جمال پور	Jumalpoor,	200	306	0	37	0	125	144	31	0	0	3
40	جناوين	Junawyn,†	1042	855	7	89	11	515	233	323	105	58	15
41	جوکهيرهٔ	Jookhairah,	500	602	9	64	0	229	300	257	22	17	0
42	جي رام نگر	Jyramnuggur,	400	606	9	67	0	356	174	409	20	24	8
43	چبوترهٔ	Chabootrah,‡	1159	1009	0	121	0	725	163	355	36	24	18
44	چوهلي	Choohelee,	320	814	0	225	0	362	227	0	0	0	0
45	چهارکهيرهٔ	Ch'har Kherah,	125	139	0	14	0	73	43	0	0	0	0
46	چهبيل پور	Ch'hubeelpoor,	254	262	4	27	0	184	47	76	0	0	0
47	حدودا	Haduoda,	110	92	0	11	0	72	9	25	0	0	0
48	حسين پور بهور / پتي بهگوان داس	Hoseinpoor Bhoor, Puttee Bhugwan Doss,§	32	89	1	8	0	38	42	74	0	0	0
49	حسين پوربهور / پتي نوازي سنگهه	Hoseinpoor Bhoor, Puttee Nuwajee Singh,‖	93	269	5	24	0	112	128	0	0	0	0
50	حيدرآباد	Hydurabad,	250	247	0	20	0	227	0	107	0	19	0
51	خليل پور	Khuleelpoor,¶	610	798	0	86	0	539	173	496	374	0	102
52	دب تهرا مرزا پور	Dubtharah Mirzapoor,**	3059	1787	15	69	0	1703	0	701	246	37	15
53	دريا پور	Dureeahpoor,	260	366	4	45	0	171	146	35	2	0	4
54	دلي پور	Dilleepoor,	85	1001	0	908	7	5	81	0	0	0	0
55	دنورهٔ	Dunowrah,	1005	1035	0	121	0	911	3	307	76	134	40
56	دوباري خورد	Doobaree Khoord,	440	319	11	11	0	297	0	97	7	0	0
57	دوباري کلان	Doobaree Kulan,††	1425	1085	17	110	0	843	115	323	105	15	58
58	دهدومرهٔ	Dhadoomrah,	350	296	6	32	0	147	111	257	23	0	5
59	دهندوارهٔ	Dhundwarah,‡‡	605	451	9	53	0	317	72	434	42	34	18
60	دهني پور	Dhuneepoor,	520	521	4	62	0	224	231	294	160	0	0
61	دهومنان ديپ پور	Dhoomnan Deeppoor,	360	460	8	45	0	257	150	143	1	6	0
62	ديپا نگلهٔ	Deepa Nuglah,	125	225	3	32	0	65	125	91	0	0	0
63	ديور کنچن	Dewur Kunchun,§§	455	1056	13	143	0	322	578	213	48	16	3
64	راي پور	Raiepoor,	325	201	4	7	0	190	0	75	32	0	0
65	رجوانهٔ	Rujwanah,	254	478	3	78	0	167	230	164	22	0	0
66	رستم پور	Rustumpoor,	50	154	5	18	0	69	62	284	46	0	0
67	رسول پور	Rusoolpoor,	733	655	7	71	0	389	188	322	35	6	6
		Carried over,	33086	39467	536	5404	176	20196	13155	15141	3643	1247	989

* A cattle market is held in this village every Saturday.
† One Persian and one Sanscrit School in this village.
‡ At Settlement 10 Biswahs settled with Hurdeo on a Jumma of Rs. 575. The remainder with Hissah and Oomaidee.
§ Partition of this estate made under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 30th June 1846.
‖ Population included in the above.
¶ A market is held in this village every Saturday. The estate was held on a rent-free tenure until 1848, when it was resumed.
** A market is held in this town every Sunday. There is also a Persian School in the village.
†† Jumma includes Rs. 25 assessed on 33 acres of resumed maafee.
‡‡ A market is held in this town every Tuesday.
§§ A Persian School in this village.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area of Village.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	33086	39467	536	5404	176	20196	13155	15141	3643	1247	989
68	رکھن آباد	Rukhunabad, ...	50	151	0	15	0	29	107	13	4	0	0
69	رم پورہ رام رای پور	Rumpoorah, Ram Raeepoor, ..	600	592	13	91	0	320	168	293	35	10	8
70	رے پورہ	Raipoorah, ...	100	83	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
71	ریندھا	Ryndha, ...	326	250	1	32	0	182	35	135	6	0	4
72	ریوارہ	Raiwarah, ...	600	991	9	111	0	492	379	315	63	65	30
73	سرائے برھمن	Suray Brahmin, ..	350	209	2	40	0	157	10	185	61	0	18
74	سرورہ قاضي پٹي محمد علیخان ..	Surorah Kuzee, Puttee Mahommed Ali Khan, *	468	675	15	105	0	312	243	502	27	6	4
75	سرورہ قاضي پٹي احمد حسین ..	Surorah Kazee, Puttee Ahmud Hosein,†	472	679	16	106	0	314	243	0	0	0	0
76	سکرورہ	Sikrorah, ...	500	589	3	68	4	371	143	332	28	42	0
77	سلیم پور بھور	Suleimpoor Bhoor, ..	125	426	0	55	0	220	151	168	0	0	0
78	سلیم پور قاسم پور	Sulcimpoor Kasimpoor, ..	156	231	0	13	0	154	64	0	0	0	0
79	سنور سرائے	Sunnour Suray, ..	2000	2676	18	348	0	1370	940	565	113	8	31
80	سوکھیلا	Sookhaila,‡	15	1415	0	1340	0	12	63	90	142	0	0
81	سہورہ	Sihorah, ...	600	590	10	60	0	345	175	195	5	14	2
82	سہجنہ	Schjunah, ...	1334	1047	0	229	1	817	0	73	291	169	142
83	سیمري	Semree, ...	350	770	9	108	0	252	401	272	97	10	5
84	سیملا بھور	Semla Bhoor, ..	328	996	13	95	0	449	439	153	11	0	0
85	سیملا کرم پور	Semla Kurrumpoor,	550	291	3	2	2	284	0	169	0	0	0
86	سیملاگنور	Semla Gunour, ..	380	390	10	36	0	330	14	382	63	17	12
87	شاہ پور	Shahpoor, ...	547	361	14	29	0	299	19	164	17	33	0
88	صدرپور	Sudurpoor, ...	25	245	0	24	9	1	211	0	0	0	0
89	طاھر پور	Tahurpoor, ...	300	416	7	38	3	188	180	250	84	0	0
90	عزیز آباد	Uzeezabad, ...	20	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
91	عزیز پور	Uzeezpoor, ...	501	338	1	47	0	288	2	314	223	0	99
92	علي پور	Alcepoor, ...	150	123	1	14	0	87	21	38	0	0	0
93	عیسم پور	Esumpoor, ...	1064	1215	9	310	3	406	487	502	149	16	2
94	فتحپور گنور	Futtehpoor Gunour,	123	350	0	75	0	119	156	214	24	8	4
95	فرید پور	Fureedpoor, ...	278	942	10	102	0	160	670	233	13	0	15
96	فیروزپور	Ferozepoor, ...	532	507	6	68	5	360	68	144	22	0	6
97	فیض آباد	Fyzabad, ...	25	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
98	قادر آباد	Qadirabad,§	1206	1565	0	277	0	916	372	759	276	170	240
99	کاشي پور	Kasheepoor, ...	1050	702	0	93	0	603	6	818	304	39	36
		Carried over, ..	48211	59322	706	9335	203	30156	18922	22419	5701	1854	1647

* Partition of this estate made under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree 1st July 1846. † Population included in the above.
‡ Recovered from the Ganges in 1242 Fuslee.
§ Held on a Rent-free Tenure until 1847, when resumed. A market held in the town every Thursday. A Persian School in the town.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	48211	59322	706	9335	203	30156	18922	22419	5701	1854	1647
100	کریاوین	Kureeawyn, ...	1116	817	0	73	0	742	2	315	120	0	26
101	کلہہ	Kulha, ...	800	1018	11	99	2	568	338	353	58	18	2
102	کنھوا	Kunhooa, ...	350	525	10	49	0	378	88	208	20	32	8
103	کوھیرا	Koohera, ...	600	996	9	96	0	487	404	253	0	18	0
104	کھرموریہ	Khurmooreeah, ..	15	136	0	14	0	14	108	0	0	0	0
105	کھیرہ	Kherah,*	1184	1198	0	122	0	828	248	397	142	28	17
106	کھیریہ	Khireeah, .. .	1070	699	0	0	0	699	0	216	0	0	0
107	گجادھر پور	Gajadhurpoor, ..	300	190	6	16	2	165	1	128	27	0	0
108	گدھیا	Gadheea, ...	870	732	0	57	0	403	272	457	113	4	11
109	گنگاباس	Gungabas, ...	171	1814	0	176	0	78	1560	41	0	0	0
110	گنور	Gunour,†	4156	3188	49	224	16	2792	107	1497	888	1112	851
111	گنوں پورہ	Gunoonpoorah, ..	400	337	7	35	0	261	34	341	114	30	19
112	گنیش پور	Guneshpoor, ...	165	143	0	15	0	126	2	20	0	26	0
113	گوتھنہ	Gothnah, ...	650	938	17	99	0	471	351	322	114	0	22
114	گھگسیمر	Ghug'semur, ...	265	219	7	18	2	121	71	122	35	0	0
115	گھوسلي باھن	Ghoslee Bahun, ..	500	348	6	39	4	204	95	327	113	0	35
116	گھوسلي کرو	Ghoslee Kurroo, ..	966	560	6	3	0	551	0	473	144	0	18
117	گھوسلي راجہ	Ghoslee Rajeh, ..	510	343	5	39	0	280	19	152	27	0	0
118	گھوسلي محکم	Ghoslee Mohkum, ..	550	366	5	48	0	281	32	390	171	7	52
119	گھوگھیا	Ghoogaya, ...	200	505	6	46	0	122	331	106	0	0	0
120	گیان پور مقرتپور	Geeanpoor Mookurtpoor, ...	110	130	0	14	0	73	43	0	0	0	0
121	گھت	Gihut, ...	360	424	0	58	0	250	116	200	9	0	3
122	لاور	Lawur, ...	600	632	0	89	5	303	235	207	39	0	5
123	لطیف پور توري	Lateefpoor Toree, ..	525	395	11	42	0	330	12	231	53	0	6
124	لطیف پور دھیر	Luteefpoor Dheer, ..	550	661	0	77	0	322	262	222	5	0	0
125	لوھاوین	Lahawyn, ...	550	670	10	85	0	357	218	219	126	124	9
126	لہرانگلہ شام	L'hra Nugla Sham, ..	1111	1997	21	325	0	841	810	563	104	8	34
127	لہر پورہ	Lhurpoorah, ...	200	347	0	39	0	168	140	93	11	11	0
128	مال پور طالب پور	Malpoor Talibpoor,	115	212	0	22	0	90	100	0	0	0	0
129	ماندگیر	Mandgir, ...	378	560	6	63	0	320	171	0	0	0	0
130	محمود پور	Muhmoodpoor, ..	75	136	0	14	0	8	114	0	0	0	0
131	مخدوم پور	Mukhdoompoor, ..	325	520	5	59	1	218	237	147	22	0	0
		Carried over, ..	67948	81078	903	11490	235	43007	25443	30419	8156	3272	2765

* The Jumma includes Rs. 43 assessed on 45 acres of resumed maafee.

† At the Settlement, the assessment was made Putteewar, but no specification of area was made. The Jumma is Puttee Bunee Kazee 558; Puttee Wahud 213; Puttee Abdoolhaee 955; Puttee Cheetah 230; Puttee Seetaburra 137; Puttee Mahmood 156; Puttee Doulut Khan 287; Puttee Nasur 210; Puttee Fazul 288; Puttee Auruf 449; Puttee Gunour Heerapoor 344; Puttee Munsoor 330. Total 4156. The entries made are in conformity to Settlement Paper No. 3. Gunour is the seat of the Tehseeldaree and Thannah There is a market held in the town every Friday. There are three Persian schools in the town.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ASUDPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area in Village.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Unculturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	67948	81078	903	11490	235	43007	25443	30419	8156	3272	2765
132	مرزا پور پتّي دیو سکھه ..	Mirzapoor, Puttee Deo Sookh,* ..	55	136	1	16	0	28	91	97	33	0	0
133	مرزاپور پتّي ات رام ..	Mirzapoor, Puttee Aut Ram,† ..	165	408	5	48	0	83	272	0	0	0	0
134 ..	منصور پور	Munsoorpoor, ...	175	156	0	3	0	153	0	0	0	0	0
135 ..	مورینه	Moorainah, ...	450	611	20	70	8	424	89	139	30	71	16
136 ..	مهاولي	M'hawulee, ...	340	284	0	36	0	136	112	139	24	21	4
137 ..	میدولي	Maidolee, ...	730	467	5	41	0	421	0	378	23	17	0
138 ..	میرم‌پور	Meerumpoor, ..	280	834	11	89	0	128	606	228	44	0	16
139 ..	ندهرولي	Nudhrolee, ...	706	1015	12	142	2	428	431	466	198	13	45
140 ..	نصرالله‌پور	Nusuroollapoor, ..	80	83	0	8	0	40	35	0	0	0	0
141 ..	نصیر پور	Nuseerpoor, ...	722	602	3	58	0	478	63	144	5	0	0
142 ..	نگله اجمیري	Nugla Ajmeeree, ..	1587	1663	37	242	0	855	529	849	339	41	34
143 ..	نگلیا دیبي	Nuguleea D'ebee, ..	425	279	4	17	0	258	0	182	40	0	13
144 ..	نند پور	Nundpoor, ...	320	274	0	30	3	133	108	161	8	0	3
145 ..	نور پور	Noorpoor, ...	295	557	4	42	0	154	357	251	12	0	11
146 ..	هتیاولي	Huteeawulee, ..	500	618	12	64	0	291	251	259	1	15	0
147 ..	هرگوبند پور	Hurgobindpoor, ..	400	725	2	121	0	249	353	261	138	3	19
148 ..	همایوں پور	Humayoonpoor, ..	259	164	0	0	0	164	0	74	3	0	0
149 ..	همت پور	Himutpoor, ...	188	665	13	62	0	368	222	197	44	15	17
150 ..	هوتم گدهي	Hotum Gurhee, ..	1	319	0	313	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
151 ..	هولکا باد	Holkabad, ...	180	174	0	21	0	124	29	150	0	0	0
		Total, ...	75806	91112	1032	12913	248	47922	28997	34394	9098	3468	2943

* Partition of this estate made in 1847, *vide* Roobakaree 19th April 1847. † Population included in the above.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
1	اجيت پور	Ajeetpoor,	450	522	10	62	0	416	34	253	0	48	0
2	اچل	Achulpoor,	435	421	6	29	0	343	43	229	67	4	15
3	آزاد نگر	Azadnuggur,	200	215	11	22	0	182	0	138	13	0	3
4	اسلام نگر	Islamnuggur,*	1476	1627	254	269	0	1073	31	1061	1633	1192	728
5	اسوگ پور	Asogpoor,	201	310	4	33	0	194	79	137	16	11	0
6	اعتماد پور	Itmadpoor,	565	729	6	129	3	548	43	404	39	0	0
7	افضل پور	Afzulpoor,	235	631	45	143	0	139	304	84	0	0	0
8	اگراس بشارت نگر	Agras, Bisharutnuggur,	901	1094	12	142	0	722	218	405	102	60	5
9	الله پور خورد	Allahpoor Khoord,	474	324	10	39	0	181	94	210	9	0	0
10	الله پور شمس پور	Allahpoor, Shumshpoor,	1799	1849	22	300	0	1040	487	625	169	36	16
11	اوداري	Aodaree,	125	208	0	22	0	144	42	0	0	0	0
12	اورچهي	Aoorchee,	747	727	19	95	10	603	0	500	53	21	14
13	اورنگ آباد رفعت پور	Aorungabad, Rufutpoor,	488	971	6	97	0	573	295	173	9	0	0
14	اولة	Aolah,	351	435	8	61	0	295	71	80	1	0	0
15	ايكهيرة	Ekkherah,	822	930	12	96	0	586	236	613	120	0	12
16	بجانگي	Bijangee,	213	462	12	54	0	363	33	267	4	8	0
17	بجهيرة	Bijherah,	330	553	12	60	0	282	199	153	35	0	0
18	بجي پور	Bijeepoor,	275	61[illegible]	0	66	0	284	263	170	22	0	0
19	بچهة پوري خورد	Bichhpooree Khoord,	102	214	1	25	0	48	140	0	0	0	0
20	بخت پور جعفر پور	Bukhtpoor, Jafirpoor,	510	511	11	60	0	369	71	228	16	0	0
21	بكرم پور جسودة	Bikrumpoor, Jasodah,	670	787	11	256	0	469	51	415	76	4	18
22	بندراڈي كمال گڈهه	Bundraee, Kumalghur,	250	437	3	62	0	179	193	105	0	0	0
23	بهبي پور	Bhubeepoor,	531	441	6	9	3	392	31	373	6	16	3
24	بهتة پاتهک	Betah Pathuk,	1039	993	6	91	0	896	0	523	0	76	0
25	بهرتپوري	Bhurtpoor,	175	151	6	2	0	143	0	60	28	0	0
26	بهگت پور	Bhagutpoor,	182	270	12	31	0	166	61	115	0	0	0
27	بهگونت نگر	Bhugwuntnuggur,	175	299	11	36	0	151	101	97	65	0	22
28	بهمن پوري خورد	Bhumunpooree Khoord,	209	261	6	2	0	188	65	164	4	0	0
29	بهواني پور سرکة	Bhowaneepoor, Sisírkah,	301	569	16	67	0	303	183	147	0	0	0
30	بهواني پور نگلة	Bhowaneepoor Nugla,	439	452	6	61	0	313	72	140	88	13	22
31	بهور بسولي	Bhoor Bisowlee,	1155	883	5	240	0	450	188	301	122	161	20
32	پاتهک پور	Pathukpoor,	101	187	8	21	0	77	81	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	15926	20075	557	2682	16	12812	3709	8072	2697	650	878

* A market is held in this town every Monday and Friday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	15926	20075	557	2682	16	12812	3709	8072	2697	650	878
33	پال پور	Pallpoor,	360	484	11	59	0	287	77	202	24	9	5
34	پيپريا پٹي احمد خان	Pipureea, Puttee Ahmud Khan,*	128	140	3	17	0	108	12	130	11	206	24
35	پيپريا پٹي ستار خان	Pipureea, Puttee Sitar Khan,*	85	93	1	12	0	73	7	(a)0	0	0	0
36	پيپريا پٹي كلو خان	Pipureea, Puttee Kuloo Khan,*	106	117	2	15	0	90	10	(a)0	0	0	0
37	پيپريا پٹي اجو خان	Pipureea, Puttee Ajoo Khan,*	53	58	1	7	0	45	5	(a)0	0	0	0
38	پيپريا پٹي نجابت خان	Pipureea, Puttee Nijawut Khan,*	53	58	1	7	0	45	5	0	0	0	0
39	پرول پور	Purdulpoor,	467	506	12	71	0	400	23	220	51	3	7
40	پرمان نند پور	Purmanundpoor,	251	310	8	45	1	236	20	237	10	0	0
41	پواري ميان پور گنيش پور	Pewaree Meeanpoor, Guneshpoor,	1562	2682	43	368	1	1830	440	1012	310	81	37
42	ترک پرولي	Turkpurowlee,	391	480	12	32	0	436	0	139	32	0	0
43	تكهورا	Tikhorah,	833	770	4	198	0	341	227	276	75	0	9
44	تكهوري	Tikhoree,	275	135	0	27	0	83	25	0	0	0	0
45	تهان پور	Thanpoor,	260	264	0	16	0	248	0	11	0	0	0
46	جدوار	Judwar,	455	814	7	260	0	326	221	155	0	43	0
47	جريندا	Jurendah,	751	857	14	111	4	558	170	368	45	6	0
48	جسو پور	Jusoopoor,	60	194	0	20	0	71	103	45	0	0	0
49	جعفر پور	Jafirpoor,	109	94	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
50	جكهوراچوهر پور	Jukhoura, Choohurpoor,	459	799	17	93	0	306	383	228	0	5	0
51	جكتوا	Jugtooah,	270	378	0	45	0	238	95	122	0	0	0
52	جگديس پور	Jugdespoor,	100	193	12	23	0	152	6	86	0	0	0
53	جوگ پور	Jogpoor,	15	18	0	2	0	15	1	0	0	0	0
54	جيت پور	Jeetpoor,	394	675	6	207	0	381	81	266	19	0	6
55	چاند پور	Chaundpoor,	225	241	9	31	0	150	51	172	21	10	0
56	چندوڑي چمرپورة	Chundoee, Chumurpoorah,†	1585	2337	25	424	7	948	933	856	343	120	89
57	چني	Chunee,	782	868	12	152	0	704	0	567	0	38	0
58	چهبو خورد	Ch'huboo Khoord,	300	238	12	7	0	219	0	84	21	0	0
59	چهبو كلان	Ch'huboo Kulan,	501	460	12	17	0	431	0	382	36	10	28
		Carried over,	26756	34188	781	4948	29	21607	6604	13630	3295	1191	1082

* Pipureea was divided into 5 Puttees, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 23rd October 1846.

(a) Population included in Puttee Ahmud Khan.

† A market is held in this village every Sunday and Wednesday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(continued.)*

Number of Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area of Village.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	26756	34188	781	4948	29	21607	6604	13630	3295	1191	1082
60	چهترا پتي سرجيت سنگهه	Ch'hutra, Puttee Surjeet Singh,* ..	67	165	2	45	0	63	55	(a)0	0	0	0
61	چهترا پتي کرن سنگهه	Ch'hutra, Puttee Kurun Singh,* ..	334	828	9	222	0	313	284	201	17	17	0
62	چهيتر پور	Cheeturpoor, ...	375	467	33	143	0	207	84	151	15	10	0
63	حبيب پور	Hubeebpoor, ...	450	581	13	65	1	487	15	264	24	4	5
64	خانپور	Khanpoor, ...	446	552	13	86	0	371	82	276	55	12	10
65	خدا گنج	Khodagunge, ...	100	153	7	18	0	101	27	97	0	0	0
66	خوشحال پور	Khoshalpoor, ...	254	313	8	41	1	194	69	235	8	0	10
67	خضر پور	Khizurpoor, ...	168	344	0	127	0	99	118	36	0	0	0
68	دارا نگر	Daranuggur, ...	100	232	1	24	0	102	106	124	5	0	0
69	داس پور	Daspoor, ...	275	390	8	42	0	294	46	62	0	0	0
70	داونري	Daonree,†	701	737	23	101	4	482	127	338	87	0	2
71	دجرام پور	Dujrampoor, ...	169	583	12	19	0	215	337	156	7	0	0
72	دگري	Digree, ...	240	296	6	95	0	155	40	68	1	0	0
73	دهرم پور	Dhurumpoor,‡ ..	165	358	15	33	0	250	60	219	9	11	8
74	دهريلا	Dhureelah, ...	500	652	9	76	1	437	129	390	20	12	4
75	دهمو پوره	Dhimurpoorah, ..	200	422	0	50	0	193	179	84	0	0	0
76	دهناولي	Dhunaolee, ...	430	460	11	51	0	299	99	114	0	0	21
77	دهرم پور	Dhoorumpoor, ..	580	509	12	64	0	433	0	210	12	15	3
78	راج پور روشن نگر	Rajpoor, ... Roshunnuggur, ..	323	311	6	23	0	282	0	215	0	10	0
79	راج تکولي	Rajtikolee, ...	775	713	32	177	0	344	160	266	16	17	3
80	راج تهل	Rajthul, ...	411	641	14	129	0	387	111	331	1	17	11
81	رام نگر سيد پور	Ramnugur, ... Saidpoor, ...	315	437	16	66	0	271	84	140	0	18	0
82	راے پور	Raeepoor, ...	300	379	11	42	0	323	3	198	0	7	0
83	رسول پور	Rusoolpoor, ...	283	420	83	116	1	211	9	123	18	10	0
84	رفعت پور	Rufautpoor, ...	513	619	6	89	0	402	122	201	85	6	6
85	روداين پتي عجب سنگهه	Roodaeen, Puttee Ajub Singh,§ ..	420	600	0	43	0	557	0	0	0	0	0
86	پتي پرتهي سنگهه	Puttee Pirthee Singh,§	600	689	0	82	0	485	122	0	0	0	0
87	پتي گمان سنگهه	Puttee Gomaun Singh,§	600	661	0	144	0	517	0	0	0	0	0
88	پتي مادهو سنگهه	Puttee Madho Singh,§	600	643	0	71	0	543	29	0	0	0	0
89	سبها نگر	Subhanuggur, ...	148	170	30	1	0	139	0	25	5	0	0
		Carried over, ..	37578	48513	1161	7233	37	30763	9001	18154	3680	1357	1165

* Partition of Ch'hutra made under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 16th September 1844.
(a) Population included in Puttee Kurun Singh.
† A market is held in this village every Saturday.
‡ Originally rent-free, resumed in 1842.
§ Population included in Puttee Ajub Singh.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	37578	48513	1161	7233	37	30763	9001	18154	3680	1357	1165
90	ستهولي	Suthowlee, ...	1203	1378	123	395	5	771	84	621	433	0	57
91	سروليا	Suroleea, ...	189	425	0	119	0	113	193	9	0	0	0
92	سريرا	Surerah, ...	668	929	6	121	0	581	221	525	89	9	27
93	سسرکا	Sisurka,*	1611	1808	27	258	8	1307	208	953	166	118	6
94	سعادت نگر	Sahadutnuggur, ..	205	218	8	24	0	173	13	170	8	0	4
95	سکاوين	Sukhawyn, ...	425	564	17	70	0	359	118	293	62	41	3
96	سگرورا	Sugrorah, ...	459	428	6	36	0	254	132	160	28	64	0
97	سلطان گدهه	Sultangurh, ...	650	1752	1	352	0	406	993	110	69	579	36
98	سنتهولي	Suntholee, ...	290	649	3	120	0	209	317	167	2	9	0
99	سندر نگر	Soondernuggur, ..	413	618	6	117	0	423	72	369	47	4	4
100	سوديسپور	Soodespore, ...	275	297	12	34	1	204	46	237	35	0	5
101	سورهه	Sorha, ...	760	793	90	156	2	418	127	540	116	5	34
102	سورهائي	Sorhaee, ...	720	735	12	90	1	615	17	381	55	17	6
103	سورهاني پپوري	Sorhanee Papooree,	551	662	12	79	0	395	176	294	125	0	0
104	سيادات پور	Saiadutpoor, ...	181	459	10	48	0	155	246	183	18	0	0
105	سيد سراے	Sydsuraee, ...	129	332	6	37	0	153	136	0	0	0	0
106	سيف الله گنج ساگر سراے	Syfoollahgunge, Sagur Suray, ..	639	1796	11	230	4	1314	237	446	0	3	0
107	سيف پور	Saifpoor, ...	223	247	6	33	0	183	25	169	0	0	0
108	شاه پور	Shahpoor, ...	142	337	3	4	0	118	212	64	0	0	0
109	شب نگر	Shibnuggur, ...	201	338	6	41	0	215	76	131	0	0	0
110	صدر الدين نگر پتي ٹهاکر داس	Saduroodeennuggur, Puttee Thakoor Doss,† ..	175	252	3	30	0	195	24	139	0	0	0
111	صدر الدين نگر پتي شادي لعل	Saduroodeennuggur, Puttee Shadee Lall,†	176	253	3	31	0	196	23	(a)0	0	0	0
112	صمد نگر	Sumudnuggur, ...	501	434	35	83	0	316	0	239	126	46	3
113	عبدالواحد پور	Abdoolwahidpoor, ..	241	330	45	54	0	182	49	44	29	0	0
114	علي پور	Alleepoor, ...	451	399	9	53	0	329	8	260	48	29	0
115	علي نگر	Alleenuggur, ...	206	383	6	29	0	230	118	255	37	15	11
116	فيروز پور	Ferozepoor, ...	501	410	11	69	2	320	8	160	89	9	3
117	فيض گنج	Fyzgunge, ...	557	674	21	120	7	526	0	333	188	279	121
118	قاسم آباد سکندر پور	Kasimabad Secunderpoor, ..	975	1027	84	106	4	796	37	314	89	52	0
119	کرپال پور	Kirpalpoor, ...	191	269	12	44	0	144	69	57	0	6	0
120	کرم پور	Kurumpoor,‡	1304	1656	18	285	0	1068	285	568	199	0	35
		Carried over, ..	52781	69255	1773	10341	71	43334	3671	26345	5726	2642	1520

* A market is held in this village every Friday.
† Sudurooddeennuggur was divided into two equal Mouzahs by Roobakaree, dated 10th April 1845.
(a) Population of Puttee Shadee Lall included in Puttee Thakoor Dass.
‡ A market is held in this village every Tuesday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	52781	69255	1773	10341	71	43334	3671	26345	5726	2642	1520
121	کریاوین	Kurecawyn,*	1621	1471	16	297	8	1098	52	701	397	20	65
122	کسیرا عبدالله نگر	Kiserah, Ibdoollah-nuggur,	545	663	12	96	1	514	40	482	72	20	14
123	کشن پور	Kishunpoor,	275	319	4	95	0	146	74	115	6	0	0
124	کشن پور شیام پور پٹي راجا رام	Kishunpoor, Sheam-poor, Puttee Raja Ram,†	178	300	2	58	0	82	158	115	6	0	0
125	کشن پور شیام پور پٹي چیدالعل	Kishunpoor, Sheam-poor, Puttee Che-da Loll,†	178	300	2	58	0	83	157	(a)0	0	0	0
126	کنداولي موسیا نگر	Kundaolee, Moo-seahnuggur,	824	693	12	130	1	550	0	510	56	0	18
127	کنوا کھیرہ	Kunwah Kherah,	301	400	11	46	1	287	55	185	16	8	5
128	کنور پور	Kunoorpoor,	420	586	14	81	0	366	125	241	61	32	11
129	کنوري بھور	Kunaoree Bhoor,	201	378	3	37	0	140	193	136	0	0	0
130	کورکھیڑا پٹي راجارام	Koor Kherah, Puttee Raja Ram,‡	75	160	1	16	0	58	85	5	0	0	0
131	کورکھیڑا پٹي پاٹي رام	Koor Kherah, Puttee Patee Ram,‡	75	160	1	16	0	58	85	5	(b)0	0	0
132	کورھا	Korha,	251	416	12	48	3	160	193	193	140	51	0
133	کھجرا	Khujurah,§	500	940	4	78	0	434	424	525	0	23	15
134	کھجوریہ	Khujooreeah,	320	404	6	51	0	182	165	197	5	9	0
135	کھر پورہ	Khurpoorah,	117	410	0	44	0	61	305	0	0	0	0
136	کھنجن پور پٹي تھانا لعل	Khunjunpoor, Put-tee Thunah Loll,‖	38	83	2	12	0	54	15	108	28	0	0
137	کھنجن پور پٹي دولت سنگھہ	Khunjunpoor, Put-tee Doulut Singh,‖	25	55	1	7	0	36	11	(c)0	0	0	0
138	کھنجن پور پٹي رادھے کنور	Khunjunpoor, Put-tee Radeh Kour,‖	87	195	5	25	0	127	38	(c)0	0	0	0
139	کھنر پور	Khunurpoor,	450	449	11	66	0	358	14	141	256	7	20
140	کھیڑا داس	Kherah Dass,¶	1601	1539	18	255	4	1067	195	896	298	11	19
141	کیرت پور	Keeratpoor,	125	243	4	57	0	115	67	93	0	0	0
		Carried over,	60988	79414	1914	11914	89	49310	16122	30993	7067	2823	1787

* A market is held in this village every Wednesday.

† Divided into two equal Mouzahs by Roobakaree, dated 20th November 1844.

(a) Population included in Puttee Raja Ram.

‡ Partition made by Roobakaree, dated 10th August 1844.

(b) Population included in Puttee Raja Ram.

§ Originally rent-free, resumed in 1818, Roobakaree of Settlement dated ———.

‖ Khunjunpoor was divided into three Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 24th August 1842.

(c) Population of Nos. 137 and 138 included in Puttee Thunnah Loll.

¶ A market is held in this village every Saturday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(continued.)*

Number of Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	60988	79414	1914	11914	89	49310	16122	30993	7067	2823	1787
142	گجرولا	Gujrolah,	75	235	0	25	0	126	84	55	0	0	0
143	گرھي بچولا	Gurhee Bichola,	410	1140	11	122	0	371	636	21	33	167	0
144	گنگا پور	Gungapoor,	396	764	47	93	0	505	119	0	0	0	0
145	گنگولي	Gungolee,	300	369	12	39	0	281	37	260	13	0	0
146	گوار پورہ	Gooarpoorah,	666	553	3	43	0	411	96	321	40	4	0
147	گوبند پور	Gobindpoor,	581	738	13	89	1	414	221	277	67	6	6
148	گوریتا	Goreeta,	200	444	7	58	1	277	101	183	21	0	0
149	گھدرولي	Ghudrowlee,	1145	1013	12	121	2	681	197	468	105	27	18
150	لبھاري	Lubharee,	338	430	9	124	4	282	11	116	70	0	0
151	لدھولي	Ludholee,	281	469	12	62	0	235	160	92	2	0	0
152	لشکر پور	Lushkurpoor,	649	829	177	105	5	520	22	233	102	138	31
153	لونان	Lownan,	300	521	11	66	0	256	188	211	76	23	0
154	لھرابھور	Lehra Bhoor,	231	323	3	58	0	101	161	87	0	0	0
155	مانک پور چاند پور	Manikpoor, Chandpoor,	1126	1627	11	499	0	567	550	554	91	34	24
156	متھرولي	Muthrolee,	622	879	18	203	2	474	182	444	113	42	18
157	محب علي پور	Mohuballeepoor,	613	612	6	94	3	425	84	374	153	0	19
158	محسن پور	Mohussunpoor,	151	420	11	67	1	135	206	190	20	0	0
159	مدہ پوري	Mudhpooree,	111	186	9	28	0	109	40	10	0	8	0
160	مرزا پور بیتا	Mirzapoor Bettah,	1074	1156	8	205	1	843	99	469	78	22	34
161	معازالدین	Moazoodeennuggur,	205	251	8	28	0	131	84	96	11	0	0
162	منور نگر	Munuvernuggur,	200	238	0	27	0	194	17	0	0	0	0
163	موگرا	Moogurrah,	501	618	11	84	1	503	19	341	3	9	21
164	مھوري	M'horee,	475	571	11	71	0	419	70	286	31	6	2
165	مئي خورد	Mye Khoord,	229	233	6	39	1	182	5	194	15	0	0
166	مئي کلان	Mye Kulan,	599	598	6	152	0	440	0	353	32	7	20
167	ناگر پکھرابدہ پور	Nagur Pukhra Bodhpoor,	875	1280	24	154	1	863	238	826	73	30	12
168	ندیري	Nuderee,	270	363	55	75	0	191	42	66	22	15	0
169	نسرولي	Nusrowle,	873	1326	16	185	4	970	151	669	43	145	12
170	نصیرپور پٹي احمد خان	Nuseerpoor, Put-tee Ahmud Khan,*	17	37	0	5	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
171	نصیر پٹي آدجي پور	Nuseerpoor, Puttee Adjee,*	17	37	0	4	0	16	17	0	0	0	0
172	نصیر پور پٹي مصیب الله	Nuseerpoor, Puttee Museeboolla,*	17	36	0	4	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
173	نعم پور	Naampoor,	30	66	0	7	0	57	2	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	74565	97776	2431	14850	116	60331	20003	38189	8321	3506	2004

* Nuseerpoor divided into three Mouzahs, by Roobakaree, dated 7th March 1848.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH ISLAMNUGGUR—*(concluded.)*

Number of Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	74565	97776	2131	14850	116	60331	20003	38189	8321	3506	2004
174	نگله بارہ	Nuglabarah,	1000	967	6	232	4	719	6	418	269	0	16
175	نگله مزرع جيت	Nugla Muzrajeet,	200	315	6	35	0	188	86	169	5	6	0
176	نواب پورہ	Nuwabpoorah,	240	275	12	31	2	164	66	216	22	0	3
177	نور پور پنوني پٹي تهانه لعل	Noorpoor Penonee, Puttee Thunnah Lall,*	413	434	10	67	0	315	42	408	173	12	43
178	نور پور پنوني پٹي دولت سنگهه	Noorpoor Penonee, Puttee Doulut Singh,*	186	203	4	30	0	140	29	(a)0	0	0	0
179	نور پور پنوني پٹي رام سنگهه	Noorpoor Penonee, Puttee Ram Singh,*	508	520	14	79	0	392	35	(a)0	0	0	0
180	نور نگر كوريا	Noornuggur Koreea,	451	583	11	65	1	500	6	227	36	51	0
181	نوگنواں	Nowgunwan,	276	318	6	59	0	214	39	152	9	0	0
182	هيم پور	Hempoor,	225	232	9	30	0	193	0	92	17	0	0
		Total,	78164	101623	2509	15478	123	63156	20312	39871	8852	3575	2066

* *Vide* remarks on Nos. 136, 137, and 138. A market is held in this village every Thursday.

(a) Population of Nos. 178 and 179 included in puttee Thunnah Lall.

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Assessment.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindóos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindóos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	اجناور	Ajnawur,	476	613	6	85	3	486	33	257	38	24	2
2	آدپور	Adpoor,*	911	858	6	102	1	731	18	380	36	2	0
3	آصف‌پور	Asifpoor,†	2112	1782	15	22	1	1744	0	787	366	69	20
4	انبیاپور	Anbeeapoor,	320	523	6	66	0	348	103	164	39	0	0
5	اهرولي	Ahirolee,	260	291	6	40	0	244	1	180	134	0	5
6	بابي‌پور	Babeepoor,	625	605	6	72	0	527	0	225	62	0	0
7	بجوري	Bijoree,	668	520	6	90	0	424	0	248	18	0	2
8	برکهیڑا	Burkherah,	250	238	6	16	6	200	10	140	12	0	0
9	برگنواں	Burgunwan,	313	289	6	48	1	234	0	155	4	0	6
10	بسولي	Bisowlee,‡	1145	1383	167	231	32	953	0	580	1161	306	815
11	بسومین	Bisowmaeen,§	550	413	6	72	2	320	13	206	19	18	0
12	بسیهي پٹي پران ناتهه	Buséhee, Puttee Peran Nath, ‖	190	217	2	35	1	179	0	376	37	0	39
13	بسیهي پٹي چهیدالال	Buséhee, Puttee Cheda Lall,	191	217	2	35	1	179	0	0	0	0	0
14	بسیهي پٹي گهروبي	Buséhee. Puttee Gharubee, ¶	190	216	2	34	1	179	0	0	0	0	0
15	بشمان کهیڑا	Bishman Kherah,	105	148	0	15	0	107	26	0	0	0	0
16	بنجریا کهان‌پور	Bunjurceah Khanpoor,**	200	370	17	31	0	295	27	201	58	18	3
17	بهاري‌پور	Bhareepoor,	2	47	0	18	0	13	16	0	0	0	0
18	بهت‌پوره	Bhutpoorah,	579	616	0	82	0	528	0	268	31	0	4
19	بهتهکوره	Behtah Korah,	275	398	6	23	0	331	38	74	10	0	0
20	بهرتپور	Bhurtpoor,††	1801	1679	19	218	0	1239	203	589	120	17	10
21	بهموري	Bhumouree,	501	570	6	43	4	517	0	215	42	0	4
22	بهوج‌پور	Bhojpoor,	450	429	6	70	1	266	86	197	34	34	5
23	بهیدها نگله	Bheedha Nugla,‡‡	1001	1032	6	130	3	868	25	309	80	11	4
24	بیرکهیڑا	Bur Kherah,	100	135	0	18	0	68	49	0	0	0	0
25	بیگم‌نگر	Begumnuggur,	450	309	6	75	0	228	0	167	13	0	0
26	پپ‌گانون	Pupgaon,	800	773	6	103	1	652	11	352	150	11	23
27	پرتهي‌پور	Pirthcepoor,	600	753	6	96	2	589	60	327	59	0	7
28	پرسیا	Purseeah,	1000	1252	6	141	3	1101	1	611	140	41	24
29	پرویزنگر	Purveznuggur,	1550	1366	12	206	3	1055	90	762	182	4	55
		Carried over,	17615	18042	344	2217	66	14605	810	7770	2845	555	1028

* Jumma of Settlement 1050; reduced to Rs. 911, by Mr. Commissioner F. H. Robinson, 18th December 1840.

† A market is held in this village every Monday.

‡ The Jumma includes a quit-rent of Rs. 50 for ground within a Fort, sold in 1829 to Messrs. A. and J. Donald; also Rs. 45 on account of 45 acres of resumed maafee. Market held on Wednesday.

§ Market held in this village every Saturday.

‖ Partition of Buséhee effected under provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 4th January 1844.

¶ Population of Nos. 13 and 14 included in No. 12.

** Bunjurceah Khanpoor was held on a rent-free tenure until 1841, when resumed and settled with Ex-Maafeedars, *vide* Roobakaree, 4th December 1843.

†† Jumma reduced from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 1,801, by Mr. Commissioner F. H. Robinson, 12th December 1840. A market held in this village twice a week; viz. Mondays and Saturdays.

‡‡ Jumma reduced from Rs. 1,171 to 1,001, by Mr. Commissioner F. H. Robinson, 12th December 1840. A market held in this village every Sunday and Thursday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Assessment.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	17615	18042	344	2217	66	14605	810	7770	2845	555	1028
30	پسنهاري	Pissunharee,	425	811	6	116	1	433	255	219	38	8	6
31	پنڈاره	Pindara,*	1343	1436	12	176	2	1217	29	627	108	6	27
32	پنون‌دي	Pinoundee,	300	363	6	31	0	295	31	173	0	3	0
33	پوررا کهیڑا	Poorwah Kherah,	335	305	6	18	0	281	0	149	22	0	0
34	پرروهت کهیڑا	Poorhewut Kherah,	425	456	9	26	1	408	12	44	0	0	0
35	پهارپور	Puharpoor,	735	624	6	85	0	484	49	166	110	0	16
36	پیگه بهیکهم پور	Paigah Bheekumpoor,	500	481	6	68	0	378	29	295	24	0	11
37	تتارپور	Tatarpoor,	251	345	6	61	0	175	103	66	0	0	0
38	تودرپور	Todurpoor,	200	266	6	35	0	136	89	71	0	0	0
39	تهریا	Thirreea,	385	517	6	68	0	338	105	180	26	0	3
40	جراره	Jurarah,	275	275	6	35	2	232	0	215	12	0	5
41	جگت‌پیپري	Jugutpeepree,	695	1220	6	178	0	756	280	319	55	102	20
42	جلال‌پور	Julalpoor,	615	715	6	97	1	577	34	347	16	11	2
43	جولهپوره	Joolahpoorah,	100	149	0	32	0	89	28	0	0	0	0
44	جیت‌پور	Jaitpoor,	45	91	0	12	0	41	38	0	0	0	0
45	چندپوره	Chundpoorah,	510	677	6	87	1	443	140	434	11	30	0
46	دبتورا	Dubtoura,	417	428	8	5	2	405	8	150	2	75	3
47	دبتوري	Dubtowree,	900	852	6	20	3	823	0	400	98	6	24
48	دبتهوا	Dubthurah,	275	248	6	35	0	207	0	98	16	0	0
49	دوسولي	Doosowlee,	600	556	6	6	4	540	0	294	94	7	18
50	دولت‌پور	Dowlutpoor,†	485	552	6	55	1	474	16	163	67	38	14
51	دوندپور	Doondpoor,	500	568	6	34	1	527	0	204	100	10	19
52	دهرم‌پور	Dhurumpoor,	555	683	6	78	1	530	68	402	34	0	0
53	دهلواري	Dhilwaree,	675	706	6	100	0	561	39	298	117	0	7
54	دهنون‌پوره	Dhunoonpoorah,	330	345	6	48	0	289	2	89	0	91	0
55	رتن‌پور	Rutunpoor,	225	341	6	40	0	269	26	114	43	0	0
56	ساهن‌پور	Sahunpoor,	510	545	6	65	1	370	103	388	72	19	37
57	سجولي	Sijowlee,	558	586	6	40	1	539	0	305	35	14	14
58	سرسانوان	Sirsanwan,	1201	954	7	103	0	844	0	376	81	10	11
59	سروا	Surwa,	459	801	10	16	0	493	282	358	21	0	0
60	سعدالله‌نگر	Sadoollahnuggur,	400	411	6	57	1	277	70	128	41	5	5
61	سگرام‌پور پٹي شهاب‌الدین	Sugrampoor, Puttee Shahaboodeen,	213	186	2	11	0	173	0	22	37	271	86
62	سگرام پور پٹي کرامت‌الله	Sugrampoor, Puttee Kuramutoollah,	267	234	2	16	1	215	0	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	33324	35769	538	4071	90	28424	2646	14864	4135	1261	1356

* The Jumma includes Rs. 43, assessed on 96 acres of maafee resumed subsequent to Settlement.

† Rs. 35 of Jumma on account of 65 acres of maafee resumed since Settlement.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Assessment.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	33324	35769	538	4071	90	28424	2646	14864	4135	1261	1356
63	سگرام پور پٹّي سالار بخش	Sugrampoor, Puttee Salar Buksh, ...	53	47	0	3	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
64	سگرام پور پٹّي خيرالدين ..	Sugrampoor, Puttee Khair-ood-deen, ..	267	234	2	16	0	216	0	0	0	0	0
65	.. سليم پور	Suleimpoor, ...	327	433	6	53	0	318	56	169	2	0	0
66	.. سهاورساه	Suhawursah,*	1250	1149	12	90	1	1046	0	771	321	0	66
67	.. سيدولة	Saidolah, ...	412	532	6	156	1	333	36	229	45	11	4
68	.. سيکري	Seekree, ...	2721	2967	19	411	3	2087	447	1236	476	25	129
69	.. شيام پور	Sheampoor, ...	305	281	6	16	0	259	0	176	45	0	0
70	.. عطرپورة	Utturpoorah, ...	508	621	6	47	3	484	81	392	22	4	0
71	.. فتح الله پور	Futehoollahpoor, ..	150	164	0	16	0	143	5	0	0	0	0
72	.. کالوپور	Kaloopoor, ...	241	274	6	18	0	250	0	224	3	11	0
73	.. کدهولي	Kudhowlee, ...	275	430	6	62	0	212	150	71	13	0	0
74	.. کرکهيري	Kurkhéree, ...	700	747	6	47	5	689	0	550	95	26	14
75	.. کلراوالة	Kulrawala, ...	550	623	6	81	0	344	192	315	13	31	2
76	.. کمال پور	Kumalpoor, ...	150	180	6	16	0	137	21	48	6	0	0
77	.. کنواندانده	Kooahdanda,†	334	369	37	46	0	261	25	155	26	0	0
78	.. کونري	Koonree, ...	150	167	0	18	0	152	0	0	0	0	0
79	.. کهجوريا	Khujjoreeah, ...	575	599	6	46	10	495	42	436	34	43	10
80	.. کيچک پور	Keechukpoor, ...	150	174	6	14	0	154	3	32	0	0	0
81	.. گوريازي	Goorearee, ...	353	498	6	52	1	426	13	207	39	0	4
82	.. گولريا يعقوب پور	Goolreeah Yukoob-poor,‡	800	947	37	158	0	620	132	542	123	36	10
83	.. گهورة	Gáhorah, ...	325	347	6	41	0	272	28	163	23	0	0
84	.. لچهمين پور	Luchmeenpoor,§ ..	2002	2136	58	273	25	1480	300	567	479	328	114
85	.. لدهيرا	Ludhaira, ...	275	192	6	44	6	136	0	215	27	0	0
86	للوا نگله پٹّي هري سنگهة ..	Lulooah Nugla, Puttee Hurree Singh,‖	431	658	4	103	2	335	214	313	141	7	8
87	للوا نگله پٹّي هيرا سنگهة ..	Lulooah Nugla, Puttee Heera Singh,¶	144	220	2	35	0	112	71	0	0	0	0
88	لودهپورة پٹّي ايشري سنگهة	Lodpoorah, Puttee Esree Singh,**	90	97	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0
89	لودهپورة پٹّي مانکنور	Lodpoorah, Puttee Mankooah, ..	90	96	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	46952	50961	793	5940	147	39622	4462	21675	6068	1783	1717

* A market is held in this village every Tuesday.

† Jumma reduced to Rs. 334 from Rs. 370, by Mr. Commissioner F. H. Robinson, on 24th June 1844, on account of 31 acres of maafee having been at Settlement assessed as khalisah.

‡ Remarks same as for Kooahdanda, No. 77.

§ A market held in this village every Thursday.

‖ Roobakaree of partition, dated 10th August 1846.

¶ Population included in the above.

** Roobakaree of partition, dated 19th April 1847.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BISOWLEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Assessment.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	46952	50961	793	5940	147	39622	4462	21675	6068	1783	1717
90	.. مان پور	Manpoor, ...	190	242	6	35	0	153	48	139	23	0	0
91	.. مبارک پور	Mubarikpoor, ...	240	234	6	26	0	201	1	96	3	0	0
92	.. محکم پور	Mohkumpoor, ...	427	446	6	52	0	388	0	245	102	4	8
93	.. محمدپورمعي	Mohumudpoor Maic,*	1200	1307	12	228	8	926	133	993	338	25	6
94	.. مدن جهوري	Mudunjhooree, ..	338	264	22	23	2	208	9	256	50	0	0
95	.. مطلب پور	Mutlubpoor, ...	70	92	0	18	0	54	20	0	0	0	0
96	.. معظم پور	Muazumpoor,† ..	547	645	28	27	1	575	14	258	163	76	10
97	.. منگدپور	Munjudpoor, ...	42	42	0	1	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
98	.. موسيانگله	Mooseea Nugla, ..	900	702	105	15	1	581	0	511	274	59	55
99	.. موندیا	Moondeea, ...	1400	1368	26	226	0	985	131	768	1193	84	87
100	.. ميتهرا	Mythurra, ...	450	515	6	108	2	376	23	245	144	0	4
101	.. نجرا	Nujra, ...	275	447	6	70	0	224	147	146	0	0	3
102	.. نرورا نريري	Nurora Nuroree, ..	200	273	0	31	0	155	87	208	0	0	0
103	.. نصيرپور	Nuseerpoor, ...	220	245	0	15	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
104	نظام الدين پورساه	Nizamoodeen Poor-sah, ...	840	895	19	106	4	766	0	594	326	8	51
105	.. نواب پور پچتور	Nuwabpoor Puch-tour, ...	125	133	6	1	0	126	0	28	0	0	0
106	.. نوادة	Nawuda, ...	190	267	12	38	0	132	85	102	0	0	0
107	.. نهدولي	Nahdolee, ...	301	420	6	57	0	195	162	190	0	8	0
108	.. هاشم پور	Hashumpoor, ...	61	69	0	8	0	53	8	0	0	0	0
109	.. هتّهسة	Hutsah, ...	716	725	60	46	0	617	2	620	67	8	0
110	.. هتّورة	Hutorah, ...	194	264	0	23	0	233	8	0	0	0	0
111	.. هرداس پور	Hurdaspoor, ...	800	557	6	25	1	525	0	270	52	28	6
112	.. هرراے پور	Hur Raeepoor, ..	225	485	6	63	0	194	222	107	6	0	0
		Total, ..	56903	61598	1131	7182	166	47560	5565	27451	8809	2083	1947

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1851.

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

* A market held in this village every Tuesday.

† A market held in this village every Friday.

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH SUTASEE.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SUTASEE.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen and others. Non-cultivators.
1	اتور	Atwur,*	601	421	8	21	0	281	111	354	69	0	11
2	اگتهرا	Ugthurrah,	400	373	6	58	0	309	0	0	27	256	89
3	اگئي	Agye,	760	902	6	193	1	671	31	397	35	25	12
4	الهوا	Alhooah,†	259	372	5	11	0	182	174	205	0	0	0
5	امرولي پتّي گنگارام	Umroulee, Puttee Gungaram.‡	185	191	3	13	0	175	0	146	2	0	0
6	امرولي پتّي فتح سنگهه	Umroulee, Puttee Futteh Singh,§	185	191	3	13	0	174	0	0	0	0	0
7	اودي‌پور	Oodeepoor,‖	258	414	8	55	0	242	109	25	0	86	3
8	اورينه	Oorainah,¶	1000	1499	8	187	4	1011	289	254	184	225	27
9	باقرپور	Bakurpoor,	500	488	6	2	6	474	0	319	32	0	7
10	باگرپور	Bagurpoor,	526	490	48	18	0	349	75	216	77	22	15
11	بروري امان‌الله‌پور	Buroree Amanoollahpoor,	1305	1636	19	35	0	1094	488	422	40	11	30
12	بري‌پوره	Burehpoorah,	625	671	6	86	1	442	136	434	101	11	9
13	بگريز	Bugreir,**	1172	1514	13	101	0	879	521	766	239	102	97
14	بنکوته	Bankotah,††	2050	2187	12	396	20	1559	200	911	621	26	128
15	بهتاني	Bhutanee,	190	168	6	23	0	139	0	317	0	0	0
16	بهگوان‌پور	Bhugwanpoor,	125	206	0	27	0	91	88	0	0	0	0
17	بهواني‌پور	Bhowaneepoor,	156	488	7	47	0	147	287	339	29	4	5
18	بهواني گنج	Bhowaneegunge,	127	141	5	17	0	106	13	0	0	0	0
19	بهيکهم‌پور	Bheekumpoor,	116	139	6	9	0	108	16	110	0	0	0
20	بيرم پور	Beerumpoor,	600	880	6	118	1	528	227	424	33	19	16
21	بيولي	Beolee,	884	1190	6	184	4	691	305	572	55	15	10
22	پچتور	Puchtour,	253	274	6	40	2	218	8	151	17	13	6
23	پلهئي پتّي فتح سنگهه	Pulhye, Puttee Futteh Singh,‡‡	117	170	3	6	0	147	14	236	0	0	0
24	پلهئي پتّي گنگارام	Pulhye, Puttee Gungaram,§§	116	121	5	1	0	111	4	0	0	0	0
25	پوس گنوان پتّي سيتارام	Poosgunwan, Puttee Sectaram,‖‖	416	521	4	73	4	328	112	521	25	44	67
26	پوسگنوان پتّي نراين سنگهه	Poosgunwan, Puttee Narain Singh, ¶¶	416	521	2	74	4	329	112	0	0	0	0
27	پيپل	Peepul,	1818	2228	12	332	10	1302	572	745	254	48	6
28	تکوري	Tikoree,	462	673	6	97	0	433	137	311	63	10	3
		Carried over,	15622	19069	225	2237	57	12520	4029	8175	1903	917	541

* This estate was transferred from Pergunnah Aounlah, Zillah Bareilly, in 1844-5.

† Same remarks as for Atwur, No. 1. ‡ Divided under Regulation XIX. of 1814, 19th May 1838.

§ Population included in the above. ‖ *Vide* remarks Atwur, No. 1.

¶ 675 acres of rent-free land resumed since Settlement, and assessed at Rs. 175, Jumma of Settlement 825.

** A market held in this village every Monday and Friday.

†† Jumma of Settlement Rs. 2,000; Rs. 50 since added on account of 94 acres of maafee subsequently resumed.

‡‡ This estate was divided into two, *vide* Roobakaree 14th May 1838. §§ Population included in Puttee Futeh Singh.

‖‖ This estate was divided into 2 equal shares, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 2nd September 1845.

¶¶ Population included in Puttee Seeta Ram.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SUTASEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	15622	19096	225	2237	57	12520	4029	8175	1903	917	541
29	جکوليا	Jukolecah,	387	450	12	83	3	352	0	245	61	0	12
30	جمال‌پور	Jumalpoor,	125	153	6	20	0	126	1	58	0	0	0
31	چنجري	Chunjurec,	250	311	6	37	0	159	109	309	3	0	0
32	چهرجو پتّي نرپت سنگهه	Ch'hurjoo, Puttee Nirput Singh,*	R. A. 31 4	40	1	4	0	30	5	45	0	7	0
33	چهرجو پتّي نراين سنگهه	Ch'hurjoo, Puttee Naraiu Singh,†	31 4	40	2	4	0	29	5	0	0	0	0
34	چهرجو پتّي اميد سنگهه	Ch'hurjoo, Puttee Oomeid Singh,†	31 4	41	2	4	0	29	6	0	0	0	0
35	چهرجو پتّي هيرا سنگهه	Ch'hurjoo, Puttee Heera Singh,†	31 4	40	1	5	0	30	4	0	0	0	0
36	حسين‌پور نگله	Hoseinpoor Nugla,	350	380	6	7	0	355	12	88	0	0	0
37	خورم‌پور بهموري	Khoorumpoor Bhumouree,‡	2059	2347	25	287	6	1662	367	1160	431	41	22
38	دوگون	Dogaun,	223	304	6	20	1	252	25	119	0	72	28
39	دولت‌پور	Doulutpoor,	450	554	6	87	0	451	10	200	17	0	0
40	دهمرپور	Dhimurpoor,	255	251	6	24	0	201	20	117	53	0	0
41	دهوريره	Dhourairah,	300	272	6	55	0	202	9	155	94	18	10
42	رام‌دندادي	Ramdandee,	150	287	0	33	0	145	109	59	21	17	5
43	روپ‌پور	Rooppoor,	375	428	6	57	3	269	93	192	90	0	0
44	روتهه چچهيته	Rotah Chuchetah,	1400	1717	168	228	3	988	330	712	290	9	35
45	رهريا پتّي فتح سنگهه	Rahreeah, Puttee Futteh Singh,§	729	1384	6	108	0	1032	238	776	12	13	7
46	رهريا پتّي گنگارام	Rahreeah, Puttee Gunga Ram,‖	728	1055	8	115	0	828	104	0	0	0	0
47	سروري	Surorce,¶	100	366	182	18	0	130	36	124	23	0	0
48	سروريا	Surroreah,	156	177	6	20	1	115	35	155	0	0	0
49	سنگتره	Sungturah,	931	1177	6	211	3	775	182	604	69	43	20
50	سورسينان	Soorsainan,	514	686	6	57	1	535	87	250	85	23	13
51	سوهي	Sohee,	390	422	3	58	1	353	7	271	16	109	0
52	سهاور کهيره	Sahawurkherah,	612	640	6	12	5	617	0	243	101	0	9
53	سهسيان	Sah'seean,**	300	913	483	46	0	289	95	381	50	92	9
54	سيدپور	Sydpoor, ††	770	1082	31	295	6	720	30	354	220	721	839
55	سيدولي	Saidolee, ‡‡	130	512	256	36	0	187	33	112	70	44	5
		Carried over,	27431	25125	1473	4168	90	23381	5981	14904	3609	2126	755

* This estate was divided into four equal shares, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, Roobakaree 18th April 1845.

† Population included in Puttee Nirput Singh.

‡ Jumma at Settlement Rs. 2,000; Rs. 59 since added, on account of 126 acres of rent-free land resumed.

§ This estate was divided into two Mouzahs, by orders dated 14th May 1838. ‖ Population included in the above.

¶ Suroree, until 1839, was held on a rent-free tenure when it was resumed; on appeal, tenure confirmed rent-free during life of Maafeedars in 1843; half was finally resumed, the other half is in possession of surviving Maafeedar.

** Same remarks as for Suroree, No. 47.

†† Jumma of Settlement Rs. 600. Since Settlement, 341 acres of Maafee have been resumed, and assessed at Rs. 170.

‡‡ For remarks, *vide* Suroree, No. 47.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SUTASEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	27431	25125	1473	4168	90	23381	5981	14904	3609	2126	755
56	شه پوره پتّي بخت سنگهه	Shupoorah, Puttee Bukht Singh,*	R. A. 38 12	43	1	3	0	39	0	26	0	0	0
57	شه پوره پتّي پربت سنگهه	Shupoorah, Puttee Purbut Singh,†	38 12	43	4	1	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
58	شه پوره پتّي اودي سنگهه	Shupoorah, Puttee Oodeh Singh,†	38 12	43	0	2	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
59	شه پوره پتّي هريرام	Shupoorah, Puttee Hurree Ram,†	38 12	43	1	2	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
60	شيراندازپور	Sheerundazpoor,	259	493	6	138	0	171	178	0	0	59	0
61	طالب‌نگر	Talubnuggur,	225	343	6	30	0	153	154	130	0	0	19
62	كهادرنگر	Kadirnuggur,	201	269	0	52	0	114	103	63	10	0	0
63	كت‌گانو	Kutgaon,	650	698	16	140	5	410	127	243	277	22	17
64	كركت پور	Kurkutpoor,	675	927	6	149	2	679	91	277	108	12	31
65	كرگانو	Kurgaon,	275	435	6	85	0	256	88	137	6	0	0
66	كرينگي	Kur'engee,‡	440	578	16	40	0	304	218	143	0	16	0
67	كسير	Kusair,§	1145	1398	18	75	0	812	493	528	4	0	0
68	كليا قاسم‌پور	Kulleeah Kasimpoor,	550	663	6	130	0	525	2	353	207	7	21
69	كنجوا	Kunjooah,	150	232	17	16	0	168	31	101	0	0	3
70	كوٹرارسولا	Kotrarusolah,	300	349	6	66	0	196	81	141	14	0	6
71	كوربي	Koorbee,	250	301	6	34	1	214	46	70	0	0	0
72	گرگيا	Gurgeeah,	400	589	6	121	2	310	150	272	77	22	0
73	گوته مان‌مئي	Gotah Manmye,	1056	1253	12	235	5	895	106	676	438	73	54
74	گوتهيلا	Gothailah,	250	464	0	49	0	169	246	22	0	0	0
75	لكهن‌پوره	Lukhunpoorah,	125	261	6	27	0	99	129	75	0	0	0
76	لهرالادپور	Lehra Ladpoor,	700	1148	25	120	2	701	300	580	68	0	0
77	مانك‌پور	Manikpoor,	250	376	6	45	0	281	44	155	6	0	0
78	مكرندپور	Mukroondpoor,	300	331	6	31	1	293	0	102	43	0	5
79	منوه	Munwah,	447	585	6	131	1	340	107	264	65	5	0
80	موندیا	Moondeeah,‖	725	906	6	18	0	423	459	264	65	5	0
81	مهيرا	M'herah,	190	218	6	25	0	187	0	113	32	0	0
82	ميران‌پور	Meeranpoor,	260	370	6	59	0	250	55	219	13	0	0
83	ميرپور	Meerpoor,	85	97	0	13	0	47	37	0	0	0	0
84	نداري	Nudwaree,	703	742	6	151	3	504	78	366	38	7	0
85	نظام پور	Nizampoor,	350	340	6	65	3	259	7	313	130	48	15
86	نگريا	Nugreeah,	250	221	3	28	0	135	55	141	41	0	6
		Carried over,	38797	39884	1682	6249	115	32334	9366	20678	5251	2402	932

* This estate was divided into four Mouzahs, by orders dated 29th July 1844.
† Population included in the above.
‡ Transferred in 1844-45, Pergunnah Aonlah, Zillah Bareilly.
§ Same remarks as for Kurengee, No. 66.
‖ *Vide* Kurengee, No. 66.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SUTASEE—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	38797	39884	1682	6249	115	32334	9366	20678	5251	2402	932
87	نمتهولي	Nimtholee,	150	215	6	28	0	147	34	87	12	0	0
88	نواده	Nuwadah,*	201	310	6	26	2	276	0	136	30	0	0
89	وزيرگنج وغيره	Wazeergunge, &c.,†	1756	2502	6	412	8	1457	619	915	862	118	130
90	هترة	Hutrah,	550	880	6	211	0	534	129	336	132	281	289
91	هرناتهه پور پتّي بهاري لعل	Hurnathpoor, Puttee Beharee Lall,	300	208	4	22	0	178	4	180	33	7	0
92	هرناتهه پور پتّي پربين سنگهه	Hurnathpoor, Puttee Purbeen Singh,‡	300	208	5	19	0	179	5	0	0	0	0
93	هرناتهه‌پور نولي	Hurnathpoor Nowlee,	1241	1156	6	92	1	1041	16	373	174	49	11
		Total,	43295	55363	1721	7059	126	36146	10173	22705	6449	2857	1362

BUDAON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
19*th July* 1851.

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

* Jumma of Settlement Rs. 255, reduced to Rs. 201, by Mr. Officiating Commissioner F. H. Robinson, 1st February 1841.
† A market held in this village every Tuesday and Saturday.
‡ Population included in the above.

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	آدهوپورة	Adhoopoorah,	150	313	0	79	0	122	112	13	53	5	0
2	اکولي	Akoulee,	1130	1136	24	114	13	891	94	432	20	10	30
3	اکول	Agoul,	750	1369	50	146	5	593	575	204	40	7	0
4	انبياپور	Anbeeapoor,*	1050	801	9	58	0	665	69	258	531	11	16
5	انتئي‌پور	Antaeepoor,	325	313	15	39	0	249	10	220	7	21	3
6	اوگهيتي خوشحال پور پتي چندن سنگهة	Ooghaitee Koshalpoor, Puttee Chundun Singh,	642	1096	19	137	6	824	110	1142	110	110	17
7	اوگهيتي خوشحال پور پتي هرکرن سنگهة	Ooghaitee Koshalpoor, PutteeHurkarun Singh,†	573	1014	3	73	3	858	77	0	0	0	0
8	اولیا	Oolya,	773	764	5	92	3	631	33	353	112	23	0
9	اويا	Ooya,	400	394	9	117	3	265	0	172	3	0	5
10	آئي‌پرا	Aeepura,	760	1034	13	236	4	616	165	481	148	71	31
11	ايمان سراے	Aeema Saray,‡	65	119	0	5	0	86	28	55	5	0	0
12	بادشاهپور	Badshahpoor,	270	255	47	4	0	204	0	90	0	0	0
13	بانس بروليا	Bans Burowleea,	1834	1499	34	67	7	1305	86	993	50	44	13
14	بتهامي	Bithamaee,	701	890	15	107	21	706	41	686	111	16	29
15	بچهولا	Bichola,	397	334	12	27	4	273	18	98	1	4	0
16	بدرومي	Budromee,	585	803	12	84	0	569	138	373	74	5	12
17	برمي دهک‌پورة	Burmeedhukpoorah,	700	1220	30	180	1	597	412	441	33	18	10
18	برارة	Barwarrah,	240	298	10	63	0	225	0	110	0	0	0
19	بلسي	Bilsee,§	900	594	13	102	48	400	31	1045	3436	137	588
20	بمهد	Bumhud,	975	854	13	90	1	691	59	384	15	21	5
21	بن‌بيتا	Bunbetah,	520	528	10	70	4	387	57	205	16	28	10
22	بهان‌پور فيروز پور	Bhaunpoor Ferozepoor,	1600	1863	18	194	8	1439	204	929	313	109	71
23	بهتري گوبردهن‌پور	Bhitree Gobur dhunpoor,	400	450	9	144	1	296	0	217	29	0	5
24	بتهة جوي	Behtah Jooee,	885	815	15	71	7	722	0	495	43	0	29
25	بتهة گوشائن	Behtah Goshaeen,‖	2308	1803	35	143	43	1569	13	1296	336	641	92
		Carried over,	18923	17559	420	2438	182	15173	2332	10692	2386	1281	966

* A market is held in this village every Friday and Monday. † Population included in the above.

‡ This estate was held rent-free until 1841, when it was resumed by especial Deputy Collector.

§ Bilsee is the most important town, not only in the Pergunnah but in the District. It has a large bazaar; considerable trade is carried on with Chundowsee, Bareilly, Hatras, Cawnpore, and Futtehgurh.

‖ DISTINCT.

At the time of Settlement, engagements were taken from three persons, and the cultivated Area allotted as follows:—

Name of Puttee.	Jumma.	Cultivated Area.
	Rs.	
Puttee Goshaeen,	1090	685
Puttee Laljeet,	640	500
Puttee Musoodee,	560	421
Maafee resumed since Settlement,	8	6
Total,	2308	1612

A market is held in the village every Tuesday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-Cultivators.
		Brought forward,	18922	17559	420	2438	182	15173	2332	10692	2386	1281	966
26	بهرمائي بزرگ	Buhurmace Buzoorg,	1050	966	13	69	5	837	42	580	78	51	0
27	بهرمائي خورد	Buhurmaee Khoord,	520	500	43	29	2	388	38	343	128	0	12
28	بهلوليا سدپور	Bhiloleea Sidpoor,	350	320	11	36	1	240	32	184	19	0	3
29	بين پتي کهيم کرن	Ben, Puttee Khaim Kurun,	420	373	4	48	0	321	0	553	32	21	0
30	پتي مسرس. اے اور جے ڈانلڈ کي	Puttee of Messrs. A. & J. Donald,*	400	375	4	52	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
31	پاتهک‌پور	Pathukpoor,	120	325	0	83	0	78	164	49	0	11	0
32	پال‌پور	Pallpoor,	150	228	7	13	2	195	11	161	12	0	0
33	پرولي	Purowlee,†	3000	3302	95	343	8	2324	532	1433	634	219	128
34	پسگوان	Pusgawan,	1962	2463	210	456	0	1790	7	617	107	76	66
35	پليا	Pulleea,	260	272	10	17	3	220	22	120	8	8	0
36	پندول فيروزآباد	Pindoul Ferozabad,	1100	1304	11	117	13	959	204	542	177	80	21
37	پهارپور	Puharpoor,	800	975	8	196	4	710	57	326	20	8	0
38	تارا‌پور	Tarapoor,	538	764	19	261	0	441	43	289	16	27	13
39	تتولي	Tutoulee,‡	250	244	8	59	0	177	0	159	35	0	0
40	جراوان	Jurawan,	380	397	14	40	0	242	101	218	10	0	0
41	جرسيني	Jursenee,	640	583	13	62	8	475	25	358	120	0	28
42	جسرتهة‌پور	Jusruthpoor,	170	151	6	16	0	124	5	146	7	0	4
43	جنورة سدورة	Jinourah Sidourah,	1185	1269	20	157	0	786	306	709	3	56	3
44	جهان‌آباد	Jehanabad,	220	210	9	25	1	175	0	31	0	0	0
45	چهولين	Choulain,	260	267	8	20	0	239	0	33	0	0	0
46	حسين‌پور	Hoseinpoor,	290	382	12	41	0	256	73	162	62	0	1
47	حيدرپور	Hydurpoor,	380	419	8	46	2	318	45	123	12	0	5
48	خيراتي‌نگر	Khyrateenuggur,	220	266	0	10	0	243	13	1	0	0	0
49	دبهاري	Dubhareé,	1180	1149	13	98	0	952	86	684	185	0	0
50	دودهوني	Doodhownee,	1950	1681	58	206	9	1299	109	671	312	13	58
51	دهدومر	Dhudoomur,	500	516	12	47	0	369	88	387	0	23	3
52	دهريرا	Dhurairah,	470	486	16	136	1	333	0	207	10	0	0
53	دهمولي	Dhumowlee,	600	568	12	70	2	421	63	274	58	0	9
54	دين‌نگر شيخ‌پور	Deennuggur Sheikpoor,	1250	1150	17	108	2	953	70	564	97	4	5
55	راج بروليا	Raj Burowleea,	335	416	13	57	0	275	71	332	59	0	8
56	راجپور	Rajpoor,	440	427	13	63	0	339	10	216	0	0	0
57	رام‌پور تانڈة	Rampoor Tandah,	500	578	15	72	0	460	31	314	10	0	5
58	ران‌هت گوبندپور	Ranhut Gobindpoor,	400	556	11	73	0	328	144	200	48	0	0
59	راے‌پور بزرگ	Raeepoor Buzoorg,	800	697	10	84	6	502	95	400	14	0	0
		Carried over,	41952	42037	1143	4628	251	33460	4709	22078	4659	1678	1238

* Population included in the above.

† A market is held in this village every Saturday. ‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	41952	42037	1143	4628	251	33460	4709	22078	4659	1678	1238
60	راے پور مزرعہ ..	Raeepoor Muzrah, ..	255	238	5	3	0	230	0	53	0	0	0
61	رتن پور راے پور خورد برني گهات	Rutunpoor Raeepoor, Khoord Burnee Ghat, ..	750	1040	34	237	2	623	144	626	116	5	22
62	رسولي .. بهيلوليانگر .. سموپورا .. فريدي ..	Rusowlee,* .. .. Bhyloleeanuggur, Sumoopra, ... Furedee, ...	3370	3866	87	446	18	2759	556	2906	195	48	64
63	رفعت پور بنجرا ..	Rufaatpoor Bunjra,	290	790	6	132	0	204	448	343	8	0	7
64	روان ..	Rowan, ...	425	804	10	98	1	362	333	128	0	6	0
65	روناين پتي دلائي ..	Reonaeen, Puttee Delaee, ...	1710	2197	53	289	0	1391	464	1051	224	7	38
66	روناين پتي كندن	Reonaeen, Puttee Kundun, ...	442	701	38	57	0	269	337	274	17	27	0
67	ستيتي پتي انچها	Sutetee, Puttee Ineha, ...	640	569	8	23	0	532	6	195	125	0	0
68	ستيتي پتي چورا	Sutetee, Puttee Choora, ...	680	827	12	237	0	543	35	445	150	25	0
69	ستيتي پتي سكل	Sutetee, Puttee Sookal, ...	580	667	13	89	0	495	70	158	50	0	0
70	ستيتي پتي گجا گنگاپور ..	Sutetee, Puttee Guja Gungapoor,	1380	1569	15	241	2	1254	57	661	320	0	42
71	سدهپور چترسين	Saidhpoor Chittur Sein, ...	965	989	12	128	10	769	70	486	121	60	16
72	سدهپور گهتولي ..	Sidhpoor Ghutolee,	500	649	14	55	3	543	34	291	100	5	17
73	سراسول پتي انسا	Sirasowl, Puttee Insa, ...	1060	1154	40	152	2	812	148	614	497	8	84
74	سراسول پتي سيتارام	Sirasowl, Puttee Seetaram, ..	850	964	42	87	1	644	190	555	120	94	82
		Carried over, ..	55849	59061	1532	6902	290	44890	7601	30864	6702	1963	1610

* At time of Settlement engagements were taken Putteewar. The Cultivated Area of each Puttee was also specified, being as follows :—

Name of Puttee.	Jumma.	Cultivated Area.
	Rs.	
Puttee Mohun, ...	770	702
Puttee Nijoo, ...	850	630
Puttee Sibha, ...	200	191
Puttee Bujha, ...	280	222
Puttee Runna, ...	450	366
Puttee Bhiloleea, ...	280	224
Puttee Furreedee, ...	340	284
Puttee Samoopoora, ...	200	158
Total, ...	2370	2777

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable and barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	55849	59061	1532	6902	290	44890	7601	30864	6702	1963	1610
75	سراسول پتي كوهر سهاے ..	Sirasowl, Puttee Kohur Sahaie, ..	560	582	77	100	0	375	30	209	178	22	67
76	سراے جسو ..	Suray Jussoo, ...	160	149	6	10	0	133	0	60	0	0	0
77	سراے سانول ..	Suray Sanwul, ..	900	890	9	118	0	545	218	455	72	12	22
78	سرتول سروپ پور ..	Surtoul Suroopoor, ..	1580	2297	37	290	11	1162	797	1302	224	29	68
79	پتي شيخ ايمن ..	Puttee Sheik Aemun,	149	142	3	26	0	103	10	508	18	82	9
80	پتي عنايت حسين ..	Puttee Inayet Hoossain, ..	227	211	5	18	0	183	5	(a)0	0	0	0
81	پتي محمد افضل	Puttee Mohamed Afzul, ...	175	169	4	11	0	147	7	(a)0	0	0	0
82	پتي كريم الدين ..	Puttee Kurreem-ood-deen, ...	149	136	3	3	0	120	10	(a)0	0	0	0
83	سرها برگوتي ..	Surha Burgoutee, ..	1100	1782	33	328	2	877	542	755	313	96	20
84	سمرا بهوج پور ..	Sumra Bhojpoor, ..	715	704	14	24	0	569	97	367	50	10	4
85	سندرنگر ..	Soondurnuggur, ..	800	682	9	84	3	586	0	197	10	0	0
86	سورج پور ..	Soorujpoor, ...	275	290	6	46	1	237	0	157	46	0	13
87	سهسپور ..	Suhuspoor, ...	700	650	9	115	4	522	0	293	10	24	0
88	سيتاپور ..	Sectapoor, ...	80	121	0	15	0	82	24	0	0	0	0
89	شرا برولیا ..	Shurah Burowleea,*	1400	1772	24	610	3	1002	133	996	362	32	60
90	شهبازپور ..	Shahbazpoor, ...	250	370	7	72	0	206	99	327	8	4	0
91	شهزادنگر ..	Shahzadnuggur, ..	901	675	23	254	81	317	0	752	263	99	0
92	شيخوپوره ..	Sheikhopoora, ...	1446	1874	40	266	2	1251	315	976	22	20	10
93	صدرپور ..	Sudurpoor, ...	185	230	6	48	0	150	26	91	6	0	0
94	عالم پور ..	Aalumpoor, ...	350	419	18	31	5	325	40	176	15	6	0
95	علي پوره ..	Alleepoora, ...	70	107	9	0	0	87	11	0	0	0	0
96	فتحپور بيرم پور ..	Futehpoor Beerumpoor,† ..	450	708	10	96	3	385	214	221	52	43	215
97	فتح نگله ..	Futeh Nugla, ...	150	256	7	22	0	188	39	259	5	0	0
98	فقيرآباد ..	Fuqueerabad, ...	0	482	482	0	0	0	0	87	8	0	2
99	كتهگهر ..	Kuthghur, ...	130	155	0	10	0	128	17	0	0	0	0
100	كرن پور پيپري ..	Kurunpoor Peepree,	1100	1535	46	532	0	811	146	685	64	0	0
101	كليان پور ..	Kulecanpoor, ...	396	608	10	107	0	288	203	151	7	9	0
102	كنگاون .. گگهوا ..	Kungawan, ... Goghowa, ...	650	917	24	403	0	460	30	477	89	0	16
103	كنوري مزرعه سراے	Koonwaree, Muzrah Suray,‡ ..	206	474	8	69	0	87	310	200	60	0	29
104	كوت سالباهن پتي ارجن سنگهه ..	Kote Salbuhan, Puttee Arjun Singh, ...	410	497	13	99	0	375	10	346	77	25	35
		Carried over, ..	71515	78945	2474	10709	405	56591	10920	40911	8661	2476	2180

(a) Population included in the above.

* A market is held in this village every Thursday.

† *Vide* Appendix No. 2. ‡ A market is held in this village every Saturday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable and barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	71515	78945	2474	10709	405	56591	10920	40911	8661	2476	2180
105	کوٹ سالباهن پٹّي کنچل سنگهه	Kote Salbuhan, Puttee Koongul Singh,	409	498	0	90	0	388	20	(a)0	0	0	0
106	کودرني پٹّي دیبي سنگهه	Kodurnee, Puttee Debee Singh,	140	225	5	23	0	144	53	92	13	0	0
107	کودرني پٹّي سیوا سنگهه	Kodurnee, Puttee Sewa Singh,	70	111	2	2	0	72	35	(a)0	0	0	0
108	کودرني پٹّي گنپت سنگهه	Kodurnee, Puttee Gunpat Singh,	70	114	1	15	0	73	25	(a)0	0	0	0
109	کهتورا بالا کشن پور بوریا طالب نگر ملولي نکله بوده هیم نگر	Khitoura, Bala Kishunpoor, Booreea, Talibnuggur, Mailolee, Nugla Bodeh, Hemnuggur,	2250	3292	69	537	14	1700	972	2092	331	82	89
110	کهندهوا	Khundhooah,	2428	3844	55	1467	29	1821	472	1450	576	114	55
111	کهولهت	Khoolhut,	492	475	6	40	0	325	104	113	0	90	4
112	کهونسارہ	Khonsarah,	445	452	12	40	1	359	40	348	20	14	0
113	[illegible]رہ	Khairah,	1150	1145	13	527	0	605	0	562	82	0	32
114	کهیري سموئي	Khairee Symoee,	1100	1643	13	166	0	793	671	571	82	519	105
115	گدرپورا	Gudurpoora,	225	230	7	28	0	185	10	80	0	0	0
116	گدگانون	Gudgaon,	525	567	14	50	0	470	33	230	10	0	2
117	گدهي	Gurhee,*	1070	1524	19	199	0	923	383	582	0	58	0
118	گندولي	Gundoulee,	800	686	12	77	5	577	15	291	22	0	40
119	گودهني کوسانا رسول پور	Goodhnee, Koosana, Russoolpoor,	1850	2229	45	153	0	1970	61	878	19	121	5
120	گهگوسي ردینا	Ghugosee Rodainah,	915	1034	20	97	2	709	206	763	13	19	1
121	گهنسولي	Ghunsolee,	640	594	16	111	0	467	0	432	239	26	12
122	لوتهر	Lothur,	300	339	13	48	1	277	0	211	19	0	0
123	محدوده	Mahadoodah,	80	370	6	44	0	77	243	40	70	0	0
124	محمد گنج پٹّي شب سهاے	Mohamed Gunge, Puttee Shibsahaie,	420	406	16	26	0	350	14	148	46	0	0
125	محمد گنج پٹّي لچهمن پرشاد	Puttee Luchmun-persaud,	140	134	9	5	0	120	(a)0	0	0	0	0
126	موسي پور	Mooseepoor,	550	573	11	108	0	328	126	299	10	0	0
127	مهانگر	Mahanuggur,†	185	200	10	20	1	149	20	302	9	0	0
		Carried over,	87769	99630	2848	14582	458	69473	14423	50395	10222	3519	2525

(a) Population included in the above.

* At time of Settlement 10 biswahs, bearing a demand of Rs. 440, were settled with Goolab Singh; the remainder on a demand of Rs. 630, with Moolakee Singh and others.

† Mahanuggur was, until 18—, included in Oojhaitee Koshalpoor, Nos. 6 and 7, when it was separated under provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1814.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH KOTE SALBUHAN—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable and barren.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	87769	99630	2848	14582	458	69473	14423	50395	10222	3519	2525
128	میولي	Meeawulee,	565	713	13	36	0	608	56	900	89	21	24
129	ناگ پور نورپور	Nagpoor Noorpoor,	1170	1212	32	107	4	988	81	975	31	87	6
130	ناگر جهونه	Nagur Jhonah,	650	775	11	117	2	439	206	481	20	1	39
131	نائي بدّري	Naee Budree,	785	612	16	35	3	494	64	265	81	16	0
132	نبهیره سرور پور پٹّي درجن سنگهه	Nibherah Survur-poor, Puttee Doorjun Sing,	225	254	7	31	0	210	6	273	39	0	4
133	نبهیرا سرور پور پٹّي مهیم سنگهه	Nibherah Survur-poor, Puttee Mu-heem Sing,	225	257	3	24	0	214	16	(a)0	0	0	0
134	نریني سنگ رام پور	Nurenee Sungram-poor,	200	313	6	39	0	185	83	52	10	0	0
135	نظام پور	Nizampoor,	500	530	72	35	3	348	72	218	16	0	7
136	نگله تراؤ	Nugla Turao,	801	761	14	115	4	477	151	295	79	16	13
137	نگله دلؤ	Nugla Daloo,	650	687	11	93	10	403	170	462	0	34	0
138	نوندپور	Nowindpoor,	110	115	3	5	0	107	0	0	0	0	0
139	هرداس پور	Hurdaspoor,	150	177	8	22	0	103	44	50	3	0	0
140	هرگن پور	Hurgunpoor,	1041	1494	15	243	5	823	408	515	6	5	2
141	هیبت پور کتّینان	Hybutpoor Katinan,	1606	1826	30	289	14	1328	165	1414	43	40	75
		Total,	96447	109356	3089	15773	503	76200	15945	56295	10639	3739	2695

(a) Population included in the above.

APPENDIX.

* No. 1.—The Settlement of Tutowlee was made on the area, as shown in the Register. The Khusreh as well as the Professional Survey Returns, show an area as follows :—

Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
339	8	10	290	31

No. 3.—Futtehpoor Beerumpoor.—The total area of this Mouzah amounts to 989 acres. The Settlement appears to have been made on the cultivated area of both holdings; but in the total and barren headings the area of the *dakhila* Mouzah Beerumpoor was omitted. The area of the village, by the Putwaree's papers of 1258 Fuslee, is as follows :—

Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
989	10	205	606	168

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
*1	ابراهيم‌پور فيض گنج	Ibrahimpoor Fyzgunj, ..	70	606	0	79	0	69	458	0	0	0	0
2	ابراهيم‌پور گڈهي ..	Ibrahimpoor Gurhee, ..	311	768	8	167	0	301	292	167	0	0	10
3	ابونگر ..	Aboonuggur, ..	388	404	43	122	2	208	29	152	34	20	0
4	ابهن‌پور ..	Abhunpoor, ..	600	675	192	110	5	291	77	102	1	286	21
5	اتكونه ..	Atkonah, ...	275	536	19	57	3	324	133	312	66	10	0
6	احمدپور بيله ..	Ahmudpoor Belah,	130	299	0	138	0	86	75	0	0	0	0
7	احمد نگر رسولي ..	Ahmudnuggur Russowlee, ..	1205	1750	30	150	37	1135	398	483	47	250	30
8	ادم‌پور ..	Adumpoor, ...	225	392	12	228	0	152	0	94	0	0	0
9	اسلور ..	Aslor, ...	225	388	6	219	0	163	0	329	9	0	14
10	اسمعيل‌پور الهپور	Ismaeelpoor Alleepoor, ..	175	435	66	156	0	112	101	0	0	99	0
11	اسمعيل‌پور غوث‌پور	Ismaeelpoor Ghouspoor, ..	67	155	6	24	0	74	51	63	0	0	4
21	اسمعيل‌پور كوترا ..	Ismaeelpoor Kotra, ...	205	251	7	43	31	133	37	32	5	0	0
13	اسمعيل‌پور ممري ..	Ismaeelpoor Memree,* ..	420	575	12	25	8	377	153	241	6	55	18
14	افضل‌پور چگن‌پور	Afzulpoor Chugunpoor, ..	215	344	23	13	0	236	72	177	11	139	0
15	افضل‌پور كوكنيا ..	Afzulpoor Kookuneea, ..	61	241	1	25	0	114	101	0	0	0	0
16	افضل پورگودئيتي	Afzulpoor Goodaitee, ...	145	515	19	142	0	123	231	102	0	0	6
17	اكبرآباد ..	Akburabad,† ..	146	340	110	49	0	101	80	386	1205	6	45
18	الهدادپور بهور ..	Allahdadpoor Bhoor, ..	32	226	0	58	0	63	105	5	0	0	0
19	الهدادپور دوبے ..	Allahdadpoor Doobay, ..	1062	607	23	27	0	520	37	480	30	18	21
20	انبياپور ..	Anbeeahpoor, ..	150	478	7	75	0	116	280	122	0	0	0
21	انتر ..	Antur, ...	735	644	8	126	0	377	133	456	191	71	25
22	انندي‌پور ..	Anundeepoor,‡ ..	150	250	16	33	0	161	50	172	49	65	40
23	اور ..	Aor,§	120	770	0	676	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
24	اورنگ آباد بهور ..	Aurungabad Bhoor, ...	95	325	6	64	0	138	117	93	0	0	0
25	اورنگ آباد جامني	Aurungabad Jaminee,‖ ..	125	543	0	26	0	94	403	130	16	10	1
26	بادالله گنج ..	Badoollagunj, ..	290	281	0	18	0	185	78	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	7622	12798	614	2850	86	5747	3491	4098	1670	1023	235

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

† Akburabad forms a portion of the town of Saheswan; is chiefly inhabited by Kayeths, who have established 3 Persian Schools in their mohullah.

‡ Anundeepoor was held rent-free until 1840, when it was resumed by the Special Deputy Collector. Roobakaree of Settlement, dated 27th October 1843.

§ Returns of a revision of Settlement made subsequent to general revision, on account of diluvion.

‖ Settlement revised in 1845 in consequence of diluvion.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	7622	12798	614	2850	86	5747	3491	4098	1670	1023	235
27	بازپور ..	Bazpoor, ..	623	704	40	88	0	292	284	167	8	370	17
28	بازيدپور ..	Bazeedpoor,* ..	1060	589	14	52	0	430	93	260	32	64	51
29	باگرپور ساگرپور ..	Bagurpoor Sagurpoor, ..	225	402	4	28	7	139	224	166	68	0	0
30	بتروية ..	Buturooca, ...	278	376	54	5	0	193	124	93	66	5	0
31	بچولا ..	Bicholah, ...	100	407	0	50	0	76	281	0	0	0	0
32	بدهولي شاكرپور ..	Budhowlee Shakurpoor, ..	200	766	207	276	0	42	241	206	0	0	0
33	بديريه ..	Budereea, ...	453	682	6	335	0	249	92	227	58	0	10
34	برتهلا نيمري ..	Birtulah Nemree,	490	755	34	89	0	320	322	130	9	8	0
35	بساونت‌پور ..	Busawuntpoor, ..	200	300	7	3	0	94	196	86	8	0	0
36	بستوئيا ..	Bustooeea, ...	356	455	5	36	0	309	105	39	0	0	0
37	بستوئي سيكري ..	Bustoee Seekree, ..	580	884	6	100	0	428	350	407	81	0	39
38	بكسر ..	Buksur, ...	400	1040	500	30	0	155	355	173	0	38	0
*39	بنسورپور ..	Bunsoorpoor, ..	54	186	6	12	0	98	70	69	0	0	0
40	بهابرو بركهره لچهميں‌پور ..	Bhabroo, Bhukera Luchmeepoor, ...	205	630	0	111	0	223	296	28	0	0	0
41	بهاييل‌پور ..	Bhaeebulpoor, ..	110	590	6	95	0	164	325	0	0	0	0
42	بهگتا نگله سورجي	Bhugta, Nugla Soorjee, ..	100	308	6	52	0	98	152	108	5	15	0
43	بهگت‌پور ..	Bhugutpoor, ..	168	732	107	179	0	257	189	132	8	0	0
44	بهمورا ..	Bhumoura, ...	250	244	7	17	7	167	46	108	7	0	0
45	بهموري ..	Bhumouree, ..	527	963	16	283	3	524	137	392	0	0	22
46	بهواني‌پور خرد ..	Bhowaneepoor Khairoo, ..	477	280	9	2	1	262	6	109	0	425	0
47	بهواني‌پور سراے ..	Bhowaneepoor Seray, ...	100	266	4	35	0	39	188	58	0	0	0
48	بهواني‌پور كلي ..	Bhowaneepoor Kullee,† ..	526	293	15	10	0	257	11	106	4	526	10
49	بهوج‌پور جامني ..	Bhojepoor Jamunee, ...	150	268	6	28	4	106	124	151	0	0	0
50	بهوجوپوره پواري ..	Bhojoopoorah Puwaree, ..	105	305	6	31	0	163	105	79	0	0	0
51	بهور كٹوره ..	Bhoor Kitorah, ..	290	710	6	118	0	215	371	284	1	0	0
52	بهوگا جيت‌نگريا ..	Bhogah Jutnuggureea, ...	495	601	5	84	5	345	162	203	0	164	0
53	بهوئيس ..	Bhoees, ...	1002	742	11	61	53	586	31	526	13	0	66
54	بهيدپور ..	Bhaidpoor, ...	80	208	6	28	0	46	128	71	0	0	0
55	بهيكم‌پور جامني ..	Bheekumpoor Jamunee, ..	225	622	5	486	0	131	0	17	0	47	0
		Carried over, ..	17451	28106	1712	5574	166	12155	8499	8493	2038	2685	450

* A market is held in this village every Sunday.

† A market is held in this village every Friday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	17451	28106	1712	5574	166	12155	8499	8493	2038	2685	450
56	بهيكم‌پور هردو پٹّي	Bheekumpoor, Hurdo Puttee,	326	731	50	20	3	263	385	212	25	41	0
57	بهيم‌پور دوست‌پور پٹّي ديارام	Bheempoor, Dostpoor, Puttee Dayah Ram,*	Rs.A. 237 8	238	10	13	8	160	47	183	27	5	9
58	بهيم‌پور دوست‌پور پٹّي کليان سنگهه	Bheempoor, Dostpoor, Puttee Kulleean Singh,* ..	237 8	238	9	13	8	161	47	(a)0	0	0	0
59	بي‌بي‌پور	Beebeepoor, ..	90	165	23	0	0	86	56	0	0	0	0
60	بيرپورمانپورسوهن کولي ملک‌پور	Bairpoor, Manpoor, Sohungolee, Mulikpoor, ...	1125	1032	15	494	6	517	0	478	50	13	8
61	بے سوئيا	Baisoeea, ...	160	268	0	55	0	155	53	0	0	0	0
62	پابيد	Pabed, ...	140	918	0	815	0	103	0	105	3	0	0
63	پاتهر چوية	Pathur Chooeea,†	287	660	18	172	0	208	277	143	6	52	0
64	پال‌پور	Pallpoor, ...	258	560	296	24	4	141	95	184	84	0	1
65	پدهريه	Pedhaireea,‡ ..	500	231	11	4	0	211	5	434	0	21	0
66	پربت‌پور	Purbutpoor, ..	425	517	7	77	0	239	194	129	8	0	0
67	پرسونه	Pursonah, ...	312	890	8	267	9	230	376	134	9	0	0
68	پرمون	Purmoon, ...	510	580	8	86	5	283	198	353	135	4	6
69	پياري‌پور نعمت‌پور پٹّي امام خان	Peeareepoor Nuhamutpoor, Puttee Imam Khan,§.. ..	Rs.A. 27 8	93	0	1	0	54	38	0	0	0	0
70	پياري‌پور نعمت‌پور پٹّي سعادت خان	Peeareepoor Nuhamutpoor, Puttee Sahadut Khan, ..	55 0	187	0	1	0	104	82	0	0	0	0
71	پياري‌پور نعمت‌پور پٹّي عزت خان	Peeareepoor Nuhamutpoor, Puttee Izzut Khan, ...	27 8	94	0	1	0	51	42	0	0	0	0
72	پير بهادر	Peer Bahadoor, ..	400	407	10	68	9	223	97	233	128	24	6
73	ترچهه	Tureechah, ...	150	358	15	33	0	115	195	162	0	0	20
74	تجوره يسئي‌پور	Tijorah Eesapoor, ...	90	271	0	19	0	45	207	18	0	0	0
75	تگهرا	Tighra, ...	140	402	58	59	0	166	119	177	20	10	4
76	تهانپور	Thanpoor, ...	101	337	6	102	0	126	103	88	0	0	0
77	تهيرا	Therah, ...	204	974	8	169	0	217	580	177	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	23254	38252	2264	8067	218	16008	11695	11703	2533	2855	504

* Butwara effected 1845, *vide* Roobakaree 19th August 1845.

(a) Population included in the above.

† *Vide* Appendix No. 1. ‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

§ Partition of this estate effected under provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree, 9th October 1847.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	23254	38252	2264	8067	218	16008	11695	11703	2533	2855	504
78	جامني	Jaminee,*	166	293	8	46	0	110	129	11	0	0	0
79	جتکي	Jitkee,..	593	835	40	138	8	457	192	100	30	66	0
80	ججاهت	Jijahut, ...	220	684	9	5	1	292	377	221	0	8	0
81	جراره	Jurara,..	205	898	8	182	0	220	488	69	0	0	0
82	جريتهه	Juraitah, ...	216	465	75	37	3	143	207	51	0	80	0
83	جلال‌پور بهويس	Julalpoor, Bhoees,	450	403	8	41	13	228	113	294	39	68	25
84	جمال‌پورپيري پٹّي ظهور علي	Jumalpoor Peeree, Puttee Zahoor Alee, ..	192	147	7	4	0	112	24	0	0	0	0
85	جمال‌پورپيري پٹّي کريم بخش	Jumalpoor Peeree, Puttee Kureembux,	192	147	7	5	0	106	29	0	0	0	0
86	جنيدپور	Junaidpoor,.. ..	26	243	154	11	0	30	48	0	0	0	0
87	جونيرا	Junaira, ...	200	661	6	359	0	145	151	4	0	130	0
88	جهانگير آباد	Jahangeerabad,†..	0	92	92	0	0	0	0	442	543	8	73
89	چروارهٔ	Chirwarah, ...	550	728	9	231	0	270	218	266	72	18	0
90	چرواري	Chirwaree, ...	310	361	4	50	7	175	125	190	60	0	0
91	چندپوره	Chundpoora,.. ..	65	300	0	151	0	48	101	41	0	0	0
92	چندن‌پور	Chundunpoor, ..	340	244	19	27	0	153	46	166	10	0	13
93	چنديسي	Chundesee, ...	100	315	11	37	0	129	138	123	3	0	0
94	چوگان‌پور پٹّي راجا رام	Chouganpoor, Puttee Rajah Ram, ...	25	48	0	1	0	31	16	0	0	0	0
95	چوگان‌پور پٹّي کهمان سنگهه	Chouganpoor, Puttee Khooman Singh, ..	25	48	0	10	0	23	15	0	0	0	0
96	چوگان‌پور پٹّي کيرج سنگهه	Chouganpoor, Puttee Keernj Singh, ...	25	48	0	0	0	23	25	0	0	0	0
97	چوگان‌پور پٹّي گوبردهن سنگهه	Chouganpoor, Puttee Goburdhun Singh, ..	25	48	0	1	0	25	22	0	0	0	0
98	چوگان‌پور پٹّي ميگهه سنگهه	Chouganpoor, Puttee Megh Singh, ...	25	48	0	0	0	26	22	0	0	0	0
99	چوگان‌پور پٹّي همت سنگهه	Chouganpoor, Puttee Himut-Singh, ...	25	48	0	11	0	24	13	0	0	0	0
100	چوهانپور	Chouhanpoor,‡ ..	115	512	218	84	0	68	142	66	0	0	0
101	چهونکرپور	Ch'hounkurpoor,	125	355	8	124	0	113	110	100	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	27469	46223	2946	9622	250	18959	14446	13847	3290	3233	615

* Jumma reduced from 235 to 166 Rs., on account of deterioration by river, *vide* Roobakaree.

† Released in perpetuity by Special Commissioner. Rent-free tenure confirmed by Government order No. 4154, dated 4th August 1848.

‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	27469	46223	2946	9622	250	18959	14446	13847	3290	3233	615
102	حسن‌پور ..	Husunpoor, ...	150 Rs. A.	423	17	42	0	188	176	134	0	0	9
103	حسن‌پور بهويس پٹي انت رام ..	Husunpoor Bhoces, Puttee Ant Ram, ..	374 8	225	5	14	0	192	14	298	47	11	10
104	حسن‌پور بهويس پٹي اندر سنگهه	Husunpoor Bhoces, Puttee Indur Singh,	374 8	220	5	7	0	182	26	(a)0	0	0	0
105	حسوا نگله ..	Husooah Nugla, ..	143	423	5	4	0	184	230	78	0	0	0
106	حسوپور بهيريا ..	Husoopoor, Baheircea, ..	205	632	16	51	0	279	286	115	0	0	0
107	حسين‌پور جريتهه	Huseinpoor, Jaraitah, ...	200	387	0	207	0	138	42	0	0	0	0
108	.. خندق	Khunduk, ...	791 Rs. A.	1435	198	299	0	537	401	240	2	13	0
109	خنوا نگله پٹي پرتهي ..	Khunooah Nugla, Puttee Pirthee, ...	250 8	333	5	23	0	200	105	307	2	11	1
110	خنوا نگله پٹي رام کشن ..	Khunooah Nugla, Puttee Ramkishun,	250 8	339	6	25	0	226	82	(a)0	0	0	0
111	خيرپور پٹي خيراتي ..	Khyrpoor, Puttee Khairatee,	309	855	107	260	0	218	270	17	0	41	12
112	خيرپور پٹي ولي ..	Khyrpoor, Puttee Wulee, ..	250	188	0	38	0	92	58	0	8	184	51
113	.. دان‌پور	Danpoor, ...	527	1332	9	216	0	566	541	397	60	56	10
114	.. دانڈرہ گانگو تهر	Dandrah Gungothur, ...	582	955	15	253	0	449	238	389	0	4	0
115	.. دركپور ظريف نگر	Dirikpoor, Zarecfnuggur, ..	1138	1337	50	76	8	683	520	698	88	7	12
116	.. درياپور	Dureeahpoor, ..	145	420	0	5	1	207	207	101	0	0	0
117	.. دكارہ	Dakarah, ...	190	920	4	617	0	111	188	66	0	0	0
118	دودمان پٹي كندن ..	Doodman, Puttee Koondun,	Rs. A. 67 8	228	5	3	0	183	37	127	0	0	0
119	دودمان پٹي هنسي ..	Doodman, Puttee Hunsee, ..	67 8	270	5	6	0	187	72	(a)0	0	0	0
120	.. دولت‌پور	Doulutpoor, ..	189	597	3	118	0	209	267	131	5	0	0
121	دومیل نگله كيسي	Domail, Nugla Kesee,* ..	800	542	16	27	0	483	16	506	124	6	2
122	.. دهرم‌پور	Dhurumpoor,† ..	594	708	9	47	8	383	261	467	66	30	2
123	.. دهكپورہ حويلي	Dhukpoorah, Hawelee, ..	30	283	0	78	0	205	0	0	0	0	0
124	.. دهكپورہ ميراپور	Dhukpoorah, Meerapoor, ..	250	375	39	62	0	144	130	246	77	7	10
		Carried over, ..	35347	59650	3465	12100	267	25205	18613	18164	3769	3603	734

(a) Population included in the above.

* *Vide* Appendix No. 3. † A market is held in this village every Wednesday.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	35347	59650	3465	12100	267	25205	18613	18164	3769	3603	734
125	.. دهگوان	Dehgwan, ...	1841	2164	52	359	0	1291	462	874	142	144	88
126	.. دهوبر كهيڑا	Dhobur Khera, ..	528	788	14	95	0	331	348	206	24	8	0
127	.. دهيل	Dhail, ...	380	202	6	5	0	189	2	225	0	4	0
128	.. ديناپور	Deenapoor, ...	108	477	5	91	0	102	278	0	0	0	0
129	.. ديوراشيخپور	Deora Sheikhpoor*	1030	698	12	16	5	555	110	458	131	4	31
130	.. ديوري امرت	Deoree Umrith,† ..	145	722	11	187	0	140	384	113	0	0	0
131	ذكوپور پٹي ڈونگر	Zukoopoor, Puttee Doongur,	80	115	1	1	0	51	62	44	17	0	0
132	ذكوپور پٹي سورج سنگهه ..	Zukoopoor, Puttee Sooruj Singh, ...	80	115	1	3	0	52	59	41	5	0	0
133	ذكوپور پٹي ضبطي احمد بخش ..	Zukoopoor, Puttee Zubtee Ahmud Buksh, ..	61	168	0	0	0	35	133	0	0	0	0
134	.. ذكوپور پٹي نتهو	Zukoopoor, Puttee Nutthoo, ..	80	115	1	1	0	54	59	33	15	0	0
135	ذكوپور پٹي معافي آل حسن ..	Zukoopoor, Puttee Maafee Al Husun, ..	0	172	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	.. رام‌پور بهويس	Rampoor Bhoees,	725	518	17	3	4	475	19	271	0	49	0
137	رام‌پور مهيرا پٹي جواهر ..	Rampoor M'herah, Puttee Jowahir, ..	95	70	2	7	0	45	16	25	0	0	0
138	رام‌پور مهيرا پٹي ديا ناتهه ..	Rampoor M'herah, Puttee Daiah Nath,	95	72	3	3	0	57	9	7	0	0	0
139	رام‌پور مهيرا پٹي منو لعل ..	Rampoor M'herah, Puttee Munoo Lall,	95	74	1	3	0	47	23	14	0	0	0
140	.. رام نگر بهويس	Ramnuggur Bhoees, ...	420	307	7	34	30	198	38	315	50	0	10
141	رام نگر مزرعهٔ نادر	Ramnuggur, Muzrah Nadur,	120	322	6	32	0	128	156	84	0	0	0
142	.. راهنت متكلي	Rahnut Mutkulee,‡	105	1161	0	120	0	196	845	20	4	0	0
143	ردنول عزيزپور سمروہ اميرگنج	Rudnoul Azeezpoor, Simrooah Ameergunj	925	1255	10	232	13	546	454	517	136	56	18
144	.. رستم پور منسي	Rustoompoor Munsaee, ..	210	331	0	259	0	72	0	9	8	0	0
145	.. رسولا	Rusoolah, ...	505	1344	14	325	9	305	691	446	53	9	3
146	.. رسول‌پور بيلهٔ	Russoolpoor Belah§	375	552	11	90	7	305	139	591	110	8	11
147	.. رسول پور منسي	Russoolpoor Munsay, ..	575	384	15	17	1	259	92	184	0	25	0
		Carried over, ..	43925	71776	3826	13983	336	30639	22992	22641	4459	3910	895

* A market is held in this village every Friday. † *Vide* Appendix No. 1. ‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

§ Originally held rent-free. Resumed in 1842, and brought to Settlement, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 7th April 1843.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	43925	71776	3826	13983	336	30639	22992	22641	4459	3910	895
148	رسول پور فقيري ..	Russoolpoor Fukeeree, ...	300	270	0	33	0	148	89	0	0	0	0
149	رسول‌پور كلان ..	Russoolpoor Kulan,*	677	593	28	95	32	375	63	1152	431	256	131
150	رفعت پور مورو پتّي عباس علي ..	Rafaatpoor Mouroo, Puttee Abas Alee, ..	129	790	10	10	0	360	410	294	9	18	2
151	رفعت پور مورو پتّي شهاب الدين	Rafaatpoor Mouroo, Puttee Shahaboodeen,	125	732	9	27	0	415	281	(a)0	0	0	0
152	رفيع نگر ..	Rufeenugur, ..	300	654	8	6	14	287	339	139	11	6	0
153	ركن الدين نگر ..	Ruknoodeennugur,	80	225	0	53	0	80	92	38	0	0	0
154	رگوپوره ..	Rugoopoorah, ..	45	232	0	59	0	52	121	0	0	0	0
155	رم‌پوره ريوائي ..	Rumpoorah Reonaeen, ..	65	256	0	53	0	5	198	38	4	0	0
156	رم‌پوره عين الدين	Rumpoorah, Aeenooddeen,	158	372	8	5	6	185	168	75	0	0	0
157	رنجيت‌پور ..	Runjeetpoor, ..	225	652	8	118	0	109	417	103	0	0	0
158	ريلئي مادهوپور ..	Relaee Madoopoor, ...	180	400	13	27	0	234	126	157	26	7	4
159	زاهرپور آدم‌پور ..	Zahirpoor, Adumpoor, ..	82	250	58	33	0	130	29	26	108	60	0
160	زاهرپور گيسوليا ..	Zahirpoor, Gaisuleea, ...	230	650	11	67	0	281	291	239	13	5	12
161	سادهٔ‌پور ..	Sadhpoor, ...	186	731	6	224	0	163	338	182	0	0	0
162	ستوليا ..	Sitoleea,†	150	814	0	551	0	59	204	0	0	0	0
163	سجاولي ..	Sujawulee, ...	908	738	12	312	6	376	32	592	101	26	23
164	سجوندا لدهوا ..	Sujhondah Ludhooa, ...	125	523	4	441	0	78	0	34	11	0	0
165	سراے بابت ..	Suraee Babut, ..	50	1399	0	425	0	0	974	72	0	0	0
166	سراے رام داس ..	Suraee Ram Dass,	45	140	0	18	0	58	64	0	0	21	0
167	سراے منسكهه ..	Suraee Munsookh,	107	258	3	35	0	132	88	0	0	10	0
168	سراے مونديا كهاگي	Suraee Moondeea Khagee,	140	250	12	3	0	112	123	111	0	0	0
169	سرسا ..	Sirsa,‡	1270	734	18	40	42	634	0	313	122	11	15
170	سرسول ..	Sirsowl, ...	604	464	6	162	3	402	31	171	0	29	0
171	سركي دمو ..	Sirkee Damoo,§ ..	71	659	659	0	0	0	0	221	101	11	16
172	سركي كهيڑا ..	Sirkee Kherah, ..	200	397	70	21	0	151	155	54	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	50377	84959	4769	16801	439	35465	27625	26652	5396	4370	1098

* There is a bazaar in this village. A market is also held in it every Saturday. The proprietors (Sheikhs) have also a School in the village.

(a) Population included in the above.

† Details are those of a revised Settlement made in 1848.

‡ A market is held in this village every Monday.

§ This village is held on a rent-free tenure, which has been confirmed in perpetuity The Rs. 71 entered as Jumma is paid by the mafeedars as nuzzurana.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	50377	84959	4769	16801	439	35465	27625	26652	5396	4370	1098
173	سكت‌پور ..	Sukutpoor, ...	350	690	8	152	5	293	232	214	0	8	0
174	سكندر پتّي ..	Sikundurputtee, ..	26	219	85	55	0	60	19	0	0	0	0
175	سگرار ..	Sugrar,*	500	464	8	51	0	360	45	319	116	16	4
176	سگهولهٔ ..	Sugholah, ...	125	421	1	66	0	185	169	133	14	0	0
177	سلاهري ..	Sylha'huree, ..	105	1174	1003	6	0	132	33	519	50	5	9
178	سلطانپور احمدنگر	Sultanpoor, Ahmudnuggur,†	319	441	8	57	0	188	188	292	28	11	4
179	سلطانپور فريدنگر	Sultanpoor, Fureednuggur, ..	136	412	15	94	0	170	132	98	0	19	0
180	سليم پور ..	Suleimpoor, ..	190	141	0	40	0	98	3	0	0	0	0
181	سمراهٔ بنبيرپور ..	Simurrah, Bumbeerpoor, ..	230	656	12	70	0	220	354	23	0	181	0
182	سوارك ..	Siwaruk, ...	85	348	7	120	0	89	132	90	0	0	0
183	سوبهنپور ..	Sobhunpoor, ..	548	411	14	33	0	317	47	410	39	19	3
184	سورج‌پور بهور ..	Soorujpoor, Bhoor,	180	392	13	57	0	151	171	153	0	0	0
185	سورج پور بهويس ..	Soorujpoor Bhoces,	250	197	4	5	0	153	35	83	5	5	3
186	سوكتيا ..	Sookuteea, ...	190	434	11	15	0	192	216	11	0	0	0
187	سوهن كلان ..	Sohunkulan, ..	105	271	0	94	2	61	114	0	0	0	0
188	سيراي عرف رجے گدهي ..	Seeraee oorf Rujee Gurhee, ..	515	472	8	113	0	251	100	230	102	26	15
189	سيف الله گنج ..	Syfoolahgunj,‡ ..	101	41	0	18	0	23	0	556	1420	82	607
190	شاديپور ..	Shadeepoor, ..	265	638	17	211	0	170	240	191	6	2	0
191	شاهپور ترکهيڑهٔ	Shahpoor Terkherah, ..	240	394	7	188	0	116	83	98	31	48	0
192	شاهنگر پتپر گنج	Shahnugur Putpur Gunj,	253	791	15	132	0	450	194	219	0	0	0
193	شجاعت گنج بيلهٔ ..	Shujahut Gunj Belah, ...	180	148	4	34	0	91	19	15	0	25	3
194	شجاعت گنج پچول	Shujahut Gunj, Puchtoul, ..	120	280	4	139	0	120	17	103	18	0	0
195	شكارپور ..	Shikarpoor, ...	301	661	49	152	0	360	100	292	20	0	6
196	شكرالله‌پور ..	Shukuroollahpoor,	787	1021	10	172	0	527	312	271	24	0	0
197	شمس‌پور بلو ..	Shumushpoor, Buloo, ...	130	248	9	42	0	96	101	141	0	0	0
198	شمس‌پور رجو ..	Shumushpoor, Rujoo,§ ..	2	529	526	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
199	شمس‌پور كنوري ..	Shumushpoor, Kunoree, ..	272	581	20	61	0	248	252	275	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	56882	97434	6627	18978	446	40588	30934	31388	7269	4817	1752

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

† *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

‡ This village forms part of the town of Saheswan; has a considerable bazaar; has one Persian, and one Hindi School. There is a Thakoor Deowala in the town, visited in *Bhadoon* by the neighbouring Thakoors.

§ Three acres out of the whole area, were resumed by Deputy Collector. The remainder of the estate is rent-free.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	56882	97434	6627	18978	446	40588	30934	31388	7269	4817	1752
200	شمس پور مولافتا	Shumushpoor, Moolah Futah,	195	529	6	170	0	238	115	321	0	0	3
201	شہبازپور	Sh'hubazpoor,* ..	0	170	170	0	0	0	0	624	670	873	425
202	شیخا نگلہ	Sheikha Nugla, ..	150	476	11	28	0	263	174	92	0	0	0
203	شیخپور سیدپور	Shtikhpoor Sydpoor, ...	80	612	6	190	0	126	290	65	0	0	0
204	شیخو پورہ	Sheikhoopoorah,..	400	362	9	18	0	255	80	279	0	0	0
205	صبدل پور	Subdulpoor, ..	305	781	9	12	3	301	456	250	110	0	0
206	صدرپور مکن پور	Sudurpoor Mukunpoor,† ..	317	1169	0	118	0	198	853	35	0	0	0
207	صلابت‌پور بھور	Sulabutpoor Bhoor,‡ ..	140	458	8	14	0	116	320	107	0	0	0
208	صلابت‌پور بھویس	Sulabutpoor Bhoees, ..	400	460	29	23	0	217	191	125	0	0	0
209	صمدہ	Sumdah, ...	320	939	153	304	0	269	213	144	22	0	0
210	طاهر پور ظاهرپور	Tahirpoor Zahirpoor, ..	293	888	8	310	0	231	339	219	0	38	0
211	ظریف نگر گدهیا	Zureefnuggur Gurheea, ..	525	878	8	28	4	338	0	341	112	24	0
212	عارفپور بهکتا نگلہ	Aarufpoor, Bhugta Nugla,	50	375	0	63	0	21	291	122	0	0	0
213	عثمان پور	Oosmanpoor, ..	180	413	133	15	0	170	95	300	196	25	2
214	علي پور	Alleepoor, ...	195	776	22	136	0	255	363	76	0	0	0
215	علي پور شيرپور	AlleepoorSherpoor,	450	456	0	160	0	226	70	0	0	0	0
216	علي گنج	Alleegunj, ...	117	471	4	41	0	144	282	66	15	0	0
217	عمادپور	Imadpoor, ...	55	247	0	56	0	95	96	0	0	0	0
218	عیسیٰ پور نوادہ	Eesapoor Nuwadah, ...	185	269	96	12	0	148	13	148	321	34	389
219	فاضل‌پور پوپریا	Fazilpoor Poopareea,§ ..	22	200	150	1	0	20	29	24	0	0	0
220	فتح‌الله گنج	Futehoollahgunj,	45	241	0	3	0	41	197	29	9	51	1
221	فتح‌پور کوري	Futehpoor Kooree,	101	292	6	5	0	157	124	71	0	0	0
222	فتن‌پور حویلي	Futunpoor Havelee, ...	237	408	145	23	2	238	0	0	0	0	0
223	فتن‌پور کالاتهر	Fatunpoor Kalatehur,‖	309	474	0	134	0	262	78	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	61953	109778	7600	20842	455	44917	35603	34826	8724	5862	2572

* Sh'hubazpoor, a rent-free market, forms part of the town of Saheswan; has a large bazaar. A market is also held in it every week. There is also a Persian School in the village.

† The details are those of a revised settlement made in 1848, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 1333, dated 14th April 1849.

‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

§ This entire estate was held, until 1844, on a rent-free tenure, when one-fourth was resumed. The remaining three-fourths are released during life of the holders. The village forms part of the town of Saheswan, and though having few resident inhabitants, is a mart for considerable traffic. A Persian School in village.

‖ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	61953	109778	7600	20842	455	44917	35603	34826	8724	5862	2572
224	فرید نگر	Fureednuggur,* ..	235	755	8	123	0	220	404	32	0	0	0
225	فیروزآباد نروتہ	Ferozabad Nurota, ...	150	623	0	381	0	114	128	0	0	0	0
226	قادرنگر	Kadirnuggur, ..	65	527	6	71	0	86	364	84	0	0	0
227	قاسم پور سلروئي	Kasimpoor Sulroee, ...	240	243	5	26	8	117	87	53	12	0	0
228	قربانپور جامني	Kurbanpoor Ja'minee, ...	238	378	4	246	1	127	0	31	2	0	6
229	قریش‌پور	Kooraishpoor, ..	175	378	6	69	0	181	122	127	0	5	0
230	قصبہ بهکتانگلہ	Kusbah Bhugtah Nugla,†	794	2245	389	499	0	810	547	529	734	385	1724
231	قصبہ پٹي قانگوے	Kusbah, Puttee Canoongo,‡ ..	19	78	50	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
232	قصبہ پٹي یقین محمد	Kusbah, Puttee Yakeen Mahomud,‡	511	1090	193	281	0	379	237	42	137	247	568
233	قصبہ چمرپورہ همرپورہ ..	Kusbah Chumurpoorah Himurpoorah,‡	840	1090	141	188	78	546	137	244	188	555	1443
234	کانکسي	Kanksee, ...	160	574	259	102	2	145	66	236	0	6	11
235	کٹیا بهاؤتي	Kutayah Bhawutee, ...	240	589	11	171	5	233	169	208	23	0	2
236	کٹیاکیسر	Kutayah Kesur,§	275	596	14	126	0	219	237	88	4	0	3
237	کریامئي	Kureeamye,‖ ..	710	856	19	80	9	516	232	758	25	0	27
238	ککرالہ	Kukrala, ...	65	188	0	19	0	0	169	59	0	0	0
239	کلیٹهہ	Kulaitah, ...	475	485	6	66	21	289	103	292	42	0	4
240	کمال‌پور جلونگر	Kumalpoor Jooloonugur, ..	500	608	30	180	0	176	222	360	0	7	1
241	کمان‌پور بهور	Kumunpoor Bhoor,	90	311	0	45	0	15	251	72	0	0	0
242	کمان‌پور بیلہ	Kumunpoor Belah,	110	396	0	309	0	87	0	0	0	0	0
243	کیورپور چاندن	Koourpoor Chundun, ..	460	469	12	69	0	270	118	268	80	7	20
244	کهوري کهمسہ میراپور روشن نگر	Koohuree, Khamsah, Meerapoor, Roshunnugur,	210	832	6	218	0	128	480	146	0	0	5
245	کهوا ڈاندا	Khooa Danda, ..	90	295	11	4	0	148	132	73	0	0	0
246	کوٹاہ	Kotah, ...	90	292	0	67	0	61	164	0	0	0	0
247	کوٹهہ	Kotha, ...	490	995	16	138	3	443	395	380	22	5	10
		Carried over, ..	69185	124671	8786	24320	582	50255	40367	38908	9993	7079	6396

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1. † Kusbah Bhugtah Nugla is part of the town of Saheswan; has a small bazar and a Persian School in its precincts.

‡ These three villages all form part of the town of Saheswan; the two latter have large bazaars, in which considerable trade is carried on. Kusbah, Puttee Yakeen Mahomud, forms the most antiquated portion of Saheswan. The houses are nearly all built of masonry. There is a Zeearut in its precincts, where the children of the proprietors are taught Persian by the presiding fakeer. Kusbah Chumurpoorah Himurpoorah has three Schools.

§ *Vide* Appendix No. 1. ‖ A market is held in this village on Fridays and Sundays.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	69185	124671	8786	24320	582	50255	40367	38908	9993	7079	6396
248	کولها	Kolha,	427	672	179	246	8	231	8	260	34	121	6
249	کولهائي	Kolhaee,	1059	2123	7	418	0	1063	635	833	0	51	0
250	کهجري	Khujuree,	80	422	0	297	0	41	84	1	0	0	0
251	کهرتي سرور پتي دمرسنگهه	Khirtee Surwur, Puttee Dumur Singh,	Rs.A.P. 18 12 0	37	0	14	0	15	8	0	0	0	0
252	کهرتي سرور پتي محمد شيرخان	Khirtee Surwur, Puttee Mahomud Shere Khan,	56 4 0	112	0	41	0	24	47	0	0	0	0
253	کهرتي سرور پتي نتهو خان	Khirtee Surwur, Puttee Nuthoo Khan,	75 0 0	159	5	49	0	55	50	7	0	0	0
254	کهرکواري بهور پتي تلسي رام	Khurukwaree Bhoor, Puttee Toolsee Ram,	126 10 8	395	6	6	0	235	148	171	0	0	0
255	کهرکواري بهور پتي محمد افضل	Khurukwaree Bhoor, Puttee Mahomud Afzil,	63 5 4	195	4	1	0	117	73	(a)0	0	0	0
256	کهرکواري بهريس	Khurukwaree Bhoees,*	950	1105	13	271	70	296	455	528	95	20	14
257	کهرکواري مانپور	Khurukwaree Manpoor,	250	2084	6	251	0	180	1647	27	0	0	0
258	کهرکول	Khirkoul,	231	316	5	84	0	152	75	157	0	0	0
259	کهروارا	Khurwara,	522	835	19	40	10	412	354	299	50	9	13
260	کهوکنيان پتي رودرسنگهه	Khookineean, Puttee Roodur Singh,	Rs.A.P. 268 10 0	528	58	20	0	259	191	130	19	0	0
261	کهوکنيان پتي کنجن سنگهه	Khookineean, Puttee Kunjun Singh,	81 6 0	161	19	5	0	93	44	(a)0	0	0	0
262	کهوکنيان رام راے	Khookineean, Puttee Ram Raee,	180	694	1	58	0	92	543	106	26	0	0
263	کياولي	Keeawulee,	85	264	0	19	0	225	20	126	6	0	0
264	کيري سيري	Kaireesuraee,†	640	423	9	13	25	363	13	190	38	0	0
265	گدنپور سکت پور	Gudunpoor Sukutpoor,	60	225	4	10	0	69	142	60	20	0	0
266	گردهرپور	Girdhurpoor,‡	50	286	6	52	0	68	160	49	0	0	0
267	گليا مئي	Guleeamye,	50	270	0	232	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
268	گندوليا	Gundoleea,	402	629	14	277	5	266	67	157	11	132	0
		Carried over,	74861	136606	9141	26724	700	9311	45169	42009	10292	7412	6429

(a) Population included in the above. * A market is held in this village on Fridays.
† A market is held in this village on Saturdays.
‡ Recovered from the Ganges in 1847, and assessed in 1849. The demand is a progressive one, reaching Rs. 50 in 1852, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 28th February 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	74861	136606	9141	26724	700	9311	45169	42009	10292	7412	9429
269	گنگاپور	Gungapoor,	107	355	122	41	0	154	38	270	85	14	8
270	گنگورا	Gungora,	540	492	8	140	4	275	65	351	16	0	0
271	گوپال گنج	Gopalgunj,*	28	11	0	2	7	0	2	95	56	0	20
272	گوجرپور	Goojurpoor,	34	393	0	56	0	337	0	57	0	0	0
273	گولريا	Goolureea,	95	339	0	54	0	140	145	53	3	0	0
274	گهلول	Ghiloul,	130	311	5	82	0	110	114	95	16	0	0
275	گهورن پور	Ghoorunpoor,	289	845	5	451	0	234	155	29	0	225	20
276	لبيدپور	Labedpoor,	105	394	6	78	0	96	214	63	7	0	0
277	لعل پور	Lallpoor,	35	288	0	121	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
278	لودهه پوره	Lodhpoorah,	65	250	182	1	0	57	10	186	2	0	0
279	لهرا عطاءالله پور	Lehra Ataoollahpoor,	206	537	28	64	13	230	202	91	0	111	0
280	لهرپوره	Luhurpoora,	150	741	250	223	0	134	134	124	0	0	0
281	مالپور تتيره	Mallpoor Tuterah,†	1130	1723	26	1159	12	518	8	514	133	27	41
282	مانک پور محمد پور اودا	Manukpoor Mohumudpoor Oodah,	361	1106	134	350	0	536	86	284	0	0	0
283	متسان	Mutsan,	236	1022	16	126	2	259	619	117	2	40	2
284	متن پور پتي راجارام	Mitunpoor, Puttee Raja Ram,	126	133	5	3	0	100	25	412	50	28	10
285	متن پور پتي کهماني	Mitunpoor, Puttee Koomanee,	126	134	5	11	0	100	18	(a)0	0	0	0
286	متن پور پتي کيرت	Mitunpoor, Puttee Keeruj,	126	133	3	8	0	96	26	(a)0	0	0	0
287	متن پور پتي گوبردهن	Mitunpoor, Puttee Goburdhun,	126	133	3	2	0	102	26	(a)0	0	0	0
288	متن پور پتي مان سنگهه	Mitunpoor, Puttee Mân Singh,	126	136	7	4	0	100	25	(a)0	0	0	0
289	متن پور پتي همت	Mitunpoor, Puttee Himut,	126	133	5	2	0	109	17	(a)0	0	0	0
290	مجريا	Mujureea,	120	479	9	34	0	91	345	74	3	0	0
291	مجولرا دومره	Mujolra Dumera,	300	686	13	107	0	234	332	269	50	6	8
292	محدوده گوجر	Mahdooda Goojur,	210	433	9	46	2	291	85	144	54	0	5
293	محمدپور حجام	Muhumudpoor Hujam,	70	286	8	60	8	115	95	22	0	0	0
294	محمدپور گوندي	Muhumudpoor Koonday,	1010	990	17	148	22	602	201	390	115	41	12
295	محمد پور مصر عرف نگله منصور	Muhumudpoor, Misur Oorf, Nugla Munsoor,	33	235	0	73	0	70	92	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	80871	149324	10007	30170	770	14568	48248	45649	10884	7904	6555

* The village forms part of the town of Saheswan.
† *Vide* Appendix No. 2. *(a)* Population included in the above.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	80871	149324	10007	30170	770	14568	48248	45649	10884	7904	6555
296	محمد علي پور دوندیا	Muhumud Alleepoor Doondeea,	125	163	0	18	0	93	52	0	0	0	0
297	محمد گنج گوبرا	Muhumudgunj Gobra,	80	821	6	107	0	78	630	25	0	0	0
298	محمود پور سوگیا پٹي احمد بخش	Mahmoodpoor Sogia, Puttee Ahmud Buksh	120	319	6	9	0	209	95	102	3	0	0
299	محمود پور سوگیا پٹي خدا بخش	Mahmoodpoor Sogia, Puttee Khoda Buksh,	120	318	1	9	0	232	76	(a)0	0	0	0
300	محي الدین پور	Moyeeoodeenpoor,*	100	182	2	35	0	99	46	70	330	388	347
301	مخدوم پور	Mukdoompoor,	100	210	6	36	0	64	104	28	14	0	0
302	مدارپور	Mudarpoor,	420	685	13	211	0	411	50	308	0	0	0
303	مدکولي	Mudkoulee,†	501	403	9	40	0	281	73	240	238	10	18
304	مرزاپور بیله	Mirzapoor Belah,	110	212	11	118	0	80	3	0	0	0	0
305	مرزاپور سهورا	Mirzapoor Shoura;	816	1378	87	17	0	985	289	321	35	254	34
306	مرزا پور محسن پور	Mirzapoor Moshumpoor,	210	662	6	128	0	224	304	244	0	9	0
307	مصري پور مکوئیا	Misreepoor Mookaya,	401	639	10	33	9	323	264	238	44	5	4
308	مصطفی آباد احمد نگر	Mustufabad Ahmudnugur,	200	305	0	2	0	228	75	153	26	0	0
309	مصطفی آباد جریتہ	Mustufabad Juraitah,	604	1156	13	488	9	386	260	365	0	83	0
310	ملسي یوسف پور	Mulsaee Eusufpoor,‡	350	2377	0	1104	0	132	1141	41	0	0	0
311	ملک پور بچولا پٹي عباس علي	Mulikpoor Bichola, Puttee Abas Alee,	180	394	5	40	0	193	156	356	40	0	20
312	ملک پور بچولا پٹي گلابي	Mulikpoor Bichola, Puttee Goolabee,	180	378	8	33	0	169	168	(a)0	0	0	0
313	ملک پور بچولا پٹي مہارام	Mulikpoor Bichola, Puttee Muha Ram,	180	394	5	25	0	166	198	(a)0	0	0	0
314	منیرا	Munera,	100	150	0	15	0	80	55	0	0	0	0
315	موسی پور	Mooschpoor,	305	540	6	76	0	131	327	111	19	0	0
316	موندارى سدهار پور	Moondara Sudarpoor,	437	695	91	271	1	312	20	227	42	14	3
		Carried over,	86510	161705	10292	32985	789	19444	52634	48478	11675	8667	6981

(a) Population included in the above.

* Originally a rent-free Mouzah; resumed in 1839, and first brought to Settlement in 1844, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 5th April 1844.

† A market is held in this village every Tuesday.

‡ The details are those of a Summary Settlement made in 1847, confirmed by Government Order, dated 14th April 1848.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	86510	161705	10292	32985	789	19444	52634	48478	11675	8667	6981
317	موندي	Moondaee,	200	293	0	67	0	108	118	0	0	0	0
318	موندیا نندا	Moondeea Nunda,	218	331	10	11	0	238	72	127	0	0	0
319	مہداولي	Mehdawulee,	350	381	6	70	29	132	144	75	6	0	0
320	میرانپور نگله عمر	Meeranpoor, Nugla Oomur,	60	134	7	2	0	71	54	0	0	0	0
321	مي حسین پور	Mye Hoseinpoor,	925	1078	26	151	76	465	360	399	141	95	3
322	مہگرا	Meghra,	125	332	4	71	0	76	181	107	9	0	0
323	نادر	Nadur,*	596	2073	21	298	4	651	1099	544	217	87	57
324	ناهر پور	Nahurpoor,	65	250	0	56	0	34	160	0	0	0	0
325	ندایل	Nadail,†	1264	920	188	35	12	597	88	161	131	423	106
326	نرسینه پٹي اودیت پوري	Nursena, Puttee Oodaithpooree,‡	50	163	3	76	0	59	25	459	136	0	12
327	نرسینه پٹي بلدیو پوري	Nursena, Puttee Buldeo Pooree,	50	155	1	89	0	57	8	(a)0	0	0	0
328	نرسینه پٹي بهولا پوري	Nursena, Puttee Bhola Pooree,	50	155	1	66	0	70	18	(a)0	0	0	0
329	نرسینه پٹي بهیم پوري	Nursena, Puttee Bheem Pooree,	50	152	1	94	0	54	3	(a)0	0	0	0
330	نرسینه پٹي نراین پوري	Nursena, Puttee Naruyun Pooree,	100	155	0	74	0	64	17	(a)0	0	0	0
331	نرو پورہ	Nuroopoora,	75	228	2	63	0	58	105	47	6	0	3
332	نروتہ	Nurota,	92	126	4	1	0	96	25	0	0	0	0
333	نصو پور	Nusoopoor,	38	167	0	36	0	80	51	0	0	0	0
334	نصیر پور	Nuseerpoor,§	250	141	6	5	0	130	0	210	135	60	35
335	نصیر پور گهوسو	Nuseerpoor Ghosoo,	120	341	69	194	0	78	0	48	0	28	0
336	نصیر پور ناتهو	Nuseerpoor Natho,	115	388	11	59	0	76	242	73	0	0	0
337	نگریا فتن پور پٹي عظمت بي بي	Nugurreea Futunpoor, Puttee Azmut Beebee,	Rs.A.P. 85 0 0	119	1	3	0	86	29	90	0	3	0
338	نگریا فتن پور پٹي شهاب الدین	Nugurreea Futunpoor, Puttee Shahawoodeen,	99 2 9	145	1	28	0	110	6	(a)0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	9148729	169932	10654	34534	910	22834	55439	50818	12456	9363	7197

* A market is held in this village every week.

† A market is held in this village every Wednesday.

‡ Nursena was held on a rent-free tenure until 1840, when it was resumed by the Special Deputy Collector. In 18—, the estate was divided into 5 Mouzahs.

(a) Population included in the above.

§ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	0148720	169932	10654	34534	910	22834	55439	50818	12456	9363	7197
339	نگريا فتن‌پور پتي بهاوالدين ..	Nugureea Futunpoor, Puttee Bahawoodeen, ...	Rs.A.P. 63 12 0	94	0	2	0	85	7	(a)0	0	0	0
340	نگريا فتن‌پور پتي مجيد النساء ..	Nugureea Futunpoor, Puttee Mujeedoonissa, ...	7 1 3	17	1	1	0	8	7	(a)0	0	0	0
341	.. نگله برن	Nugla Burum, ..	213	965	0	858	0	107	0	0	0	0	0
342	نگله برن اراضي گنگ برآمد ..	Nugla Burum Arazeegunj Buramud,* ..	80	865	0	692	0	39	134	0	0	0	0
343	.. نگله چوئي	Nugla Choee, ..	80	371	339	0	0	29	3	299	3	85	35
344	.. نگله روکرا	Nugla Rokra, ..	130	371	0	56	0	202	113	79	27	0	0
345	.. نگله سالار	Nugla Salar, ..	140	345	8	19	0	204	114	107	4	0	0
346	.. نگله کونتز	Nugla Koutah, ..	432	415	7	34	2	233	139	281	92	0	3
347	.. نگله مدي	Nugla Maddee, ..	153	240	7	36	0	104	93	38	24	0	0
348	.. نگله مصر	Nugla Misir, ..	154	233	72	10	0	141	10	35	2	0	0
349	.. نوابگنج بهتني	Nuwabgunj Betunee, ...	100	308	0	54	0	126	128	87	9	0	0
350	.. نوابگنج بيله	Nuwabgunj Belah, ...	327	266	5	137	0	124	0	38	1	35	1
351	نيتهوا پتي عبدالرحيم خان	Nytooah, Puttee Abdool Ruheem Khan, ..	Rs.A.P. 115 0 0	116	7	9	0	98	2	522	79	206	175
352	نيتهوا پتي رام‌پرشاد	Nytooah, Puttee Rampershad,	38 5 4	45	5	8	0	26	6	(a)0	0	0	0
353	نيتهوا پتي يار محمد خان ..	Nytooah, Puttee Yar Mahomud Khan, ...	115 0 0	116	4	8	0	98	6	(a)0	0	0	0
354	نيتهوا پتي کشن لعل	Nytooah, Puttee Kishun Lall,	67 1 4	68	6	5	0	54	3	(a)0	0	0	0
355	نيتهوا پتي ميوارام	Nytooah, Puttee Mewa Ram, ..	124 9 4	130	6	11	0	109	4	(a)0	0	0	0
356	.. نےنول باغواره	Nynoul Baghwara, ...	628	875	18	161	0	423	273	39	24	226	36
357	.. وزيرپور	Wazeerpoor, ..	150	356	6	73	0	178	99	235	0	0	0
358	.. هپنا نگله	Hupna Nugla, ..	300	508	0	98	0	181	229	0	0	0	0
359	.. هردت پور	Hurdutpoor, ..	710	1067	32	167	2	499	367	448	25	0	0
360	.. هري پور	Hurreepoor,† ..	60	491	10	25	0	104	352	64	0	0	0
361	.. هسريا	Husreea, ...	90	465	8	91	0	86	280	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	95765	178659	11195	37089	914	26092	57808	53090	12746	9915	7447

(a) Population included in the above.

* Recovered from the Ganges in 1848, and made a separate Mouzah, *vide* Roobakaree, dated 26th September 1848.

† Rent-free until 1830, when resumed. Settlement Roobakaree, dated May 1842.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SAHESWAN—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	95765 1	178659	11195	37089	914	26092	57808	53090	12746	9915	7447
362	.. همت گنج	Himutgunj, ...	51	368	0	17	0	108	243	0	0	0	0
363	.. هموں پور	Humoopoor, ..	115	289	6	38	0	83	162	72	0	0	0
364	.. هندور	Hundour, ...	740	755	9	250	0	496	0	100	206	290	95
365	.. هوتي پور	Hoteepoor, ...	110	326	86	35	0	102	103	91	0	0	0
366	.. يهاپور	Yihaeepoor, ...	154	463	136	38	0	162	127	0	0	0	0
		Total, ...	96935	180860	11432	37467	914	27043	58443	53353	12952	10205	7542

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—The Survey Maps of this Pergunnah have been for many years lost. In the villages noted below, a large difference was found to exist in the Return of the Professional Survey, and the actual Area of the Mouzah. In every case the Settlement was made on the Returns, as shewn in the Register. The Area of these villages, which were re-measured carefully by Waleedad Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, is as follows:—

Number in Register.	Name of Mouzah.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
13	Ismaelpoor Memree, ...	747	15	19	562	151
63	Pathur Chooeea, ...	515	18	8	385	104
65	Pudhaireea, ...	842	11	15	279	33
100	Chouhanpoor, ...	522	131	8	150	33
130	Deoree Amrith, ...	456	11	6	211	230
142	Rahnut Mutkulee, ...	898	11	16	584	287
175	Sugrar, ...	560	16	118	383	68
178	Sultanpoor Ahmudnuggur, ...	593	12	16	332	233
207	Sulabutpoor Bhoor, ...	700	10	18	177	495
223	Futunpoor Kalather, ...	629	3	183	388	55
224	Furreednuggur, ...	623	8	14	433	168
236	Kutayah Kesur, ...	633	15	21	450	177
334	Nuseerpoor, ...	244	8	42	190	4

No. 2.—Malpoor Tuterah.—Subsequent to the Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, 293 Acres of this Mouzah were, by consent of the parties, measured in Mouzah Aor. The Returns of Aor, as shewn in this Register, are correct, being the Returns of the Area on which a subsequent revision of Settlement was made. The Area of Malpoor Tuterah, according to Khusreh measurement, is as follows:—

Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
1480	29	477	745	179

No. 3.—Domail, Nugla Kesee.—The Settlement of this Mehal was made on the cultivated Area of both the Asilee and Dakhilee Mouzah. The Area of the latter appears to have been, with the exception of the cultivated portion, erroneously omitted. The actual Area is as follows:—

Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
809	16	31	571	191

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XXX.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH BUDAON,

INCLUDING

ZILLAH ALLAHPOOR.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	ابگنوان	Abgunwan,	225	311	7	23	0	236	45	123	9	3	0
2	اتهرا کونیاں	Athurah Kuncean,	293	340	5	23	0	292	20	57	0	0	0
3	احمدپور	Ahmudpoor,	75	86	0	13	0	69	4	0	0	0	0
4	اراضي عظيم گنج	Arazee Azeemgunj,	61	109	0	0	0	71	38	0	0	0	0
5	آسی پور	Aspoor,	125	148	8	19	0	110	11	36	0	0	4
6	اسرس برکهن	Asirs Burkurun,	1000	1197	19	8	2	608	560	657	12	23	5
7	اسلام گنج	Islamgunj,	435	468	0	19	1	348	100	104	88	16	33
8	اعلیٰ پور پٹي بهجو	Allahpoor, Puttee Bhajoo,*	560	713	63	21	0	604	25	329	109	82	27
9	اعلیٰ پور پٹي چندي خورد	Allahpoor, Puttee Chundee Khoord,	90	122	19	4	0	79	20	34	0	0	0
10	اعلیٰ پور پٹي چندي فاضل	Allahpoor, Puttee Chundee Fazil,	254	336	24	9	0	275	28	92	0	0	0
11	اعلیٰ پور پٹي صاحب راے	Allahpoor, Puttee Sahib Roy,	270	282	11	6	10	255	0	192	67	8	107
12	اعلیٰ پور پٹي قاضي	Allahpoor, Puttee Kazee,	298	426	47	16	0	335	28	120	63	594	295
13	اعلیٰ پور پٹي کهماني	Allahpoor, Puttee Koomanee,	90	127	0	12	0	93	22	38	0	0	0
14	اعلیٰ پور پٹي گور بخش	Allahpoor, Puttee Goorbux,†	385	415	12	36	4	350	13	473	422	0	83
15	اعلیٰ پور پٹي موتي	Allahpoor, Puttee Motee,‡	Rs. A. 452 8	531	6	35	1	467	22	} 721	477	0	16
16	اعلیٰ پور پٹي هردیال	Allahpoor, Puttee Hurdeeal,	452 8	531	6	35	0	467	23				
17	اعلیٰ پور پٹی نندو	Allahpoor, Puttee Nundoo,	479	574	21	22	0	506	25	58	16	0	94
18	اکرم نگر گڑهي	Akrum Nugur Gurhee,	158	380	0	12	0	204	164	0	0	0	0
19	امگاون	Amgaon,	1191	1343	326	38	0	800	179	1564	68	26	40
20	انگونا	Angoeea,	210	533	0	2	0	21	510	9	0	0	0
21	اوپریرہ	Oopraira,	700	801	12	57	2	730	0	321	64	24	0
22	اوترنہ سردا	Ooturna Surwa,	1325	1677	19	38	3	1288	329	669	37	42	15
23	اودمي	Oodmaee,	205	228	0	7	0	211	10	19	0	36	11
24	اورنگ آباد	Aorungabad,§	300	695	0	251	0	400	44	0	0	0	0
25	اورنگ آباد قاضي	Aorungabad Kazee,	491	557	0	71	0	437	49	250	3	0	10
		Carried over,	10125	12930	605	777	23	9256	2269	5866	1435	854	740

* Allahpoor was formerly a town of some notoriety, and the principal town of a division, called after it, Zillah Allahpoor. The town is still extensive, but divided into puttees. Zillah Allahpoor was, in 1845, incorporated in Pergunnah Budaon.

† A market is held in the part of the village belonging to this estate.

‡ At Settlement, Puttee Motee and Puttee Hurdial formed one Mouzah. Subsequent to Settlement, they were formed into two Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814.

§ Originally rent-free; resumed in 1840; Roobakaree of Settlement, dated 7th June 1845.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	10125	12930	605	777	23	9256	2269	5866	1435	854	740
26	اوسیتها	Oosaitha,*	0	436	436	0	0	0	0	73	0	56	0
27	اوگیهني	Oogehnee,	451	435	7	18	2	324	84	292	78	179	25
28	اونولہ	Oonowla,	390	435	0	44	1	355	35	497	178	0	20
29	اهوراميي	Ahoramye,	325	515	6	3	0	190	316	167	18	0	0
30	ایکري بسیاني	Eekree Buseeanee,	1211	1673	0	21	6	1142	504	353	0	263	60
31	بابت	Babut,	402	565	27	6	0	498	34	332	47	22	18
32	بادهل	Badhul,	200	308	8	4	0	185	111	76	0	0	0
33	باري کهیرہ	Baree Kherah,†	0	536	536	0	0	0	0	165	0	7	0
34	باقرپور	Bakurpoor,	225	360	6	15	0	191	148	32	8	33	0
35	بجهیرہ	Bujhera,	180	217	12	18	0	187	0	54	0	8	0
36	بچپوري	Bichpooree,	250	307	3	18	0	245	41	0	0	0	0
37	بچهریا	Bichhureea,‡	0	473	473	0	0	0	0	64	0	64	12
38	بدایوں خاص	Budaon Khas,	881	2169	404	479	13	622	651	1045	7380	601	12343
39	بدهواے	Budhwaee,	438	738	0	14	0	518	206	239	120	0	20
40	براتغدار	Bura Teghdar,	1220	989	18	116	0	630	225	862	159	13	92
41	برارہ روپپور	Burara Roop-poor,§	0	812	812	0	0	0	0	439	49	119	16
42	براهمپور	Burahimpoor,‖	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	67	661	135	534
43	برکهیرہ	Burkherah,¶	175	354	0	6	0	212	136	125	14	0	0
44	بري شمسپور	Buree Shumushpoor,	225	523	7	8	0	249	259	105	0	39	12
45	بشارت نگر جهاپر	Bisharutnuggur Chapur,	240	353	8	29	0	293	23	62	8	5	0
46	بشنپوري	Bishunpooree,	200	301	0	33	4	219	45	101	4	6	5
47	بلهت	Bilhut,	1604	2009	22	68	13	1265	635	1044	38	122	53
48	بلیا	Bullcea,	600	907	8	12	0	753	134	326	37	8	13
49	بناور	Bunawur,**	681	815	17	59	5	348	386	236	32	5	7
50	بندولیا پلاسي	Bindoleea Pullasee,	500	644	6	4	0	269	365	181	0	0	14
51	بنکهریا	Bunkhireea,	35	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
52	بنگرہ اعظم گنج یوسف نگر	Bungurh, Azimgunj, Eusufnuggur,	1250	1907	12	75	2	843	975	619	106	61	76
53	بني	Bunaee,	513	984	8	40	0	562	374	261	4	284	19
		Carried over,	22321	32775	3497	1867	69	19386	7956	13683	10376	2884	14079

* Originally rent-free; resumed in 1843; Roobakaree of Settlement, dated 7th September 1845. Realization of demand suspended by order of Government, pending decision of Special Commissioner on appeal preferred against order of resumption. Oosaitha, rent-free in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, 5th February 1833.

† Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, 6th October 1830.

‡ Released in perpetuity by order of Government, dated 31st January 1831.

§ Rent-free tenure granted in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 24th August 1830.

‖ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 13th November 1834.

¶ Rent-free until 1843, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 21st June 1844.

** A market is held in this village every Monday. There is a serai, built by Ferry Fund Committee in 1845.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	22321	32775	3497	1867	69	19386	7956	13683	10376	2884	14079
54	بورا	Bora,	412	643	10	250	1	337	45	195	0	0	0
55	بونچا نگلہ	Booncha Nugla,	315	365	36	9	0	258	62	100	17	0	0
56	بھانسي	Bhansee,	100	196	6	3	0	82	105	103	16	10	0
57	بھتہ ایمن	Behtah Aymun,*	0	599	599	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0
58	بھجپورہ	Bhujpoora,	341	384	14	12	0	311	47	115	4	0	0
59	بھسرارہ	Bhusrara,	490	577	81	13	0	481	2	175	46	309	117
60	بھگوتي پور	Bugoteepoor,†	0	867	867	0	0	0	0	242	15	38	48
61	بھمني	Bhumnee,	475	520	85	11	12	404	8	130	7	16	0
62	بھیریا	Bheireea,‡	0	191	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	بي بي پور	Beebeepoor,	291	467	23	26	0	348	70	222	45	0	4
64	بیور	Beor,	1490	3240	16	112	4	1145	1963	528	62	58	55
65	پتسہ	Putsa,	850	1557	20	856	4	667	10	687	147	21	68
66	پچتور	Puchtour,	67	248	0	220	0	28	0	229	0	0	0
67	پچتور بدایوں	Puchtour Budaon,§	0	243	243	0	0	0	0	109	0	6	0
68	پدھور	Pudhor,‖	0	389	389	0	0	0	0	238	0	0	0
69	پدھولیا	Pudhoulcea,¶	300	384	69	73	0	191	51	24	0	42	0
70	پسیا کھیرہ	Pusseea Khera,	125	353	0	1	0	54	298	24	0	0	0
71	پلیا جھندا	Pulleea Jhunda,	450	555	13	26	0	471	45	406	0	46	9
72	پوتھي سراے پٹي بہادر	Pothee Seray, Puttee Bahadur,**	806	1254	15	46	2	482	709	806	419	61	102
73	پوتھي سراے پٹي نرپت	Pothee Seray, Puttee Nirput,	806	1254	14	46	2	482	710	(a)0	0	0	0
74	پورینیاں	Pooraineea,	250	896	4	799	0	84	9	0	0	0	0
75	پھول چہ	Phoolaicha,	311	302	12	34	1	219	36	76	0	0	0
76	تٹولي	Tatowlee,	500	856	8	9	0	277	562	404	15	0	5
77	تقي پور	Tukeepoor,††	0	334	334	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
78	تلیا نگلہ کام بخش پور	Talleea, Nugla Kambuksh-poor,‡‡	0	496	496	0	0	0	0	248	3	11	100
79	جکیلي	Jukailee,§§	0	427	427	0	0	0	0	346	13	7	29
80	جگت عمري	Jugut Oomree,	1100	1208	14	197	7	909	81	1158	273	37	293
81	جھندپور	Jhundpoor,‖‖	0	371	371	0	0	0	0	85	32	0	0
		Carried over,	31800	51951	7854	4610	102	26616	12769	20480	11490	3546	14914

* Released from assessment in perpetuity by order of Deputy Collector, dated 23rd April 1843.
† Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 18th February 1851.
‡ Rent-free tenure confirmed in perpetuity by order of Government, dated 17th June 1843.
§ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 5th February 1833.
‖ Released in perpetuity by Special Commissioner, dated 11th December 1843.
¶ *Vide* Appendix No. 1.
** This estate was divided into two separate Mouzahs by Roobakaree dated 10th December 1840.
(a) Population included in the above.
†† Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 5th February 1833.
‡‡ Released in perpetuity by order of Deputy Collector, dated 27th October 1843.
§§ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 22nd September 1833.
‖‖ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 3rd March 1832.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	31800	51951	7854	4610	102	26616	12769	20480	11490	3546	14914
82	چتورا دھنورا	Chitora Dhunora,	625	815	18	50	1	708	38	364	105	13	31
83	چمرولیا	Chumrouleea,	10	196	187	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
84	چوندھرا شکارپور نگریا ھرداس	Chundherah, Shikarpoor, Nugureea Hardas,*	560	704	5	5	0	677	17	61	0	0	0
85	حسن پور	Husunpoor,	350	576	6	5	0	337	228	68	6	18	0
86	حسن پور ھور ھاے	Husunpoor Hor-hace,	402	604	36	31	2	503	32	90	2	0	0
87	حسن نگر	Husunnuggur,†	102	259	0	1	0	130	128	191	0	7	8
88	حسین پور کروتیہ	Hoseinpoor Ka-rowteea,	250	522	68	3	0	253	198	137	18	129	6
89	حضرت پور پورھا	Huzruthpoor Torha,‡	0	223	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	خاص پور	Khaspoor,	325	583	19	18	0	302	244	193	0	0	50
91	خیرپورہ	Khyrpoora,§	0	221	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	ددمئي	Dudmaee,‖	292	474	5	43	0	313	113	242	0	206	8
93	دنورہ	Dunowra,¶	202	273	0	24	0	202	47	52	0	0	0
94	ڈوگریا براھم پور	Dograia Bura-humpoor,	1000	1046	10	27	0	835	174	391	112	152	18
95	ڈونري نورتم پور	Dounree Nero-tumpoor,	991	826	8	84	6	663	65	292	60	14	8
96	دھمي	Dhemee,	1259	1025	14	59	2	719	231	461	58	72	37
97	دیوري ھاشم پور	Deoree Ha-shimpoor,	325	336	7	25	5	299	0	132	44	0	0
98	دیوري بورا	Deoree Bowra,	150	256	6	186	0	64	0	42	0	0	0
99	دیوري جیت	Deoreejeet,**	0	647	647	0	0	0	0	434	59	45	2
100	ڈلوا سریدا	Dulwa Shureeda,††	0	483	483	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0
101	ڈھکیا	Dhukeea,	300	625	9	30	0	177	409	61	0	0	0
102	رام پور عرف دارا نگر	Rampoor, oorf Daranuggur,‡‡	0	223	223	0	0	0	0	169	48	0	0
103	رجلامي	Rujlamye,	600	544	0	17	0	243	284	56	1	11	0
104	رجولي	Rujoulee,	300	381	9	4	2	270	96	119	16	0	0
105	رسول پور بلھیري	Russoolpoor Bil-haree,	615	579	7	38	0	530	4	353	28	5	7
		Carried over,	40453	64372	10065	5260	120	33850	15077	24503	12047	4218	15089

* At Settlement, the Jumma of each Mouzah was specified, but not the Area; entries accordingly.
† Rent-free until 1849, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 15th May 1850.
‡ Released in perpetuity by orders of Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., dated 17th June 1842.
§ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 26th September 1831.
‖ A rent-free Mouzah until 1842, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 29th March 1843.
¶ Rent-free until 1847; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 2nd October 1847. Realization of demand suspended, pending decision of Special Commissioner.
** Released in perpetuity by Special Commissioner, dated 7th September 1843.
†† Released in perpetuity by Collector, dated 8th January 1831.
‡‡ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 22nd September 1833.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	40458	64372	10065	5260	120	33850	15077	24503	12047	4218	15089
106	رسول پور پوتي	Russoolpoor Pootee,*	250	425	0	19	0	395	11	41	0	0	0
107	رفيع آباد	Rufceabad,	300	562	10	3	3	234	312	212	14	0	0
108	رکهورا کويلا	Rukhora Koela,†	0	537	537	0	0	0	0	149	5	0	0
109	رنجولا	Runjola,‡	250	368	0	12	0	153	203	49	0	10	0
110	روپاپور	Roopapoor,	390	365	31	8	3	319	4	177	6	0	0
111	روپامي	Roopamye,§	0	159	159	0	0	0	0	175	7	28	0
112	رے پورة اعلى پور	Raipoorah Allahpoor,	235	243	6	18	5	214	0	0	0	0	0
113	رے پورة بدايوں	Raipoorah Budaon,	360	419	10	45	0	243	121	112	48	7	0
	ريمة خاص	Raemah Khas,‖								(380	92	244	38
	انبيا پور	Anbeeahpoor,								155	9	0	0
	اوجها	Oojha,								194	0	91	0
	اوجهولي	Oojhowlee,								56	28	18	7
	اهروهيا	Ahiroeea,								221	15	4	0
	بهتولي	Bhutowlee,								209	7	10	0
	بهسامي	Bhusamye,								116	0	39	0
114	تلوک پور	Tilokpoor,	4050	6600	133	105	2	3034	3326	125	16	0	0
	چندن نگر	Chundunnuggur,								(a) 0	0	0	0
	سرک پور	Surukpoor,								127	5	0	0
	سينگرورا	Singrora,								209	13	1	5
	فقير آباد	Fuqeerabad,								224	0	0	0
	گورپوري چندن	Goorpoorce Chundun,								27	21	139	16
	ملگانوان	Mulganwan,								272)	13	12	24
115	سالار پور	Salarpoor,	343	629	70	13	0	419	127	7	14	53	13
116	ساندي	Sandee,	350	428	72	23	1	294	38	316	373	0	4
117	سرسا تهير	Sirsather,¶	0	316	316	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
118	سعدالله گنج بتهيرا	Sadoollagunj Bithera,	179	452	5	10	1	145	291	83	0	9	0
119	سعدالله گنج	Sadoollahgunj,	215	254	31	1	0	198	24	0	0	0	0
120	سکروري	Sikroree,	854	1674	141	120	2	613	798	427	77	137	170
121	سکهانوں	Sukhanoon,	1132	1443	87	83	6	1135	132	370	518	416	496
		Carried over,	49366	79246	11673	5720	143	41246	20464	29027	13328	5436	15862

* Settlement revised in 1847. Demand reduced from Rs. 400 to 250. Revision confirmed by orders of Government, No. 4189, dated 28th October 1847.

† Released in perpetuity by Board of Commissioner, dated 6th October 1830.

‡ Rent-free until 1837, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 23rd July 1838.

§ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 30th November 1830.

‖ The survey of Talooqua Raemah was made as one Mouzah. At the Settlement, the Jumma and cultivated area of each Mouzah was specified, but engagements were taken for the whole Mehal, without any further specification of area. The entries have been made, corresponding with Settlement record.

(a) Population included in Raemah.

¶ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 6th October 1830.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	49366	79246	11673	5720	143	41246	20464	29027	13328	5436	15862
122	سگوئي	Sigoee,*	303	437	64	37	0	230	106	353	0	0	5
123	سلهيري	Sylheiree,	1001	898	10	12	0	801	75	223	20	0	24
124	سليم پور	Suleimpoor,	500	558	12	50	0	438	58	438	13	0	0
125	سمريا اعلى پور پٹي کندن	Simureeah Allahpoor, Puttee Koondun,†	Rs. A. 37 8	58	25	1	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
126	سمريا اعلى پور پٹي لوچن	Simureeah Allahpoor, Puttee Lochun,†	37 8	59	26	1	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
127	سمريا بدايوں	Simureeah Budaon,	315	310	16	39	1	212	42	182	0	0	0
128	سنجرپور	Sunjurpoor,	280	256	15	20	0	221	0	56	0	0	0
129	سندرنگر	Sundurnuggur,‡	0	273	273	0	0	0	0	56	7	11	0
130	سوهن پور	Sobhunpoor,	240	341	7	3	0	239	92	218	0	0	0
131	سورج پور	Soorujpoor,§	210	206	0	6	0	195	5	0	0	0	0
132	سهورا	Sehora,‖	0	394	394	0	0	0	0	241	11	0	35
133	سيدپور	Syedpoor,	280	416	7	104	0	229	76	0	0	0	0
134	شادي پور	Shadeepoor,	440	437	4	5	4	374	50	102	0	0	0
135	شکراپور	Shikrapoor,¶	0	577	577	0	0	0	0	158	29	4	15
136	عارف پور نوادة	Aarufpoor Nuwadah,	391	565	105	61	0	389	10	157	47	406	29
137	عالم پور	Aalumpoor,	150	310	69	4	0	172	65	10	0	60	0
138	عطاپور	Uttapoor,	308	611	218	32	0	315	46	0	0	0	0
139	عيسان پور	Ecsanpoor,	266	266	14	8	0	243	1	229	0	0	0
140	غوث پور	Ghospoor,	205	350	0	7	0	199	144	80	18	0	0
141	فتح پور	Futtehpoor,**	300	435	11	29	0	344	51	285	14	15	22
142	فريدپور چکولة	Fureedpoor Chukola,††	0	787	787	0	0	0	0	0	25	384	47
143	فريدپور گولريا	Fureedpoor Goolureea,	172	253	3	2	0	134	114	55	11	0	0
144	فريدپور نوسانة	Fureedpoor Nowsana,	2112	2281	63	80	3	1412	723	773	233	154	70
145	قاضي پور	Kazeepoor,	225	338	6	3	0	157	172	130	0	1	0
146	قطب پور تهرا	Kootubpoor Thera,	350	456	100	7	0	188	161	6	15	189	0
147	کانا نگلة	Kana Nugla,	100	258	10	1	0	137	110	40	0	9	9
148	کسيا مهروري	Kussusseea Muhurolee,	330	495	102	11	2	179	201	125	0	0	0
		Carried over,	57919	91871	14591	6243	153	48118	22766	32944	13771	6669	16118

* Annexed to Budaon from Zillah Bareilly in 1844.

† Simureeah Allahpoor, divided into two Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814; *vide* Roobakaree dated 26th April 1846.

‡ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 10th March 1832.

§ *Vide* Appendix No. 2.

‖ Rent-free during life of present Maafeedars, by order of Special Commissioner, dated 7th January 1847.

¶ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 13th November 1833.

** Rent-free until 1839, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 10th March 1843.

†† Rent-free tenure confirmed in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 27th August 1831.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	57919	91871	14591	6243	153	48118	22766	32944	13771	6669	16118
149	کترا کھکاي	Kutra Khukaee,*	0	686	686	0	0	0	0	235	34	23	5
150	کرتولي	Kirtowlee,†	0	993	993	0	0	0	0	261	0	10	0
151	کروليا	Kurowleea,	622	935	136	92	0	521	186	271	67	0	3
152	کريم پور پچتور	Kureempoor Puchtour,	225	191	8	12	0	167	4	200	1	0	0
153	کسروا پٹي	Kusarooa Puttee,‡	0	270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	کسيروا	Kusairowa,	400	773	237	60	0	323	153	319	3	0	0
155	کمرگانوان	Kumurganwan,§	2018	2010	0	141	0	1560	309	1366	419	80	311
156	کندیلہ	Kundela,	945	985	23	56	6	587	313	429	152	22	33
157	کواڈنڈا قاسم پور	Kooahdanda Kasimpoor,	200	378	10	4	0	138	226	81	2	0	0
158	کوپري کريلہ	Kooprec Kurela,	590	792	18	269	0	494	11	372	15	6	2
159	کوٹري	Kootrace,	356	389	73	15	0	299	2	190	8	45	0
160	کوٹي لطف پور	Kooteea Lutfoollapoor,‖	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0
161	کونار	Koonar,	800	1096	72	8	3	705	308	125	1	0	0
162	کوندراچکوند	Koondra Chukoond,	900	652	11	27	4	538	72	459	56	17	9
163	کوندیلي	Kondelee,	450	480	12	63	1	333	21	300	12	0	0
164	کھرکھولي بزرگ	Khurkowlee Buzoorg,	592	740	0	24	0	490	226	232	72	0	2
165	کھرکھولي خورد	Khurkhowlee Khoord,	430	490	17	9	3	435	26	91	2	2	0
166	کھريا ريلو	Khirreea Reloo,¶	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	410	43	84	9
167	کھومک بجونياں	Khoomik Bijoneea,	2001	2249	30	124	0	1651	444	805	201	95	15
168	کھيڑہ بزرگ	KhairahBuzoorg,**	0	885	885	0	0	0	0	277	24	309	64
169	کيشوپور	Keshopoor,	125	136	6	9	0	121	0	70	3	7	0
170	کيلوتا	Kailota,	260	291	12	3	0	276	0	75	0	3	0
171	کيلي الہ پور	Kylee Allahpoor,	275	587	254	8	0	290	35	0	0	0	0
172	کيلي بدايون	Kylee Budaon,	1113	2029	20	79	0	1064	866	674	33	47	29
173	گبواين	Gubwaeen,	1700	1730	6	34	0	1143	547	556	83	349	103
174	گدھول	Gudhowl,††	Rs. A. 1732 8	3380	0	1635	0	1399	346	1308	106	22	74
175	گردھرپور	Girdhurpoor,	200	399	4	3	4	203	185	128	6	0	3
176	گودواري	Goodwaree,	175	465	11	331	0	123	0	18	0	0	0
		Carried over,	74028 8	116837	19340	9249	174	61028	27046	42260	15114	7790	16780

* Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 29th August 1832.

† Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 5th February 1833. ‡ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 6th Oct. 1830. Ten Beeswahs, bearing a Jumma of 1,094 Rs. settled with Bolah Singh,—the remainder with Nuwul Singh. A market is held in the village. ‖ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 22nd September 1833.

¶ Released in perpetuity by Special Commissioner, dated 7th September 1843.

** Released in perpetuity by order of Board of Revenue, dated 5th May 1828.

†† At Settlement, engagements were taken for this estate, and for Goorgunwan, No. 181, as one Mouzah. They were separated under Regulation XIX. of 1814, by Roobakaree dated 24th January 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	74028 8	116837	19340	9249	174	61028	27046	42260	15114	7790	16780
177	گودھني	Goodhnee,	487	578	15	35	1	496	31	14	16	0	0
178	گور پوري پٹي انندرام	Goorpooree, Puttee Anund Ram,*	375	225	6	35	0	175	9	602	130	29	44
179	گورپوري پٹي پيم راج	Goorpooree, Puttee Pem Raj,*	Rs. A. 187 8	113	0	22	0	83	8	0	0	0	0
180	گورپوري پٹي چني لعل	Goorpooree, Puttee Choonnee Lall,*	187 8	113	0	21	0	84	8	0	0	0	0
181	گورگانوان	Goorgunwan,†	1417 8	2444	0	977	0	1389	78	843	216	42	59
182	گولريا	Goolureea,	4050	4247	148	134	14	2642	1309	2003	468	192	281
183	گونترہ پٹي بھوني	Gounturah, Puttee Bhonee,	400	585	74	85	7	419	0	613	64	45	101
184	گونترہ پٹي مکت	Gounturah, Puttee Mookut,	350	491	42	135	0	285	29	354	86	0	31
185	گونترہ پٹي نجيب پٹي نجيب	Gounturah, Puttee Nujeeb, Puttee Nujeeb,‡	250	388	28	31	1	311	17	139	27	47	55
186	گونترہ پٹي نجيب پٹي نرپت	Gounturah, Puttee Nujeeb, Puttee Nirput,‡	250	360	0	26	2	301	31	(a)0	0	0	0
187	گونترہ پٹي نرپت رنسي	Gounturah, Puttee Nirput Runsee,	335	503	43	135	5	320	0	398	6	9	2
188	گھٹ پيٹي	Ghutbetee,	250	427	10	3	1	212	201	83	27	0	0
189	گھٹ پوري	Ghutpooree,§	648	925	0	178	0	627	120	458	314	32	30
190	گيونتي دھرم پور	Geeontee Dhurumpoor,	560	760	7	70	1	578	104	254	59	0	5
191	لائي فريدپور	Lace Fureedpoor,	500	1127	100	8	0	346	673	338	3	189	66
192	لکھن پور	Lukhumpoor,‖	0	893	893	0	0	0	0	462	97	13	49
193	للئي	Lulaee,	250	303	6	9	0	271	17	(b)0	0	0	0
194	متا بھورا	Muta Bhora,	460	378	2	4	0	250	122	0	0	0	0
195	مجھيا	Mujheea,	423	414	26	22	0	338	28	165	92	0	0
196	مچھلي	Muchlaee,¶	0	383	383	0	0	0	0	270	111	26	199
197	محمدپور بيار	Muhumudpoor, Baiar,**	0	623	623	0	0	0	0	162	0	220	35
		Carried over,	85409	133117	21746	11179	206	70155	29831	49418	16830	8634	17737

* Partition effected under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 5th September 1845. † *Vide* Remarks for No. 174.

‡ Partition made under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 24th February 1845. (a) Population included in the above.

§ Originally rent-free; resumed in 1847; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 2nd October 1847. Demand not realized, pending appeal preferred to Special Commissioner.

‖ Released in perpetuity by Special Deputy Collector, 12th October 1843.

(b) Population included in Hussunnuggur, *vide* remarks for Hussunnuggur, No. 67.

¶ Released by Special Deputy Collector, 27th October 1843.

** Released by Special Deputy Collector, 12th October 1843.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	85409	133117	21746	11179	206	70155	29831	49418	16830	8634	17737
198	محمد نگر سولهرا	Muhumudnuggur Solhura,	1160	1523	36	123	9	1089	266	978	221	40	67
199	محمدي	Mahomdee,	655	640	3	109	0	388	140	356	88	41	153
200	مرزاپور	Mirzapoor,*	0	316	316	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0
201	معظم‌پور چهجو	Moazimpoor Chujoo,	100	328	0	2	0	164	162	69	0	0	0
202	معظم‌پور میکنگر	Moazimpoor Mehnuggur,	382	844	63	43	0	327	411	0	0	0	0
203	ملک‌پور	Malikpoor,†	0	438	438	0	0	0	0	160	0	11	0
204	ملهان‌پور	Mulhanpoor,‡	0	365	365	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0
205	منکاپور سرورا	Munkapoor Surora,	328	461	14	254	0	192	1	52	0	6	0
206	موساجاگ	Moosajag,	300	653	6	2	0	115	530	26	0	0	0
207	موندیا	Moondeea,§	50	274	5	5	0	70	194	10	0	9	0
208	مونگره	Moongurh,	602	920	30	10	0	670	210	318	34	22	38
209	موهن پوره	Mohunpoora,	95	184	2	0	0	149	33	(	0	0	0
210	مهیرا	M'hera,	360	411	0	20	0	391	0	(	0	0	0
211	میاري سندر نگر	Maiaree Soondunnuggur,	390	510	11	106	5	372	16	0	0	0	0
212	میاو	Meeaw,‖	2365	3163	78	308	7	2502	268	1707	192	144	132
213	میبوجن	Myeboojun,¶	0	555	555	0	0	0	0	67	0	58	20
214	میران پتي	Meeran Puttee,	139	355	65	18	0	170	102	0	0	0	0
215	میر رجو	Myr Rujoo,**	265	611	0	111	0	235	265	113	10	8	19
216	نودولیا	Nudowleea,	250	400	11	3	0	193	193	74	8	8	2
217	نرکهیره	Nurkherah,	578	542	8	6	0	378	150	281	49	12	53
218	نرو بزرگ	Nuroo Boozoorg,	135	362	32	8	0	149	173	0	0	0	0
219	نروپسا	Nurow Pusa,	300	379	7	11	3	257	101	145	18	0	0
220	نروخورد	Nurow Khoord,	235	554	74	60	0	324	96	51	0	0	0
221	ریلي مهیرا	Nurelee M'hera,††	525	629	162	108	0	359	0	290	52	9	40
222	نظام پور پچتور	Nizampoor Puchtour,‡‡	0	435	435	0	0	0	0	26	26	93	4
223	نگریا چکن	Nugureea Chukkun,	175	189	6	3	0	180	0	146	0	2	0
224	نگریا حسین گنج	Nugureea Hosseingunj,	225	306	4	30	3	203	66	57	10	0	0
		Carried over,	95023	149464	24472	12519	233	79032	33208	54549	17538	9097	18265

* Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 5th February 1833.
† Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 10th March 1832.
‡ Released in perpetuity by Commissioner, dated 3rd May 1832.
§ Originally rent-free, resumed in 1840; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 24th March 1843.
‖ A market is held in this village every Monday and Thursday.
¶ Released in perpetuity by Specihl Commissioner's order, dated 12th December 1843.
** Rent-free until 1847; assessed from 1st May 1848, *vide* Roobakaree of Settlement dated 28th January 1849.
†† Resumed in 1833; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 28th August 1838.
‡‡ Released in perpetuity by order of Commissioner, dated 23rd October 1832.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH BUDAON—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	95023	149464	24472	12519	233	79032	33208	54549	17538	9097	18265
225	نگله شرقي پتي خورد	Nugla Shirkee, Puttee Khoord,*	115	126	0	24	0	102	(a)0	0	0	0	0
226	نگله شرقي پتي کلان	Nugla Shirkee, Puttee Kulan,†	1161	1147	28	126	0	925	68	451	286	27	77
227	نگليا برسونيا	Nuguleea Bursonecea‡,	100	312	7	253	1	51	0	34	0	0	0
228	نواده پتي اجيت	Nowadah, Puttee Ajeet,	92	110	0	11	0	99	0	289	13	0	0
229	نواده پتي انچها	Nowadah, Puttee Incha,	105	124	0	6	0	115	3	(b)0	0	0	0
230	نواده پتي بهواني	Nowadah, Puttee Bhowanee,	105	122	0	17	0	95	10	0	0	0	0
231	نواده پتي دریاو	Nowadah, Puttee Dureeaw,	105	120	0	15	0	103	2	0	0	0	0
232	نواده پتي رتي	Nowadah, Puttee Rutch,	13	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
233	نےتهو	Naithoo,	471	620	7	188	1	407	17	260	72	50	48
234	نیک‌پور	Nekpoor,	259	398	81	74	17	190	36	0	0	0	0
235	هادي پور	Hadeepoor,§	190	331	0	65	0	265	1	0	0	0	0
236	هدیورا	Hudeeowra,	250	635	7	7	0	182	439	69	89	0	0
237	هرناتهپور	Hurnathpoor,	527	526	86	60	0	267	113	95	59	137	70
		Total,	98516	154050	24688	13365	252	81848	33897	55747	18057	9311	18460

* Nugla Shirkee is divided into two Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 26th April 1845.
(a) Population included in the Puttee Kulan. † The Jumma includes Rs. 126 on account of resumed maafee. ‡ *Vide* Appendix No. 2.
(b) Population included in the above. § Originally rent-free; resumed in 1839; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 20th March 1847.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—PUDHOULEEA.—A mistake appears to have occurred in the professional survey return. The actual Area of the Mouzah being as follows :—

Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
443	64	119	251	9

No. 2.—SOORUJPOOR AND NUGULEEA BURSONEE.—The Settlement was made on the area, as shewn in the Register. A mistake however occurred, as the statistical survey books show the area of these villages to be as follows :—

	Total.	Rent-free.	Barren.	Cultivated.	Culturable.
Soorujpoor, ...	246	0	13	223	10
Nuguleea Bursonee, ...	532	0	22	78	452

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	اتور	Itwur,	255	382	8	44	2	262	66	87	0	0	0
2	اتهيان بيم پور	AthecanBeempoor,	300	582	10	67	0	256	249	205	14	0	0
3	اچورا	Achora,	411	945	15	94	10	522	304	290	6	17	13
4	اچهولي	Acholee,	518	623	18	118	5	438	44	317	0	7	0
5	اسراسي	Usrasee,	910	1267	8	242	2	530	485	351	9	22	8
6	اکتامئي	Aktamyc,	198	362	10	40	3	219	90	89	0	0	0
7	اليه پور بهوجي	Allapoor Bhojee,	800	729	14	115	5	595	0	333	99	36	78
8	اليه پور چماري	Allapoor Chamarec,	425	819	23	92	0	454	250	299	5	0	0
9	انتوئيا	Antoeea,	168	469	6	50	0	335	78	134	0	0	0
10	آني	Anee,	545	477	7	49	0	420	1	153	0	0	0
11	اوجهاني	Oojhanee,*	1501	1615	34	383	33	896	269	1940	2694	264	1463
12	آهروارة	Ahirwura,	650	624	27	45	0	552	0	419	0	121	5
13	بارة چهرة	Barahchirra,	986	1399	8	123	1	1172	95	312	24	11	8
14	بتروئي	Butroee,	780	1126	5	151	4	777	189	521	136	14	10
15	بچهولة	Bicholah,	225	378	7	44	0	327	0	154	20	0	0
16	بخت پور	Bukhtpoor,	225	201	7	22	0	126	46	100	11	0	0
17	بدر پور	Budurpoor,	412	348	13	24	0	285	26	169	67	6	13
18	براماليديو پتي بهادر سنگهة	Bura Maldeo, Puttee Bahadoor Singh,†	428	397	11	88	0	290	8	232	0	0	0
19	براماليديو پتي شنکر سنگهة	Bura Maldeo, Puttee Shunkur Singh,	140	127	3	22	0	100	2	(a)0	0	0	0
20	براميکرة	Bura Mekra,	950	886	10	126	0	697	53	303	111	10	9
21	برسورة	Bursorah,	800	873	14	68	12	779	0	509	0	0	8
22	بروتيا	Burowteea,	400	406	15	52	2	337	0	158	0	38	0
23	بسترا	Bustura,	500	497	7	126	0	356	8	134	0	109	16
24	بسنت نگر	Busuntnuggur,	190	262	0	25	0	220	17	168	24	15	0
25	بسومان	Busooman,	762	780	105	100	1	481	93	545	0	71	0
26	بمنوسي	Bumnosee,	700	941	10	100	2	704	125	533	46	54	25
27	بنگنوان	Bungunwan,‡	36	454	454	0	0	0	0	151	0	10	0
28	بنياد پور	Buneeadpoor,	528	684	0	20	0	372	292	0	0	0	0
29	بوتلا پتي دولت سنگهة	Bootla, Puttee Doulut Sing,§	979	1671	12	162	0	1049	448	1280	356	27	0
30	بوتلا پتي کنجن سنگهة	Bootla, Puttee Kunjun Sing,	913	1391	10	138	0	961	282	(b)0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	16635	21715	871	2730	82	14512	3520	9886	3622	832	1656

* A market is held in this town every Saturday and Tuesday.

† Five Biswahs of this estate were separated under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 28th November 1850.

(a) Population included in the above.

‡ The 36 Rupees entered as Jumma are paid as Nuzarana by the maafeedars, who hold the estate rent-free in perpetuity.

§ This estate was divided into two Mouzahs under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 27th January 1843.

(b) Population included in Puttee Doulut Singh.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	16635	21715	871	2730	82	14512	3520	9886	3622	832	1656
31	بورا فريد پور	Bourah Fureedpoor,	325	376	8	58	0	262	48	178	0	4	0
32	بوندري	Boondree,	575	724	9	108	24	313	270	301	52	0	4
33	بهتة دمر نگر	Behtah Dumurnuggur,	810	942	30	82	3	631	196	41	0	160	120
34	بهدرولیا	Bhudroulcea,	114	307	0	12	0	97	198	71	0	0	0
35	بهدسيا بهموئيا	Bhudussea Bhumoeea,	828	1221	17	64	0	1084	56	130	9	255	12
36	بهرکوئيا	Bhurkoeea,	1000	734	12	26	0	623	73	417	212	15	112
37	بهسورا	Bhusorah,	550	786	8	109	2	341	326	342	63	0	11
38	بهکورا اسلام نگر	Bhukora Islamnuggur,	300	639	6	428	0	157	48	181	53	0	0
39	بهوجپور نراين پور	Bhojpoor Narayunpoor,	580	1787	15	188	0	712	872	88	0	0	0
40	بهورا بدرول	Bhoora Budrowl,	1014	1786	20	921	2	741	102	510	328	27	0
41	بهوريا	Bhooreea,	185	287	7	54	0	198	28	76	0	0	0
42	بيار هرچند	Becar Hurchund,	222	303	4	38	1	219	41	67	0	0	0
43	پال پور	Pallpoor,	275	444	9	50	0	116	269	86	22	0	0
44	پيرول	Piprowl,	1688	2581	91	1486	0	601	403	739	380	33	0
45	پتپر گنج	Putpurgunj,*	100	620	15	16	0	176	413	79	7	0	0
46	پتورا	Putora,	215	353	8	36	0	189	120	104	0	0	0
47	پسائي	Pusaee,	423	525	7	48	2	416	52	186	0	26	0
48	پليا	Pulleea,	Rent-free.	583	583	0	0	0	0	160	0	6	0
49	پليا کنچن پور	Pulleea Kunchunpoor,†	1000	1014	9	114	0	593	298	317	238	0	3
50	پهولاسي	Phoolasee,	380	583	8	97	1	231	246	237	20	35	0
51	پهول پور	Phoolpoor,	400	685	7	90	2	183	403	129	0	0	0
52	پيربتو	Peerbutoo,‡	140	325	15	4	0	188	118	60	0	0	0
53	پير نگر	Peernuggur,	220	441	9	51	0	205	176	83	5	0	0
54	تتار پور	Titarpoor,	700	799	14	56	0	732	0	312	42	41	56
55	تيرا	Tera,	296	342	14	10	0	254	64	37	13	0	0
56	جج پورا	Jujpoora,	305	341	7	22	0	287	25	194	0	19	0
57	جروليا	Jurowleea,	200	173	10	16	0	146	1	41	22	0	0
58	جروليا کوالي	Jurowleea Kewalee,	817	775	29	27	0	663	56	207	3	0	0
59	جلال پور	Julalpoor,	1640	2872	13	938	23	1457	441	871	0	250	0
60	جورا پاروارا	Jeora Parwara,	900	1620	12	184	10	753	661	491	59	7	2
		Carried over,	32837	46683	1864	8063	152	27080	9524	16621	5150	1710	1976

* Rent-free until 1839, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 1st May 1842.

† At time of Settlement the cultivated area was separately assessed, viz. 309 acres, bearing a demand of Rs. 520, with Mya Singh; 284 acres, bearing a demand of Rs. 480, with Himut Singh, *vide* Roobakaree of Settlement.

‡ Rent-free, originally resumed in 1839, first assessed in 1842, *vide* Roobakaree of Settlement dated 12th May 1842.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	32837	46683	1864	8063	152	27080	9524	16621	5150	1710	1976
61	چمرولي	Chumroulee,	235	289	11	33	0	230	15	149	19	0	4
62	چندن پور	Chundunpoor,	825	1567	18	627	1	476	445	418	307	6	11
63	چندو	Chundow,	714	470	10	50	0	410	0	356	26	28	0
64	چندورا	Chundowra,*	285	475	0	12	0	433	30	79	12	0	0
65	چهوريا	Chooreea,†	90	211	0	3	0	203	5	39	0	0	0
66	چوسنگا	Chowsingha,	350	233	6	30	0	145	52	60	25	4	0
67	چهوندهيرا	Choundhera,	1000	1153	13	157	0	916	67	468	86	14	54
68	چهتوئيا	Ch'hutoeea,	306	843	10	76	3	407	347	227	106	0	2
69	چهيل پورا	Cheelpoora,	125	248	0	27	2	128	91	96	0	0	0
70	حسن پور	Husunpoor,	25	143	0	39	0	9	95	0	0	0	0
71	حسين پور	Hoseinpoor,	1750	1884	35	242	4	1020	583	627	629	80	9
72	حضرت گنج	Hazrutgunj,	800	1196	13	130	0	829	224	381	62	0	2
73	دلور	Dilour,	700	520	11	64	0	340	105	93	0	3	0
74	دونديي نگر	Doondeennuggur,	470	478	18	88	0	372	0	207	118	8	52
75	دهيمون	Duhemoon,	900	1321	16	165	10	600	530	393	146	0	39
76	دهنون پوره	D'hunoonpoora,	450	468	10	32	0	426	0	224	0	0	0
77	راے پور دوندهيرا	Raeepoor Doundhera,	1750	2023	19	257	2	1279	466	889	15	13	73
78	رمضان پور	Ramzanpoor,‡	0	1741	1741	0	0	0	0	661	83	668	70
79	رناو	Runow,	518	606	10	84	1	434	77	263	0	11	0
80	رنوئيا	Runoeea,	1600	2523	25	317	7	996	1178	1020	17	2	3
81	روشن نگر	Róshunnuggur,	0	168	168	0	0	0	0	137	3	0	0
82	رولي پتي مشرق	Rolee, Puttee Mushruq,	665	553	7	86	0	454	6	216	117	18	0
83	رولي پتي مغرب	Rolee, Puttee Mughrub,	700	721	7	92	0	606	16	288	79	0	9
84	ريور	Rewur,	200	390	6	53	0	169	162	198	11	8	0
85	سارنگ پور	Sarungpoor,	350	226	8	23	0	195	0	204	0	0	0
86	سدهاتهير	Sudhather,	175	256	4	0	0	252	0	161	35	0	0
87	سراے ساله پور کوتهه	Suraee Salehpoor Kotha,§	90	159	7	32	0	117	3	213	87	0	43
88	سرسادبرئي	Sirsa Dubray,	422	742	9	95	0	546	92	310	17	15	0
89	سرسولي سلطان گنج	Sirsowlee Sultangunj,	1208	1605	55	241	23	1286	0	616	38	2	4
90	سروتيا	Surowteea,	925	672	14	80	4	456	118	347	137	11	8
91	سرورا	Surora,	230	276	81	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0
92	سکري جنگل	Sukree Jungul,	1010	932	56	53	4	819	0	277	110	36	173
		Carried over,	51705	71775	4252	11251	213	41828	14231	26238	7435	2637	2532

* Originally rent-free; resumed in 1845; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 25th November 1846.
† Same remarks as for Chundowra, No. 64.
‡ Released from assessment in perpetuity by order of Sudder Board, dated 27th March 1826.
§ Rent-free until 1840, when resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 20th March 1843.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	51705	71775	4252	11251	213	41828	14231	26238	7435	2637	2532
93	سکري قاسم پور	Sukree Kasimpoor,	950	826	11	37	8	770	0	390	60	0	21
94	سکندرآباد	Sikundurabad,	1364	2179	17	255	6	945	956	609	1	26	0
95	سنائي	Sunaee,	236	312	10	104	0	198	0	312	14	4	2
96	سنجر پور پتي کولال	Sunjurpoor, Puttee Koolal,	450	543	9	65	0	415	54	1011	231	68	24
97	سنجر پور هوسه پتي	Sunjurpoor, Hursee Puttee,	1601	1569	44	146	3	1368	8	(a)0	0	0	0
98	سواي هامد پور	Sawaee Hamidpoor,	580	1099	7	246	0	378	468	287	0	12	0
99	سورکا	Soorka,	750	1213	8	148	2	483	572	431	0	20	4
100	سوکهتيا	Sookuteea,	215	426	7	9	1	247	162	135	0	0	0
101	سهسيان	Sahuseean,	239	471	4	17	0	231	219	38	0	0	0
102	شيخوپور	Sheikhopoor,*	3125	6177	2134	757	6	2883	397	1974	845	550	532
103	عبدالله گنج	Abdoollahgunj,	900	879	20	124	4	731	0	694	328	59	36
104	عليپور مديان	Alleepoor Mudeean,	300	986	11	107	2	274	592	270	0	0	4
105	فتح پور	Futtehpoor,	300	326	14	39	1	244	28	213	0	39	0
106	فيروزپوراکلاري	Ferozepoor Eklaree,†	165	272	0	33	0	219	20	58	0	0	0
107	قادر چوک	Kadirchoke,	1850	2870	0	832	0	1230	808	764	75	68	36
108	کتيان پرچو	Kutinan Purchoo,	1400	1688	52	258	3	1180	195	804	209	38	24
109	کتهولي	Kuthowlee,	520	640	10	101	3	503	23	251	68	0	35
110	کچورا	Kuchora,	800	2030	11	228	0	1462	329	385	0	31	0
111	کچهلا	Kuch'hla,	2300	3197	27	743	36	1261	1130	1074	416	12	7
112	کشوپورا	Kisoopoora,	50	100	4	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0
113	ککورا	Kukora,	4000	4153	21	550	11	2477	1094	1644	391	27	85
114	کلپيا	Kulpeea,‡	0	307	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
115	کنعان پور	Kinanpoor,	225	292	7	27	0	258	0	80	11	0	0
116	کواهداندا	Kooah Danda,	420	517	11	67	3	307	129	237	41	0	5
117	کودها	Kodha,	200	496	9	171	0	142	174	117	5	0	0
118	کودها شاه پور	Kodha Shahpoor,	1005	1799	16	753	0	406	624	739	58	35	17
119	کوراو	Kooraw,	717	730	29	28	0	564	109	388	206	75	4
120	کور کهيڑه	Koorkherah,	65	125	7	19	0	53	46	112	10	0	0
121	کهجرارا قاسمپور	Khujrara Kasimpoor,	1600	1492	53	124	0	823	492	801	0	11	0
122	کهريا باقر پور	Khireea Bakurpoor,	550	1464	8	141	0	398	917	286	0	13	0
123	کهروارا	Khurwara,	45	76	0	8	0	21	47	39	0	0	0
		Carried over,	78627	111029	7120	17388	302	62395	23824	40381	10404	3800	3368

(a) Population included in Surjunpoor, Puttee Kootal.
* A market is held in this village on Sundays and Wednesdays. † Same remarks as for Chundowra, No. 64.
‡ Released from assessment in perpetuity by order of Board of Revenue, dated 10th August 1833.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	78627	111029	7120	17388	302	62395	23824	40381	10404	2800	3363
124	گدهورا	Gudhora,	350	573	9	60	1	224	279	178	19	0	14
125	گدهیاگنگ برامد	Gurheea Gung Buramud,	300	619	3	171	1	164	280	57	7	0	0
126	گنگ پور	Gungpoor,	35	598	0	365	0	0	233	66	0	0	0
127	گنگ چهورا	Gungchora,*	0	446	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	گورا مئي	Gooramye,	1139	1011	11	51	2	809	138	256	117	474	94
129	گوراڻي	Goorace,	707	575	10	30	0	535	0	187	47	0	42
130	گهٽونان	Ghutoonan,	700	674	11	34	4	625	0	499	0	64	0
131	گهٽياري	Ghuteearee,	489	455	8	41	3	361	42	242	0	6	0
132	لالو پور نگريا	LaloopoorNugreea,	237	775	7	70	0	622	76	0	0	0	0
133	لبهاري	Lubharee,	1100	1468	13	469	34	904	48	604	33	0	27
134	لکهو پوره	Lukhoopoora,	550	533	9	115	2	372	35	294	33	0	0
135	للويا	Lulloeea,	325	485	38	69	10	206	162	107	0	0	0
136	لوا	Lowa,	372	358	5	41	0	301	11	176	0	0	0
137	لوندا بهيري	Loundabheree,	314	1035	51	22	0	425	537	48	0	8	0
138	لوهرتهر	Lohurther,	452	541	68	1	0	472	0	47	4	8	5
139	مانک پور	Manikpoor,	500	402	15	103	0	282	2	115	20	229	14
140	مزرعه گنگ برآمد	Myra Gung Buramud,	250	990	2	183	0	115	690	132	0	0	0
141	محشم پور	Mohsumpoor,	508	839	10	100	0	479	250	321	0	8	28
142	محمد گنج	Mohumudgunj,	1372	1318	19	149	35	1101	14	1040	0	75	44
143	مدهولي	Mudhoulee,	1800	2365	31	181	9	1744	400	502	0	153	0
144	مرزا پور	Mirzapoor,	230	229	5	24	0	200	0	82	0	0	0
145	مامون گنج	Maamoongunj,	825	1008	11	131	0	834	32	436	72	12	0
146	مگرا جلاسي	Mugurra Julasee,	600	548	10	99	1	409	29	251	97	20	4
147	ملک پور	Mulikpoor,†	175	374	0	22	0	334	18	171	0	0	0
148	ملهامئي	Mulhamye,	325	417	8	38	3	368	0	193	0	0	0
149	مهونان	Mahonan,	921	931	10	228	1	604	88	400	15	0	0
150	ناگر	Nagur,‡	0	146	146	0	0	0	0	73	61	0	0
151	نگوري	Nagooree,	197	266	5	2	0	207	52	35	0	0	0
152	ندان پوره	Nidanpoora,	531	610	11	78	2	318	201	211	0	21	0
153	نراو	Nuraw,	405	498	35	77	0	348	38	152	0	0	0
154	نرسنگهه پور	Nursingpoor,	300	592	6	71	0	374	141	163	0	0	0
155	نصرالله پور	Nusuroollahpoor,	636	625	6	98	12	509	0	375	21	0	0
156	نظام آباد	Nizamabad,	550	921	6	130	11	485	289	257	4	6	0
157	نگله طيب پور	Nugla Tyubpoor,	161	159	6	17	0	130	6	122	0	0	0
		Carried over,	95983	134413	8151	20658	433	77256	27915	48173	10954	4884	8640

* Rent-free tenure confirmed in perpetuity by orders of Lieutenant-Governor, dated 17th June 1842.

† For remarks, *vide* Chundowra, No. 64.

‡ Rent-free tenure released in perpetuity by Commissioner's order, dated 2nd October 1837.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOJHANEE—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	95983	134413	8151	20658	433	77256	27915	48173	10954	4884	8640
158	ننا کهيره	Nanakherah,	2227	4014	89	1370	3	935	1617	792	509	172	42
159	نور پور	Noorpoor,	1409	2996	23	951	0	1103	919	435	6	180	24
160	نور گنج	Noorgunj,	101	53	1	1	0	51	0	38	10	0	0
161	هرپال پور	Hurpalpoor,	375	409	7	18	0	240	144	73	60	39	4
162	هلپوره	Hulpoora,	100	156	7	18	0	131	0	10	0	0	0
		Total,	100195	142041	8278	23016	436	79716	30595	49521	11539	5275	8710

M. H. COURT,

Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR,

INCLUDING

ZILLAHS AZIMABAD AND HUZRUTPOOR.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	ابھے پور	Abheypoor,	600	450	12	5	0	282	151	267	30	43	0
2	اتسینہ	Atsena,	500	513	11	6	0	210	286	152	0	0	0
3	اریلا عرف داتا گنج	Arela, oorf Datagunj,	295	324	33	41	4	219	27	421	924	52	301
4	اسمعیل پور	Ismailpoor,	350	334	10	10	1	266	47	68	17	28	0
5	اسوري	Asoree,*	342	487	0	102	0	202	183	0	0	0	0
6	اسي نوادہ	Asee Nowadah,	260	558	6	90	2	137	323	110	0	0	0
7	آصف پور	Asufpoor,	870	505	34	26	40	318	87	418	140	0	20
8	عظیم آباد	Azimabad,	60	192	5	0	0	70	117	0	0	0	0
9	عظیم پور بسوریا	Azimpoor Bisoreca,	890	636	23	10	5	416	182	455	53	23	30
10	افضل پور	Afzulpoor,	330	336	11	4	0	295	26	120	0	0	7
11	افضل پور حضرت پور	Afzulpoor Huzrutpoor,	200	205	0	1	0	176	28	0	0	0	0
12	اکبر پور	Akbarpoor,	387	258	11	6	0	233	8	164	9	0	0
13	اگیسي	Agesee,	190	266	7	2	0	120	137	35	0	0	3
14	امرولي	Amroulee,	400	788	7	2	0	252	527	87	0	0	0
15	اندھرو	Andhrow,	685	615	11	16	11	428	149	418	79	16	75
16	انگد پور	Angudpoor,	427	359	36	6	4	225	88	208	130	0	[illegible]
17	انند پور	Anundpoor,	270	258	11	10	0	134	103	111	0	0	0
18	انندپور حضرت پور	Anundpoor Huzrutpoor,	55	139	4	7	0	61	67	215	0	0	0
19	اودنا اودنیاں	Aodna Oodunecа,	140	180	6	1	0	136	37	65	0	0	10
20	اورینہ	Aorehna,†	204	445	0	107	0	86	252	52	0	0	0
21	اوگن پور	Aogunpoor,†	162	419	0	21	0	63	335	0	0	0	0
22	اھر پورہ	Ahirpoora,	150	85	0	0	0	74	11	0	0	0	0
23	باقر پور	Bagurpoor,	221	179	6	5	0	134	34	79	13	0	0
24	بچھلیا	Buchulcea,	722	679	16	116	2	430	115	623	51	31	24
25	بدھو پورہ	Budhoopoora,	560	207	14	11	0	150	32	169	4	0	7
26	براھے سھورہ	Birahee Sehora,‡	600	912	177	112	90	255	278	503	200	0	62
27	بریاڈانڈي	Bireea Dandee,	301	201	8	6	7	175	5	379	0	0	0
28	بریار پور	Bareearpoor,	130	218	4	2	0	48	164	55	0	0	0
29	بسوریا	Bisoureca,	250	226	6	11	14	76	119	36	0	8	0
30	بسیلا	Buselah,§	1900	2525	21	145	7	998	1354	799	38	0	6
31	بکسینہ	Buksena,	2281	2408	87	128	13	1520	660	1329	241	71	187
32	بمھیانہ	Bumheeana,	350	245	12	16	1	185	31	310	18	2	0
33	بورا براھم پور فیروز پور	Boura, Berahimpoor, Ferozepoor,‖	475	977	17	127	101	332	400	371	0	4	0
		Carried over,	15557	17129	606	1152	302	8706	6363	8019	1947	280	735

* Settlement revised in 1814, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 297, 1st September 1845.

† The Settlements of these two Mouzahs were revised in 1843; revision confirmed by order No. 2807, dated 30th July 1844.

‡ Settlement revised in 1844; revision confirmed by orders of Government, No. 11822, dated 22nd March 1845. A market is held in the village on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

§ Same remarks as for Nos. 20 and 21.

‖ *Vide* remarks, No. 26.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	15557	17129	606	1152	302	8706	6363	8019	1947	280	735
34	بھاري پور چیمرام	Beharcepoor Chem Ram,	35	69	0	0	0	55	14	0	0	0	0
35	بھاري پور عجب	Beharcepoor Ajub,	725	428	8	8	6	312	94	308	68	0	5
36	بھاري پور ھنسراج	Beharcepoor, Hunsraj,	50	173	0	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	0
37	بھاري پور مٹسینہ	Beharcepoor, Mootsena,	655	1220	21	19	0	486	694	351	40	37	12
38	بھتولي پٹي بھاري سنگھہ	Bhutowlee, Puttee Puharee Singh,*	Rs. A. 69 2	69	16	2	0	43	8	742	295	21	148
39	بھتولي پٹي ٹولک	Bhutowlee, Puttee Toluk,	69 2	70	16	2	0	44	8	0	0	0	0
40	بھتولي پٹي بلجیت	Bhutowlee, Puttee Baljeet,	138 4	139	30	4	0	89	16	0	0	0	0
41	بھتولي پٹي بھکا	Bhutowlee, Puttee Bhikka,	69 2	70	16	1	0	45	8	0	0	0	0
42	بھتولي پٹي بسنت	Bhutowlee, Puttee Busunt,	69 2	70	16	1	0	45	8	0	0	0	0
43	بھتولي پٹي نراین	Bhutowlee, Puttee Narayun,	69 2	70	16	1	0	45	8	0	0	0	0
44	بھتولي پٹي جیکشن	Bhutowlee, Puttee Jykishun,	69 2	70	16	1	0	45	8	0	0	0	0
45	بھتولي پٹي بدھي	Bhutowlee, Puttee Bidhee,	39 8	40	12	1	0	22	5	0	0	0	0
46	بھتولي پٹي چکن	Bhutowlee, Puttee Chukun,	39 8	40	9	1	0	25	5	0	0	0	0
47	بھتولي پٹي نیچل	Bhutowlee, Puttee Nechul,	39 8	40	9	1	0	25	5	0	0	0	0
48	بھتولي پٹي اردھو	Bhutowlee, Puttee Oodoo,	29 10	30	8	1	0	17	4	0	0	0	0
49	بھتولي پٹي کملي	Bhutowlee, Puttee Kumleh,	29 10	30	9	1	0	17	3	0	0	0	0
50	بھتولي پٹي جیکشن	Bhutowlee, Puttee Jaikishun,	29 10	30	8	1	0	18	3	0	0	0	0
51	بھتولي پٹي درشن	Bhutowlee, Puttee Durshun,	29 10	29	8	1	0	17	3	0	0	0	0
52	بھتہ مادھو	Behtah Madho,	425	485	14	6	4	278	183	218	18	0	0
53	بھکونڈہ	Bhukounda,†	0	405	405	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
54	بھگوان پور تلوک پور	Bhugwanpoor Tilokpoor,	550	442	10	20	1	317	94	269	0	0	0
55	بھگوتي پور	Bhugouteepoor,	380	506	118	53	8	273	54	220	94	0	24
56	بھمن پورہ	Bhumunpoora,	275	189	26	3	14	97	49	182	36	0	0
		Carried over,	19442	21843	1397	1280	335	11021	7810	10319	2498	338	924

* Bhutowlee was divided into 14 separate Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaroo dated 1st January 1811. There is a market held in the village every Saturday and Tuesday.

† Rent-free during life of present Maafeedars, by order of Special Collector, dated 23rd January 1840.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	19442	21843	1397	1280	335	11021	7810	10319	2498	338	924
57	بهمن پور چهتري	Bhumunpoor Chitree,	232	323	5	4	1	180	133	112	15	0	1
58	بهوديا	Bhooreea,	25	135	2	0	0	21	112	0	0	0	0
59	بهيدا	Bheda,	300	289	12	11	6	189	71	161	7	0	0
60	بهيکم پور	Bheekumpoor,	127	142	4	2	0	48	88	112	1	0	0
61	بيرم پور	Beerumpoor,*	410	681	70	24	7	215	365	404	44	0	6
62	پاپوهمزا پور	Papur Humzapoor,	1980	1320	85	74	31	995	135	1024	386	13	105
63	پپلا	Pipla,†	995	614	9	42	40	379	144	585	637	25	96
64	پتّي بجا	Puttee Bija,	250	426	6	60	0	91	269	138	7	6	0
65	پتّي بليا لتّو	Puttee Bullea Lultoo,	456	419	10	19	6	275	109	130	62	9	40
66	پدهره	Pudhrah,	200	392	0	0	4	103	285	0	0	0	0
67	پره	Purah,‡	931	899	73	25	6	635	160	455	334	42	129
68	پرتورگنج	Purtowurgunj,	20	246	0	1	1	22	222	0	0	0	0
69	پرسدهه پور	Pursidhpoor,§	530	518	15	113	0	301	89	308	142	0	[illegible]
70	پريور	Purewur,	500	247	11	10	1	221	4	208	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	پسيانگله	Pusseea Nugla,	350	237	8	2	0	189	38	100	[illegible]	0	3
72	پليا گوجر	Pulleea Goojur,	1789	1137	24	33	19	846	215	727	86	0	25
73	پليالتو پتّي بهگونت سنگهه	Pulleea Luthoo, Puttee Bugwunt Singh,‖	134	113	1	18	0	80	14	51	22	9	21
74	پليالتو پتّي دهرم سنگهه	Pulleea Luthoo, Puttee Dhurum Singh,	134	113	1	18	0	80	14	11	0	0	0
75	پليالتو پتّي لچهي سنگهه	Pulleea Luthoo, Puttee Luchee Singh,	267	226	3	35	0	159	29	87	50	0	12
76	پنديلي بجهيرا	Pundelee Bujherah,	745	716	20	7	0	447	242	209	0	12	0
77	پنديلي رگهي	Pundelee Rugjee,	365	294	8	6	0	195	85	280	0	5	0
78	پورن بهيدا	Poorun Bhenda,	50	114	0	26	0	22	66	44	0	0	0
79	پوريني	Pooraineе,	720	507	11	23	8	408	57	409	30	15	45
80	پيرا	Peera,	150	124	5	3	0	66	50	19	0	0	0
81	تاج پور	Tajpoor,	150	194	0	0	9	46	139	0	0	0	0
82	تولا پور	Toolapoor,	597	1017	8	37	5	367	600	257	16	4	0
83	تکسينه	Tuksena,	20	174	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	31869	33460	1788	1873	479	17601	11719	16159	4373	484	1448

* *Vide* remarks, No. 20.

† A market is held in this village every Friday and Monday.

‡ A market is held in this village every Sunday and Wednesday.

§ Details of Settlement made in 1842, confirmed by orders of Government, dated 30th July 1843, No. 2807.

‖ This estate was divided into three Mouzahs, by Roobakaree dated 15th July 1843.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	31869	33460	1788	1873	479	17601	11719	16159	4373	484	1448
84	ٹوکرا پلورا	Tokra Pulora,	460	389	62	2	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
85	ٹهي	Tihee,*	81	349	0	280	0	29	40	0	0	0	0
86	جرونه کلهار	Jurona Koolhar,	375	931	8	19	0	106	798	114	0	0	0
87	جگواسي	Jugooa Saee,†	478	512	8	65	0	134	305	99	0	0	0
88	جمال پور	Jumalpoor,	1821	2928	62	89	10	1160	1607	1204	83	48	72
89	جوکسه جادو پور نيتهه	Jooksah, Jadoopoor, Nythah,	1000	1476	232	22	4	423	795	270 0 70	79 0 5	23 0 0	13 0 0
90	چاپر کوره	Chapar Korah,‡	1325	1916	0	417	0	815	684	530	128	0	0
91	چتري	Chitree,	684	2150	11	154	6	394	1585	1114	377	126	49
92	چتموري	Chitmoree,	722	695	25	3	1	447	219	440	21	0	0
93	چرّا	Chirra,	299	385	6	4	9	271	95	134	0	0	0
94	چکوا	Chukwa,	450	320	6	58	8	162	86	219	86	0	29
95	چناکهيره	Chunakherah,	250	412	0	0	0	373	39	0	0	0	0
96	چنجري	Chunjuree,	550	1017	10	744	0	263	0	403	0	0	0
97	چندو کهار پيلاه	Chundoo Khar, Pailad,§	185	263	0	85	0	133	45	0	0	0	0
98	چندو کهار چيتا	Chundoo Khar Chitta,‖	240	347	0	44	0	134	169	124	0	0	0
99	چنگسي	Chungasee,	1000	2286	13	68	10	504	1691	667	254	31	17
100	چهجو	Ch'hujow,	576	596	10	11	0	454	121	333	24	0	45
101	حضرت پور	Huzrutpoor,¶	955	489	12	29	15	365	68	519	505	0	28
102	خانپور بيراگي	Khanpoor Bairagee,	100	135	3	0	0	34	98	87	0	31	0
103	خانپورديا	Khanpoor Daiah,	200	158	8	8	0	116	26	158	0	5	0
104	خانپور مزرعه سرسا	Khanpoor, Muzra Sirsa,	24	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
105	خوردي پتّي چتّو	Khoordee, Puttee Chittoo,**	Rs. A. 333 5	244	4	21	0	196	23	156	43	51	26
106	خوردي پتّي رام پرشاد	Khoordee, Puttee Rampurshad,	333 5	244	4	21	0	196	23	210	0	0	0
107	خوردي پتّي موهن	Khoordee, Puttee Mohun,	333 5	244	4	21	0	196	23	142	0	0	0
108	ڈانڈي بيلا پيرن پور لعل پور	Dandee, Belah, Peerunpoor, Lallpoor,	2730	2471	33	232	2	1533	671	487 339 94 164	0 0 0 0	0 33 0 0	0 0 0 0
		Carried over,	47373 15	54438	2309	4270	544	26385	20930	24236	5978	832	1727

* Summary Settlement made in 1848, confirmed by orders of Government, dated 31st October 1848. † *Vide* No. 20.

‡ Settlement revised in 1846, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 2562, dated 7th August 1849.

§ *Vide* No. 90. ‖ Revision of Settlement made in 1847, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 2674, dated 30th June 1847.

¶ A market is held in this village on Fridays and Mondays. ** This estate was divided into three Mouzahs, by Roobakaree dated 15th July 1843.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	47373 15	54438	2309	4270	544	26385	20930	24236	5978	832	1727
109	دبرا	Dubra,	662	543	11	10	0	334	188	105	9	0	0
110	دوبري هسورا	Doobree Husorah,	900	881	14	7	1	486	373	168	0	0	0
111	دودهاري	Doodharee,	459	421	11	16	8	294	92	155	42	26	52
112	دولا پور	Dowlapoor,*	150	220	0	24	0	179	17	120	0	0	0
113	دهر پور	Duhurpoor,	1613	1483	146	115	6	1138	78	823	157	56	81
114	دهلواري	Dhilwaree,	380	380	13	9	1	295	62	69	6	27	9
115	دهنولي	Dhunolee,†	200	247	0	101	0	81	65	0	0	0	0
116	دهنيلي	Dhunclee,	40	163	0	81	0	28	54	0	0	0	0
117	دهونريره	Dhounraira,	335	290	9	14	0	195	72	142	40	22	0
118	دير پور	Deerpoor,	300	404	11	3	0	163	227	58	0	0	0
119	ديورنيا	Deorunea,	65	102	0	0	0	23	79	0	0	0	0
120	ديوريره	Deoraira,	340	426	7	32	2	211	174	250	0	27	0
121	ديوري	Deoree,	1498	1046	11	17	7	673	338	354	58	66	60
122	ديوني	Deonee,	754	969	5	160	0	462	342	396	94	22	33
123	راے پور دير پور	Racepoor Deerpoor,	600	498	41	31	2	297	127	378	40	0	[illegible]
124	رتهيان	Ruthecan,	100	573	5	17	35	85	431	93	0	28	0
125	رسول پور	Russoolpoor,	350	246	12	6	3	183	42	340	51	0	[illegible]
126	رمپوره	Rumpoorah,	81	454	312	48	0	11	83	9	0	0	[illegible]
127	رمپوره حضرت پور	Rumpoorah Huzrutpoor,	350	309	10	17	4	113	165	388	154	0	[illegible]
128	روديلي بوديلي	Rodailee Boodailee,	971	1003	28	14	4	579	378	260	83	0	26
129	روکم پور	Rokumpoor,	500	711	15	5	5	445	241	298	25	6	0
130	روهري	Rohuree,	1200	1048	8	18	0	471	551	469	0	10	12
131	رے پوره	Raipoorah,	350	278	6	8	6	182	76	203	41	4	5
132	سبل پور راج پور فتح الله گنج	Subulpoor,‡ Rajpoor, Futchoollahgunj,	2363	1378	48	67	0	1078	185	1567 5 95	121 4 8	48 0 7	33 0 3
133	سپرينڈا بهيکم پور	Supraindah Bheekumpoor,	635	421	16	11	5	293	96	222	27	32	6
134	سراے پپريا	Suray Pipurcea,	1112	1727	28	66	2	837	794	378	121	18	29
135	سراے پچتور	Suray Puchtour,	258	417	8	4	0	94	311	90	0	0	7
136	سرسا	Sirsa,	1050	950	25	26	3	441	455	447	25	29	86
137	سعدالله گنج اکبر	Sahdoollahgunj Akbar,	313	171	6	3	0	153	9	202	0	0	0
		Carried over,	65302 15	72197	3115	5200	638	36209	27035	32320	7084	1260	2228

* Formerly a rent-free Mouzah; resumed in 1839, assessed from 1847.

† Settlement revised in 1847, confirmed by Government order, No. 5318, dated 31st October 1848.

‡ *Vide* Dhunolee, No. 115.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	65302 15	72197	3115	5200	638	36209	27035	32320	7084	1260	2228
138	سعدالله گنج بسنت	Sahdoollagunj, Busunt,*	487	260	23	4	0	221	12	360	0	32	0
139	سکت پور	Sukutpoor,	270	263	9	16	0	238	0	216	0	0	0
140	سکت پور حضرت پور	Sukutpoor Huzrutpoor,	80	133	0	1	0	44	88	0	0	0	0
141	سکوتيا	Sukoteea,	320	445	5	5	0	280	155	38	0	0	0
142	سکهورا گولريا براهم پور سعدالله گنج خانپور	Sukhora,† Goolureea, Birahimpoor, Sadoollahgunj, Khanpoor,	2529	1925	459	43	3	1151	269	259 114 64 570 69	40 0 0 2 0	6 0 0 56 0	20 0 0 17 0
143	سليم پور کلورا گلونتي	Suleimpoor, Kulora, Gulountee,	2250	1563	66	28	9	906	554	272 194 94	62 34 9	0 7 6	10 36 0
144	سمريا	Simureea,	492	437	6	0	0	431	0	232	4	0	27
145	سمريا دمدو	Simureea Damdo,	125	382	6	76	0	59	241	0	0	0	0
146	سمري بورا	Simureea Boura,	500	364	20	6	4	219	115	129	2	0	0
147	سيمرير دهريلي گهمرولي	Simreir,‡ Dhurelee, Ghumrolee,	1300	2161	18	213	0	497	1433	282 296 20	2 14 0	121 49 0	138 17 0
148	سندر پور	Soondurpoor,	450	289	12	18	2	248	9	238	80	0	5
149	سورج پور	Soorujpoor,	360	277	3	2	16	166	90	0	0	0	0
150	سهجني	Sihjunee,	485	263	13	13	10	227	0	319	44	9	8
151	سهجني قاضي کهيڑه	Sihjunee Kazeekherah,	1000	2156	12	129	4	577	1434	633	136	26	83
152	سه گاني	Sahganee,	20	385	0	0	10	0	375	0	0	0	0
153	سيتهٔ ڈانڈي	Scetah Dandee,	21	780	0	26	0	11	723	0	0	0	0
154	سير جے لعل	Seer Jailal,	350	331	4	3	0	222	102	0	0	0	0
155	سيرهاکشن پور آس پور عالي نگله بونتهرا جے پال پور چ ندوکيا دهنورا	Serha Kishunpoor,§ Aspoor, Alee Nugla, Bownthura, Jypalpoor, Chundowkeea, Dhunnoura,	3100	3077	0	444	0	1677	956	584 519 0 80 169 377 0	57 35 0 0 8 2 0	60 11 0 0 29 0 0	16 16 0 0 8 0 0
156	سيساية خورد	Sesaiah Khoord,	299	255	9	5	0	194	47	99	0	0	0
		Carried over,	79740 15	87923	3780	6232	696	43577	33638	38547	7615	1672	2629

* A market is held in this village every Wednesday.

† The jumma includes 29 Rs. paid as nuzzurana on the rent-free area. ‡ Remarks, *vide* No. 20.

§ Settlement revised in 1848, confirmed by order of Government, No. 567, dated 28th February 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	79740 15	87923	3780	6232	696	43577	33638	38547	7615	1672	2629
157	سیسایہ کشن	Sesaiah Kisnah,	375	244	11	3	0	176	54	174	56	0	0
158	سیسایہ گوشاهن	Sesaiah Goshaeen,	1480	1610	92	44	6	684	784	859	44	47	14
159	سیوا نگلہ	Sewah Nugla,	100	427	4	9	2	110	302	34	0	0	0
160	شاهجهانپور	Shahjehaupoor,	242	228	13	7	3	151	54	180	52	5	0
161	شنکر پور	Shunkurpoor,*	225	211	0	29	0	153	29	104	17	0	0
162	شهاب پور	Sh'habpoor,	410	315	3	24	0	265	23	0	0	0	0
163	شیخو پور	Shekhopoor,	250	141	0	10	11	106	14	0	0	0	0
164	شیر پور	Sherpoor,	365	792	58	5	22	105	602	426	65	0	2
165	علاول نگر فیروزپور	Alawulnuggur Ferozepoor,	455	331	25	5	0	221	80	155	51	74	33
166	غازي پور کوکائي	Ghazeepoor Kookay,	1350	1078	23	15	10	660	370	674	36	0	20
167	غوث گنج	Ghozgunj,	95	228	3	6	0	54	165	98	0	0	0
168	فتحپور	Futtehpoor,	255	212	9	32	2	155	14	106	2	0	0
169	فیروز پور	Ferozepoor,†	225	273	3	20	0	159	91	0	0	0	0
170	فیروز پور حضرت پور	Ferozepoor Huzrutpoor,	15	115	0	104	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
171	قادر آباد	Kadirabad,	505	516	12	4	2	298	200	153	24	16	26
172	کاسو نگلہ	Kasoo Nugla,‡	196	194	0	46	0	100	48	91	2	0	0
173	کالا کوندہ	Kala Koonda,	176	573	414	44	0	90	25	177	0	15	0
174	کاس پور	Kaispoor,	700	657	13	37	7	310	290	489	80	8	15
175	کانسي	Kansee,	314	320	20	38	2	169	91	354	16	0	6
176	کتکا چتهو	Kutka Chuthoo,	475	347	43	21	5	235	43	320	46	40	12
177	کتکا کنهي	Kutka Kunee,	200	206	10	15	0	112	69	65	15	0	0
178	کتکورہ	Kutkora,§	570	452	0	64	0	375	13	338	74	0	10
179	کدهیرکا	Kudherka,‖	195	286	0	15	0	66	205	46	0	0	0
180	کرکوار	Kurukwar,	75	549	3	0	0	211	335	0	0	0	0
181	کرنپور	Kurumpoor,	750	806	10	5	1	355	435	274	0	0	0
182	کریم گنج	Kureemgunj,	400	442	0	339	0	81	22	190	15	0	0
183	کشني مهرا	Kishnee M'hera,	720	2375	16	1710	1	448	200	611	118	9	88
184	کشور پور	Kishorpoor,	970	938	17	58	2	594	267	430	15	108	0
185	ککروا	Kukrowa,	100	198	0	11	0	34	153	0	0	0	0
186	کلکاکند	Kulkakund,	425	396	12	18	0	214	152	194	28	0	0
187	کلیانپور	Kulecanpoor,	220	334	11	2	0	91	230	93	0	0	0
188	کمان مرزا	Kuman Mirza,	Rs. A. 837 8	1035	14	20	1	420	580	291	11	0	8
189	کمان نواب	Kuman Nowab,	837 8	1036	13	20	1	356	646	341	0	0	0
		Carried over,	94248 15	105788	4632	9012	774	51146	40224	45814	8382	1994	2863

* Settlement revised in 1844, confirmed by Government, No. 1812, dated 30th April 1845.
† Summary Settlement made in 1848, confirmed by orders of Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 297, dated 25th August 1848.
‡ *Vide* Remarks, No. 20.
§ Settlement revised in 1846, confirmed by orders of Sudder Board, No. 315, dated 1st October 1847. ‖ *Vide* 20.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	94248 15	105788	4632	9012	774	51146	40224	45814	8382	1994	2863
190	کنک پور پٹي گهنا	Kunukpoor, Puttee Ghunna,	260	167	0	20	0	112	35	65	26	0	0
191	کنک پور پٹي کنک	Kunukpoor, Puttee Kunuk,	281	187	18	4	1	105	59	60	3	5	7
192	کنهي	Kunhee,	420	376	11	6	0	255	104	365	0	0	0
193	کوا کهوہ	Kooakhoh,	57	83	0	23	0	14	46	0	0	0	0
194	کورہ کوٹیا	Korah Koteea,	540	513	49	22	8	309	125	373	149	11	93
195	کولي	Kolee,	550	538	60	9	0	287	182	369	0	0	0
196	کوندرا اگوري	Kondra Agoree,	503	459	15	13	7	424	0	427	36	0	0
197	کوندہ دهکا	Kondha Dhuhka,	561	1065	17	26	0	492	530	340	0	12	0
198	کونر	Konr,	400	369	10	4	2	315	38	316	20	29	32
199	کوني	Konee,	500	625	12	3	1	283	326	172	0	0	2
200	کونیان	Koneean,	680	662	76	3	7	422	154	216	48	0	32
201	کوني جعفر آباد	Konee Jafirabad,	121	88	0	7	3	48	30	0	18	0	0
202	کهر سهاے کوندرا	Khursahaee Kondra,	1550	1231	15	28	3	744	441	619	0	0	1
203	کهوکري دهکني سین پور گندها	Khookree, Dhukunee, Sainpoor, Gunduha,	1946	1729	30	81	10	1125	483	541 17 83 209	59 0 0 0	115 0 0 39	12 0 0 5
204	کیشوپور	Keshopoor,	250	214	8	2	0	130	74	26	0	0	0
205	کیشوپور حضرت پور	Keshopoor Huzrutpoor,	210	109	4	4	1	81	19	229	58	14	0
206	کیلهاے	Kylhaee,	350	238	7	14	0	215	2	228	0	23	3
207	کیمي	Kaimee,	375	407	6	15	38	175	173	238	18	0	0
208	گدرولي	Gudrowlee,	400	717	10	4	0	262	441	161	0	0	0
209	گدولہ	Gudowla,	400	529	7	74	8	112	328	53	28	0	0
210	گدها	Gudha,	999	885	9	74	1	801	0	449	0	17	18
211	گدهیا پیغمبرپور	Gudheea Pygumburpoor,	150	405	6	66	4	59	270	83	0	0	0
212	گدهیا شاهپور	Gudheea Shahpoor,	500	283	6	24	1	195	57	312	89	0	0
213	گدهیا لچها	Gudheea Luccha,	180	161	9	13	4	121	14	81	58	0	0
214	گردهر پٹي مکند	Girdhur, Puttee Mukund,	206	369	136	23	0	131	79	106	63	48	19
215	گنگولہ	Gungola,	900	614	13	24	2	408	167	324	88	99	73
216	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor,	110	75	2	7	0	65	1	63	0	6	0
217	گوتهہ	Gotha,	70	163	4	0	0	47	112	105	0	0	0
218	گونتیا رام نراین	Gounteea Ram Narayun,	205	130	5	0	1	124	0	88	175	0	4
219	گونتیا گنگ برار	Gounteea Gungburar,	10	61	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0
		Carried over,	107932 15	119240	5177	9605	876	59007	44575	52532	9318	2412	3164

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	107982 15	119240	5177	9605	876	59007	44575	52532	9318	2412	3164
220	گونتيا مزرعه لبهاري	Gounteea, Muzrah Lubharee,	180	709	3	12	0	62	632	0	0	0	0
221	گهاتم‌پور	Ghatimpoor,	157	198	11	2	0	92	93	133	12	0	0
222	گهتمان‌پور	Ghutmapoor,	100	136	0	6	0	62	68	0	0	0	0
223	گهلور	Ghilour,	1342	1355	10	99	0	1031	215	609	54	0	20
224	گهني پٽي	Ghunee Puttee,	135	97	6	0	0	69	22	71	0	2	4
225	لعل‌پور	Lalpoor,	140	155	0	0	0	68	87	0	0	0	0
226	لعل‌پور حضرت‌پور	Lalpoor Huzrutpoor,*	265	222	6	21	0	176	19	88	0	7	0
227	لبهاري	Lubharee,	800	1711	6	54	17	592	1042	669	66	23	0
228	لندهيري پٽي چهٽو	Lundheree, Puttee Chittoo,†	Rs. A. 678 5	260	0	29	0	212	19	44	5	0	0
229	لندهيري پٽي رام‌پرشاد	Lundheree, Puttee Rampurshad,	678 6	260	0	29	0	212	19	240	18	25	5
230	لندهيري پٽي موهن	Lundheree, Puttee Mohun,	678 5	260	0	29	0	212	19	142	6	36	0
231	لهدورا	Lhudora,	1200	632	19	9	4	550	50	541	1	231	0
232	مجهاره	Mujhara,‡	459	414	11	49	4	284	66	441	1	29	69
233	مجهانه امان‌آباد	Mujhana Amanabad,	1000	867	63	36	28	498	242	649	174	21	31
234	مجره پٽي تيج‌راے	Mujhra, Puttee Tejraee,§	Rs. A. 1033 5	906	36	258	0	433	179	250	209	13	0
235	مجره پٽي عطاحسين	Mujhra, Puttee Utta Hosein,§	1033 6	906	36	258	0	433	179	508	6	4	0
236	مجره پٽي مرزا	Mujhra, Puttee Mirza,§	1137 5	906	36	258	0	433	179	310	194	0	46
237	محشم‌پور	Mohshumpoor,‖	508	541	135	19	0	293	94	212	0	0	0
238	محشم‌پور آنندپور	Mohshumpoor Anundpoor,	180	559	6	102	1	54	396	129	44	0	0
239	محشم‌پور چتري	Mohshumpoor Chitree,	220	211	6	3	3	173	26	96	4	0	0
240	مدسينه	Mudsena,	345	974	8	11	17	181	757	157	0	26	0
241	معظم‌پور	Moazimpoor,	400	810	7	112	0	221	470	224	81	5	8
242	مكوندپور	Mukrundpoor,	344	362	0	31	0	198	133	122	0	0	0
243	ملك‌پور	Mulikpoor,	150	161	5	1	0	82	73	80	0	0	0
244	ملوكپور	Mulookpoor,	809	698	6	82	37	304	269	103	23	0	0
		Carried over,	121905 15	133550	5593	11115	987	65932	49923	58350	10216	2834	3347

* Settlement revised in 1849. Settlement confirmed by orders of Government, dated 27th March 1850.

† This estate was divided into three Mouzahs, by Roobakaree, dated 1st September 1839.

‡ A market is held in this village on Monday and Friday.

§ Mujhra was divided into five Mouzahs, under Regulation XIX. of 1814, *vide* Roobakaree dated 1st December 1837.

‖ The jumma includes Rs. 23 nuzurana.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH SULEIMPOOR—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	121905 15	133550	5593	11115	987	65932	49923	58350	10216	2834	3347
245	منكاپور شكارپور	Munkapoor Shikarpoor,	715	519	9	22	1	430	57	162	50	0	6
246	منهريا	Munhureea,*	312	295	3	123	0	163	6	0	23	17	0
247	مودها	Modha,	385	386	9	10	0	181	186	446	60	0	0
248	مونگرا	Moongurra,†	200	373	0	18	0	184	171	123	0	23	0
249	مهوه	M'howa,	25	157	0	9	0	24	124	0	0	0	0
250	ميري بجن ميري	Maireebujun Mairee,	325	626	12	9	0	122	483	134	0	0	0
251	ميلها پيلادپور حسن‌پور	Mylaha, Pailadpoor, Hussunpoor,	1330	1449	89	63	13	658	626	864	353	40	103
252	ناتهه‌پور	Nathpoor,‡	140	269	0	14	0	13	242	23	0	0	0
253	ناتهه‌پور بنواري	Nathpoor Bunwaree,	275	301	11	2	4	146	138	126	0	0	0
254	نصرالله‌پور	Nasuroollapoor,	55	88	0	1	2	44	41	14	0	0	0
255	نگريا	Nugureea,	307	146	12	10	0	123	1	190	0	90	0
256	نگريا كهنو	Nugureea Khunoo,	1700	1518	20	48	85	903	462	618	157	3	3
257	نگله بهاؤ	Nugla Bhow,	Rs. A. 807 8	1018	15	213	19	139	632	391	304	42	2
258	ننهائي	Noonhaee,§	90	296	3	25	0	80	188	40	0	0	0
259	نواده بدن	Nowadah Budun,	550	642	6	88	29	214	305	368	261	10	2
260	نواده مدهكر	Nowadah Mudhkur	1425	978	6	60	81	600	231	734	167	0	43
261	نورپور	Noorpoor,	900	499	7	30	1	348	113	551	0	10	46
262	نوگنواں	Nowgunwan,	163	145	5	0	0	76	64	0	0	0	0
263	نول‌پور	Nuvulpoor,	725	839	192	3	1	375	268	220	28	0	0
264	نوني تگله	Nownee Tigunnah,‖	1115	1538	0	216	0	688	634	627	15	87	23
265	وزيرپور	Wazeerpoor,	112	150	0	0	1	82	67	0	0	0	0
266	هاشم‌پور	Hashimpoor,	163	155	7	8	3	121	16	111	7	7	0
267	هتني بهور	Hatnee Bhoor,	680	438	7	47	2	382	0	370	19	49	18
268	هررام‌پور	Hurrampoor,	175	302	5	58	2	68	169	61	17	0	0
		Total,	134580 7	146677	6011	12192	1231	72096	55147	64523	11677	3212	3593

* Revised Settlement of 1848, confirmed by orders of Government, dated 31st October 1848.

† Originally a rent-free Mouzah, resumed in 1839, Roobakaree of Settlement dated 1st May 1847.

‡ Remarks, *vide* No. 20. § Remarks, *vide* No. 26.

‖ Revised Settlement of 1844, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 4560, dated 21th October 1845.

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.

BUDAON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1851.

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH OOSAITH,

INCLUDING

ZILLAH MAHANUGGUR.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
1	اتهيان	Athyan,	475	610	10	226	0	310	64	238	0	0	0
2	اتور	Atwur,	145	134	12	8	0	90	24	91	54	0	0
3	اجرو	Ajrow,	450	557	10	127	1	362	57	178	0	11	0
4	احمدنگر بچهولا	Ahmudnuggur Bichola,	925	1756	15	525	0	405	811	628	64	8	54
5	احمدنگر روکهاره	Ahmudnuggur Rokhara,	450	575	18	111	1	445	0	317	41	0	3
6	اسدهرمي	Asdurmye,	362	363	8	9	3	308	35	374	49	0	0
7	اسمعه رفعت‌پور	Asma Rufatpoor,	650	834	10	118	0	355	351	343	52	15	0
8	اکبرپور	Akbarpoor,	450	696	8	13	0	327	348	412	13	0	0
9	اکتونیان	Aktoneean,	195	377	6	1	0	119	251	16	0	0	0
10	اودیانگله	Oodya Nugla,	375	803	9	77	0	233	484	409	39	0	9
11	اورولیا	Oorowleea,	335	288	38	45	0	205	0	52	16	110	27
12	اوسانوان	Oosanwan,	2317	3173	37	84	7	2190	855	2663	496	53	26
13	اوسانوان پتي مدهي	Oosanwan, Puttee Mudhye,	123	237	6	8	2	173	48	41	3	6	15
14	اوسيتهٔ خاص	Oosaith Khas,*	894	1320	119	209	3	658	331	564	894	265	628
15	اوگولي	Oogowlee,	600	672	8	1	0	393	270	209	8	11	3
16	باقرپور	Bakurpoor,	66	356	6	1	1	65	283	35	0	0	0
17	بني / بت‌پوره	Bubaee, / Butpoorah,	350	531	8	22	2	283	216	247	33	3	32
18	بچولا خورد	Bichola Khoord,	200	179	5	0	0	142	32	26	0	0	0
19	بچهيلي	Buchelee,	175	198	6	25	0	112	55	164	0	0	0
20	بچهيلي / دارانگر	Buchelee, / Daranuggur,	785	939	10	41	2	543	343	229	0	0	0
21	بچي ججرو	Bichee Jugrow,	852	1432	37	330	2	870	193	338	2	149	4
22	بدهوا روکهاره	Budhooa Rokhara,	100	178	8	49	0	102	19	90	0	0	0
23	بدهو	Budhow,	151	461	8	1	0	151	301	89	0	0	0
24	بريادانده چندپور	Birrea Danda Chundpoor,	825	1403	16	208	0	666	513	279	4	16	0
25	برنيان	Bureneean,†	500	589	0	26	0	281	282	456	46	51	0
26	بلهاري	Bilharee,	264	386	69	51	0	247	19	16	0	87	0
27	بن‌بوساري	Bunbosaree,	75	312	6	9	0	77	220	133	0	0	0
28	بني	Bunye,	500	416	10	23	0	376	7	293	0	0	0
29	بهتهٔ پتي پرسرام	Behtah, Puttee Purus Ram,‡	8	65	0	0	0	1	64	0	0	0	0
30	بهتهٔ پتي شرف‌الدين	Behtah, Puttee Shurufoodeen,	17	130	0	0	0	2	128	0	0	0	0
31	بهتي	Behtee,	275	638	7	76	0	153	402	121	4	0	0
		Carried over,	13889	20608	510	2424	24	10644	7006	9051	1818	785	801

* A market is held in this town every Saturday and Tuesday.

† This estate was held on a rent-free tenure until 1839 A. D., when it was resumed; Roobakaree of Settlement dated 1st April 1846.

‡ This estate was divided into two separate Mouzahs, by order, dated 7th September 1847.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	13889	20608	510	2424	24	10644	7006	9051	1818	985	801
32	بهديلي	B'hudelee,	294	392	11	4	0	295	82	147	0	39	0
33	بهسوندره	Bhusoundrah,	72	90	0	4	0	72	14	0	0	56	0
34	بهکرولي	Bhukroulee,	100	64	5	3	7	40	9	100	0	0	0
35	بهکري	Bhukree,	340	1067	8	93	0	181	785	197	0	0	0
36	بهمن‌پوره	Bhumunpoorah,	120	124	8	9	0	107	0	102	0	0	0
37	بهوري پتي	Bhooree Puttee,	64	71	1	6	0	64	0	0	0	0	0
38	بهوندي	Bhoondee,	950	937	9	10	0	633	285	418	44	109	20
39	بيرم‌پور	Beerumpoor,	110	227	8	5	0	64	150	155	0	0	0
40	بيلهمي	Belahmye,	735	624	6	25	0	420	173	460	0	59	0
41	پترامي	Pu[illegible]amyee,	50	668	5	69	0	63	531	0	0	0	0
42	پچتور جاگير	Puchtour Jagheer,	130	146	4	5	0	121	16	0	0	0	0
43	پچتور خالصه	Puchtour Khalisah,	100	217	0	3	0	139	75	0	0	0	0
44	پچدوره	Puchdora,	350	1079	10	137	0	469	463	259	15	0	0
45	پرتهي نگله	Pirthee Nugla,	168	267	12	4	0	93	158	136	16	0	0
46	پهولچهاے	Phoolch'haee,	125	281	8	2	0	135	136	105	59	0	0
47	پيرنگر	Peernugur,	25	501	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	تاپو گنگ‌برار	Tapoo Gungburar,*	50	299	0	189	0	25	85	0	0	0	0
49	ترسورا	Tursora,	150	591	8	67	2	178	336	71	0	0	0
50	تکاي	Tikaee,	300	868	7	267	1	426	167	110	11	0	15
51	تکرا	Tikra,	688	678	8	82	2	429	157	132	14	0	0
52	تکري	Tikree,	475	475	8	62	6	268	131	313	54	0	9
53	تلوک‌پور	Tilokpoor,	415	768	10	19	0	198	541	83	11	0	0
54	جاتي	Jatee,†	335	1614	18	739	3	271	583	486	88	34	38
55	جسماه	Jusmah,‡	215	594	5	91	0	369	129	181	13	27	0
56	جواهر نگله	Jowahir Nugla,	27	43	0	0	0	29	14	0	0	0	0
57	جوري نگله	Jooree Nugla,	80	207	6	22	0	179	0	0	0	0	0
58	چاندبراے	Chandburaee,	250	715	8	7	1	346	353	102	0	0	0
59	حميرپور	Humeerpoor,	80	887	0	320	0	0	567	0	0	0	0
60	دليل گنج	Dulelgunj,	860	831	8	157	0	305	361	216	0	0	0
61	دندها	Dundha,	257	269	11	40	0	197	21	71	5	0	0
62	دهرم‌پور	Dhurumpoor,	175	237	7	38	5	186	1	97	20	0	0
63	ديوريه اسگونه	Deoreea Asgonah,	700	1190	10	46	9	501	624	400	0	0	0
64	ديوريه پتي	Deoreea Puttee,	432	372	0	39	0	266	67	0	0	0	0
65	ديوکلي	Deokulee,	240	887	8	510	0	204	165	153	39	0	0
		Carried over,	23351	38888	727	5999	60	17917	14185	13545	2207	1309	883

* This estate was thrown up by the Ganges in 1847.

† The details entered are those of a Summary Settlement made in 1844, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 4369, dated 20th October 1845.

‡ Jusmah was a rent-free Mouzah until 1841, when it was resumed.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	23351	38888	727	5999	60	17917	14185	13545	2207	1309	883
66		Rujowlah,*								973	46	22	14
	.. رجولہ									0	0	0	0
	.. اجرو	Ajrow, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. عظیم نگر	Azeemnuggur, ..								145	0	0	0
	.. اکتومي	Ahtomye, ...								106	0	0	0
	.. بسئي	Busye, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. بیرکھیڑہ	Beerkherah, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. پدم پور	Pudumpoor, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. پرتي کھیڑہ	Pirtee Kherah, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. پوتک کھیڑہ	Pootuk Kherah, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. پرکي گڈھہ	Purkeegurh, ..								124	0	0	0
	.. پمي نگلہ	Pumee Nugla, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. تال گانو	Talgaon, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. جادون بھتہ	Jadoon Behtah, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. چمپت نگر	Chumputnuggur,								171	0	0	0
	.. دلیل نگر	Dulelnuggur, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. دیبي نگر	Debeenuggur, ..								197	0	3	0
	.. رام نگر	Ramnuggur, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. رمي نگلہ	Rumee Nugla, ..	6023	9262	256	114	6	4794	4092	0	0	0	0
	.. روپا پور	Roopapoor, ...								106	0	0	0
	.. روتھہ	Rotah, ...								49	0	17	0
	.. سسونہ	Sesonah, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. سودي نگلہ	Sodee Nugla, ..								91	0	0	0
	.. سنیسر	Sonesar, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. سوھائي	Sohaee, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. کوتینہ	Kootena, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. گدھیا پورہ	Gudhapoorah, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. گوبي نگلہ	Gobai Nugla, ..								20	0	0	0
	.. گورھیلا	Goorhela, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. لچھي نگلہ	Luchee Nugla, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. لوني نگلہ	Lonee Nugla, ..								31	0	0	0
	.. محشم پور	Mohsumpoor, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. مکرند پور	Mukrundpoor, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. ملوک پور	Mulookpoor, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. منکوا	Munkoa, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. موئجي نگلہ	Moujee Nugla, ..								[illegible]	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	28374	48150	983	6113	66	22711	18277	15558	2253	1351	897

* Rujowlah Talooqua was formerly the property of a large community of Bais Thakoors, from whom the estate was purchased by Government for arrears of revenue. It was held for many years under kham management. Sold in 1832 to Mr. James Gardener, from whom the property passed into the hands of the present proprietor. The Talooqua comprises forty-three Mouzahs, as enumerated in heading No. 3, but is in fact one Mehal.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	28374	48150	983	6113	66	22711	18277	15558	2253	1351	897
		Rujowlah—*(contd.)*											
66	.. مہنا نگلہ	Mehna Nugla, ..								44	0	0	0
	.. نصیر آباد	Nuseerabad, ..								0	0	0	0
	.. نکھار	Nakhar, ...								0	0	0	0
	.. نگریا بھوني	Nugureea Bhonee,								113	0	0	0
	.. نگریا جی چند	Nugureea Jychund,								0	0	0	0
	.. نگریا دوگاني	Nugureea Dogance,								127	0	0	0
	.. نوادہ پیبو	Nowadah Paiboo,								0	0	0	0
	.. نوادہ ریبي	Nowadah Raibee,								0	0	0	0
	.. ہنسو نگلہ	Hansoo Nugla, ..								0	0	0	0
67	.. رجولہ خورد	Rujowlah Khoord, ..	31	310	6	166	0	12	126	220	8	14	0
68	رسول پور مان داتا	Russoolpoor Mandata, ...	300 Rs. A.	784	10	12	0	154	608	261	15	68	0
69	.. رسول پور نگلہ	Russoolpoor Nugla,	536 8	852	20	66	2	354	410	245	4	0	0
70	.. رے پورہ	Raipoorah,*	400	651	8	49	1	232	361	0	0	0	0
71	ستھرا پٹي بختي	Suthra, Puttee Bukhtee, ...	920	856	6	55	0	446	349	565	297	25	17
72	.. ستھرا پٹي کرپا	Suthra, Puttee Kirpa,	920	856	6	54	0	415	381	120	0	0	0
73	.. ستھولي	Sithoulee,†	206	1700	2	1129	0	120	449	34	0	0	0
74	سرنمي پٹي بھواني	Surunmye, Puttee Bhonee,‡	59	143	0	1	0	141	1	0	0	0	0
75	سرنمي پٹي موتي	Surunmye, Puttee Motee, ...	34	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0
76	.. سرنمي جاگیر	Surunmye Jagheer,	90	334	0	38	0	135	161	716	86	27	47
77	.. سریلي	Surelee, ...	875	1365	20	178	5	498	664	302	34	15	0
78	.. سکت پور	Sukutpoor, ...	703	665	7	102	0	323	233	245	0	0	0
79	.. سکندر آباد	Sikundrabad, ...	800	931	10	34	0	506	381	100	0	0	0
80	.. سلطان پور	Sultanpoor, ...	110	131	9	32	3	54	33	69	35	0	0
81	.. سوردیمٹي	Soordeemye, ...	75	126	12	5	1	83	25	163	1	28	0
82	.. سیدپور	Sydpoor, ...	300	386	8	47	19	221	91	217	0	7	0
83	.. سیہہ	Seha, ...	400	797	6	400	8	293	90	275	73	7	0
84	.. شاہ پور	Shahpoor, ...	403	575	30	14	2	293	186	107	0	0	0
85	.. شنکر پور	Shunkurpoor, ...	350	577	7	25	0	273	272	88	0	0	0
86	.. اعماد پور	Imadpoor, ...	Rs. A. 156 10	229	42	1	0	186	0	125	6	0	0
87	.. فتح گڈھہ	Futtehgurh, ...	150	473	8	8	0	219	238	635	392	0	84
88	.. قترہ سعادت گنج	Kutra Sahadutgunj,	634	508	14	43	7	411	33	279	0	0	0
89	.. کتیان	Kutcean, ...	561	555	8	56	0	483	8	209	0	0	0
90	.. کرري سیدپور	Kuroree Sydpoor, ..	423	882	24	10	5	296	547				
		Carried over, ..	37808 2	62910	1296	8638	119	28933	23924	20817	3204	1542	1045

* The details are those of a Summary Settlement, confirmed by orders of Government, No. 1333, dated 4th April 1849.

† Details entered according to Summary Settlement, confirmed by orders of Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 4, dated 8th January 1847.

‡ This estate was divided into two Mouzahs, by orders dated 10th August 1846.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	37808 2	62910	1296	8638	119	28933	23924	20817	3204	1542	1045
91	کریم نگر	Kureemnuggur, ..	225	634	8	3	0	210	413	45	3	0	0
92	ککرالہ فرید پور	Kukrala, * .. .. Fureedpoor,* ..	4236	5356	165	891	60	3582	658	797	1142	1812	721
93	ککروا کونیان	Kukrowa Koncean,	150	339	8	2	2	186	141	12	0	0	0
94	کملو نگلہ	Kumloo Nugla, ..	233	209	6	3	0	143	57	68	11	0	0
95	کمہرگانو چراني	Kumhurganoo, .. Chiranee, ...	1055	1397	86	53	9	621	628	738	61	30	0
96	کوٹہ	Kotha, ...	224	265	7	30	3	192	33	43	0	0	0
97	کھجرا	Khujra, ...	700	643	17	80	0	506	40	212	42	0	0
98	کھریا مدھکر	Khirreea Mudkur, ..	720	578	9	24	1	446	98	238	34	0	14
99	کھریا همایون	Khirreea Humayoon,	650	406	10	12	2	375	7	250	61	10	8
100	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بھوپي ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bhopee,	484	1259	0	49	0	464	746	5596	1477	113	196
101	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي نرپت ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Noorpat,	309	186	0	0	0	100	86	(a)0	0	0	0
102	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بھودي ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bhoodee,	250	246	5	6	0	170	65	0	0	0	0
103	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي مونپھول ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Munphool, ...	842	552	0	3	0	353	196	0	0	0	0
104	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي سري ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Sirree, ..	362	379	0	10	0	195	174	0	0	0	0
105	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي کشني ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Kishnee,	523	525	0	25	0	368	132	0	0	0	0
106	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي محکم ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Mohkum,	203	542	0	27	0	168	347	0	0	0	0
107	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي لوهي ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Lohee, ..	660	401	0	6	0	250	145	0	0	0	0
108	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي موتي ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Motee, ..	128	105	0	2	0	83	20	0	0	0	0
109	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بھوجا ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bhoja, ..	353	291	0	3	0	173	115	0	0	0	0
110	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بھیکا ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bhikka,	389	314	0	2	0	206	106	0	0	0	0
111	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي ظالم ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Zalim, ..	1004	710	5	33	0	442	230	0	0	0	0
112	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي نهال ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Nehal, ..	466	542	0	26	0	448	68	0	0	0	0
113	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي کھماني ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Khomanee, ...	153	148	1	3	0	102	42	0	0	0	0
114	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي همنچل ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Himunchul, ...	66	56	0	2	0	43	11	0	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	52193 2	78993	1623	9933	196	38759	28482	28816	6035	3507	1984

* A market is held in this village every Sunday and Wednesday.

(a) Population included in the above.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(continued.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward, ..	52193 2	78993	1623	[illegible]	196	38759	28482	28816	6035	3507	1984
115	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي فتوري ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Fatoorce,	747	590	4	25	0	342	219	0	0	0	0
116	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي اودے بھان	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Oodeebhan, ...	752	550	0	[illegible]	0	376	148	0	0	0	0
117	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي عالم ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Alum, ..	906	1915	10	352	7	758	788	0	0	0	0
118	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي نرپت ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Nirput,	148	112	0	3	0	100	9	0	0	0	0
119	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بنواري ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bunwaree, ...	233	198	0	7	0	126	65	0	0	0	0
120	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي لعل شاہ ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Lalsah,	260	227	3	13	0	131	80	0	0	0	0
121	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي پسي ..	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Pusye, ..	119	83	0	2	0	42	39	0	0	0	0
122	کھیڑہ جلال پور پٹي بھوجا فتح	Khyrah Jelalpoor, Puttee Bhoja Futch, ...	218	323	2	4	0	190	127	0	0	0	0
123	کھیڑہ کشني ..	Khyrah Kishnee,* ..	535	1341	8	395	0	318	620	271	59	57	13
124	کیتھولہ ..	Kaitholah, ...	109	212	13	50	0	109	40	0	0	0	0
125	کیري ..	Kairee,†	10	13	0	2	0	6	5	0	0	0	0
126	کیشو پور	Keshopoor, ...	70	172	0	17	0	55	100	0	0	0	0
127	کیلا ..	Kaila, ...	100	117	6	15	0	67	29	48	7	0	0
128	گدھیا جاگیر ..	Gudheea Jagheer, ..	1000	1007	31	151	0	664	161	592	144	9	63
129	گدھیا مهانگر ..	Gudheea Mahanugur,	250	320	10	127	0	138	45	61	20	0	0
130	گودھانہ ..	Godhanah, ...	450	611	13	75	25	418	80	266	34	0	0
131	گورا بریلہ ..	Goora Burela, ...	810	1178	23	28	1	754	372	546	149	10	3
132	گورامي ..	Gooramye, ...	300	496	9	58	1	289	139	137	20	15	4
133	للوان پٹي بختي ..	Lilwan, Puttee Bukhtee, ...	525	538	10	13	2	363	150	580	135	0	0
134	للوان پٹي کنهئي ..	Lilwan, Puttee Kunhye, ...	527	592	9	30	2	362	189	612	67	0	5
135	للومي ..	Luloomye, ...	630	911	9	6	0	366	530	141	0	0	0
136	مبارک پور ..	Mubarikpoor, ..	156	279	11	7	0	92	169	90	44	0	0
137	متهلا ..	Muthla, ...	245	325	6	3	2	148	166	93	20	0	0
138	متهنان ..	Muthnan, ...	102	168	6	1	0	112	49	11	0	6	0
139	محمد پور ..	Muhumudpoor, ..	475	406	8	18	2	335	43	165	5	0	13
140	مرزا پور اتراي ..	Mirzapoor Atrye, ..	200	401	8	6	0	157	230	118	8	4	0
141	مرزا پور بچولا ..	Mirzapoor Bicchola,	675	1484	22	201	2	711	548	348	0	0	0
142	مرزا پور بسنت ..	Mirzapoor Busunt, ..	364	429	31	6	2	229	161	96	0	0	0
		Carried over, ..	63109 2	93991	1875	11574	242	46517	33783	32991	6747	3608	2085

* Details are those of a Summary Settlement confirmed by orders of Government, No. 567, dated 28th February 1850.

† Summary Settlement made in 1844, confirmed by orders of Sudder Board, dated 1st March 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS IN PERGUNNAH OOSAITH—*(concluded.)*

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Village in Oordoo.	Name of Village in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Barren and unculturable.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Irrigated.	Assessed Area. Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Assessed Area. Culturable.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Hindoos. Non-cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Cultivators.	Population in 1847. Mussulmen. Non-cultivators.
		Brought forward,	63109 2	93991	1875	11574	242	46517	33783	32991	6747	2608	3085
143	.. مروري	Muroree, ...	300	508	59	128	0	313	8	281	18	0	0
144	.. مسود پوره	Musoodpoora, ..	230	525	8	5	1	179	332	57	0	39	0
145	.. معظم پور	Moazimpoor, ...	425	534	10	25	4	310	185	271	192	36	24
146	.. ملكيا	Milkeea, ...	50	184	6	15	0	126	37	36	0	0	0
147	.. منت پوره	Muntpoora,*	28	256	0	161	0	0	95	0	0	0	0
148	.. منسا نگله	Munsa Nugla, ..	153	163	8	22	0	122	11	104	13	0	0
149	.. مونج كهيره	Moonj Kherah, ..	255	639	10	0	0	181	448	104	0	0	0
150	مونگرا پتي احمد .. شاه	Moongurrah, Puttee Ahmud Shah,†	62	160	0	24	0	94	42	110	0	22	0
151	مونگرا پتي چدو	Moongurrah, Puttee Chiddoo, ..	63	161	0	14	0	94	53	0	0	0	0
152	.. مونگرا مهانگر	Moongurrah, Mahanugur, ..	400	364	8	16	2	252	86	244	0	6	0
153	.. نبي گنج	Nubeegunj, ...	834	1204	70	112	3	807	212	652	274	23	19
154	نكاسي پتي بختي	Nikasee, Puttee Bukhtee, ..	230	216	7	5	2	155	47	143	9	0	0
155	نكاسي پتي صاحب .. راے	Nikasee, Puttee Sahib Roy, ..	250	204	5	5	0	189	5	82	0	0	0
156	.. نگريا ابهي	Nugureea Abhey, ..	675	947	24	15	3	627	278	448	36	0	0
157	.. نگله شمبو	Nugla Shimboo, ..	650	555	11	23	5	509	7	325	125	12	5
158	.. نوني فتوح آباد	Nolee Futooabad,‡ ..	1149	2910	0	1392	0	690	828	598	23	79	3
159	.. نيگوان نصير نگر	Nygunwan Nuseernuggur, ..	560	1154	18	14	2	563	557	266	5	0	0
160	.. نے نے مئي	Nyncemye, ...	173	278	11	11	0	213	43	24	0	0	0
161	.. هتو حافظ گنج	Huttoo Hafizgunj,§	9	107	0	79	0	10	18	88	0	0	0
162	هتو حافظ گنج .. اراضي كتره	Huttoo Hafizgunj, Arazee Kuttra,	15	290	0	240	0	17	33	0	0	0	0
163	.. هردي كهيره	Hurdee Kherah, ..	307	586	10	222	3	172	179	107	2	0	0
164	.. هريندي	Hurendee, ...	375	326	15	50	11	238	12	456	27	49	31
165	.. هزارا	Huzara, ...	150	286	11	3	0	191	81	0	0	0	0
		Total, ..	70452 2	106548	2166	14155	278	52569	37380	37387	7471	3874	2167

M. H. COURT,
Deputy Collector.