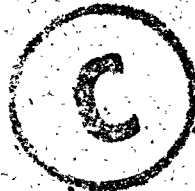


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Report on
collectorate of
Ahmedabad

1854



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REPORT ON THE COLLECTORATE OF
AHMEDABAD;

BY

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQ.

Recd. 3/27/3

Meer Faziil Shah
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செப்பிடுவதற்காக எடுத்தக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 30/11
செப்பிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 01/12
சர்பார்க்ஸ் ஆராய்ச்சி
மு. பி. உதவியாளர்
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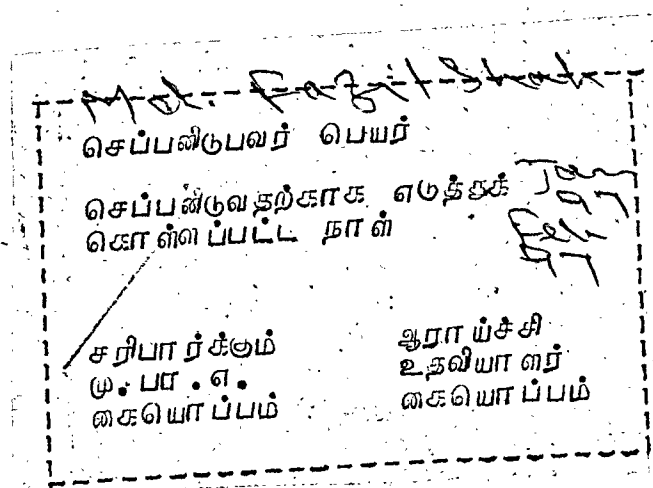
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT ON THE AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE :	
Area	1
Natural Aspect	2
Soil	3
Atmosphere and Climate	4
Productions	5
Cattle	5
Modes of Cultivation	5
Prices of Principal Products	9
Tenure and Occupation	11
Modes and Rates of Assessment	13
Labour employed, and its Remuneration	24
Navigable Rivers	26
Vessels	29
Lakes	30
Canals	31
Wells and Tanks	32
Means of Irrigation in each District	32
Harbours, and Shipping frequenting them.	33
Cities, Towns, and Villages.	35
Situation, and General Description.	65
Population	68
Education, and method of pursuing it	71
Charitable Institutions	73
State of Litigation and Crime	73
Police : Number, Remuneration, and Efficiency	75
Manufactures	78
Capital employed	82
Imports and Exports from Official Sources.	83
Exchange	85
Weights and Measures	85
Coins.	87
Banking Operations : Lending and Borrowing	87
Modes of Transit and Communication	89
Impediments, and their Duration	89

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Fords, Ferries, and Bridges..	90
Postal Arrangements ..	91
Taxation ..	91
History and Antiquities : Facts illustrative of Early or more recent	92
History ; and Charges, Political and Agricultural ..	92
Public Buildings ..	1—8
ACCOUNT OF THE CHOOTA TRIBE ..	



REPORT ON THE AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

AREA.

THE Ahmedabad Collectorate is divided into seven purgunnas, viz. Duskrohie Ahmedabad, Duskrohie Jetulpoor, Puranteje, Dholka, Veerumgaum, Dhundooka, and Gogo, whose area, according to estimated quantities from the records of this office, amounts to 4,794,376 beegas, equal to 2,817,631

acres. These purgunnas, with the exception of Dhundooka and Gogo, have undergone a revenue survey measurement, the khalsa or Government villages in detail, and the mehwassee and talookdaree villages as regards their boundaries.

The table below gives a general statistical view of the number of villages, the population, and area of the Collectorate :—

Names of the Mahals.	Khalsa.	Talooka.	Mehwassee.	Alienated Villages.				Total of Villages under each Mahal.	Population according to the 1st January 1848.			Area in Square Miles.
				Suroogama.	Dewastan.	Dharmada.	Inance and Jagheer.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Duskrohie Ahmedabad ...	122	..	..	4	3	7	136	86,779	24,092	160,871	293.90	
Duskrohie Jetulpoor.....	45	..	..	1	1	1	48	23,334	17,497	40,831	160.29	
Dholka.....	90	83	..	2	2	2	181	62,265	47,948	110,205	913.56	
Dhundooka ...	10	163	..	4	..	..	177	50,085	40,451	90,536	1,325.	
Veerumgaum ..	77	14	62	1	..	16	170	41,394	30,638	72,032	771.72	
Puranteje.....	126	5	41	2	2	..	176	36,429	26,621	63,050	453.08	
Gogo	4	124	..	1	..	10	139	32,968	27,393	60,361	485.	
Grand Total...	474	389	103	2	15	8	36	1027	333,254	264,632	597,886	4,402.55

[NOTE.—The population of the city of Ahmedabad is included in the Ahmedabad Duskrohie. The population of the city is 45,723 males, and 45,501 females, total 91,224 ; and the area of the city and its suburbs is 2.24 miles.]

The seven purgunnas above named are each a Mamlutdar's charge. The purgunna of Ahmedabad Duskrohie formerly included Jetulpoor also, but the charge being found inconveniently large, it was divided in 1840 as it now stands. The city of Ahmedabad is situated near the centre of the purgunna of Ahmedabad Duskrohie, and has a separate police, under a Foujdar. The Dholka purgunna has one sub-division, the Sanund mahal, at the kusba of which name a Foujdar is stationed for the transaction of police of Dholka kusba.

The Veerungaum purgunna contains the original sub-division of the Choowal, which is almost entirely mehwasee, and held by Kolee Thakores, who formerly were much dreaded in the country, from their plundering habits; they are now, however, very much improved in this respect. This sub-division is not a separate charge, but there is a Thanadar stationed at Mandul, for the transaction of revenue and police business in this vicinity. Mandul is not an original sub-division of the country, but adopted for convenience. The Jagheerदार of Patree has the police charge of the villages composing his jagheer.

The purgunna of Puranteje is divided into four sub-divisions—Puranteje, Hursole, Morassa, and Bayur, and these also are commonly called purgunnas from old custom. The Mamlutdar's station is the kusba of Puranteje, and the Hursole division is merged into the Puranteje division. Thanadars are stationed at Morassa and Bayur, which are each about 28 miles distant from Puranteje kusba, for the transaction of revenue and police business in the respective divisions. These two divisions are slowly recovering from a state of jungle, and there are many mehwasee villages about this part of the country which gave much trouble for several years after the purgunna first came under British rule, but of late years the people have much improved in their habits.

The Dhundooka purgunna contains the sub-division of the Ranpoor purgunna, which is a station of a Thanadar. The trading town of Dholera, situated near a creek leading into the Gulf of Cambay, is the seat of a Foujdar.

The Gogo purgunna contains Bhownuggur, the city of the Thakore of that title, the police of which is maintained by the Thakore, and a Foujdar resides there, under whom also are all the talookdarce villages of the Thakore which are situated within the purgunna.

[NOTE.—The land revenue in tolerably good seasons amounts to about Rs. 12,00,000, of which about Rs. 19½ per 100 may be deducted as charges of collection, leaving a net revenue of about Rs. 9,68,297.]

NATURAL ASPECT.

To begin with northern districts, and proceed southward. Morassa is situated nearly on the border of the Meywar province, the hilly tracts of which province terminate near Morassa; and the country then becomes undulating in the direction of

Personal observation.

Hursole, and also towards Bayur, getting less so as Morassa is left behind. In this latter purgunna the country is flat, interspersed with little rising ground; and continues so on to the eastward of Bayur purgunna, in the vicinity of Talor and Odha, where the country becomes rocky.

The Puranteje district is flatter, but also undulating; and the soil becomes more sandy, which is called goraroo, from its whitish appearance, 'gora' meaning white in Guzerattee. This continues to the banks of the Saburmuttee, which forms the western boundary of the purgunna. The banks of the river are studded with numerous deep ravines.

The Veerungaum purgunna is a flat open country, with low jungle, and very few large trees, excepting in the vicinity of villages. In the vicinity of Delraze, and Kookawas, a number of mango and raen trees give the country a more inviting appearance.

To the south of Veerungaum the country gets more flat and bare, up to the great lake commonly known as the Null.

The Dholka purgunna is also a level country, open about the north part, but tolerably well wooded near the kusba, and to the westward gets quite open and destitute of trees, except at the villages, which are distinguishable from a considerable distance by clusters of trees growing in them; the rest of the face of the country is remarkably bare in appearance.

The Duskrohie purgunna is also a flat country, but more overspread with trees, particularly in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, near which, and on the eastern side, it presents a park-like appearance.

The Dhundooka purgunna is a flat level country, the sites of villages discernible at a great distance, as in the western part of Dholka. The Ranpoor purgunna, to the westward, where it abuts on the territories of the tributary chiefs under the Rajcote Political Agency, becomes rather hilly, but there are no high hills. Those to the west of Ranpoor, near the villages of Nolce, Nagurka, Loreah, Gungajul, and near Gorcea and Dharpeepa, yield the moss stones and agates, which are cut into slabs for snuff-boxes and other trinkets by the lapidaries of Cambay.

The Gogo purgunna contains a range of high hills, probably 700 feet in height, running north and south. The surface is stony, and considerable quantities of grass are obtained from them, by which the neighbouring villages are supplied.

SOIL.

There are two principal varieties of soil in this Collectorate, the black soil, which is commonly found throughout India, and the goraroo, so called from the word 'gora' white: it is light-coloured, and, with the assistance of manure and irrigation, very fertile. In the dry weather, where subject to be much triturated, as in roads, it forms deep, heavy, and almost impalpable sand, which, again, after rain, becomes tolerably compact and hard.

The bed of the river Saburmuttee is very broad, and affords in many

were felt, from 1st January 1838 to 31st December 1848.

ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE.

The thermometer is kept in a place not exposed to sun or wind, as is usually the case.

Remarks.	1846.				Remarks.	1847.				Remarks.	1848.				Remarks.
	THERMO-METER.		PLUVIO-METER.			THERMO-METER.		PLUVIO-METER.			THERMO-METER.		PLUVIO-METER.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	During Day and Night.			Lowest.	Highest.	During Day and Night.			Lowest.	Highest.	During Day and Night.		
			Inches.	Cents.				Inches.	Cents.				Inches.	Cents.	
The extremes of cold were felt 28th January.	62°	82°	...	...		53°	81°	...	...		50°	83°	...	...	
Ditto of heat ditto from 12th to 19th May.	62	84	...	...		49	83	...	...		41	88	...	...	
	72	98	...	...		71	95	...	...		67	104	...	...	
	78	102	...	...		72	100	...	...		80	100	...	...	
	85	104	...	42		76	106	...	...		80	104	3	...	
	84	102	11	67		84	98	4	4		84	96	2	43	
	80	92	31	74		81	90	12	38		80	95	5	76	
	79	88	2	34		79	88	3	33		80	90	1	92	
	74	89	3	87		76	85	4	52		80	93	...	10	
	73	89	...	...		70	88	...	...		75	95	...	49	
	65	85	...	...		47	83	...	...		65	91	...	...	
	60	78	...	...		51	80	...	...		61	84	...	...	

The extremes of cold were felt 7th February 1848.
Ditto of heat ditto 10th May.

N. SPROULE,
W. P. GILLANDERS, } Civil Surgeons.

PRODUCTIONS.

The principal productions of the different purgunnas are given below, placed as near as may be in the order of the quantity produced :—

Veerungaum.—Wheat, cotton, bajree, joowar, and gram.

Duskrobie Ahmedabad.—Bajree, joowar, pulses, wheat, barley, and garden productions.

Duskrobie Jetulpoor.—Bajree, rice, joowar, and sugar-cane.

Dholka.—Wheat, cotton, bajree, joowar, sugar-cane, &c.

Dhundooka.—Wheat, cotton, joowar, bajree, and gram.

Gogo.—Bajree, cotton, tull, wheat, and gram.

CATTLE.

Guzerat is famous for its breed of cattle. Oxen are much in use for travelling carts : they are of great size and strength, and able to travel considerable distances ; for short distances they are able to keep up a very fair pace of about 6 miles an hour. A pair of good oxen will fetch from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

This Collectorate, however, is not the head quarters of the breeding country, which is Kattywar, and the country about Kurree and Puttun. There is also a very good breed of cows in the Dhundooka purgunna, which give a large supply of milk, though not so large in size as those above alluded to. Many of them are exported for the supply of Bombay.

Some horses of the Kattywar breed are also bred here, but in no great number. The price of a good serviceable horse of this description may be quoted at Rs. 300 ; larger sums are given for mares, from the profit expected from their foals.

Sheep and goats are not much bred in this Collectorate; the supply is principally derived from Marwar. Some few are bred, but only for the sake of milk, by the Natives. The Banyans manage to collect nearly all the males, and send them to Ranchera, a village of the Kurree district, belonging to the Nuggur Shet, which he has set apart as a pinjrapole or asylum for animals. Little care is bestowed upon them, and disease thins their number very quickly.

MODES OF CULTIVATION.

The cultivating season is generally considered to begin immediately after the first fall of rain in the month of June or July. A month or two before this, however, manure is carted to the fields by those who have means of conveyance, &c. at their disposal, and then the manure is raked out from the cart in heaps, and left there exposed to the action of the sun ; and after a fall of rain the manure is spread over the ground and ploughed in.

The plough used in this country is of a single share, and of the most simple construction, which penetrates the ground to the depth of 4 or 5 inches : after two ploughings the ground is considered ready for the reception of seed, which is sown by a drill-plough which will be described.

In general, ploughing cannot be commenced till rain falls, owing to the

hardness which the soil acquires from the heat and dryness of the atmosphere. In the Gogo purgunna, however, owing, it is said, to stones being mixed in a considerable degree with the soil, it is more penetrable, and ploughing commences in, and most of the fields are ploughed up by the end of March. I am doubtful about the reason assigned, as I have seen many fields ploughed in this purgunna where I saw no stones.

The accompanying sketches show the various agricultural implements in use in this Collectorate. They do not differ much from those in use in other zillahs, but the delineation and description may have interest. The sketches were made from implements in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad.

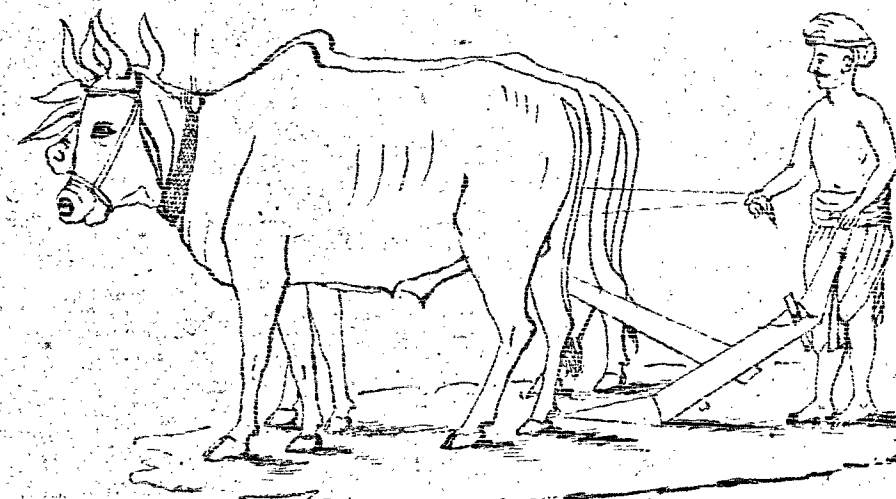
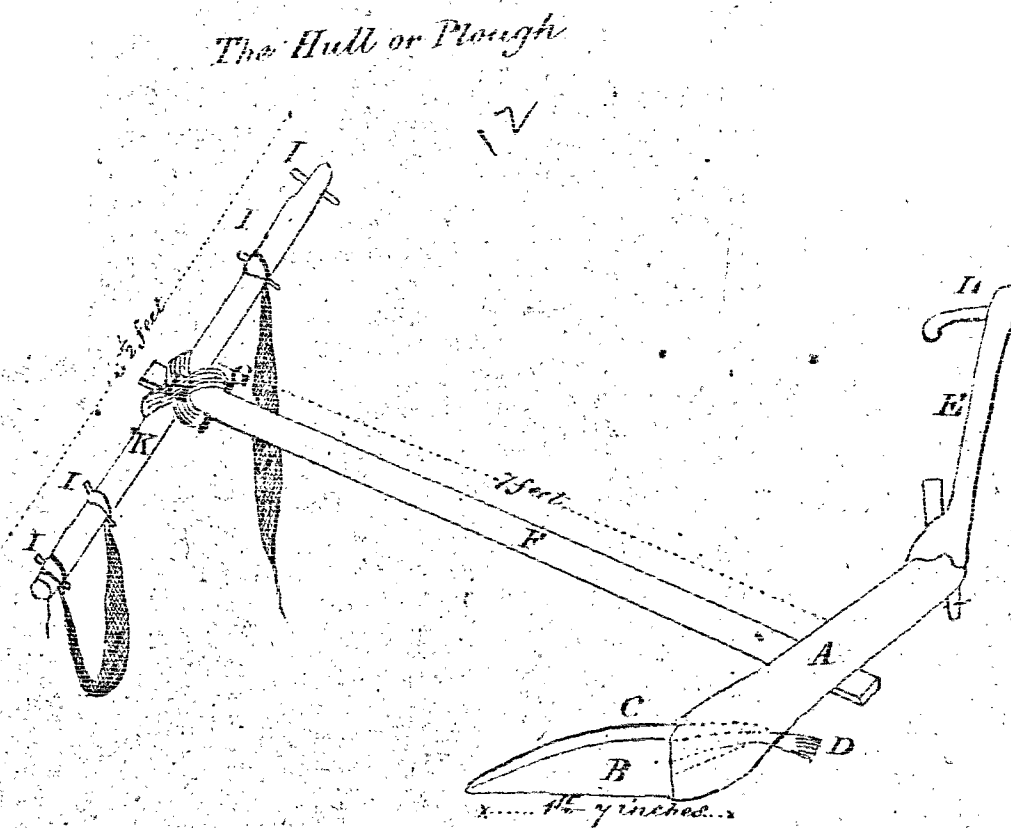
References to the Native Names of the different parts of the Plough.

- A Hull.—The coulter.
- B Chowra.
- C Kose.—An iron share.
- D Kuswala.—A wooden wedge to hold fast the kose and chowra.
- E Churah.
- F Dandee or Cher.—The shaft.
- G Nyah.—An iron nail, which serves to bind the yoke to the shaft.
- H Narec.—A rope of about half an inch thick, made of tanned leather, for tying the yoke to the shaft.
- I Somul.—Four pegs on the yoke, to which the neck straps are tied.
- J Jotur.—Neck straps, made of cotton thread, and sometimes of leather.
- K Joosra.—The yoke.
- L Hatlia.—The handle.

According to information given by Chugun Dulla, Patel of Beherampore, of the Ahmedabad Duskrohe purgunna, a plough costs as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.			
Josra, yoke	0	6	0	
Hull, coulter, or body of the plough	0	8	0	This is always made of raen wood, which is less affected by friction than other wood.
Cher, shaft	0	8	0	
Kose, iron share	0	1	0	
Chowra	0	0	0	Several of this required during the ploughing.
Total..Rs. 2 6 0				

The iron point consists of a slightly curved bar, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and two feet long: it is pointed at one end, and put through a hole in the hull, when it is secured by a wedge. The forefoot of the hull, called the chowra, is also a separate piece. It is made separate on account of its liability, from its position, to much rubbing; consequently the cultivator generally provides himself with several of these, to put on as occasion requires. The chowra usually lasts two days' ploughing, but this of course depends on the soil. The village carpenter undertakes to fashion chowras for the season on



Method of holding the Plough.

Agricultural Implements.

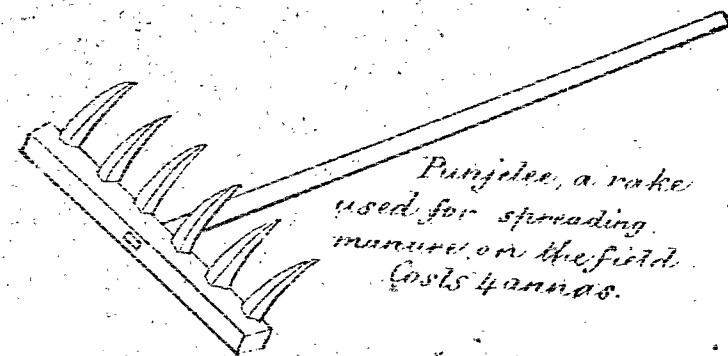
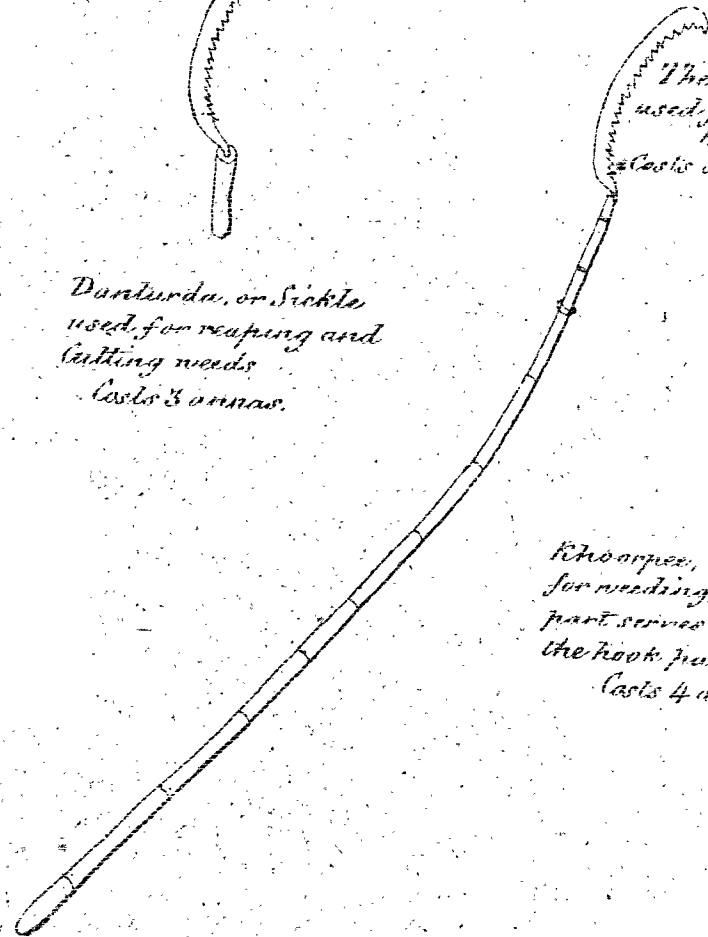


Dandiurda, or Sickle
used for reaping and
cutting weeds
Costs 3 annas.

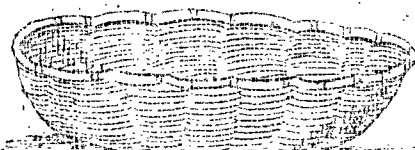
The Wamsee
used for cutting
herbage.
Costs 3 annas.



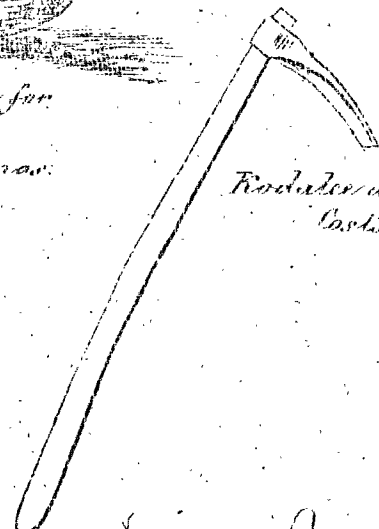
Khoorpee, used
for weeding, the upper
part serves to dig and
the hook part to cut.
Costs 4 annas.



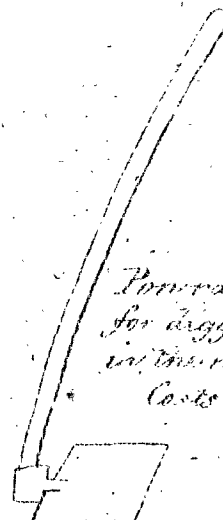
Punjalee, a rake
used for spreading
manure on the field.
Costs 4 annas.



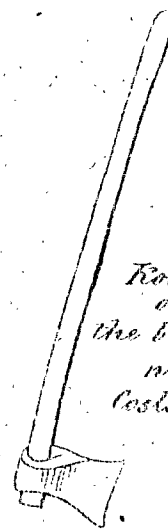
Bamboo Basket, Used for
removing earth, &c.
Costs 2 annas.



Rodala or Pickaxe
Costs $\frac{3}{4}$ Rupee.



Porra or Spade
for digging, but used
in the manner of a Hoe
Costs 1 Rupee.



Romare
or Rom
the blade is edged
with Steel
Costs 8 annas.

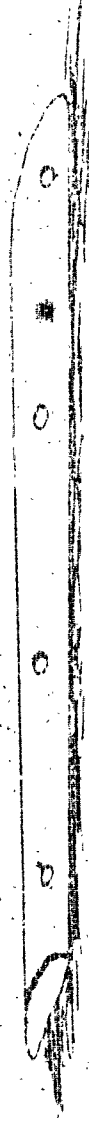




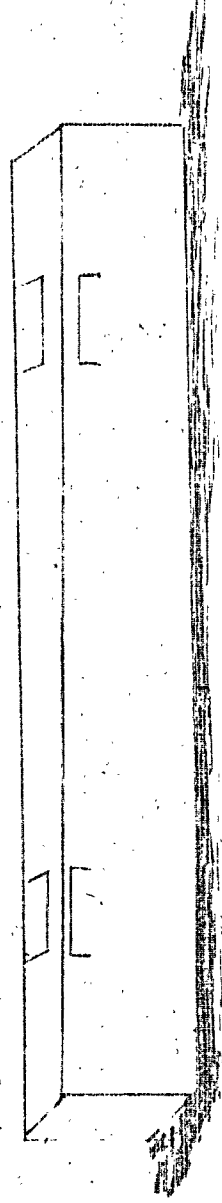
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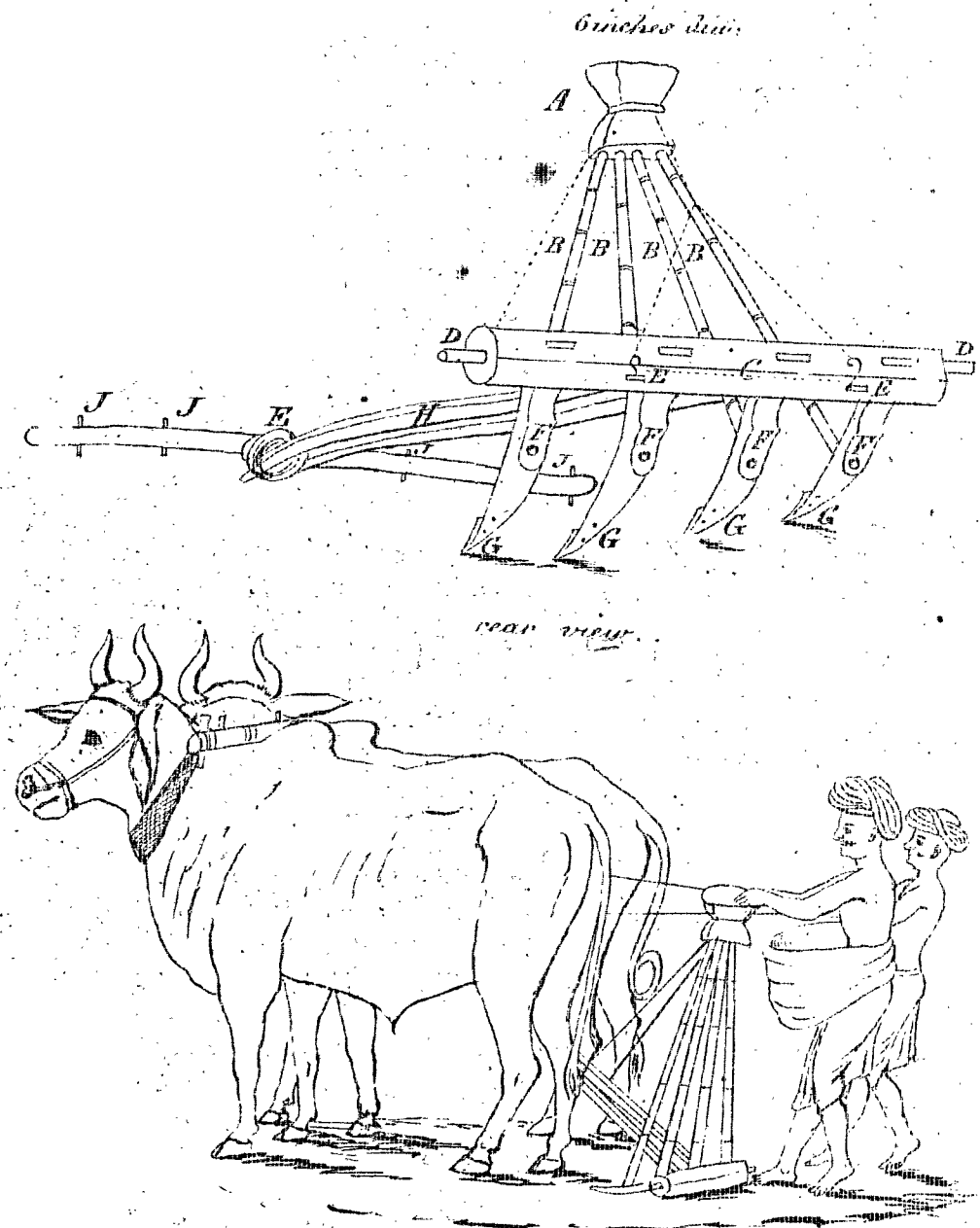
9 feet long 12 inches wide and 4 inches thick.



10 1/2 feet long 3 1/2 feet in the girth



The Wainuwa or Chaora (Sowing Machine).



This Sketch represents the Sowing Machine in use.

receiving $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund of grain, the cultivator supplying the wood. The several pieces of the plough are put together, as noted by the dotted line in the sketch annexed. The village blacksmith points the share whenever required, and receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund of grain per annum.

The sowing machine is simple and effective. There is a bowl at the top, into which the grain is placed, from which four hollow bamboos conduct the grain, each through one of the prongs of the harrow or rake. One person drives, and one person attends with a bag of grain tied round his waist, and feeds the machine. The prongs of the fork are about a foot apart, and the outlet for the grain is in the back part of the prong, so that it is not liable to get blocked up by earth in its progress. The yoke is made rather wider than usual, so that the oxen are kept clear of the furrows.

References to the Native Names of the different parts of the Sowing Machine.

- A Orence.—The wooden bowl.
- B Dandwa.—The four hollow bamboos.
- C Loreea.—The body of the harrow.
- D Hutwa.—Two handles at each end of the above.
- E Aukra.—Two hooks fixed behind the body for attaching the rope.
- F Danta.—The four prongs of the harrow.
- G Falwa.—The iron shares of the end of the prongs.
- H Sumra or Della.—The shaft.
- I Joosra.—Yoke.
- J Somul.—A wooden peg, for fixing the bands round the necks of the oxen to.
- K Naree.—Leather thong for binding the yoke to the shaft. It is generally ten cubits long.

This machine is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, between the two outer prongs, and stands 3 feet 8 inches high.

The cost of a sowing machine, or wawuneeah, or chawur, is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The shaft, dandee	0	12	0
The log or body, loreea	1	0	0
Four shares or teeth, four danta	0	8	0
A bowl with four tubes of bamboo, manah and four dandwa..	0	8	0
Yoke	0	8	0
Cotton rope for tying the bowl	0	2	0
The four shares or teeth, tipped with iron from spare pieces of old iron in the house, but if purchased costs	0	4	0
Total....	Rs. 3	10	0

The sumar, a flat piece of wood for covering the grain and smoothing the soil, is generally made of raen wood, and costs from Rs. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; if of babool wood, it cost Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Only these two sorts of wood are used; no others are found here to answer the purpose.

The lighter description of sumar serves for the goraroo soil, which is light; in the black heavy soils, the heavier description is used.

The driver stands on the log to aid its effect by his weight ; sometimes one or two others assist by their weight, sitting on the log and holding by the traces.

The Rampree and Hatheca.—The weeding plough, or hoe, for clearing weeds and stubble from land preparing for cultivation, and for weeding between the furrows after the grain is up. This implement is of different sizes : the largest kind is the ramp, the blade of which is sometimes as wide as 3½ feet, and is used principally for clearing heavy black soils. The hatheca is smaller, and used similarly for lighter soils. The rampree is the smallest kind, and used for weeding between the furrows when the grain is about a foot high. The breadth of the blade is adjusted to the size of the sowing machine, generally about 10 inches wide. The danda is hollow, and the blade has a prong at each side, which fits into the danda, so that it is removable at pleasure for sharpening, repairing, &c.

References to the Native Names of the different parts of the Rampree.

- A The loreea.
- B The danda of iron, ½ inch thick.
- C The paunseea, or blade.
- D The della, or shaft.
- E The joosra, or yoke.
- F The somul, four wooden pegs for the neck bands.
- G The naree, leather rope for tying the yoke to the shaft.
- H The hatha, or handle.

The cost of a rampree is about Rs. 2½.

The carts in general use are very commodious, and 16 Indian maunds are reckoned a load for a cart with two bullocks.

The *Cart No. 1* is a plain platform cart, known by the name of redwa, in common use for carting bricks and firewood in and about the city of Ahmedabad. It costs, if made of babool wood, from Rs. 30 to 40, but if made of blackwood, about Rs. 60. The wheels have no iron tires. The thickness of the wheels is 6 inches, and diameter 3 feet 9 inches. A pair of wheels costs from Rs. 12 to 14.

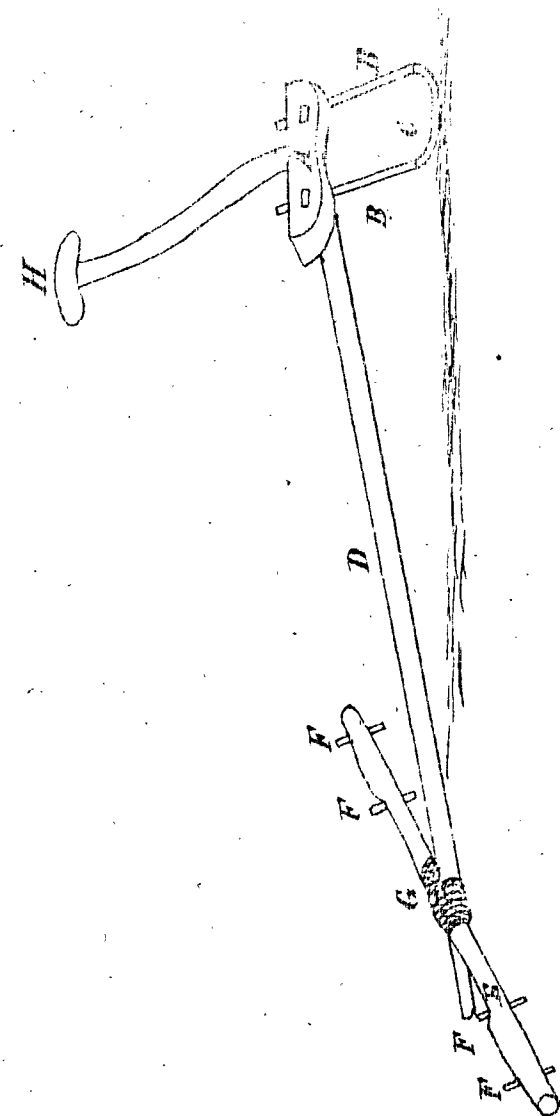
Cart No. 2 is of the same make as the above, but here is fitted with a matting made of the cotton plant stalks, and often of the t... plant stalks, running all round, except the back of the cart. This matting forms the sides, and is removable at pleasure. When the matting is put on, the driver sits forward, as represented.

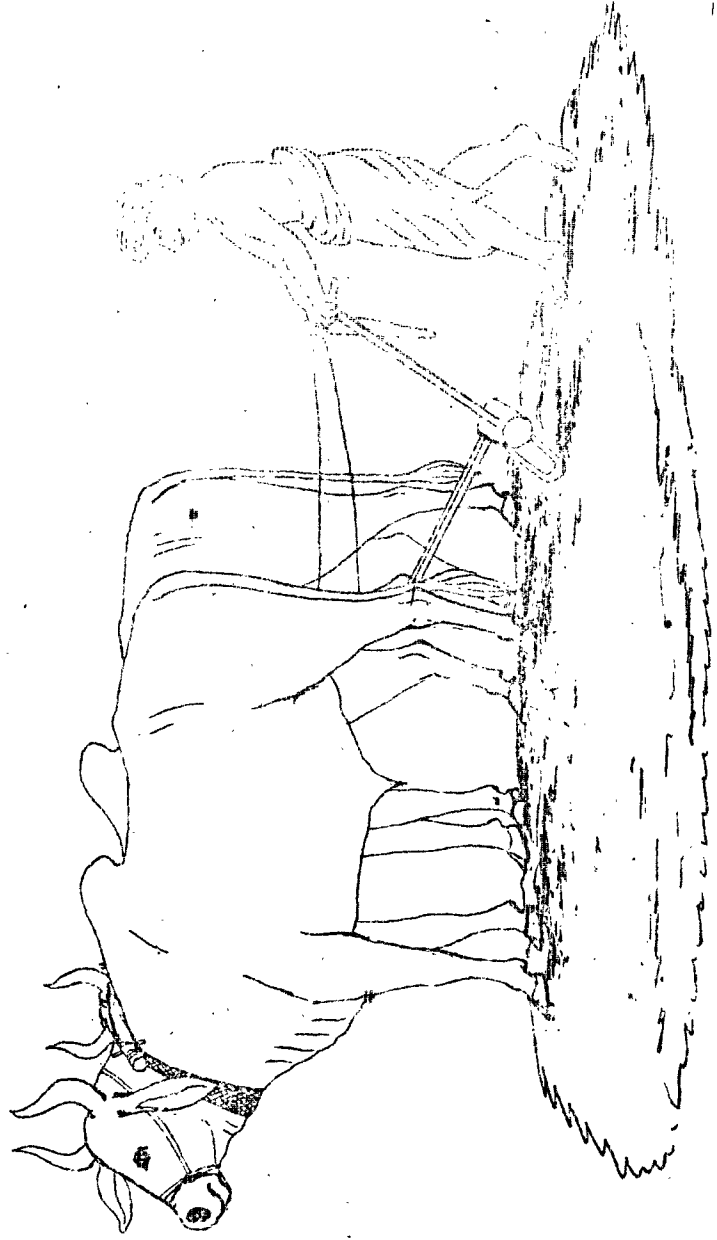
These carts are used by travellers in Guzerat ; but there is another sort of cart called chukra. A description and sketch of it is given. (No. 6.)

The turreela is an extra yoke for putting more bullocks than two to a cart. In yoking, the end pegs are removed, and replaced when the bullock's neck is properly situated. It is also used for a single pair of bullocks in working wells. It is attached by traces to the notch in the pole at the place marked a in Sketch No 1. The wood-work costs 12 annas, and the leather traces Rs. 1½, total Rs. 2¼.

Cart No. 3 is a somewhat stronger made cart than the redwa, with a number of iron clamps about the mortices, which make it more durable, and is therefore more expensive. It is common to the Gogo side of this Collectorate,

The Rampree or Hatheca.

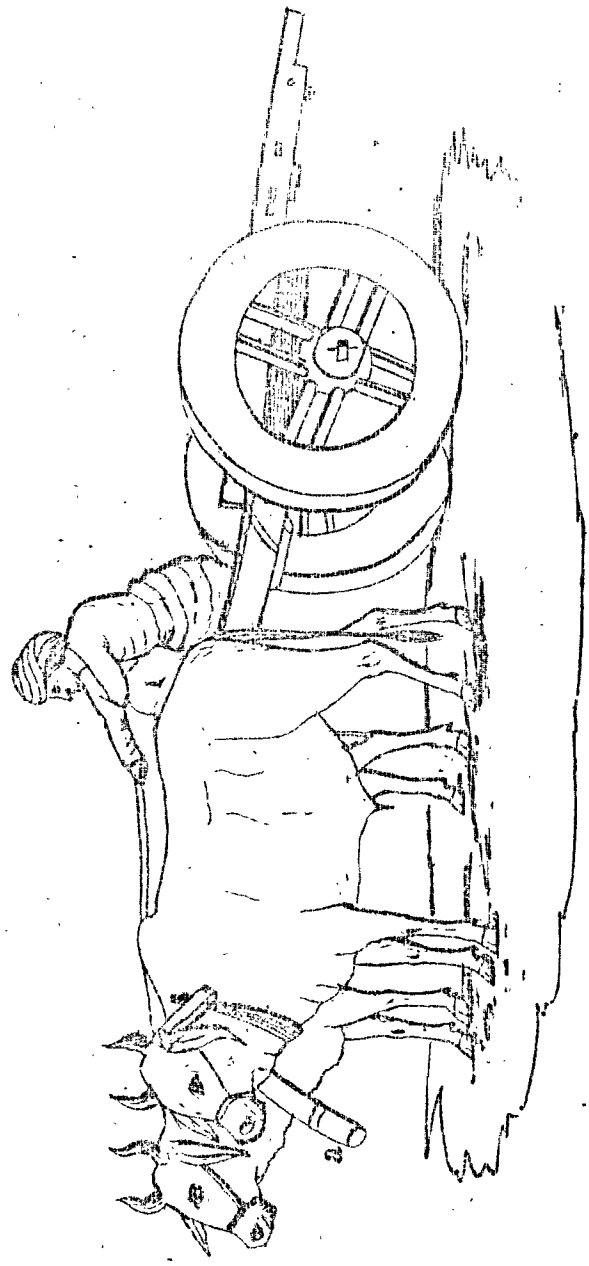


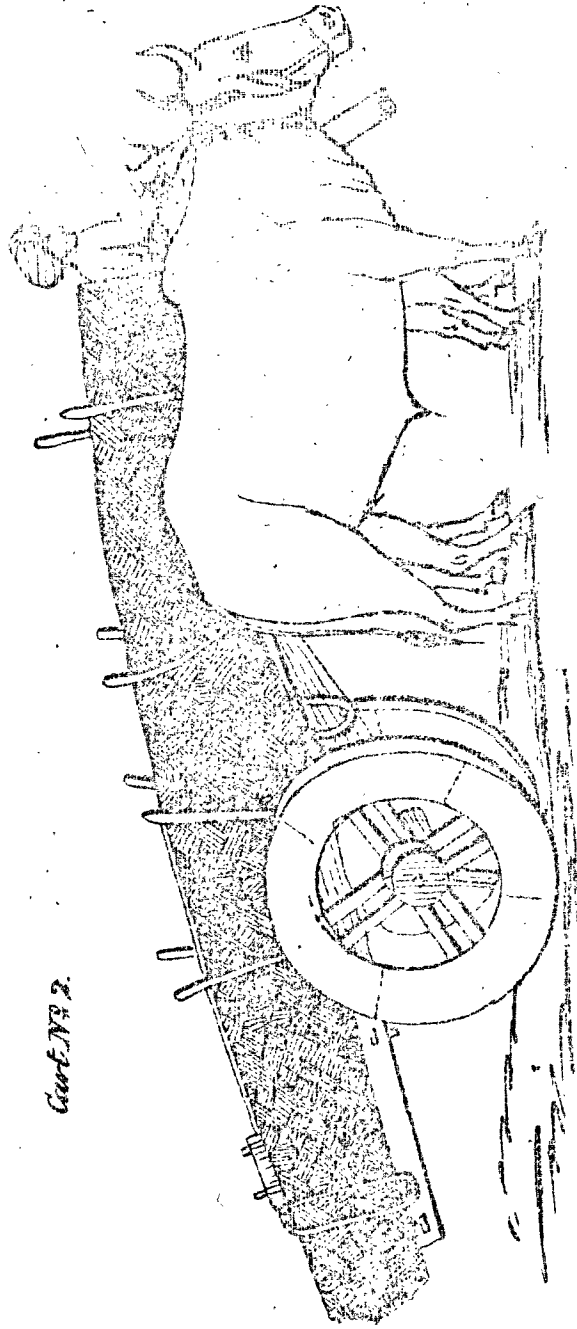


70

The Rampre in use.

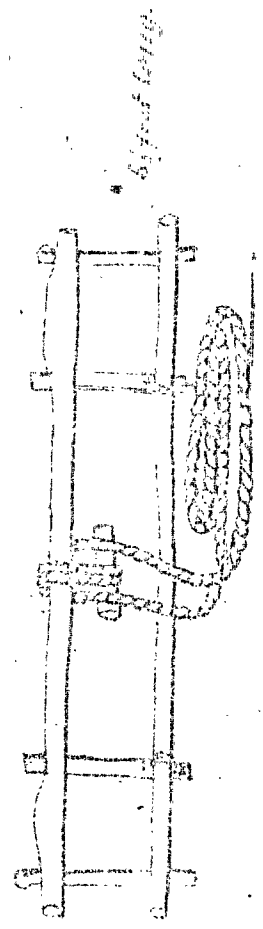
Figure 21





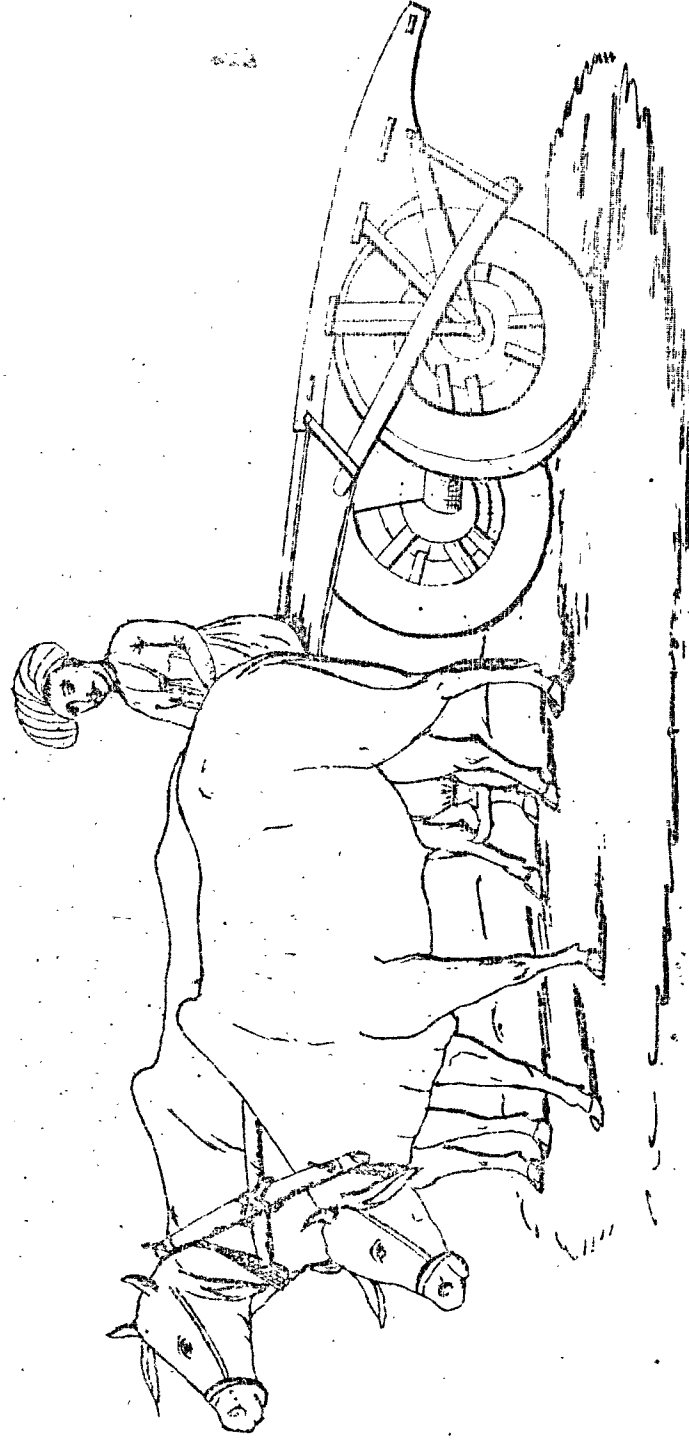
Cart No 2.

The Florida.



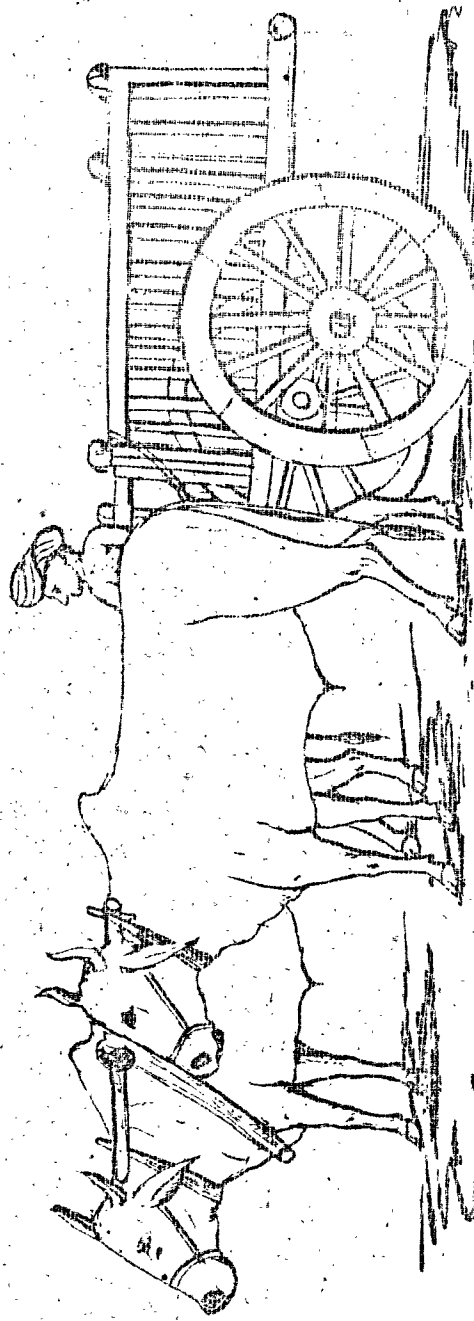
Light Cart

Cart. № 3.

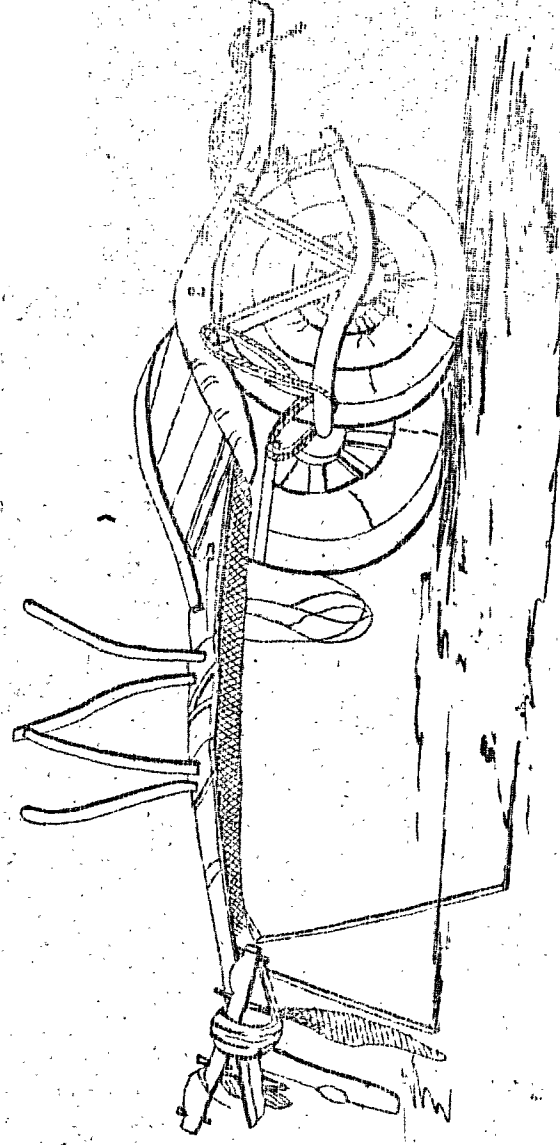


23

Cart No. 4

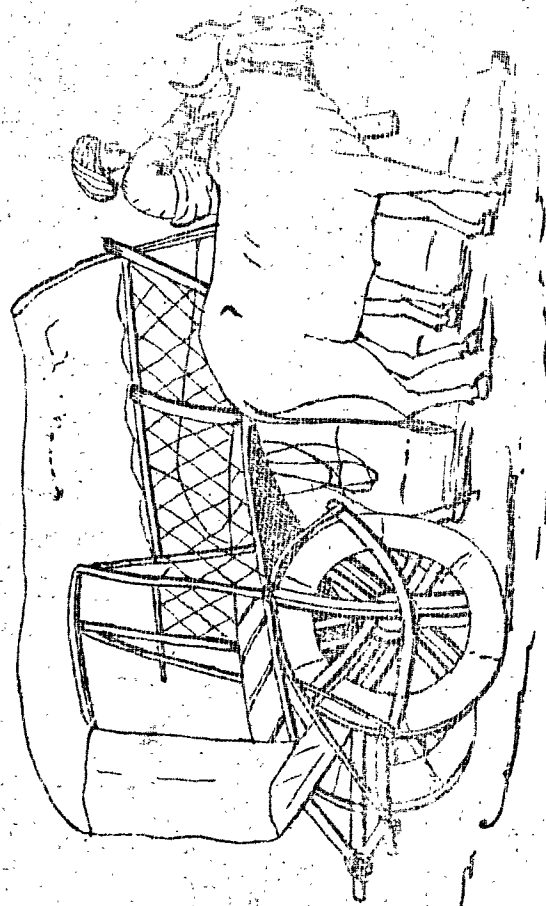


Cart N° 5.



Marutree Cart at the Gogo Bunde.

Cart No 6.



The Chicken.

Cart No. 4 is called the *dumnee*, and is in general use in the port of Gogo_ and its vicinity. Similar carts are common on the opposite coast of Surat.

Cart No. 6.—This cart is generally used for travelling. It is called *chukra*, from having six spokes to the wheels, which are so made as to go completely through the nave, passing at the side of the axle, which is of the peculiar form above described. The wheels of these carts have iron tires. They carry four persons, with a quantity of baggage stowed in different parts: sometimes, however, they are seen with twice as many passengers stowed into them. These carts are also used for carrying merely burdens, but then the top is usually taken away.

The following statement of the principal products of this zillah is obtained from the records of the Foujdar of Ahmedabad.

*Statement of Prices of Grain in the City of Ahmedabad, for the Month of
March, for Ten Years; showing the Quantity sold per One Company's
Rupee in Indian Weights.*

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.	Md.	Sr.
Bajree, 1st sort	0 24	0 18	0 26	0 32	0 28	0 32	0 35	0 35	0 26	0 28	0 39	
Bajree, 2nd sort	0 27	0 19	0 28	0 34	0 31	0 34	0 38	0 38	0 28	0 29	1 0	
Rice, 1st sort (kumode)	0 21	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 23	0 25	0 20	0 25	0 25	
Rice, 2nd sort (elachee)	0 25	0 16	0 18	0 19	0 21	0 21	0 27	0 29	0 23	0 30	0 30	
Rice, 3rd sort (sootursal) ..	0 28	0 17	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 24	0 31	0 34	0 23	0 35	0 33	
Rice, 4th sort (sathee)	0 29	0 26	0 27	0 27	0 32	0 37	0 38	1 2	0 35	1 2	1 5	
Wheat, irrigated	0 24	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 27	0 30	0 36	0 26	0 23	0 23	0 28	
Wheat, chosna, unirrigated ..	0 22	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 22	0 29	0 34	0 24	0 20	0 21	0 26	
Mutt.	0 34	0 20	0 29	0 33	0 36	1 3	1 4	1 4	0 33	1 5	1 10	
Mug	0 28	0 14	0 22	0 22	0 27	0 36	0 39	0 37	0 23	0 35	1 1	
Urceed	0 27	0 15	0 22	0 23	0 27	0 29	0 36	0 38	0 23	0 30	1 1	
Gram	0 30	0 14	0 20	0 17	0 22	0 29	0 34	0 29	0 17	0 20	0 31	
Dholl	0 27	0 15	0 22	0 20	0 31	0 26	0 27	0 37	0 24	0 28	0 22	
Joowar ..	0 34	0 21	0 32	0 33	0 36	1 3	1 4	1 3	0 30	0 37	1 8	

List of Grain, &c. forming the Khureef, the Rubbee, and the Hurree Crops, &c. in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad.

Crops.	Grain, &c.	Time of Sowing.	Time of Produce coming to Maturity.
Land producing valuable Crops, called Maleeat.	Sugar-cane ..	April.	February.
	Plantain ..	August.	August.
	Pomegranate ..	"	June.
	Guavas ..	June.	November.
	Figs ..	"	December.
	Ginger ..	October.	October.
	Garlic ..	June.	March.
	Country Potatoes ..	"	October.
	Turmeric ..	"	Oct. & Nov.
	Lemon ..	August.	November.
	Brinjal ..	October.	March.
	Tobacco (irrigated) ..	August.	November.
	Grapes ..	May.	December.
	A kind of Yam ..	August.	November.
	Chilie ..	May.	January.
	Sweet Potatoes ..	November.	March.
	Karelee ..	May.	January.
	Yam ..	June.	October.
	Kasmeir ..	September.	November.
	Rice, 1st sort (kumode) ..	August.	October.
	Rice, 2nd sort (elachee) ..	"	"
	Rice, 3rd sort (sootursal) ..	July.	"
	Rice, 4th sort (sathee) ..	"	"
Monsoon Crop, Khureef.	Bajree ..	July & Aug.	Oct. & Nov.
	Joowar ..	July.	October.
	Buota ..	"	"
	Bunthe ..	"	"
	Mutt ..	"	"
	Sesamum ..	"	"
	Kodra ..	"	"
	Maize ..	"	December.
	Hemp ..	"	October.
	Walore ..	"	"
	Indigo ..	"	"
	Mug ..	"	"
	Urced ..	Nov. & May.	May & July.
	Bhenda ..	Feb. & June.	May & Sept.
	Korah ..	July.	October.
	Chola ..	"	September.
	Cucumber ..	"	"
	Gowar ..	"	"
	Toor ..	May & Dec.	Aug. & May.
	Tooreea ..	July.	January.
	Screa Bhenda ..	"	September.
	Wal or Jholar ..	"	November.
	Kulthec ..	"	October.
	Ratureeo Joowar ..	August.	December.
	Tobacco (unirrigated) ..	July.	February.
	Bhang ..	"	"

Crops.	Grain, &c.	Time of Sowing.	Time of Produce coming to Maturity.
Rubbee, or Cold Weather Crop.	Barley ..	November.	March.
	Wheat (irrigated) ..	"	"
	Wheat (unirrigated) ..	October.	"
	Toor ..	November.	"
	Safflower ..	September.	"
	Toowar (secaloo) ..	October.	"
	Tandulja (a vegetable) ..	Sown at all times.	Is ready for reaping in the space of one month.
	Sooa ..	July.	December.
	Mustard ..	November.	March.
	Jeeroo ..	"	"
	Vureealu (fennel) ..	July.	February.
	Assaleea ..	November.	March.
	Coriander ..	"	February.
	Gram ..	October.	"
	Carrot ..	November.	"
	Sesamum ..	October.	January.
	Castor Oil Plant ..	July, Sept., & Nov.	Dec., Apr., & May.
	Cotton ..	July.	March.
	Wuttana (peas) ..	November.	January.
	Rajgurroo ..	February.	June.
	Kaung ..	November.	February.
	Methee ..	September.	November.
	Raddish ..	"	"
	Meegreo ..	"	"
	Onion ..	January.	May.
	Dhoodbee ..	June.	August.
	Potatoes ..	November.	February.
Hurree Crop.	Joowar ..	March & April.	May & June.
	Kaung ..	"	"
	Gram ..	"	"
	Kohulla ..	"	"
	Aureea and Kotumra ..	"	"
	Mug (sown in the river sand) ..	"	"
	Water Melon ..	"	"
	Kulungra and Khurbooje ..	"	"
	Thek ..	"	"
	Ureed (sown in the river sand) ..	"	"

TENURE AND OCCUPATION.

The variety of tenures under which lands are occupied by the inhabitants of the Ahmedabad zillah are noticed below, as extracted from the records of the Revenue Survey, by which department a strict scrutiny was made of the real nature of each tenure.

The following is a list of terms under which lands are held, explaining the nature of each. It is extracted from a glossary Revenue Survey Remark Book on the Duskrohe purgunna, dated Sept. 1825. of revenue terms framed by Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) P. M. Melvill, of the late Revenue Survey Department of Guzerat.

" *Buthamneea*.—A tenure under which portions of alienated land are held. This tenure is supposed to have originated in the forcible seizure of fields by Koles, Rajpoots, and other lawless characters, during disturbed periods; who pointed out (buthana) the land they wished to possess, and supported possession by the sword, till custom had confirmed the usurpation.

" *Chakreea*.—Land set apart for maintenance of the village servants (chakur) and establishment.

" *Guraneea*.—Land mortgaged, either for a fixed period, at the end of which the land is to revert to the mortgager; or to be held by the mortgagee until the original purchase-money be repaid, sometimes without interest; or until the rent of the land shall have repaid the whole of the debt contracted.

" *Inam*.—A term applicable only to whole villages, and signifying that the village is alienated, and held by some private individual, most commonly a Mussulman.

" *Jeevace*.—Land made over free of rent to his servants and dependents by the Talookdar of a village. This term (confined to the talooka villages) does not appear strictly cognizable by Government, it being a private provision made by the Talookdar for services performed to himself personally, and not to Government.

" *Khalsa*.—Government, pertaining to the State. Khalsa in the Dholka purgunna is used to distinguish those villages which are held under the direct management of Government from the talooka, or those held by the Kusbatees and Guraseeas.

" *Kherat*.—A term applied to villages alienated for the support of temples, or other religious purposes.

" *Kothlee Sant*.—Alienated land resumed, but in compensation for which a money payment is annually made to the original holders, from the Government kutcherec. This payment may be varied, continuing either during one life, or during two or more lives.

" *Talooka*.—Villages held on a perpetual and hereditary lease, the holders of which are entitled to a certain per-centage on the Government revenue, and, so long as they regularly discharge the payments and services required from them, to the internal management of their villages, and the collections; but if the Government be dissatisfied with the Talookdar, it is in its power to attach the village, making all the collections through the agency of its own officers, and returning to the Talookdar the proportion which is his right. The talooka villages of the Dholka purgunna are held by Waghela Rajpoots and Mussulman Kusbatees. The share of the revenue to which they are considered as entitled was, in 1821, by the order of Government, increased from 20 to 30 per cent.

" *Tulput*.—Government land, used in the Dholka purgunna particularly in opposition to the wanta prefixed to any alienated tenure (as tulput vechaneea, wanta pussaeta, &c.). Distinguishes the land as alienated from the Sirkaree or wanta portions of the villages.

" *Vechaneea*.—Land sold. Derived from bechna to sell. A tenure under which much of the alienated land in the Ahmedabad Collectorate is held.

" *Wanta*.—Land held by Guraseeas. It is probable that at the Mussulman conquest, the Rajpoots, before lords of the whole territory, were allowed to retain a portion or share (bant) of each village for their subsistence, and that hence has arisen the term exclusively applied to their lands.

" *Wuzeefa*.—Land held by Syuds and other Mussulmans, generally in virtue of sunnuds from the Court of Delhi. The derivation of the word seems to be wuzee, produce."

Besides the above-mentioned are other tenures, viz :—

Dhurmada.—Lands given in charity, synonymous with kherat.

Dewusthan.—Lands given for support of temples.

Runwuteea or Seer.—Lands in the possession of persons whose forefathers fell in action with an enemy.

Hadeea.—Lands enjoyed as compensation to the family of persons killed.

These tenures are generally of three kinds, called nukroo suwadeea, or sulameea. The first, nukra, is free from the payment of any revenue whatever; suwadeea is a cess paid when the land is cultivated, not by the proprietor, but by a Government ryot; sulamee is a quit-rent, payable by the proprietor when the land is cultivated, and in some cases without reference to cultivation.

Barkhullee is a general term for alienated land. It appears to be derived from बरकर without, and बर the stack-yard. The produce of Government lands are commonly brought into a general stack-yard, when the Government share is set apart; but the produce of alienated land not being liable to pay a share, need not be brought to the stack-yard, and hence, apparently, the term has arisen.

MODES AND RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

A revenue survey was made of a considerable part of the soubehdaree of Guzerat, and the different kinds of lands assessed according to their qualities, during the reign of Akbar of Delhi, by Rajah Todar Mull, when Khané Azim Meerza Kokultash was Soubehdar of Guzerat. This survey was begun in A. H. 984 (A. D. 1576), and was revised and corrected by Nawab Shaboo-deen Khan, the Soubehdar of Guzerat, during the same reign, about fifteen or twenty years afterwards. The records of this survey are preserved at Ahmedabad in the office of the Padshahie Dewan. Some particulars are as follows :—

The soubehdaree of Guzerat was divided into ten sircars, of which the sircar of Surat was one, but was always managed separate, and no records respecting it were preserved; the other nine sircars were Ahmedabad, Baroda, Champa-neer, Godra, Puttun, Islamgur (now called Nuwanuggur), Broach, Nandode, and South.

The Ahmedabad sircar contained 29 purgunnas, and two ports, as follows :—Matur, Azimabad, *Edur*, *Ahmednuggur*, Bahual, *Puranteje*, *Burpoor*,

Ballasinoor, Peeplode, Veerungaum, Thanna, Pitlad, Jhalawar, Hydrabad, Dholka, Dhundooka, Soomat, Bamnolee, Kuppurwunj, Kurree, Morassa, Megraj, Melmordabad, Nureead, Moondah, Meymoorabad, Hursole, chorassee of Cambay, huwelee of Ahmedabad, the ports of Cambay and Gogo.

Of the above-mentioned purgunnas, 17 were measured and 12 were not, in consequence of being in the hands of Zumeendars, and in a state of disorder; these were those which are in Italics, thus: *Edur, Ahmednuggur, &c.* From the above detail it appears that only two purgunnas now under this Collectorate, viz. Dholka and Duskrobie (or as then called huwelee of Ahmedabad), were then surveyed, the others being in the hands of Zumeendars too turbulent to allow it.

The records of this survey only give the total amount of the different qualities of land in each village, without any further particulars. Copies of them can be procured at any time.

There is no certain information recorded of the measurement adopted by the survey, but tradition represents it to have been on the principle laid down in the Hindoo Jotesh Shastree:—5 cubits, measured by the arms of five different men, formed 1 wiswussa, 20 wiswussas 1 wussa, and a square measuring 20 wussas each way was a beega.

The most irregular figures are reduced to the simple calculation of squares by measuring every place where the figure varies in breadth, adding the whole together, and dividing by the number of measurements for the average breadth: the same operation is performed to ascertain the medium length, and the square of these two sums is taken as the contents of the figure.

The survey was acted on during the reign of Akbar, and until the death of Aurungzebe, after which it fell into disuse.

In the year A. D. 1819-20, a Revenue Survey Department was established by Government, and five purgunnas, according to the present divisions, viz. Dholka, Ahmedabad and Jetulpoor Duskrobie, Veerungaum, and Puranteje, underwent a regular survey; but only the boundaries of the mehwasee, talookdaree, and kusbatee villages were laid down.

The following extract of the introduction to the revenue survey report on the Duskrobie purgunna is explanatory of the size and proportion of the beega of the Ahmedabad Collectorate:—

“Throughout the whole of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and the eastern zillah north of the Mahce river, lands are measured, and accounts kept in beegas, wussas, and wiswussas: 20 wiswussas form 1 wussa, and 20 wussas 1 beega; the beega, like the English acre, being entirely a square measure. Prior to the survey, no common standard for the length of the hath or cubit existed. After a careful and thorough investigation and inquiry by the late Colonel Monier Williams (Surveyor General), the length of the guntha was determined and fixed, upon an average of rods received from ten different purgunnas, at 96 inches, or 8 feet exactly, and the length of the hath at 19½ inches.

“The beega, therefore, now considered as the Government standard beega for the zillah of Ahmedabad and Kaira, contains 25,600 square feet, the wussa 1,280 square feet, the wiswussa 64 square feet. As an English statute acre contains 43,560 square feet, it follows that one such standard beega is equal to 5876951 decimal parts of an acre, or that one acre is equal to 1 beega, 14 wussas, and 62 decimal parts of a wiswussa.”

	Square Inches.		Square Inches.
A beega is equal to..	3,686,400	An acre is equal to.....	6,272,640
A wussa is equal to..	184,320	A rood	1,568,160
A wiswussa equal to ..	9,260	A perch	39,204
One English square mile contains 640 acres, or 1,089 beegas.			

The following memorandum gives a specimen of the various descriptions of the assessment now prevailing, which it is intended to supersede by an annual rate per beega, according to the capability of the soil. This work is now in progress, and has been introduced in 92 villages of the Collectorate, and the proceedings of revision in 175 villages are now pending the sanction of Government:—

1. PURGUNNA JETULPOOR, VILLAGE PINGLUJ.

JINUSWAR BEEGOTEE, OR RATES ACCORDING TO CROP.

Malleeat (Produce of superior description).

On sugar-cane, per beega.....Rs. 9 5 0

Khureef (Monsoon Crop).

On dangur or rice as follows:—

Uwul (1st class land), per beegaRs. 8 6 0

Doyum (2nd class land), ditto 7 7 0

Soyum (3rd class land), ditto 6 8 0

On sathee dangur (coarse rice), raised on any land above classified, ditto 3 12 0

On joowar and bajree, in goraroo land, ditto 1 6 0

Ditto ditto, cultivated by Oopurwurceas (non-resident cultivators), ditto..... 1 3 0

The following rates are taken on lands which have been resumed by Government, if cultivated with dangur (rice):—

Uwul.....Rs. 4 10 0

Doyum 3 12 0

Soyum 2 13 0

On sathee (coarse rice), raised on any of the lands above classified..... 2 5 0

On joowar and bajree, raised on goraroo land..... 0 11 0

Rubbee (Second or Cold Weather Crop).

On Government sankhey* land, cultivated with jow (barley), and gaon (wheat).....	Rs. 3 12 0
Vawavara, or lands from which a khureef (monsoon) crop has already been taken	2 13 0
On lands resumed, cultivated with jow (barley), and gaon (wheat), if sankhey, i. e. the land not having been previously cultivated with a khureef crop	2 5 0
Vawavara (as above).....	1 10 0

Hurree (Third or Hot Weather Crop).

Sankhey, or vawavara.....	0 15 0
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2. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE NUDEECHA.

KHATARUNDEE (OR LEASEHOLD).

Two khata, or holdings, which are leased from Sumwut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41) to Sumwut 1906 (A. D. 1849-50). The rates levied on each khata are as follows:—

First Lessee, Patel Bhugwan Bajee.

	B. W. WW.	Oodhur Field Payment.	Rs. a. p.
Field No. 2, named Kujanawalla	6 13 13 koovetur goraroo...	41 14 5	
Field No. 5, named Kassum-khan Valla	13 4 10 ditto ditto ..	48 6 8	
Field No. 6, named Akrao	3 17 7 ditto ditto ..	7 7 3	
Field No. 9, named Vooovo	16 8 1		
Deducting bad land.....	8 8 1 leaves 8 beegas....	8 0 0	
Field No. 10, Rutawalla	10 4 8 koovetur goraroo ..	9 5 0	
Field No. 13, Chintamun Bhow.	2 6 5 ditto ditto ..	9 5 5	
Field No. 14, Nuderat	16 18 2 doyum rate	9 12 5	
Nukree land (rent-free).....	4 18 16	134 8 10	
Nugdeebab (ready money receipts), viz:—			
Tamarind	Rs. 0 14 11		
Surkut (giant grass).....	0 14 11		
		1 13 10	
Total.....		136 6 8	

* Land which has remained fallow during the monsoon, in order that the crops subsequently may be better.

Second Lessee, Bajee Purboodas.

	B. W. WW.	Oodhur Field Payment.	Rs. a. p.
Field No. 1, named * Kujanawalla.....	4 13 11 koovetur goraroo ..	41 14 5	
Field No. 3, Kosree.....	3 15 2 ditto ditto ..	26 1 2	
Field No. 4, Kosree Bhondas Valloo	3 19 11 ditto ditto ..	27 0 0	
Field No. 7, Veeas Valloo	7 15 11 ditto ditto ..	12 1 8	
Field No. 8, Kitta Akurwo ..	8 8 16 ditto ditto ..	8 6 1	
Field No. 13, Chintamun Bhow.	2 6 15 ditto ditto ..	9 5 0	
Field No. 14, Nuderat.....	17 8 7 soyum rate	9 12 5	
Nukree land (rent-free)	4 18 16	134 8 9	
Nugdeebab (ready money receipts), viz:—			
Tamarind	Rs. 0 14 11		
Surkut (giant grass)	0 14 11		
		1 13 10	
Total.....		136 6 7	

3. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE CHUROREE.

FIXED AMOUNT ON PLOUGH.

Government Land.

If a Rajpoot, Koonbee, or Koles resident of the village, cultivates, within the Government or barkhullec land, with joowar, bajree, dangur (rice), and sathee, khureef crops, or barley and wheat, rubbee crops, he pays an oodhur hull (or a fixed amount on the plough). If sugar-cane, chillie, brinjal, &c. are cultivated in malleat land, a beegotee would be taken as well as oodhur hull (fixed payment for plough); but at present, as no such cultivation has been made, no beegotee has been fixed.

The amount taken on each oodhur hull (fixed plough) is as follows:—

- 7 Hull (ploughs) at Sicca Rs. 25 each.
- 1 Hull (plough) is allowed to Puggees Godhur Ghella, Juvier Bhaloo, &c. on account of chakreeat (service).
- 1½ Hull (plough) at Sicca Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 18-10-0 each.
- 2 Hull (ploughs) at Sicca Rs. 17-8-0 each.
- 2 Hull (ploughs) at Sicca Rs. 15 each.
- 4½ Hull (ploughs) at Sicca Rs. 17-8-0 each.
- 18 Hull or ploughs.

If a cultivator has no plough of his own, and hires one, or cultivates land with the kodulee (pick-axe), a beegotee is taken on joowar and bajree crops, at 15 annas per beega; on dangur (rice) and sathee (coarse rice) one-third share is taken.

* Not intelligible in the MS.

Rates levied from Oopurwurecas, or non-resident ryots, are as follows :—

On joowar and bajree 15 annas per beega.

On sathee (coarse rice), one-third share.

4. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE CHUNDLOREEA.

KHATABUNDEE AND JINUSWAR.

A Pateedar cultivating 16 beegas of land (being the extent of his holding) pays Sicca Rs. 41 or Co.'s Rs. 38-2-10: of this, 4 beegas at Rs. 4, 7 beegas at Rs. 2-8-0, and 5 beegas at Rs. 1-8-0 per beega. If more land is cultivated, Rs. 1-3-0 per beega is taken on the excess; if less land is cultivated, the highest rate on joowar and bajree is taken. A Koonbee cultivating 16 beegas pays Sicca Rs. 37 or Co.'s Rs. 34-7-3 on joowar and bajree crops: of this 6 beegas at Rs. 3, 4 beegas at Rs. 2-8-0, and 6 beegas at Rs. 1-8-0. If more land is cultivated, Rs. 1-3-0 per beega is taken on the excess; if less then the highest rate is taken.

A Kolee cultivating 10 beegas of land pays Sicca Rs. 22-8-0, at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per beega, or Co.'s Rs. 20-15-2. If more land is cultivated, 15 annas per beega is taken on the excess.

A Lohar (blacksmith) cultivating 18 beegas pays Sicca Rs. 37, or Co.'s Rs. 34-7-3. Of this 5 beegas at Rs. 3, 2½ beegas at Rs. 2-8-0, and 10½ beegas at Rs. 1-8-0 per beega. If more land is cultivated, Rs. 1-3-0 per beega is taken on the excess; if less, then the highest rate is taken. If widows cultivate land with joowar or bajree, not with the regular agricultural implements, but with the kodulee (pick-axe), or go in shares, &c. they pay Co.'s Rs. 2-2-0 per beega.

If a ryot cultivates joowar or bajree in the new purtur (waste) land, for the first year 15 annas per beega, and Rs. 1-3-0 for the following year is taken. If dangur (rice) is raised, Rs. 4-10-0 per beega is taken. If other kinds of dangur (rice), such as sootursul, elachee, &c. are cultivated, Co.'s Rs. 3-12-0 per beega are taken; on sathee (coarse rice) Rs. 1-14-0 per beega is taken. If on rubbee, sankhey (fallow), and wawavara (a second crop), barley and wheat, castor oil plant, onions, and safflower are cultivated, Co.'s Rs. 2-5-0 per beega are taken. If hurree (hot weather crop), 15 annas per beega.

In chakreot (service) land, if rubbee crops are raised, a vera (cess) of 15 annas per beega is taken on each well.

5. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE RUKEEALKHOORD.

JINUSWAR BERGOTER.

Fixed Payment on Fields.

	B. W. WW.	Rs. a. p.
No. 3, Kitta Lalikhana Valla, doyum koovetur ..	13 8 3	55 14 0
No. 4, Kitta Vanee Valla, ditto	14 11 17	69 13 0
No. 11, Kitta Kaye, ditto	10 2 19	20 8 0

	B. W. WW.	Rs. a. p.
No. 12, Veejra Valla, doyum koovetur	6 3 11	31 10 0
No. 13, Mota Kovah, ditto	13 17 17	56 13 0
No. 14, Kitta Keye Rajewalla, ditto	9 13 9	26 1 8
No. 24, Kitta Gunga Kooce (guraneea land) ..	19 13 8	1 14 0

Oodhur Kuthra, or Field of Pandur Goraroo Land, cultivated with Joowar, Bajree, &c.

	B. W. WW.
No. 1, Gainshullen Uwul, goraroo	8 9 19
No. 9, Soyum, ditto	3 19 4
No. 10, Kitta Arr, ditto	14 10 3
No. 17, Kitta Pulvar Valla, ditto	8 4 0
No. 8, Sonareo, ditto	5 3 11

On other lands, a beegotee on joowar and bajree is taken at the rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per beega.

6. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE WUSTRAPOOR.

BHAGDUTTAE AND JINUSWAR.

	Rs. a. p.
On sugar-cane, per beega	9 5 0
On tobacco, ditto	5 10 0
On chillie and cucumber, ditto	3 12 0
On ginger, garlic, ulvee (country potatoes), brinjal, ochre, and guwar, ditto	2 13 0
Pateedars, cultivating 8 beegas of land with joowar or bajree, with one hull (plough) ditto	2 5 0
If more than 8 beegas Rs. 1-8-0 per beega on the excess.	
Koonbees and Kolees, old residents of the village, cultivating joowar, bajree, and kuthol, pay per beega	1 3 0
Pateedar Doongur Sondass, cultivating as much land as he can with joowar and bajree crops, pays per beega	1 14 0
Kolees of other villages residing in the village, and cultivating joowar and bajree crops, pay	1 1 0
Kurwa Koonbees of other villages newly established, and Ooperwurecas (old), cultivating joowar, bajree, and kuthol, pay	0 15 0
If cultivation is made in karda (rice land), which was waste for the first year, 11 annas, and the following year according to the village dara rates, is taken on kong, cheena and joowar, hurree (hot weather) crops per beega	15 0 0
On dongur and sathee (khureef crops) one-third share is taken, and the other sareeka, a cess of one seer per maund, is taken from the ryot's share.	
On barley and wheat (rubbee crops) cultivated from wells close to the village, a fourth share is taken, and the sareeka (cess) from the ryot's share.	

7. PURGUNNA AHMEDABAD DUSKROHIE, VILLAGE HYBUTPOOR.

BHAGBUTTAEE, JINUSWAR, AND HULL VEERA.

On tobacco, brinjal, and chillie, raised in uwal (1st class) koovetur land (irrigated land), Sicca Rs. 7, or per beega.....Co.'s Rs. 6 8 0
Khureef (Monsoon Crop).

The Koonbee Pateedar pays a beegotee, but the Kolee Pateedar pays an oodhur hull or fixed payment per plough as follows:—

Joowar and bajree raised in uwal koovetur goraroo pays Sicca
 Rs. 3-4-0, or per beegaCo.'s Rs. 3 0 0
 Ditto in doyum pays Sicca Rs. 2-2-0, or..... „ 2 0 0
 Ditto in soyum pays Sicca Rs. 1-8-0, or..... „ 1 6 0

The Kolees pay for the oodhur hull (fixed payment on plough) Sicca Rs. 28-8-0 or Co.'s Rs. 26-9-0 on account of the old ploughs. They may cultivate as much Government land as one plough is capable of working with joowar or bajree crops.

On new ploughs Sicca Rs. 17, or Co.'s Rs. 15-13-0 are taken, on bhagellce land, i. e. land subject to pay a share in kind.

On dangur (rice) and sathee (coarse rice) one-third share is taken; the sareeka cess is taken from the ryot's share.

Rubbee (Cold Season Crop).

On wheat and barley, raised either on sankhey (fallow) land, with or without khureef crops, one-fourth share is taken; no babtees (cesses) are levied.

Hurree (Hot Weather Crop).

On kong, chuna, joowar, &c. raised either on sankhey (fallow) land, or vawavara (a second crop), 15 annas per beega is taken.

8. PURGUNNA VEERUMGAUM, VILLAGE NUWAGAUM.

BHAGBUTTAEE, HULL VEERA, &c.

Khureef (Monsoon Crop).

On bajree, joowar, buntce, kuthol, &c. cultivated by Patels and Wuswaycees (village artisans) one-third share is taken; on waste land taken up, from a seventh to a third share is taken.

From the Wuswaycees' share nowtank (one-eighth share) is taken per maund for dholi, and 2½ seers on account of dhurra (make weight) on each santee (plough). Bunccees receive purbhara babtee (a fee) on account of weighing the nowtank and dhurra (make weight), which is taken from the ryot's share.

Rubbee (Second or Cold Weather Crop).

On wheat and barley a fourth share is taken from Patels, and on other kinds of grain a third share. From Wuswaycees and others a third share is taken. Babtees taken from the Wuswaycees are the same as stated under khureef (monsoon crops).

PURBHARA BABTEE (FEES).

The nowtankee dhurra and 2½ seers on account of santee (plough) to the Bunniah who weighs the grain. The cultivators are allowed 3 seers on each maund on account of khor or residue after weighing. No hurree crops are raised. Under the head of nugdee veeras or miscellaneous ready money receipts, hull (plough) veera of 2 bullocks, is levied at the rate of Rs. 7-7-0 from the Bhagburra (people who pay a share). The Wuswaycees pay nothing, but the Wurtuneeas pay Rs. 3-12-0 fixed plough tax on 2 bullocks.

9. PURGUNNA PURANTEJE, VILLAGE GAROREE.

HULL VEERA (TAX ON PLOUGH), BHAGBUTTAEE (PAYMENT IN KIND), AND
 FIXED AMOUNT ON PATCHES OF GROUND.

Khureef.

If grain crops are raised in fields Nos. 1, 14, and 15, and in the bad lands in waras (compounds), which has been made fit for cultivation by putting manure, and are situated close to the village, one-fourth share. If the villages and Oopurwurees cultivate other land with grain crops they pay a fifth share.

Rubbee (Second or Cold Weather Crop).

On wheat, barley, and maize, a fifth share is taken.

Hurree.

Rates as above.

HULL VEERA (PLOUGH TAX).

The Koonbees pay from Rs. 2 to 4 each.

The Kolees pay from Rs. 1 to 2; if in poor circumstances, from 8 annas to Rs. 2 each.

BABTEES (CESSES).

The Sirkar's babtee of one seer per maund is taken from the ryot's share. The purbhara babtee of quarter seer per maund to the Bunniah who weighs the grain is also taken from the ryot's share.

In this village, when cultivation by walra (burning the jungle) is made, the Mookhee receives 10 seers of grain on each walra.

In this village 2 beegas are allowed for a wara (compound), for which 8 annas is taken; also, on account of walra, 8 annas is taken.

The Nurwa villages are taken in the manner of a lease by the Patels, who pay in shares according to a previous settlement, but in cases of the failure of any of them the rest are answerable. The management of the village between the Patels and cultivators is conducted according to the original mode of assessment of the village, whatever it may be, so far that the Patels are not permitted to take more; to take less is at their option.

*Abstract of the Description of Assessment prevailing in the Khalsa Villages
of the Collectorate on 1st January 1849.*

Subject.	Jectulpoor Duskroite.	Ahmedabad Daskarobie.	Veerungau.	Dholka.	Puranteje.	Dhundooka.	Gogo.	Total.
Nurwa villages...	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Uniform annual beegotee	21	23	38	4	32	..	4	122
Khatabundee	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fixed amount on ploughs	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jinuswar beegotee	19	57	..	31	..	..	..	107
Khatabundee and jinuswar	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	11
Fixed amount on wells & fields, & jinuswar.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Uniform annual beegotee on koovetur land, and on the rest jinuswar...	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fixed amount on wells and jinuswar...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fixed rate on ploughs, bhagbuttaee and jinuswar	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fixed amount on wells, bhagbuttaee and jinuswar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fixed amount on khureef, bhagbuttaee and jinuswar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fixed amount on ploughs, and bhagbuttaee.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bhagbuttaee	..	1	3	32	19	4	..	59
Bhagbuttaee and jinuswar...	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	18
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax.....	..	..	..	3	40	..	..	43
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax, and fixed rate on pieces of land attached to houses	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	27
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax levied on per- sons paying the share called "Bhag- burra": Wurtuneeas, Kolees, &c. pay only plough tax...	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	21
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax on Wurtuneeas, and if cultivated with rubbee Rs. 6-8-0 per beega...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax on persons paying the share called bhagburra, or Bhurtecas	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax on persons paying the share called bhagburra, and on Kolees, &c. bhagbuttaee only...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bhagbuttaee with babtee and plough tax on Wurtuneeas...	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bhagbuttaee on dongur, sathee, and rubbee, and the rest jinuswar...	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bhagbuttaee and plough tax and beegotee on a few lands...	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bhagbuttaee and khata veera	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Fixed amount on plough and on rubbee, one-seventh share of wheat...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bhagbuttaee with babtees...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bhagbuttaee and hull veera...	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Bhagbuttaee, the produce of which belongs to the Marwaree State, and the veera only belongs to Government...	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total...	45	122	77	90	126	10	4	474

The following is an extract of a letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 199, dated 3rd July 1848:—

"3. The bhagbuttaee principle, which is the most objectionable of all, not only in the point of inconvenience to Government in receiving grain, &c. in kind, and having to dispose of it, but in the method in which the amount of the share is determined, in which there is so much matter of conjecture and opinion, that there is almost always room for suspicion of unfairness, which can rarely be brought home. This system occasions loss to both Government and the ryots, and should be got rid of with all speed; and my directions to the Mamludars have been to take in hand bhagbuttaee villages first.

"4. The jinuswar system, or assessment by crops, is also highly objectionable, from the great number of crops upon which different rates obtain, and also from there being a further assessment on second or third crops taken from the land in the same year, all which occasion a great deal of interference with the cultivator, by the necessity of investigations by the Native Local Officers.

"5. The khatabundee system would appear to imply a leasehold system, but this is not exactly its nature. The person who takes a khata undertakes to cultivate a number of beegas at a certain rate, so many more at a lower rate, and any more at a further lower rate; but some ryots are assessed at half a khata, when they are thought to be unable to undertake a whole khata, and are allowed to cultivate only half the number of beegas at the higher rate, and so on. The question who is to be admitted to cultivate a half khata rests with the Patel, and amounts to assessment upon means which require to be inquired into in cases where half khata are admitted, besides the inquiry into the actual state and extent of cultivation.

"6. The hull veera system is a tax in the lump, upon as much land as a person can cultivate with a plough and one yoke of oxen. The amount varies very much, and whether he is to pay for one or two, or half a plough, is determined according to means, or according to the number of cattle the person has.

"7. There are also beegotees for the year, and fixed assessments on irrigable fields.

"8. The systems in themselves are intricate, but when they come to be mixed with others, they become so complex as occasionally to render the question what should be the assessment in a particular case a very difficult problem. In some villages so many as four different kinds of assessment prevail, and most others have some mixture of system, besides conditions as to the enjoyment of alienated land, and different rates existing for different classes of cultivators, all which render assessment questions exceedingly complex."

Mode of making the Cultur; or Appraising of Crop in Bhagbuttee Villages in the Ahmedabad Districts, according to the account given by Goolabroy, Desuce of Duskrohie Purguuna.

When an Ameen or Tusweesdar examines, or other officers go to a village, they collect all the Mutadar (Patels in office) and the Culturoo (appraisers), one or two practical Patel cultivators, and such others as can be depended upon not to show favour, and, in company with the Tulatee (village accountant), proceed to one of the divisions of the lands of the village, previously giving notice to the cultivators of that division to be present at their fields, and they commence operations. First of all, the Tulatee's register of fields is referred to, and the state and kind of crop therein noted compared with the crop on the field, and the extent of cultivation is also examined, and if the whole of the field is sown with one crop, the Ameen or Tusweesdar notes it down on a separate piece of paper, and in some cases in a separate book, which is called dhal-na-chopra, (book of appraisement); thus the Tusweesdar takes a general view of the standing crop, and the rest of the party proceed to determine from appearance the probable out-turn of grain by maund. The occupant of the field is then informed of the result of the appraisement: if he has any objections to offer, the manner of the appraisement is explained, and sometimes a small abatement is made, but if they are still dissatisfied a choker (guard) is placed on the fields, and the actual out-turn determined on the field when the crop is reaped: but if the cultivator agree to the appraisement, a memorandum is given to him of the quantity appraised, for his satisfaction.

After the villages are appraised by the Ameen or Desuces, they report to the Mamlutdar the result of their inquiries, and send him a copy of the appraisement, when the Mamlutdar goes out himself, or sends out a Karkoon, compares the notes with the field, and the crop appraised, and if there be any doubt in his mind as to the quantity appraised, he makes an alteration in the presence of the cultivators, increasing or decreasing the quantity, from the appearance of the crop or field; the Mamlutdar's or Karkoon's examination is considered final, and the Tulatee is then ordered to take the necessary security from the cultivators for the payment of the rent, and allow them to remove the crop. The quantity of grain due to Government is left with the cultivator on his paying the value according to the market, but if the cultivator declines to keep the grain himself, it is sold, but until the sale takes place the grain remains under care of the cultivator, who is unanswerable for its production when required.

LABOUR EMPLOYED, AND ITS REMUNERATION.

The following extract from the Revenue Survey Report on the Duskrohie Purguuna, dated 30th September 1825, by Captain James Cruikshank, Revenue Surveyor, gives the out-turn on a beega of land sown with bajree and kuthol (pulse crop), which is the common produce of the country:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Manure, 10 carts every second and third years, say equal to 4 carts annually.....	1	0	0
Ploughing	2	0	0
Seed, 5 seers of bajree and 3 of kuthol or pulse	0	4	0
Weeding.....	1	4	0
Reaping and threshing	2	0	0
	6	8	0
Beegotee or rent, varying from Rs. 3 to 5½ per beega, say....	3	12	0
Total.....	10	4	0
"Produce in bajree and kuthol from 10 to 20 maunds, say 16 maunds, at 1½ maund per rupee.....	10	10	0
Kurbee (200 bundles of straw) and gotar, (remains of the threshing of the pulse or kuthol).....	1	8	0
	12	2	0
Balance remaining.....	Rs. 1	14	0

"The above is for uwul land: for the doyum soil the expense is Rs. 8-8-0, and produce Rs. 10-12-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2-4-0; and for the soyum soil the expense is Rs. 5, and the produce is Rs. 6-14-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1-14-0.

"The kurbee or straw of the doyum and soyum soil yields a better return than that in the uwul."

The ordinary rates of hire to common labourers employed in building at Ahmedabad are as follows, according to the city Foujdar's return:—

Labourers per diem: able-bodied 2½ annas; ordinary 2 annas; women 2 annas; boys 1½ anna.

The workmen at the paper manufactory receive higher wages, and from inquiries made at the manufactory, I am informed that upwards of 800 men and boys are employed there daily.

The following is the nerrick or rate of hire for carrying burdens, carts with two and four bullocks, pack bullocks, and camels, &c. per coss, as obtained from the office of the Foujdar of the city of Ahmedabad:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hire of one cart with one pair of bullocks, per coss	0	2	8
Ditto ditto two pairs of bullocks, per coss	0	4	0
Palanquin bearers carrying a passenger, each bearer per coss ..	0	1	4
Ditto carrying an empty palanquin, per coss per man.	0	0	8
Bullocks on hire for a dumnee or travelling cart, per diem, whether with passenger or empty, per coss	0	2	8

	Rs. a. p.
Camels when carrying burden, per coss each	0 1 6½
Ditto empty, not customary to charge anything .....	.....
Man's load not stipulated, but paid according to agreement in the city. The biggarces on the road, carrying baggage of travellers from one village to another, are paid six pics per load per coss	0 0 6

[NOTE.—A coss in Guzerat is equal to 1½ English miles.]

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

There is no navigable river under this Collectorate, unless the Dholera and the Bhownuggur creeks may be considered such. The former is navigable for Native crafts, commonly known as botella and prow. The Saburmuttee river, which runs through the greatest part of this Collectorate, is difficult of entrance at the mouth, from the number of sand-banks, and is without a convenient harbour. An attempt was once made to establish a bunder at Motee Boro, the southern village of the Dholka purgunna, but failed from natural difficulties.

The Bhownuggur river is navigable for the Native craft five miles, to within one mile of the town of Bhownuggur, and even vessels of 400 tons may proceed as far as the creek commonly known by the name of Sanghae. The steamer *Carnac* went up this creek this year (1847) up to the great kharee, called Kankrakharee, about a mile and a half from the town, where sufficient water remains to keep the vessel afloat even at low water.

The Gogo bunder has a very small creek, in which no water remains when the tide is out, and large vessels ride at anchor about a quarter of a mile off the bunder. Botellas, &c. enter the creek during the tide to load, and sometimes they remain, and are high and dry during the low tide.

There is no good shelter for vessels in bad weather between Gogo and Bombay, so that it not unfrequently happens, particularly in the month of May, that boats which have nearly accomplished the voyage to Bombay are obliged to return the whole distance to Gogo in case of meeting bad weather. The roadstead at Gogo is well sheltered from the southerly winds by the island of Perim, between which and the mainland on the Gogo side are several reefs of rocks, which effectually break the swell of the sea. From the proximity of land, and a large sand-bank, there is no fear in case of northerly or other winds. During the months of March and April it appears to me that the harbour of Gogo might be made available for ships sailing direct to England. A cargo of cotton and wheat might be obtained there, and all the expense of transhipment to Bombay avoided. Cotton screws were erected at Gogo by the late Hutteasing, a merchant of Ahmedabad, but they are not used, owing, as it is understood, to the influence of some merchants in Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The Dholera creek was navigable for country boats of 200 to 300 candies for 7½ miles, as far as the Gobra bunder, which is 6¼ miles from the town of Dholera; but in A. D. 1817 the Bhadr river burst its bank, and the stream from it, which served to keep the Dholera creek deep, being directed into the Bhogawa, tended to choke up the Dholera creek, so that it was abandoned, and goods were mostly shipped at the bunder of Bhowleearee, which is situated 16 miles to the south of Dholera, on a creek navigable about 7 miles from the Gulf. Another port was opened at Amlee in 1836, 8 miles north-east of Dholera, but has been abandoned since February 1846, when the encroachment of the sea and the filling up of the creek rendered it useless.

In the year 1844-45 the Bhadr river reverted to its original channel, but instead of taking its original course along the old creek near Gobra, the water forced another channel near the village of Khoon, about 4½ miles from Dholera, and formed a very commodious harbour for vessels (the Gulf of Cambay being about 6 miles from the usual anchoring ground) for discharging and receiving cargo. The navigation, however, outside in the Gulf is confined, and vessels are unwillingly taken there, without a probability of a fair wind or fine weather. The Khoon bunder was opened in February 1846.

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

Particulars regarding Rivers and Creeks in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, showing their Names, and how far they are navigable, &c.; principally derived from the Map of Guzerat by the late Lieutenant Colonel MONIER WILLIAMS.

Names of Rivers and Creeks.	Places near which they rise.	Falling into another River, or Sea, near what Place.	General Direction.	Length of Course in Miles.	How far navigable in Miles.	Navigable to what Place.	Remarks.
Saburmuttee	Unknown	Gulf of Cambay	South	78 ..	..	....	The length of course is said to be 200 miles, but this is not certainly known.
Watrak	From the mountains on the confines of Guzerat and Mewar, 8 miles east of Panil.	Near Waghpoor, joins the Saburmuttee River.	South-west.	151 ..	..	....	Distance from actual survey.
Meawa	Near Bhundah, south of Doongurpoor.	Joins the Saburmuttee near Wynotha.	South-west.	126 ..	..	....	
Majum	Rises near Mutia Mulla, south-west of Doongurpoor.	Joins the Watruk 5 miles north of Kaira.	South-west.	66 ..	..	....	
Kharee	Near the village of Mutia Mulla, south-west of Doongurpoor.	Powlee.	South-west.	105 ..	..	....	
Bhogawa	At Vinjotika Muth, near Ahmednuggur, north-east of Puranteje.	Joins the Saburmuttee at Ruskipoora, Dholka Purgunna.	South-west.	82 ..	..	....	
Bhadur	5 miles south-west of Chotela, near Kurwa, Rajpote Agency.	Falls into the mouth of the Saburmuttee.	East	94 ..	..	Kloon Brader ..	The Goona river joins the Bhadr.
Bhownuggur	4 miles south-west of Alundpoor, Rajpote Agency.	Gulf of Cambay	East	66 ..	..	Near Bhownuggur.	Several tributary streams fall into the Bhownuggur creek.
Kaloondur	Near Bokera, north-east of Jhuns-dun, Rajpote Agency.	Gulf of Cambay	East	15 ..	..	Bhowleerree Bun-der, near Mand-verpoora.	The Neelkee and Ootowlee rivers fall into the Bhowleerree creek.
Bhowleerree	Near Bhundareea, Gogo Purgunna.	Gulf of Cambay	East	39 ..	..	Goondala, village belonging to the Thakore of Bhownuggur.	Several streams, named the Kochleea, Parleea, and Keyree, fall into the Soondrye creek.
Soondrye Creek	Near Buddavree, of the Rajpote Agency, and about 4 miles south of Pallad.	Gulf of Cambay	East	35 ..	..	....	

VESSELS.

The vessels employed in the ports of this Collectorate are those commonly known as botellas and prows. Their distinguishing marks are that the larger vessels, of about 70 candies and above, go under the former appellation, and those under 60 candies are denominated prows.

Muchwabs are fishermen's smaacks, worked by five or six men, according to the size.

A prow generally plies between Gogo and Bugwa (village of the Oolpar purgunna, under the Surat Collectorate). It takes passengers at the rate of 10 annas each, but if taken up by a single person the hire is Rs. 15 for the trip. The voyage is performed in 12 hours, with the advantage of the tide: she leaves Gogo when the tide is just at high water on the ebb, and enters the Bugwa creek on the opposite side with the following tide on the flow. This vessel plies about twice a week: even during the monsoon the communication is continued, when the state of the weather permits. This boat is worked by six men, Kolees.

The accompanying sketch is of a botella of 150 candies. The prows, muchwabs, &c. are all built nearly on the same model, varying in size and the quantity of bulwark.

The small height of the bulwark in the middle of the botellas is intended to facilitate loading the vessel; on going to sea it is usually shut up by a matting of leaves of the palm tree, strongly bound together with bamboos.

Information by Moosa Cutchee, Commissariat Agent at Gogo.

The crews of these vessels are paid as follows: kalasees or common sailors receive Rs. 4 each for a trip to Bombay and back again, whether for a fortnight, a month, or more. Besides these the kalasees receive daily rations of rice, dholi, and mussala, averaging two seers per diem, and which costs say one anna per diem, besides which the supply of water and fuel devolve on the owner. The tindal receives Rs. 8 a month, that is double a kalasee's pay.

Pay to kalasees from Gogo to Surat Rs. 2 a trip.

"	"	"	to Cambay	2	"
"	"	"	to Dholera	1	"
"	"	"	to Damaun	3	"
"	"	"	to Bassein	4	"
"	"	"	to Jafrabad ..	3	"
"	"	"	to Broach	1½	"
"	"	"	to Tankaria ..	1½	"
"	"	"	to Bombay	4	"

The rate is subject to fluctuation, according to the demand for freightage. In the month of May, when cotton is shipped to Bombay in large quantity, a strong south-west wind prevails, and then the wages are raised to Rs. 5 and even Rs. 8 each kalasee. A botella of 100 candies carries ten men, including the tindal.

A prow of 50 candies carries seven men; a prow of 25 candies carries four men; a prow from 10 to 13 candies carries three men. The two last small crafts seldom go to Bombay, as the trip does not cover the expense; therefore only large vessels are freighted for Bombay.

The ordinary freightage is paid by merchants at 12 annas per candy, which equals 10 Indian maunds, from the opening of the season to March, and from April freight rises to Rs. 2 per candy.

The rates of passage money per head paid by the ordinary or lower sorts of passengers are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Gogo to Bombay.....	1	0	0
„ to Surat.....	0	10	0
„ to Broach.....	0	10	0
„ to Tankaria.....	0	10	0
„ to Cambay.....	1	0	0
„ to Dholera.....	0	8	0
„ to Bhownuggur.....	0	4	0
„ to Damaun.....	1	0	0
„ to Bassein.....	0	10	0

Freightage of opium and cotton is not reckoned per candy, but per box or bale. Opium shipped in a botella pays Rs. 2 per box, and sometimes Rs. 3; per steamer, Rs. 3 or more per box. Cotton bales weigh 6 Indian maunds each: the charge of freightage is Rs. 1 per bale, but it increases from 12 annas to Rs. 2 and sometimes Rs. 3 a bale. Instances have occurred of the freight rising to Rs. 6 a bale; but this is very seldom, and depending on a very great demand for cotton. The cotton is brought here chiefly from the Jeetpoor, Dorajee, Babreeah, and Oomrellee districts of Kattywar. The Gogo purgunna does not produce very much.

LAKES.

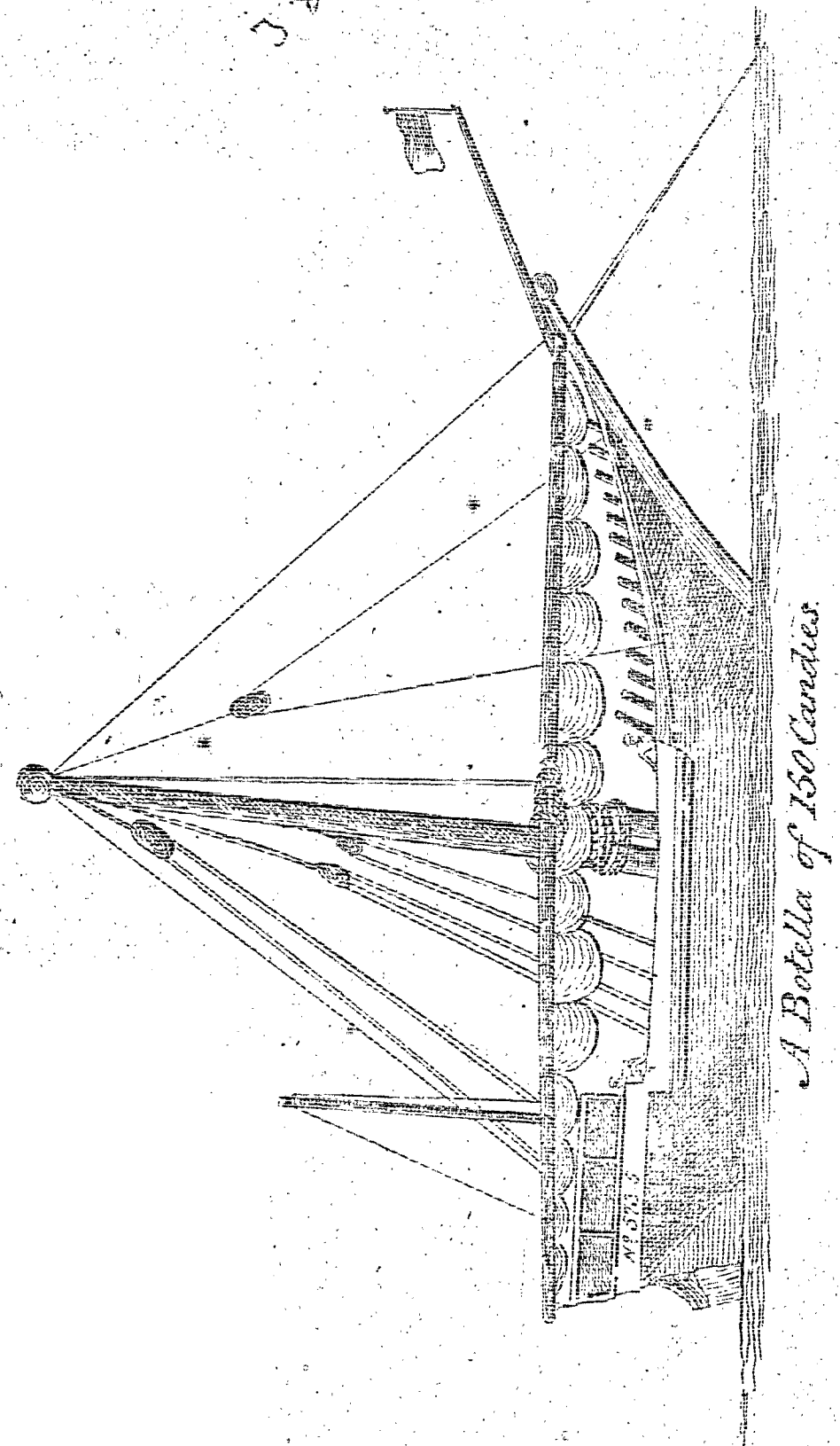
Description and Situation.

The only sheet of water of large extent is the Null, which is situated to the south of the Veerumgaum purgunna, and to the west of the Dholka purgunna. The water is brackish, and there are innumerable little islands, which afford grazing to the herds of cattle which are taken there for the purpose during the hot weather. The following account of this remarkable lake is extracted from the Survey Remark Book on the Dholka and Veerumgaum purgunna, and from inquiries:—

“ The distance from Ahmedabad to the Null is 37 miles, near Doorgee Mence, SWW.

Extract from Revenue Survey Report of the Dholka purgunna, paragraph 6, dated 31st December 1825.

“ The western frontier of the purgunna touches upon a lake bearing the name of Null, which extends over a measured area of 3,1500 acres, or 49½ square miles, and of this 22,796 acres, or 35 square miles, were actually covered



with water at the time its outline was surveyed, in February 1824. In general character it is shallow, muddy, and abounding with thick impenetrable masses of reed, and is always covered with flights of water-fowls. It is bounded by no perceptible bank; and the country that borders on it is a dreary desolate flat, covered with vegetation of the rankest and most unwholesome nature. On its eastern side there are some very remarkable undulations, which bear a remote similarity to the Mor Puna, or sandy hillocks that skirt the seashore between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers. As soon as the rain ceases falling, the water becomes brackish, turning gradually more and more so, till perfectly salt. The shallow parts turn proportionally quicker than the deep, but the whole is salt by the end of February or March. Though at any time unfit for irrigation, it is never sufficiently impregnated to admit of the manufacture of salt itself, and it is the unanimous opinion of every person questioned on the subject, that in no part of it could salt-pans be constructed with the least prospect of success.

"The reeds are used for chuppers or thatched roofs of houses, and the roots are eaten under the name of beer. These roots are dug up carefully, separated from the fibres, and ground into flour. The bread has a dry, sweetish, and by no means unpleasant taste, something resembling ginger-bread: while grain is procurable, only the very poorest classes feed upon it, but during a season of famine, numbers are driven to it to support existence; and in that of Sumwut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13) the place is said to have been thronged. To those accustomed to it from their birth it is nutritious enough, but when incautiously eaten in any quantity by persons used to more wholesome food, it is apt to bring on violent dysentery and inflammation of the bowels, often proving fatal.

"The fibres are supposed by the people to be a deadly poison. It is this reed alone that renders the ground occupied by the Null valuable, and an object of contention among the villagers that surround it. Mence and Doorjee, of the Dholka purgunna, have unsettled claims within it, which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted until the tract on the western side in the Veerungaum purgunna shall have been examined."

There is another extensive sheet of water close by the kusba town of Puranteje; in a hollow called the Boke, a description of which is given in the "Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society" from May 1844 to February 1846, by Captain Fulljames. There are several pieces of water in the Boke, forming a sort of chain of tanks; the largest is about 2,090 yards long and 1,170 yards broad, and the general depth in the dry weather is about 12 feet.

CANALS.

There are no canals of any sort in this district. All inland traffic is carried on by carts, camels, bullocks, and asses; which is explained under the head of "Modes of Transit and Communication by Land."

From the nature of the soil, which is loose and friable, particularly the goraroo, also from the want of a large supply of water, and the great evaporation, I doubt the probability of constructing them so as to be of practical utility, even putting the subject of expense out of the question.

WELLS AND TANKS.

Wells and tanks seem to have been much encouraged in the districts under this Collectorate, numerous old tanks still existing throughout the country. Large tanks are to be met with in places far away from villages, and tradition attributes their erection to the Brinjarees of former times, who excavated them on the line of their march to water the hordes of cattle conveying salt into the interior of Malwa.

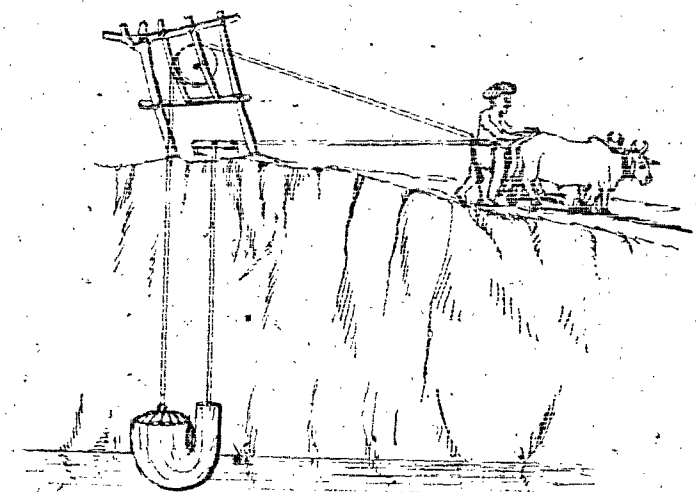
The erection of wells is a subject which has repeatedly drawn the attention of Government, and every encouragement has been held out to the ryots to build new ones, and also for the repair of old wells, by which means the evils of famine from droughts are ameliorated. Numerous wells are to be found in the bounds of almost every village, but a great number have fallen in. The interior works in many are found entire, and in years of famine many are reopened, and the lands in the neighbourhood irrigated. In the year 1846 the Bombay Government extended further encouragement to persons to sink wells, under condition of allowing the ryots the enjoyment of reaping the benefit arising from irrigation for a period of thirty years from the year in which the well is first commenced working, that is, the irrigation tax which prevails in all villages on lands irrigated is for that period exempted, and the lands are only charged the ordinary rates, that is rates in common with other lands on which the ordinary monsoon crops are raised.

MEANS OF IRRIGATION IN EACH DISTRICT.

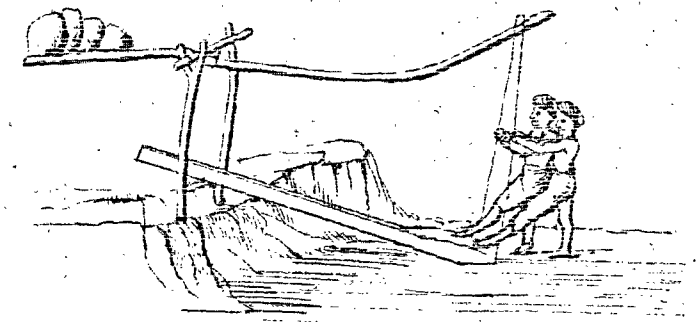
Irrigation is carried on to a considerable extent in the Duskrobie and Dholka purgunnas, in raising the superior crops of sugar-cane, plantains, &c. and in the other purgunnas for raising crops of wheat, barley, and cheena (an inferior sort of gram).

Wells are most generally in use for irrigation. The tank irrigation is almost confined to the early part of the season, for bringing the rice crops to maturity. The rivers Saburmuttee and Kharee afford many spots along their course where water can be raised by an arrangement called a dekorce, which is merely a rude frame over the bank of the river, on which the water-bag is worked. The lands in the neighbourhood of the lower part of the course of the Kharee being low, water can be taken to them by watercourse, but in some places it is necessary to raise the water a little by an arrangement called a jeela.

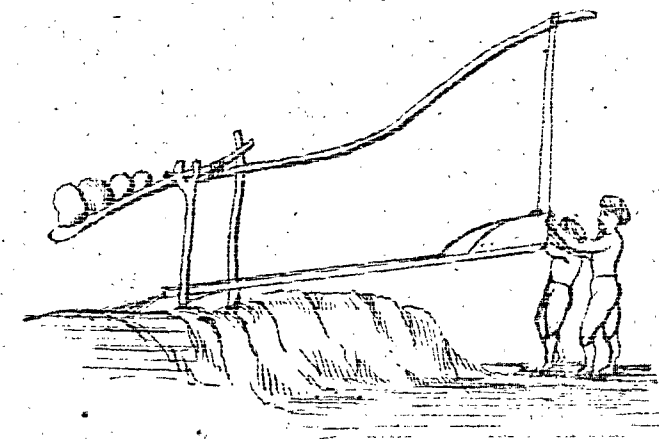
The water-bag used in wells and dekorees is of two kinds, one being merely a leather bag with an iron hoop to keep the mouth open, and requires to be upset when it arrives at the top of the wells, and is called *ramea koss*. The other has a long tail, open at the end, and doubled up while drawing; but on



The Svondra Koss



*The Jeela in the act of being filled
and discharged.*



arrival at the top a small rope pulls it forward, and the water comes out of itself: this is called the soondeea koss.

HARBOURS, AND SHIPPING FREQUENTING THEM.

There is but one place which comes under the denomination of a harbour, viz. Gogo; the other resorts of vessels are in creeks some short distances inland.

The harbour of Gogo affords good anchorage, the holding ground being good; and the locality is protected from southerly winds by the island of Perim, and the reefs extending to the shore on that side of the Gulf. It is protected from northerly winds by sand-banks in that direction, and the shore is not dangerous, being soft ground, and very strong easterly winds not often occurring.

The whole of the Gulf of Cambay has undergone survey by officers of the Indian Navy, to which reference can be had for particulars. With the exceptions of a few coasting steamers, viz. the *Carnac*, *Phlox*, *Surat*, and *Dwarika*, the vessels which resort here, the trade is carried on by the usual country crafts, botellas, prows, &c.

The harbour of Gogo has the advantage of a light-house, of which the following is a description:—

Perim Light-House.

This light-house is situated on the island of Perim, under the Gogo mahal, Ahmedabad Collectorate. It was erected by Government in A. D. 1832, at the joint suggestion of Mr. H. Borradaile, then Collector of Customs at Surat, and of Commodore G. Grant, of the Indian Navy.

Commodore G. Grant, in a letter to Sir Charles Malcolm, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, dated 26th January 1830, suggested the utility of having a light-house built on Perim island. The following observations by the Commodore on the dangers surrounding the island are given in his own words:—

“The island is, directly in the way of vessels proceeding to and from the ports of Gogo, Bhownuggur, Bhowlearee, and Dholera. It bears from the north point of Broach WSW½W., distance about 13 miles; and from the western shore it is distant about 4 miles. From Gogo it bears SE., and distant about 8 miles. Dangerous reefs of rocks surround it, and both the ebb and flood tide set very strong in between it and the mainland. It is consequently of the utmost importance that vessels should keep out of their influence, as they sweep them amongst the dangerous shoals lying between the island and the main. Many vessels with their crews have been totally lost by getting on shore near Perim in the night; consequently they generally keep along the east side of the Gulf, to avoid the danger, during the months of April and May. This cannot always be done, as when the southerly winds prevail, the swell is so great on the eastern shore as to render it very often unsafe to anchor: the

consequence is that they are obliged to run for Gogo, at the risk of the lives of every person on board; whereas, if there was a light-house on the island, it would be as safe to stand on at night as it would be by day. The light on Perim would be of the greatest advantage to vessels on the eastern shore, being a cross-bearing to guide them to the anchorage off the port they might be steering for. Besides, in very bad weather, when it might be dangerous to anchor, they could run to Gogo road in perfect safety. It appears to me that a small light-house might be erected on the ruins of an old tower now standing on the highest and most conspicuous part of the above island, at a small expense. The platform of the tower is near 50 feet above high-water mark. Plenty of stones in the neighbourhood, from the ruins of an old fort close to the tower."

The above suggestion was recommended to Government by Sir Charles Malcolm, the opinion of the Collector of Sea Customs, Mr. Borradaile, thereon being favourable. He proposed 8 annas for every boat as a light-house fee for the maintenance of the establishment on the island. An assurance, however, is recommended to be given to the trade, that when the whole outlay of the light-house has been covered, further exaction of the tax would be discontinued, or proportionally reduced. The establishment was at first placed under the control of the Commodore at Surat, and the syrang of the light allowed Rs. 8 per month for a boat. At present the establishment is under the Collector of Sea Customs. The establishments for the Perim light-house are a gunner, syrang, and seven lascars, at a monthly expense of Rs. 156. This continued till 1841, when the establishment was reduced to Rs. 57½ per mensem. The present establishment stands thus per month:—

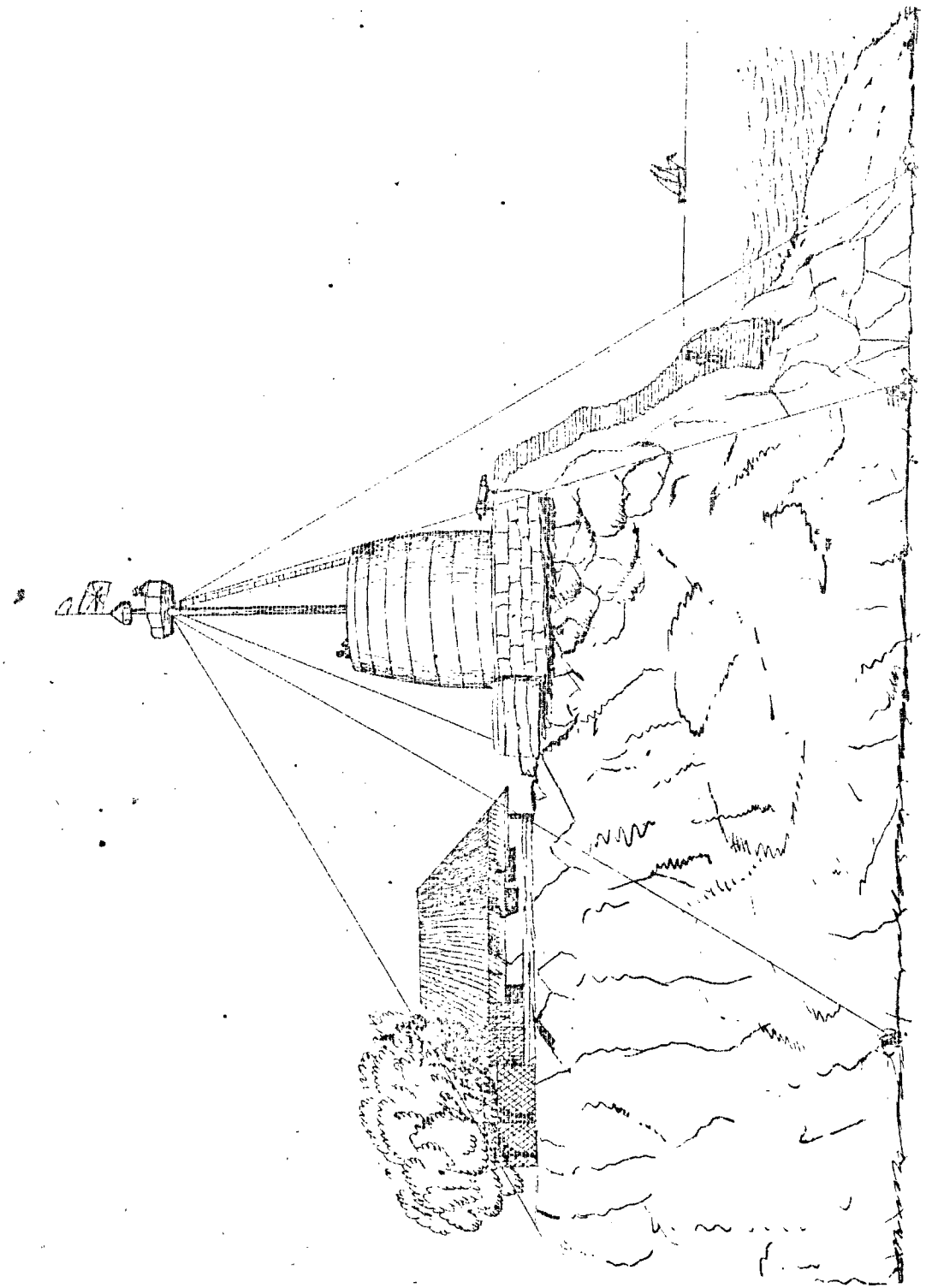
Syrang.....	Rs. 16	4	0
Tindal	8	8	0
Five kalasces, at Rs. 5	25	0	0
Hire of a boat.....	8	0	0
	57	12	0

The island of Perim belongs to Kusbatees of Gogo, named Mosumblhaee and Zacoobjee, to whose forefather it was granted in free gift by the King of Delhi, under whose seal they enjoy it to the present day, free of rent.

The appearance of the light-house is given in the accompanying sketch, taken on the north-west side of it.

The amount of fees collected for the last five years is as follows, as obtained from the Custom House at Gogo:—

1842-43.....	Rs. 493
1843-44.....	561
1844-45.....	544
1845-46.....	522
1846-47.....	550



The island of Perim has obtained some notoriety from the number of fossil bones found there: some I have seen are of animals of very large size, probably the mastadon; there are also bones of animals still extant, and common; for instance those of hogs, alligators, camels, and turtle. The place where these curiosities are found is far below high-water mark, on the reef at the south side of the island. The place is approachable only at low water.

The village on the island consists merely of a few huts for twelve families, who cultivate about 100 beegas with bajree, tull, &c. In the hot weather, they generally leave the island, and live in Gogo till the season for cultivation arrives. Good stones for grinding grain are found here, and the proprietors receive Rs. 5 per 100 from the people who dig them out. On the coast opposite, in the neighbourhood of Gogo, are found red ochre and Fuller's earth.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The following statement gives an alphabetical list, by purgunnas, of all the villages in the Collectorate, with particulars relating to their size, value, and tenure, &c. :—

DUSKROHIE AHMEDABAD.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses 1st January 1848.	Direct Distance from Ahmedabad.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.	Census of 1846.		Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
	City of Ahmedabad ..	1,346	45,723	32,221	.....	2,874	.....	Khalsa.
1	Aspoor ..	74	..	..	2½ NE.	..	210 0 0	"
2	Baghfurdos ..	1,082	170	89	3½ SE.	..	1,908 0 0	"
3	Bahadurabad ..	460	108	68	7½ SW.	..	681 0 0	"
4	Bakrol Boojrug ..	2,023	547	260	10½ ESE.	..	52,345 0 0	"
5	Butwa ..	3,965	1,647	849	5½ SSE.	34	7,622 0 0	Inamee.
6	Beeheepoor ..	673	69	30	7½ SE.	1	499 0 0	Khalsa.
7	Beherampoor ..	1,236	7	2	1½ SSW.	..	2,507 0 0	"
8	Bhargj ..	2,025	315	163	7½ WNW.	..	22,831 0 0	"
9	Bhat ..	1,569	194	115	5½ NNE.	..	21,396 0 0	"
10	Bhoowalree ..	2,109	928	427	9 E.	20	2,584 0 0	"
11	Boorthul ..	1,330	306	142	8½ NNE.	..	21,656 0 0	"
12	Borukdeo ..	1,303	178	94	4½ WNW.	..	1,887 0 0	"
13	Chandeeul ..	1,766	256	118	15½ E.	..	11,253 0 0	"
14	Chandloreca ..	1,018	231	106	4 NNW.	..	11,754 0 0	"
15	Chandkhera ..	2,561	250	253	6¼ N.	..	64,066 0 0	"
16	Charorce ..	704	89	65	7 NNW.	..	461 0 0	"
17	Cheelora ..	1,209	215	111	7 NNE.	..	21,309 0 0	"
18	Chanpoor Khan-dee ..	499	113	59	5½ NNE.	..	11,021 0 0	"
19	Chudawur ..	580	119	77	½ W.	..	11,219 0 0	"
20	Chotee Duskroic.	Not surveyed; consists of waste spots in the city.				..	167 0 0	"
21	Chungejpoor, or Meetakullee ..	345	164	97	½ WNW.	1	908 0 0	"
22	Dholukooa ..	512	151	40	12 NNE.	..	32 0 0	"
23	Duntatee (Sertha) ..	1,013	228	116	11 NNW.	..	1,197 0 0	"
24	Durecapoor ..	563	284	252	½ N.	103	1,294 0 0	"
25	Eendrorra ..	2,210	428	218	13½ NNE.	..	1,463 0 0	"
26	Ehanasun ..	1,170	286	235	9½ NE.	3	2,005 0 0	"
27	Eesunpoor ..	1,169	271	168	3 SSE.	..	11,087 8 0	"
28	Fureedabad ..	48	..	..	¼ E.	..	77 0 0	"
29	Futepoor ..	59	49	35	18 SW.	..	169 0 0	"
30	Futwarce ..	2,373	155	69	6 SW.	..	1,968 0 0	"
31	Gceaspoor ..	2,061	248	158	6½ SSW.	..	11,268 0 0	"
32	Gerutnuggur, or Ruleeatpoora ..	774	54	29	7½ SE.	..	820 0 0	"
33	Gerutpoor ..	596	176	93	8½ SSE.	..	1,888 0 0	"
34	Ghantloreca ..	1,121	123	73	3¼ NW.	..	1,254 0 0	"
35	Gota ..	1,515	249	173	5½ NNW.	..	31,923 0 0	"
36	Ghorasur ..	1,257	74	43	3½ SSE.	..	1,321 0 0	"
37	Gutrar ..	3,382	802	424	8½ ESE.	13	4,170 0 0	"
38	Hansol ..	2,110	135	89	5 NNE.	..	22,016 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses 1st January 1848.	Direct Distance from Ahmedabad.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.	Census of 1846.		Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
39	Heehutpoor ..	704	192	111	6 WNW.	2	852 0 0	Khalsa.
40	Heerpoorkhoord ..	46	..	..	1 SE.	..	74 0 0	"
41	Hooka ..	635	117	75	10½ NNE.	..	573 0 0	"
42	Hanspoor ..	775	88	46	7½ ENE.	2	596 0 0	"
43	Janoo ..	2,650	560	282	10½ E.	..	22,414 0 0	"
44	Jhoondal ..	1,670	420	187	7½ N.	5	2,765 0 0	"
45	Jehangceerpoor, or Jamulpoor ..	203	122	55	2 NE.	1	156 0 0	"
46	Jugutpoor ..	888	113	67	6 NNW.	..	729 0 0	"
47	Jumeatpoor ..	919	380	209	10 NNW.	2	1,105 0 0	"
48	Kajeepoor, or Baddcepoor ..	773	..	..	1 N.	..	1,533 0 0	"
49	Kalee ..	935	434	241	4½ N.	..	11,900 0 0	"
50	Khoreera ..	1,044	257	156	8½ NNW.	..	11,486 0 0	"
51	Khoruj ..	1,936	445	250	8½ NNW.	..	22,976 0 0	"
52	Kolia ..	1,781	381	156	9 NNE.	..	31,063 0 0	"
53	Kochrub ..	697	448	277	1 SW.	..	51,695 0 0	"
54	Koobuthul ..	2,373	848	350	11½ E.	..	173,483 0 0	"
55	Kooha ..	4,935	1,342	698	14 E.	20	5,970 0 0	"
56	Kolurpoor ..	616	26	24	6 NNE.	..	417 0 0	"
57	Kunbha ..	1,637	712	185	9½ E.	9	2,923 0 0	"
58	Kurhee ..	1,150	64	31	9 NNE.	..	748 0 0	"
59	Kojar ..	2,315	506	271	9½ E.	3	18 9 11	Inamee.
60	Kotesur ..	592	70	36	5 NNE.	1	Free.	Dewusthan.
61	Kudunpoor, or Chotee Duskroic ..	28	..	..	½ S.	..	16 0 0	Khalsa.
62	Lalpoor ..	520	111	61	11½ E.	..	555 0 0	"
63	Leelapoor ..	964	147	69	9½ NNW.	..	704 0 0	"
64	Leemreca ..	860	95	51	9½ NNE.	1	857 0 0	"
65	Lulikamun ..	1,283	260	129	8½ NW.	..	11,149 0 0	"
66	Medura ..	1,152	275	117	10 NE.	..	11,764 0 0	"
67	Mehemudabad ..	836	265	151	3 SE.	..	1,852 0 0	"
68	Mehemudnuggur ..	538	105	61	3 WNW.	..	946 0 0	"
69	Mehemudpoor ..	776	133	76	5½ W.	..	762 0 0	"
70	Multanpoor ..	108	..	..	1¼ N.	..	200 0 0	"
71	Mootheea ..	1,057	170	81	8 NE.	2	1,415 0 0	"
72	Motera ..	1,295	297	167	4½ NNE.	4	2,002 0 0	"
73	Mukurha, and 1 poor ..	2,772	350	180	5 WSW.	..	4,602 0 0	"
74	Mukdumpoor ..	329	62	34	2½ SW.	..	37 3 11	Inamee.
75	Meeteepoor ..	249	..	..	2½ SW.	..	Free.	"
76	Nudeecha, or Suwad ..	89	..	..	1¼ SW.	..	302 0 0	Khalsa.
77	Nuderat, Joonce Duskroic ..	152	..	..	Bed of the river.	..	32 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses 1st January 1848.	Direct Distance from Ahmedabad.	Shops.	Revenue in 1840-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.	Census of 1846.		Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
78	Nuderat ..	152	..	..	Bed of the river.	..	329 0 0	Khalsa.
79	Nugeena ..	316	..	..	2 SE.	..	585 0 0	"
80	Nurora ..	3,732	1,202	603	5½ NE.	28	5,360 0 0	"
81	Neekole ..	2,531	571	280	5½ E.	14	107 1 3	Inamee.
82	Nalal ..	1,315	106	59	4½ S.	..	28 13 11	"
83	Oosmanpoor ..	281	63	37	1½ NNW.	..	614 0 0	Khalsa.
84	Oosmanbad ..	311	188	112	12½ NW.	2	318 0 0	"
85	Oomarsud ..	4,370	1,424	766	12½ N.	21	4,717 0 0	"
86	Okaf ..	921	..	..	5½ SW.	..	77 4 6	Dewusthan.
87	Odhuv ..	2,362	421	209	5½ E.	3	3,242 0 0	Khalsa.
88	Oganej ..	3,641	749	316	7½ NW.	25	Free.	"
89	Palree Kochrub.	860	319	199	1 SW.	2	1,983 0 0	Khalsa.
90	Peeplod ..	1,376	194	96	5½ SSW.	2	622 0 0	"
91	Por, or Mooza-frabad ..	1,460	480	259	9½ N.	3	2,621 0 0	"
92	Purdol ..	1,267	508	180	10½ ENE.	7	1,973 0 0	"
93	Pusoonj ..	2,776	194	276	14½ E.	8	3,309 0 0	"
94	Raipoor ..	1,527	568	323	11 NE.	28	2,130 0 0	"
95	Raisun ..	868	227	101	11 NNE.	4	1,128 0 0	"
96	Rajpoor, 2 Uatee	89	..	..	2 E.	..	269 0 0	"
97	Rajpoor Heerpoor ..	1,255	515	310	1½ SE.	4	2,760 0 0	"
98	Ramd ..	2,051	483	323	6 SE.	7	3,148 0 0	"
99	Raneep ..	1,354	179	109	3½ N.	..	2,171 0 0	"
100	Rukheal Booj-rug ..	627	95	53	2½ E.	..	1,211 0 0	"
101	Rukhealhoord ..	156	..	..	2½ E.	..	500 0 0	"
102	Rukheal Turff.	1,152	175	88	2½ E.	4	3,851 0 0	"
103	Sanoda ..	2,524	891	478	19½ NE.	29	2,126 0 0	"
104	Seengurwa ..	926	190	112	7 E.	3	1,446 0 0	"
105	Shahbazpoor ..	990	179	110	12 NNW.	7	945 0 0	"
106	Shahwaree ..	2,995	289	165	3¼ SSW.	4	2,961 0 0	"
107	Sheher Kotra ..	653	Under the city of Ahmedabad. The people live in the city.		1½ E.	..	2,428 0 0	"
108	ShekhpoorKhanpoor, or Nourungpoor ..	915	148	94	1 NW.	..	2,428 0 0	"
109	Sooghur ..	1,069	193	106	7½ NNE.	3	1,331 0 0	"
110	Soorpoor ..	105	..	..	2½ NE.	..	205 0 0	"
111	Soodul Khandrol, or Daneelumra.	1,234	130	84	2 S.	1	2,793 0 0	"
112	Sola ..	2,357	543	330	5½ NW.	3	4,523 0 0	"
113	Sunadhah ..	4,008	336	227	8 SW.	2	5,365 0 0	"
114	Surkhej ..	1,667	2,135	1,324	5½ SW.	46	2,780 0 0	"
115	Sumcepoor ..	111	..	..	2½ SE.	..	217 0 0	"
116	Syudpoor ..	1,278	422	192	4½ NE.	5	2 12 8	Inamee.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses 1st January 1848.	Direct Distance from Ahmedabad.	Shops.	Revenue in 1840-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.	Census of 1846.		Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
117	Shahee Bagh ..	418	..	..	1½ N.	..	1,208 0 0	Khalsa.
118	Tarapoor ..	907	137	77	11 N.	1	836 0 0	"
119	Thullej ..	2,233	568	348	4½ NNW.	6	2,350 0 0	"
120	Tragur ..	918	206	123	7 NNW.	4	1,338 0 0	"
121	Ucher ..	1,074	193	89	4 NNE.	1	1,417 0 0	"
122	Udahuj ..	4,527	628	355	9½ N.	16	5,436 0 0	"
123	Ujabeebecna Kotran ..	21	..	..	1½ NE.	..	125 0 0	"
124	Umecapoor ..	487	105	35	7 NNE.	..	770 0 0	"
125	Usarwa & 1 Pooras, Hureepoor ..	2,450	429	233	2 NE.	4	5,598 0 0	"
126	Veenjhol ..	2,625	317	187	6½ SE.	1	2,875 0 0	"
127	Vehelal ..	1,994	1,006	504	12 ENE.	42	4,129 0 0	"
128	Vulad, with 3 Pooras ..	3,872	1,083	646	10½ NNE.	68	3,080 0 0	"
129	Warej ..	2,534	312	185	5 N.	5	3,080 0 0	"
130	Wurod ..	1,944	251	129	14 ESE.	..	1,203 0 0	"
131	Wustral ..	2,861	210	125	6½ ESE.	..	2,291 0 0	Inamee.
132	Wunjar ..	1,205	190	114	6½ SW.	2	2,517 0 0	Khalsa.
133	Wustrapoor ..	1,068	83	65	3 NNW.	1	1,290 0 0	"
134	Wasna ..	934	267	126	2½ SW.	1	57 0 0	Dewusthan.
135	Waneh ..	2,727	642	324	9½ SE.	5	50 11 11	Inamee.
136	Wejulpoor ..	3,253	678	370	4½ WSW.	2	Free.	Dhurmada.

DUSKROHIE JETULPOOR.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Jetulpoor.	Shops.	Revenue in 1840-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Bhoomal ..	1,675	225	105	10 E.	1	1,840 0 0	Khalsa.
2	Bakrolkhoord ..	1,836	312	204	5 WNW.	5	2,409 0 0	"
3	Bareja ..	5,106	2,003	1,165	3 S.	47	17,049 0 0	"
4	Barejee ..	351	316	182	5 E.	4	1,645 0 0	"
5	Burodra ..	1,092	94	92	5½ ENE.	1	1,622 0 0	"
6	Chosur ..	1,447	307	225	2½ ENE.	3	2,624 0 0	"
7	Cheelrasur ..	1,946	904	259	9½ SSW.	4	2,607 0 0	"
8	Chuncendra ..	1,520	164	99	8 S.	2	2,319 0 0	"
9	Denree ..	1,901	250	151	3½ ENE.	7	2,247 0 0	"
10	Dhamutman ..	3,022	720	429	9 ENE.	9	3,510 0 0	"
11	Durora ..	2,603	638	461	8 SSW.	6	2,870 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Jettulpoor.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
12	Estoolabad, or Gandeeapoor.	325	28	22	3 ENE.	..	458 0 0	Khalsa.
13	Gamree ..	1,276	505	277	3 ENE.	6	5,320 0 0	"
14	Geerumta ..	1,862	835	472	3 W.	20	3,279 0 0	"
15	Heerapoor ..	2,136	634	312	7½ ENE.	10	3,447 0 0	"
16	Hurneeao ..	2,646	537	282	9 ENE.	5	3,561 0 0	"
17	Hathagun ..	2,325	501	290	5½ NE.	8	1,601 0 0	"
18	Jettulpoor ..	2,312	1,030	554	Distance from Ahmedabad 9 S.	14	10,920 0 0	"
19	Jhinjhur ..	1,213	230	92	10½ E.	1	1,827 0 0	"
20	Kasundra ..	5,072	1,380	818	7 W.	38	8,832 0 0	"
21	Kumor ..	1,391	265	128	4½ WNW.	4	1,894 0 0	"
22	Kumeej ..	4,939	1,125	610	7 ESE.	14	6,151 0 0	"
23	Kutwara ..	1,997	117	72	6½ SSW.	1	4,445 0 0	"
24	Lalee ..	2,350	631	431	2½ SE.	10	5,789 0 0	"
25	Lambha ..	1,770	434	290	10 NNW.	5	3,741 0 0	"
26	Lukneepoor ..	592	57	39	3 NNW.	..	1,153 0 0	"
27	Meerolee ..	2,745	652	429	5 WSW.	9	228 0 0	"
28	Muheej ..	4,768	990	610	4½ ESE.	15	9,032 0 0	"
29	Muheeja ..	2,798	621	468	5½ SW.	9	472 0 0	"
30	Nowapoor ..	1,160	128	114	10½ WNW.	2	643 0 0	"
31	Naj ..	1,870	266	174	2 WSW.	5	3,779 0 0	"
32	Nanduj ..	2,292	461	279	5½ E.	3	4,155 0 0	"
33	Nuwagan ..	1,677	569	409	7 S.	14	7,228 0 0	"
34	Nuwapoor Dholka ..	1,016	230	112	7 SW.	1	79 0 0	"
35	Oondrel ..	2,406	357	177	12 ENE.	2	2,163 0 0	"
36	Ore ..	1,690	380	230	3½ WNW.	7	3,231 0 0	"
37	Palree ..	3,459	654	405	5½ W.	9	2,730 0 0	"
38	Pingluj ..	745	132	70	5½ S.	2	1,974 0 0	"
39	Raska ..	2,370	353	116	8 E.	4	2,710 0 0	"
40	Roheesa ..	1,513	264	135	9 E.	1	1,848 0 0	"
41	Ropra ..	293	74	35	4 NE.	..	Sidumee Inames for Rs. 8-3-1 two lives.	"
42	Sarsa ..	1,459	352	190	5 SSE.	3	152 4 0	Dewasthan.
43	Syudpoor Go-palpoor ..	1,048	224	126	5 NNW.	2	1,575 0 0	Khalsa.
44	Teemha ..	1,798	399	267	5 SW.	9	234 0 0	"
45	Tajpoor ..	1,365	113	52	9½ W.	..	580 0 0	"
46	Usialce ..	3,280	908	480	1½ W.	8	10,299 0 0	"
47	Veesulpoor ..	4,564	1,037	561	7 W.	12	5,354 0 0	"
48	Wusnee ..	2,533	419	282	4½ SW.	8	357 0 0	"

DHOLKA PURGUNNA.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Direct Distance from Dholka.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
1	Ambareyke ..	2,889	632	480	6 SSW.	9	4,248	Khalsa.
2	Ambethee ..	1,222	134	79	3½ SE.	1	1,322	"
3	Amlee ..	910	253	130	20½ N.	2	2,351	"
4	Amlecala (tulput) ..	2,188	729	469	4½ NE.	9	5,470	Talooka.
5	Amlecala (wanta) ..	481	..	..	..	..	275	Khalsa.
6	Adroa ..	3,677	317	219	10 WNW.	5	1,717	"
7	Bawula ..	5,743	1,767	1,186	8½ NW.	34	7,172	"
8	Bhaet ..	3,943	817	467	10 N.	26	5,188	"
9	Bhawunpoor ..	892	78	49	25 N.	1	475	"
10	Bopul ..	1,413	488	282	21 N.	2	4,001	"
11	Budurkha ..	2,753	1,049	631	7½ N.	22	4,435	"
12	Bhacla ..	4,437	306	231	8½ WNW.	4	6,841	"
13	Bhetawara ..	974	146	77	3½ S.	1	Included in Khaleepoor.	Talooka.
14	Bholad ..	7,062	474	400	21½ SSW.	7	41,000	"
15	Bohol ..	3,230	109	84	21 NW.	1	Included in Bholad.	"
16	Buldana ..	3,421	205	152	14 WNW.	5	"	"
17	Bigoowa ..	1,545	105	80	10 WSW.	1	Included in Gangur.	"
18	Bhamesra ..	4,478	102	65	13½ W.	..	"	"
19	Bhoomlee ..	3,082	131	81	13 SSW.	2	"	"
20	Bhoorkce ..	3,925	239	156	17 SW.	5	"	"
21	Bagodra ..	8,282	226	223	16½ WSW.	7	"	"
22	Boroo Nanee ..	5,298	378	324	19½ SSW.	4	Included in Ooteleca.	"
23	Boroo Molce ..	9,770	381	247	19½ SSW.	6	5,995	"
24	Bukrana ..	5,881	311	117	24 NW.	5	2,200	Khalsa.
25	Changodur ..	1,700	312	145	14 N.	2	1,156	"
26	Chuk ..	264	..	..	2 NW.	..	636	"
27	Chulora ..	4,188	2,014	1,449	5 W.	36	9,143	"
28	Chundesur (tulput) ..	1,596	..	..	..	..	1,889	"
29	Chundesur (wanta) ..	2,546	601	387	5½ NE.	3	1,050	Talooka.
30	Cheeturwara ..	1,163	136	93	13 S.	3	12,500	"
31	Cheera ..	2,878	241	159	6 WNW.	2	Included in Gangur.	"
32	Chekhila ..	5,964	148	64	23 N.	..	Included in Dheengara.	"
33	Chubasur ..	4,233	290	206	12½ WNW.	7	1,211	"
34	Churul ..	1,754	111	83	20½ NW.	1	27	Khalsa.
35	Dehegamra ..	2,610	133	108	11½ WNW.	3	2,056	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Direct Distance from Dholka.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
36	Dewtee Nune, or Bhatnee	959	138	87	14 N.	1	549	Khalsa.
37	Dudoosur	1,649	159	99	3½ SW.	..	2,227	"
38	Dholka Kusba, and 8 Pooras	10,937	6,105	8,811	{ Dist. from Ahmedabad 22 SW. }	247	13,295	"
39	Durun	3,018	267	143	11½ NW.	2	1,882	"
40	Dholee	3,333	171	129	11½ SSW.	3	1,398	"
41	Dew Dholera	2,929	402	259	16½ WNW.	8	1,554	"
42	Dhunwara	2,938	254	194	8 W.	6	2,083	"
43	Doorgee	5,698	204	115	22 WNW.	2	560	"
44	Dudooka	4,608	450	434	21 NW.	5	3,051	"
45	Doogaree	1,850	179	108	12½ S.	1	Included in Khalecapoora.	Talooka.
46	Dewurthul	5,213	89	50	20½ W.	1	Included in Bholad.	"
47	Dewtee Motce Wagrolance	1,947	151	94	15 N.	..	"	"
48	Dedhal	1,524	165	111	9½ NW.	1	Included in Gangur.	"
49	Dheengara, and 1 Poora	5,551	146	137	19 SW.	6	1,800	"
50	Dhunala	4,489	215	165	24 SW.	5	1,264	"
51	Doomalee	6,178	172	113	17½ W.	7	950	"
52	Eengoleo	1,952	466	363	9½ SSE.	6	3,249	Khalsa.
53	Ecava	3,180	249	37	22 NNW.	2	Included in Baborama.	Talooka.
54	Ganesur	1,046	119	95	9½ S.	1	515	Khalsa.
55	Gooma	1,772	740	408	20½ N.	5	4,583	"
56	Geerund	1,368	253	116	8 SE.	4	1,109	"
57	Goondce, and Poora Wunalia	5,232	258	130	18½ SW.	9	Included in Bholad.	Talooka.
58	Goruj	4,274	158	130	18 NNW.	8	"	"
59	Gangur, and 2 Pooras	14,151	796	733	11 WSW.	22	13,041	"
60	Goondana Pooru	1,170	24	24	18 WSW.	..	Included in Gangur.	"
61	Garol	3,197	269	193	10 S.	5	2,450	"
62	Goothavee	4,189	694	580	20 N.	59	Included in Bakrana.	"
63	Govinda	1,297	86	24	18 WNW.	..	"	"
64	Garoree	1,005	205	97	22½ N.	2	500	"
65	Hussunungur	509	57	48	11 WNW.	..	508	Khalsa.
66	Husunpoo Kusba	511	Added to Dholka.	23	S.	..	890	"
67	Jhekra	1,231	284	191	6½ WNW.	4	1,361	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Direct Distance from Dholka.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
68	Jhoohar	4,329	229	134	13 NW.	1	1,809	Khalsa.
69	Jhoora	1,844	59	35	14 NW.	..	387	"
70	Julalpoor Kusba	925	118	85	2½ NE.	1	2,381	"
71	Julalpoor Wujee-fa	699	496	268	2½ NE.	6	3,974	"
72	Jawal Roopawuttee, or Kacheeanee	2,150	162	109	4½ NNW.	2	1,134	"
73	Jhakra	3,320	339	318	16 SSW.	6	3,223	"
74	Julalpoor God-neshwur	1,815	145	85	5 WSW.	1	Included in Khalekpooora.	Talooka.
75	Juwaruj	5,284	390	330	16 SW.	7	Included in Bholad.	"
76	Kaneetha	2,984	866	552	8 N.	14	6,298	Khalsa.
77	Kerala	1,472	266	216	8 WNW.	2	2,755	"
78	Khanpoor	1,252	97	47	3 WSW.	..	410	"
79	Khurentee Roopawuttee	2,089	203	164	8 SW.	3	971	"
80	Kochreca	2,377	304	231	9 WNW.	8	3,003	"
81	Kurceana	1,872	115	184	8 SW.	8	652	"
82	Kuotur	3,741	179	121	16½ W.	2	939	"
83	Kesrundee	5,856	472	305	15 W.	10	3,345	"
84	Koooka	4,831	737	551	8½ S.	5	5,273	"
85	Khalekpooora	355	..	..	7½ SSW.	..	5,612	Talooka.
86	Khutrecpoor, or Machee Kha-tree	740	51	36	3½ ESE.	..	1,342	"
87	Kuwala	2,717	147	90	15 WNW.	4	500	Khalsa.
88	Kalecapoora	385	16	23	7½ SSW.	..	Included in Bholad.	Talooka.
89	Kolut	2,575	159	94	15½ N.	3	"	"
90	Koth	19,721	1,347	955	11 SW.	51	"	"
91	Kulana	2,507	96	130	24½ NW.	1	"	"
92	Kheecha, or Cheecha	895	68	48	15½ NNW.	..	Included in Ooteleca.	"
93	Kanetce	1,417	114	82	10½ N.	..	450	"
94	Khora	2,931	87	69	22 NNW.	2	320	"
95	Kodaleea	748	26	14	15½ NW.	..	Included in Wucheca.	"
96	Koondul	3,501	173	91	18 NW.	5	1,583	"
97	Koovar, and 1 Pooru	5,836	295	204	19 NW.	4	3,167	"
98	Kadeepoor	502	41	37	6 SW.	..	"	Inancee.
99	Lugdana	2,237	148	123	12 W.	3	Included in Cheetarwara.	Talooka.
100	Lodula	7,356	301	192	23 SW.	5	Included in Ootarea.	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Direct Distance from Dholka.	Shops.	Revenue in 1840-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
101	Lekumba ..	1,229	106	52	16 NNW.	1	260	Talooka.
102	Lodreel ..	1,762	127	83	11 NNW.	1	1,000	"
103	Lana ..	1,763	144	101	3 W.	..	16	Dhurmadia.
104	Mekumur ..	2,731	160	98	14 WSW.	..	591	Khalsa.
105	Mulleepoor ..	1,481	139	80	1 NNE.	..	1,501	"
106	Moojpoor Buhar- noo ..	879	39	21	2 SW.	..	290	"
107	Mulleepoor ..	1,014	179	122	21 N.	..	963	"
108	Mence ..	2,803	191	116	23 WNW.	2	443	"
109	Mutura ..	1,332	163	115	11 N.	3	1,621	"
110	Morasur ..	4,870	575	436	12 NNW.	11	Included in Bholad.	Talooka.
111	Mutamun ..	7,326	540	349	14 S.	12	"	"
112	Mehelasna ..	2,808	71	58	19 WNW.	..	Included in Mukheeo	"
113	Metal ..	3,708	307	196	16 WNW.	2	Included in Boroomota.	"
114	Morcea ..	3,194	335	197	13 N.	17	Included in Kookwar.	"
115	Mukheeo ..	5,408	295	156	19 NW.	10	2,713	"
116	Mankol ..	8,028	340	166	15 NW.	10	50	Khalsa.
117	Manodra ..	6,814	528	362	16 WNW.	10	3,394	"
118	Nesra ..	1,345	203	133	3 SSW.	..	Included in Talooka Cheeturwara.	Talooka.
119	Nubhole ..	1,129	211	155	11 S.	2	"	"
120	Neethrar ..	2,931	175	111	20 N.	1	Included in Bholad.	"
121	Ooteleca ..	6,483	358	316	21 SW.	6	6,500	"
122	Palree Kuooka ..	1,255	257	181	5 S.	2	1,680	Khalsa.
123	Peesawar ..	5,278	587	568	6 SSE.	5	6,707	"
124	Palwara ..	1,259	103	73	13 N.	1	Included in Ooteleca.	Talooka.
125	Phangree ..	2,405	149	105	15 NNW.	2	"	"
126	Peeplon ..	2,456	168	98	15 N.	1	Included in Bholad.	Khalsa.
127	Rampoor ..	1,240	194	112	2 ESE.	1	1,908	"
128	Rasum ..	2,170	507	349	8 NNW.	3	2,109	"
129	Roopal ..	2,143	383	332	7 NW.	1	3,804	"
130	Rujora ..	3,711	572	358	7 NNW.	6	2,731	"
131	Runora ..	2,464	244	183	21 N.	1	1,262	"
132	Rusikpoor ..	528	127	84	5 ESE.	1	1,658	"
133	Rarpoor ..	1,355	95	88	12 SSW.	1	704	"
134	Ranasur ..	1,433	221	175	11 W.	5	804	"
135	Rethul ..	5,722	575	455	19 NW.	13	2,509	"
136	Reejah ..	1,332	226	146	12 S.	4	Included in Cheeturwara.	Talooka.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Direct Distance from Dholka.	Shops.	Revenue in 1840-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
137	Roeeka ..	4,347	79	56	14 WSW.	..	Included in Gaugur.	Talooka.
138	Rajpoor ..	496	261	155	3 NE.	3	17	Dewusthan.
139	Sakodra ..	2,736	226	149	5 W.	1	650	Khalsa.
140	Solejra ..	1,728	302	255	5 NW.	7	4,921	"
141	Sanund ..	10,300	2,195	1,713	18 N.	119	5,091	"
142	Santhul ..	4,460	690	535	3 E.	8	10,648	"
143	Seeawara (Sa- nund Tuppa) ..	1,978	170	154	22 NW.	4	2,420	"
144	Seeawara (Khal- sa) ..	558	142	90	6 W.	1	333	"
145	Secluj ..	2,162	651	415	22 N.	7	3,652	"
146	Shekhree ..	549	92	70	3 N.	..	1,288	"
147	Suhecj ..	3,013	507	365	5 ESE.	6	5,979	"
148	Surora ..	2,903	888	538	7 NNE.	8	2,371	"
149	Sankor ..	4,657	258	166	14 NW.	4	2,214	"
150	Seemuj ..	6,277	555	481	8 SSW.	12	2,940	"
151	Seendroj ..	5,127	308	244	3 NW.	..	5,165	"
152	Surla ..	2,330	74	56	15 WSW.	..	167	"
153	Surendee ..	3,856	160	87	5 WSW.	1	Included in Khaleespoora.	Talooka.
154	Soeela ..	1,386	57	39	16 N.	..	Included in Bholad.	"
155	Suree ..	1,664	156	96	11 NNW.	1	"	"
156	Surungwala ..	6,680	167	127	19 SW.	6	"	"
157	Seel, and 1 Poora ..	21,625	214	153	18 W.	9	Included in Gaugur.	"
158	Sela ..	2,230	275	157	19 N.	2	Included in Ooteleca.	"
159	Sumance ..	3,860	119	82	22 SW.	1	Included in Munkheras.	"
160	Transuj ..	1,588	494	389	3 S.	1	3,191	Khalsa.
161	Telao ..	1,795	170	73	17 N.	2	Included in Bholad.	Talooka.
162	Undharee ..	759	52	24	4 SE.	..	374	Khalsa.
163	Urasur ..	577	108	86	7 NE.	2	999	"
164	Umurpoor, or Magasur Ku- poora ..	1,050	113	91	10 WNW.	2	..	Talooka.
165	Urnej ..	2,865	151	125	15 SW.	9	39	Dewusthan.
166	Veeppoor ..	1,651	220	178	6 SE.	5	..	Inamee.
167	Wasna Keleca ..	1,887	877	533	4 NNE.	3	6,900	Khalsa.
168	Wasna Chachra- waree ..	2,822	356	226	10 N.	2	4,045	"
169	Wasna Eeawa ..	2,170	67	72	21 NNW.	..	450	Talooka.
170	Wasna Dedhal ..	1,593	142	111	11 NW.	1	1,238	"
171	Wasna Nanodra ..	1,511	138	90	17 WNW.	3	1,145	Khalsa.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungaum.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
172	Wuootha (tulput)	1,852	354	270	7½ SE.	6	1,948	Khalsa.
173	Wuootha (wanta)	792					425	Talooka.
174	Walthera	4,341	243	208	7½ WSW.	3	1,130	Khalsa.
175	Wejee, or Kalce	4,777	123	107	20½ WSW.	3	1,440	"
176	Tulaoree						1,417	"
177	Wejulka	6,789	289	255	14½ SW.	5		"
177	Warna	7,087	562	433	16 S.	10	Included in Cheoturwara.	Talooka.
178	Weerde	1,688	159	119	8½ SSE.	4	"	"
179	Warlee	1,459	38	27	20½ NNW.		Included in Bholad.	"
180	Weecheea	3,228	171	125	17 NW.	4	1,100	"
181	Wusodra	1,344	108	61	20 NNW.	1		Durmat.

VEERUNGAUM PURGUNNA.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungaum.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
1	Andej	3,708	268	160	17½ E.		1,099	Khalsa.
2	Ambasna	1,324	142	104	20½ NNE.		611	Mulhaurwara.
3	Baora	1,297	63	37	9 NE.		210	Khalsa.
4	Boska	1,226	140	87	9½ NNE.	1	428	"
5	Budana	3,161	220	109	7 N.		686	"
6	Blunkora	3,081	2,330	244	11½ NNE.	12	4,891	Talooka.
7	Bhocnee noo}	205		20	NNE.		Included in Dekawara.	"
	Poor						Included in Kookwao.	"
8	Bamrolee	1,902	297	171	20½ NNE.	1		"
9	Bhungapoor	2,838	40	32	15½ N.		540	"
10	Bantee	866	59	45	21½ NNE.	1	371	"
11	Bhutarcca	786	74	55	26½ NNE.		432	"
12	Bhocnee	1,845	152	101	20 NNE.	4	Included in Dekawara.	"
13	Baleesna	2,199	273	211	25 NNE.	8	Included, ½ in Chumun, ½ in Bhunkora, ½ in Bhungapoor.	"
14	Bhojeeva	7,640	387	234	2 NW.	3		"
15	Chor Buradra	8,449	866	165	11½ E.	14	1,415	Khalsa.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungaum.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
16	Charoree	2,249	85	57	15 ESE.		144	Kusbatee.
17	Choonee no	12	36	17	12 NE.		Included in Bukora.	Talooka.
18	Chunecar						1,929	"
19	Dudhana	2,691	332	234	14½ NNE.	12	675	"
20	Dalod	4,487	265	163	19 N.	3	1,168	Khalsa.
21	Danteesuna	4,677	310	219	17½ NNW.	3	1,243	"
22	Dedasun	2,885	211	159	25 NNW.	3	95	"
23	Dedeasuna	1,632	38	19	13½ NNW.		1,522	"
24	Detroje, with 1	2,230	122	134	8 NNW.	2		"
	Poor	5,813	930	687	17 NNE.	31	3,857	"
25	Dhakree	2,035	130	57	6 NW.	1	1,113	"
26	Dhodur	2,660	75	31	14 ESE.		203	"
27	Doomana	4,722	137	95	4½ W.	2	747	"
28	Danchee	2,568	78	65	16 SW.	1	504	Talooka.
29	Dermalla	5,525	171	77	20 SSW.	4	162	"
30	Duslana	3,089	325	240	9½ N.	5	Included in Bukora.	"
31	Dekawara	3,978	335	235	17½ NNE.	30	3,293	"
32	Damodree no}	539	94	51	18½ NE.	2	Included in Kookwao.	"
33	Dhabsur						471	"
34	Dangurwa	1,259	182	113	23 N.	2		"
		2,385	224	182	22½ NNE.	4	½ Bukora, ½ Kookwao.	"
35	Endron	1,941	411	53	4½ N.		Included in Bukora.	"
36	Endurpoora	377	74	45	20 NNE.		248	"
37	Futepoor	476	54	26	22½ NNE.	1	189	"
38	Ghirdhurpoora	375	19	8	11 N.		½ Chunecar, ½ Bhungapoor.	"
39	Gedeca	3,372	350	247	17 WSW.	7	337	Khalsa.
40	Ghelra	1,044	178	122	20 NNE.	3	1,260	"
41	Ghatasna	782	189	108	15 NNE.	1	Included in Bhankora.	Talooka.
42	Goomanpoor	840	38	23	19 NNE.		Included in Dekawara.	"
43	Goonjala	2,997	325	102	21½ N.	4	729	"
44	Goreea, with 1	12,224	633	452	8 W.	17		Inamee.
45	Poor							"
46	Ghora	4,995	424	297	12½ S.	7		"
47	Hansulpoor Bech- raja	2,010	121	72	26 NNW.	1	335	Khalsa.
48	Hansulpoor Sur- meshwar	6,843	91	86	2½ SSE.	1	1,023	"
49	Huthupoora	840	112	84	18 NNE.	2	Included in Kookura.	Talooka.
		4,299	244	154	19½ N.	3	1,268	Khalsa.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungaum.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
50	Joon Padur ..	1,495	29	10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.	..	284	Khalsa.
51	Jhamp ..	6,124	454	352 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	SSE.	9	2,824	"
52	Jolapoor ..	6,009	334	238 13	SE.	3	4,621	"
53	Jukshee ..	1,610	79	39 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	..	344	"
54	Jukwara ..	4,979	212	167 6	ESE.	1	793	"
55	Juspoora ..	405	43	31 19	NNE.	1 {	Included in Dekawara.	Talooka.
56	Jelheepoora ..	606	77	33 21	NNE.	1	319	"
57	Jhanjurwa ..	1,942	168	118 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	3	401	"
58	Jelapoor ..	11,695	256	171 16	SSE.	4	..	"
59	Jheejra ..	3,526	402	230 15	S.	7	..	Inamee.
60	Kadeepoor ..	994	24	15 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	ENE.	..	148	Khalsa.
61	Kachrol ..	2,499	300	198 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	2	2,126	"
62	Kalecana ..	3,942	245	219 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	WNW.	4	2,561	"
63	Kankrawalla ..	2,448	77	53 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW.	..	557	"
64	Khara Ghora ..	2,979	101	75 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	WNW.	1	901	"
65	Khetasur ..	1,754	21	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ESE.	..	138	"
66	Kokta ..	487	126	89 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	NE.	..	465	"
67	Koomad Motee ..	2,714	83	39 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	E.	..	49	"
68	Koomad Nanee ..	1,622	67	39 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	E.	..	144	"
69	Koomur Khan ..	2,617	245	148 15	S.	2	1,550	"
70	Koonpoor ..	2,872	211	123 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	3	1,345	"
71	Khoord ..	2,874	262	149 7	NE.	2	695	"
72	Kulanpoor ..	1,335	92	68 8	ESE.	1	1,773	"
73	Kurceala ..	1,703	110	62 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	..	240	"
74	Kaleela ..	4,655	96	45 19	S.	2	482	Kusbatee.
75	Koontee ..	1,098	175	120 11	NNE.	2 {	Included in Bhunkora.	Talooka.
76	Kahanj. ..	3,424	425	300 14	NNE.	4	..	"
77	Kanpoora ..	461	35	26 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.	..	..	"
78	Kantoree ..	1,183	63	32 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	.. {	Included in Dekawara.	"
79	Kurapoora Moti ..	265	31	25 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	..	..	"
80	Kurapoora Nana ..	470	29	22 17	NNE.	..	..	"
81	Kookwao ..	1,449	227	187 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	7	3,387	"
82	Kursunpoora ..	1,310	8,031	31 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	.. {	Included in Chuneear.	"
83	Keemeejla ..	7,052	255	163 13	S.	8	..	"
84	Kherwa ..	11,725	368	260 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	WSW.	11	..	"
85	Kurwasun ..	3,702	119	99 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW.	2	..	"
86	Khengaree ..	1,533	54	44 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	..	..	"
87	Leea ..	3,094	120	83 8	SSE.	2	608	Kusbatee.
88	Leemur ..	1,704	43	27 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	SSW.	..	..	Talooka.
89	Maroosna ..	644	141	85 19	NNE.	1	320	Khalsa.
90	Mehemudpoor ..	1,295	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ENE.	..	15	"
91	Meluj ..	1,364	286	183 8	ENE.	2	770	"
92	Mandul ..	14,552	1,915	1,262 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	NW.	85	4,731	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungaum.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
93	Modhwana ..	2,958	158	123 23	SW.	2	355	Talooka.
94	Mudreesuna ..	1,271	112	73 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	NW.	2 {	Included in Kookwao.	"
95	Nathpoora ..	412	118	75 19	NNE.	1	328	Khalsa.
96	Narunpoor or Sookulpoora ..	813	16	10 16	ESE.	..	13	"
97	Nackpoor ..	2,616	225	146 21	NNW.	1	2,031	"
98	Neelkee ..	1,156	21	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	..	131	"
99	Nudecana ..	1,711	46	21 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	..	284	"
100	Nuwagaum ..	2,529	120	91 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	NW.	1	767	"
101	Nudeesla ..	1,334	124	77 20	NNE.	1 {	Included in Dekawara.	Talooka.
102	Oopardul ..	3,983	147	145 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	SSE.	1	2,375	Khalsa.
103	Odhu ..	1,451	56	41 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	1	346	"
104	Oomedpoor ..	157	18	13 18	N.	.. {	Included in Dekawara.	Talooka.
105	Oobra Nana ..	4,182	360	170 11	NNW.	1	1,069	Khalsa.
106	Oogroj ..	3,226	173	116 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.	2 {	Included in Chuneear.	Talooka.
107	Ogan ..	9,945	758	479 10	SE.	9	5,820	Khalsa.
108	Ookurdee, with 2 Pooras ..	2,932	159	84 15	N.	1	517	Talooka.
109	Oochurpee ..	541	101	75 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	..	786	Khalsa.
110	Oogroj no Poora ..	1,259	58	43 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.	.. {	Included in Ookurda.	Talooka.
111	Ooklar, with 1 Poora ..	1,410	199	129 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	1	..	"
112	Punur ..	4,614	240	146 10	NE.	4	372	"
113	Patree ..	20,187	2,295	1,763 17	WNW.	64	..	"
114	Rebree ..	2,871	83	49 12	NNW.	..	264	Khalsa.
115	Rehemulpoor ..	3,138	81	54 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	SSW.	..	329	"
116	Roonee ..	2,428	23	11 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW.	..	146	Talooka.
117	Rukhecana ..	1,443	126	80 13	NNW.	1	459	Khalsa.
118	Runode ..	2,997	77	37 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	NW.	2	242	Talookdaree.
119	Rampoora ..	2,221	403	322 12	NNE.	47 {	Included in Bhunkora.	"
120	Ruttonpoora ..	263	32	25 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	.. {	Included in Dekawara.	"
121	Rajpoora ..	720	61	44 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNE.	.. {	Included in Kookwao.	"
122	Rantee Motee ..	1,024	64	46 22	NNE.	1	399	"
123	Rantee Nanee ..	944	63	35 22	NNE.	2	471	"
124	Roondatul, with 1 Poora ..	3,308	267	217 21	NNE.	4	1,082	"
125	Sadra ..	1,263	38	18 15	NNW.	..	49	Khalsa.
126	Ser ..	2,239	..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNW.	..	43	"
127	Seetapoor ..	9,151	690	436 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	NNW.	7	3,429	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungam.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
128	Sobhasun ..	1,509	260	145	21½ NNE.	2	1,123	Khalsa.
129	Soklaee ..	1,658	46	36	4 ESE.	..	156	"
130	Solgam ..	3,291	247	133	14 N.	4	1,040	"
131	Sakur ..	3,455	105	76	19 SSW.	..	923	"
132	Sursawaree ..	2,219	112	60	6½ NE.	..	196	"
133	Shapoor, with 1 Poora	10,240	164	105	17 S.	7	149	Kusbatee.
134	Suhulpoora ..	251	14	10	18 NNE.	..	Included in Dekawara.	Talooka.
135	Sungpoora ..	421	58	48	17½ NE.	1	Included in Kookwao.	"
136	Sudatpoora ..	2,115	126	112	16 NNE.	1	Included in Ugar.	"
137	Seenutj, with 2 Pooras	4,083	232	150	22 N.	1	471	"
138	Soowala ..	1,541	215	147	24 NNE.	3	1,250	"
139	Soojpoora ..	1,070	50	33	25 NNE.	..	423	"
140	Seehore ..	2,606	275	173	13 N.	2	½ Chamuder, ½ Bhungapoora.	"
141	Saolana ..	6,141	224	189	20½ SW.	5	..	"
142	Suchana ..	5,468	245	156	8½ ESE.	3	..	Inamee.
143	Sootarkee ..	1,388	31	16	12 ESE.	..	461	Khalsa.
144	Thoree Moobarruck ..	4,044	85	46	5 S.	1	372	Kusbatee.
145	Thoree Thamba ..	2,919	103	72	8 S.	..	101	"
146	Thoree Wurgao ..	1,897	79	48	5½ WSW.	..	118	"
147	Tunmuncea ..	3,462	38	29	23 SW.	2	511	Talooka.
148	Tebanee ..	1,886	186	132	26 NNE.	7	620	"
149	Tret	6,036	335	171	7½ NNW.	3	1,111	Khalsa.
150	Thooleeta ..	3,232	209	118	13 SSE.	1	..	Inamee.
151	Umeealee ..	2,468	87	61	20½ S.	1	868	Khalsa.
152	Usulgam ..	3,154	135	99	15½ S.	2	2,208	"
153	Ughar, with 1 Poora	5,674	315	216	9 NNE.	2	1,176	Talooka.
154	Umurpoor ..	675	31	22	24 NNE.	..	283	"
155	Veerungam Kusba ..	10,833	8,525	5,515	(Dist. from Ahmedabad 88 W. by N.)	112	5,734	Khalsa.
156	Veetlapoor ..	4,873	315	232	17 N.	4	611	Talooka.
157	Veekree ..	8,551	206	181	21 S.	6	..	"
158	Wasna Koonpoor ..	1,384	146	79	17 N.	2	1,217	Khalsa.
159	Weechun ..	1,256	231	160	20 N.	3	705	"
160	Weejooara ..	4,207	263	159	18½ NNW.	3	2,459	"
161	Wulana ..	2,577	14	8	2 NNE.	..	545	"
162	Wunalee ..	2,672	136	140	20½ SSE.	2	1,855	"
163	Wunpurdee ..	2,061	234	152	19 NNW.	2	1,596	"
164	Wunmor ..	5,479	364	274	19 NNW.	6	2,728	"
165	Wusveleee ..	2,296	112	81	8 S.	1	903	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Veerungam.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
166	Wunee ..	7,198	98	67	8½ WSW.	1	346	Kusbatee.
167	Wurthul ..	3,415	61	45	10 S.	..	157	"
168	Wasna Leemeer ..	1,837	249	150	Dist. 3 miles NW. of Dandooka Kusba.	..	601	Talooka.
169	Wasna Chooval ..	1,394	124	96	12 N.	..	1,282	Khalsa.
170	Weergas ..	2,997	211	163	7 WSW.	2	..	Kusbatee.

PURANTEJE PURGUNNA.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Puranteje.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
1	Ageeol, with 2 Pooras	1,920	364	186	14½ NE.	20	744	Khalsa.
2	Akodura ..	1,164	172	85	11½ NE.	2	745	"
3	Ambawara ..	2,432	388	191	8½ E.	13	2,073	"
4	Amora ..	2,056	221	109	8½ ENE.	..	929	"
5	Asrora ..	1,185	160	80	9½ ENE.	1	736	"
6	Anjua ..	1,334	89	44	7 SE.	..	717	"
7	Antrolee (Poon-jajee), with 2 Moowarees or hamlets ..	176	87	49	12 ESE.	6	75	Mehwasee.
8	Antrolee (Doljee) with Moowarees ..	3,643	472	224	12 ESE.	12	258	"
9	Alumpoor ..	1,140	10	4	25½ E.	..	19	Khalsa.
10	Ambagam ..	1,169	77	42	30 SE.	..	277	"
11	Ameenpoor ..	743	114	73	2 ENE.	1	622	"
12	Amodra ..	2,044	184	79	34½ SE.	..	175	Mehwasee.
13	Bakurpoor ..	491	163	71	1½ SE.	..	339	"
14	Baleesuna ..	2,850	534	243	4½ SSE.	10	1,369	"
15	Boosar ..	2,869	104	55	14½ ENE.	3	280	"
16	Bobha ..	1,862	244	97	6½ SW.	4	976	"
17	Boree Koord ..	821	8	6	10½ NNE.	..	94	"
18	Bhurakee ..	661	45	24	6½ SSE.	..	126	Khalsa.
19	Bacene Moowa ..	352	149	66	5½ SSE.	1	205	Mehwasee.

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No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Purantje.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
20	Bhadurjee nee Moowaree ..	176	52	24	5 ESE.	..	125	Mehwasee.
21	Bhateca ..	362	84	51	7½ S.	1	175	"
22	Borecawas Bech-rajee, with 1 Moowaree ..	1,880	257	157	12½ SSE.	3	250	"
23	Burodra ..	1,037	334	145	14 SE.	11	630	"
24	Bajkot ..	1,724	24	12	29 ENE.	..	120	Khalsa.
25	Baronolee ..	2,120	113	39	30½ ESE.	..	265	"
26	Beelwaneca, with 3 Moowarees ..	1,320	36	15	27½ ESE.	..	134	"
27	Bhesuwara ..	1,378	182	98	22½ E.	..	720	"
28	Boolal ..	3,745	200	75	27½ ESE.	..	869	"
29	Burodura ..	3,169	152	51	36½ E.	..	284	"
30	Bayur Cusba ..	7,603	1,072	561	27½ SE.	25	2,659	{ Half Khalsa, and half Marwaree.
31	Chadurda ..	1,556	147	80	11 ENE.	1	741	Khalsa.
32	Chundpoor ..	117	16	9	5 SE.	..	10	Mehwasee.
33	Chekhla Mota ..	1,057	185	79	12½ E.	3	271	"
34	Chekhla Nana ..	705	269	95	12 ESE.	2	354	"
35	Choela ..	4,526	687	430	25 SE.	10	2,041	{ Half Khalsa, and half Marwaree.
36	Dadurda ..	1,252	103	48	9½ ESE.	1	465	Khalsa.
37	Desasun ..	1,034	55	26	14 NE.	..	147	"
38	Dulpoor ..	2,388	103	41	7 NE.	..	1,127	"
39	Dowlutabad ..	954	263	102	7 SSE.	1	475	Mehwasee.
40	Dulancee Moowaree, with 1 Moowaree ..	852	154	68	6 SSE.	7	281	"
41	Dhoonawara ..	1,031	19	7	24 E.	..	42	Khalsa.
42	Dhunsoora ..	7,878	825	415	23½ ESE.	17	2,793	"
43	Dureepoor ..	1,119	11	10	3½ E.	..	35	"
44	Dehemace ..	4,781	519	321	29½ SE.	14	1,846	"
45	Duckneshwur ..	1,872	167	77	29 SE.	..	573	"
46	Derolee ..	1,351	234	101	31½ SSE.	..	301	Mehwasee.
47	Endrajpoor ..	352	44	16	8 WSW.	..	15	"
48	Eentaree ..	765	206	96	22 E.	..	..	Dewusthan.
49	Eendran ..	2,527	338	155	36 SE.	..	375	Mehwasee.
50	Futepoor (Motee) ..	2,645	330	157	10½ ENE.	27	1,022	"
51	Futepoor Koord ..	536	..	..	5 S.	..	181	"
52	Ghuree ..	4,999	476	238	7½ E.	20	2,412	Khalsa.
53	Gurkhun ..	1,435	529	271	6½ S.	41	1,801	"
54	Gulesra ..	1,452	58	31	3 W.	..	201	"
55	Gumbheerpoor ..	688	38	15	9½ SE.	..	151	"
56	Gabut ..	4,435	1,304	535	33 ESE.	9	1,023	Marwaree.
57	Garoree ..	1,259	24	16	23 E.	..	101	Khalsa.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Purantje.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
58	Gajun ..	587	75	30	29½ ENE.	..	35	Mehwasee.
59	Gamree ..	764	40	23	16 NE.	..	15	"
60	Hursole Kusba ..	5,691	787	532	11½ SE.	95	526	Marwaree.
61	Humeedpoor ..	361	..	..	29 E.	..	31	Khalsa.
62	Hussabad ..	1,002	94	40	30 ENE.	..	117	Dhurmada.
63	Hajeepoor ..	1,423	57	24	9½ NE.	..	510	Khalsa.
64	Jeetar ..	980	32	19	9½ NNE.	..	191	"
65	Jenpoor ..	951	90	34	5½ ESE.	..	241	"
66	Jhinjoowa ..	2,372	300	162	5½ ENE.	5	2,198	"
67	Jorajee nee Moowaree ..	1,234	215	130	13 SSE.	2	300	Mehwasee.
68	Jhalanee Moowaree ..	264	125	61	5½ SSE.	4	195	"
69	Jeetpoor or Goolabchawan nee Moowaree ..	852	22	10	10 SE.	..	245	Marwaree.
70	Kahaula ..	710	..	..	6½ SE.	..	200	Khalsa.
71	Kherol ..	2,444	186	78	10½ SSE.	5	862	"
72	Kutepoor ..	1,129	77	34	1 WNW.	..	758	"
73	Kural ..	2,481	488	257	5 S.	31	2,100	"
74	Kulepoor ..	1,036	46	28	1½ SSW.	..	889	"
75	Kesurpoor ..	1,469	94	47	5½ SSE.	..	150	Mehwasee.
76	Kamlee ..	352	27	10	24½ ESE.	..	43	Khalsa.
77	Khuroda ..	2,665	134	67	22½ E.	..	524	"
78	Khudol ..	2,424	154	58	28 ESE.	..	320	"
79	Koleekur ..	1,741	136	57	26 E.	..	321	"
80	Kolwura ..	1,823	197	69	26½ ESE.	2	637	"
81	Kumalcea ..	1,623	18	8	31 ESE.	..	49	"
82	Kuso ..	580	202	73	29½ ESE.	..	476	"
83	Kojun ..	1,175	23	13	31½ SE.	..	99	"
84	Lalpoor ..	676	12	5	5½ E.	..	44	"
85	Lebula ..	1,152	117	70	2½ S.	1	631	"
86	Mahadeopoor ..	1,917	127	87	7 ENE.	2	402	"
87	Mamrolee ..	843	81	37	1½ S.	..	383	"
88	Muoocha ..	1,413	115	55	9 ENE.	..	345	"
89	Mehikal ..	1,491	74	18	14 SSE.	..	568	"
90	Mehelao ..	802	..	..	3 SSE.	..	..	{ Entirely set apart as grass land for the Government horses at Hur- sole.
91	Mehemudpoor ..	1,443	102	39	4½ E.	..	243	"
92	Moralee ..	1,026	47	19	6½ E.	..	230	"
93	Mejura ..	1,498	229	123	6½ SW.	8	720	{ Talooka of Oran.
94	Mayund ..	2,292	322	156	6 N.	7	511	Mehwasee.
95	Mayund ..	2,292	417	228	6 N.	22	1,213	"
96	Mawajeence Moowaree ..	44	21	9	5½ SSE.	..	15	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Puranteje.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
97	Mokumjee nee Moowaree ...	117	16	16	8 S.	..	25	Mehwasee.
98	Modasuna ...	822	238	113	7½ S.	8	480	"
99	Mahadeoghur or Khokra ..	868	39	18	9¼ SE.	..	248	Khalsa.
100	Motesir ..	986	..	..	9 ESE.	..	305	"
101	Mirzapoor ..	590	..	..	29	..	67	"
102	Mathusooleea ..	1,663	68	28	32¼ E.	..	144	"
103	Morassa Kusba.	3,474	2,187	1,572	28 E.	107	600	{ Half Khalsa & half Marwaree.
104	Moruree ...	345	..	..	334 ENE.	..	34	Khalsa.
105	Mudapoor ..	1,377	21	9	27½ ENE.	..	55	"
106	Mulekpoor ..	891	44	21	27 ESE.	..	122	"
107	Naduree Petha-poor ..	1,830	45	34	8½ NNE.	..	275	"
108	Neekoreea ..	667	73	37	11 ENE.	..	427	"
109	Nunanpoor ..	1,822	214	106	8 NE.	7	1,252	"
110	Nuwagaum ..	964	..	..	1½ NW.	..	323	"
111	Nuwauuggur ..	1,280	125	88	11½ S.	12	791	"
112	Nuwawas ..	470	167	87	11¼ SSE.	4	301	Mehwasee.
113	Oocha ..	1,036	257	122	3 SSE.	54	793	Khalsa.
114	Oojereea ..	2,237	658	328	11½ SSE.	15	1,255	Mehwasee.
115	Oran ..	2,690	1,430	733	4 SW.	85	2,761	Talooka.
116	Ora, and 1 Poo-ra ..	1,692	150	72	33 SE.	2	248	Khalsa.
117	Peoplodee ..	678	..	..	11¼ NNE.	..	49	"
118	Peoplodee, Bayur Purgunna ..	1,316	49	19	31 SE.	..	130	"
119	Pogol ..	1,799	375	176	3 NE.	8	1,727	"
120	Pooral ..	1,284	115	51	12 NE.	..	549	"
121	Pulachur ..	1,499	221	115	3 ENE.	3	925	"
122	Puranteje Kusba.	4,347	393	3,082	{ Dist. from Ahmedabad 32 NNE }	260	1,985	"
123	Pudhaera ..	798	48	20	7 S.	1	162	"
124	Peelodra ..	987	365	179	3¼ N.	2	810	Mehwasee.
125	Poerda ..	499	117	55	6½ WSW.	1	65	Khalsa.
126	Poonadra ..	235	60	27	6¼ S.	..	120	Mehwasee.
127	Poosree ..	3,604	547	250	16½ ESE.	18	1,088	Khalsa.
128	Pudoosun ..	1,292	419	180	13 SE.	9	720	Mehwasee.
129	Parpoor ..	2,216	82	39	26¼ E.	..	379	Khalsa.
130	Rastor ..	1,803	172	72	21½ SE.	1	1,276	"
131	Ruttanpoor or Mutesun ..	1,165	38	19	4½ SE.	..	159	"
132	Roopal ..	352	102	83	5 SE.	6	400	Mehwasee.
133	Rampoor ..	1,048	32	16	10½ SE.	..	113	Marwaree.
134	Rojhur ..	5,328	144	58	16 SE.	1	45	Mehwasee.
135	Rupun ..	742	28	12	29 E.	..	161	Khalsa.

Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Puranteje.	Shops.	Revenue in 1846-47.	Tenure.
	Acres.			Miles.		Rs.	
136	Runejee ..	1,142	40	17 28 SE.	..	200	Khalsa.
137	Rusoolpoor ..	559	138	79 3¼ NNE.	1	631	"
138	Sadoleea ..	777	51	27 2½ WNW.	..	256	"
139	Sakroreea ..	747	65	27 14½ ENE.	..	145	"
140	Sonasan ..	2,861	619	290 5½ NE.	34	5,650	"
141	Sookhur ..	855	120	49 8¼ SSW.	..	739	"
142	Sulal ..	1,614	250	139 4½ NNE.	3	1,275	"
143	Seetwara Was Merajee ..	617	157	80 5 WSW.	3	140	"
144	Seetwara Was Wustajee ..	793	211	100 5 WSW.	7	380	Mehwasee.
145	Sudda nee Moowaree ..	705	81	48 7 S.	2	380	"
146	Scoltanpoor ..	1,334	39	19 12½ SE.	..	189	Marwaree.
147	Saghpoor ..	705	111	56 16 SE.	3	65	Mehwasee.
148	Sakreea ..	5,068	166	64 31 E.	1	714	Khalsa.
149	Sayura ..	2,444	440	213 30½ ENE.	9	1,599	"
150	Seetpoor ..	513	15	8 25 E.	..	34	"
151	Seemlee ..	734	58	26 25½ ESE.	..	107	"
152	Suroorpoor ..	1,331	36	15 34 E.	..	70	"
153	Surkhundee ..	2,844	39	19 30 ESE.	..	..	Dhurmada.
154	Tanturda ..	782	20	8 6½ SSE.	..	215	Khalsa.
155	Thoomra ..	562	57	27 13 NE.	..	..	Dewasthan.
156	Tulod ..	4,860	370	173 7½ SE.	11	2,135	Khalsa.
157	Tajpoor ..	2,371	156	84 12½ ESE.	2	488	Talooka.
158	Tajpoor (Oran Talooka) ..	1,347	275	150 5 SSW.	..	Included in Oran.	Talookadaree.
159	Talor ..	2,012	64	39 32½ SE.	..	433	Khalsa.
160	Umrapoor ..	948	79	28 5½ SE.	..	161	"
161	Unceor ..	2,350	268	121 13½ SE.	9	625	Mehwasee.
162	Wadhrota ..	1,374	187	93 7½ ENE.	7	1,202	Khalsa.
163	Waoree ..	401	29	14 8 ½ ESE.	..	62	"
164	Wud ar ..	2,127	337	133 4 E.	6	1,572	"
165	Wahampoor ..	633	85	43 8½ SSE.	1	764	"
166	Wasnee and Kurneepoora ..	689	45	26 10½ SSE.	..	Included in Oran.	Talooka.
167	Wurwasa ..	682	135	75 4 SSW.	..	..	"
168	Waghpoor ..	4,548	710	268 3½ NNW.	43	300	Mehwasee.
169	Wantra Sooka ..	1,830	38	17 29 ESE.	..	81	Khalsa.
170	Wantra Kawut ..	586	20	10 23½ SE.	..	133	"
171	Wantra, near Bayur ..	600	..	26½ SE.	..	47	"
172	Wuneead ..	1,488	123	58 34½ ENE.	2	152	{ Half Khalsa & half Marwaree.
173	Wasna ..	1,049	47	26 27 SE.	..	122	Khalsa.
174	Wasnee Rel ..	842	105	48 25½ SE.	..	602	"
175	Watrukghur ..	2,256	10	7 24 SE.	..	30	"

DHUNDOOKA PURANNA.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Amlee ..	23,137	1,127	485	15 E.	7	1,980 5 3	Khalsa.
2	Akroo ..	7,352	401	175	17½ S.	4	Included in Khudal.	Talooka.
3	Alumpoor ..	3,294	404	100	16½ SW.	4	1,009 10 5	"
4	Bhureead ..	16,718	1,804	923	13½ SE.	27	2,822 1 8	Khalsa.
5	Bhangur, and 7 Pooras ..	1,708	1,499	577	22 SE.	1	3,701 11 4	"
6	Borejra ..	10,697	946	440	17½ N.	20	Included in Khudal.	Talooka.
7	Burwala ..	10,392	3,331	1,094	16½ SW.	61	"	"
8	Bhanbun ..	1,839	447	154	22½ S.	5	Included in Burbheer.	"
9	Burbheer (Pat-na) ..	1,288	133	53	24 SE.	2	20,000 0 0	"
10	Bela ..	2,907	274	73	15 SW.	1	335 0 0	"
11	Bhowleearree ..	3,623	604	258	22 SE.	7	1,151 0 0	"
12	Bulgamra ..	1,659	420	177	5½ S.	4	"	Inamee.
13	Bolarid. ..	14,103	3,544	1,312	22½ SW.	126	11,500 0 0	Talooka.
14	Booraneea ..	2,155	144	74	10½ W.	3	Included in Malunpoor.	"
15	Bhurdlia ..	3,179	217	56	24 W.	2	850 0 0	"
16	Birbana ..	2,702	303	96	25½ NW.	2	360 0 0	"
17	Boobawao ..	1,874	57	57	18 SW.	3	800 0 0	"
18	Bugud. ..	5,422	610	408	15 SW.	8	3,541 7/11	Khalsa.
19	Boreea. ..	2,594	172	164	12 SW.	..	Included in Malunpoor.	Talooka.
20	Chachreca ..	1,962	186	74	16½ SW.	2	Included in Khudal.	"
21	Chunderwa ..	4,732	443	157	9 SW.	9	"	"
22	Chukumipoor ..	603	77	36	27 S.	..	Included in Burbheer.	"
23	Charoreea ..	2,882	320	43	3 N.	1	1,700 0 0	"
24	Charunkee ..	2,951	351	155	12 SW.	4	430 0 0	"
25	Cher ..	14,044	170	105	9 SE.	3	601 0 0	"
26	Chadecone ..	3,702	456	144	6 W.	4	1,350 0 0	"
27	Chapurkoo Mota. ..	3,393	..	..	12½ S.	..	Included in Malunpoor.	"
28	Chapurkoo Nannee { Included in Chapurkoo Mota. }	..	..	12	W.	..	"	"
29	Chokree ..	30,560	537	173	10½ S.	8	1,450 0 0	"
30	Chorrera ..	1,480	81	10	25½ W.	1	250 0 0	"
31	Dhundodur { Included in Burwala. }	..	..	16½	S.	..	Included in Khudal.	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
32	Dantretrees ..	11,658	80	36	21 S.	..	Included in Burbheer.	Talooka.
33	Dhundooka Kusba ..	11,658	7,264	2,914	{ Dist. from Ahmedabad 60 SE. }	153	20,264 0 0	Khalsa.
34	Deoguna ..	4,267	305	88	10½ SW.	4	2,401 0 0	Talooka.
35	Dholara ..	11,298	6,807	2,896	15 E.	429	515 0 0	"
36	Dhankueea ..	2,509	35	14	21 SW.	..	Included in Botund.	"
37	Dharpeeppla ..	4,258	603	178	19½ W.	4	3,200 0 0	"
38	Derdec. ..	1,181	94	19	18 W.	1	200 0 0	"
39	Demleca ..	1,439	307	235	10½ W.	5	1,400 0 0	"
40	Dhekwalee ..	1,801	268	90	19 SW.	2	Included in Burbheer.	"
41	Gogla ..	7,501	302	131	15 E.	..	1,451 6 10	Khalsa.
42	Godhawuta ..	2,882	202	87	13½ SW.	2	Included in Khudal.	Talooka.
43	Goonda. ..	3,446	656	223	15 SW.	7	5,251 0 0	"
44	Gaumph ..	14,237	2,266	1,249	10½ E.	16	Included in Gaumph.	"
45	Ghorasoo ..	14,105	560	194	11½ SE.	1	150 0 0	"
46	Gudcea. ..	2,365	34	10	18 W.	..	Included in Sumundeala, in Itanpoor.	"
47	Goreea ..	988	84	39	31½ SW.	1	2,350 0 0	"
48	Gulsana ..	2,997	489	83	7½ W.	4	250 0 0	"
49	Gangajul ..	3,701	93	30	33 SW.	..	Included in Botund.	"
50	Hardur. ..	2,284	144	56	21 SW.	2	Included in Dharpeeppla.	"
51	Hanoulpoor { Included in Dharpeeppla. }	..	36	15	16½ W.	..	1,260 0 0	"
52	Hurnatalla ..	2,208	310	95	13½ SW.	4	200 0 0	"
53	Hurneeso ..	4,284	95	36	39 W.	2	751 0 0	"
54	Hebutpoor ..	23,508	294	169	15 SW.	1	Included in Khudal.	"
55	Jaleela ..	6,851	1,059	294	12 SW.	8	Included in Burbheer.	"
56	Jhinjawuddur ..	2,603	439	188	21 SW.	6	"	"
57	Jotingra ..	1,481	84	21	24 SW.	..	"	"
58	Jeeamralla ..	3,937	615	273	18 S.	7	1,800 0 0	"
59	Jaleea ..	3,452	254	97	1½ N.	1	1,301 0 0	"
60	Jhanjurka ..	4,655	315	112	4½ N.	3	1,501 0 0	"
61	Jlinjur. ..	3,963	529	203	4½ S.	4	Included in Botund.	"
62	Jharcea ..	1,222	44	12	24 SW.	..	"	"
63	Juska ..	5,171	752	363	4½ SW.	10	2,421 0 0	"
64	Jurwala ..	1,851	413	152	9 S.	..	Inamee.	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
65	Kumecalla, and 1 Poora ..	4,541	518	213	13½ NE.	8	1,147 3 8	Khalsa.
66	Khudal ..	9,873	633	316	4½ NE.	5	14,713 15 2	Talooka.
67	Khazabra ..	4,235	753	251	15 SW.	7	Included in Khudal.	"
68	Koondul ..	4,114	236	87	15 SW.	8	"	"
69	Kona Tuloo ..	1,175	50	19	19½ SE.	"	Included in Burbheer.	"
70	Kareeana ..	3,544	155	322	19½ S.	4	"	"
71	Kereea Mota of Ranpoor ..	2,187	308	107	18 NW.	3	1,200 0 0	"
72	Kereea Nana { Incl. in Malunpoor. }	..	..	12	W.	..	Included in Malunpoor.	"
73	Kadeepoor ..	5,923	471	183	15 E.	4	1,051 0 0	"
74	Kameedhana ..	1,460	272	110	15 S.	2	153 8 0	"
75	Khurur ..	30,562	936	316	4½ S.	14	1,784 0 0	"
76	Khusta ..	7,053	448	190	4½ NE.	3	2,150 0 0	"
77	Kotra ..	2,427	287	89	3 W.	1	801 0 0	"
78	Kotreea ..	2,946	198	53	3 S.	2	843 0 0	"
79	Kasundra { Incl. in Gaurmph. }	208	83	12	E.	..	Included in Gaurmph.	"
80	Dhursuleea ..	1,349	..	10½	NE.	..	"	Inamee.
81	Kupareealee ..	1,840	120	27	16½ S.	..	Included in Ullao.	Talooka.
82	Kanecar ..	5,623	199	19	21 NE.	2	Included in Botund.	"
83	Khankhoce ..	896	21	6	25½ NE.	..	"	"
84	Kereea, near Palee ..	1,246	241	89	24 S.	1	Included in Burbheer.	"
85	Kereea, near Loondra ..	1,366	150	59	21 S.	2	"	"
86	Khua ..	11,736	1,531	459	15 NE.	16	6,304 3 6	"
87	Khajapoor ..	1,163	56	17	18 W.	..	125 0 0	"
88	Kokunees ..	4,290	508	186	15 W.	10	1,700 0 0	"
89	Koondlee ..	2,975	302	51	19½ NE.	4	750 0 0	"
90	Kunara ..	1,798	51	14	13½ W.	..	650 0 0	"
91	Latheedur ..	5,466	693	272	21 NE.	8	Included in Burbheer.	"
92	Loondhara ..	4,018	372	146	21 S.	2	"	"
93	Lorech ..	4,018	372	146	24 W.	5	1,000 0 0	"
94	Mignelpoor { Incl. in Burwalee }	..	..	13	S.	..	Included in Burwalee.	"
95	Mandveepoor ..	5,971	721	311	25½ SE.	..	277 13 11	Khalsa.
96	Meetheepoor ..	19,275	183	94	15½ N.	4	Included in Khudal.	Talooka.
97	Malpoor ..	1,190	111	62	19½ SE.	2	302 0 0	"
98	Muldharace ..	982	284	225	24 S.	2	325 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
99	Malunpoor ..	2,190	95	48	12 W.	4	6,450 0 0	Talooka.
100	Matra Nana ..	562	117	46	36 SW.	..	174 0 0	"
101	Moreeaa ..	1,418	69	46	6 W.	1	800 0 0	"
102	Nangulpoor ..	1,633	252	98	22 SW.	2	600 0 0	"
103	Nawuro ..	14,761	773	353	12 S.	9	1,400 0 0	"
104	Nubhoce ..	4,596	90	44	9 S.	..	650 0 0	"
105	Nagurka ..	6,266	773	297	22½ NW.	12	851 0 0	"
106	Neeenama ..	6,493	222	75	37½ SW.	2	400 0 0	"
107	Nolee ..	12,628	411	142	26½ W.	8	2,501 0 0	"
108	Nudala ..	4,095	604	131	30 W.	8	1,225 0 0	"
109	Oochudee ..	7,038	857	304	7½ S.	5	749 11 0	"
110	Oochulwas ..	285	14	4	21 S.	..	Included in Burbheer.	"
111	Oomrolla ..	6,619	453	130	19½ W.	2	1,200 0 0	"
112	Oolaria ..	3,913	343	199	12 SE.	3	1,630 0 0	"
113	Oree ..	4,486	71	30	37½ SW.	1	300 0 0	"
114	Pheydra ..	10,618	720	241	10½ SW.	5	1,200 0 0	"
115	Panch Talooree ..	2,308	..	7½	S.	..	Included in Khudal.	"
116	Peepul ..	2,490	451	190	7½ SW.	2	"	"
117	Patee ..	1,580	210	53	27 SW.	1	Included in Burbheer.	"
118	Petna ..	2,631	119	37	21 S.	1	745 0 0	"
119	Pudana ..	4,702	442	364	3 SW.	..	Included in Gaurmph.	"
120	Panchee, & Poora ..	1,019	242	77	16½ SE.	3	401 0 0	"
121	Panoee ..	4,356	306	154	19½ S.	3	830 0 0	"
122	Peeplee ..	16,624	1,338	637	15 NE.	20	2,794 0 0	"
123	Parruhree ..	2,934	328	172	7½ S.	3	1,401 0 0	"
124	Palurpoor ..	4,254	687	314	10½ S.	28	..	Inamee.
125	Pandnee ..	2,262	245	62	16½ SW.	1	Included in Ullao.	Talooka.
126	Palna ..	4,302	783	341	10½ W.	6	Included in Burbheer.	"
127	Ranpooree ..	1,842	262	107	10½ S.	2	Included in Khudal.	"
128	Rafra ..	2,399	118	51	19 SW.	2	"	"
129	Rojced ..	7,454	747	130	12 S.	12	"	"
130	Ruttonwao ..	970	237	106	24½ SW.	1	Included in Burbheer.	"
131	Raceka ..	5,209	299	155	3 N.	1	2,000 0 0	"
132	Rojka ..	14,018	1,742	814	3 E.	18	5,935 0 0	"
133	Rampoora ..	3,053	134	53	18 S.	7	Included in Khudal.	"
134	Ranpoor Kusba ..	7,599	4,438	1,471	15 W.	58	3,557 13 7	Khalsa.
135	Rajpoora Botund ..	3,937	307	81	15 SW.	1	Included in Botund.	Talooka.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
136	Rajpoora ..	2,198	214	70 25½	SW.	2	800 0 0	Talooka.
137	Ranpoora ..	..	45	18 10	SE.	..	Included in Gaumph.	"
138	Sodhee ..	19,326	211	95 10½	SE.	..	1,788 1 4	Khalsa.
139	Salingpoor ..	3,922	655	216 18	SW.	4	325 0 0	Talooka.
140	Somdureana ..	10,415	1,063	446 10½	SW.	14	Included in Khudal.	"
141	Surwal ..	3,254	434	177 4½	N.	5	"	"
142	Sertulee ..	1,563	143	41 18	SW.	..	Included in Burbheer.	"
143	Snjelee ..	682	..	18	SW.	..	"	"
144	Summundecala	..	..	..	..	..	"	"
	Golanano ..	3,291	273	83 19½	SW.	2	"	"
145	Surnase ..	3,944	314	118 22½	SW.	3	"	"
146	Summundecala ..	898	96	28 7½	SW.	..	415 0 0	"
147	Sangsur ..	5,877	129	62 12	SE.	2	130 5 9	"
148	Shahpoor ..	1,365	126	58 10½	S.	..	102 6 10	"
149	Sandhera ..	5,909	156	89 13½	SE.	1	Included in Ootaree.	"
150	Surwanee ..	1,195	72	29 22½	SW.	..	Included in Botund.	"
151	Shekhpoor ..	..	..	19½	W.	..	Included in Malunpoor.	"
152	Salosur ..	1,672	200	70 7	SW.	..	900 0 0	"
153	Saugoe ..	2,604	181	76 7	SW.	2	350 0 0	"
154	Sangunpoor ..	2,925	233	88 19½	W.	3	500 0 0	"
155	Shekhol ..	408	110	29 37½	SW.	..	159 14 7	"
156	Summundecala } Jussobhaceno. }	2,104	344	113 33	SW.	4	Included in Burbheer.	"
157	Summundecala } under Ranpoora }	2,708	457	119 36	SW.	3	950 0 0	"
158	Tajpoor ..	1,840	217	77 36	SW.	2	Included in Burbheer.	"
159	Teerula ..	706	16	5 15	SW.	..	101 0 0	"
160	Traree Mota ..	4,701	570	134 10½	NW.	5	700 0 0	"
161	Traree Nana ..	1,796	75	16 10½	S.	..	305 0 0	"
162	Tugree ..	4,250	665	292 6	S.	9	3,001 0 0	"
163	Toorka ..	4,014	688	227 25½	SW.	2	Included in Botund.	"
164	Udmal ..	10,766	1,628	711 4½	N.	28	4,000 0 0	"
165	Unecalee ..	6,181	845	340 18	SW.	11	3,260 0 0	"
166	Ullao ..	10,092	741	214 6	SW.	11	730 4 9	"
167	Unecalee Ka- theence ..	3,209	237	..	..	1	800 0 0	"
168	Unecalee Kus- batee ..	..	..	..	..	3	923 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Dhundooka.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
169	Wuheea ..	1,962	89	34 13½	SW.	1	Included in Khudal.	Talooka.
170	Wejulka ..	3,182	374	174 10½	SW.	3	"	"
171	Weerde ..	558	39	13 22	S.	2	Included in Burbheer.	"
172	Welawudder ..	264	..	22½	SE.	..	"	"
173	Wujelee ..	1,687	167	47 18	SW.	2	"	"
174	Waozee Motee ..	6,969	473	136 12½	SW.	5	Included in Malunpoor.	"
175	Waozee Nance ..	3,477	306	144 15½	SW.	..	Included in Ullao.	"
176	Wadhela ..	9,458	355	163 15	W.	3	"	"
177	Wagur ..	4,861	1,093	279 7½	W.	16	2,724 0 0	"

GOGO PURGUNNA.

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Gogo.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Alapoor ..	..	21	6 4½	S.	..	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
2	Anundpoora ..	..	..	18	SW.	..	75 0 0	"
3	Bhekra ..	2,405	520	182 12	W.	5	1,176 11 1	Khalsa.
4	Bordee ..	..	148	40 21	W.	..	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
5	Bordel ..	..	640	191 6	W.	9	"	"
6	Bhoomlee ..	1,496	17 3	W.	17	..	"	"
7	Bhoolesur ..	..	232	65 4½	W.	..	"	"
8	Bheswuree ..	..	..	10½	S.	..	"	"
9	Burbureeo ..	..	70	12 6	S.	..	"	"
10	Bhuree ..	..	138	37 13½	SW.	..	"	"
11	Bharolee ..	..	410	113 16½	SW.	2	"	"
12	Buparoo ..	..	207	61 19½	S.	2	"	"
13	Barce ..	..	339	106 6	SW.	4	312 0 0	"
14	Bhuwaneeppora ..	927	55	17 10½	S.	..	300 0 0	"
15	Bamanece ..	606	61	22 13½	SW.	..	75 0 0	"
16	Burdlee ..	964	226	60 19½	W.	1	200 0 0	"
17	Bholad ..	546	217	48 18	NW.	..	275 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Gogo.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
18	Bhojpoora	1,706	487	150	18 NW.	8	606 0 0	Talooka.
19	Bhankhel	1,996	264	78	18 S.	3	355 0 0	"
20	Bhunda	365	42	9	13½ W.	..	80 0 0	"
21	Bhunda-Deoo	1,068	301	131½	SW.	11	Included in Wurwa.	"
22	Choorer	118	35	18	SW.	1	"	"
23	Chunecaroo	823	177	49	16½ S.	..	130 0 0	"
24	Chayah	763	103	30	12 S.	..	230 0 0	"
25	Cheetra	2,424	128	40	12 NW.	..	3 0 0	Inamee.
26	Doogunah	782	183	18	W.	14	..	Talooka.
27	Di	355	90	28	21 W.	..	90 0 0	"
28	Fu	446	115	131½	W.	1	..	Inamee.
29	Gop	2,625	7,717	2,533	{ Dist. from Ahmedabad 193 S. }	102	124 2 1	Khalsa.
30	Gangli	1,760	193	22	NW.	4	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
31	Goee	294	74	4½	SE.	1	"	"
32	Gooreealee	1,675	57	18	15 S.	..	235 0 0	"
33	Gureebptora	1,498	145	40	15 S.	1	250 0 0	"
34	H-hpp	802	229	6	SE.	8	Included in Wurwa.	"
35	Jal	190	34	21	W.	1	"	"
36	Jus	655	155	15	SE.	11	"	"
37	Joona	576	67	19	9 W.	..	250 0 0	"
38	Jalle	705	80	24	19½ W.	..	95 0 0	"
39	Jalle	385	104	27	21 W.	..	55 0 0	"
40	Okra	3,524	568	206	15 W.	9	Included in Wurwa.	Khalsa.
41	Karera	3,528	341	116	6 SW.	2	1,080 0 0	"
42	Karera	3,528	341	116	6 SW.	2	1,319 13 5	"
43	Kajawaddur	242	64	21	W.	2	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
44	Kuchoteea	..	..	21	W.	..	"	"
45	Kurdej	695	115	16½	SE.	6	"	"
46	Elkureea	166	39	18	W.	..	"	"
47	Kabree	247	65	9	SW.	1	"	"
48	Koleeale	982	236	6	SE.	33	"	"
49	Khudurpoor, or Metecwurdee	688	194	12	SE.	9	"	"
50	Khursuleea	618	126	7½	S.	7	"	"
51	Khurnumdees	38	9	15	W.	..	"	"
52	Khan	192	62	13½	W.	1	"	"
53	Kunkote	693	78	18	10½ W.	..	230 0 0	"
54	Khokra Nana	1,175	402	93	13½ W.	2	600 0 0	"
55	Koorah	2,115	421	117	4½ SE.	3	230 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Gogo.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
56	Kookur	2,148	651	165	13½ S.	7	700 0 0	Talooka.
57	Kuntala	358	209	50	15 S.	1	420 0 0	"
58	Kumbij	1,725	684	169	15½ SE.	5	725 0 0	"
59	Khambha	500	61	22	21 W.	..	165 0 0	"
60	Kunar	1,975	365	91	21 W.	2	250 0 0	"
61	Kharee	620	213	68	21 W.	1	200 0 0	"
62	Kalnee	1,116	571	151	15 NW.	..	..	Inamee.
63	Khurkuree	105	32	9	W.	7	400 0 0	"
64	Lakenka	2,372	397	100	18 SE.	4	575 0 0	Talooka.
65	Lakreea	966	811	99	10½ SE.	4	Included in Wurwa.	"
66	Lakenka	81	21	21	W.	..	"	"
67	Megwudder	211	60	7½	NW.	3	"	"
68	Malenka	201	49	13½	SE.	..	"	"
69	Mandwa	2,193	293	85	6 W.	1	535 0 0	"
70	Malpoor	399	34	11	7½ W.	..	130 0 0	"
71	Mansa	3,008	687	178	9 S.	2	900 0 0	"
72	Morchund	1,009	137	37	22½ NW.	..	275 0 0	"
73	Moglana	764	91	23	4½ S.	..	150 0 0	"
74	Mulekwudder	587	141	18	NW.	4	Included in Wurwa.	"
75	Neera	995	245	15	NW.	2	"	"
76	Naree	230	69	7½	SW.	1	"	"
77	Nagdureemha	1,333	362	84	24 NW.	2	625 0 0	"
78	Nuwagaum Mota	1,769	227	55	15 S.	1	260 0 0	"
79	Nuwagaum Nana	573	61	12	10½ W.	..	250 0 0	"
80	Neswur	418	107	24	W.	1	Included in Wurwa.	"
81	Oosur	1,003	267	69	13½ S.	1	280 0 0	"
82	Odurka	2,336	583	189	9 SW.	8	1,200 0 0	"
83	Ookhurla	754	317	72	19½ NW.	3	360 0 0	"
84	Oorvee	1,785	316	82	4½ S.	3	..	Inamee.
85	Oreedhur	34	13	13½	NW.	..	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
86	Phoolsur	300	80	13½	S.	2	"	"
87	Paneealce	150	56	18	SW.	1	"	"
88	Panchpeeplee	38	13	12	S.	..	"	"
89	Pethulpoor	443	87	31	16½ W.	..	125 0 0	"
90	Paneealoo	617	38	12	6 W.	..	175 0 0	"
91	Pethulpoor	2,544	494	149	6 S.	7	400 0 0	"
92	Purma	590	186	48	15 W.	1	150 0 0	"
93	Peepurla	221	25	16½	W.	..	Included in Wurwa.	"
94	Palree Turk	..	..	..	..	..	..	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Gogo.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
95	Ruttonpoor (near Tanna) ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	3	421	W.	..	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
96	Rajpoora ..		123	34	18 W.	..	238 0 0	"
97	Rooha ..		119	33	9 NW.	..	Included in Wurwa.	"
98	Rampoor ..		136	43	3 W.	..	"	"
99	Ruttonpoor Joo- noo ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	142	34	3 S.	..	"	"
100	Ruttonpoor Nu- woo ..		355	94	3 S.	6	"	"
101	Rajpoora ..		224	43	16½ SW.	..	"	"
102	Rajpoora ..		1,066	500	145 6 W.	4	"	"
103	Rubareeka ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	528	72	24 19½ W.	..	"	"
104	Seehor ..		5,614	1,691	21 W.	47	"	"
105	Seeroroo ..		..	..	16½ NW.	..	"	"
106	Soorka ..		458	111	24 W.	..	"	"
107	Soork ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	74	23	3 S.	3	"	"
108	Surtanpoora ..		332	100	7½ S.	4	"	"
109	Sankraseer ..		238	46	16½ SW.	1	"	"
110	Soseea ..		230	59	16½ SE.	2	"	"
111	Sanodur ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	4,909	1,053	509 10½ SW.	8	1,600 0 0	Inamee.
112	Shampoora ..		1,006	120	31 16½ NW.	..	200 0 0	Talooka.
113	Sekoowaddur ..		855	209	53 21 W.	..	100 0 0	"
114	Seer ..		590	128	29 21 W.	..	140 0 0	"
115	Summundecala ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	850	..	12 W.	140	300 0 0	"
116	Sarwadder ..		940	74	23 15 SW.	..	"	Inamee.
117	Seedsur ..		407	121	10½ NW.	4	..	"
118	Serawuddur ..		58	15	3½ NW.	..	350 0 0	Talooka.
119	Shampoora ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	285	37	12 NW.	3	"	Inamee.
120	Sorwudduroo ..		134	33	13½ NW.	..	"	Talooka.
121	Tanna ..		1,477	359	22½ W.	31	Included in Wurwa.	"
122	Tursurees ..		294	111	7½ NW.	5	"	"
123	Thulsur ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	314	72	9 SE.	2	"	"
124	Trapuj ..		1,128	328	18 S.	26	"	"
125	Thordee ..		448	147	4½ W.	4	"	"
126	Tuggree ..		987	177	65 6 W.	2	535 0 0	"
127	Trumbuck ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	726	146	45 10½ SW.	..	400 0 0	Inamee.
128	Tannsah ..		4,731	1,201	342 15 SW.	13	5 0 0	"
129	Unjeealoo ..		454	111	16½ W.	6	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
130	Ukwaroo ..		340	109	7½ NW.	1	200 0 0	"
131	Udhewaroo ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	437	141	7½ NW.	5	Included in Wurwa.	"
132	Umaneea ..		4,535	602	176 6 NW.	3	1,325 0 0	"
133	Waoree ..		4,085	544	178 7½ W.	5	1,025 0 0	"

No.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	Male Population 1st January 1848.	Number of Houses.	Distance from Gogo.	Shops.	Revenue.	Tenure.
		Acres.			Miles.		Rs. a. p.	
134	Wulawur ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	175	37	24 W.	..	Included in Wurwa.	Talooka.
135	Wureeco ..		491	122	22½ W.	2	"	"
136	Wurwa ..		1,930	446	10½ NW.	11	21,500 0 0	"
137	Waoree ..		165	51	13½ S.	..	"	"
138	Walookur ..	Bhownuggur Talooka.	3,619	1,269	419 12 W.	21	3,401 0 0	"
139	Wurtej ..		1,519	426	15 NW.	19	"	Inamee.

[NOTE.—The area of the villages under Bhownuggur is not known, nor the population of the town. The revenue of the whole talooka of the Bhownuggur, Thakore in the Gogo purgunna is given under Wurwa.]

SITUATION, AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The chief city in the Ahmedabad Collectorate is Ahmedabad : it is situated in N. latitude 23° 1', and E. longitude 72° 42'. It does not boast great antiquity, having been founded by Sultan Ahmed in the year A. D. 1411, according to the Mirati Ahmedi (a history of Ahmedabad), a Persian work written about a century ago by Mahomed Ali Khan, the Padshahie Dewan of Ahmedabad. There are many fine mosques and tombs, beautifully ornamented, still standing as a monument of its former greatness. The city of Ahmedabad is surrounded with a good wall, averaging about 15 feet in height and 4 to 5 feet thickness, with occasional bastions and gateways. It is not, however, a fortified town; the wall is merely intended for the security of the city against robbers, who formerly were very numerous and daring, venturing even to make sudden attacks on this large place. The old walls were in a very dilapidated state; and in A. D. 1831 a regulation was passed, providing funds for the repair of them. The wall in length measures 5 miles, 6 furlongs, and 28 poles. This work was completed in A. D. 1843, when the people agreed to continue the fund for municipal purposes. By this means roads are being made and watered, and lighted at night. Arrangements are also in hand for a good supply of water from the river by means of an aqueduct. A town clock is about to be erected, and an establishment of fire-engines maintained, as soon as they are received from England.

Dholka is situated 22 miles to SW. by S. of Ahmedabad. It is said to be

the most ancient town in this part; but no authentic account of its early days is known to exist. It is an open town, and has several fine stone-built tanks and mosques, but somewhat delapidated. They are of the time of the Mahomedan dynasty. The limits of the town extend to 1 mile, 1 furlong, 10 poles in length, and 6 furlongs 93 yards in breadth.

Veerungaum is a walled town. Upon the British accession the wall was in a very delapidated state, and the Government permitted the proceeds of a tax called gullalputtee to be applied to its repair, and it has accordingly been put into a good state, quite sufficient to repel any casual attack of banditti. The town is 5 furlongs 100 yards in length, and 3 furlongs 170 yards in breadth.

The town of Veerungaum is situated 38 miles W. by N. of Ahmedabad, and is the head quarters of a Mamlutdar or Native Collector, who has 170 villages under his charge, which comprise the whole of this purgunna. A description of the town of Veerungaum is given in the Revenue Survey Report dated 31st October 1827, as follows:—

“This is a town of comparative modern date, and did not exist as a place of any consequence until the time of the Mussulmans. Its situation in a military point of view is a good one, as commanding the entrance into Kattiawar; and on this account, probably, it was chosen as the station of the officer subordinate to the Soubehdar of Ahmedabad, under whose charge the district of Jhalawar was placed, and of which it consequently became the capital.”

Para. 59. “The town of Veerungaum stands within a few miles of the edge of the Runn, in the midst of an extensive bare plain. It is encompassed with a brick wall upon a stone foundation, flanked with the usual proportion of towers, and including a circumference of 2 miles and 1 furlong. In the north-east corner there is a small fortified enclosure, intended as a citadel, but the interior wall of the town itself forms two of its faces. The ruinous state of the wall having attracted the notice of Government, and it being considered advisable in this wild and often distracted country to preserve it in good repair, the town taxes called gullalputtee have, since the accession of the Company's rule, been allowed to accumulate as a fund for its repairs, and the renovation of such parts as are most in decay is at present in progress.”

Mr. Jackson, in his Jummaundy Report for 1834-35, paragraph 55, dated 28th September 1835, alludes to the improved state of Veerungaum kusba:—“The kusba of Veerungaum is the most thriving town in the whole of this zillah. Since my visiting it in A. D. 1826, very considerable improvement has taken place; the population has been on the increase, and the number of substantial and very neat houses that have sprung up in every direction is really surprising. This state of things may be attributed to the security which is felt by the inhabitants, consequent on the rebuilding of the walls of Veerungaum, as well as to this place being situated on the high road to Kattiawar and Jhalawar, as also on that leading to the bunders of Dholera, Bhownuggur, and Gogo, from Marwar.”

The following is an account of Veerungaum translated from a Persian work called Mirati Ahmedi:—“The seat of the Government in former time was at Mandul [14½ miles north of Veerungaum]. Veerungaum was an open town then, and it was in the time of Firdoz Aramgah, [this is said to be one of the titles of Shah Jehan,] when the country was liable to depredations of banditti, that the Desae of Veerungaum commenced building the fort all around the town. The Zumeendars were very powerful, and used to have intercourse with the Kattees, who were at that period great robbers and highwaymen. The revenue of the Veerungaum purgunna used to be exacted by sending a force against the place. The revenue of Veerungaum was, by order from Delhi, made the salary of the Soubehdar of Guzerat, and it became the interest of the Governor to levy money by any means in his power; and if the collections exceeded the fixed salary, the overplus was credited to the royal revenue. Veerungaum is stated to have had 629 villages, of which 105 were under Zumeendars, and 523 were khalsa.” The revenue of the salt-pans and customs, &c. amounted to 2,38,61,881 dams. There were then three thanas or outposts, viz. Kurree, Shapoor, and Choorā Ranpoor. Of these only Shapoor is under the Veerungaum jurisdiction now; the others are in the hands of foreign States. No further particulars are given about Veerungaum, as it formed the salary of the Soubehdaree of Guzerat. Forty dams are equal to one rupee of our present currency.

The town of Gogo is walled, except upon the sea face. Voluntary municipal collections are made here for the purpose of repairing the wall, &c. Roads are in the course of construction in the town, and improvement in other respects to the bunder and sea face of the town, and the clearing of a fine tank in the neighbourhood is likely soon to be carried into effect. The proper name of this place is Ghoghā (गोगा), but the spelling Gogo being so commonly known is retained.

The town of Dholera has only lately become of importance. From a mere village in a desolate plain, it now numbers 6,807 inhabitants, and most of the trade of the country to the northward passes through it, on the way to the port of Khoon or Bhowleearee. It labours under a severe natural disadvantage, the want of good water, and is at present dependent on a tank, the water of which is far from good. The construction of another has lately been sanctioned, but, from the nature of the soil, it is almost impossible that they should be otherwise than dependent on the quantity of rain falling in the monsoon; for, if the tanks are deepened beyond a few feet, springs of brackish water are met with, which of course would spoil the supply of rain water if tapped. Not long ago there was scarcely a substantial house in the place, but such are now appearing; one or two handsome temples are being built, and neatly finished. A sort of municipal fund is raised here under the name of dhurum tulao, having for its object the keeping in repair of the tanks on the roads in this arid part of the district. The committee of management have lately consented to an enlargement of its object, by voting that the funds may

be applied to building a bridge over the Bhogawa between Dholera and Ahmedabad.

The town of Bhownuggur, which belongs to the Thakore of that title, is a walled town, of no strength in a military point of view, and the walls in some parts are out of repair. It is a place of considerable trade. The creek, which comes to within a mile of it, has deep water in it, so as to admit of the passage of vessels of considerable size even at low water.

The town of Patree is walled, and has a fort inside of some strength; but it is somewhat delapidated. The main walls of this latter are built of stone, and in tolerably good order. The Thakore of this title lives in the fort. The town is not large, the male population being only 2,295. The Thakore enjoys the revenue of 12 villages in inam, and he is also hereditary Desaee of the Dhundooka purgunna.

POPULATION.

The following tables give the population according to the census of 1846, but, with the exception of the city of Ahmedabad, further corrections have been made up to 1st January 1848:—

61-62

Statement of Population, Houses, Births, and Deaths, from 1st January to 31st December 1847, according to the Returns sent to the Collector by the various Local Officers.—1st January 1848.

Names of Mahals.	POPULATION.			HOUSES.			BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			Births per Cent. of Population.	Deaths per Cent. of Population.	Number of Inhabitants per Square Mile.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Tiled.	Terraced.	Thatched.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				Total.
Duskhrobie Ahmedabad	41,056	28,591	69,647	15,151	1	6,827	21,979	1,784	1,345	3,129	1,709	1,199	2,908	4	4	238½
Dholka	62,265	47,940	110,205	10,086	53	5,565	45,762	1,150	833	1,983	1,285	859	2,144	2	2	120½
Yeerunggaum	41,394	30,638	72,032	21,902	4	5,594	27,500	1,251	1,054	2,305	1,142	785	1,927	3	2	93½
Dhundooka	50,085	40,451	90,536	31,309	3	4,033	35,345	1,524	1,411	2,935	1,358	980	2,338	2½	2	68½
Puranteje	36,429	26,621	63,050	9,607	...	9,832	19,439	1,531	1,173	2,704	990	787	1,777	4	2	139
Duskhrobie Jetulpoor..	23,334	17,497	40,831	101,44½	...	3,717½	13,862	1,231	1,356	2,587	926	696	1,622	4½	4	254½
Gogo	32,968	27,393	60,361	16,018	27	978	17,023	1,207	1,048	2,255	786	601	1,387	3	1½	124½
City of Ahmedabad..	45,723	45,501	91,224	31,536	2	784	32,322	939	778	1,717	1,796	2,019	3,815	4	4	40,725
Total...	333,254	264,632	597,886	17,575	90	37,330	213,174	10,617	8,998	19,615	9,992	7,926	17,918	3½	2½	39½

EMPLOYMENT.

The majority of the inhabitants of this zillah are cultivators; for the rest employment may be said to be hereditary, the same trade being handed down from father to son, according to the caste system.

Weaving is at present very little resorted to as an employment to what it used to be, owing to the large importation of English cloths, which almost entirely superseded the Native manufacture, except dongaree of coarse description. Ordinary and finer kinds of cloth can be bought cheaper as imported than they can be made here, notwithstanding the very low rate of wages.

LANGUAGES.

The language chiefly spoken is the Guzerattee dialect, but in the towns the Oordoo or Hindoostanee is generally understood. The dialect varies a good deal in different parts of this zillah, and also in pronunciation, so that country people of the southern hardly understand those of the northern parts. There is, however, very little variation in writing, so that the same letter would be easily understood in either direction.

The mode in which the Banyans write is generally very uncertain in meaning, from the almost total discarding of vowels, and leaving no space between words.

CONDITION.

The condition of the people is, as I am informed by respectable inhabitants of the city, much improved since the late Mahratta Government. In those times a wealthy man was not known by his dress, carriage, or appearance; and if a person attempted to show his wealth, he was very soon under some pretext or other deprived of it. The habits which this produced are now wearing off, and the wealthy of the city have many of them set up carriages, and several have built country houses, and enjoy themselves in the ease and comfort which characterizes a peaceful and civilized people. The Native Hindoo population are undoubtedly in better circumstances than the Mahomedans. There are a few wealthy Mussulmans, who trade in silk and piece goods, but the majority of Mussulmans seek for employment as peons and weavers, or as labourers. They will not permit their women to stir out of doors to assist them in earning a livelihood, and their time is spent in spinning cotton thread, earning a poor pittance of about one pice for the day's work. The manufacture of thread in England has materially tended to depress the condition of the poorer classes, so that they earn a very precarious livelihood. At the present time it is far cheaper to get English yarn or longcloth than to get the thread and coarse cloth the manufacture of the country. The Native looms are now used for working on such cloth as is suited to the poorer classes. The trade in kincob (brocade), for which Ahmedabad used to be famous, has much fallen off; but I am not able to say to what extent.

EDUCATION, AND METHOD OF PURSUING IT.

A common educational course for a Hindoo at a Native school is as follows; the information has been obtained from Jeewunlal Takurlal, a Karkoon in the Huzoor Cutcherry:—

A child is sent to the school at six or seven years of age. On first entering school, a douceur of one rupee is given to the Mehtajee or schoolmaster, and the boy is set to count by rote, commencing from 1 to 100. When the boy is perfect, he is set to mark down the numerals on his slate, or sanded board. About two months are thus employed. He is then set to the multiplication table, from 1×1 to 10×10 , and afterwards from 10×10 to 10×40 , 400, &c.

On a boy's entrance into school the Mehtajee receives a fee of Rs. 1 0 0. After learning multiplication to 40×40 , the boy is set to learn a table of multiplication of fractions, *i. e.* $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, to 100.

On this the parents pay a fee of one rupee, and this embraces the whole fractional multiplication from $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ to $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ to 100. 1 0 0.

On the boy being perfect in multiplication, as above stated, he is set to write the Guzerattee alphabet, and pays the first day a fee to the master of 1 0 0.

His next lesson is the nama, *i. e.* the joining of letters in spelling proper names, on which occasion he pays 0 8 0.

He is then put into accounts, and the rule of three, &c. and pays. 0 8 0.

Rs. 4 0 0

He reads no books, nor would the school commonly contain a book, or the Mehtajee be able to read one with any fluency.

At this stage the boy is said to have completed his education, and on leaving school a parting fee of one rupee is expected by the schoolmaster. Thus their whole tuition costs them about Rs. 4 or 5, besides a daily present of a handful of grain to the Mehtajee when the boy attends the school, on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per month. The education is said to be complete in two years, but some boys remain four years, and some five years to perfect themselves in accounts.

The number of schools in this zillah, from information received from the Mamlutdar, are as follows, for January 1847 :—

Names of the Mahals.	Number of Schools.	English Schools.	Number of Guzeratee Schools.	Supported by Government.	Number of Native Private Schools.	Reading Guzeratee.	Persian Schools.	Arabic Schools.	Sanscrit Schools.	Mahratta Schools.
		Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.				
Ahmedabad Duskrohie	..	..	..	..	24	505	..	..	..	..
Dholka	..	..	1	45	19	911	..	..	..	..
Veerumgaum	..	..	..	..	9	541	..	..	..	..
Dhundooka	..	..	1	60	14	389	..	..	..	..
Puranteje.	..	..	..	..	4	324	..	..	..	..
Jetulpoor Duskrohie	..	..	..	..	15	277	..	..	..	..
Gogo	..	..	1	42	18	750	..	..	..	..
City of Ahmedabad.	1	47	2	577	28	3,232	..	2	..	1
Total.	1	47	5	724	131	6,929	..	2	..	1

“The inhabitants of Ahmedabad have particularly distinguished themselves in the exertions they have made to erect a school-house, as they have raised amongst themselves a sum of Rs. 4,397, to which it was only necessary to make a small addition on the part of the Board, of Rs. 257, and the building is now in the course of erection under the superintendence of the Government engineer.” This school was opened on the 1st January 1846, and the following extract shows the Board's opinion of its progress in their report for the year 1846:—

Para 66. “When Mr. Green, the Superintendent of the 2nd Division, visited the school at the commencement of the year, it had only been established a month. Mr. Green, however, saw enough to lead him to anticipate very favourably of its future success; and on a visit which our President paid to the school at the commencement of the present year, the zeal of the Master and the earnestness of the principal inhabitants in the cause which they had taken up, bade fair to make this school one of the most promising in the Presidency.”

The number of pupils on the 1st January 1849 was 97. One of the Vernacular schools in Ahmedabad is highly spoken of by the Superintendent of Schools in the report for 1846, page 52:—

“I have very great pleasure in pointing out for the approbation of the Board, the very flourishing state of the School No. 1 in this town. It is unquestionably at present the best taught Vernacular school in the whole of Guzerat. By reference to the detailed report of the state of the classes, it will be seen that pains are taken with the whole of the school, that grammar and geography are taught lower down in this school than in any others in the Guzerat Division, and that even as far from the head of the school as the

3rd class, the pupils were remarked as ‘intelligent and well taught boys.’ The master has succeeded also in inducing some of his caste people to send their daughters to be taught, and four little Nagur Braminees presented themselves in the classes at the examination. I should be much pleased to be made the medium for conveying to the master any expression by which the Board might think fit to mark their sense of his zeal and industry.”

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There are many private charities established in the Collectorate, under the name of sudawurut, which generally consists of daily rations of grain to joseses (astrologers), byragees, and mendicants, or people proceeding on pilgrimage. Of these there are altogether as follows, according to returns furnished by the several Mamlutdars:—

Ahmedabad city.....	1
Duskrohie Ahmedabad	2
Duskrohie Jetulpoor	8
Dholka	16
Puranteje	1
Veerumgaum	7
Dhundooka.....	57
Gogo	29

In Ahmedabad there is an institution called Sultan Ahmed's Lungur Khana, the origin of which is not exactly known. The Government continue to pay the amount of Rs. 2,894-7-3 per annum, which was found to be in enjoyment at the British accession, and is continued to objects of charity in succession as the pension lapses.

An asylum for the blind and infirm is in contemplation, and subscriptions to a considerable amount have been put down, but final arrangements have not yet been completed. There is a large pinjrapole or institution for animals in Ahmedabad, which is well endowed by voluntary small payments on articles of trade, and the late Hathcesing Kesreesing gave to it half the produce of the village of Mankole in the Dholka purgunna.

STATE OF LITIGATION AND CRIME.

The state of litigation is a subject which can be better treated of by the Judge of the Zillah. I shall therefore pass on to that of crime. This part of the country was formerly in a very disturbed and insecure state, attacks from large gangs of robbers under recognized chiefs being frequent. This state of affairs is now at an end: the robberies and outrages which take place have lost the signs of organization which formerly characterized them, and are now merely caused by desire of private revenge and plunder.

The returns of crimes from this Collectorate were formerly so very inaccurate, that it is impossible to attain a fair comparison now. The return of crime for the last three years gives the following result:—

Statement of Crimes ascertained to have been committed, of the Number of Persons concerned in them who have been Apprehended and brought to Trial, of the Number Punished, and of the Number Acquitted, in the Zillah of Ahmedabad, during the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Years.	Assaults.			Arson.	Child-stealing.	Forgery, or Counterfeiting the Coin.	Homicide.	Murder.	Perjury.	Rape.	Receiving Stolen Goods.			Gang Robbery.				Robbery, including Burglary, Highway Robbery, and Cattle-stealing.				Theft.		Treason or Rebellion.	Thuggee.	Miscellaneous and petty cases.	Total Number of Offences.	Number of Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Number acquitted.	Number convicted.
	With Homicide.	With Wounding, or other Violence.	Simple.								With Murder.	With other Violence.	Unattended with aggravation.	With Murder.	With other Violence.	Unattended with Violence.	With Murder, including that of Children for the sake of their Offendants.	Simple.												
1846..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
	16	2	65	486	21	2	218	10	850	6	66	13	1	524	397	..	591	385	314	2	9	549	2,552	3,252	1,540	1,776				
1847..	12	5	95	532	21	7	315	15	668	4	55	11	..	591	385	4	575	..	375	..	632	2,837	3,476	1,336	2,110	2,172				
1848..	19	..	93	703	10	5	516	4	840	4	52	10	5	577	390	1	387	1	387	1	567	2,943	3,906	1,643	2,172					

* This item does not appear on the Magistrate's record : it is taken from the report printed by the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

POLICE: NUMBER, REMUNERATION, AND EFFICIENCY.

The following abstract statement will show the Police force in the Ahmedabad Collectorate of all descriptions:—

	No.	Monthly Cost.	
	Rs.	a.	p.
Kolee Police Corps.....	306	20,412	0 0
Guzerat Irregular Horse..145 }	253	67,086	0 0
Horse Police 108 }			
Peons solely on Police duties. .	529	27,777	0 0
Ditto Police and Revenue.....	201	10,740	0 0
Ditto solely on Revenue duties.	141	7,404	0 0
Jewaidars, &c.....	*1,490	46,941	10 0
Village Puggies	*1,119	21,152	8 10
Rawuneas	*1,133	23,689	11 4
Mookhee Patel, or Police Karbaries	*922	10,879	14 7
Mehwasee, Local Police, Horse and Foot, under Chiefs....	†102	3,420	0 0
		2,39,502	12 9

European and Native Assistants employed on Police Duties.

	Monthly Cost.	Annual Cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Commandant, Guzerat Irregular Horse ..	878 4 0	
1 Second in Command, ditto.....	378 4 0	
1 Adjutant, ditto.....	170 4 0	
1 Commandant, Kolee Police Corps.....	523 10 0	
1 Adjutant, ditto	366 10 0	
Ructwaldar Karkoons .....	....	
2 Magisterial ditto }	Kolee Police Corps. }	40 0 0
1 English Writer ..		
1 Persian Writer.. }	Guzerat Irregular }	20 0 0
1 Mootsudee }		
	Horse. }	30 0 0
		8 0 0
Carried over....	2,415 0 0	28,980 0 0

* Quantity of Land, with the estimated Amount of Revenue in Money.

	Land.	Estimated at	Money Payments.
	Beegas. w. ww.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jewaidars	61,797 8 12	41,442 10 5	5,498 15 7
Village Puggies	13,326 11 15	20,350 11 2	801 13 8
Rawuneas.....	14,712 3 19	22,313 7 4	1,376 4 0
Mookhee Patel.....	3,545 13 4	5,458 13 5	5,421 1 2

† The Police Establishment at Bhownuggur and Patree are paid by the respective Chiefs.

Magistrate's Establishment.

	Monthly Cost.			Annual Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	2,415	0	0	28,980	0	0
English Writer	None.					
5 Karkoons at Rs. 33, Rs. 17-8-0, and two at Rs. 8-8-0 each	79	8	0			
Contingent expenses	23	0	0			

Mahal Establishment.

3 Thanadars at Rs. 28, Rs. 23-8-0, and Rs. 12-8-0	64	0	0			
3 Foujdars, two at Rs. 33 each, and one at Rs. 93-8-0	159	8	0			
6 Karkoons, three at Rs. 12-8-0 each, and three at Rs. 8-8-0	63	0	0			
Contingent expenses	80	4	0			
	469	4	0	5,631	0	0
Total, Local Corps, &c.....				2,74,113	12	9

Officers exercising Penal Powers in the Zillah.

- 1 Magistrate.
- 2 Assistant Magistrates, Civil Service, one with full powers.
- 1 Magistrate, Military officer.
- 4 Assistant Magistrates, ditto.
- 1 Ditto ditto Medical officer.
- 7 Mamlutdars. (Regulation XII. of 1827, Chap. 5.)
- 3 Joint Police Officers, Kotwal, and Foujdars. (Regulation III. of 1833.)
- 5 Mahalkurrees or Thanadars. (Regulation XII. of 1827, Act XX. of 1835.)
- 2 Landholders. (Regulation XV. of 1827, IX. of 1831, and Act XV. of 1840.)
- 962 Village Officers. (Regulation XII. of 1827, Chap. VI.)

67-68-69

Strength of the Kolar Police Corps.			Strength of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.		
Number.	Names of all Ranks.	Pay of each Rank.	Number.	Names of all Ranks.	Pay of each Rank.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Commandant	6,283 8 0	1	Commandant	10,539 0 0
1	Adjutant	4,399 8 0	1	2nd in Command...	4,539 0 0
1	Subedar Major	804 0 0	1	Adjutant	2,050 8 0
1	Subedar	504 0 0	1	Assistant Surgeon..	5,632 8 0
7	Subedars	2,520 0 0	4	Russaldars	7,200 0 0
1	Jemadar	294 0 0	4	Russaidars	3,840 0 0
7	Jemadars	1,260 0 0	8	Naib Russaldars....	4,800 0 0
1	Havildar Major.....	288 0 0	8	Jemadars	4,320 0 0
7	Havildars	1,176 0 0	8	Kode Duffedars....	3,360 0 0
30	Havildars	2,880 0 0	64	Duffedars	21,504 0 0
30	Naiques	2,160 0 0	8	Nishanburdars	2,688 0 0
516	Privates	30,960 0 0	8	Trumpeters	2,400 0 0
2	Buglers	240 0 0	680	Sowars	2,04,000 0 0
8	Bheesties	576 0 0		<i>Extra Establishment.</i>	
8	Allowance for Orderly.	480 0 0	1	Wurdec Major	1,260 0 0
8	Company's allowance..	768 0 0	1	Persian Writer	360 0 0
1	Armourer	144 0 0	1	Nukeeb	300 0 0
1	Assistant ditto	96 0 0	1	1st Hospital Assistant	300 0 0
1	Bel lows Boy	48 0 0	1	2nd ditto ditto..	240 0 0
1	Moehee	96 0 0	1	Chowdree	180 0 0
1	English Writer	240 0 0	1	Mussudee	96 0 0
2	Karkoons	480 0 0	1	Trumpet Major....	60 0 0
	Allowance for Steel and Charcoal	120 0 0	2	Lascars	144 0 0
1	2nd Hospital Assistant.	240 0 0	3	Flagmen	216 0 0
	<i>Bhoom Sowarca.</i>		8	Bheesties	576 0 0
1	Jemadar.....	360 0 0		Stationery allowance.	360 0 0
19	Horsemen	4,104 0 0		Matchlock allow- ance	360 0 0
				Mess allowance	720 0 0
				2nd Horse allowance to Adjutant	360 0 0
				Education	24 0 0
		<i>Rs. 61,521 0 0</i>			<i>Rs. 2,82,429 0 0</i>

Of the above, one-half are employed in the Kaira Collectorate.

Of the above, 145 are employed in guarding the roads and stations in the Collectorate. A detachment is placed at Hursolo, for the protection of the Mahes Kaunta, and the rest available as they may be required. At present a detachment is at Deesa, to replace the cavalry gone on field service.

MANUFACTURES.

The following information was obtained from Goolam Russool, merchant:—

Silk manufacture is still carried on to some extent in Ahmedabad, but the extent of it is much fallen off of late years.

The silk is principally imported from Bombay to the houses of Jeevon Nagjee, and Sakurchund Premchund, who supply the inferior traders.

The following are the kinds of silk brought into Ahmedabad, and usual prices:—

Distinguishing Colours.	Names by which they are known.	Imported from.	Price per Seer.
			Rs.
Pela, yellow.	Gunnanee.	Bussorah.	11
Leela, or green.	Cheenee.	China.	13
Sufed, or white.	Sooturfeen.	China.	12
Bunuck.	Bungalee Neekorda.	Bengal.	9

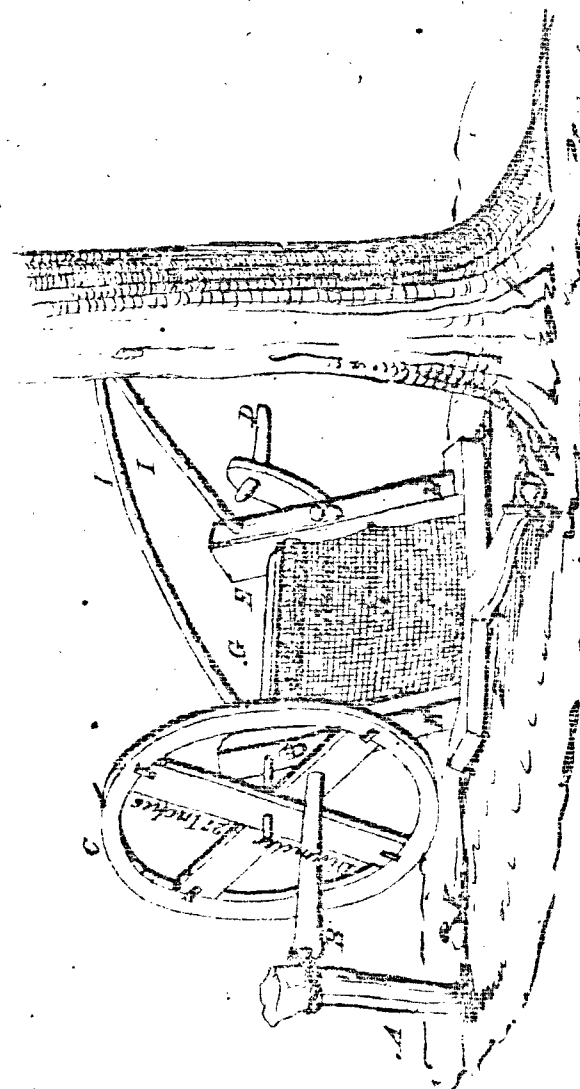
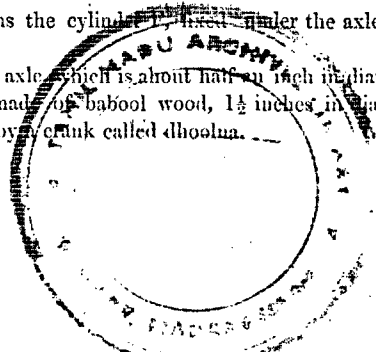
From the merchant the silk comes into the hands of the Tageeas, who open the silk, and then sell it to the Musroowala, or master silk-weaver, at an advance of Rs. 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per seer. The Musroowala sends the silk to the spinners, who are called Rentiawalas, who charge from Rs. 10 to 40 for spinning 20 Indian seers, according to the fineness of the thread produced: they are able to spin half an Indian seer daily. The spinning wheel used by the silk manufacturer is large, being about 6 feet in diameter, which turns a number of small reels, the threads on which converge, till they are united and wound upon a drum.

The following apparatus is used in the manufacture of cotton goods:—

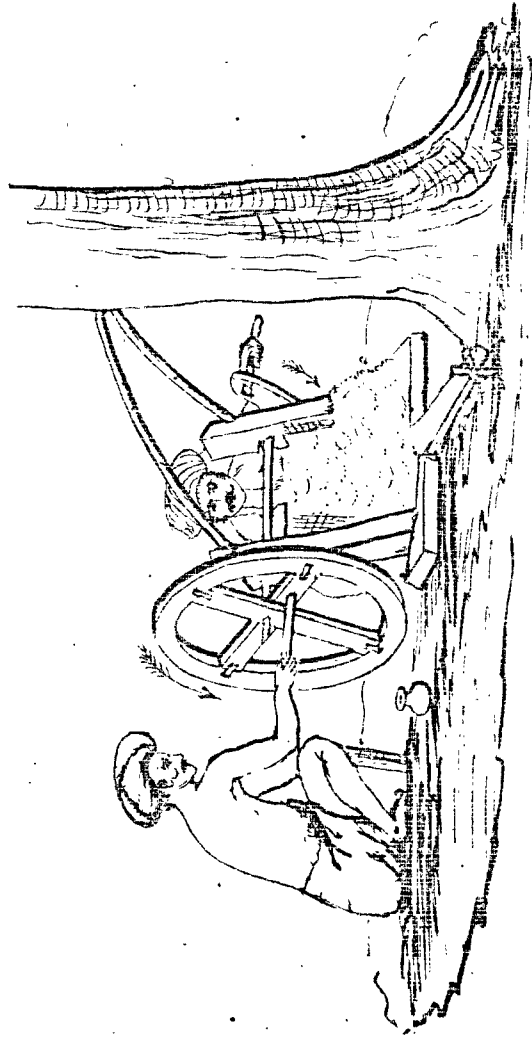
These sketches represent the churka used for cleaning cotton. It is worked by two men, who turn two cylinders of different sizes, the large one of wood, and the less of iron, contrary ways. One man feeds the machine with cotton, which is taken in between the cylinders, and the seed is squeezed separate, and falls behind to the ground. Two men are able to clean from one and a half to two maunds per diem. They are paid at the rate of 2 annas each for 20 seers Bengal weight of uncleaned cotton.

Description of the Churka by reference to the Sketch.

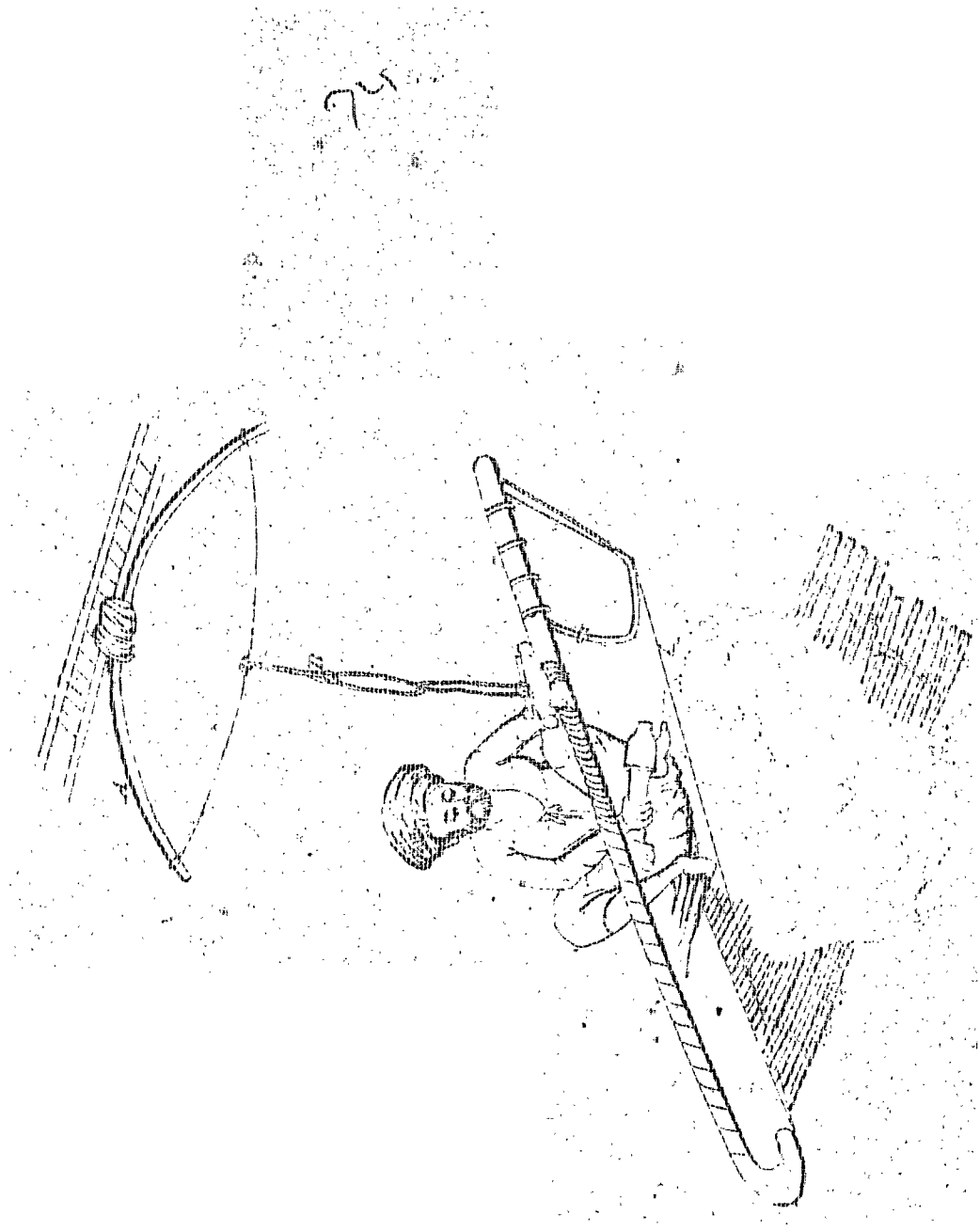
- A Ghora.—A large peg to support the socco or handle B, by which the wheel is turned, the other end going into a hole in one of the spokes.
- B Socco.—The handle, made of babool wood.
- C Chuckur.—The periphery of this large wheel is generally made of split bamboo, tied together, and charged with cow-dung, to give weight, by which the iron axle or roller is turned.
- D Pangoteea.—A handle which turns the cylinder E, fixed under the axle of the large wheel, and fits quite close to it.
- E The Kuna is the name of the iron axle, which is about half an inch in diameter.
- F Latheea.—The cylinder, usually made of babool wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The pangoteea D is fixed to it, and by a crank called dhoolna.



The Churka.



Chakka in use.



The Region.



The Valve or Piston.

- G Kamplee.—A piece of bamboo placed over the kuna E, to prevent the cotton from wrapping round the axle on its separation from the seed. The iron axle is rubbed with a piece of sandstone, to give it a rough surface, by which means it takes hold of the staple of the cotton, and the bamboo above it serves to scrape it off as it revolves.
- H Thumbla.—The uprights upon the frame called the beswee, to which is attached a pooncheea or tail, which is tied down at the end to a peg driven in the ground.
- I Taod.—Two pieces of wood fixed tight against a tree or a wall, to keep the machine tight and firm during its use.
- J Two wedges to tighten the latheea F against the iron axle (kuna, E).
- K Coollee.—A pot to hold oil, a quarter of a seer of which is required for one day to lubricate the axle and the wooden cylinder.
- L The Gagree, or apron, to keep the cotton apart from the seed, the cotton falling on the one side and the seed on the other. Two men are able to clean one Indian maund per diem during the hot months; during the cold weather about 20 or 25 seers Indian weight is all they are able to separate from seed. The labourer receives 2 annas per 20 seers (Indian weight). If they separate more, they get more wages. In one maund, 10 seers of cotton and 30 seers of seeds are separated.

The price of cotton with seed is, at Surkey (in January 1849), Rs. 1-14-0 per Indian maund; cleaned cotton is Rs. 7 per Indian maund; kupaseeu or seed is 35 seers India weight per rupee.

The price of a churka complete is Rs. 2½.

After the cotton has been passed through the churka, it goes to the Pinjara or cotton cleaner, whose apparatus (pinjun) is delineated opposite. It is difficult to describe the operation. The workman by a blow of a piece of wood, shaped like a dumb-bell, twitches the string of the instrument in the cotton, which throws it up in the air, and separates the dirt. They work the cotton backward and forward till it is considered sufficiently clean. The matting of reeds on which the cotton is placed allows the dirt to fall through, and it is thus kept separate.

Description of the Pinjun by reference to the Sketch.

- A Kamtee.—The bow, to give a spring, is fastened to the roof overhead.
- B Junjnee.—The string to adjust the height of the pinjun.
- C Ghoree.—A bamboo, to which B is tied.
- D Hutwasee.—A padding of cloth and cotton, between which and the pole the left hand is introduced, to hold the pole.
- E Agotur.—Of catgut, for stretching a piece of leather F over the butt end of the implement.
- F Kakur.—The goat leather (untanned) on which the catgut is stretched.
- G Geegree.—The bridge, made of old leather, and introduced between the wood of the phulla, marked H, and the kakur, which gives the peculiar twang which accompanies the use of the implement, and without which the workman cannot get on.
- H Phulla.—A quadrant made of teakwood, half an inch thick in the middle, and above an inch thick at the periphery.
- I Pachotur.—Made of catgut, and serves to hold the end of horizontal cutgut.
- J Wadhuree.—Leather straps of tanned leather, to save the cutgut from friction.
- K Sukurwancee.—The bill at the end of the machine for the catgut to come round.
- L Dandee.—The pole which serves to keep the catgut stretched, and around which the spare end of the catgut is twisted, to be brought forward as that in use wears out.

- M Taunt, or catgut, obtainable at Ahmedabad at the rate of 35 cubits per rupee, and lasts about a month.
- N A matting, made of the lower part of the surkut or giant grass, and serves to keep separate the leaves and dirt as detached.
- O Goteela or malet, made of tamarind wood.

The cost of a pinjun with catgut and malet complete is Rs. 5.

Description of the Loom by reference to the Sketch.

- A Suckaroo.—Yarn roll, on which the thread from the warp is wound.
- B Tore.—Cloth beam or breast roll, on which woven cloth is wound when finished.
- C Tana Band, Wancee Russee.—A rope which produces the required tension of the thread of the warp. It is tied to a peg at C.
- DD Powree.—Treadles, on which the weaver presses his feet alternately. The treadles are in the hole where the weaver sits.
- EE Dinglee.—Two pieces of stick to which are united the heddles or harness.
- FFFF Jotra.—Four strings attached to the heddles, and fixed to E E.
- GG Rach.—Heddles or harness. These are furnished with a loop at the points where they are intersected by the warp, each individual thread of which is passed in regular succession through the cords of one or other of the heddles.
- H Barrah.—Sheds. The space of the passage of the shuttle.
- Kantla.—Shuttle. Made of either blackwood or tamarind wood.
- Kokra.—Quills. The hollow cane on which the threads for shooting into the woof is wound.
- I Hatha.—Batten lay. This is suspended to the roof by strings tied to slips of bamboo (J J) called darneys, and swings to and fro, and is jerked towards the cloth roll after the shuttle is shot through the shed.
- K Janjeero.—The shuttle race. The bar under the batten, between which the reeds are fixed.
- L Seccaroca.—The horizontal stick lay cap, placed between the alternate threads of the warp to prevent their becoming entangled.
- M Khurick.—The horizontal stick on which the threads of the warp rest.
- N Doree.—Two horizontal sticks of reeds, the same as for L.
- O Dusta.—Weaver's seat.
- P Mutee.—Two sticks placed horizontally, to keep the cloth stretched to its proper width. Four or five prongs are attached at their ends.
- Q Funny.—The reed.
- R Killah.—Pegs or posts.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

The following information was given by Bhadoo Bhaee, a master paper manufacturer:—

The manufacture of paper gives employment to about 800 people. The only machinery used is a pounder of rude construction. The paper is principally made of old gunny bags and taut (very coarse descriptions of sackcloth), which is mostly brought from Marwar on camels or pack bullocks, and is sold at from Rs. 1½ to 2½ per Indian maund. This is all cut up into pieces an inch or half an inch long, and then taken to the river, and put in a large sheet, tied between the waists of two men; in which way the material undergoes a washing. When all the impurities of dust and sand are removed, the stuff is brought to the manufactory, and steeped in troughs mixed up with chunam

77-78

77-78

or fine line, in the proportion of 10 lbs. to one Indian maund, in which it remains eight days to steep, after which the pulp is taken and pounded. Heavy iron hammers with levers are fixed to a wooden beam, and worked by four men. After the pounding, the pulp is taken again to the river and washed, and brought to the cistern, when it undergoes another process of decomposition, by being mixed with the chunam and sajee khar alkali, and steeped for from ten to fifteen days, being intermediately pounded every second or third day, and returned to the cistern. After this process the pulp undergoes a third washing, and is then set to dry on a terrace. Soap is now used for washing the pulp, and alternate washing and drying goes on for a week. The quantity of soap used is 8 lbs. to 2 Indian maunds of material. The value of the paper depends on the washing which the pulp undergoes. At the first stage, coarse inferior paper is made, and the finest paper, called sahebkhancee, requires eleven or twelve washings. This process is continued many times, according to the fineness of the paper required. After the process of washing, the pulp is taken in balls to the paper manufactory, and put into troughs, and made into sheets in the usual way. The frame in which it is shaped is made of veerun, a sort of grass growing in the district towards Baroda, and sold here at the rate of four or five bundles per rupee. These are joined and tied together with horse-hair. The makers of these frames reside near the Sultan Ahmed Roza, and charge 8 annas per frame for the small size paper, and for the largest size paper, called sahebkhancee, the frame costs Rs. 2.

The art of making the paper is confined to the Kagdec Company, who consist of Syuds, Putans, Sheikhs, and Mirzas, and monopolize the making.

After the paper leaves the manufactory, it is taken to the Arwala, or size man, who charges Rs. 1½ for sizing 100 quires of the beereegura kind, and so on increasing by one rupee to Rs. 6 for the sahebkhancee.

The next process the paper undergoes is the mohorra (polishing), for Rs. 1½ to Rs. 12 for 100 quires.

The following are the names of the several kinds of paper manufactured at Ahmedabad, with their dimensions and prices :—

Names.	Length in Inches.	Breadth in Inches.	Prices of 100 Quires.	
			Lowest.	Highest.
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Beereegura	16	16	10	28
Mehmoodshahie	19½	18½	17	40
Moradshahie	22	21	32	65
Cambatee	24	22½	40	95
Sahebkhancee	27	25½	70	130

Paper manufactured at Ahmedabad is exported to the north as far as Pahlunpoor; to the west as far as Bhooj and Mandvee, and the whole of Kattiawar; and south to Bombay, where the account books of all Native merchants are

made of it. Large quantities are exported to Baroda, and a small quantity finds its way into Malwa to Indore, Oojein, and Rutlam. The Borahs are the venders of paper, and have as many as ten or fifteen warehouses in the Kaloo-poor district of the city, where the paper is tied up, and packed and sorted in gaha and thokree, which assimilate to reams and quires:—

24 Sheets (Taow) = 1 Gaha.

25 Gaha = 1 Thokree.

The ordinary rates of hire to the labourers employed are as follows:—

Able-bodied men.....	4	annas per diem.
Ordinary	3	" "
Boys, 12 years.....	2	" "
Ditto, 10 ditto	1½	" "
Ditto, 8 ditto	1	anna "
Ditto, 6 or 7 ditto.....	0½	" "

These last mentioned merely attend on the workmen, to bring them water, food, &c.

Men employed in making the paper receive for:—

Beereegura	Rs. 1 10 0	per 100 quires.
Mehmoodshahie.....	2 2 0	" "
Moradshahie	2 8 0	" "
Cambatee	3 0 0	" "
Sahebkhanse	5 0 0	" "

The manufactory is closed on Fridays, and the 11th day of the moon, which is a holy day of the Peeran Peer, and other Mahomedan festivals. When marriages happen amongst the company of the Kagdees, and when deaths take place among them, the pounding work is stopped, but all other work proceeds.

There is a cessation of paper-mill work from Asarsood 10th (July) to Asosood 10th (the Dussera day), a period of three months.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

The capitalists of Ahmedabad speculate largely in Malwa opium, and it is asserted by them that upwards of fifty lakhs of rupees are employed in this trade in Ahmedabad alone. The system of waceda or anticipation bargains still prevails, notwithstanding the Act lately passed. Speculation on the rise or fall of the opium sales in Calcutta is still carried on as a system, and even the young people of the Sowkars' families bet on the average of the sales at Calcutta, beginning by betting in buddams, the smallest amount in use, reckoning 12 to one pic.

The amount of capital afloat in the export trade of cotton is said to be about five or six lakhs of rupees.

In silk 2,955½ Indian maunds were imported into the city of Ahmedabad in 1847, valued at Rs. 9,67,926½.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

The following statements regarding Imports and Exports are made upon information obtained from the Customs Department at Gogo:—

Statement of the Shipment of Boxes of Malwa Opium, under Government Passes, from the Port of Gogo, during the following Years:—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Number of Boxes.	Weight.	Declared Value.	Number of Boxes.	Weight.	Declared Value.
		Seers.	Rs.		Seers.	Rs.
1833-34				317	.....	3,17,000
1834-35				60	.....	65,000
1835-36				925	.....	9,25,000
1836-37				1,797	.....	17,97,000
1837-38				725	.....	7,25,000
1838-39				1,361	.....	13,61,000
1839-40				112	.....	1,12,000
1840-41				625	.....	6,25,000
1841-42				873	121,839	8,73,000
1842-43				144	205,920	14,40,000
1843-44				1,298	185,614	12,98,000
1844-45				1,800	257,400	18,00,000
1845-46				2,992½	427,927½	29,92,500
1846-47				1,505	215,215	15,05,000

[NOTE.—The value of each box is taken at one uniform rate of Rs. 1,000. Opium imported on account of Government is not registered in the Custom House at Gogo.]

Cashmere Shawls annually Shipped at the Port of Gogo, from the Mart of Pallee, in Marwar.

Years.	Number of Bales Shipped to Bombay.	Estimated Value.
		Rs.
1839-40	34	1,45,972
1840-41	248	10,80,592
1841-42	109	5,14,203
1842-43	198	10,53,250
1843-44	210	14,82,671
1844-45	238	5,22,908
* 1845-46	167	9,70,969
1846-47	236	10,24,995

Abstract Statement showing the Official Value of all other Goods actually imported and exported at the Bunder of Gogo, during the following Years :—

[Opium is excluded from this Statement, being shown in a separate Statement.]

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1830 .....	.....	.....	.....
1831 .....	.....	.....	.....
1832	1,96,068	2,16,076	4,12,144
1833	9,34,998	4,98,421	14,33,419
1834	13,22,094	3,36,072	16,58,166
1835	5,33,646	4,17,247	9,50,893
1836	22,69,864	6,90,024	29,59,888
1837	15,62,357	7,80,928	23,43,285
1838	15,76,378	11,42,343	26,82,018
1839	17,23,188	4,45,579	21,55,823
1840	24,83,870	8,20,016	33,03,886
1841	28,47,621	15,12,126	43,59,747
1842	35,98,633	10,79,866	46,78,499
1843	41,80,731	8,66,104	50,46,835
1844	37,19,651	13,97,333	51,16,984
1845	32,02,944	10,59,266	42,62,210
1846	30,24,391	5,57,299	35,81,690
1847	31,32,223	9,11,770	40,43,993

Extract from a Statement of the Export of Cotton to Bombay, from the three Ports situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, from the Years 1834-35 to 1846-47, as per information obtained from the Assistant Collector of Customs at Gogo.

Years.	Dholera.		Gogo.		Bhavnagar.	
	Bengal Mds.	Seers.	Bengal Mds.	Seers.	Bengal Mds.	Seers.
1834-35	31,588	23½	11,864	27½	32,772	10
1835-36	207,112	19½	37,432	14½	111,126	10
1836-37	193,349	5½	45,417	19	46,910	0
1837-38	247,748	39	66,149	20½	131,327	20
1838-39	68,626	39½	2,458	8½	5,002	20
1839-40	1,190,147	30½	46,901	0½	55,038	37½
1840-41	330,371	7	73,040	31½	39,948	39½
1841-42	193,106	15	63,599	24½	85,712	22½
1842-43	286,546	3	82,286	37½	104,231	25
1843-44	334,813	31	86,262	33½	124,282	27
1844-45	271,075	20	62,661	39	116,217	10
1845-46	159,852	33	10,403	12½	28,248	24
1846-47	345,032	13	51,005	19½	143,981	35½

EXCHANGE.

The rates of bills of exchange, or hoondies, as they are generally called, are of course governed by the actual state of the money market as to plenty of coin or otherwise. The state of the trade in Rutlam and Palee, in the former as regards opium, in the latter as regards shawls and wool, has a great effect on the trade in Ahmedabad.

The state of exchange between Company's Rupees and Ahmedabad Siccas is remarkable: the former, being intrinsically more valuable, are now at a discount.

Statement of the Rates of Exchange between Company's Rupees and Ahmedabad Siccas, in the Ahmedabad Market, from the first introduction of the Company's Rupees in June 1837.

Years.	Exchange of Sicca Rupees per 100 in favour of Company's Rupees.				Exchange of Sicca Rupees per 100 against the Company's Rupees.			
	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
	Months.	Amount.	Months.	Amount.	Months.	Amount.	Months.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1837..	June.....	3 8 0	November..	1 4 0				
1838..	January ..	3 12 0	April	1 4 0				
1839..	December..	6 12 0	July	3 0 0				
1840..	May	7 8 0	December..	3 0 0				
1841..	May	4 12 0	April	2 0 0				
1842..	June	4 2 0	February ..	1 12 0				
1843..	April	3 4 0	July	1 6 0				
1844..	June	1 8 0	April	0 2 0	July	99 15 0	October..	99 2 0
1845..	January ..	2 0 0	February ..	0 4 0	November..	99 12 0	August..	99 8 0
1846..	.....	.....	.....	.....	November..	99 8 0	June	97 4 0
1847..	.....	.....	.....	.....	January ..	98 12 0	May	95 0 0
1848..	.....	.....	.....	.....	April	97 2 0	June	95 6 0

Within the last ten years the price of silver in the Ahmedabad market has fallen from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas per tola (equal to 180 of English weight in troy grains).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures at present in use in the Ahmedabad zillah were introduced on the 15th July 1847.

The Ahmedabad Sicca Rupee, which was the unit of all the weights, weighed 192 grains troy, and the seer most generally in use was equal to 41½ Ahmedabad Siccas in weight; but there was a great diversity of weights, without any fixed standard for testing them. It was therefore considered advisable to introduce the present weights, by making the Company's Rupee of 180 grains troy the unit of a tola, and 80 such tolas, or 80 Company's Rupees, equal to one seer, according to the Bengal measure; but for the sake of convenience, the people called the 80 Rupees' seer a pukka seer, and the 40 Rupees' seer a kucha seer, which latter approximates to the old seer.

The following are the tables of weights and measures adopted for general use in this zillah, the old local names and division being still retained :—

Gold and Silver.

Ruttee.	Wal.	Guddeana.	Tola.
3	=	1	
48	=	16	= 1
96	=	32	= 2 = 1

Dry Measure.

1 Company's Rupee	.....	= 1 Tola.
5 Company's Rupees	.....	= 1 Udhole.
10 Ditto ditto	.....	= 1 Nowtang.
20 Ditto ditto	.....	= 1 Paoseer.
40 Ditto ditto	.....	= 1 Adseer.
80 Ditto ditto	.....	= 1 Seer.
40 Seers	.....	= 1 Maund.
20 Maunds	.....	= 1 Candy.

Liquid Measure.

A measure containing 10 tolas weight of pure water equal 1 pullee, 8 pullees one seer, or 80 tolas of pure water.

Measures of capacity for grain, &c. have been hitherto only partially used, for which the seer measure above-mentioned is adopted, and the terms in use are declared to be the following :—

1 Adwallee....	= 1 seer, or 80 tolas of pure water.
2 Ditto	= 1 Pullee.
2 Pullee	= 1 Manah.
10 Manah.	= 1 Maund.

The only measure of length was the gaz, which varied from 21 to 27 inches. That, however, of 24 inches being very general, the same was adopted, and this agrees with the English measure of 2 feet.

The weights are made of iron, and of a square shape, to secure uniformity and equality. Each weight, upon application of the owners, is stamped with the Government mark under the superintendence of the City Foujdar or Mamlutdar, and a fee of one anna per weight is charged to cover expenses.

The assay is made by touch needles, made up as shown in Fig. 1, the ends tipped with gold.

Gold purchased on the touch of mark 13½ is priced at the undermentioned rates, according to a statement given by the goldsmiths of Ahmedabad before the Magistrate :—

Marks.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Touch of 13½	19	4	0	per tola.
„ 13½	18	14	3	„
„ 13	18	4	0	„

FIG. 1.

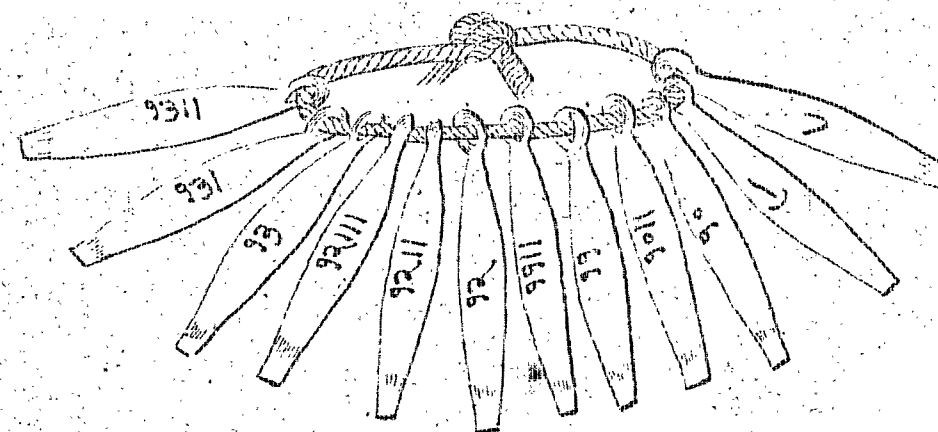
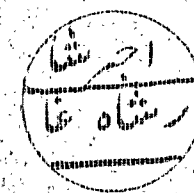


FIG. 2.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.



ACTUAL SIZE OF THE COIN.

Marks.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Touch of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	14	0	per tola.
" 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	0	"
" 12	17	1	0	"
" 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	5	6	"
" 11	15	0	9	"
" 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	0	"
" 10	14	3	6	"
" 9	12	12	9	"
" 8	11	6	0	"

The price of silver is as follows:—

Marks.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Touch of 18	1	2	0	per tola.
" 17	1	1	0	"
" 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	6	"
" 16	1	0	0	"
" 15	0	15	0	"
" 14	0	14	0	"
" 13	0	13	0	"
" 12	0	12	0	"
" 11	0	11	0	"
" 10	0	10	0	"
" 9	0	9	0	"
" 8	0	8	0	"
" 7	0	7	0	"
" 6	0	6	0	"

COINS.

The Ahmedabad Sicca coin is still most current amongst traders. The supposed circulation is Rs. 1,50,00,000. Sicca is gradually decreasing, by being sent to the Bombay mint as paid to the treasury, but the state of exchange has risen so much above the intrinsic value of the Company's Rupee, that it is now seldom paid into the Government treasuries. The old copper coinage is entirely superseded.

The device of the Ahmedabad Sicca is as shown in Fig. 2.

The inscriptions, of course, vary according to the different reigns in which the coins were made: sometimes they have been made thicker than the specimen shown. The workmanship is coarse, and the rupees mostly chipped at the edges, and somewhat defaced.

BANKING OPERATIONS: LENDING AND BORROWING.

The following information is derived from Seth Hemabhaee Wukutchund Nuggurseth, and Motecbhy Govindram, Dufturdar:—

Money is advanced upon security of goods, jewels, houses, and lands, at the following rates of interest; according to their relative value and risk :—

On gold ornaments.....	3	per cent.
On silver ditto	3	"
Precious stones and pearls	6	"
Houses, according to locality	6 to 9	"
Land held on rent-free tenure	12	"
Ditto paying rent to the Government	12 to 18	"

The above goods are valued by appraisers. Money is advanced to rajahs and other petty chieftains at an interest of from 9 to 12 per cent. on the security of their territorial possessions. It was formerly the custom to take Bhats (the bards of the country) as security, but since the British accession the Bhats' security has become obsolete.

The usual rate of interest on money deposited with Native bankers is 3 per cent.

The principal place where banking business is carried on in this city is called Manick Choke. It is situated in the very heart of this city. Business in time bargains commences at 8 P. M., and ends at midnight. The principal transactions are mostly in opium, which go by the name of suttahs, or bhoje or waeeda. Actual sales are also agreed upon, as the case may be. Dullals (or brokers) negotiate the bargain. Transactions in ready money or hooodee payments are conducted between the hours of 9 and 12 in the forenoon. If bills be presented for payment subsequent to 12 at noon, the date is counted from the day next following.

Business in foreign bills (hoondies) continues from 9 o'clock till sunset: if a bill be presented after sunset, it is accepted, but the date of the day next following is endorsed.

In the time of the Native Government the bankers confined their trade to agency for the standing army of the State, in paying the soldiers on the security of their commanders, charging a small discount, and ultimately receiving orders on the State treasurers for the advance made, on presenting the receipts of the commander in chief. The bankers also had established agencies at Delhi and Poona, the then capitals of the Governments of the country. The bankers who carried on business as army agents were called Potedars.

In the year A. D. 1819 the business of trading in opium commenced at Ahmedabad. The first person who engaged largely in this trade was Kurrumsee Doongursee, a Native of Pahlunpoor. Subsequently an immense capital was embarked in this business. The necessary expenses and profits of a banking establishment at Ahmedabad are provided for by commission, payable by the constituents upon opening accounts, and paying and receiving money. The commission when the security is good is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

MODES OF TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION.

By Land.

The general means of transit are carts drawn by bullocks, also camels and pack bullocks. The carts are large and commodious, and drawn frequently by four bullocks, and in heavy roads more are added on by loose yokes, called tureela. Camels are chiefly used by persons coming from Pallee and other places to the northward, but they are not brought in large numbers. The pack bullock is nearly confined to the Brinjaries, and used in transporting salt to the interior.

Little has been done in road making, except in Ahmedabad and its immediate vicinity. The longest of these extends from the city to the camp, about four miles. A bridge has been built over the Kharee river at Lallee, on the road to Kaira, and one between Omlee and Dholera, over a creek. Two others, which are very much required, are in contemplation, one over the Bhogawa at Bholad, and the other over a creek near Goondala. There is also a piece of road of about two miles made from the town of Gogo towards the interior, over a marshy plain. Roads are also in progress in the town of Gogo, and a small velard about 350 yards long has been built from the town of Veerumgaum across the tank, thereby admitting of communication with the main road to Ahmedabad at all seasons. The roads through the country are merely the tracks formed by the carts, &c. passing. In the black soil they fall into deep ruts, and in the white goraroo soil they are frequently very heavy; but in some kinds of goraroo, where there is some slight mixture of firmer soil, the roads remain in comparatively tolerable condition.

By Water.

There is no internal means of transit by water, unless the creeks up to the bunders near Dholera and Bhownuggur may be so called; but as there is no village situated in the course between the bunder and the open sea, and the whole of that part of the country being liable to flood, it seems unentitled to be considered as inland navigation.

IMPEDIMENTS, AND THEIR DURATION.

The principal impediment to inland travelling is the monsoon, during which, if the rain is heavy, some parts of the country become quite impracticable. It may be mentioned generally that where the black soil prevails, the impediment is greatest; and where it becomes sandy, the less so, as this soil becomes compact under the action of rain. Traffic is usually suspended from the middle of June till October, varying some days at either end, according to the weather.

Besides the monsoon there are impediments from rivers. The Saburmuttee is impassable in flood, except by ferry; and during the dry weather, the very deep sand in the bed, which is generally about a quarter of a mile across, of which perhaps only 20 yards are covered with water, is very trying to the cattle.

The crossing at Bholad is at present very bad, and even dangerous. It is very broad at high water, perhaps (counting both branches which occur at that place) about half a mile. The tide rushes in sometimes so violently that carts are overtaken in passing, and unable to get out, in which predicament I found two the last time I was there. Several creeks occur between Bholad and Bhow-nuggur, but Goondala is the only other place that is very bad. By going a little to the westward, a tolerably safe ford is found in the Bhownuggur creek, called Mhadya na Ara.

FORDS, FERRIES, AND BRIDGES.

There is very little depth of water in the Sabarmuttee, so that it is fordable almost everywhere above the influence of the tide, which reaches about as far as Mutamun in the Dholka pergunna. The Meswa, Majum, Watruck, and Kharce are also easily fordable; the other rivers are small, but some of them are difficult to cross when they become creeks. When they arrive at this stage, (which happens all down the shores of the Gulf of Cambay as far as a few miles south of Gogo,) they are frequently full of deep mud, and being also affected by the tides, cause delay in passing. The principal of these places have been mentioned above; I am unable to give the names of all smaller ones.

The established rates of fees collected at all the ferries is as follows :—

	If the water in the river is below 6 feet,			If above 6 feet,		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For every light garree with bullocks	0	2	9	0	5	6
Ditto man	0	0	3	0	0	6
Ditto baggage cart, with a pair of bullocks	0	3	9	0	8	0
Ditto horse	0	1	9	0	3	9
Ditto camel	0	5	6	0	12	0
Ditto buffalo, with a calf	0	2	9	0	3	9
Ditto ass, with a load	0	0	6	0	1	0
Ditto man, with a load	0	0	6	0	0	9
Ditto palanquin, with bearers	0	2	9	0	5	6
Ditto goat and sheep	0	0	3	0	0	3

The receipts of course depend on the time that the river is in flood. In 1846 the boats plied for days, while this last season (1848) the boats were not once afloat.

The following is a descriptive list of the ferries in the Ahmedabad Col-
lectorate:—

85-85

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A district dawk was established in 1840, one branch going from Ahmedabad through Dholka, Dholera, and Bhownuggur to Gogo, with a smaller branch from Dholera to Dhundooka, and to Veerungaum; also small lines from Hursole to Puranteje, Morassa, and Byes. The general post at that time consisted of the main north line through Ahmedabad towards Deesa, and a branch to Hursole.

The Rajcote line passed through Dholka, *en route* from Kaira to Rajcote. Since June 1848 the district dawk line from Ahmedabad to Gogo has been put under the general post; the rest remain as before under the Collector.

The district dawk rates of postages are for $\frac{1}{2}$ tola half an anna; for 1 tola one anna; above 2 tolas two annas.

TAXATION.

The numerous items which might formerly have been mentioned under this head have disappeared under the operation of Act XIX. of 1844, leaving few but those which fall on land.

There remains the abkaree or liquor licenses, also for retail sale of opium, the salt revenue, &c.

There are also the town wall funds at Ahmedabad, and the dhurum tulao of Dholera, and Gogo, which are a kind of voluntary contribution for municipal purposes.

Sources of Revenue, and Produce of each Tax.

The principal source of revenue is the land.

The following table gives the net revenue of each description of tax under the control of the Collector, for 1847-48:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Abkaree	19,436	0	3
2. Intoxicating drugs, poisonous substances, &c. licenses for the sale of.....	747	8	6
3. Opium	2,450	15	3
4. Stamps	73,980	0	0
5. Tolls and ferries	728	0	8
6. Miscellaneous items of sayer revenue	518	14	3
7. Judicial receipts.....	15,649	8	6
8. Post office	3,053	6	5
9. Revenue, extraordinary.....	4,732	3	4
10. Profit and loss	828	1	2
Land revenue of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, on account of the year 1847-48	11,76,352	6	7
Total....Rupees	12,98,476	0	11

Mode of Collection.

In the khalsa villages, and all under direct management, it is the Tehsildar Patel's duty to collect the revenue from the cultivator, according to the instalment fixed, an account of which is kept by the Tulatee (village accountant); and the collections are paid into the Mamlutdar's treasury every eight days, or oftener if the amount reaches Rs. 25. Talookdars make their own arrangements, and are not interfered with as long as they make good the rental of their estates. In most of the khalsa villages there is a Havildar or headle, to assist the Patel in getting the collections together; in cases where small villages prevail, one Havildar and one Tulatee are appointed to the charge of two or more villages.

In villages where the revenue is taken in kind, the grain is usually left with the cultivator, who sometimes purchases it himself; otherwise, it is collected together, and the Government share separated and sold by auction by the Mamlutdars.

Number of Sebundee or other Corps engaged in collecting Revenue.

Sebundies are not usually employed in collecting revenue. If the Patel requires further assistance, the village Rawuncas (guards); or the Mamlutdar's peons, are made use of. It is only in special cases that any Sebundies are sent, and these are of rare occurrence.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES; FACTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF EARLY OR MORE RECENT HISTORY; AND CHARGES, POLITICAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

To do justice to this head would occupy more time than I am able to devote to it. I therefore merely mention the names of a few books which have been written on the subject:—

Mirati Ahmedi; a history of Guzerat, in Persian.

Mirati Sekunder; a similar work, which quotes largely from the former.

History by Pherishta, in Persian. This is the ground-work of Briggs' Mahomedan Power in India.

Ayen Akbary, in Persian; written by Abul Fazl, in the reign of Akbar, which has been rendered into English by F. Glandwin, Esq.

A work on Gujarasthra, by Mr. H. G. Briggs, is about to be published shortly.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Old mosques, tombs, &c. of beautiful workmanship are to be seen in every direction in and about Ahmedabad. They are mostly built of cut stone, in some instances most elaborately carved. Into the particulars of these I am unable at present to enter. The principal are the Jumma Musjid; Shaha Allum Roza, and Musjid; and the Roza of Gunj Buksh, near Sirkej.

The principal public Government buildings in Ahmedabad are the Adawlut, the Collector's Cutcherry, the Shahibaugh, the Church, the English School-room, the Travellers' Bungalow, the Arsenal in the Guicowar Huwelee, the Seedy Selim Huwelee, and the Jail.

The Adawlut is stated by the Muzmoodars of Duskrohe to have been originally built about 1796, by Krustnarow Bheemrao, commonly called Selookur, for his private residence, and upon the British accession was altered to accommodate the Judge and his Courts.

The Cutcherry is built upon the remains of an old palace of the kings of Guzerat. The front is entirely modernized, and was arranged for its present purpose by Captain Remon, of the Engineers, about 1820. The treasury and some of the offices retain very much of the original character of the place, being but slightly altered from humams or baths, &c. These two buildings are situated in a large enclosure called the Budder, formerly the citadel of the Peishwa's Governor.

The Shahibaugh is usually said to have been built as a pleasure-house by Shah Jehan, and is a very beautiful structure. It is, however, much altered from its original appearance by additions made by the late Mr. Williams, when Political Commissioner for Guzerat in 1831-32. It is at present unoccupied as a residence. It is a very favourite resort of the people of the city, particularly in the month of Shrawun (about August), when they turn out in great numbers to visit it and a temple close by; the roads are sometimes so thronged that near the Delhi gate it is difficult to get through the people on their return about sunset.

The church was built lately by Lieutenant Dickinson, of the Engineers, and consecrated by Dr. Carr, Bishop of Bombay, in January 1848. It is a neat and elegant-looking building, prettily situated amongst some fine trees.

The English school-room has been already mentioned under the head of education.

The travellers' bungalow is a small ugly-looking place, consisting of three small rooms, two of them having still smaller rooms attached to them, with some out-houses.

The arsenal was formerly the citadel of the Guicowar's Government, now arranged as an arsenal, with a dwelling-house and offices for the Commissary of Ordnance of the Northern Division of the Army.

Seedy Selim's Huwelee is a small dismantled fort, now used as a residence by the Assistant Collector of Customs.

The jail is a very fine building, the main entrance of which is highly ornamented. It is said to have been a Mahomedan college originally. It is very extensive, and calculated to hold about 700 prisoners.

There are some fine wells, the remains of former greatness; of which that at Adauluj, and one near the city called Dada Hurry's Bowree, are the finest specimens.

Some tanks have also been elaborately finished, viz. the Kakreya, near the city, that near Sirkej, a very elaborately worked tank called Mohunsur, near Veerungaum, and two at Dholka. These have been built with cut-stone steps all the way round the bank, down to the water. The tank at Veerungaum is situated with small temples all round, and in the centre of the west side is one of large size, built over the sluice, by which water is admitted. All these fine works are, however, more or less in a delapidated state, though still useful as reservoirs of water.

(Signed) E. G. FAWCETT,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

Bombay, 20th February 1849.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CHOOTA TRIBE.

BY

LIEUTENANT C. J. STEUART,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, KURRACHEE.

90

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CHOOTA TRIBE.

THE tribe of Chootas claims descent from the Soomrahs, one of the great
Origin of the Tribe. Rajpoot families by whom Scinde was ruled in the middle of
the eleventh century, and whose power was subsequently
overthrown in A. D. 1315 by the Summahs.* The probable period to which
their occupation of the parts of the country at present inhabited by them may
be, and is indeed by themselves† referred, is that at which the Summahs,
assisted by the forces of Allah-el-Din, then Emperor of Delhi, overthrew the
Soomrahs, and established their own sovereignty in Scinde.

But few traces of antiquity are to be found in the country inhabited by
them: the usual number of "Kafir Kotes" may be seen,
Traces of Anti- but they are so precisely similar to those of Scinde that
quity rare. further notice of them here seems unnecessary. Remains of
very extensive buildings having been at one time carried on are, however,
much more frequent, and to these a more particular reference will be made
hereafter.

The territory inhabited by the tribe is situated on both banks of the Hubb,
that on the right or western bank extending a few miles
Their Territory. further south than on the other, the limits in both cases
being as follows:—

On the north they are bordered by the Brahui tribes of Minguls and Khedra-
nees, the particular boundaries in this direction being a
Boundaries. "luk" or pass between the Zoombra and Barug hills, named
Moosefuree, from that to a pass in the Koodoo hills, named Triphoorree, and
thence to a small hill in the plain of the Samote, called Korang. On the east, the

* Vide Burton's History of Sind, chap. i. page 16.

† Evidence of Taroo Khan, one of the principal authorities among the tribe:—

"The Chootas are originally of the Soomrah tribe, while the Noomryas are descended from
the Summahs. Dodch was ruler or hakim of the Soomrahs. He was killed by Allah-o-deen,
a Mogul prince. At that time the Chootas left Scinde, and joined themselves to the
Brahuis."

The above evidence, borne out as it is by Lieutenant Burton's account, seems to be almost
conclusive on the point.

Keertur, Mehee, and Mol hills separate them from the British possessions in Scinde, and more immediately from the land occupied by the Boorfut Noomryas. On the west, the Pubb hills form a well defined boundary between them and the possessions of the Jam of Beyla, while the Kund stream on the left, and the Vehrab on the right bank of the Hubb may, perhaps, be considered as forming the limits of their territory in a southerly direction. The total extent of land included within these limits may be estimated at about 50 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 25.

Although a small number of the tribe may be found located in the numerous and rocky hills by which their country is traversed, by far the greater portion reside in the "puts" or comparatively level spaces through which the Hubb and its tributaries flow, and these "puts" are more generally referred to in the Tabular Appendix which accompanies this memorandum, and in which is given the distribution, as it exists at present, of the various clans composing the tribe. Changes may, and probably do occur, in the course of every two or three years,* in the distribution now given; but as these periodical shiftings are confined within the limits already specified, the effect produced by them is not very material.

The natural features of the country may be comprehended in a brief allusion, 1st, to the principal ranges of hills which intersect it, and 2nd, to the spaces intervening between them. The highest ranges are those of Andharo, and Lakhan, so called from the colour imparted to it by a kind of red stone, resembling in appearance "lakh" or wax. The height of both of these ranges is nearly equal, being 3,800 feet above the level of the sea, though from its rounded summit and swelling form, Andharo does not strike the observer as being so lofty as Lakhan, which rises more abruptly, and with something of a scarped outline. The Bhedoor and Kopdoo ranges are distinguished by their broken and steep sides, and by the narrowness of the surface on their summit, whereas the Mol, Mehee, and more especially, the Keertur range present a surface in some places of two miles and upwards in width. The Pubb and Keertur ranges are very continuous in their length, and from this circumstance, as well as from their height, and the limited number of luks or passes leading through them, they form an admirable boundary in parts where they are made available as such. Between the Gaj Luk and the southern extremity of Keertur there are not more than four principal passes, those namely of Rohil, Phoosee, Gurho, and Kooteh. Lus Beyla is entered chiefly by a pass through the Pubb hills, leading in the immediate vicinity of the shrine of Shah Belawal.

Besides the above ranges, there are several minor hills, none of which seem to call for further remark. They are all equally barren and destitute of vegetation, unless a species of very coarse and dry-looking grass, termed "kuk,"

* As during the past year, when the plain of the Samote was deserted, in consequence of the entire failure of grass.



MAHER

VIRCOW

MAICHA-CHOOTAS
BROTHERS.



BAREJOHS

can be called such. This grass, coarse and unpromising as it is in appearance, forms almost the only subsistence for numerous flocks of goats which graze on the slopes of the hills, and in the level spaces at their base.

As has been before noticed, these are usually selected by the Chootas for pitching their rude and wandering habitations. Here they find pools of water left in the beds of the streams, and here also may be had abundance of "pheesh," a species of dwarf palm,* which grows thickly in and about the dry watercourses, and forms a staple article of barter between the Chootas and the inhabitants of Scinde. The lohero tree is also common, but its favourite locality seems to be the plain of the Hubb, where, with kunda and tamarisk bushes, it serves to mark the course of the stream in the naked waste through which it flows.

Cultivation is but rarely attempted by the Chootas. Being, as they are, essentially a tribe of cattle-grazers, they look more to their flocks and herds for the comforts and necessities of life than to the produce of the soil. Throughout the extent of their territory on this side of the Hubb, there are not more than three or four places where the slightest attempt has been made to cultivate. In one of these, a small patch of joaree land is watered by a thermal spring running from the Andharo range.

The general appearance of the men is anything but favourable: they are, if anything, of smaller stature than the Scindee residents of the plains, though the dress worn by them is exactly similar, with this exception, that the pugree or turban is more frequent than the head-dress peculiar to Scinde, and that the "kurkhun" or leather sandal is more generally worn. These are brought chiefly from Lus Beyla, though the poorer classes manufacture them also for themselves, by sewing together layers of untanned goat's skin, or, when procurable, the skin of the ibex. The dress of the females more nearly resembles that worn by Brahui women; but the respective merits of both sexes, as regards dress and appearance, may perhaps be better understood by a reference to the accompanying sketches than from a more particular verbal description of them.

Their habitations strike the observer as being of most primitive form and construction. Turning round the corner of a hill, or arriving at the top of some small eminence, he will observe in the hollow beneath him, and carefully sheltered from the wind, a collection of eight or ten huts of the rudest kind, occasionally clustered together without any attempt at order, though more generally drawn out in regular line. The next point that will strike him is that at the back of each are piled up carpets, quilts, kumlees or coarse blankets, charpaes, matting, bolsters, camel-saddles,

* The leaves of this palm are turned to a variety of uses, both by Chootas and Brahuies. From it are manufactured the matting and strings of which their huts are constructed; their shoes, also, or sandals, are made of it. It bears a small acrid berry, which is eaten by the Chootas when pressed by hunger, but does not appear to be turned to any other use.

and an infinite variety of articles, which they seem to have a particular fondness for displaying in this fashion, but which are rarely brought into use, except on occasions of a betrothal or suing in marriage, when the amount of dowry to be expected is calculated by the display that can be made of articles of the nature referred to above.

Another custom, which, however, is not peculiar to this people, is, that in cases of death all the relations and friends of the deceased
 Customs. • partake of a feast provided at the expense of the heir, and this is repeated at the subsequent anniversary of the event. Their dead are often carried to considerable distances, in order that they may be buried by the side of their kinsmen, or in the immediate neighbourhood of some great peer or saint, to whom it is usual to offer sacrifices of goats, or to make offerings of the bells which it is customary among them to suspend from the necks of their cattle.

To return, however, to a description of their habitations. These are uniformly constructed of matting or coarse kumlees drawn over a rough framework of sticks, and are either rounded in form like the tilt of a waggon, the ends of the kumlees being in this case drawn together and fastened to the ground by pegs, or are square or rather oblong, as represented in the accompanying sketch.

The females are occupied in preparing food, spinning coarse cloth of camels' or goats' hair, or of the wool of the doomba, and in attending to other matters of domestic economy, which are left entirely to them, while the young men are generally employed in grazing cattle, or in carrying pheesh* to Scinde, and bringing therefrom the grain and cloth which they purchase in return.

Their wants in this respect are also occasionally supplied by travelling Banyans, who wander from village to village selling cloth, dyed wool, shells for adorning the tassels of their camel-gear, and other articles of traffic, which the Chootas readily receive in exchange for carpets, matting, and kumlees.

The general character borne by the Chootas, even among their neighbours, whose fastidiousness, it may be imagined, is not very great, is of the worst description. Some idea may be formed of it from a rhyming proverb which is common among them; and if pilfering habits and a quarrelsome disposition can be considered as entitling a tribe to the general odium of those around them, the Chootas certainly deserve the epithet thus bestowed upon them.†

* The usual price of pheesh at Sun, Mahjunda, and other places to which the inhabitants of the more northern parts carry it for sale, is not more than from 12 annas to a rupee per camel load.

† The proverb alluded to is "Choota boots," the signification of which is that every Choota is a rogue; the term "hoota" being equivalent to "loocha" or "budkar."



Village of Gunjohs & Barejohs.

The settled animosity which has existed from time immemorial between them and their neighbours, and which, but for their mutual dread of the British Government, would display itself more frequently than it does, may be traced to the petty disputes which arise between grazers of opposing tribes. As instances of this, it may be mentioned that the quarrel which occurred lately between the Tooranees and Oothmanees was caused by the latter having allowed some of their cattle, which were diseased, to graze among the flocks of the Tooranees.

Nowsherwan, uncle of the present chief, was shot by a Barejoh, whose camel he had taken away by force; and every other instance in which quarrels and even bloodshed to a considerable amount have ensued, might probably be traced to the same source.

Their sense of justice is, to say the least of it, original. On discovering the thief, they give him warning, and demand the stolen property. If, after that, he refuse to give it up, they steal in return, and the result generally is, that this goes on till both sides become exasperated. The quarrel is then taken up by the whole tribe or clan, and the probability is that several lives are lost before the feud can be stanchied.

Before the British entered Scinde, their chief animosity was directed against the Jam of Beyla, the Brahuis, Jumalees, and Boorfut Noomryas, and it is easy to see that between the latter and themselves no good will prevails even at the present day, though a nominal reconciliation was effected between the two tribes, when Sir Charles Napier caused Oomed Ali and the late Mulk or Chief of the Noomryas, Ahmed Khan, to embrace in his presence. Disputes between clans are generally settled by the "wuderoh" or headman proceeding to the spot, and making a summary decision in the case.

The present Chief of the Chootas is Oomed Ali. His is a man of middle age, and of rather prepossessing manners and appearance, but is, I believe, tainted with the characteristic faults of his tribe.

His income, which may be reckoned at not more than two or three hundred rupees during the winter months, is derived chiefly from a toll or transit duty levied on kafilahs passing from Khelat and Kandahar through his territories. This toll is collected at a place named Dewanee, about 2½ miles distant from his own village, and is fixed nominally at half a rupee per camel, though the usual sum taken is generally a modification of the above amount, and may be reckoned at the rate of twenty or twenty-five rupees for every kafilah consisting of 200 camels. On stray camels, also, belonging to kafilahs, which may be recovered, and not improbably lost through his agency, a species of "pheroh" is levied. Pheesh passing from his territories into Scinde pays toll at the rate of five pice per camel load.

I now proceed to offer a brief description of the principal remains of bunding, of which, as has been mentioned above, numerous traces exist throughout the country; and the first I shall refer to are situated near the Bhaloor stream, after its junction with that of the Kinree. The stream here flows through a rocky gorge about 300 yards in width, and an attempt has evidently been made to bund up the whole of the intervening space. Traces of bunding are visible on both sides, but that on the right bank appears to have been carried out to a greater extent than on the other, advantage having been taken in both cases of the natural rock, which forms a buttress or support to the remainder of the work. The breadth of the right side of the stream cannot be less along its base than 100 feet, the height being at least 60 or 70, and the amount of labour requisite to carry this along the entire breadth of the gorge may be estimated, when it is remembered that the work is not constructed of mud or gravel alone, but that the exterior of it is faced with large stones, many of which would require the joint efforts of a couple of men to lift. Not more than 150 or 200 feet in length remain, the probability being either that the work was abandoned altogether in consequence of its magnitude, or that the strength of the current, which, judging from the manner in which it has cut a way for itself through a very hard stratum of rock, in the neighbourhood of the bund, must be very great, carried away the work before it could be completed.

The method adopted in constructing both this and the generality of bunds which I have seen appears to have been as follows:—Two walls having been built, parallel to and at a distance from each other of 10 or 12 feet, the interior space was filled up with gravel and small stones, bound together with mud: these walls were then strengthened by stones being piled up against them on the outside, and larger stones added as the work proceeded, the whole then serving as a foundation for a further addition being made to the height and breadth of the proposed bund. Several of these parallel lines of walls must have been necessary before the requisite breadth could in many cases have been attained.

From the stony and barren nature of the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of many of these embankments, it may be conjectured that their construction had reference more to the daily wants of the inhabitants than to any purposes of cultivation; that they were, in fact, intended to form artificial reservoirs of water, to be made use of in seasons of drought.

A fine plain, of apparently excellent soil, would certainly have been brought under cultivation had the bund referred to above been completed, but, with this exception, little use could have been made of the supplies of water thus collected, except for the purpose already alluded to.

The next work of this nature which seems from its size to be deserving of notice is not situated exactly in the Choota territory, but is a little to the

north of the Moosefuree Luk. In length it is about a quarter of a mile, with an average breadth and height of about 100 and 30 feet respectively; and here, also, the stony nature of the ground in its neighbourhood precludes any idea of its having been constructed with a view to irrigation. The exterior of the bund is roughly strewn with very large stones, and an opening has been effected towards the centre of it by a small stream, whose apparent insignificance would not seem to imply sufficient power to break through a barrier of such strength and magnitude.

As might be expected, the construction of these bunds is attributed to Kaffirs, who, according to a prevailing tradition, determined in the hardness of their hearts to build such bunds that no stream should be able to carry them away. Allah, however, to use the words of my Choota informant, was too strong for them, and caused a stream to flow which soon swept a way through their boasted bund.

In conclusion I would beg to observe, that the sketch map appended hereto has no pretensions to accuracy. It is intended merely to show the relative positions borne towards each other by the various places mentioned in the memorandum, and from the method adopted in framing it, from a series, namely, of sketches of the surrounding country made from the tops of the highest hills, it cannot be considered as giving anything more than a very general idea of the country so represented.

C. J. STEUART.

Appendix showing the Present Distribution of Clans composing the Choota Tribe.

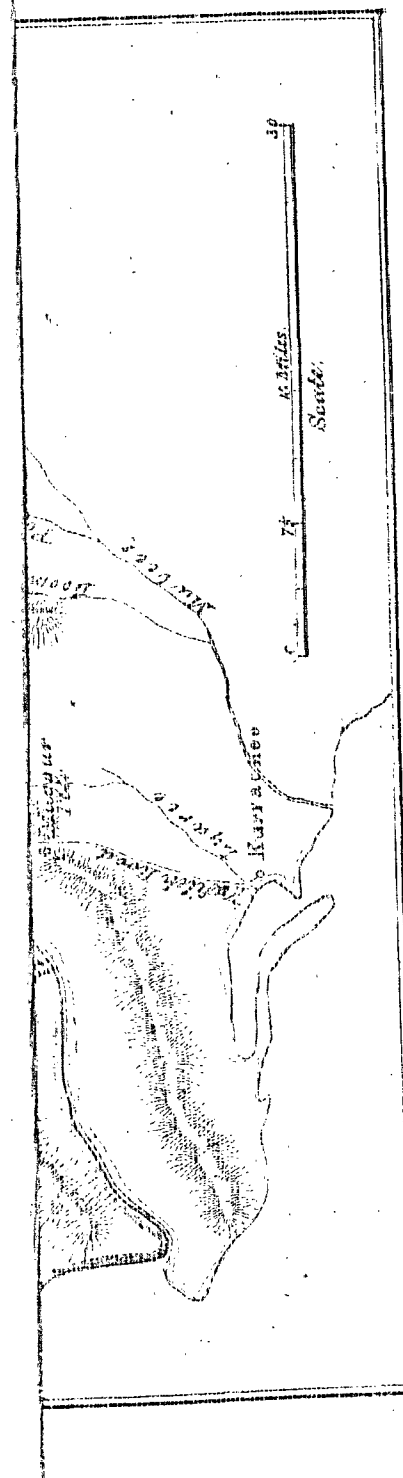
MEMO.—The clans are arranged according to the precedence universally allowed them among the tribe.

No.	Name of Clan or Sub-division.	Name of Wuderoh or Headman.	Probable No. of both Sexes composing each Clan.	Distribution.
1	Bootanee ..	Oomed Ali	25	No fixed residence; they appear to please themselves as to where they will reside, though the greater number will be found in and near Oomed Ali's village.
2	Nothane ..	Ullah Rukeeah.	80	Level plain between the Kund and Doorasse.
3	Seedikane ..	Jumal Khan....	30	Only one village, at the base of the Bhedoor hills, and near the Talangah stream.
4	Marcho... ..	Taroo Khan....	250	Plain of the Talangah and Solanee, also at Vehrab; 9 villages.
5	Oothmanee ..	Chakur	300	On the right bank of the Hubb, opposite to the Kund, and between that point and Vehrab; 8 villages, 1 near the Melce range.
6	Toorance ..	Saleh	120	Between Vehrab and the Pubb hills; 6 villages; none on the left bank.
7	Bhikkuk ..	Jaffer Khan....	250	To the south of Lakhan, and between that and Pubb, not so far south as Keyloo; 9 or 10 villages.
8	Gunjoh... ..	Deerach	50	Between the Kund and Dhor streams; 3 villages, 1 near the Kund chowkee.
9	Barejoh*... ..	Ali Khan.....	About 400	Greater part near the Sindree; villages may be numbered at 13; 3 on the top of the Mol hills. (Vide notes.)
10	Bhalool....	Hoth	180	Near the Bhaloor stream; villages 6 or 7.
11	Bundejoh†..	Long	350	To the south of the Bhikkuks, and in a line from Loharance Luk, on the right bank of the Hubb; villages 9 or 10.
12	Bapreh... ..	Kakae	50	Live with the Bundejohs; villages 2 or 3.
13	Bakrahs ..	.....	150	On the right bank. Were formerly of the "Baraduree" of Oomed Ali, but appear to have subsequently joined the Jam of Beyla.
14	Shodas	Kulundur.....	80	Near the Kund stream, 4 villages.
Total...			2,315	

* The Barejohs are essentially the faqueers or professional beggars of the community; and, in conformity with this privilege, which is allowed them by the other clans, their haunts are not confined to any particular locality, but members of their family may be found scattered in various parts of the country, where they are supported by the charity of those among whom they introduce themselves; or a larger number of them, assuming the character of a society, may be found incorporated with, and forming part of a permanent village, the chief members of which belong to another clan.

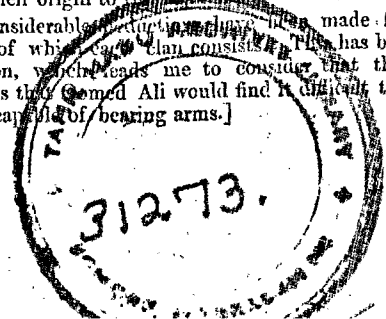
† The Bundejohs, though included in the above list, are not, strictly speaking, so closely allied to the Chootas as the other clans. They are described as siding with no particular party, but lending their allegiance to whichever side may prove strongest, and both they and the Gunjohs may probably be referred for their origin to the Bundejohs.

[MEMO.—In framing the above list, considerable reduction has been made from the numbers originally given me as those of which each clan consists. This has been done in accordance with my own observation, which leads me to consider that they were greatly overrated, and the probability is that Oomed Ali would find it difficult to muster more than two or three hundred men capable of bearing arms.]



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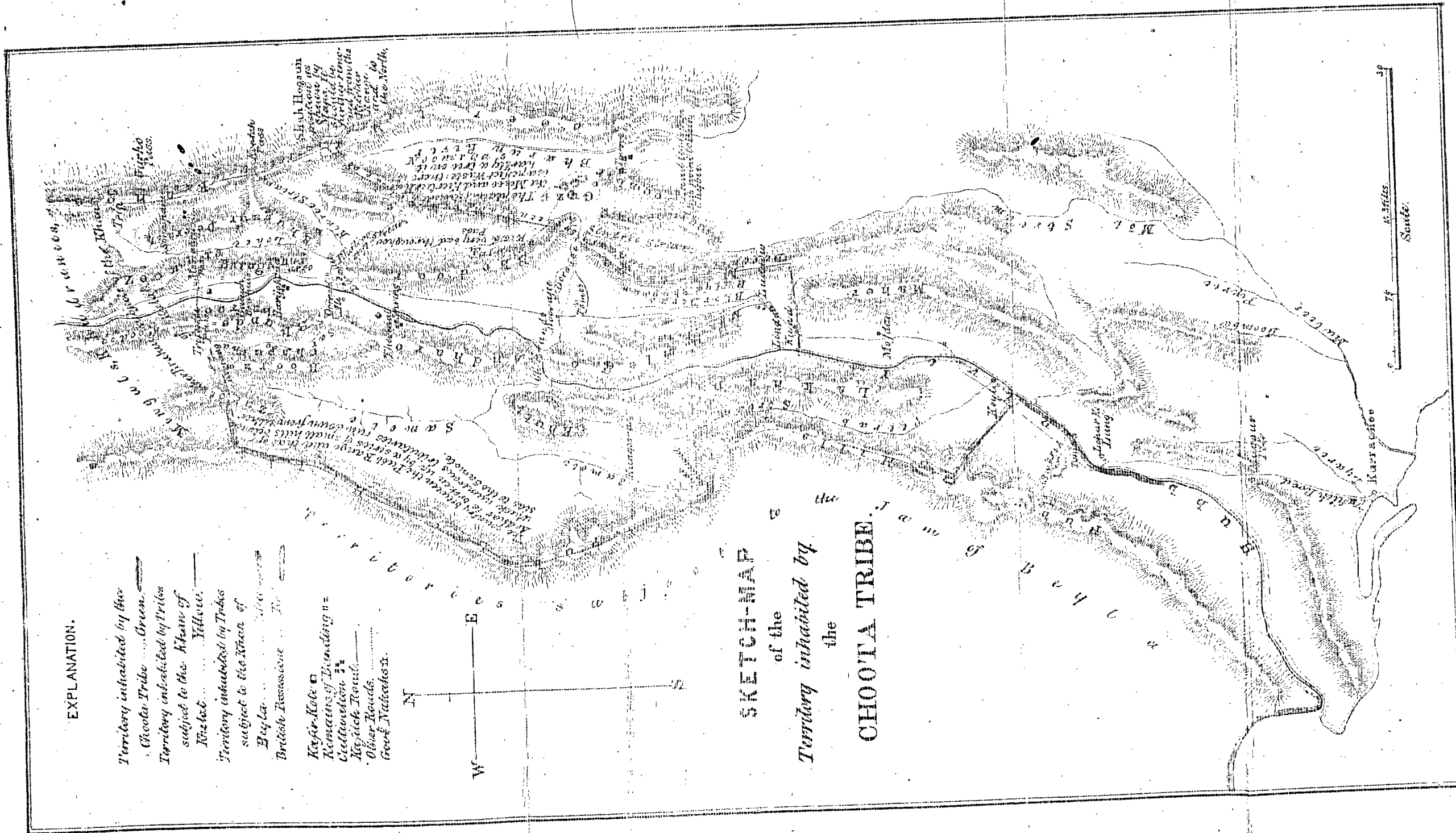
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* The Barejohs are essentially the fuqueers or professional beggars of the community; and, in conformity with this privilege, which is allowed them by the other clans, their haunts are not confined to any particular locality, but members of their family may be found scattered in various parts of the country, where they are supported by the charity of those among whom they introduce themselves; or a larger number of them, assuming the character of a society, may be found incorporated with, and forming part of a permanent village, the chief members of which belong to another clan.

† The Bundejohs, though included in the above list, are not, strictly speaking, so closely allied to the Chootas as the other clans. They are described as siding with no particular party, but lending their allegiance to whichever side may prove strongest, and both they and the Gunjohs may probably be referred for their origin to the same source.

[MEMO.—In framing the above list, considerable attention has been made from the numbers originally given me as those of which each clan consists. It has been done in accordance with my own observation, which tends me to consider that they were greatly overrated, and the probability is that Oomed Ali would find it difficult to muster more than two or three hundred men capable of bearing arms.]



EXPLANATION.

- Territory inhabited by the Choota Tribe ... Green
- Territory inhabited by Tribes subject to the Khan of Khelat ... Yellow
- Territory inhabited by Tribes subject to the Khan of Beyla ... Blue
- British Possessions ... Red
- Kafir-Note ... Black
- Remains of Bhandung ... Dotted
- Unsettled ... Dashed
- Other Roads ... Thin solid
- Gravelled ... Thick solid

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