

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1408 in

DATED 15-6-97.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Recording letter from
the Government of India forwarding
~~for information~~ copy of a report on the
outbreak of — in the village of
Khandraoni in the Jwalior State.

L & M.
1,000-11-11-96.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 97/6

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From The Government of India
Home dept.

Recorded.

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No. 1611/Sanitary

Dated 31. 5. 97

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Enclosures 1

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SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of
report on the outbreak
of plague in the village
of Khandroani, in the
Gwalior State.

To The P.W.D. (Rail. Branch)
" Sing. Genl.
" San. Com.
" Post, mun. com. m. m. m.
Dropt 18/6/97

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No. 1611.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Secy to the Govt. of Madras,
Local and Municipal Department.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 3rd May 1897.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the
Government of Madras,

a copy of a report dated the 8th May 1897 by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, on the outbreak of plague which occurred in the village of Khandraoni in the Gwalior State in January to March last, and on the measures successfully adopted to suppress the outbreak and prevent the spread of infection.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,


for Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT
ON THE
OUTBREAK OF BUBONIC PLAGUE
IN
Khandraoni Village,
GWALIOR STATE.

Encl
cto 97/3.

Report on the outbreak of Bubonic plague in Khandraoni Village, Gwalior State.

1. Under instructions from H. H. the Maharajah Scindia I left Gwalior ^{The Orders received.} on the 17th of March and proceeded to Khandraoni village, arriving there on the 18th, to enquire into a reported outbreak of bubonic plague.

2. Khandraoni is a village situated in the Karera Tehsil of the Chanderi ^{Description of Khandraoni village.} Subat distant from Jhansi, Dattia, Dinara and Karera, twenty, ten, seven and twelve miles respectively.

3. The population according to the last yearly census taken in July 1896 was 558 (187 men 157 women and 214 children), of which only five were Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindus, principally Brahmins.

4. The total area of the village lands is 2,599 bighas, 3 biswas. The area under cultivation in the current year is 940 bighas, the average cultivated area in normal years being 1,006 bighas, and the revenue demand for the whole year being Rs. 1,374-1-0 Imperial coin.

5. On the north and west the village boundary runs with that of the villages of Rao, Mou, and Ata, of the Dattia State, while to the south and east lie the Gwalior villages of Panoha and Belloni.

6. On my arrival, on the 18th of March, I examined all the sick in the village, and the signs and symptoms present, together with the epidemic nature of the outbreak and its history, left no doubt as to the disease being bubonic plague.

7. From enquiries made from the Patwari and Lumberdar of the ^{History of the outbreak.} village it appears that, for some years past, several of the inhabitants of Khandraoni have been in the habit of going to Bombay and taking service there, revisiting their village at intervals, and that amongst these were two Brahmins, Bindraban and Khoobi, the former being one of the Lumberdars of the villages.

8. These men came straight from Bombay to Khandraoni, arriving there on the 9th of January last (three days before Makar Sankrant in the month of *Poos*). On leaving Bombay Bindraban was suffering from fever and Khoobi attended him while on the way, bringing him to Jhansi by rail and from there, in a country cart, to Khandraoni, where he died five days after his arrival. Two days after Bindraban's death Khoobi fell ill and died in three days, and about a week after his death a native Hakim of the village, named Nazar Mahomed, who had been treating Bindraban and Khoobi was attacked with fever and died, and at the same time another native Hakim, named Gopi who had come from Karera to treat Nazar Mahomed, also succumbed to the disease. The plague then gradually spread amongst the inhabitants of the village, and up to the date of my arrival there had been 59 seizures, of which 47 had proved fatal.

9. His Highness the Maharajah Scindia's instructions were that in the ^{Instructions received from H. H. the Maharajah.} event of the plague being present every means should be employed—

- (1) to stamp out the disease in the village itself ;
- (2) to prevent its spread to any other part of the State ;
- (3) to treat the sick ; and
- (4) to interfere as little as possible with the harvesting of the crops then in the ground.

10. Being satisfied that the disease was bubonic plague, the following ^{The principles on which the measures taken were based.} principles were accepted as a basis on which measures should be taken to carry out the above instructions to a successful conclusion :—

- (a) That the plague was due to a specific microbe.

- (b) That this microbe could be carried by the excreta of persons suffering from plague and by clothing, wooden and earthen articles of all descriptions and by food of all kinds, cooked or uncooked.
- (c) That the microbe once imported by any of the above agencies into a house, where conditions obtained which were favourable to its development, not alone established itself in the floor, walls and roof of that house, but also in or on every article which that house contained.
- (d) That the conditions favourable to the development of the microbe were insanitary conditions of all kinds, especially dirt, overcrowding, and the absence of thorough ventilation and light.
- (e) That the microbe could not establish itself unless the above conditions were present, and that it was impossible for it to exist for more than a few days in any place which was free from insanitary conditions and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and that very high artificial heat rendered it inert.

Measure taken.

11. For the purpose of clearness in this report the following measures based on the above principles are recorded, not in the sequence of their being given effect to, but in regard to the objects held in view, many of the measures being carried out simultaneously.

- (a) An order was sent to the Officer Commanding the Karera Cantonment to march at once to Khandraoni with four companies of Infantry and Hospital establishment and equipment. The Tehsildar of Karera was also ordered to come to Khandraoni and arrange for such supplies as might be necessary for the troops and villagers.
- (b) In the meantime a nominal roll was made of all the inhabitants of the village, and it was found that the total number present was 435.
- (c) These were each examined and were divided for the purposes of segregation into four classes, viz. :—

Class I. Those families who were perfectly healthy and amongst whom no case of plague or fever of any kind had occurred since the 9th of January (it was thought advisable to treat any case of fever as coming under the head of plague as it was impossible from questioning the villagers themselves to distinguish, with any certainty, between so-called fever and plague).

Class II. Those families who were in good health but amongst whom cases of plague and fever had occurred since 9th of January.

Class III. Those families amongst whom there were cases convalescent from plague or fever.

Class IV. Those families some of whose members were then suffering with plague or fever.

Evacuation of village.

12. On the 19th of March four companies of the 6th Infantry having arrived from Karera, the inhabitants were ordered to go to their houses and remain there. Sentries were then posted on all the infected houses (i.e., of classes II, III and IV) as well as those of class I in their immediate vicinity, and strict orders were issued to prevent any persons entering or leaving those houses or taking any article therefrom.

13. The remainder of the inhabitants (i.e., class I with the exception of those mentioned in paragraph 12) were then turned out of the village and surrounded by a cordon of sentries. This portion of the population were allowed to take any of their property which they wanted with them.

14. Classes II, III and IV as well as those of class I living in their immediate vicinity were then successively taken out of the village and segregated one from another by a cordon of sentries, those of class I hitherto detained being allowed to join the others of the same class.

15. These classes and those of class I above referred to were not allowed to take anything out of their houses except the clothes they were wearing, as much bedding as was absolutely necessary for their protection from the climate, their money, ornaments and metal cooking utensils.

16. In carrying out this measure I took the precaution of visiting each house in turn and saw that each family were placed in charge of an escort and conducted straight to the place appointed for their segregation, and that the order regarding the removal of any article other than those above mentioned was strictly adhered to.

17. The village having been evacuated, sentries were posted all round with strict orders to prevent any one from entering the village.

18. The following were the arrangements for feeding classes II, III and IV :—

- (a) Two Bunnials were engaged from a neighbouring village, where it was ascertained that no plague was present, and the necessary supplies were also brought from the same source.
- (b) Both Bunnials and supplies were placed under a guard, orders being given not to allow any of the villagers to come in contact with them, nor to allow the latter to mix with the inhabitants of the village.
- (c) The amount of grain, etc., necessary for each individual family was calculated and supplied once a day under the following arrangements.
- (d) The daily supplies were taken by a Bunniah under escort to the boundary of the segregation camp, where one member of each family was deputed to receive them. The supplies were then weighed and handed over, care being taken that neither the Bunniah nor his scales came in contact with the segregated inhabitants, the Bunniah was then marched back to the place allotted for supplies and again placed under the Commissariat Guard.

19. Arrangements were also made for the supply of *Chappar* huts, *Charpays*, straw and blankets for hospital, and for the old and weakly portion of the community, while grinding stones for the portion of class I who were not allowed to bring these articles from the village were also supplied as well as new earthen vessels to all who required them. It may here be mentioned that there was little or no grain brought out of the villages as those who were allowed to bring any had little or none to bring and were beginning to live on the current year's produce, some of which was then on the threshing floors.

20. As the segregation camps were all situated along the banks of a small river which was the usual source of water-supply, no difficulty regarding this was experienced, but care was taken that the segregation camp of the healthy portion of the inhabitants was highest up stream, while that of the hospital was lowest.

21. The owners of the infected houses as well of those of the houses in their immediate vicinity were called upon to give lists of property therein with a view to subsequent compensation; these were made out in my presence by the Patwari, and having been initialled by me, were handed over to the owners. The majority of the lists contained property of little value, but in two or three instances where the amount of grain, goor, and ghee, etc., seemed suspiciously large, the owner was taken to his house and made to show where the amount of property which he had written down was, and it was invariably found that only about half the stated amount was present. The necessary correction was made in the list and owner was again marched back to segregation camp under escort.

22. With the help of a few Policemen and Chuprassies hay and other inflammable materials were then placed in the infected houses and those in their immediate vicinity, which were then set fire to and destroyed under my

Arrangement for food supplies.

Arrangements for hutting, etc.

Compensation lists.

Infected houses burnt.

personal supervision; care being taken that nothing that could be burnt escaped. A short time after the houses were set fire to it began to blow half a gale, and a good many more houses than was intended were destroyed by fire, but this may be looked upon as an error of Providence, if such can be, on the right side. Every heap of refuse and litter in and round the village was also set fire to and burned as far as this was possible. The sentries placed over the infected houses were then withdrawn, the cordon round the village still remaining.

23. Every morning and evening a bugler blew "The assembly" for roll call and inspection in the several camps, any one showing signs of disease or debility being put apart for further examination after inspection.

24. It having been found that some of the people obtained their livelihood by daily labour and begging, these had to be put on free rations at the expense of the State, their ordinary means of livelihood being interfered with by their segregation in camp. Every effort was made to convince the people that the measures taken were entirely for their own benefit and with a view to stop the mortality amongst them. Compensation was promised for the unavoidable damage to their property and crops; they were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Small luxuries such as tobacco, etc., was given to them, they were urged and encouraged to scatter themselves as much as possible, to wash themselves and their clothing, and to keep the ground in their vicinity clean. It was, moreover, pointed out that it was absolutely necessary that the Camp rules should be carried out in their entirety for the purpose of obtaining the full benefit for which they were formulated, and they were made to understand very clearly that, if necessary, these rules would be carried out by force.

25. The sentries were prohibited from entering the segregation camp and were warned not to let any of the villagers approach within fifteen yards of their post.

26. The measures taken to prevent the plague from spreading to other parts of the State were as follows:—

(a) The whole of the staff of Civil officials, Suba, Tehsildar, Chuprasies, etc., were removed from the vicinity of the village and located near the village Belloni, nobody except the medical staff and the officers and sepoy engaged on segregation duty being allowed to remain within the boundary limits of Khandraoni village.

(b) Nobody, without regard to his rank, business or occupation, was permitted to enter or leave the segregation camps or cross the village boundary without an order from me and without being accompanied by one of the orderly Havildars detailed for this duty at my camp, and orders were issued to the sentries that under no pretext whatsoever was this rule to be broken, and to make this further certain, entrance to or exit from village boundary limits on segregation camps was absolutely prohibited except at one place appointed for this purpose. Considerable inconvenience no doubt arose from this rule, but it was early recognised that the strict observance of this rule was of the most vital importance, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that, with one exception which fortunately was followed by no ill result, but of which due notice was taken, no instance of this rule being broken came to my knowledge, and that the officers Commanding the Troops, Sir-Suba and other officials set a good example by their strict adherence to this rule.

(c) A list containing the names of every village within a radius of ten miles from Khandraoni was made out, these villages were divided into circles of four or five villages each according to the distance between them and each circle was placed in charge of a Policeman whose duty it was to collect daily reports from the Patwaries of each village. The reports to contain the following information.

I. Whether there were any sick in the village, and if so, the nature of their sickness.

II. Whether any one had arrived or left the village since last report, and if so, where they had come from or gone to.

(d) On comparing the census of Khandraoni, taken in July 1896, with the number of people present when the roll was made out, it was seen that there was a considerable decrease in the population, even allowing for the number who had died of plague and other cause during the preceding eight months. A return was therefore called for from all villages within ten miles radius showing if any one from Khandraoni had arrived in the village since the beginning of January, and if so, whether they were still there, a list of their names with dates of arrival being also asked for, enquiry was also made from the inhabitants of Khandraoni itself as to the whereabouts of any one who had left the village since the arrival of the Brahmins, Bindraban and Khoobi from Bombay.

(e) Orders were issued that if there were any persons who had come from Bombay since July 1896, or from Khandraoni since the 1st of January 1897, such persons were to be segregated outside the village until inspected by the medical officer.

(f) A list was called for giving the names of any of the inhabitants of villages who might then be in Bombay and orders were issued that their relations in the village should write and tell them that they were prohibited from coming back to the State during the continuance of the plague at Bombay.

(g) Orders were issued to the inhabitants of all villages within ten miles round that no person from Khandraoni or Bombay was to be admitted into the village; moreover, they themselves were prohibited from coming to Khandraoni, and they were also told that, except for any very urgent reasons, they were to remain at their own village for at least a month.

(h) The villages all round were inspected, those in which there were people who had come from Khandraoni and Bombay being taken first, and no case of plague was found to be present amongst them. False alarms were at first of frequent occurrence as the daily reports contained many cases, whose symptoms, roughly described by the Patwaries, might be those of plague; these were inspected without delay, and though doing so entailed many long rides, still there was satisfactory compensation, inasmuch as none of these cases thus inspected proved to be plague.

(i) Supplies for the sepoy were brought from outside into their camp, which was pitched about a mile from the villages under escort. The carts were unloaded and the cart and cartmen at once conducted outside village limits. The supplies for segregation camp were in a similar manner brought to the places appointed for the Bunniah near which no villager was allowed to approach.

27. The arrangements for the treatment of the sick were as follows:—

(a) The Hospital Assistant and medicines were ordered with the troops from Karera.

(b) Chapper huts were provided for each patient, the huts being placed about 20 yards from one another, clean straw being placed on the ground, separate Chappars were made for the other members of the patient's family who were allowed to attend upon their own sick, but were discouraged from coming in any number to the sick huts.

(c) Charpoys with blankets, etc., were supplied, suitable food was cooked for all patients either by a member of their own family or by a Brahmin who was appointed as a cook or water-carrier.

Arrangement for treatment of sick.

Measure taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

28. There being few patients in hospital nobody except the Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer and Hospital Assistant were allowed to enter the segregation camps.

29. A melder was entertained for the hospital segregation camp, and was not allowed to go outside it until it was finally broken up.

30. When a patient died the body was cremated, all the patient's clothes, *charpoy*, hut, etc., being burnt, compensation for clothes being paid to the relatives.

31. The mode of supplying the hospital camp with food has already been noted.

Non-interference
with crops.

32. There was at first considerable difficulty in carrying out the instruction issued regarding non-interference with the harvesting of the crops, as on the arrival of the four companies of infantry from Korum it was found that the total strength amounted to only 24 sepoys, and it was impossible to cover the amount of ground within village limits with the number of companies at my disposal, I therefore telegraphed to Gwalior to send four more companies of Infantry from Lashkar, and in the meantime I had perforce to keep the inhabitants in segregation camp of a necessarily confined area. H. H. the Maharajah's promptness in acceding to my request and in despatching without delay four companies of the 10th Infantry of a strength of 232 sepoys placed me in a position to carry out H. H.'s instructions regarding the crops.

33. The line of sentries round the segregation camp were thrown back to the limits of the village boundary, and the people of class I were then at liberty to harvest their crops at their leisure, with the exception of those lying within segregation camps of classes II, III and IV, and after ten days in segregation camp, those of class II, no case of plague having occurred amongst them, were also allowed to harvest their crops and were amalgamated with class I in so far as the limit of their camp was concerned.

34. The crops of classes III and IV were harvested under the direction of the Assistant Tehsildar attached to the Subha's camp.

35. The villagers of Billoni who had a few fields just inside the Khandraoni villages limits were allowed to work under a guard, they cut their crops in one day and took them outside the chain of sentries, not having come in contact with the Khandraoni villagers in any way.

36. It was thought well to defer cleaning up the village until the infected houses as well as the insanitary site, had been exposed to the disinfecting action of the sun and air for at least three weeks, and thus prevent the danger of persons engaged in cleaning the village from contracting the disease.

Cleaning and disinfecting village.

37. The following were the arrangements made for cleaning and disinfecting the village:—

(a) A number was affixed to every house in the village and a list of the owners was made. The houses being divided into classes to correspond with those into which the inhabitants had been divided in the first instance except the class II was amalgamated with class I.

(b) The owners of class I were then required to clean their own houses and, for this purpose, were divided into working parties of not more than ten persons in each, each working party being supplied with phowras, baskets, etc., to clean away dirt and rubbish and lime for the purpose of whitewashing the houses inside and outside and were placed in charge of two sepoys who were ordered to see that this work was thoroughly and quickly carried out, and that all rubbish was removed to a distance and burnt as far as possible, that the working parties did not enter houses other than their own, and that every evening they marched them outside

the chain of sentries posted round the village and saw that the phowras, baskets, etc., were deposited in the place assigned to them under a guard. Rest from noon to 2 o'clock was allowed, and the work was daily inspected in order to see that it was properly done.

(c) As the people of classes III and IV were still segregated from the rest of the population and remained so until the camp was finally broken up, working parties were engaged to clean their houses from which the debris was first removed, the floors were then dug up to the depth of one and a half feet, the walls were scraped, and both were thoroughly sprayed with disinfectants by means of a fire engine, worked by hand, brought from Gwalior for this purpose.

(d) In the meantime the working parties were engaged in cleaning up the village generally, every one employed being paid daily, and the working parties being all under the supervision of sepoys told off for this purpose; no slouching was allowed, and the work was carried out systematically and continuously until I was satisfied that the village was cleaned as far as any Indian village could be.

The village having been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and no case of plague having occurred since the 1st April, and those who had been under treatment being now recovered, the segregation camp was broken up on the 29th April. But before this was done every man, woman and child in the hospital, segregation camp was obliged to bathe and to exchange the clothes they were wearing for new ones which were supplied free.

Segregation camp
broken up.

38. The hospital huts, patients clothes, blankets, charpoyas and all other articles of a combustible nature were burnt, the only things brought out of the hospital, segregation camp by its occupants being money, jewellery, metal cooking utensils, and the new clothes given to them. Arrangements were made for a Hospital Assistant with medicines to remain at the village for one month from the breaking up of the camp, and he was directed to hold periodical inspections and to report the result. The harvest having been gathered and there being many in the village who obtained their livelihood by daily labour or begging, relief works were started for the former and free rations were continued to those of the latter who were unable to work. A project is being prepared for a "Bund" in the vicinity of the village, and the making of this will not only give work to the inhabitants for some months to come, but will also enlarge the area of cultivation and form an increased source of revenue to the State.

General Remarks.

39. The effect of the measures taken were too successful to allow of any extended study of the disease, as, besides the eleven cases admitted on my arrival at the village, only four more admissions took place, and those within ten days from the formation of the segregation camps. Of the total 15 cases treated, 4 died, i.e., 26.6 per cent. of admissions, while the mortality before the segregation camp was formed was 79.6 per cent. of seizures. The symptoms and the signs of the disease did not differ from those which have been observed during the present epidemic in Bombay, a fatal termination being preceded by pneumonic symptoms and great prostration, while in all the cases that recovered general debility was very marked feature. In one or two instances the wounds, caused by opening the bubos, healed very slowly, and in one patient, who was convalescent for some time and quite free from fever, a small swelling appeared on the forearm unaccompanied with pain or inflammation, but over which distinct fluctuation was present; it soon, however, disappeared by resolution. In another case the only sign present was a bubo in the groin, and the patient was otherwise healthy disturbance of any kind being present, and the patient was otherwise healthy and well nourished; this I would classify as "Pestis ambulans" (even at the risk of being considered Irish), the patient being a child of four months old. With regard to the statement that though rats are very susceptible to plague their enemy cats are immune, it may be interesting to note that a dead cat was

found in one of the infected houses, but the fact that it died of plague was not verified by microscopical examination.

Compensation payable to the villagers.

40. The loss for which the villagers have to be compensated is classified as follows:—

I. Damage done to rabi crops.

II. Reroofing the infected houses which were burnt down.

III. Loss of property which was burnt in the houses.

41. In order to explain fully the process of calculating compensation and to make the figures clear, the different classes of compensation above enumerated are separately dealt with and classified statements of same are appended to this report.

Damage to rabi crop.

42. The area cultivated with rabi was 250 $\frac{9}{10}$ bighas composed of 290 fields of 101 cultivators, out of which 124 $\frac{3}{10}$ bighas were held by the zamindars of the village as their *Khud Kasht*, and 126 $\frac{6}{10}$ bighas were cultivated by tenants on cash or grain rent.

43. The crop was generally barley and masur, mixed gram and wheat being sown in a few fields. Nearly two-thirds of the area sown with rabi crops were irrigated, the remaining one-third being unirrigated, and on this, as the soil is mostly pondwa and inferior kanker, the crop was naturally bad, but on the irrigated portion an average outturn of five maunds per bigha was estimated.

44. When the plague segregation camp was formed the crops were ripe and had been partly cut and removed to the threshing floors, the remainder of the crops then in the ground being afterward cut by the owners who had access to their fields, those crops belonging to people in hospital segregation camp being cut through the agency of labours employed by the State for this purpose.

45. In this way the damage done to the standing crops was not great, and was due altogether to the cattle straying into the fields. This damage occurred owing to the small strength of the troops available for sentry duty when the camp was first formed, rendering it impossible to allow the villagers access to their fields and so prevent damage from cattle; neither was it possible, for sanitary reasons, to keep the cattle within segregation camp as they numbered fifteen hundred, nor could arrangements be made for their food. This state of things, however, only lasted for a couple of days, until the arrival of the four companies of Infantry from Lashkar.

46. There were some instances, which will be enumerated hereafter, in which the people were not allowed to cut their crops at all, and they were completely damaged, compensation in full being allowed.

47. As all the crops had been cut before the compensation list was made out, and therefore the damage done could not be estimated from an inspection of the standing crops, the following course was taken to estimate the loss incurred. The average outturn of the village was found by selecting seven *khaliyas* of different kinds of grain and belonging to different known fields, both irrigated and unirrigated, and having them threshed, cleaned and weighed; from this an estimate was formed of the produce of each field. Enquiry was then made as to the average outturn of five adjoining villages having similar advantages and similar soil as Khandraoni, and also the average outturn of the Pergunna, and comparing the existing produce of the Khandraoni fields with the average outturn of the adjoining villages, and of the whole of the Pergunna an estimate was formed of the loss of grain in each field, and its equivalent in rupees was calculated at the market rate obtaining in the village.

48. The instances in which the crops were completely damaged, and in which it is proposed to give compensation for the full value of the crop, according to the average outturn of the village, are as follows:—

(a) No. 5 and 6 area 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ bighas cultivated by Murli Dhar Brahmin, who was not allowed to cut his crops because the fields were

situated inside the hospital segregation camp, where he had no admission.

(b) Barley store of Madho Singh, son of Bhansi, the produce of No. 26 $\frac{1}{10}$ and 514 area 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ bighas which was burnt as infected grain.

(c) Mhowa crop of Dhalip Singh, Lumbardar, who, being in hospital, was not allowed to gather it.

49. The yearly revenue demand on the village is Rs. 1,374-1-0, out of which the zemindars have only paid a four-anna instalment before the plague outbreak, and the remainder, Rs. 1,039-15-0, is in arrears, and in order to relieve, as far as possible, the zemindars from the revenue demand, it is proposed to deduct the uncollected rents of tenants lands from the compensation payable to them for the damage done to their crops, and to credit it to the revenue due from the zemindars, having done this, so much of the compensation payable to the zemindars for their *Khud Kasht* sufficient to satisfy in full the rateable revenue demand of each individual co-sharer, according to the figures obtained from the Patwari, is also credited; or where a full adjustment of the revenue demand was impossible, on account of the compensation falling short of the revenue demand, the whole of the compensation payable was taken in part payment. In this way Rs. 768-2-0 Imperial coin can be realized out of the revenue demand payable to the State without any burden on the pockets of the zemindars, who, in addition to being considerably relieved of the revenue demand, have the advantage of appropriating all existing grain and getting the surplus compensation.

50. The arrears of revenue then remaining uncollected would be Rs. 271-13-0 Imperial coin due from the co-sharers who had no *Khud Kasht* of rabi or whose compensation for *Khud Kasht* fell short of the revenue demand, and having regard to the disastrous effects of the plague outbreak, it is recommended that this amount should be allowed to stand over for two years, after which it could be collected by easy instalments.

51. The classified statement A, appended to this report, shows the value of the loss in the average outturn of the crops of each man, the amount of revenue realized from him, and the compensation payable, if any, after deducting the revenue demand. A summary of this statement is as follows:—

Value of crops in Gaja Shahi coin	...	...	Rs. 1,100-9-9
Deduct revenue in do. do.	...	...	834-11-9

Compensation to be paid under this head after deducting revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 265-14-0.
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52. Statement B, appended to this report, shows the distribution of the arrears of revenue over the four Pattas, into which the village lands are divided, and the account within the Pattas will be made by the Patwari afterwards, having regard to the arrears which were originally due from each of the co-sharers and to the amount realized out of the compensation of his *Khud Kasht* and his tenants lands by the method here proposed.

53. This class of compensation refers only to persons whose houses, being infected, or contagious to those infected, were burnt. Compensation for houses.

54. In order to make an estimate of the cost of re-roofing the houses, measurements of each roof were taken, and the amount of wood required for this purpose and also for doors, etc., was noted; an estimate was then made of the different kinds of materials required for each roof, and the cost of re-roofing calculated at the local rate, and adding to this the value of the doors and the cost of labour, the amount of compensation payable for each house separately was obtained. Most of the houses had tile roofing, the average cost of which at the village rate is 0-1-7 per square yard, thatched roofing, costing half as much more. Some of the houses had masonry roofs, the cost of these has been calculated separately at local rates. Statement C, appended to this report, shows detail of materials required and the compensation payable for each house.

Compensation for
loss of property
burnt in the houses

55. Compensation under this head is payable only to those whose houses were burnt. Lists of property in those houses which were to be burnt were made out beforehand, but it was difficult to calculate the compensation due to those villagers whose houses were accidentally burnt on account of the gale which sprung up after the infected houses were set fire to; but as, before any of the houses were burnt, the people were given every opportunity of removing their cash, gold and silver ornaments and metal utensils, and most of those were removed by them or were made over to them from time to time as they were found in their houses, the only articles which were destroyed consisted chiefly of food grains, gur, ghee and clothing. The list given to the villagers in the first instance was called for, and all articles which had been removed by, or handed over to, them were struck out of the lists, and compensation for the remaining articles was then calculated. The lists which were filed by the owners of those houses which were accidentally burnt, after this had occurred, were carefully gone through. The receptacles in which they said their grain, etc., was stored were inspected, their capacity ascertained, and an estimate thus formed of the compensation due

56. Tabular statement D shows the compensation payable under the different heads and, at a glance, how much each man is to get for the total loss suffered by him.

57. The amount is calculated in Gajashahi rupees as that is the coin current in the village.

I cannot close the report without expressing my thanks to the Officials who were detailed for duty with me at Khandraoni. The Assistant Medical Officer, Doctor Wagle, L. R. C. P. & S., Edinburgh, rendered me invaluable assistance and spared neither time nor trouble in carrying out the duties entrusted to him. The Sir-Suba of Esagarh made excellent arrangements for supplies, etc., for the camp, until he was obliged to leave by sickness brought on by the extreme heat, after which his work was well carried out by the Suba Sahib of Chanderi. I cannot too highly praise the work of Moonshi Jugalkishore, to whom the cleaning up the village was for the most part entrusted as well as that of estimating the amount of compensation payable to the villagers for property destroyed and crops damaged. His report is incorporated in this, and having gone over the figures, I am quite satisfied that his estimates are correct and equitable in every respect. The conduct of the troops (4 companies of the 6th and 4 companies of 10th Infantry) engaged on segregation duty was all that could be desired, and their strict obedience to orders contributed in no small degree to the result obtained, my thanks being especially due to Captain Eseri Singh, Commanding the 10th Infantry. Inspector of Police, Gayapershad, performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and the subordinate officials mentioned in the margin also worked well. I trust the

Patwari Thakoorpershad of
Khandraoni.

Police sepoy Ismail of Jigui.

Do. late Mohamed of Karora.

what, I trust, will be considered a successful conclusion.

GWALIOR,
The 8th May 1897.

A. M. CROFTS, SURGEON-LT.-COL.,
Medl. Officer to H. H. the Maharajah, Scindia.

A.

Statement showing the amount of compensation payable to the cultivators of Mouza Khandraoni in Pargana Karera on account of damage done to their Rabi Crops in consequence of the measures adopted for checking the spread of the Bubonic Plague.

Serial number.	Name of cultivators.	Number of fields cultivated.	Area in Bighas.	RENT FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.			Estimated produce in Store.	Estimate of produce as compared with the average output of the Pargana, especially of the adjoining villages.	Actual loss.	Compensation for loss at village market price in Gajashahi coin.	Amount to be credited to the arrears of revenue in Gajashahi coin.	Net amount payable for compensation for loss of crops.
				Collected.	Uncollected.	T. tal.						
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dalip Singh	4	10 5 0	...	...	Khud Kasht	36 34 0	47 11 0	10 17 0	60 6 9	23 7 0	36 15 9
2	Kunaru, son of Lachmon	5	5 6 0	...	...	do.	20 1 0	25 10 0	5 9 0	20 6 6	20 6 6	...
3	Arjun, son of Madho Singh	3	1 16 0	...	...	do.	7 8 0	9 0 0	1 32 0	6 12 3	6 12 3	...
4	Baldeo, son of Kunaru	4	1 3 0	...	...	do.	4 24 0	5 30 0	1 6 0	4 5 9	4 5 9	...
5	Khande Rai, son of Baju Rai	5	0 14 0	...	...	do.	2 32 0	3 20 0	0 28 0	2 10 9	2 10 9	...
6	Kanhai, son of Asajit	7	4 1 0	...	...	do.	15 4 0	19 6 0	4 2 0	13 7 9	13 7 9	...
7	Piara Lal, son of Lalli	1	0 1 0	...	...	do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...
8	Parichhat, son of Kaliyan	1	0 10 0	...	...	do.	2 0 0	2 20 0	0 20 0	1 14 6	1 14 6	...
9	Khubi and Deo, sons of Pajan Singh	4	1 13 3	...	...	do.	4 24 0	6 5 0	1 21 0	6 5 9	6 5 9	...
10	Nanhe, son of Narayanju	7	3 0 0	...	...	do.	9 38 0	12 35 0	2 37 0	13 1 9	13 1 9	...
11	Janki, son of Bhole	2	1 0 0	...	...	do.	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	8 12 9	8 12 9	...
12	Nandu, son of Senapat	3	2 3 0	...	...	do.	4 38 0	6 35 0	1 37 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	...
13	Madho Singh, son of Bhole	2	1 13 0	...	...	do.	6 4 0	7 30 0	1 26 0	7 2 6	7 2 6	...
14	Parichhat & Jawahar, sons of Jagannath	2	2 5 0	...	...	do.	9 0 0	11 10 0	2 10 0	8 9 3	8 9 3	...
	Total of Khud Kasht	50	35 10 0	...	...	...	127 15 0	162 22 0	85 7 0	162 11 3	125 11 6	36 15 9

A—continued.

A—continued.

12

Serial number.	Name of cultivators.	Number of fields cultivated.	Area in Bighas.	RENT FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.			Estimated produce in Store.	Estimate of produce as compared with the average output of the Parganas, especially of the adjoining villages.	Actual loss.	Compensation for loss at village market rate in Gajashahi coin.	Amount to be credited to the revenue in Gajashahi coin.	Net amount payable for compensation for loss of crops.						
				Total.														
				Collected.	Uncollected.	Land.												
				Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. A.						
15	Dina Nath, son of Chubni	...	2	1 1 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 10 0	1 2 0	4 0 3	3 8 0	0 8 3						
16	Aman, son of Kallu	...	4	1 2 0	4 4 0	10 13 0	4 16 0	5 20 0	1 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...						
17	Arku, son of Bhartu	...	2	2 5 0	2 0 0	4 0 6	7 35 0	10 5 0	2 10 0	10 4 6	4 0 0	6 4 6						
18	Ram Prasad, son of Bhure	...	2	0 19 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	3 12 9	2 8 0	1 4 9						
19	Chatte, son of Khet Singh	...	3	1 15 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	2 36 0	4 15 0	1 19 0	6 14 6	6 14 6	...						
20	Chatri and Parsu, sons of Senapat, and Malthu and Gunnu, sons of Dalip and Bahadur.	...	8	4 15 0	13 2 0	28 7 0	18 30 0	23 20 0	4 30 0	18 11 0	18 11 0	...						
21	Mathe, son of Mohanju	...	2	1 13 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 11 0	7 37 0	1 26 0	7 6 9	4 0 0	3 6 9						
22	Hira Lal, son of Lachhmon	...	2	1 11 0	3 0 0	9 12 0	2 22 0	4 5 0	1 23 0	7 7 6	7 7 6	...						
23	Mulu, son of Kallu	...	2	1 8 0	5 0 0	13 6 0	3 14 0	4 24 0	1 10 0	5 3 9	5 3 9	...						
24	Jugli, son of Nandu	...	1	1 1 0	2 0 0	5 5 0	3 27 0	4 29 0	1 2 0	4 15 3	4 15 3	...						
25	Parmanand, son of Kheta	...	1	0 7 0	...	2 0 0	1 16 0	1 30 0	0 14 0	1 5 6	1 5 6	...						
26	Tejua, son of Karanju	...	1	1 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	7 20 0	1 20 0	5 13 0	1 1 0	4 5 0						
27	Baldeo, son of Gangadhar	...	1	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 36 0	1 15 0	0 19 0	2 4 0	0 14 0	1 6 0						
28	Ghasi, son of Jhune	...	1	4 18 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	19 24 0	24 20 0	4 36 0	18 10 9	5 0 0	13 10 9						
29	Arjun, son of Madho	...	1	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 13 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 82 0	3 0 9	1 13 0	1 3 9						
Total of Tenants' land				33	25 11 0	41 6 0	99 14 6	114 10 0	25 7 0	104 1 3	71 15 0	32 1 9						
Total of Patti Dalip Singh				83	61 1 0	41 6 0	99 14 6	276 32 0	60 14 0	266 12 6	197 11 0	69 1 6						

Patti Bindra Ban.												
		</										

A—continued.

Serial Number.	Name of cultivators.	Number of fields cultivated.	Area in Bighas.	RENT FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.			Estimated produce in Store.	Estimate of produce as compared with the average output of the Pargana, excluding adjoining villages.	Actual loss.	Compensation for loss at village market rate in Gajashahi coin.	Amount to be credited to the arrears of revenue in Gajashahi coin.	Net amount payable for compensation for loss of crops.
				Collected.	Uncollected.	Total.						
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
49	Umaro, resident of village Biloni	1	1 18 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	4 80 0	1 24 0	7 8 3	2 10 0	4 14 3
50	Kamoda	1	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	0 20 0	1 14 6	0 12 0	1 2 6
51	Khubi, son of Pajun	1	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	1 24 0	2 0 0	0 16 0	1 8 3	0 9 0	0 15 3
	Total of Tenants' land	32	34 1 0	43 14 6	98 13 9	142 12 3	104 1 0	137 9 0	33 8 0	145 13 0	93 1 0	50 12 0
	TOTAL OF PATTI BINDRA BAN	67	83 3 0	43 14 6	98 13 9	142 12 3	198 27 0	274 27 0	76 0 0	318 15 3	251 14 0	67 1 3
52	Ghasi, son of Chummi, and Bindra Ban, son of Narayanju, with equal shares	8	6 18 0	...	...	...	26 16 0	33 12 0	6 30 0	28 8 9	15 12 9	12 12 0
53	Kirat Singh, son of Buddha	10	4 15 0	...	...	...	12 27 0	17 11 0	4 24 0	21 2 3	17 11 0	8 6 9
54	Gangadhar son of Dhoulal	2	1 10 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	7 20 0	2 12 0	10 14 0	10 14 0	...
55	Buldeo and Bhuj Bal, sons of Gangadhar (equal shares)	17	12 13 0	...	...	...	34 24 0	45 30 0	12 6 0	52 6 0	52 6 6	...
56	Parmanand, son of Sukh Lal, and Arjun, son of Kalan	5	1 6 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 20 0	1 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
57	Subaju, son of Zalim	16	18 12 0	...	...	...	63 34 0	82 0 0	13 6 0	74 13 0	74 13 0	...
58	Ram Lal, son of Jhunare	4	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 30 0	8 20 0	2 30 0	12 12 0	12 5 3	...
59	Dhirat Singh, Kamod and Radhu, sons of Narayanju	2	0 12 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 30 0	0 21 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...
60	Mohan Lal and Khuman, sons of Bharto (equal).	3	2 1 0	...	...	...	4 35 0	6 25 0	1 30 0	7 11 6	7 11 0	...
61	Hera Lal, son of Nanhe	5	1 7 0	...	...	...	5 7 0	6 21 0	1 14 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	...
62	Manjuli Mehtar, wife of Bhike (deceased)	3	2 17 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	9 30 0	2 22 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	...
63	Gopi, son of Senapat	1	0 3 0	...	...	...	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	...
	TOTAL OF KHUD KASHT	76	59 6 0	...	...	...	172 30 0	227 9 0	54 19 0	232 13 0	216 3 0	16 9 6
64	Gopal, son of Murli Dhar	2	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 1 0	2 4 0	3 20 0	30 16 0	6 9 6	3 0 0	3 9 6
65	Kaliyan, son of Hira Lal	6	2 10 0	5 6 0	3 4 0	8 10 0	10 0 0	12 21 0	2 20 0	9 8 3	3 4 0	6 4 3
66	Horal, son of Lachhmon	2	0 16 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	2 32 0	3 24 0	0 32 0	3 13 0	3 0 0	0 13 0
67	Dhira, son of Narayanju	1	0 1 0	1 4 0	3 13 0	5 1 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...
68	Arku, son of Bharto	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	3 13 0	2 8 0	1 5 0
69	Matthe, son of Mohanju	1	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	0 20 0	1 14 6	1 7 0	0 7 6
70	Dharajit, son of Bijoy Singh, resident of Biloni	1	1 18 0	3 0 0	9 12 0	12 12 0	7 24 0	9 20 0	1 36 0	7 3 9	7 3 9	...
71	Bihari, son of Khubi	2	1 18 0	1 6 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	6 26 0	8 22 0	1 36 0	8 15 0	3 8 0	5 7 0
72	Nandu, son of Dulare	3	1 18 0	2 0 0	2 14 0	4 14 0	5 24 0	7 0 0	1 16 0	5 5 3	2 14 0	2 7 3
73	Panna, son of Sarvan Koli, resident of Biloni	2	2 15 0	1 8 0	3 14 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	7 30 0	2 18 0	11 3 3	3 14 0	7 5 3
74	Kamoda	2	0 13 0	0 8 0	1 6 0	1 14 0	3 24 0	4 20 0	0 36 0	3 6 9	1 6 0	2 0 9
75	Dina Nath, son of Chuni	2	0 13 0	1 0 0	3 14 0	4 14 0	2 17 0	3 10 0	0 33 0	3 8 3	3 8 3	...
76	Ram Parsad, son of Bhawani	1	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 32 0	3 0 9	1 12 0	1 4 9
77	Mullu, son of Kallu	2	2 1 0	1 8 0	5 9 0	7 1 0	8 8 0	10 10 0	2 2 0	7 13 0	5 9 0	2 4 0
	Total of Tenants' land	28	18 17 0	23 15 0	49 9 0	73 8 0	63 27 0	82 6 0	18 19 0	76 5 3	48 1 0	33 4 3
	TOTAL OF PATTI GHASI	104	75 6 0	23 15 0	49 9 0	73 8 0	236 17 0	309 15 0	72 38 0	309 2 3	239 4 6	49 13 9

A—concluded.

A--concluded.

Serial Number.	Name of cultivators.	Number of fields cultivated.	Area in Bighas.	RENT FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.	Estimated produce in Store.	Estimate of produce as compared with the average output of the Pargana, especially of the adjoining villages.	Actual loss.	Compensation for loss at village market rate of Gajshahi coin.	Amount to be credited to the arrears of revenue in Gajshahi coin.	Net amount payable for compensation for loss of crops.					
				Total.											
				Collected.	Uncollected.										
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
78	Khuman, son of Bharti	1	0 8 0	...	1 6 0	1 24 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 3	0 2 3					
79	Bihari, son of Dulare	1	1 8 0	2 8 0	13 10 0	3 5 0	4 15 0	1 10 0	7 6 6	...					
80	Murlidhar, son of Madan	2	1 11 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	7 30 0	7 30 0	29 14 6	...					
81	Ram Lal, son of Jhunare	2	1 16 0	...	18 2 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	1 32 0	6 13 9	...					
82	Anant Singh, son of Umrao	1	2 15 0	7 0 0	13 8 0	11 0 0	13 30 0	2 30 0	10 7 9	3 15 9					
83	Dharajit, son of Bijoy Singh, resident of Biloni	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	7 10 0	...					
84	Pajan, son of Mandon, resident of Biloni	3	5 6 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	3 23 0	13 10 0	14 2 2	21 6 3	9 6 3					
85	Pahalwan, son of Bhopat	1	1 3 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 35 0	2 35 0	1 0 0	4 11 3	1 11 3					
86	Hira Lal, son of Nanhe	1	1 17 0	5 0 0	20 2 0	4 25 0	6 19 0	1 34 0	10 15 6	...					
87	Chatrri, son of Senapat	3	1 4 0	5 0 0	14 12 0	4 32 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	4 9 0	...					
88	Mathuri, son of Mohanju	1	0 17 0	5 0 0	12 11 0	1 17 0	2 5 0	0 23 0	3 4 9	...					
89	Pyare Lal, son of Mohan	1	1 9 0	2 0 0	5 1 0	5 32 0	7 10 0	1 18 0	6 13 3	3 12 3					
90	Mohan Lal, son of Bharto	2	2 13 0	4 0 0	19 4 0	8 31 0	11 37 0	3 6 0	14 13 0	...					
91	Baldeo, son of Kunarju	1	1 2 0	3 0 0	9 9 0	4 16 0	5 20 0	1 4 0	4 8 0	...					
92	Mussamat Kashi Bai, wife of Chator Lal	1	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 3 0	1 33 0	3 0 0	1 2 0	4 15 3	2 12 3					
93	Jagat Singh, son of Dulare	2	2 17 0	4 0 0	14 11 0	11 16 0	14 10 0	2 34 0	10 11 6	...					
94	Khubi, son of Sanwali Rawat	2	2 19 0	1 0 0	10 5 0	4 35 0	7 15 0	2 20 0	11 9 9	2 4 9					
95	Ajita, son of Umrao	1	0 17 0	...	2 15 0	3 16 0	4 10 0	0 34 0	3 8 9	0 4 9					
96	Dalip Singh, son of Shiv Lal	1	2 1 0	2 0 0	7 3 0	8 8 0	10 10 0	2 2 0	7 13 0	2 10 0					
	Total of Patti Har Lal	28	35 4 0	50 8 0	202 6 0	101 6 0	141 16 0	40 10 0	172 14 0	52 14 0					

97	Dalip	...	...	2	0	2	0	...	...	Patti Shamilat Deha.			0	20	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	...	0	6	0									
										Khud Kasht ...	0	16														0								
																											Tenants' land.							
98	Dalip Singh, son of Shib Lal	...	...	1	0	18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	20	0	0	30	0	4	3	9	...	4	3	9								
99	Behari Lal, son of Dulare	...	...	2	5	15	0	...	...	...	Mafi	...	23	0	0	28	30	0	5	30	0	21	14	9	...	21	14	9						
100	Jhunare, son of Kallu	...	...	1	0	5	0	...	0	8	0	0	8	0	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	7	0					
101	Randhir son, of Gandhu	...	...	2	1	15	0	...	6	8	0	0	8	0	2	31	0	4	5	0	1	14	0	5	6	3	5	6	3	...				
	Total of Tenants' land	...	...	6	7	13	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	80	15	0	38	25	0	8	10	0	32	7	9	5	14	3	26	9	6
	TOTAL OF PATTI SHAMILAT DEHA	...	...	8	7	15	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	30	31	0	39	5	0	8	14	0	23	13	9	5	14	3	26	15	6
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	200	250	9	0	160	11	6	407	3	6	567	14	9	783	19	0	1,041	15	0	275	36	0	1,100	9	9	834	11	9	263	14	0

Abstract Statement of the arrears of Revenue payable by the Zemindars of Mouza Khandraoni.

No.	Name of Putti.	Revenue demand in Gajashahi coin.	REALIZED FROM COMPENSATION.			Arrears of Revenue to be collected in future year.	REMARKS
			Tenant of land.	Of Khud Kasut.	TOTAL.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Putti Dalip	294 6 0	73 7 0	125 11 6	139 2 6	95 3 6	
2	do. Brindrabun	285 1 0	96 8 6	156 13 0	253 5 6	31 11 6	
3	do. Ghasi	306 12 6	44 8 6	216 3 6	260 12 0	43 0 6	
4	do. Herpal	243 7 6	121 7 9	...	121 7 9	126 15 9	
TOTAL		1,134 11 0	355 15 9	493 12 0	834 11 9	299 15 3	Gajashahi.
						271 13 0	Imperial coin.

C.

Statement of Compensation payable for reroofing houses burnt in Mouza Khandraoni.

Statement of compensation payable for reroofing

Serial No.	Name of the owner of the house with his father's name.	Description of the house, whether kacha or pucca.	Total area in feet.	Description of roofing pucca, wooden tiling or thatched.	Number of stone patties.	Number of beams.	Number of mayal.
1	Lalle, son of Kheta, Gaderia ...	Kutchra ...	729	Thatched ...	...	...	...
2	Khoobi, son of Umrao, Gaderia ...	do. ...	1,379	do. ...	...	...	...
3	Chuta, son of Mangli, Chamar...	do. ...	159	do. ...	...	...	...
4	Prasadi, Chamar ...	do. ...	90	do. ...	...	...	...
5	Pyare, do. ...	do. ...	190	do. ...	...	...	...
6	Buldeo, son of Pram, Chamar ...	do. ...	250	do. ...	...	...	...
7	Zalim, son of Param, Tailor ...	Pucca ...	288	Tiling ...	...	...	2 2-0-0
8	Gangaprasad, son of Bahadur, Goldsmith ...	Kutchra ...	878	do. ...	...	...	...
9	Ganesha, son of Chunni ...	K. & P. ...	410	Thatched & Tiling.	...	...	...
10	Chunni, Barbar ...	Kutchra ...	40	Thatched ...	...	...	2 3-0-0
11	Khubi and Deo, sons of Pujan Singh ...	do. ...	603	Tiling ...	...	...	...
12	Khandarai, Brahman ...	do. ...	152	do. ...	...	...	...
13	Lalla Gopal, Kaith ...	P. & K. ...	858	Wooden & Tiling.	...	10 10-0-0	3 3-0-0
14	Bhagirath, Brahman ...	Pucca ...	705	Tiling ...	...	...	...
15	Munna, son of Sivlal ...	do. ...	2,565	Wooden & Tiling.	...	16 16-0-0	9 9-0-0
16	Mussamat Dullari, Todia wali ...	do. ...	821	do. ...	11 22 0-0	12 12-0-0	4 4-0-0
17	Thakurprasad, Patwari ...	Kutchra ...	290	Tiling ...	...	...	3 3-0-0
18	Bikulal, son of Moti ...	do. ...	505	do. ...	...	...	2 2-0-0
19	Kanhi, son of Man, Joshi ...	do. ...	411	Thatched ...	...	...	...
20	Bahadur, Joshi ...	do. ...	165	do. ...	...	...	...
21	Dalip, Joshi ...	do. ...	210	do. ...	...	...	...

houses burnt in Mouza Khandraoni.

MATERIALS.										Total cost.	REMARKS.
Number of narrow stone patties on rafter.	Number of logs.	Number of bullies.	Number of props.	Number of kuriyas.	Number of khaparel.	Number of pullas.	Number of shutter with frames.	Number of windows.	Cost of lime.		
...	4 2-0-0	...	...	150 0-12-0	...	725 1-3-0	...	...	...	3 15 0	
...	8 100-0-0	4 0-10-0	...	472 2-10-0	...	1,460 2-2-0	...	...	...	5 10 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	42 0-13-6	...	200 0-1-0	...	...	...	1 1 6	
...	1 0-8 0	...	...	30 0-5-0	...	100	...	...	...	0 13 0	
...	4 1-0-0	4 0-8-0	4	60 0-5-0	...	200 0-1-0	...	...	...	2 13 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	85	...	250 0-8-0	...	...	...	1 0 0	
...	1 0-8-0	8 1-0-0	...	234 1-4-0	3,744 7-15-0	...	2 4-0-0	...	...	10 1 0	
...	4 2-0-0	8 1-0-0	4 0-4-0	416 2-2-0	5,144 1-12-0	...	...	1 0-8-0	...	7 10 0	
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	246 1-4-0	576 0-4-0	350 0-8-0	...	1 0-8-0	...	3 8 0	
...	...	...	...	12 0-2-0	...	10 0-2-0	...	...	...	0 4 0	
...	3 3-0-0	6 0-12-0	...	318 3-14-0	4,308 3-5-0	...	1 3-0-0	...	...	16 15 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	72 0-6-0	864 0-8-6	...	...	...	...	1 6 6	
100 0-5-0	4 2-0-0	...	...	493 2-8-0	6,366 1-1-5	...	3 9-0-0	...	...	43 7 0	
...	4 2-0-0	4 0-8-0	4 0-4-0	369 1-12-0	4,586 1-8-0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	
90 14-0-0	12 6-0-0	20 7-13-0	...	1,572 5-4-0	1,550 5-2-0	...	10 24-0-0	2 1-5-0	...	94 8 0	
120 17-2-8	5 2-8-0	4 0-8-0	...	492 2-7-0	5,490 1-12-0	...	2 6-0-0	...	...	75 14 8	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	173 0-12-0	1,914 0-10-0	...	1 2-0-0	...	...	7 14 0	
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	261 1-8-0	3,394 5-3-0	...	1 3-0-0	...	0-4-0	8 15 0	
...	...	...	...	234 1-5-0	...	450 0-12-0	...	...	...	2 1 0	
...	...	...	...	90 0-7-0	...	165 0-5-0	...	...	...	0 12 0	
...	...	...	...	126 0-12-0	...	210 0-8-0	...	...	...	1 4 0	

Serial Number.	Name of the owner of the house with his father's name.	Description of the house, whether kacha or pucca.	Total area in sq. ft.	Description of roofing, pucca, wooden tiling, or thatched.	Number of stone pat-ties.	Number of beams.	Number of mayat.
22	Chutta, Dhimar ...	Kutchra ...	462	Thatched ...	...	...	1 1-0-0
23	Dhokalia ...	do. ...	432	do. ...	...	...	...
24	Mussamat Bissa, Baniah ...	Pucca ...	98	Wooden & Tiling.	...	2 2-0-0	...
25	Randheer, son of Shanker, Ironsmith ...	do. ...	220	Tiling ...	...	...	1 1-0-0
26	Nandoo, son of Sampat, Brahmin ...	do. ...	180	Wooden & Tiling.	...	3 3-0-0	...
27	Alku, son of Bhartu, Baniah ...	Pucca & Kutchra.	612	Wooden & Tiling.	...	4 4-0-0	4 4-0-0
28	Lachman, son of Behari, Brinda ...	Kutchra	230	Thatched	...	...	...
29	Arjunsingh, son of Madhosingh ...	P. & K.	626	Wooden & Tiling.	...	5 5-0-0	3 3-0-0
30	Ghasi, son of Chunni Lal, Brahmin ...	do.	738	do.	...	7 61-0-0	6 5-0-0
31	Subaya, son of Zalim, Brahmin ...	do.	102	do.	...	7 7-0-0	3 3-0-0
32	Paramanand, son of Suk Lal ...	Kutchra.	157	Tiling.	...	...	...
33	Chatri, son of Pradhan ...	do.	200	do.	...	...	1 1-0-0
34	Motthi, son of Mohunji, Brahman ...	do.	210	do.	...	...	2 2-0-0
35	Gopi, son of Sainapat ...	Pucca.	355	Wooden & Tiling.	...	6 6-0-0	3 3-0-0
36	Kalyan, Mutwaffi ...	do.	606	do.	...	16 1-0-0	3 3-0-0
37	Madhosingh, son of Bansi ...	P. & K.	1,446	Tiling.	...	...	6 6-0-0
38	Kalian, son of Madanji ...	Kutchra	253	do.	...	...	3 3-0-0
39	Goju, son of Sottharam, Brahman ...	Pucca.	690	Wooden & Tiling.	...	7 7-0-0	9 9-0-0
40	Anantsingh, son of Umrao ...	Kutchra.	393	Tiling.	...	...	2 2-0-0
41	Maultu, son of Dalpat ...	do.	298	do.	...	...	2 2-0-0
42	Dalip, son of Sivalal, Brahmin ...	Pucca.	1,431	Wooden & Tiling.	...	21 21-0-0	5 5-0-0
43	Nauhe, son of Jowahir ...	do.	297	do.	...	9 9-0-0	1 1-0-0

MATERIALS.											Total cost.	REMARKS.
Number of narrow stone patties on rafter.	Number of logs.	Number of bullics.	Number of props.	Number of kuriyas.	Number of khaparel.	Number of pullas.	Number of shutter with frames.	Number of windows.	Cost of lime.			
...	3 1-8-0	...	...	306 1-8-0	...	678 0-4-0	...	...	...	4 4 0		
...	3 1-8-0	...	...	288 1-8-0	...	432 0-12-0	...	...	...	3 12 0		
16 2-15-4	1 0-8-0	...	...	72 0-6-0	108 0-1-0	...	1 3-0-0	...	...	8 4 4		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	120 0-9-0	1,440 0-7-6	...	1 3-0-0	...	...	5 8 6		
16 5-4-0	1 ...	...	...	90 0-8-0	1,170 0-12-6	...	1 3-0-0	...	...	12 8 6		
40 8-5-4	4 2-0-0	...	...	414 2-1-0	3,858 1-7-0	...	3 9-0-0	...	...	30 13 4		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	138 0-12-0	...	230 0-7 0	...	1 0-4-0	...	1 15 0		
95 14-1-0	2 1-0-0	...	...	264 1-5-0	2,318 0-12-0	...	2 6-0-0	...	...	31 2 0		
20 10-3-4	3 1-8-0	...	...	411 2-0-0	2,610 1-4-6	341	2 6-0-0	...	...	31 15 10		
75 11-4-0	2 0-5-0	...	...	252 0-12-0	2,664 0-8-0	...	2 3-0-0	...	...	30 5 6		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	102 0-8-0	1,224 0-5-6	...	...	...	...	1 5 6		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	120 0-6-0	1,320 0-7-0	...	...	1 0-4-0	...	2 9 0		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	126 0-10-0	1,386 0-7-0	...	3 9-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	3 13 0		
60 9-0-0	2 11-0-0	2 0-4-0	...	195 0-15-0	2,310 0-12-0	...	5 15-0-0	...	...	29 15 0		
151 22-8-0	3 1-8-0	...	...	258 1 5-0	2,766 0-14-0	...	3 9-0-0	...	...	45 3 0		
...	6 3 0-0	2 4-0-0	...	788 3-13-0	8,472 2-12-0	...	...	...	0-4-0	25 1 0		
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	138 0-11-0	8,071 1-1-0	...	5 15-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	5 8 0		
70 10-3-4	4 2-0-0	...	...	414 2-2-0	4,050 1-5-6	...	...	...	...	46 10 4		
...	3 1-8-0	...	...	252 1-4-0	1,870 0-10-0	...	...	3 9-0-0	...	14 6 0		
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	194 1-0-0	1,920 0-10-0	...	5 12-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	4 14 0		
233 35-1-0	6 5 0-0	...	...	768 3-0-0	7,268 2-13-0	...	1 3-0-0	2 0-8-0	5-8-0	89 4 0		
85 12-2-6	1 0-8-0	...	...	108 0-9-0	1,188 0-1-0	...	2 6-0-0	...	...	26 9 6		

Serial No.	Name of the owner of the house with his father's name.	Description of the house, whether kacha or pucca.	Total area in feet.	Description of roofing pucca, wooden, tiling or thatched.	Number of stone patties.	Number of beams.	Number of mayal.
44	Madhosingh, son of Bhola ...	Pucca.	200	Wooden & Tiling.	...	4 4-0-0	2 2-0-0
45	Mussamat Chandpurwali, wife of Udatsing	Kutchu.	360	Tiling.	...	...	...
46	Brindaban, son of Jagatsingh ...	do.	334	do.	...	...	2 2-0-0
47	Buldeo, son of Kumarji ...	Pucca.	399	Wooden & Tiling.	...	14 14-0-0	1 1-0-0
48	Nanhe, son of Narayanju ...	Kutchu.	207	Tiling.	...	...	1 1-0-0
49	Dalip, son of Shualal ...	Pucca.	320	Wooden & Tiling.	...	11 11-0-0	3 3-0-0
50	Biharilal, son of Sahibrai ...	Kutchu	112	Thatched	..	...	...
51	Chunnilal Kalloo, Kori ...	do.	295	Tiling.	...	...	2 2-0-0
52	Dariao, son of Kalloo, Kori ...	do.	120	do.	...	...	1 1-0-0
53	Nandlal, son of Sahibrai, Behari, son of Khubi and Brindaban, son of Nanhe.	Pucca.	170	do.	...	...	1 1-0-0
54	Brindaban, son of Nanhe ...	do.	105	Wooden and Tiling.	...	4 4-0-0	1 1-0-0
55	Nandlal, son of Sahab Rai ...	Kutchu.	433	do.	...	8 8-0-0	1 1-0-0
56	Deenanath, son of Nandlal ...	do.	362	Tiling.	...	...	5 5-0-0
57	Behari son of Kanhi ...	Kutchu and Pucca.	410	do.	...	...	3 2-0-0
58	Behari, son of Khubi and Nandlal son of Sahab Rai.	Pucca.	260	Wooden and Tiling.	...	6 6-0-0	3 3-0-0
59	Lallo, son of Khubi, Baniash, and Kadhi, son of Behari Panday.	Kutchu.	384	do.	...	7 7-0-0	2 2-0-0
60	Dalpat, son of Sohanpat ...	Pucca.	340	Tiling.	...	...	2 2-0-0
61	Kanhi son of Saroo, Brahmin ...	Kutchu.	567	do.	...	...	3 3-0-0
62	Muloo, son of Kala, Brahmin ...	do.	702	do.	...	...	3 3-0-0
63	Ganesha, son of Mangri, Khangar ...	do.	567	Thatched.	...	...	...
64	Kanhya, son of Amchi, Baniash...	do.	553	Wooden and Tiling.	...	7 7-0-0	2 2-0-0
65	Nahdoo son of Doolare, Panday ...	Kutchu and Pucca.	1,663	do.	3 6-0-0	9 9-0-0	8 8-0-0

continued.

MATERIALS.										Total cost.	REMARKS.
Number of narrow stone patties on rafter.	Number of logs.	Number of bullies.	Number of props.	Number of kuriyas.	Number of khaparel.	Number of pullas.	Number of shutter with frames.	Number of windows.	Cost of lime.		
40 6-0-0	1 0-8-0	...	...	120 0-10-0	1,320 0-6-0	...	2 0-8-0	...	...	19 8 0	
...	2 1-0-0	2 0-14-0	...	132 0-7-0	1,320 0-6-6	...	...	...	...	2 9 6	
...	1 0-8-0	2 0-4-0	...	177 0-14-0	2,160 0-12-0	...	2 6-0-0	2 6-0-0	...	10 6 0	
160 24-0-0	1 0-8-0	...	...	126 0-10-0	1,386 0-7-0	...	...	...	...	46 9 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	138 0-11-0	1,380 0-6-6	...	...	1 0-4-0	...	2 13 6	
110 16-0-0	2 1-0-0	...	...	192 1-0-0	1,912 0-10-9	...	...	...	...	32 10 6	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	96 0-8-0	...	112 0-4-0	...	...	...	1 4 0	
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	210 1-2-0	1,980 0-11-0	...	...	2 0-8-0	...	5 5 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	90 0-7-0	810 0-5-0	...	...	1 0-4-0	...	2 8 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	102 0-8-0	1,122 0-6-0	...	1 3-0-0	...	...	5 6 0	
28 4-3-0	1 0-8-0	...	...	90 0-8-0	720 0-4-0	...	2 6-0-0	...	...	16 7 0	
72 3-7-0	1 0-8-0	...	...	102 0-8-0	1,224 0-6-6	...	1 3-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	24 1 6	
...	4 2-0-0	...	...	438 2-3-0	3,966 1-6-0	...	2 6-0-0	2 0-8-0	...	17 1 0	
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	252 1-4-6	2,712 0-12-0	...	...	2 0-8-0	...	6 9 6	
60 9-0-0	1 0-8-0	...	...	156 0-12-6	1,716 0-10-0	...	1 3-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	23 2 6	
63 9-10-0	1 1-8-0	...	...	84 0-12-0	1,440 0-7-6	...	2 6-0-0	...	...	32 1 6	
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	204 1-0-0	2,244 0-14-0	...	...	1 0-4-0	...	5 2 0	
...	3 1-8-0	...	...	378 1-12-0	0,780 1-2-0	...	...	3 0-12-0	...	8 2 0	
...	3 1-8-0	2 0-4-0	...	312 1-11-0	4,512 1-5-0	...	2 6-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	14 0 0	
...	4 2-0-0	...	...	380 1-14-0	2,660 0-14-0	193 0-4-0	...	4 1-0-0	...	6 0 0	
64 9-8-0	2 1-0-0	...	...	288 1-8-0	0,090 1-1-0	...	2 6-0-0	2 0-8-0	...	23 9 0	
99 15-0-0	8 4-0-0	...	...	918 4-5-0	9,092 3-0-0	...	6 15-0-0	1 0-4-0	...	64 9 0	

Serial Number.	Name of the owner of the house with his father's name.	Description of the house, whether kutchha or pucca.	Total area in feet.	Description of the building, whether wooden, tiled or thatched.	Number of stone partitions.	Number of beams.	Number of mays.
66	Bhagu, son of Pukhai, Brahmin	Kutchha and Pucca.	712	Wooden and Tiling.	...	5	12
67	Deoki, son of Nanhe, Baniab ...	Kutchha.	348	Tiling.	...	...	1
68	Guli, son of Rakhan, Brahmin ...	do.	303	Wooden and Tiling.	...	6	3
69	Mohona, Sweeper ...	do.	92	Thatched.	...	...	...
70	Hetlal, do. ...	do.	20	do.	...	...	...
71	Mangria, son of Rakhan, Sweeper	do.	163	do.	...	...	1
72	Buksoo and Ratna, Balhar	do.	24	do.	...	...	...
73	Kishna, son of Jugha, Balhar ...	...	180	do.	...	...	...
74	Ratna, son of Mohana, do. ...	do.	128	do.	...	...	...
75	Baksua, and Karanjoo, do. ...	do.	117	do.	...	...	...
76	Muluwa, son of Kamlaju, Gaderia	do.	176	do.	...	...	...
77	Khuman, son of Bhuetu, Brahmin	Pucca and Kutchha.	235	Wooden and Tiling.	...	10	2
78	Mohan, son of Bhartu, Brahmin	do. 1	410	do.	...	4	2
79	Arjun, son of Parsadi ...	Pucca.	108	do.	...	6	2
80	Heeralal, son of Kanhi, Brahmin	Kutchha.	303	do.	...	11	2
81	Ram Lal, son of Jhunare ...	do.	108	Tiling	...	...	1
82	Gopi, son of Sampat ...	do.	81	do.	...	...	1
83	Khuman and Mohan, sons of Bhatu; Arjun, son of Parsadi; Heera Lal, son of Kanhi; Ram Lal, son of Behari; and Deoki, son of Sanapat.	Pucca	117	do.	...	...	1
84	Dheerajsingh, son of Narayanju	Kutchha & Pucca.	790	do.	...	...	5
85	Baldeo, son of Gangadhar ...	Kutchha	1,812	Thatched & Tiling.	...	...	6
86	Pyare Lal, son of Lalli, Brahmin	do.	343	Tiling	...	...	2

continued.

continued.

MATERIALS.											Total cost.	REMARKS.
Number of narrow stone patties on rafter.	Number of logs.	Number of bullics.	Number of props.	Number of kuriyas.	Number of khaparel.	Number of pullas.	Number of shutter with frames.	Number of windows.	Cost of lime.			
45	5	...	...	468	2,680	209	3	2	...	32 4 6		
1-10-0	2-8-0			2-3-6	1-2-0	0-5-0	9-0-0	0-8-0				
...	3	...	...	276	2,604	...	3	...	...	14 2 0		
	1-8-0			1-13-0	0-13-0		9-9-0					
54	2	2	...	183	1,944	...	3	...	...	28 13 7		
8-1-7	1-0-0	0-4-0		0-14-0	0-10-0		9-0-0					
...	2	...	...	96	...	107	...	...	...	1 4 6		
	0-6-0			0-8-6		0-6-0						
...	1	...	...	30	...	50	...	...	...	0 9 0		
	0-2-0			0-4-0		0-2-0						
...	2	...	...	132	...	253	...	...	...	1 9 6		
	0-9-0			1-10-6		0-6-0						
...	2	...	...	48	...	24	...	...	...	0 12 0		
	0-6-0			0-4-0		0-2-0						
...	1	...	...	108	...	180	...	...	...	1 5 0		
	0-8-0			0-8-0		0-5-0						
...	1	...	...	84	...	140	...	...	...	1 3 0		
	0 8 0			0-7-0		0-4-0						
...	1	...	...	78	...	130	...	...	...	1 3 0		
	0-8-0			0-7-0		0-4-0						
...	...	...	...	132	...	198	...	...	...	0 15 0		
				0-10-0		0-5-0						
85	2	...	...	180	1,902	...	3	...	...	33 2 9		
12-10-0	1-0-0			0-12-0	0-10-6		6-0-0					
40	2	...	...	204	2,244	...	1	1	...	18 1 0		
6-0-0	1-0-0			1-1-0	0-12-0		3-0-0	0-4-0				
54	1	...	...	132	1,320	...	1	...	...	17 9 0		
8-0-0	0-8-0			0-11-0	0-6-0							
93	2	...	...	156	1,650	...	2	...	...	35 10 0		
14-4-0	1-0-0			0-13-0	0-9-0		6-0-0					
...	1	...	...	72	720	...	...	1	...	2 6 0		
	0-8-0			0-6-0	0-4-0			0-4-0				
...	1	...	...	54	554	...	...	1	...	1 3 0		
	0-4-0			0-4-0	0-3-0			0-4-0				
...	1	...	...	78	780	...	...	1	...	2 6 0		
	0-8-0			0-6-0	0-4-0			0-4-0				
...	5	4	...	519	5,290	...	2	...	...	18 5 0		
	2-8-0	0-8-0		2 4-0	1-10-0		6-0-0					
...	10	4	...	1089	10,242	270	3	2	...	29 5 0		
	5-0-0	0-8-0		5-7-0	2-5-0	0-8-0	9-0-0	0-3-0				
...	2	2	...	207	2,226	...	...	...	...	8 0 0		
	1-0-0	0-4-0		6-0-0	1-12-0		3-0-0	3-0-0				

Serial Number.	Name of the owner of the house with his father's name.	Description of the house, whether kacha or pacca.	Total area in feet.	Description of roofing, pucca, wooden, thatched or thatched.	Number of		
					stone patties.	beams.	mayal.
87	Rahim Bux, son of Karrem Bux	Kutchha	512	Thatched & Tiling.	...	...	3 3-0-0
88	Chokker, Brahmin	do.	171	Tiling	...	...	1 1-0-0
89	Zunare, Barbar	Kutchha	135	do	...	...	1 1-0-0

concluded.

MATERIALS.										Total cost.	REMARKS.
Number of narrow stone patties on rafter.	Number of logs.	Number of bullies.	Number of props.	Number of kuriyas.	Number of khaparel.	Number of pullas.	Number of shutter with frames.	Number of windows.	Cost of lime.		
...	2 1-0-0	...	...	345 1-11-0	2,574 0-14-0	171 0-5-0	1 3-0-0	...	...	9 14 0	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	114 0-9-0	1,140 0-6-6	...	...	...	...	2 7 6	
...	1 0-8-0	...	...	190 0-14-0	900 0-5-0	...	...	...	...	2 11 0	
										1,289 0 0	Imperial.
										1,391 7 10	Gajashali.

COMBINED.

Statement of compensation Mouza Khandraoni.

No.	Name of Recipient.	COMPENSATION IN GAJASHAI COIN.			
		For crops.	For houses.	For other property.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dalipsingh, Lamberdar	72 13 6	121 14 6	321 1 0	515 13 0
2	Kurju, son of Luchman	29 6 6	...	...	29 6 6
3	Arjun, son of Madhosingh	6 12 3	31 2 0	8 1 0	45 15 3
4	Baldeo, son of Kurju	8 8 9	45 9 0	159 3 6	214 5 3
5	Khanderao, son of Baju	2 10 9	1 6 6	...	4 1 3
6	Kanahi, son of Asajit	18 7 0	...	...	18 7 0
7	Piareylal, son of Lali	0 3 0	8 6 0	...	8 3 0
8	Parichat, son of Kalia	1 14 6	...	...	1 14 6
9	Khubi, son of Pajan	7 14 0	16 15 0	54 10 0	79 7 0
10	Nunhey, son of Narainju	13 1 9	2 13 6	24 1 3	49 0 6
11	Jauki, son of Bholey	3 12 9	...	...	3 12 9
12	Nunda, son of Sanapat	8 8 0	12 8 6	10 8 0	49 8 6
13	Madhosingh, son of Bholey	7 2 6	19 8 6	163 0 2	199 11 3
14	Parichat, son of Jagunnath	8 9 3	...	...	8 9 3
15	Deenanath, son of Chuni	7 8 6	...	...	7 8 6
16	Aman, son of Kuloo	4 3 0	...	...	4 3 0
17	Arku, son of Khaitu	17 14 6	39 13 4	24 0 0	72 11 10
18	Rampershad, son of Bhawani	6 13 6	...	...	6 13 6
19	Chutley, son of Khaitisingh	6 11 6	4 4 0	...	11 2 6
20	Chutray, son of Sanapat, and Natha & others	18 11 0	...	...	18 11 0
21	Muthrey, son of Mohnju	9 5 3	3 13 0	...	13 2 3
22	Hiralal, son of Luchman	7 7 6	...	...	7 7 6
23	Mulu, son of Kulu	13 0 9	14 0 0	14 8 6	41 9 3
24	Jugti, son of Nunda	4 15 2	...	...	4 15 3
25	Permanand, son of Kheta	1 5 6	...	...	1 5 6
26	Tejua, son of Kuranje	5 13 0	1 3 0	...	7 0 0
27	Baldeo, son of Gangadhar	54 10 6	29 15 0	...	84 9 6
28	Ghasi, son of Chuni	47 3 6	31 15 10	40 7 3	119 10 7
29	Urjun, son of Madho	3 0 9	...	...	3 0 9
30	Natho, son of Salub Rai	5 2 6	5 6 0	...	44 8 6
31	Sobharam, son of Mander	34 7 6	...	...	34 7 6
32	Madho Singh, son of Bansi	63 8 9	25 1 0	151 5 0	239 14 9

No.	Name of Recipient.	COMPENSATION IN GAJASHAI COIN.			
		For crops.	For houses.	For other property.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33	Daughter of Kalia, deceased	42 2 3	45 3 0	...	87 5 3
34	Piarey Lal, son of Salib Rai	17 9 3	1 4 0	...	18 13 3
35	Nathu, son of Salibrai	10 4 0	...	...	10 4 0
36	Nathu, son of Dalip	19 9 0	4 14 0	6 10 3	31 1 3
37	Ramju, son of Mohan	14 1 0	...	...	14 1 0
38	Dinanath, son of Nathu, alias Nand Lal	10 5 6	17 1 0	11 13 3	39 3 9
39	Gopal, son of Murlidhar	44 0 6	43 7 0	143 8 0	230 15 6
40	Bhekey, son of Rakhan	7 2 3	...	...	7 2 3
41	Bakadur, son of Dangli	4 12 3	...	...	4 12 3
42	Mohan Lal, son of Kheta	25 6 0	51 3 9	104 9 0	181 2 9
43	Dhurey, son of Narainju	13 13 0	...	...	13 13 0
44	Pershad, son of Ganesh Brahmin	4 7 9	...	...	4 7 9
45	Jhunarey, son of Paijun	11 11 9	...	...	11 11 9
46	Pujun, son of Madon	27 15 6	...	...	27 15 6
47	Umrao Koli	7 8 3	...	...	7 8 3
48	Kamod Brahmin	5 5 3	...	...	5 5 3
49	Kerat Singh, son of Budhey	21 2 3	...	...	21 2 3
50	Gungadhar, son of Dhoulal	10 14 0	...	...	10 14 0
51	Permanand, son of Sukhlal	5 0 0	1 5 6	...	6 5 6
52	Subaji, son of Zalim	74 13 0	30 5 6	14 13 3	119 15 9
53	Ramlal, son of Jhunary	19 9 9	2 6 0	9 1 3	31 1 0
54	Dhurajsingh, son of Narainji	2 6 0	18 5 0	36 11 6	57 6 6
55	Hira Lal, son of Munhey	16 8 6	35 10 0	...	52 2 6
56	Musammam Majhali	11 1 0	...	...	11 1 0
57	Gopi, son of Sanapat	0 9 0	31 2 0	...	31 11 0
58	Kalia, son of Hiralal	9 8 3	...	...	9 8 3
59	Harlal, son of Luchman	3 13 0	...	...	3 13 0
60	Dharasingh, son of Bijesingh	14 13 9	...	...	14 13 9
61	Behari, son of Khubi	8 15 0	29 12 0	...	33 11 0
62	Nunda, son of Dularey	5 5 3	64 9 0	78 10 0	148 8 3
63	Punna, son of Sarawan	11 3 2	...	...	11 3 3
64	Behari, son of Dularey	29 5 3	...	...	29 5 3
65	Murlidhar, son of Madon	29 14 6	...	...	29 14 6
66	Anant Singh, son of Umrao	10 7 9	14 6 0	24 10 0	49 7 9

No.	Name of recipient.	COMPENSATION IN GAJASHAI COIN.			
		For crops.	For houses.	For other property.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
67	Pahalwan, son of Bhopal	4 11 3	...	...	4 11 3
68	Chutrey, son of Sanapat	4 9 0	2 9 0	...	7 2 0
69	Muthory, son of Mohan	3 4 9	...	...	3 4 9
70	Piarey Lal, son of Mohan	6 13 3	...	...	6 13 3
71	Mussumat Kashi	4 15 3	...	...	4 15 3
72	Jagut Singh, son of Dularey	10 11 6	...	...	10 11 6
73	Khubi, son of Sanwali	11 9 9	...	...	11 9 9
74	Ajita, son of Umrao	3 3 9	...	...	3 3 9
75	Jhunaray, son of Khubi	0 15 0	...	...	0 15 0
76	Ramdhir, son of Gandha	5 6 3	...	...	5 6 3
77	Lulli, son of Kheta Caderia	...	3 15 0	...	3 15 0
78	Khubi, son of Umrao Gadarla	...	5 19 0	...	5 19 0
79	Chutta Chamar, son of Mungli	...	1 1 6	...	1 1 6
80	Pershadi Chamar	...	0 13 0	...	0 13 0
81	Bihari Chamar	...	2 3 0	...	2 3 0
82	Baldeo Chamar	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
83	Zalim, son of Panum Darzi	...	10 1 0	0 8 0	10 9 0
84	Gangaprasad, son of Bahdoor Sunar	...	7 10 0	69 3 6	67 13 6
85	Ganesha, son of Chunni	...	3 8 0	...	3 8 0
86	Jhumi Barbar	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0
87	Bhagirath Brahmin	...	6 2 0	...	6 2 0
88	Munna, son of Sheolal	...	94 8 0	350 12 6	443 4 6
89	Mussammat Dularey Pariawali	...	75 14 8	...	75 14 8
90	Tbukurprasad Patwari	...	7 14 0	...	7 14 0
91	Bhika, son of Moti	...	8 15 0	19 11 9	28 10 9
92	Kanhai, son of Mangli	...	2 1 0	...	2 1 0
93	Bahadur Joshi	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0
94	Dalli Joshi	...	1 4 0	8 11 9	9 15 9
95	Dhaukha	...	3 12 0	...	3 12 0
96	Mussammat Barso	...	8 4 4	3 4 0	11 8 4
97	Randhir, son of Shunker Lohar	...	5 8 6	...	5 8 6
98	Luchman, son of Jhularey	...	1 15 0	10 14 9	12 13 9
99	Kalian, son of Madonji	...	5 8 0	18 0 6	23 8 6
100	Gujja, son of Sobharam	...	45 10 4	59 9 6	105 3 10
101	Nanhey, son of Jain Ahir	...	26 9 6	...	26 9 6
102	Mussammat Chandpur wali, wife of Udit Singh	...	2 9 6	...	2 9 6

No.	Name of recipient.	COMPENSATION IN GAJASHAI COIN.			
		For crops.	For houses.	For other property.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
103	Bindrabun, son of Jugal Singh	...	10 6 0	8 2 9	18 8 9
104	Chuttay Koli	...	5 5 0	...	5 5 0
105	Donar Koli	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
106	Brindabun Lamberdar	...	16 7 0	...	16 7 0
107	Nand Lal, son of Sahibrai	...	24 1 6	...	24 1 6
108	Kashi Panday	...	32 1 6	17 11 3	49 12 9
109	Dalip, son of Sanapat	...	5 2 0	...	5 2 0
110	Kanhai, son of Saru	...	8 2 0	5 1 3	13 3 3
111	Ganeshi, son of Thuki Khanger	...	6 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
112	Kanhi, son of Lachi Bania	...	28 9 0	11 15 0	40 8 0
113	Bhujra, son of Bhikey	...	32 4 6	35 6 3	67 10 9
114	Deoki, son of Nanhey	...	14 2 0	19 3 6	33 5 6
115	Gulli, son of Rukhamu	...	28 13 7	7 1 0	35 14 7
116	Mohna Sweeper	...	1 4 6	...	1 4 6
117	Heta Sweeper	...	0 9 0	...	0 9 0
118	Bagria Sweeper	...	1 9 6	...	1 9 6
119	Bukshu and Ratna Butcher	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0
120	Kashia Butcher	...	1 5 0	...	1 5 0
121	Ratna Butcher	...	1 3 0	...	1 3 0
122	Mithroa Guderia	...	0 15 0	...	0 15 0
123	Arjun, son of Pershadi	...	17 9 0	...	17 9 0
124	Khnuman, Mohan, Arjun and others	...	2 6 0	...	2 6 0
125	Rahim Baksh	...	9 14 0	7 11 3	17 9 3
126	Chakna Barber's wife	...	2 7 6	...	2 7 6
127	Jhunarey Barber	...	2 11 0	...	2 11 0
TOTAL		1,100 9 9	1,391 7 10	2,092 5 9	4,584 7 4
DEDUCT REVENUE		...	...	...	834 11 9
NET COMPENSATION IN GAJASHAI		...	...	...	3,749 11 7
DEDUCT DISCOUNT @ 25 PER CENT		...	...	...	937 6 10
NET COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COIN		...	...	...	2,812 4 9

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