

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

No. XXIII.—NEW SERIES.

Published in Two Parts.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CONNECTED WITH THE PRINCELY STATES IN THE

REWA KANTA, IN GUZERAT.

PART I

DECEMBER 1880

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PREPARED BY MAJOR R. WALLACE, POLITICAL AGENT.

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IN THAT PROVINCE.**

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ORES OF THAT PROVINCE.**

By THE LATE MAJOR G. FULLJAMES.

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By MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BARODA, &c.

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By MR. A. MALET.

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PART I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
NATIVE STATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA;

PREPARED, IN THE YEAR 1854,

BY

MAJOR R. WALLACE,

18TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

Submitted to Government on the 11th April 1854.

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTA.

RAJPEEPLA.

The Rajpeepla State is bounded on the North by the river Nerbudda ; on the East by the petty State of Akransee, which adjoins the Rajpeepla territory at the village of Peepulkoonta, situated about thirty-two koss from Nandod ; on the West by the Collectorate of Broach ; and on the South by that of Khandesh, the Gaekwar's district of Wusraee, and the petty State of Mandvee, now incorporated with the Surat Collectorate. Its extreme length is about ninety miles, its breadth about fifty. It is watered by the river Kurjun, on which the capital is situated, and by numerous mountain streams, which are mostly dry in the hot season.

Most parts of the State are inhabited by wild races of degenerated Rajpoots and Bheels ; but the low-lands contain a large population of Koonbees, whose villages indicate, from their flourishing condition, the industry characteristic of that class. The country is almost entirely mountainous and covered with jungle. The climate, during a considerable part of the year, is of the most unhealthy character.

The following account is given of the origin of the reigning family. A Rajpoot of the Purmar tribe, named Chokrana, having quarrelled with his father, Sydomut, Raja of Oojein, retired to this country, and fixed his residence in Peepla, situated on the top of a lofty hill (now styled Old Rajpeepla, to distinguish it from the modern village of that name). Having made this spot the seat of his abode, its name was altered into Rajpeepla, now the general appellation of the whole Purguna. The place is almost inaccessible, and quite so for carts, or any kind of carriage. It was, however, a safe retreat for the Raja, whenever his country was invaded by a powerful enemy ; and into these wilds was driven the King of Guzerat, Muzuffer, by the forces of Akbar under Mirza Khan, in A. D. 1548. In modern times the same mountains enabled a pretender, Nhar Sing, to hold out long against the superior force sent against him by the Gaekwar Government.

Chokrana had an only daughter, whom he married to Mukroojee, a Gohil Rajpoot, who resided in the island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay. This

person had two sons; one named Sumersee, and the other Humeer. The former succeeded Chokrana in the government of Rajpeepla, where his descendants continued to reign for several generations. Notwithstanding a Mahomedan army was sent against Rajpeepla, the Raja was never subdued, nor any tribute imposed upon him, until the time of the Emperor Akbar; it was then fixed at Rupees 35,556, and was paid as long as the Imperial authority continued firm in the country: but on its decline, the payment became irregular, till Damajee Gaekwar re-imposed it; and from A. D. 1764 to A. D. 1780 Rupees 40,000 per annum were realized. Under Futteh Sing Gaekwar it was raised to Rupees 49,000; and this continued in force until Sumvut 1842, A. D. 1785, when Ajeeb Sing, an imbecile Prince, succeeded to the Gadee. Profiting by the change, the Gaekwar Government increased its exactions.

The subsequent years exhibited the steady encroachments of the Gaekwar power and the gradual impoverishment of the Rajpeepla State, till the year 1813, when the entire management of the country became vested in the Gaekwar, and the revenue was collected and paid into the treasury by his own officers. Owing to their cruelty, rapacity, and extortion, the revenue fell off, and the prosperity of the State materially declined.

For several years before this, the State had also been a prey to internal dissensions, owing to the claims set up by rival candidates to the Gadee. The first disturbance took place in the time of Ajeeb Sing, who, acting under the entire guidance of his wife Ruttonbaee, attempted to set aside his elder son by another wife, Ram Sing, to make room for her son, Nhar Sing. In this attempt they did not succeed, and, on Ajeeb's death, the troops placed Ram Sing on the Gadee, and confined Ruttonbaee. Ram Sing becoming unfit to conduct the Government, the guarantee of the Honorable Company was given to an arrangement by which his son, Purtab, assumed the management of Rajpeepla in the name of his disqualified parent. The legitimacy of Purtab was disputed by his uncle Nhar Sing, who denounced him as a spurious child, and laid claim to succeed as rightful heir. This allegation Nhar Sing established; but being incapable of undertaking the administration in his own person, owing to blindness, a suitable provision was made for his support, and his eldest son, the present Prince Vereesaljee, was proclaimed Raja by the British and Gaekwar Governments. In consequence, in the year 1821, the tribute was fixed at the reduced sum of Rupees 65,001, and a receiver of the revenues appointed under British guarantee. A balance, however, of Rupees 3,23,973 was found to be due to the Gaekwar, which was to be gradually liquidated.

Vereesaljee being only thirteen or fourteen years of age when Nhar Sing was recognized as lawful ruler, by desire of the father a Karbaree of the name of Purbhoodass was appointed Regent. On Vereesaljee's attaining his majority in A. D. 1837, the administration was formally entrusted to him, and the

Karbaree, who had fallen under his displeasure, was dismissed from all further interference in his affairs. By this time nearly the whole of the debt guaranteed by the British Government had been paid off; but the office and functions of receiver of the revenue under British guarantee did not expire for some years, and a certain supervision was exercised by the Political Agent till April 1850, when the uncontrolled management of his affairs was resigned to the Raja.

The revenue of Rajpeepla, when the State was finally resigned to the Raja, was about two and a quarter lakhs ostensibly; but it is believed that the Raja collected a considerable amount unknown to the guarantee receiver: the revenue is now estimated at Rupees 2,75,000. The force maintained by Rajpeepla for the purpose of police and state, comprises 1,002 Seebundies, entirely undisciplined.

In 1852 an arrangement was completed, under the mediation of the Political Agent, by which some long-pending disputes between Rajpeepla and the Gaekwar were closed by the transfer of certain villages; and the right to collect certain customs was made to Rajpeepla on payment of an annual sum of Rupees 13,351.

The principal production of Rajpeepla is teak, in timber and rafters. In felling and storing this for sale, the principal employment of the people consists. There are also cornelian mines in one part of the country, which are worked.

The principal routes through the country are a cart track between Khandesh and Guzerat, and a direct route from Surat to Malwa, which crosses the Nerbudda at Tilluckwara. A part of the district is accessible by means of the navigation of the Nerbudda, which opens to it the port of Broach.

The climate of the greater part of the country is extremely unhealthy.

The present Raja is now (April 1854) about forty-six years of age. His only son, Gumbeer Sing, is about seven and a half years of age.

BARIA.

The territory of the Baria State is bounded on the North by the States of Loonawara and Soanth; on the East by the Purgunas of Thallood and Dahod, belonging to Sindia; on the West by those of Godra, Kallole, and Hallyole, belonging to the same Government; and on the South by the States of Allee and Chota Oodepoor. It is about forty miles from North to South, and the same from East to West.

The Chiefs of Baria are Chowan Rajpoots, who are stated to have left their original seat in consequence of the victories of the great Mahomedan invader Shabudin. Arriving in Guzerat, they expelled from Champaneer the dynasty

that reigned there about A. D. 1244, and remained themselves in possession about 240 years.

In A. D. 1484, Mahmood Beghura, the renowned King of Guzerat, obtained possession of Champaneer (which became for a short time the capital of his kingdom) and expelled the Chowans. The Chief of that tribe was named Purtab Sing; and his two grandsons, Prithiraj and Doongursee, fell back on the possessions of the family in the forests and hills to the eastward of the city. The former is the ancestor of the Chota Oodepoor, the latter that of the Baria family.

Baria itself either receives its name from or gives it to a large tribe of Kolees, who are widely scattered over the country on the left bank of the Mahee River, and they have some possessions on the right bank.

The descendants of Doongursee reigned for twelve generations at Baria, and appear to have consolidated their power by the subjection of other Chiefs around, while they themselves were protected from external foes by the strength of the country, a series of low hills densely obstructed by jungle.

The connexion between the Raja of Baria and the British Government commenced in A. D. 1803, when Sindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force under Colonel Murray. In that campaign the friendship of the Baria Chief was actively displayed, and called forth the warm acknowledgments of the Commanding officer.

In A. D. 1824, in pursuance of arrangements by the British Government for the pacification and settlement of the petty States of Malwa and the borders of Guzerat, (at that time the Raja of Baria was an infant, and considerable disturbance prevailed among those families which had been subjected by his predecessors), the Raja's mother applied to Captain Macdonald for aid, which was given, and an agreement was entered into for the payment to the British Government of a tribute of Rupees 12,000 in lieu of its protection, liable to a future increase in case of improvement in the resources of the State. In consequence of this agreement, the Raja was not called upon to defray the cost of a detachment which marched into his country about fifteen years ago to suppress some disturbances among the Bheels of his district. The tribute, moreover, is understood to be available for the advantage and defence of the Baria Country generally.

The territories of Baria and Chota Oodepoor are infested by a class of Bheels named Naikras, of peculiarly savage and predatory habits. Their numbers are not great, but as they inhabit generally the most remote and impervious jungles, it is not easy to form even an approximate estimate of them. In 1838 their depredations had become so daring, that a force was sent against them, since which time they have been more orderly. The district of Sagtalla, the head quarters of the tribe, having been placed under the direct charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency, has had a good effect in restraining them.

The revenue of Baria amounts to about Rupees 70,000. The amount of force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	..	..	..	..	83
Foot ..	..	..	..	..	158

The principal route through the Baria Country is that which leads from Rutlam to the coast at Tunkariā Bunder.

The principal produce of the country is timber, rafters, bamboos, and Mowra berries. The soil is generally rich in the vallies, but the climate and the water are pre-eminently noxious, owing to the dense vegetation.

The capital town is Baria, called also Deogur Baria.

The present Chief is now (April 1854) about forty years of age: he has no son.

CHOTA OODEPOOR, OR MOHUN.

The Estate of Chota Oodepoor is bounded on the North by Baria; on the East by Allee Mohun; on the West by the districts of Narookot; and on the South by Sunkhera and several petty States under the protection of the British Government. It is about sixty-six miles in length from North to South, and fifty-four miles from East to West.

As stated in the preceding page, the founder of this family was Prithiraj, the grandson of the last Rajpoot Prince of Champaneer.

It is a tributary of His Highness the Gaekwar, and the political control over it was transferred to the British Government by the Gaekwar in A. D. 1822. The tribute amounts to Rupees 10,500, and the revenue to nearly one lakh, the greater part of which is derived from transit duties, the main route from Malwa to the sea passing through it. The country is of the same character as that of Baria, and the climate as unhealthy. The productions also are timber and rafters, bamboos, and Mowra berries. The force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	..	..	..	..	67
Foot ..	..	..	..	..	213

The capital town is Oodepoor.

The late Raja, Gooman Sing, left no male offspring. He was succeeded by his nephew (brother's son) Jeytsingjee, who is at present in his twenty-second year: he had a son who died lately.

LOONAWARA.

The Loonawara State is bounded on the North by the territory of Doongurpoor; on the East by Soanth; on the West by Balasinor; and on the South by the Purguna of Godra. It is fifty-four miles from North to South, and thirty-four from East to West.

The Chief of Loonawara is a Solunkee Rajpoot : he is descended from the dynasty that ruled at Anhulwara Puttun. It is said that his ancestors established themselves at Veerpoor about A. D. 1151 ; in A. D. 1434 the family removed to Loonawara, having in all probability been driven across the Mahee by the increasing power of the Mahomedan Kings of Guzerat.

Loonawara was tributary both to the Gaekwar and Sindia ; to the former it paid Rupees 6,000, and to the latter Rupees 12,000. The rights of Sindia were transferred to the British Government in A. D. 1819, and the claims of the Gaekwar were finally entrusted to the British Government in A. D. 1822.

When Sir John Malcolm came to settle the affairs of Central India, he found the Loonawara State suffering from internal dissension. Futteh Sing, who was on the Gadee, was the younger son (by a few months) of the preceding Raja ; his brother Sheo Sing was in the hands of one Nana Mehta, who had enlisted mercenaries to support his cause. Sheo Sing referred his case to Sir John Malcolm, and was informed that the British Government had decided, as a general rule, to support the parties in possession, as the only mode of reducing to order the numerous disturbed Principalities in Central India. This appears to have effectually discouraged all further agitation.

The Loonawara territory is well watered, the Mahee being the principal river, and fertile. The revenue amounts to Rupees 42,000. The force kept up is as follows :—

Horse..	..	..	..	..	43
Foot ..	..	..	..	..	162

A well-frequented route between Guzerat and Central India passes through Loonawara, and it is in all parts accessible to carts.

The produce of the country consists principally of grain, of which gram is the most common.

The late Chief, Dulputsingjee, died without heirs, in 1852, and was succeeded by an heir adopted under the sanction of the British Government. He is now (April 1854) about thirty years of age, and has two daughters.

The name of the capital is Loonawara.

SOANTH.

The Soanth Estate is bounded on the North by Doongurpoor ; on the East by Banswara ; on the South by the Purguna of Thallod, and by part of the Baria territory ; and on the West by Loonawara. It is about thirty-four miles from North to South, and thirty-two miles from East to West.

The Soanth family is said to have come from Dhar in Malwa, when that Principality was overturned by the Mahomedans. The State was tributary

to Sindia, but the control over it was transferred to the British Government in 1819, at the same time as that of Loonawara. It pays a tribute of Rupees 7,000 out of a revenue of about 21,000, and maintains a force of 20 horse and 67 foot.

The present Chief, (April 1854) Bhuwansingjee, is twenty-two years of age : he has no son.

The country is fertile, but the population consists principally of Bheels, and the States to the North and East are peopled by the same race.

The name of the capital is Soanth.

MEHWASSEES.

The foregoing description of the different States in the Rewa Kanta would be incomplete without some mention of the Mehwassee Chiefs, subject to the jurisdiction and political superintendence of the Rewa Kanta Agency. The petty Chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda are styled Mehwassee, as are also those living in the vicinity of the Mahee. The term Mehwas refers to the place they have chosen for their residence, signifying a stronghold or fastness. The country in which their villages are situated is as wild and intricate as can well be imagined, consisting of hills, deep nullas, and rugged ravines covered with the thickest jungle. It affords facilities for opposing or escaping a regular force in pursuit of any object. The whole of these petty Chiefs possess from one to twelve villages each, and are generally designated Thakoors.

The political control and superintendence over these Chiefs became vested in the British Government in A. D. 1822; the supremacy of the Gaekwar over them ceased; and thus was abandoned the right of a ruinous interference in their affairs which was so long cherished as the source of large, though indirect, emolument to the superior State and its officers. This was a great step towards reformation; and the mutual rights of the Gaekwar and its tributary being defined, some degree of order was preserved among that class of people.

The following are the names of the Chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda:—

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|
| 1. Motabawa Sahebkhān, Rathore of Wujeeria, pays tribute to
His Highness the Gaekwar, of | | .. Rs. 5,007 |
| 2. Daima Jeetabawa Badhurbawa, of Oochad, pays .. | .. | 883 |
| 3. Goomansing Samutsing, Thakoor of Pullasnee, pays .. | .. | 2,131 |
| 4. Raeesingjee Bhcemsingjee, Rana of Mandwa, pays .. | .. | 2,215 |

5. Nharsing Oomed and Kooberbawa Rambawa, Chowras of Bhilloria, pay	Rs. 2,426
6. Nanba Motabawa, Rathore of Nungaum, pays	1,294
7. Kuslabawa Somsing, Rana of Shunore, pays	1,579
8. Daima Jeetabawa and Khooshalbawa, of Wasun, pay	356
9. Kalloobawa Dadabawa, Rathore of Wasun and Shewarra, pays	1,151
10. Veerum Bapoo and Nanba, Gorees of Chooreshwur, pay	311
11. Khooshalbawa and Rahimbhaee, Daima of Rehgun, pay	461
12. Pahad Khan and Umeercheeta, and other Gorees, of Kamsolee Motee, pay	129
13. Jorabawa and Hetum, and other Gorees, of Kamsolee Nanee, pay	127
14. Hetum Arub, Goree of Jeeral, pays	77
15. Sirdarkhan Nuseerkhan, Chowan of Alwah, pays	67
16. Kalloobawa Sirdarkhan, Agehwan of Veerumpoora, pays	103
17. Dullel Jaffer, Goree of Nullia, pays	37
18. Sirdarkhan Kaemkhan, Chowan of Neemulpoor, pays	76
19. Sirdarkhan Kaemkhan, Chowan of Agur, pays	186
20. Bheemsing Jeetsing, Thakoor of Nuswaree, pays	1,691
21. Kaloobawa Jeysingbawa, Rathore of Orah, pays	852
22. Kalloobawa Dajeebawa, Chowan of Dhumaseea, pays	133
23. Oomedkhan Sirdarkhan, Chowan of Seemullia, pays	57
24. Oomedbawa Doolabawa, Rathore of Doodpoor, pays	35
25. Jugta Umursing Baria, of Narookot, pays	41
26. Ramsing Motabawa, Rawul of Choorangla, pays	95
27. Jeetabawa Wujobawa, Rathore of Beeborah, pays	51
28. Hemta and others, Patels of Gurole, pay	30
29. Jorabawa Nuthoobhaee, and other Chowras of Rampurra, pay	1,422

The following are the names of the Chiefs residing in the Saolee Purguna:—

1. Sirdarsing Purtabsing, Rana of Bhadurwa and Wankaneer, pays	Rs. 19,076
2. Nharsing Purtabsing, Thakoor of Seehora, pays	4,801
3. Nharsing Gemulsing, Rawul of Chaliar, pays	3,401
4. Chubunkhan and Nunnookhan, &c., Khan Jadas of Pandoo, pay	4,501
5. Rayejee Jalum and Khooma Waria, &c., Patels of Mewlee, pay	1,501
6. Kesursing Jussabhaee, &c., Barias of Kunnora, pay	1,601
7. Goolabsing and Bawajee, &c., Ranas of Poeecha, pay	1,501

8.	Lalbhaee Purtabasing, &c., Rathores of Itwar, pay .. ..Rs.	601
9.	Nathoojee Bapoojee, &c., Rawuls of Dhurree, pay	951
10.	Gurbur Uwa, Pugee of Kulloloo Mokanoo, pays	125
11.	Jutbhaee Jeebhaee and Narunjee, &c., Barias of Umrappoor, pay	201
12.	Poonja Kassoo and Futteh Jeewun, Syeds of Leeturgotra, pay	201
13.	Rutna Gulla, Pugee of Jessur, pays	151
14.	Purbut Kusla, Pugee of Kulloloo Kuslana, pays	65
15.	Putheebhoy Futtehbhaee, &c., Rathores of Vurnolee Motee, pay	101
16.	Kusunba Thukranee, of Rajpooor, pays.. .. .	51
17.	Hemutsing Ujjoobhaee, &c., Barias of Vurnolee Mall, pay ..	85
18.	Boyjee Gemulsing and Futtehbhoy, Putadaars of Nahanee Vurnolee, pay	25
19.	Behechursing, Sahebsing, &c., Barias of Joomka, pay ..	51
20.	Oomedbhaee, &c., Rawuls of Wuktapoor, pay	151
21.	Oodhar Oomed, &c., Patels of Goturdee, pay	425
22.	Sahebsing Odharsing, Baria of Nahara, pays	25
23.	Bhadursing Jeysing,* Thakoor of Oometa, pays tribute ..	5,000

Making a total of Rupees 67,613, paid on their account, as tribute, through the Rewa Kanta Agency, to His Highness the Gaekwar.

BALASINOR.

The Balasinor Estate was, until last year, under the superintendence of the Collector of Kaira. In order to give it the advantage of being superintended on the system in force among other States in Guzerat similarly situated, it has been transferred to the Rewa Kanta Agency.

It is bounded on the North by the States of the Mahee Kanta; on the East by the River Mahee, Loonawara, and part of the Purguna of Godra; and on the West and South by the Kaira Collectorate: it is about thirty miles in length and ten or twelve in breadth.

The Balasinor family claims its descent from a distinguished officer in the imperial service, Oosman Khan, the fifth in descent from whom, Soolabut Khan, received the Jageer and Foujdaree of Balasinor and Veerpoor. The fourth in descent from Soolabut Khan, viz. Bhader Khan, obtained possession of the Principality of Joonagur in Katteewar. His eldest son did not succeed

* This Thakoor is subject to the jurisdiction of the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

to this far more valuable possession (which fell into the hands of his younger brother), but remained at Balasinor.

‡ Balasinor became tributary to both the Peshwa and Gaekwar Governments, and when the British Government succeeded to the rights of the former, it assumed the political superintendence of Balasinor.

The northern part of the Balasinor territories is somewhat hilly, though the hills have no great elevation: the southern portion presents the usual features of Guzerat.

A main route from Guzerat to Malwa passes through the State at Veerpoor. The produce consists almost exclusively of grain. There are no rivers of any note, except the Mahee.

Jorawur Khan Babee, the present Chief, (April 1854) is about thirty-four years of age: he has one son, aged about ten.

The Seebundy of this Estate consists of 24 horse and 100 foot.

The revenue amounts to about Rupees 40,000, and it pays tribute of Rupees 14,680-7-11 to the British, and of Rupees 4,000 to the Gaekwar Government.

The relations of these petty States to each other, and to the British Government, are alike in all cases. The Chiefs who are powerful enough to maintain their own authority are independent within their own territories; but they are expected to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent in all cases where the general tranquillity or the realization of the tribute may be concerned. All disputes between each other are decided by the Political Agent, who awards compensation, and exacts it of his own immediate authority. In the very small States, consisting of one or a few villages, the interference of the Political Agent is necessarily more frequently exercised.

BRIEF NOTES

RELATIVE TO THE

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTA,

BY

MAJOR R. WALLACE,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

Submitted to Government on the 23rd May 1854.

Brief Notes by Major R. WALLACE, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, containing information on the following points connected with that Province :—

- I. Names, titles, and ages of the Chiefs in the Rewa Kanta.
- II. Their usual place of residence.
- III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons at the Courts of the Chiefs.
- IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
- V. Estimated gross annual revenues of the Chief.
- VI. The boundaries of their territories, and estimated area in square miles.
- VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
- VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
- IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
- X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
- XI. Average annual fall of rain.
- XII. Estimated population.
- XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
- XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
- XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
- XVI. Educational measures.
- XVII. Progress of vaccination.
- XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

NATIVE STATES IN THE REWA KANTA.

RAJPEEPLA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Vereesaljee, Maharana, aged forty-six.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Nandod.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. One son, named Gumbeer Sing, seven and a half years of age: no other near relations.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Pays tribute to the Gaekwar, Rupees 65,001.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rupees 2,75,000.

VI. Bounded on the North by the river Nerbudda; on the East by the petty State of Akransee; on the West by the Collectorate of Broach, and on the South by a part of Khandesh and a part of the Surat Collectorate. Area in square miles about 4,500.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VII. The country is generally hilly, with the exception of the banks of the Nerbudda, where it is deep rich alluvium. Irrigation from wells. General features, hills covered with forest.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VIII. Natural resources quite undeveloped. The principal occupation of the people, besides agriculture, is cutting and carting timber.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

IX. There is one route a good deal frequented through the country, which unites Surat with Khandesh, and another between Guzerat and Khandesh. A small part of the district is in water contact with the coast by means of the Nerbudda river.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate generally very unhealthy. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual fall of Rain.

Estimated Population.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

Educational Measures.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XI. Average fall of rain not known.

XII. Population scanty for the area, but no census has ever been taken.

XIII. Religion Hindoo, but many Bheels of no caste.

XIV. Civil and criminal jurisdiction administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

XV. Punishments for crimes—fines, imprisonment, and death by blowing from a gun, are the usual modes.

XVI. Education almost unknown.

XVII. A vaccinator is kept up by the Maharana.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.

CHOTA OODEPOOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

Usual Place of Residence.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

VI. Bounded on the North by Baria; on the East by Allee Rajpoor; on the West by the district of Narookot; on the South by petty States under this Agency. Area about 3,000 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VIII. Natural resources little developed. After agriculture, the industry of the people is shown in cutting and transporting timber for sale.

I. Jeyt Sing, Maharawal, aged twenty-two.

II. Oodepoor.

III. No son: no person of consequence about the Court.

IV. Tributary of the Gackwar Government, Rupees 10,500.

V. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

VII. The country is hilly, very much covered with jungle and forest. Irrigation from wells.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

Estimated Population.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

Educational Measures.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

IX. A frequented route from Malwa to the sea passes through the district. Communication in many parts carried on by means of carts.

X. Range of thermometer unknown. Climate unhealthy.

XI. Average fall of rain unknown.

XII. Population unknown, but scanty.

XIII. Religion Hindoo. Tribes of Kolees and Naikra Bheels.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice is administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharawul.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death by blowing from a gun.

XVI. Education altogether neglected.

XVII. Vaccination never attempted.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

BARIA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

Usual Place of Residence.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

VI. Baria is bounded on the North by the States of Soanth and Loonawara; on the East by the Purgunas of Jhallode and Dahode, belonging to Sindia; on the West by the Purgunas of Godra, Kallole, and Hallole, belonging to Sindia; and on the South by the States of Allee Rajpooor and Chota Oodepooor. Area 1,600 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

Average Annual fall of Rain.

Estimated Population.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

Educational Measures.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

VII. The district consists of low ranges of hills. The soil in the vallies is good, but there is a dense forest over the greater part of it. Irrigation from wells.

VIII. Natural resources very undeveloped. The principal industry is the felling of timber and bamboos for sale.

IX. A principal route from Malwa to the coast lies through the district; carts can traverse most parts of it.

X. Climate very hot in summer, very damp in the rains, and very cold in the winter; and very unhealthy. Range of thermometer not known.

XI. Average annual fall of rain not known.

XII. Population unknown, but very scanty.

XIII. Hindoo religion. Language Guzerattee. Tribes of Baria Kolees and Naikra Bheels the principal inhabitants.

XIV. Civil and criminal jurisdiction is administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharawul.

XV. Punishments for crime—fine, imprisonment, and death.

XVI. Education almost unknown.

XVII. Vaccination not commenced.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

LOONAWARA.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

Usual Place of Residence.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue, and of the principal Persons of the Court.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

I. Dulel Sing, Maharana, thirty years of age.

II. Loonawara.

III. The Chief has no male issue; nor are there any persons of consequence about the Court.

IV. Tributary both to the Gaekwar and to Sindia; Rupees 6,000 to the former, and Rupees 12,000 to the latter.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 42,000.

VI. Loonawara is bounded on the North by the territory of Doongurpoor; on the East by that of Soanth and Kuddana; on the West by the State of Balasinor; and on the South by the Purguna of Godra, belonging to Sindia. Area in square miles about 1,736.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. The soil is generally stony; low hills, not so much covered with jungle as in the country further South. Irrigation principally from wells, though there are many tanks.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Natural resources but little known; the people are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A well-frequented route between Guzerat and Malwa passes through Loonawara; and carts travel over most parts of the district.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X. Range of thermometer not known. Climate similar to that of Guzerat, but perhaps rather cooler.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain not known.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population not known, but scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion principally Hindoo. Tribes of Baria Kolees and Bheels.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education hardly thought of.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Vaccination not practised.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Prevalent diseases, fever and dysentery.

BALASINOR.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Jorawur Khan Babeer, Nuwab, thirty-four years of age.

Usual place of Residence.

II. Balasinor.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. One son, ten years of age.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Tributary to the British Government, Rupees 14,680-7-11, and to the Gaekwar Rupees 4,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 40,000.

VI. Balasinor is

bounded on the North by the States of the Mahee Kanta; on the East by Loonawara; on the West and South by the Kaira Zilla. Area about 400 square miles.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VII. The State is rather hilly at its northern part, but flat otherwise. The soil is fertile throughout. Irrigation from wells.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VIII. The principal occupation is agriculture.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

IX. A route from Guzerat to Malwa passes through the district, which is open for carts in all parts.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

X. The climate is the same as that of the Kaira Zilla. Range of thermometer not known.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

XI. Average annual fall of rain not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XII. Population unknown.

Estimated Population.

XIII. Religion Hindoo principally; there are, however, a good many Mahomedans both at Balasinor and Veerpoor.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice is administered by the Nuwab, much on the principle of the Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, and death.

Educational Measures.

XVI. Education little thought of.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. A vaccinator occasionally comes from the Kaira districts.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.

SOANTH.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Bowan Sing, Maharana, twenty-two years of age.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Soanth.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male Issue and of the principal Persons of the Court.

III. No son ; no near relation.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV. Tributary to Sindia, Rupees 7,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Revenue, Rupees 22,000.

VI. Soanth is bounded on the North by Doongurpoor; on the South by the Purguna of Jhallode and by part of the Baria territory; on the West by Loonawara; and on the East by the State of Banswara. Area about 900 square miles.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII. Soil stony, but fertile. Irrigation from wells and tanks. General features of the country rugged, bare hills with vallies between.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Agriculture sole occupation of the mass of the people.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX. A route between Guzerat and Malwa passes through the district; carts circulate partially throughout it.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate not very good. Range of thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Average fall of rain unknown.

Estimated Population.

XII. Population unknown, but scanty.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII. Religion Hindoo, or none. Great preponderance of Bheels in the population.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are administered.

XIV. Civil and criminal justice administered according to the will and pleasure of the Maharana.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Punishments—fine, imprisonment, or death.

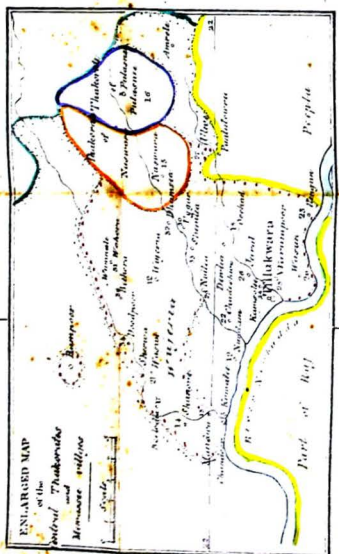
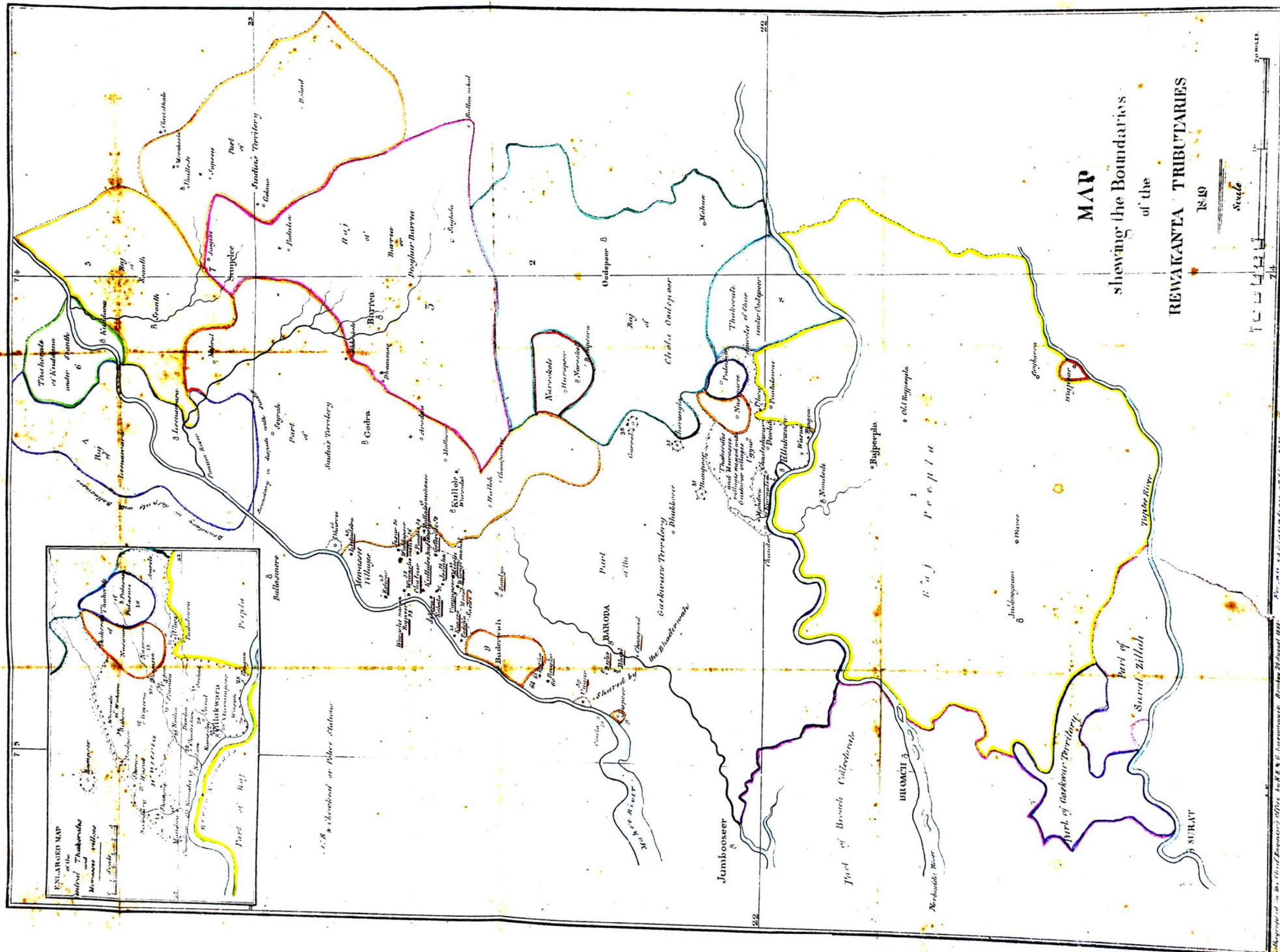
Educational Measures: Progress of Vaccination.

XVI. Education hardly thought of.

XVII. Vaccination unknown.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Diseases, fever and dysentery.



MAP
 of the
REWAKANTE TRIBUTARIES

1849
 Scale

The map is the property of the Survey of India, and is not to be published without the sanction of the Government.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE REWA KANTA TRIBUTARIES;
THE ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF THEIR REVENUES; AND
THE SUMS THEY ARE RESPECTIVELY BOUND ANNUALLY
TO PAY AS TRIBUTE, TO THE STATES OF WHICH THEY
ARE DEPENDENTS;

ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP,

SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TERRITORY BELONGING TO
EACH TRIBUTARY IN THE REWA KANTA.

PREPARED BY

MR. T. OGILVY,

POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 13th April 1849.

Statement showing the Names of the Rewa Kanta Tributaries; the estimated holding superiority

Number.	Names of the Estates.	Names of the Chiefs.	Number of Subordinate Villages.	Amount of Estimated Revenue.
				<i>Rs.</i>
1	Rajpeepla	Maharana Verisaljee	683	2,50,000
2	Oodepoor	Maharawal Goomansingjee	456	80,000
3	Deogur Baria	Maharawal Prithirajee	429	65,000
4	Loonawara	Maharana Futtehsingjee	253	45,000
5	Soanth	Rana Bhowansingjee	331	25,000
6	Kuddana	Thakoor Purrutsingjee	81	2,500
7	Sunjelee	Jugutsing	12	1,400
8	Ghur	Bhowansingjee	10	2,000
9	Bhadurwa	Rana Surdarsingjee	10	27,000
10	Oometa	Baria Bahadursing	12	30,000
11	Narookot	Baria Jugta Ummursing	50	3,500
	<i>Rewa Kanta Tributaries.</i>			
12	Wujeeria	Rathore Motabawa Saibkhan	22	10,000
13	Maudwah	Rana Raysingjee Bhimsingjee	9	9,000
14	Sinnore	Rana Kuslabawa Sombawa	9	8,000
15	Nuswaree	Thakoor Jitsing Bhimsing	24	3,700
16	Pullasnee	Thakoor Goomansing Samutsing	11	2,500
17	Bhiloneah	Chowra Narsing and Koobarbawa	8	5,000
18	Oochad	Daema Badurbawa Futtehbhaee	22	2,300
19	Nungaum	Rathore Hamudkhan Motabawa	3	1,600
20	Wassun	Daema Jeetabawa Bajeebhaee	2	1,000
21	Wassun and Savara	Rathore Kaloobawa Dadabawa	7	3,600
22	Chooresur	Goree Veerum Bapoo and Nanbhaee	2	600
23	Raigun	Daema Khoosalbawa and Rahembhaee	1	800
24	Kamsolee Motee	Goree Paharkhan and Hummuncheta	1	150
25	Kamsolee Nanee	Goree Jorabawa and Haitum	1	150
26	Jeerall	Goree Hetum Arub	4	100
27	Ulwah	Chowan Surdarkhan Noorkhan	9	300
28	Veerumpoora	Kaloobawa Surdarkhan	2	300
29	Nullia	Goree Dullale Jafur	1	100
30	Uggur	Chowan Kaemkhan	27	2,600
31	Wonah	Jeysingbawa Motabawa	3	1,500
32	Dhamassia	Chowan Dajeebawa Khoosalbawa	7	300
33	Seemullia	Chowan Omedkhan Surdarkhan	4	100
34	Dhoodpoor	Rathore Doolabawa Nuthoobawa	1	250
35	Choneanglah	Rathore Motabawa Bhowsing	9	200
36	Beehorah	Rathore Jeitabawa Vuzoobhaee	1	150
37	Rampoorah	Chaora Jorabawa Nuthoobhaee	9	1,800

Amount of their Revenues; and the Tribute they are bound to pay to the States over them.

Amount of Tribute payable.	Troops.		To whom Tribute is paid.	Remarks.
	Foot.	Horse.		
Rs. 65,001	286	98	Gaekwar Government.	This is more than the accounts exhibit, but it is the revenue supposed to be actually realized.
10,500	368	70	Do.	
12,000	358	58	British Government.	To Sindia Rs. 12,000, to Gaekwar Rs. 6,000, and to Balasinor Rs. 2,300.
20,301	100	100	Sindia and Gaekwar Governments and the Balasinor Estate.	
7,000	100	90	Sindia's Government.	
..	This is a feudatory of Soanthe, and pays no tribute.
..	This is a feudatory of Baria, and pays no tribute.
..	Raja of Oodepoor ..	This is a feudatory of Oodepoor, and pays tribute of Rs. 500 direct to Oodepoor.
19,076	Gaekwar Government.	This State is situated within the jurisdiction of the Honorable Company in the Kaira Collectorate.
5,000	Do. ..	
41	Gaekwar and British Governments.	This small district is under the direct management of the Political Agent; and Government receive a half share of the net revenues after paying the Gaekwar tribute.
5,007	Gaekwar Government.	
2,215	Do.	
1,578	Do.	
1,691	Do.	
2,131	Do.	
2,426	Do.	
883	Do.	
1,294	Do.	
356	Do.	
1,151	Do.	
311	Do.	
461	Do.	
129	Do.	
127	Do.	
77	Do.	
67	Do.	
103	Do.	
37	Do.	
262	Do.	
852	Do.	
133	Do.	
57	Do.	
35	Do.	
95	Do.	
51	Do.	
1,422	Do.	

Number.	Names of the Estates.	Names of the Chiefs.	Number of Subordinate Villages.	Amount of Estimated Revenues.
				<i>Rs.</i>
38	Gurrol	Patel Himta.	1	30
39	Pandoo	Khanzada Nunnokhan, &c.	15	4,000
40	Chalior	Rawul Nharsingjee Gemulsing	19	4,000
41	Shehora	Baria Nharsing Purtapsing.	20	8,500
42	Mewlee	Patel Jalum Nuthoo, &c.	3	1,500
43	Kunnora	Baria Jussabhaee Vujaising, &c.	5	1,700
44	Poeecha.	Rana Pahrsing, &c.	6	1,600
45	Etwad	Rathore Lalbhaee Purtapsing	6	900
46	Dhurree	Rawul Bapoojee Bawajee, &c.	4	1,000
47	Kullaloo Moka Pugunoo.	Pugee Gurbur Awah	1	150
48	Umrappoor	Baria Jeebhaee, &c.	1	300
49	Lithergotra	Syud Pooja Kalloo, &c.	1	300
50	Jessur	Pugee Ghella Chootha	1	200
51	Kulloloo Kussla Noo	Pugee Purbut Kusla	1	75
52	Vernolee Motee	Rathore Fatttehbaee Gunnabhaee	1	150
53	Rajpoor.	Rawul Kulliansing Vuktabhaee	1	65
54	Vernolee Mall	Baria Uzoobhaee, &c.	1	200
55	Joomkha	Baria Sahibsing	1	100
56	Vuktapoor	Rawul Oomedbhaee	1	200
57	Nahra	Baria Rutunsing Bhoodurjee	2	100
58	Goturdee	Pugee Odhar Oomed, &c.	1	500
59	Ungur	Bawabhaee Suddabhaee, &c.	1	1,900
60	Rayka	Goolabsing Hurreeing, &c.	1	1,200
61	Dorka	Patel Kaleedas Munnore, &c.	1	2,000
62	Pantulownee.	Nathkhan, &c. &c.	9	3,000

N. B.—The number of horse and foot entertained by the petty Mehwassee Chiefs is
Chiefs, on the tenure

Amount of Tribute payable.	Troops.		To whom Tribute is paid.	Remarks.
	Foot.	Horse.		
Rs. 30	Gaekwar Government.	
4,501	Do.	
3,401	Do.	
4,801	Do.	
1,501	Do.	
1,601	Do.	
1,501	Do.	
626	Do.	
951	Do.	
125	Do.	
201	Do.	
201	Do.	
151	Do.	
65	Do.	
101	Do.	
51	Do.	
85	Do.	
51	Do.	
151	Do.	
25	Do.	
425	Do.	
1,754½	Do.	
1,186½	Do.	
not fixed	Do.	
..	Do.	.. This Chief is a feudatory of the Rajpoepla Raja, to whom he pays Rs. 200 direct.

not ascertained. The Funtayees, or blood relations, hold their portions from the of military service.

STATEMENT

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE WHOLE
OF THE FORTIFIED PLACES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF
THE REWA KANTA;

PREPARED, IN THE YEAR 1845,

BY

MR. T. OGILVY,

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZÉRAT.

Submitted to Government on the 2nd April 1845.

*Statement exhibiting the different Fortified Places within the Districts
of the Rewa Kanta Agency, as existing in March 1845.*

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
1	Rajpeepla.	Hill-fort.	Pukka.	Miles. 45	South.	Decayed.	<p>This fort is situated on the Rajpeepla Hill, 18 miles to the south of the Nerbudda. The ascent is said to be three-quarters of a mile from the base. The walls are 10 feet high, enclosing an area of 15 beegas. They are in a ruinous state on the north and south sides. There are two gates, one on the east and the other on the west. There is an old well, out of repair and without water. There are 7 guns, and 10 Sepoys garrison the place. The fort is at present untenable, but could easily be made a place of considerable strength, requiring artillery to take it.</p> <p>The Rajpeepla Country is very hilly and full of ravines and jungles, where the advance of troops might be impeded by an enemy.</p>
2	Oodepoor.	On plain.	Pukka.	60	East..	Complete.	<p>The walls are about 10 feet high and a mile in circumference. There are no bastions and no guns. There is a gate on the east and another on the west. There is a well with water. The Raja's palace is within the fort. One hundred and fifty horsemen and 200 foot Seebundies garrison the place. Probably it could be carried by escalade.</p> <p>There is an old fort on the Nerbudda to the south of Oodepoor, called Haph, now ruinous, but on a place of natural strength, having the Nerbudda on the south and hills and ravines on other sides.</p> <p>Mohun, about 16 miles to the south-south-east of Oodepoor, is a ruinous hill-fort with two bastions.</p> <p>There are the appearances of several other old forts quite in ruins.</p> <p>All the five Purgunas comprising the territory of Chota Oodepoor is full of hills, forests, and ravines; and therefore difficult for the operations of troops.</p>
3	Baria	Half on hills and half on the plains.	Pukka.	60	East..	Decayed.	<p>This fort is partly on hills and partly on the plains. The walls are about 10 feet high on the lower parts and 6 feet on the "Devee Doongur" Hill, on which</p>

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
4	Loonawara.	Half on hills and half on the plains.	Pukka.	66 Miles.	North.	Decayed.	<p>is a temple and small tank. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. There are no bastions and no guns. On the south, within the fort, is the Raja's palace, and immediately behind it rises a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in ascent. The walls are not carried over this hill, as it is considered inaccessible. There are four wells within the fort, in which water is always found. There is a gate in a ruinous state on the east side, one in repair on the south, and another on the north out of order. There is a sallyport on the west. The walls are ruinous on all sides. There is a large tank near the fort on the outside. There are many ravines near, but they are insufficient to prevent the approach of troops. Deogur Baria is at present untenable, and even in repair might probably be carried by escalade.</p> <p>All the Baria Country is hilly, and full of ravines and jungle.</p> <p>The hill on which the fort is partly situated is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in ascent. The walls are from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet high and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circumference. There are four gates on the north, south, east, and west. There are 10 or 12 bastions in a ruinous state. There are 4 guns. 40 horsemen and 100 foot Seebundies garrison the place. There are three wells with water in them. The Panum river flows past the place. The Raja's palace is in the fort. In its present state it is probably not tenable, but in repair would require artillery to take it.</p> <p>The four Purgunas comprising the Loonawara territory are partly hilly, partly level, but generally well cultivated.</p>
5	Kuddana.	Hill-fort.	Of stones and bricks.	84	North.	Complete.	<p>On a hill about half a mile in ascent. The walls are about 10 feet high and three-quarters of a mile in circumference. There are three small guns, but no bastions. There are five foot Seebundies in the place. Water is only obtained from the Mahee, which flows past. There is a gate on the west and a sallyport on the east. Artillery would doubtless be required to</p>

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Distance from Baroda.	Direction.	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
6	Soanth ..	Half on the plains and half on the hills.	Pukka.	84 Miles.	North.	Complete.	<p>take this fort if properly defended.</p> <p>This part of the country is full of hills, jungles, and ravines.</p> <p>Partly on a hill about three-quarters of a mile in ascent and partly on a plain. The walls are in repair, and from 10 to 4 feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. There are no bastions, but 5 small guns are in the plain. There is a gate on the west and a sallyport on the east. There is a well with water. 20 Suwars and 10 foot Seebundies garrison the place. It would probably require artillery to take it if properly defended.</p> <p>The Soanth territory is hilly, with ravines and jungles.</p>
7	Powagur..	Hill-fort.	Pukka.	27	East..	Complete.	<p>The hill of Powagur is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in ascent. About two miles from the base is a fort on the east face of the hill, in which the Killadar resides with 100 Seebundies. It is about 40 yards in circumference, surrounded by walls 15 feet high, without bastions. It has two small guns. The path leading up is extremely rugged. About two miles further up the hill is a gate on the east side, leading into the main fort on a table land about an acre in extent. On the east side the wall is about 15 feet high; on the west and north there is no wall, as the rocks are precipitous: on the south the hill rises up to a peak, abruptly, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, on which are Hindoo and Mahomedan temples. There are 10 guns, large and small. There are two tanks filled with rain water at all seasons. There is a third tank, in which water is not always found. There is also a spring of good water. The fort is in repair, and is a place of great strength, requiring artillery to take it. There are heights to the north, on which guns and mortars can be placed against the fortress.</p> <p>At the foot of the hill is the ancient and now deserted City of Champaneer. It is surrounded by walls about 15 feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. There are no bastions, or guns, or Seebundies. There are several wells with</p>

Number.	Names of Districts in which situated.	Whether on Plains or Hills.	Distance from Baroda.	Whether Pukka or Kutcha built.	Direction,	Whether Complete or Decayed.	Remarks.
				Miles.			<p>water. The place might, though defended, be taken by escalade.</p> <p>Godra is about 37 miles to the north-east of Baroda. It is situated on the plains, and is about a quarter of a mile in circumference. The walls are about 12 feet high. They have 9 bastions and 15 guns, large and small. 150 horsemen and 200 foot Seebundies garrison the place. There are 2 wells with water in them in the fort, which is in repair. The Mheswa river flows past, but is dry at most seasons but the rains.</p> <p>Dahode, Jhalode, Kallole, and Vezulpoor are Ghurrees, or small forts, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in circumference, without bastions, but with a few guns and Seebundies. They would probably quickly fall before regular troops. The territory composing the Godra Punch Mahals, or five districts, has in many places hills, jungles, and ravines, that would place impediments in the way of advancing troops.</p>

REPORT
ON THE
HILL-FORT OF POWAGUR, IN THE REWA KANTA

PREPARED, IN JUNE 1838,

BY

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. ARNOTT, M.D.,
BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Submitted to Government on the 26th June 1838.

HILL-FORT OF POWAGUR.

The hill-fort of Powagur is situated to the eastward of Baroda, and is distant from it about twenty-eight miles, and about seventy miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is an isolated hill, surrounded by extensive plains, from which it rises abruptly to the height of about 2,400 feet, and is about 2,800 above the level of the sea. To the eastward lie the vast Baria jungles, and it seems to form the boundary between them and the clear open country stretching westward to Tunkaria Bunder.

There is a cart-road from Baroda, which leads in many places through a beautiful and interesting country, winding along the base of the hill, to the ancient and once magnificent, but now nearly deserted, City of Champauer, which lies on its eastern side. Here the cart-road terminates, and the ascent commences by a foot-path, rugged, stony, and irregular, but which might very easily be much improved. The ascent is long and circuitous, but in very few places steep, so that a palanquin, even in the present state of the road, can be carried up without much difficulty.

The top of the hill is of an irregular oblong shape, running north and south, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. Its northern extremity is covered with a thin loose soil, apparently covering in many places ancient ruins, tanks, &c. ; and is at this season devoid of vegetation, though the grass seems to spring up luxuriantly in the rains. On the east side of this part of the hill are the remains of many beautifully executed ancient (Jain) temples ; and on the west side, overlooking a tremendous precipice, are some other Musulman buildings of more modern date, and supposed to have been used as granaries. The space between is uneven, and in many places covered with large blocks of basalt.

The southern extremity is more uneven, and from its centre rises an immense peak of solid rock, about 250 feet above the level of the hill. The ascent to the top of this is by a flight of stone steps, and on its summit are Hindoo and Mahomedan temples. On the table land round the bottom of this peak are two or three Banyan trees, with a number of prickly pear and Corinda bushes ; and thousands of immense blocks of rock lie scattered everywhere. At the bottom of the steps there is an excavated tank, containing at the time of our visit a pretty considerable quantity of muddy but not ill-tasted water.

To the north are two other built-up tanks, also containing water, of perhaps a better description when more regularly drawn. But the best and purest water is found at a spring about half way down the hill, near the lower fort.

We took up our quarters in the granaries, which form a range of buildings that might easily be converted into pretty comfortable habitations, having walls of immense thickness, with domes also very thick. Each room is about 21 feet square, and of proportionate height. There is one small doorway in the east front of each, with a small vent in the dome above it. The walls are without plaster; the floors are worn and broken; and there is no door to any of them. We were fortunately in these during the hottest days of the last hot weather; and throughout the whole time the temperature was moderate, as the highest point at which the thermometer stood on the warmest day was 87° , it being about the same time in the camp at Baroda 105° . We had no tatties, and used no means to cool the rooms; and the average maximum temperature during our stay may be stated at 83° . The thermometer in the open air was less accurately observed, but it never rose above 97° , and the average maximum height was probably about 94° . To what it fell in the night I did not ascertain.

My visit was so short, that I had little time to prove the correctness of my thermometrical observations; and I may mention that the late Doctor Stuart, in a visit to the fort at the same season of the year in 1836, states the thermometer never to have risen above 82° ; but taking the most unfavourable observations as the most correct, it will be evident that, as a convalescent station, it possesses advantages well worthy of consideration. With a temperature from fifteen to twenty degrees below that of the plain, its pure air, constant light breeze from the south-west, wholesome water, cool and bracing nights, magnificent scenery, and accommodation that might at a small expense be rendered very comfortable, I consider it well adapted as a place of resort for those suffering from the debilitating climate and diseases of Guzerat; and feel convinced that it may be safely recommended, and would be often resorted to in cases of constitutional debility or slow recovery from disease, when a longer trip promising no greater advantages might be inconvenient or impracticable. To the inhabitants of Baroda it appears to me to possess incalculable advantages, from its extreme convenience and proximity to that station; and though I will not enter into comparisons between it and the sea coast, I may add that there are many forms of disease for which it is equally adapted.

Earlier in the season than the month of February it would not be advisable to resort to it, as the exhalations from the Baria jungle, carried along by the east winds that at that season prevail, might, in sweeping over it, produce deleterious effects; however, up to the time mentioned, the heat in the plain is sufficiently tolerable to render an earlier change unnecessary.

STATEMENT

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE NAMES OF
THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE
REWA KANTA; THEIR ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUES;
AND THE NAMES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERS.

BY

MR. A. REMINGTON,

FIRST ASSISTANT POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT,

IN CHARGE OF THE REWA KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 5th November 1841.

REWA KANTA.

Names of the Towns and Villages in the Rewa Kanta, their estimated Annual Revenues, and the Names of their respective Owners.

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
TILLUCKWARA.	Wujerea ..	1	Sahibpurroo	Rathore Sahibkhan Ryhimkhan.	10,000	5,007
		2	Alliaghorah			
		3	Gorud Kooal			
		4	Chandpurroo			
		5	Orah			
		6	Zunegamoee			
		7	Navegumoee			
		8	Mukunpurroo			
		9	Morah			
		10	Futtehpoor			
		11	Vootavullee			
		12	Lunpurree			
		13	Mungoo			
		14	Karallee			
		15	Jullodroo			
		16	Sujunpurroo			
		17	Chumarwaro			
		18	Gudwo			
		19	Veerumpurroo			
		20	Bore Tullow			
		21	Patel Ghora			
		22	Purtabpurra			
TILLUCKWARA.	Pallacunee ..	1	Mopudloo	Thakoor Goomansing Samulsing.	1,800	2,131
		2	Sodhaleo			
		3	Hurripurroo			
		4	Kukurwana			
		5	Toolpurroo			
		6	Moredwoo			
		7	Watturdoe			
		8	Bhagulwoo			
		9	Damolee			
		10	Sugpullivoo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
TILUCKWARA.	Oochad. . .	1	Katkoe	Thakoor Bhadurbawa Futtehbaec.	2,300	883
		2	Duburd			
		3	Soorwah			
		4	Koolee			
		5	Badurwah			
		6	Koowulee.			
		7	Kuthurpurra			
		8	Ghankond			
		9	Marsun			
		10	Wadivoo			
		11	Dholiakote			
		12	Jaitpoor			
		13	Dawulla			
		14	Choremowdee			
		15	Hurripurra			
		16	Ferekoowah			
		17	Wadhur			
	Bhillodia .. .	1	Hunnuvoo	Chowan Nhar- sing Koober- bawa. }	5,000	2,426
		2	Purroo			
		3	Sooruj Ghorah.			
		4	Dhurumpoor			
		5	Assodra			
		6	Asgole			
		7	Nagdole			
	Nargaum .. .	1	Moriah	Rathore Ah- med Khan. }	1,600	1,294
		2	Nuvoorpurvo			
	Wassum .. .	1	Veerpoor	Daimah Jeetaba- wa	1,000	356
Chooreswur ..	1	Gunsyed	Goree Hettum.	600	311	
Rehgun	Daimah Khoo- shalbawa	800	461	
Kamsolee .. .	1	Motee	Goree Parkhan.	150	129	
Kamsolee .. .	1	Nanee	Do.	50	127	
Ulwa .. .	1	Jespuro	ChowanSirdar- khan Noor- khan. }	300	67	
	2	Inderwarnoo				
	3	Wankole				
	4	Wajnitare.				
	5	Jettpoor				
	6	Bhickadeevoo				
	7	Suragaum				
	8	Sowlee				
Veerumpurra..	1	Waddivoo.	Angawan Ka- loobawa Sir- darkhan. }	300	103	
Nulliah.	Goree Dullel Jaf- fur	100	37	
Jeeral .. .	1	Chutra Khadee	Goree Hettum. } Arrab. }	100	77	
	2	Hupuspurroo				
	3	Golah Tulloowdee				

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SUNKHERA.	Nuswaree ..	1	Peeplas	Thakoor Jeetsing Ramsing.	3,700	1,691
		2	Kundvoo			
		3	Tarkachlo			
		4	Ruttonpurroo			
		5	Kollumb			
		6	Teemboo			
		7	Fuzwoo			
		8	Warria			
		9	Kellemia			
		10	Nanoopurroo			
		11	Walpurroo			
		12	Jeetpurroo			
		13	Hurripurra			
		14	Anundpurra			
		15	Rampurra			
		16	Ghancee Mowra			
		17	Kukuuvullee			
		18	Sookapurra			
		19	Nuvoorpurra			
		20	Wellalee			
		21	Akoloo			
		22	Sodth			
		23	Sindio Koowah			
TILLUCKWARA.	Orah	1	Kookdellee	Rathore Jeysing Mohtabawa.	1,500	852
		2	Kassipurra			
	Wassun. ..	1	Jodepur	Rathore Kattoobawa Moh-tabawa.	2,100	1,151
		2	Munikpoor			
	Sewarra. ..	1	Bhuglapurra			
		2	Oodye Mundna			
	Memulpoor ..	3	Oodameo			
		1	Humudpurroo			
	Kesurpurra ..	1	Wagailye			
		2	Jugpurroo			
3		Oomedpurra				
4		Khurkou.				
5		Navogaum				
SUNKHERA.	Aggur	1	Mugrio Dhurro	Chowan Kalimkhan Dadabawa.		
		2	Soorjepurra			
		3	Kutsej			
		4	Peecheepurroo			
		5	Mownghora			
		6	Leemghora			
		7	Dullepurroo			
		8	Khala Assodra.			
		9	Saolee			
		10	Ruttodupurroo.			
		11	Oolkuch			
		12	Neemdeoo.			
		13	Rajpurroo.			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SUNKHERA.	Aggur	14	Bhikoopurroo	Chowan Kalimkhan Dadabawa.	2,500	186
		15	Pundole			
		16	Nunnoopurroo			
		17	Peeploo			
		18	Numarrio			
		19	Kookraj			
		20	Godud Kora			
		21	Jeetpurra			
	Seesun	22	Kukrio	Chowan Dajeebawa Koo-shalbawa.	300	133
		23	Veerah Jhol			
	Dhamusia	24	Gayakoe	Chowan Oomid Khan.	100	57
		1	Sockoru			
		2	Wummalla			
	Seemullia	3	Chamattah	Doolabawa Nuthoobawa ..	250	35
		4	Sagpurroo			
		5	Khotee			
	Doodpoor	6	Nuvoopurroo	Rawul Moktabawa Bhowsing.	200	95
		1	Puthepurroo			
	Chorangla	2	Buldey	Rathore Jettabawa Vujjoobawa.	150	51
		3	Scindeapurra			
		4	Derolee			
		5	Teembia			
		6	Amboolee			
		7	Ghelpoor			
8		Sewjeepurroo				
9		Khedivoo				
Behora	10	Seerseadoo	Patel Hemta and Nanuah.	30	30	
	11	Wudduloo				
Rampurra	12	1 Ankudevoo	Chowan Jorabawa & Nuthoobawa.	1,800	1,422	
	13	2 Kudwa Kovee				
	14	3 Dewaleepurroo				
	15	4 Mobeveoo				
Paragaum	16	1 Bhoomsia	Rana Soorsing Koo-leerbawa.	8,000	1,578	
	17	2 Jaisingpurroo				
	18	3 Somepurra				
	19	4 Rampurra				
Shumore	20	1 Rajpurra				
	21	2 Goomanpurra				

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHANDODE.	Chandode....	1	Bhimpurra	Rana Raeesing } Bhimsing. }	9,000	2,215
		2	Jitpurra			
		3	Mandwah			
		4	Goolwarree			
		5	Neeman			
		6	Wurujna Wanta			
		7	Seemulliano Wanta			
		1	Umbas			
RAJPEEPLA.	Nandode	<i>Rajpeepla.</i>		Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		1	Rampurroo			
		2	Gopalpurroo			
		3	Kunootoo			
		4	Waoree			
		5	Wuddevo			
		6	Jeet Nuggur			
		7	Soonderpurroo			
		8	Jeetghur			
		9	Leemdeward			
		10	Wughettah			
		11	Nanoopurroo			
		12	Neeklee			
		13	Teembee			
		14	Wagorio			
		15	Bechurwarra			
		16	Hujurpurra			
		17	Ileelumbee			
		18	Bhoochad			
		19	Tornah			
		20	Dhammasoo			
		21	Wurkhud			
		22	Oolee			
		23	Dharpoor			
		24	Nanoopatoree			
		25	Mohtoopatnoo			
		26	Sehodrah			
		27	Nurkhurree			
		28	Chitrawarree			
		29	Budaham			
		30	Jesulpoor			
		31	Russellah			
		32	Ponha			
		33	Toombree			
		34	Wandurria			
		35	Serao			
		36	Gowar			
		37	Mangrol			
38	Lachno					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEPLA.	Nandode ..	39	Tunkara	Maharana Vereesaljee.		
		40	Thullee			
		1	Khamur			
		2	Sujyoo			
		3	Wughence			
		4	Dhoolar			
		5	Veerpoor			
		6	Motoo Wudvoo			
		7	Nanoo Wudvoo			
		8	Chitrol			
		9	Meyashee			
		10	Sundreh			
		11	Chutwarroo			
		12	Ghanteh			
	13	Wullah				
	14	Kesurvoo				
	Kuntahole ..	15	Soee			
		16	Kakudwah			
		17	Medgaum			
		18	Khojulwah			
		19	Ghankora			
		20	Purtab Nugur			
		21	Tawadee			
		22	Ukoowadoo			
		23	Veersingpurroo			
		24	Lodhur			
		25	Umberpurroo			
		26	Khakurpurroo			
		27	Kurunpurroo			
		28	Purtabpurroo			
	29	Tropa				
	30	Dholeewas				
	Panetah ..	1	Ussah			
		2	Wurachoo			
		3	Nasroo			
		4	Kandy			
		5	Rellah			
		6	Bhoodellee			
		7	Rajpurroo			
		8	Muclud			
		9	Rajoowadeo			
		10	Woomurvoo			
		11	Bamloo			
		12	Oomloo			
		13	Moowarroo			
		14	Waghpurroo			
		15	Uchulleeah			
16		Hurrupurra				
17		Ootchub				

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
RAJPEELA.	Panetah ..	18	Ransingpurra	Maharana Vercesaljee.			
		19	Feechwarrah.				
		20	Raneeipurra				
		21	Roomalpurra				
		22	Oomedra				
		23	Peepodra				
		24	Sunjeelee				
		25	Vulloogaum				
		26	Jumboee				
		27	Kukulpoor				
		28	Sursand				
		29	Purvattoo				
		30	Motee Indow				
		31	Nanee Indow				
		32	Wasnoo Nanoo				
		33	Wasnoo Motoo				
		Bhalodra ..	1				Roond
			2				Kursunpurra
	3		Wudwanoo				
	4		Kateendra				
	5		Wunakpoor				
	6		Pardee				
	7		Sarsah				
	8		Khudolee				
	9		Prakud				
	10		Jursaud				
	11		Aveedah				
	12		Sumeedia				
	13		Pore				
	14		Kurrad				
	15		Troteedra				
	16		Tursalee				
	17		Puttur				
	18		Vohur				
	Inghurea ..	1	Waghpurroo				
		2	Sultanpurroo				
		3	Kupul Suddie				
		4	Thoolwarree.				
		5	Raneeipurra.				
		6	Leemodra				
	Gowalee ..	1	Oochorduo				
		2	Sanglah				
		3	Moolud.				
		4	Navoogaum				
5		Gowaleno Bett					
Ruttonpoor ..	1	Bhempoor					
	2	Madeopurra.					
	3	Ahmode					
	4	Bhooria					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEPLA.	Ruttonpoor ..	5	Pandwanio	Maharana Vereesajee.		
		6	Rampoor			
		7	Jesspur			
		8	Umuljur			
		9	Goradevoo			
		10	Morun			
		11	Godeehoo			
		12	Chowkee			
		13	Jhajpoor			
		14	Dubhelye			
		15	Khareewooch			
		16	Wunthewall			
		17	Bhillode			
		18	Waghurkhode			
		19	Peetore			
		20	Etkallo			
		21	Dowlutpoor			
		22	Dillee			
		23	Oomergaum			
		24	Dholukoowa			
		25	Puddal			
		26	Rajpur			
		27	Barbhan			
		28	Sellode			
		29	Talodroo			
		30	Dholgaum			
		31	Walho			
		32	Dunsolee			
		33	Toonah			
		34	Solegaum			
		35	Rajghur			
		36	Koombasana			
		37	Wankosang			
		38	Nuvoogaum			
		39	Bereedrevoo			
		40	Khurchee			
		41	Wasnoo			
		42	Sadolee			
		43	Bojpur			
		44	Annadra			
		45	Leemet			
		46	Heerapoor			
		47	Nuldhurree			
		48	Dongree			
		49	Mihla			
		50	Kond			
		51	Wutturua			
		52	Woontwo			
		53	Dudhedoo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
RAJPEELA.	Ruttonpoor ..	54	Runnedre	Maharana Vereesajee.	Rs.	Rs.	
		55	Motha Sajah				
		1	Kursode				
		2	Shunadoo				
		3	Deshad				
		4	Jubboogaum				
		5	Kessurgaum				
		6	Goodevo				
		7	Wittul				
		Lonah	8				Bummudevo
			9				Nikolee
			10				Gurredo
			11				Pundolee
			12				Ghandhoo
			13				Kurrah
			14				Sillodee
	15		Gorah				
	16		Dodevadoo				
	Gurdeshwur ..		1				Amdia
		2	Khudgudah				
		3	Dhumudra				
		4	Madurvo				
		5	Sandvo				
		6	Satgaum				
		7	Bhoolalevo				
		8	Sujanpurroo				
		9	Oondwah				
		10	Warree				
		11	Oondwah				
		12	Wagloo				
		13	Leemdee				
		14	Katkhode				
Gorah	15	Runchola					
	16	Goodwance					
	17	Goonethoo					
	18	Ukteshwur					
	19	Cheediapurroo					
	20	Sooka					
	21	Zurrio					
	22	Balwance					
Gorah	23	Kottee					
	1	Waodevo					
	2	Shengba					
	3	Khuddee					
	4	Soolpane					
	5	Oomurwa					
	6	Beelwussee					
	7	Shakvo					
	8	Mota Ambah					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
RAJPEPLA.	Gorah	9	Summoree	Maharana Vereesaljee.			
		10	Joonputt				
		11	Velchudeoo				
		12	Boreevo				
		13	Wansalecoo				
		14	Nanee Sawul				
		15	Motee Sawul				
		16	Indrawanoo				
		17	Bhanudroo				
		18	Foolwadu				
		19	Nana Joonda				
		20	Mota Joonda				
		21	Soorujwa				
		Hill Purganas. Wudkhoota.	1				Wudkhoota
			2				Wakul
			3				Rajalwarre
			4				Mujamah
			5				Moonas
			6				Dhelo Ambo.
			7				Kuntole
			8				Jamboleo
	9		Kullak				
	10		Anjolee				
	11		Ramkotrena				
	12		Dubhar				
	13		Oochub				
	Netrung ..	14	Pore				
		15	Ropuneeo				
		16	Salwoo				
		17	Kuppart				
		18	Belwado				
		19	Dholee				
		20	Boredroo				
		21	Kaloopahad				
		22	Kudwallee				
		1	Netrung				
		2	Heerjepurr				
		3	Chundreoo				
		4	Sheer				
		5	Pullor				
	6	Panchwoo					
	7	Jecoonoo					
	8	Chasured					
	9	Atkode					
10	Buldvo						
11	Barreca						
12	Foguddee						
13	Kanteewadoo						
14	Malpoor						

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEPLA.	Netrung ..	15	Onchroo	Maharana Vereesajee.		
		16	Dehpoor			
		17	Jod Kooa			
		18	Usname			
		19	Seengwan			
		20	Kamthioo			
		21	Chundurwan			
		22	Mokaree			
		23	Bhenkhetur			
		24	Mooreena			
		1	Thoowah			
		2	Foolwadee			
		3	Urreetha			
		4	Jamboodo			
		5	Khurdee			
		6	Sooko Ambo			
		7	Nano Sooko Ambo			
		8	Pochlawadoo			
		9	Jhakla			
	10	Umlawadee				
	11	Sumurpadoo				
	12	Jhulnah				
	13	Ghantee				
	14	Kooproo				
	15	Soontepadoo				
	16	Rookal				
	17	Khaburpoochoo				
	18	Jubwun				
	19	Khapur				
	20	Bubdoo				
	21	Khoordoo				
	22	Gurrabarroo				
	23	Chokwas				
	24	Nehgode				
	25	Wurkhudee				
	26	Wahalpur				
	27	Roopwud				
	28	Soonthlee				
	29	Bulladoo				
30	Jaguradoo					
31	Kalee Kamdee					
32	Katurdee					
33	Koop					
34	Turroowad					
35	Poorka					
36	Koonbar					
37	Panadoo					
38	Peegnoo					
39	Amba Deree					
	Thoowah ..					

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEELA.	Thoowah ..	40	Pudewallee	Maharana Vereesajee.		
		41	Boreeduroo			
		42	Wellone			
		43	Poodka			
		44	Kurrolee			
		45	Oodhallee			
		46	Ferwadda			
		47	Neegnoo			
		48	Ujna Koordha			
		49	Surapadoo			
		50	Foktee			
		51	Teemloee			
		52	Khorakhadee			
		53	Guddee			
		54	Nalleebaroo			
		55	Muddallee			
		56	Bhalun			
		57	Ghoskhadee			
		58	Barekha			
		59	Seehanah			
		60	Deedvadoo			
		61	Neegwoo			
		62	Mohokhoont			
		63	Pannoo			
		64	Kuppulsadce			
		65	Sagwoo			
		66	Chooreeanoo			
		67	Sunkae			
		68	Sookwoo			
		1	Kookurda			
		2	Kurrolee			
		3	Koomkhadee			
		4	Soorsut			
	5	Lote Amba				
	6	Wudwadoo				
	7	Kullum Kooa				
	8	Dudwadoo				
	9	Kaleekhel				
	10	Kooree				
	11	Kuntiapadoo				
12	Sumunvadoo					
13	Kheewan					
14	Sherwan					
15	Deneepadoo					
16	Nad Khadce					
17	Kheradee					
18	Umceeyur					
19	Jooboovas					
20	Ookhalee					
	Kookurda ..					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
RAJPEPLA.	Kookurda ..	21	Pudkoop	Maharana Veresajjee.			
		22	Bhuredoo				
		23	Waghvae				
		24	Khato Ambo				
		25	Juboovan				
		26	Ambawarree.. .. .				
		27	Jamnee.				
		28	Amba Khadee				
		29	Marjee Jamnee				
		30	Koodeea Khoo				
		31	Ghajook				
		32	Sagkhoont				
		33	Populchae				
		34	Summurwadoo				
		35	Khedwan				
		36	Veerukhoo				
		37	Oout Amba				
		38	Boree Mahl				
		39	Kakudwadoo				
		40	Nalkhudee				
		41	Jhenor				
		42	Kurnode				
		43	Oomrana				
		44	Jhuragaum				
		45	Cheemurdah				
		46	Kacho Duwao				
		47	Summerpadoo				
		48	Marlende				
		49	Seegudoo				
		50	Purdee				
		51	Tant Khadee				
		Navoogaum ..	1				Khatmur
			2				Kusmeer
			3				Baresunoo
			4				Khoordee
			5				Sakmoo
			6				Navoogaum
			7				Bare
			8				Dandiapadoo
			9				Ghanaket
			10				Ruldoe
			11				Peeploo
			12				Khoblo Oomur
			13				Burkoss
			14				Kunkaloo
			15				Khotum
			16				Juggelo
			17				Borekunch

Parguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEEPLA.	Jajungotah ..	1	Zampo	Maharana Verecsaljee.		
		2	Kanesree			
		3	Chiklee Motee			
		4	Chiklee Nance			
		5	Moahnah			
		6	Dubherree			
		7	Gooj Nahnee			
		8	Kolle Wadoo			
		9	Ramburvoo			
		10	Janjung Otah			
		11	Veesul Khadee			
		12	Beetadoo			
		13	Peepulchee			
		14	Guddeen			
		15	Padagaum			
		16	Solee			
		17	Ghantatolee			
		18	Borchoo			
		19	Beembroyo			
		20	Moonee			
		21	Yaul			
		22	Kudoo			
		23	Kukood			
		24	Nanee Moorne			
		25	Feechwada			
		26	Ghumode			
		27	Deolas			
		28	Wadurvellee			
		29	Wagher			
		30	Amblee			
		31	Katelapad			
	Sagbarrah ..	1	Khampada			
		2	Jhurwan			
		3	Boora Amlee			
		4	Moorna			
		5	Kolkhadee			
		6	Tellee			
		7	Koodawadee			
		8	Goncee Ambo			
		9	Retheevoo			
		10	Oomtheevoo			
		11	Vellanee			
		12	Purvuttee			
		13	Khervoo			
		14	Treewadoo			
		15	Ghode Khadee			
		16	Khodekul			
		17	Beerakooa			
		18	Bochurwadoo			
		19	Koyaloo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.		
					Rs.	Rs.		
RAJPEEPLA.	Sagbarrah ..	20	Bhuradoo	Maharana Vereesajjee.				
		21	Ruswadoo					
		22	Dewurwullee					
		23	Gorechoo					
		24	Guttal					
		25	Punch Peeplee					
		26	Khatkee					
		27	Kheddee					
		28	Oomurgah					
		29	Peepleewadee					
		30	Bulhaddee					
		31	Jaolee					
		32	Teelurghaut					
		33	Leembadee					
		34	Dakah Ambo					
		35	Dewsatee					
		36	Khoodnee					
		37	Soorlah					
		38	Scemee					
		39	Bhogh					
		40	Seedeewadoo					
		41	Jurroo					
		42	Mudoovee					
		43	Koedah					
		44	Nolecharra					
		45	Morseewowdee					
		46	Jhurnah					
		47	Pant					
		48	Cheerward					
		49	Khalaneighman					
		50	Doochalee					
		51	Bhuttanoo					
		52	Poptupadoo					
		53	Cherudwadee					
		54	Jamopully					
		55	Terne					
		56	Nurval					
		57	Oomu Ambo					
		58	Ruvio Ambo					
		59	Motupand					
		60	Sagbarrah					
		61	Paunkhulloo					
		62	Sumkhadee					
		Ghowallee ..					1	Bucturwoo
							2	Mowkhal
							3	Dhuniakhoo
							4	Naghoodu
							5	Ookulsand
							6	Bhoyurroo

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
RAJPEPLA.	Ghowallee ...	7	Lalpurroo	Maharana Verecsaljee.		
		8	Wajpoor			
		9	Kotepadoo			
		10	Nuwoogaum.. .. .			
		11	Goonachee			
		12	Gharkoodah.. .. .			
		13	Podedoo			
		14	Pechrudo			
		15	Juwoo Guwoo			
		16	Mundarah			
		17	Paldee			
		18	Ghodagaum.. .. .			
		19	Ambabur			
		20	Bhoonurwao.. .. .			
		21	Kankrakhar.. .. .			
		22	Purroolah			
		23	Bawee			
		24	Bugode			
		25	Seedwananee			
		26	Newud.. .. .			
		27	Kakudeo Ambo			
		28	Kadlee.. .. .			
		29	Morvan			
		30	Nurwud			
		31	Koombdee			
		32	Adole			
		33	Khurung			
		34	Janchkote			
		35	Seedurwan			
		36	Mathakoot			
		37	Rampurroo			
		38	Bheedewalla.. .. .			
		39	Kol Ambo			
		40	Tunnah			
		41	Baragaum			
		42	Koodiapa			
		43	Kullumdee			
		44	Kanawadee			
		45	Kowlabare			
		46	Wudkootta			
		47	Jambdee			
		48	Ghowallee			
		49	Raesingpurroo			
		50	Chore Ambo.. .. .			
		51	Joonawur			
		52	Matha Ambo			
		53	Dodkee.. .. .			
		54	Kolwan			
		55	Furdo Ambo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
RAJPEPLA.	Ghowallee ..	56	Runojkoond.. .. .	Maharana Veresajjee.		
		57	Oomarkoond			
		1	Sakole			
		2	Ghuwadee			
		3	Desmore			
		4	Khumsee			
		5	Chore Zadee			
		6	Namghore			
		7	Mosuddoo			
		8	Bhole Doongree			
		9	Chombole			
		10	Sigtolee			
		11	Chowkee			
		12	Kurtad.. .. .			
		13	Bhilwadoo			
		14	Nanee Keesoombdee			
		15	Gut Peepul			
		16	Kanto			
		17	Oopwallee			
	18	Mosdoo Nanoo				
	19	Nanapoor				
	20	Main Ambo.. .. .				
	21	Kole Seesoo.. .. .				
	22	Tajook				
	23	Mhodnawoo.. .. .				
	24	Nanee Magur				
	25	Morelue				
	26	Attakhodee				
	27	Nernee.. .. .				
	28	Zambo				
	29	Oolum Ghuntda				
	30	Pokhutee				
	31	Oodwapadoo				
	32	Kudurwoo				
	33	Koodo Ambo				
	34	Koelwao				
	35	Mohtee Kojunt				
	36	Barr				
	37	Tannoo				
	38	Pandee.. .. .				
	39	Pantee				
	40	Bhayurroo				
	41	Raezudee				
	42	Kajee				
	43	Nurwad.. .. .				
	44	Oomerkooa				
	45	Koombhee				
46	Oomer Nakoondee					
47	Putwallee					
	Chore Zadee..					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
RAJPEEPLA.	Chore Zadee..	48	Wudchoo	Maharana Vereesajjee.			
		49	Urdee				
		50	Padee Samur				
		51	Narne Sugalee				
		52	Ambo				
		53	Punch Oombur				
		54	Korn Andearoo				
		Doomkhul ..	1				Doomkhul
			2				Enar
			3				Pankulloo
	4		Chunae				
	5		Samorah				
	6		Dubkah				
	7		Matha Wolee				
	8		Suttur Pullee				
	9		Khant Tulloo				
	10		Kunnalee				
	11		Khokree Oomur				
	12		Terapadoo				
	13		Wandree				
	Foolsurree....	14	Peepode				
		15	Nunee Chapud				
		16	Seegulwudar.. .. .				
		17	Kerdoo.. .. .				
		18	Rumna Ambo				
		19	Pankuloo Nanoo				
		20	Seesah				
		21	Padee Mohtee				
		22	Maul				
		23	Bar				
	Chopudee Zurwane ..	1	Foolsurree				
		2	Sadoo				
3		Dubheree Motee					
4		Khakur.. .. .					
5		Ludwah.. .. .					
6		Jhudolee					
7		Gulwadoo					
Roondah ..	8	Bhamree					
	9	Ooknur.. .. .					
	10	Behuj					
	1	Zurwane					
	2	Chopudee					
	3	Veer					
	4	Behar					
	5	Was					
	6	Kaleewat					
	7	Mattasur					
	1	Roondah					
	2	Oomurjur					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.						
					Rs.	Rs.							
RAJPEEPLA.	Roondah ..	3	Rajpurroo	Maharana Vereesajjee.									
		4	Makhdee										
		5	Merapoor										
		6	Kamleoo										
		7	Majwao.										
		8	Kuvechevo										
		9	Rajwaddee										
		10	Shurrewarmah										
		11	Chatuldah										
		12	Bullalpur										
		13	Mundunpooleo										
		14	Waddee.										
		15	Nurpore										
		16	Peegote.										
		17	Samose.										
			Kurnallee										
			Peepveo										
	Wuddevo												
				Rupees	2,21,714	65,001							
NARROKOT.	Narrokot ..	<i>Narrokot.</i>		Baria Jugtap Umbersing.									
		1	Jambooghora										
		2	Banpoona										
		3	Kurrah.										
		4	Khurdevas										
		5	Khakurreeah										
		6	Peepeeah										
		7	Khodsar										
		8	Kandewas										
		9	Mussabar										
		10	Doomah										
		11	Havellee										
		12	Dhola Sadra.										
		13	Kalkoe										
		14	Paniaroo										
		15	Kewah.										
16	Dhunpooree.												
17	Kulliawas												
18	Jhotwar												
19	Heerapoor												
20	Oondiwan												
21	Wazpoor												
22	Wadeeah												
23	Zabwarree												
24	Rajpurroo												
25	Kerwah												
26	Luphnee												
					2,400	41							
							Resources improving. Half of the revenue is shared by the British Government.						

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
NARROKOT.	Narrokot ..	27	Oochode	Baria Jugtap Umbarsing.		
		28	Pudee Deree.. .. .			
		29	Goondevenure			
		30	Kolwah			
		31	Tuncheea			
		32	Bhil Doongur			
		33	Nuthpooree			
		34	Manikpoor			
		35	Jubwanee			
		36	Mulbore			
		37	Mondevo			
		38	Wuddek			
		39	Bore Kutchta			
		40	Was			
		41	Chalwar			
		42	Goondrah			
		43	Neezrun.. .. .			
		44	Dandiapurra.. .. .			
		45	Pooleeah			
46	Gurmaloo					
47	Bhanpooree					
48	Rampurra					
49	Foolpoory					
DEOGUR BARIA.	Deogur. . .	<i>Deogur Baria.</i>		Maharawul Prithirajee.		
		1	Dangunioo			
		2	Khodurradoo			
		3	Oondhalvoo			
		4	Bhimpoor			
		5	Roowabaree			
		6	Khujoori Nanee			
		7	Khujoori Motee			
		8	Pawaloo			
		9	Mowarree			
		10	Bhoolur			
		11	Bedha			
		12	Nuktee			
		13	Chore Barrioo			
14	Agharoo					
15	Aublo					
16	Race					
17	Barr					
18	Mandwoo					
19	Mandlee					
20	Koondlee					
21	Ambvoo					
22	Cheelvoo					
23	Nansullee					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Deogur.	24	Khakurrioo	Maharawal Prithirajjee.		
		25	Kumbon			
		26	Koondah			
		27	Deodoo			
		28	Oomurrioo			
		29	Danlio			
		30	Bhodifode			
		31	Dabdo			
		32	Kalleeawud			
		33	Oondah			
		34	Mownulla			
		35	Kunjur			
		36	Borah			
		37	Mundow			
		38	Rooparee			
		39	Wussulgha			
		40	Kuntollah			
		41	Beerkaee			
		42	Mungal Mowadee			
		43	Ugurwadoo			
		44	Dangegur			
		45	Leemdee			
		46	Wullodee			
		47	Palee Samur			
		48	Cheelakotoo			
		49	Gowallee			
		50	Pahadpoor			
		51	Dookhullee			
		52	Degawadoo			
		53	Jabevo			
		54	Khenoo			
			55 Redhanoo			
			56 Kooa			
			57 Seemlakshees			
			58 Zaul			
			59 Dhokurvoo			
			60 Jumboosair			
			61 Kellevoo			
			62 Khakra			
			63 Nugowas			
			64 Wedh			
			65 Komdawadoo			
			66 Rumpoor			
			67 Wandur			
			68 Guddah			
			69 Teemlkaj			
			70 Dongurpoor			
			71 Lucknah			
			72 Rogevo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Deogur..	73	Wulwel	Maharawal Prithirajee.		
		74	Urdharee			
		75	Foolpooree			
		76	Purwuttoo			
		77	Bogurvo			
		78	Pavoo			
		79	Nulloo			
		80	Peepodroo			
		81	Dubvo			
		82	Uzulwadoo			
		83	Ghodajur			
		84	Sewameeah			
		85	Dedehboo			
		86	Singlojee			
		87	Suddra			
		88	Leemkhedoo			
		89	Dood Amlee			
		90	Bourevo			
		91	Wakasevo			
		92	Sunjoe			
		93	Charee			
94	Mojaree					
95	Limdevo					
96	Ghoontivo					
97	Putwan					
98	Dubvo					
99	Bhoowal					
100	Tuktukee					
101	Bumbrolee					
102	Veerol					
103	Loharevo					
104	Mugoe Nanee					
105	Mugoe Motee					
106	Gondce					
107	Sat Koonda					
108	Shengedee					
109	Seeghore					
110	Joona Barreea					
111	Agharas Mowarro					
112	Doodivo					
113	Wahas					
114	Wao					
115	Gujapoor					
116	Bhootpugla					
117	Kalee Dongree					
118	Oochurn					
119	Raniapurroo					
120	Mehrub					
121	Bhootiah					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Deogur. . .	122	Bhurutwarroo	Maharawal Prithirajee.		
		123	Koreedal			
		124	Ruledevo			
		125	Bhuddbah			
		126	Sursas			
		127	Wangurwoo			
		128	Khillodee			
		129	Suguramoo			
		130	Gollao			
		131	Chattah			
		132	Sajorah			
		133	Wao			
		134	Dumavow			
		135	Ablode			
		136	Mehgah Mowaree			
		137	Killunpoor			
		138	Ramoo			
		139	Nathoodee			
		140	Dhyekote			
		141	Belwoo			
		142	Bhamevoo			
		143	Bore			
		144	Chathee			
		145	Pudedee			
		146	Koondee			
		147	Jorapur			
		148	Suneearoo			
		149	Reechwane			
		150	Khanpalvoo			
		151	Seemullia			
		152	Raneeepoor			
		153	Foolpurroo			
		154	Zurree Nanee			
		155	Kulein Kote			
		156	Rubarree			
		157	Sulleah			
		158	Goowanah			
		159	Assardee			
		160	Torenee			
		161	Wedloo			
162	Bandeeba Nanee					
163	Lookhawadee					
164	Wullah					
165	Pussaitoo					
166	Huthidur					
167	Lumkhedoo					
168	Pullah					
169	Wudodur					
170	Zurree Motee					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Deogur. . . }	171	Indolwoo	Maharawal Prithirajee.		
		172	Peepode			
		173	Punchuloo			
		174	Zamodroo			
		175	Purtaubpoor.			
		176	Paneevoo			
		177	Deghawadoo.			
		178	Lookhawadoo			
		179	Bundiba Motee			
		180	Munchlaee			
		181	Palce			
		182	Jaitpoor			
		183	Hatedra Nana			
		184	Wuttadoo			
		185	Puttungdee			
		186	Nuvoogaum			
		187	Doobka.			
		188	Kessurpoor			
		189	Koowur			
		190	Arrolah.			
	1	Sachnah				
	2	Barrah				
	3	Temboorwah				
	4	Sagtalla				
	5	Fungeea				
	6	Ghorah.				
	7	Mandow				
	8	Amklee				
	9	Waskhode				
	10	Dubahwoo				
11	Nudatode					
12	Ghugann Mowadee					
13	Rutwaree Mowadee					
14	Panee Wassun					
15	Beddee.					
16	Khandunia					
17	Khudpah					
18	Nuwagaum					
19	Zainbrin					
20	Singlajoo					
21	Kelkoca					
22	Devee					
23	Zajra					
24	Diveoo.					
25	Ragin Maul					
26	Kosh					
27	Pacheeasut					
28	Doongurpoor					
29	Pandudah					
	Sagtalla . . }					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Sagtalla ..	30	Rampoor	Maharawal Prithirajee.		
		31	Khandewas			
		32	Nowa Sucheeah			
		33	Oontraroje			
		34	Koondulwoo.			
		1	Peepur Koobernee			
		2	Peepurchowtheance			
		3	Sungah Wallee			
		4	Meheapoor			
		5	Amblee.			
		6	Kotumbee			
		7	Wacheea			
		8	Bhundore			
		9	Bhanpoor			
	10	Poonakotoo				
	11	Khurundah				
	12	Kullukhoot				
	13	Kakudkhellah				
	14	Peepur Ambram				
	Dhanpoor ..	15	Dhanpoor			
		16	Rachwoo			
		17	Khujoom			
		18	Akudvoo			
		19	Khulla			
		20	Oolkadur			
		21	Mulloo Motee			
		22	Mulloo Nanee			
		23	Wakotoo			
		24	Gangudia			
		25	Nowanuggur			
		26	Puteeah.			
		27	Marrahu			
		28	Dhunnah			
	29	Lella Ambo				
	Rajgur.. ..	30	Koombaree			
		1	Ghonsia			
		2	Dantole			
		3	Wullikotur			
		4	Bhanpoor			
		5	Bhecloode			
		6	Pali Oomednee			
		7	Ghoyumma			
8		Dhuneshwur				
9		Chillawadee				
10		Furrol				
11		Note				
12		Shewapoor				
13		Raeni Mowadee				
14	Khurkhudee					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Rajgur	15	Khoturdee	Malarawal Prithirajee.		
		16	Poleejourne			
		17	Khurdoo			
		18	Sherpoor			
		19	Nawagaum			
		20	Gumburpoor			
		21	Rajgur			
		22	Wankoloo			
		23	Doodapoor			
		24	Lalpooree			
		25	Paloo			
		26	Jetpoor			
		27	Bhanpoor			
		28	Wurrollee			
		29	Walienath			
		30	Muth			
		31	Mulloo			
		32	Juganee Mowadee			
		33	Jarapurroo			
		34	Akulivoo			
		35	Jhoj			
		36	Khakrakoe			
		37	Dewapoor			
		38	Bhatpoor			
		39	Wao			
		40	Kuntowadoo			
		41	Dawadroo			
		42	Buree			
		43	Jeej Ghur			
		44	Oodepoor			
		45	Khedvo			
		46	Jhajrie			
		47	Woondroo			
		48	Gurmuttoo			
		1	Goomnee			
2	Doongeo					
3	Sastah					
4	Wao					
5	Uttersoomba					
6	Mall Motoo					
7	Mall Nanoo					
8	Doodiadra					
9	Oomedpoor					
10	Andee Fulleeco					
11	Suttee Fulleeco					
12	Wao Nathanee					
13	Peeplee					
14	Jurorah					
15	Patloee					
	Doodeeah					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
DEOGUR BARIA.	Doodeeah ..	16	Barrah	Maharawal Prithirajee.		
		17	Sengapoor			
		18	Surjoomee			
		19	Dhanpoor			
		20	Noonawanee			
		21	Jhur			
		22	Wuddnah			
		23	Hattawan			
		24	Wao Kuttianee			
		25	Jholce Wuttoo			
		26	Patudie.			
		27	Cheekuldeevoo			
		28	Phapud Sonee			
		29	Bhimpurroo			
		1	Borekooloo			
		2	Dahoo			
		3	Peesoe			
		4	Julpoor			
		5	Bodrah			
		6	Wagnullee			
		7	Rundepoor			
		8	Dhamurbao			
		9	Punnewulla			
		10	Jurrolah			
		11	Chapuree			
		12	Soveliah			
		13	Soorpoor			
		14	Kurumdee			
		15	Doongurpoor Motoo			
	16	Bhookhedee				
	17	Handee.				
	18	Amullia Nana				
	19	Sajakoor				
	20	Padlah				
	21	Arrodah				
22	Dusseeco					
23	Omedpoor					
24	Seegwud					
25	Kherodah					
26	Peepleenoo					
27	Tarenee					
28	Burreelah					
29	Chapurwud					
30	Kalliah Kotah					
31	Kunkoo Thanbla					
32	Heerapoor					
33	Kessurpur					
34	Tanee					
35	Kalleca Koe					
	Chuttrisee ..					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
DEOGUR BARIA.	Chuttrisee ..	36	Mundlo	Maharawal Prithirajee.	58,000	12,000	
		37	Amullioo				
		38	Sakarrioo				
		39	Dongurpoor Nanoo				
		40	Agaroo				
		41	Denowadoo				
		42	Amullia Mota				
		43	Bhanpoor				
		44	Khoontah				
		45	Mullekpoor				
		46	Sunjeelee Nanee				
		47	Choonuddee				
		48	Ramepoor				
		49	Pawlee				
50	Unnoppurroo						
51	Rajpoor						
Rupees							
SUNJELLEEE.	Sunjellee ..	<i>Sunjellee.</i>		Thakoor Jugutsing Bahadursing.	1,000	..	This is an independent Thakoorship, originally wrested from the Petty State of Baria, and the Talooka of Soanthe.
		1	Sunjellee				
		2	Puchodah				
		3	Amikah				
		4	Dongrah				
		5	Surlee				
		6	Kottah				
		7	Wassah				
		8	Bhemlah				
		9	Thank				
		10	Nijkee				
		11	Dhudia				
12	Chambaria						
Rupees							
SOANTH.	Soanthe ..	<i>Soanthe.</i>		Rana Bhowansingjee.			
		1	Rampurrah				
		2	Malunpur				
		3	Nutwoo Nanoo				
		4	Guddah				
		5	Sonpur				
		6	Babrole				
		7	Surnayoo				
		8	Neh				
		9	Ruttonpoor				
		10	Kunkasseevo				
11	Hathode Putelance						

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SOANTH.	Soanth	12	Hathode Bariahee . .	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		13	Nandokun Nanoo . . .			
		14	Nandokun Motoo . . .			
		15	Leemudeoo			
		16	Kurodeoo			
		17	Wudwah			
		18	Relmohtee			
		19	Rell Nance			
		20	Surloo			
		21	Nendkoo			
		22	Bulleoo			
		23	Sursoo			
		24	Bhatnoo Onowadoo . .			
		25	Chikhlee			
		26	Guwa Dongroo			
		27	Guradeoo			
		28	Wazeea Khoout			
		29	Heerapoor			
		30	Neh			
		31	Hulleepoorah			
		32	Kherwoo			
		33	Bendah			
		34	Sheemodee			
		35	Sembhar			
		36	Sheghud			
		37	Godeep			
		38	Roopakedoo			
		39	Palleoo			
		40	Aspur			
		41	Buchkurreoo			
		42	Bhojroo			
		43	Nutwoo Motoo			
		44	Hapwoo			
		45	Kuthagur Onotoo			
		46	Kuthagur Nanoo			
		47	Puttee			
		48	Hedoreoo			
		49	Sookhsur			
		50	Sugwadoo			
		51	Dolawadoo			
52	Ookherlee					
53	Shemuleoo					
54	Butukwadoo					
55	Dongur					
56	Jhar					
57	Defur					
58	Chayah					
59	Makunkotra					
60	Wurreth					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SOANTH.	Soanth	61	Gudrah	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		62	Bhunnee Samul			
		63	Surmee			
		64	Surrad			
		65	Bhana Sumore			
		66	Welbar			
		67	Khedapur			
		68	Kumureeah			
		69	Nursingpur			
		70	Padudee			
		71	Dayapur			
		72	Lulukpur Nanoo			
		73	Lulukpur Motoo			
		74	Padudee			
		75	Assewadoo			
		76	Sursun Motee			
		77	Sursun Nancee			
		78	Moulapur Nanoo			
		79	Moulapoor Motoo			
		80	Gotheemdoe			
		81	Pudareoo			
		82	Machode			
		83	Chonthano Mowadoo			
		84	Rafae			
		85	Barrellah			
		86	Bhownajeeno Mowadee			
		87	Nuseerpur			
		88	Khuroree Nancee			
		89	Khuroree Motee			
		90	Khanseeah			
		91	Gudwunee Mowadee			
		92	Nupaneoo			
93	Gamdee					
94	Gullatuley					
95	Seeryaul					
96	Gooneeah					
97	Oochadeoo					
98	Botwoo					
99	Chayun					
100	Showghur					
101	Kareebet					
102	Kotheeno Mowadoo					
103	Moowassoo					
104	Ghantawadoo					
105	Kera Mow					
106	Samutwadoo					
107	Rengeeneeah					
108	Hedrah					
109	Bhootpur					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
SOANTH.	Soanth.. ..	110	Muhopur	Rana Bhowansingjee.			
		111	Macheewad				
		112	Paunkhan				
		113	Malwun				
		114	Wadojampo				
		115	Mowado				
		116	Dodeeah Nanoo				
		117	Dodeeah Motoo				
		118	Gurorah				
		119	Wawo				
		120	Jejevoo				
		121	Kharkureeah				
		122	Lodpur				
		123	Wawo				
		124	Kanjuree				
		125	Shunghuree				
		126	Saleeah				
		127	Paneeah				
		128	Padudee				
		129	Bareekotoo				
		130	Pancho Mowadee				
		131	Kunjuroo				
		132	Surreeah Mowadee				
		133	Bhenduroo				
		134	Sagwadeoo				
		135	Tombloo				
		136	Turrudroo				
		137	Pethapur Motee				
		138	Kurjar Motee				
		139	Kurjar Nanee				
		140	Padudee				
		141	Bhundaroo				
		142	Koontoo				
		Futtehghur ..	1				Futtehghur
			2				Waghur
			3				Mahdwoo
4	Nurtullee						
5	Wanseeah Koee						
6	Dudhellee						
7	Wurmunoo						
8	Dadnagolee						
9	Pepureoo						
10	Kurmel						
11	Waodee						
12	Wullodee						
13	Wulloda						
14	Peplaloo						
15	Chikplee						
16	Chalur						

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.		
SOANTH.	Futtehghur...	17	Jugolah	Rana Bhowansingjee.	Rs.	Rs.		
		18	Choorlie Nhanee .. .					
		19	Chorlie Mohtee .. .					
		20	Behh Chore.					
		21	Dongurroo					
		22	Ghogas.					
		23	Vandurevoo					
		24	Ramkumanoo					
		25	Bhoogawadoo					
		26	Churkune					
		27	Gudhadio					
		28	Gangur Tullae					
		29	Jhanjurvoo Mohtoo .. .					
		30	Jhanjurvoo Nahnoo .. .					
		31	Gumaniroo					
		32	Tembhee					
		33	Fulvoo					
		34	Wulleevo					
		35	Timbrun					
		36	Borekoonda					
		37	Choprah					
		38	Shen Mohtee					
		39	Shen Nahnee					
		40	Hundee.					
		41	Sherve					
		42	Gurrad.					
		43	Monano Doonger					
		44	Dhunderoo					
		45	Khoonto					
		1	Wankaneer					
		2	Wurmunoo					
		3	Ganna Khoot					
		4	Bareetroo					
		5	Kureeoo					
		6	Lukhunpur					
		7	Margur.					
		8	Khuturpur					
		9	Vessee					
		10	Zamb					
		11	Gurrenoo					
		Wankaneer ..	Leemdah ..				1	Purthunpoor
							2	Ruttonpoor
							3	Ranmivoo
							4	Gulla Khodee
5	Umberah Mhotee.							
6	Umberah Nhanee							
7	Jamved							
8	Bhoogedee Nhanee							
9	Bhoogedee Mhotee							

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SOANTH.	Leemdah ..	10	Pallakhedee.. .. .	Rana Bhowansingjee.		
		11	Bhotwoo			
		12	Runneroo			
		13	Shokoo Temboo			
		14	Babree			
	Doree ..	1	Doree			
		2	Gadevoo			
		3	Oomer			
		4	Sheer			
		5	Survoo			
	Anjunwah ..	6	Chitrabaroo			
		7	Lemdee			
		8	Jhalodroo			
		9	Ambo			
		10	Rel Nhancee			
11		Rel Mhotee				
1		Angunvoo				
2		Wankdee				
3		Fulvoo				
4		Wandur Wookem				
5		Khodudvoo				
6		Kote Wed				
Moor ..	7	Kosumboo				
	8	Temburvoo				
	9	Churradah				
	10	Ghodur				
	11	Navoogham				
	12	Sooleeah				
	1	Moor				
	2	Nansurraee				
	3	Gode				
	4	Jhotegee				
	5	Santh Koondée				
	6	Manady Ballojino				
	7	Mowady Mowdee				
	8	Assoreo				
9	Charree					
10	Assoodree					
11	Molee					
12	Zoonoo Khedvo					
13	Mowadoo Assodriano					
14	Mowadoo Kooshalno					
15	Borevoo					
			<i>Kuddanah.</i>			
KUDDANAH.	Kuddanah ..	1	Lembolwoo	Thakoor Purbutsing.		
		2	Mohunpur			
					Rupees 20,000	7,000

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Kuddanah.	Kuddanah. . .	3	Marr			
		4	Mowadoo Loharno . .			
		5	Golunpoor			
		6	Runjunpurro Mhotoo . .			
		7	Khurawadoo			
		8	Wag Dongry			
		9	Ghodeyal			
		10	Mowadoo Jugoono			
		11	Bhemapoor			
		12	Andharry Pandrany			
		13	Ranna Wadoo			
		14	Chitwoo			
		15	Booghur			
		16	Vuretty Nhance			
		17	Vuretty Mhotee			
		18	Sugwadioo			
		19	Kotell			
		20	Sursuddu			
		21	Kurrodivoo			
		22	Ratt Mhotee			
		23	Roheneevoo			
		24	Dhunsorah			
		25	Paniar			
		26	Chandree			
		27	Boochawadoo			
		28	Amthance			
		29	Gaswadoo			
		30	Murapoor Nhance			
		31	Murapoor Mhotee			
		32	Aklivoo			
		33	Bhugullivoo			
34	Tulwadoo					
35	Alturwadoo					
36	Oombarroo					
37	Deddawadoo					
38	Buskurioo					
39	Detwah					
40	Jhalla Sang					
41	Kookudwassoo					
42	Sirsunvoo					
43	Peethapoor					
44	Tatrolee					
45	Rankakote					
46	Kuroyee					
47	Ghodare					
48	Purradioo					
49	Nithkoo					
50	Ambajoo					
51	Dhondrivoo Mhotoo					

Thakoor Purbutsing.

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
KUDDANAH.	Kuddanah ..	52	Dhondrivoo Nhanoo ..	Thakoor Purbutsing.	Rupees 1,200	..	This is an independent Thakoorship, originally wrested from the Petty State of Soanah.
		53	Demdah				
		54	Ratt Nhanee				
		55	Marwadoo				
		56	Lempore				
		57	Rajeenpuroo Nhanoo ..				
		58	Welonwadoo				
		59	Mowadoo Prithisingno..				
		60	Nagrah Nhanoo				
		61	Rathroo				
		62	Nagra Mhotoo				
		63	Bhanpoor				
		64	Annopepoor.. .. .				
		65	Malnimoy				
		66	Mowadoo Khoomabae- no				
		67	Duddarivoo				
		68	Omurria				
		69	Attullwadoo.. .. .				
		70	Andhary				
		71	Barriano Wanto				
		72	Chopul.. .. .				
73	Mowadoo Balojmo						
74	Mowavoo						
75	Andhary Pandoraun ..						
76	Ununtivo						
77	Mowadoo Shamanoo						
78	Mowadee Godhame ..						
79	Dhongulwadoo						
80	Ranukpoor						
81	Jogun						
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	<i>Loonawara.</i>		Maharana Futchsingjee.			
		1	Wunruthee				
		2	Wudodur Mohtee				
		3	Surgeva Mowdee.. .. .				
		4	Mowadoo Nanadevino..				
		5	Godriano Mowadoo ..				
		6	More Mowdee				
		7	Goradah Gungsingno ..				
		8	Goradah Shinudrano ..				
		9	Chapora Jewanno				
		10	Padudee				
		11	Rampoor				
		12	Wachatino Mowadoo ..				
		13	Ghado Mhotee				
14	Subulpoor						

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	15	Shenilet	Maharana Futehsingjee.		
		16	Kell			
		17	Wantuwshedoo			
		18	Murapoor			
		19	Chogaloo			
		20	Hoonseleah			
		21	Sugradoo			
		22	Boreeavee			
		23	Chooldevoe			
		24	Beddevoe			
		25	Mullia Kallia			
		26	Kumkuchevoe			
		27	Arrode			
		28	Gurrivoo			
		29	Deluch			
		30	Champellee			
		31	Bhulladah			
		32	Charungaum Nhanoo ..			
		33	Oomdra			
		34	Ugurwadoo			
		35	Charungaum Mhotoo ..			
		36	Loomar			
		37	Panch Mowadivoo ..			
		38	Bhamnaward			
		39	Katoomboo			
		40	Kakurivoo			
		41	Joosarah			
		42	Khurole Mowada ..			
		43	Ruburria			
		44	Thuna Soolee			
		45	Hatiawan			
		46	Kavoochevoe			
		47	Dhamuncoo			
		48	Khaleasurvoe			
		49	Vurjurry			
		50	Veer			
		51	Keedia			
		52	Vukutpoor			
		53	Kuddasaloo			
		54	Jeetpoor			
		55	Ruttonpur			
		56	Bhimpur			
		57	Kullianpur			
		58	Bhoowall			
59	Oochurpee					
60	Dhamode					
61	Saduthpoor					
62	Mochcewarwoo					
63	Datoo					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ...	64	Surrolee	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		65	Tejpur			
		66	Sarrioo			
		67	Jambodee			
		68	Bhulwakah			
		69	Jowrakhat			
		70	Bakullioo			
		71	Gapoo			
		72	Ukulroo			
		73	Ranpur			
		74	Nufranioo			
		75	Mudwas			
		76	Bhumro			
		77	Dowlutrio			
		78	Supurrio			
		79	Vavoo			
		80	Bullisurroo			
		81	Bhadrole			
		82	Kolumbee			
		83	Rehmon			
		84	Durriapur			
		85	Ghogawara			
		86	Moarno Tullow			
		87	Bhamrodo			
		88	Khootila			
		89	Padlee			
		90	Kurnoule			
		91	Wudegaum			
		92	Ghantoo			
		93	Nurroodoo			
		94	Doolatah			
		95	Bakole			
		96	Pandurwadoo			
		97	Landun Mowaron			
		98	Wustanoo Mowadoo			
		99	Loonah			
		100	Kurrodee			
		101	Borewae			
		102	Mudapoor			
		103	Jairee			
		104	Doodawatas			
		105	Roojda			
		106	Channee			
		107	Nowagaum			
		108	Kakur Mowdee			
		109	Dhoketee			
		110	Oodawah			
		111	Bhoowabur			
		112	Semolnadah			

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	113	Detwah	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		114	Waokoowah.. .. .			
		115	Morekakra			
		116	Massturra			
		117	Babullio			
		118	Nesrah.. .. .			
		119	Chunsur			
		120	Wookurdee Bhet.. .. .			
		121	Ram Patell's Mowadee.. .. .			
		122	Samna			
		123	Chad Kabilly			
		124	Kotha			
		125	Chowdino Mowadee			
		126	Wadina Gorada			
		127	Sonino Mowadoo.. .. .			
		128	Wuddulla Mohta.. .. .			
		129	Mullikpoor			
		130	Hunwuttio			
		131	Govindpurroo			
		132	Dowlutpurroo			
		133	Urritha			
		134	Poddree			
		135	Mowadoo Wagjeeno			
		136	Tuktoo's Mowaseo			
		137	Surrivoo			
		138	Panico			
		139	Hadolee			
		140	Kanisumoe.. .. .			
		141	Ghuntialloo.. .. .			
		142	Suddah			
		143	Hudhano Mowadoo			
		144	Semullio			
		145	Wuddulla Nhana.. .. .			
		146	Sootadee			
		147	Wuriodur Nhanoo			
		148	Goradah			
		149	Choparah			
		150	Chakurria			
151	Rajghur					
152	Pallee Nhane					
153	Pallee Mhotee					
154	Chowlee					
155	Goradah 2nd					
156	Gungurrio					
157	Summorah					
158	Chakulliah					
159	Sagano Mowadoo.. .. .					
160	Goradah Nathjeno					
161	Sowdusno Mowadoo					

Parguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara . . .	162	Sakullioo	Maharana Futtehsingjee.		
		163	Dennawar Nhanee			
		164	Navoogaum			
		165	Denawar Mhotee			
		166	Jaisingpur			
		167	Ghuntal			
		168	Nuvoo Mowadoo			
		169	Chopra			
		170	Mitta Patell's Mowadoo			
		171	Tallawah			
		172	Khoro Ambo			
		173	Dokellah			
		174	Ambee Mowadoo			
		175	Churrul			
		176	Dokevo			
		177	Bhumpur			
		178	Vurumivoo			
		179	Pallow			
		180	Kuntal			
		181	Sobhoo			
		182	Byasur			
183	Ramwalo					
184	Cheemario					
185	Dogvo					
186	Churrel					
187	Prumpoor					
188	Chandpoor					
189	Deehoo					
190	Narno Mowadoo					
191	Ootdee					
192	Kyelall					
193	Watto					
194	Wukutpoor					
195	Khullaspur					
196	Tarnochoo					
197	Ledeval					
198	Dheshia					
199	Dulvysowlee					
200	Bhasawadoo					
201	Moorye					
202	Chooree					
203	Toondadur					
204	Pramvell					
205	Katkoowah					
206	Wuggas					
207	Rambodoo					
208	Paradoo					
209	Harduspur					
210	Varamo					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
LOONAWARA.	Loonawara ..	211	Hunmuttioo	Maharana Futchsingjee.			
		212	Lalsur				
		213	Lukreepurda				
		214	Dowlut Parida				
		215	Khempur				
		216	Dhennala				
		217	Jodpoor				
		218	Lekhurwadoo				
		219	Barr				
		220	Pallowtuktah				
		221	Chonanoo Mowadoo				
		222	Lemodroo				
		223	Degaum				
		224	Wankah				
		225	Mewadah				
		226	Myapur				
		227	Soonara Mohtee				
		228	Pawapoor				
		229	Goolno Mowadoo				
		230	Wadino Mowadoo				
		231	Kannasur				
		232	Runwah Bhunwa				
		233	Bhewadah				
		234	Mennah				
		235	Lemrioo				
		236	Helodur				
		237	Kartah				
		238	Khampur				
		239	Kortah				
		240	Pallow				
241	Veerpurra Mowadoo						
242	Beerwullee						
243	Chapee						
244	Sorlah						
245	Dulwajeeno Mowadoo						
246	Wandurward						
247	Sumboo						
248	Bhasawaroo						
249	Kuchotiano Mowadoo						
250	Moodawullee						
251	Surthoonoo						
252	Jallasur						
253	Dookah						
				Rupees	40,000	18501*	
OMETTAH.	Napar	1	Omettah				
		2	Assurmah				
		3	Amulnula				
		4	Suckheer				
		5	Kuddeapur				
							*Also tribute paid to the Babee of Balasnor, Rs. 2,300.

Purguna.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.	
					Rs.	Rs.		
OMETTAH.	Pitlad	1	Bilpar	30,000	5,000	Succession in absence, pending a final decision. These Thakoorships are subordinate to the Keira Zilla, and pay an annual revenue to the British Government.	
		2	Kuddul					
		3	Nowkul					
		4	Jeelud					
		5	Russulpur					
		6	Dhunnawusee					
		7	Sullodee Nancee					
BADURWA.	Badurwa	1	Badurwah	15,000	11,876		
		2	Beddra					
		3	Mahapurro					
		4	Mangsee					
		5	Purtaubpoor					
		6	Purtapurroo					
		7	Khandee					
		8	Jassur					
		9	Jalumpurroo					
WANKU-NEER.	Wankuneer	1	Wankuneer	Rana Sirdar Sing.	6,700	7,200		
		2	Reypurroo					
		3	Sirdunpurroo					
<i>Saolee Purguna.</i>								
SAOLEE.	Sehora	1	Sehora	Thakoor Purbabsing Deepsing.	4,200	4,801		
		2	Deppapurra					
		3	Narpurra					
		4	Wesnolee					
		5	Pepuriano Mowadoo					
		6	Gorsunno Mowadoo					
		7	Purtapurrah					
		8	Moar Amlee					
		9	Goculpurroo					
		10	Gunnepurroo					
		11	Samutpurra					
		12	Gandiapurroo					
		13	Dowlutpurroo					
		14	Dongurypurroo					
		15	Kalloopurroo					
		16	Luchunpurroo					
		17	Ajubpoor					
		18	Meetapoor					
		19	Lehiripoor					
		20	Purtaubpoor					
Chalior.. ..	Chalior.. ..	1	Chalior	Thakoor Nhar-sing Gamulsing.				
		2	Wankunerdoe					
		3	Gomulpurroo					
		4	Dowlutpurroo					
		5	Rajpurroo					
		6	Peepulsatt					
		7	Galwane Mowadoo					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
SAOLEE.	Chalior. . .	8	Narpurra	Thakoor Nhar-sing Gamul-sing.	4,000	3,401
		9	Peepulsutno Mowadoo			
		10	Phunteana Mowadoo.			
		11	Jeetpurroo			
		12	Bhalpurroo			
		13	Kesranee Mowadoo..			
		14	Purtumpoor			
	Pandoo. . .	1	Pandoo	Khanjadah Chubun Khan, and Jumayet Khan.	3,800	4,501
		2	Wassia			
		3	Sappia			
		4	Bhandiapurroo..			
		5	Saddoh			
		6	Lundino Mowadoo ..			
		7	Waono Mowadoo . . .			
	Kunnora . . .	8	Indurkia	Baria Jeebhaee, and Jussa-bhaee. }	800	1,601
		9	Dobrano Mowadoo ..			
		10	Lalkhano Mowadoo..			
		11	Lutwano Mowadoo ..			
		12	Badurnoo Mowadoo..			
	Porchu. . .	13	Bhillanee Mowadee..	Maunbhaee, & Bapoo Vee-rajee Zaria-cho. }	1,200	1,501
		14	Mopekano Mowadee.			
		15	Wuddia			
		1	Kunnora			
		2	Bhowanypurra..			
		3	Andawadee			
	Durree . . .	4	Ruttonpoor	Rawul Bapoo-jee, and Narunjee. }	1,000	951
		5	Roopunkoe			
1		Porchu				
2		Indurkea				
3		Goolabpoor				
4		Runsordpurroo				
Meolee. . .	5	Futtehpurroo	Patel Jalum Nu-thoo, and Khoona Wadia. }	1,000	1,501	
	6	Kalliapurroo				
	1	Durree				
	2	Wagano Mowadoo . . .				
Nahara . . .	3	Kuburrio	Rathore Pur-tabsing, and Lalbhaee. }	900	601	
	4	Kesrano Mowadoo ..				
	1	Meolee				
	2	Jallumo Mowadoo . . .				
	3	Ungeriane Mowadoo. }				
Lotturgotra . . .	1	Itwar	Baria Annope-sing. }	100	25	
	2	Akurria				
	3	Warnolee.				
		4	Bhowal	Syed Poonja Kassoo, and Futthun . .	300	201
		5	Dhonguripurra..			
		1	Nahara			
		2	Luttiapurra			

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
SAOLEE.			Umrappoor	Baria Jubhaee, & Narronjee. . .	300	201	
			Goturdee	Patel Oodhar ..	500	425	
			Wuktappoor	Rawul Oomed-bhaee	200	151	
			Jaisur.. { 1, Jaisur	Puggy Ghella			
			{ 2, Gopree }	Choota.. .. .	200	151	
			Wurnole Mahall	Baria Ajoobhaee.	200	85	
			Kulloloo	Puggy Purbut Kussla	50	65	
			Joomkah	Baria Sahebsing.	100	51	
			Rajpur	Rawul Kulliansing	25	51	
			Wurnolee Nance	Rathore Purtabsing	25	25	
			Kulloloo Mokanoo	Puggy Awa Moka.. .. .	150	125	
			Wurnolee Motee	Rathore Futtehbhaee	150	101	
CHOTA OODEPOOR.			<i>Chota Oodepoor.</i>				
			1 Soorsee.. .. .				
			2 Ghumodee				
			3 Waolee.. .. .				
			4 Mohtee Sullee				
			5 Bodeegaum				
			6 Sullee Nance				
			7 Teembloo				
			8 Goolantoo				
			9 Umbal.. .. .				
			10 Muthalee				
			11 Katurwat				
			12 Betivoe.. .. .				
			13 Sunorah				
			14 Dhuddegaum				
			15 Kalioo				
			16 Jubwane				
			17 Chandoowat.. .. .				
			18 Nukamblee				
			19 Hulpalpurro				
			20 Toondvoo				
			21 Rungpoor				
			22 Chuyadivoo				
			23 Hansroo				
			24 Padulloo				
			25 Lewant.. .. .				
			26 Koleather				
		27 Wagulwadoo					
				Maharawal Goomansingjee.			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Soorsee.	28	Chuleawant	Maharawal Goomansingjee.		
		29	Judianoo			
		30	Ghogavoo			
		31	Antrolee			
		32	Kannawant			
		33	Tulhawadoo.. .. .			
		1	Mankoo			
		2	Gabudevoo			
		3	Soorkhedoo			
		4	Wunar.. .. .			
		5	Gantevoo			
		6	Roondwant			
		7	Wushedee			
		8	Jambloo			
	9	Singloo.. .. .				
	10	Ekulbarroo				
	11	Jher				
	12	Baroj				
	13	Jullodee				
	14	Weejol.. .. .				
	15	Wode				
	16	Chorewaneoo				
	17	Wazudee				
	18	Kotivo				
	19	Wookhulwat				
	20	Khorewaneeco				
	21	Luggumee				
	22	Ninvoogaum				
	23	Khoombaneē				
	24	Wuchlibhit				
	25	Alsipurroo				
	26	Dolurioo				
	27	Jambleo				
	28	Veepoor				
	29	Fullioo Gadee				
	30	Jhoje				
	31	Fullevoo Khaje				
	32	Mandvoo				
	33	Leemwaneē				
	34	Rajkhedoo				
	35	Dholee Samul				
	36	Dholo Soto				
	37	Kurdee.. .. .				
38	Dereevo					
39	Murchepanee					
40	Bhillapoor					
41	Wadwan					
42	Dongurbhut.. .. .					
43	Bundeebhut.. .. .					
	Tejgur					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Tejgur	44	Jeejurwama	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		45	Ghelwant			
		46	Peeplej			
		47	Goondurio			
		48	Dhundodoo			
		49	Doomalee			
		50	Tumbloo			
		51	Deevullioo			
		52	Rajkooa			
		53	Chuchdee			
		54	Mujraj Gola Gamondy ..			
		55	Anchaloo			
		56	Ghoogawadoo			
		57	Wuddhee			
		58	Urwant			
		59	Bopah			
		60	Bhujirioo			
		61	Chilnewant			
		62	Nelej			
		63	Padurwant			
		64	Mauldee			
		65	Pooneanant			
		66	Raeesingpurroo			
		67	Hardaspur			
		68	Koraj			
		69	Palsundo			
		70	Seelode			
		71	Kukawadoo			
		72	Khosh			
		73	Uchittoo			
		74	Tullopurroo			
		75	Chokedee			
		76	Mullojoo			
		77	Maulwoo			
		1	Jaitpoor			
2	Paves					
3	Wao					
4	Wankole					
5	Hurpurree					
6	Ruttonpoor					
7	Uneeypadne					
8	Mesrub					
9	Amrole					
10	Umeerpurroo					
11	Koheewa					
12	Tumbolioo					
13	Choodul					
14	Umbadee					
15	Hurrukpoor					
	Jaitpoor					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Jaitpoor	16	Wantodoo	Maharawal Goomansingjee.		
		17	Saghdurvoo			
		18	Bhunpurroo			
		19	Saghpullioo			
		20	Motiepullee			
		21	Suzode			
		22	Umadroo			
		23	Mohtee Bej			
		24	Khandee			
		25	Leemdo Ghodo			
		26	Goontioo			
		27	Doongurwunt			
		28	Keenah			
		29	Dhunpore			
		30	Kothapore			
		31	Mogae			
		32	Koondul			
		33	Ghunto			
		34	Loonoo			
		35	Tenalevoo			
		36	Goonturwut			
		37	Nahnee Bej			
		38	Tejawah			
		39	Golevo			
		40	Barowad			
		41	Bhenshawae			
		42	Seedode			
		43	Seethole			
		44	Sulpurroo			
		45	Lodhun			
		46	Nahnee Ruslee			
		47	Mhotee Ruslee			
		48	Thulkee			
		49	Wadhoo			
		50	Koleeane			
		51	Wyjesing			
		52	Phantioo			
		53	Oonchapan			
		54	Sungpur			
		55	Wanke			
		56	Mangevo			
		57	Raeepoor			
		58	Bhanpuree			
		59	Jamub			
		60	Leemb Wanioo			
		61	Bambrolee			
		62	Walootee			
		63	Kunthole			
64	Mundooleearee					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Jaitpoor	65	Wujpur	Maharawal Goomansingjee.			
		66	Karvoo Nanoo				
		67	Karvoo Motoo				
		68	Dubhelae				
		69	Boomdee				
		70	Khudkulla				
		71	Wantoo				
		72	Tudkachloo				
		73	Bundeevoo				
		74	Umbadee				
		75	Gooljarpurroo				
		76	Sewjeepurroo				
		Pandwud	1				Pandwud
			2				Raeepore
			3				Dhunpore
			4				Morghunna
	5		Sakul Nanee				
	6		Kuyondawant				
	7		Chowudevoo				
	8		Manawant				
	9		Motoghodo				
	10		Nhano Ghodo				
	11		Khadeawant				
	12		Zallawant				
	13		Beejole				
	14		Kunnoobedoo				
	15		Jhambeva				
	16		Khanduvoo				
	17		Nulwut				
	18		Gujlawant				
	19		Nakvendeeo				
	20		Podhidya				
	21	Wankeuier					
	22	Gojeeo					
	23	Sanked Motee					
	24	Bullud Gaum					
25	Barredha						
26	Oodwoo						
27	Dhuneewadoo						
28	Samulwant						
29	Kussurwao						
30	Keldhurrah						
31	Koechwud						
32	Romudeeo						
33	Wantdoo						
34	Tuwah						
35	Kumulwoo						
36	Ghoondlevo						

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Pandwud ...	37	Ghordoo	Maharawal Goomansingjee.		
		38	Kheeklee			
		39	Seehadoo			
		40	Khedkoo			
		41	Thakree			
		42	Assur			
		43	Raeechoo			
		44	Pullosdoo			
		45	Wantoo			
		46	Bhokhudevoo			
		47	Singulkooa			
		48	Zanjus Jhole			
		49	Rungpoor			
		50	Moondamore			
		51	Moogulwant			
		52	Buglievoo			
		53	Salpore			
		54	Oochedah			
		55	Satwud			
		56	Mundevadoo			
		57	Jhurroee			
		58	Thamblah			
		59	Karkawant			
		60	Khurmuddah			
		61	Athoo Dongree			
		62	Dewud			
		63	Chulnawant			
		64	Thurgaum			
		65	Gyehtha			
		66	Jhalawant			
		67	Dehree			
		68	Mowud			
		69	Jamlee			
		70	Teetode			
		71	Doongurgaum			
		72	Ambasotah			
		73	Pecpuldee Motee			
74	Ambadivoo					
75	Bhensawadoo					
76	Rodedha					
77	Lonee					
78	Khundwao					
79	Borewane					
80	Kurujwant					
81	Kodee					
82	Thukree Motee					
83	Chaprivo					
84	Dhunpooree					
85	Narrokote					

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Kawawant ..	1	Kawawant	Maharawal Goomansingjee.		
		2	Ghuneewadee			
		3	Gojarevoo			
		4	Narvuljeoo			
		5	Churchbaug			
		6	Senguldoe			
		7	Rundoo Motee			
		8	Bherathoo			
		9	Kostoo			
		10	Wagoodand			
		11	Wantoo			
		12	Jhamlee			
		13	Oometee			
		14	Rundee Nanee			
		15	Toorkhedah			
		16	Kalewaree			
		17	Kuhaf			
		18	Amba Dongur			
		19	Beedlah			
		20	Nakhoh			
		21	Pullaskooa			
		22	Rajwant			
		23	Chiklee Nanee			
		24	Joonwane			
		25	Kanpore			
		26	Ooselah			
		27	Sunnakoond			
		28	Marug			
		29	Khoomdanoo			
		30	Mogea			
		31	Wadwane			
		32	Chorewane			
		33	Kotumbee			
		34	Umurpurioo			
		35	Wejpore			
		36	Raeesingpore			
		37	Huttikhunah			
		38	Tulloo			
		39	Bonchapidah			
		40	Boojar			
		41	Chikhlee Motee			
		42	Kusrah			
		43	Kuddee Nanee			
		44	Bhood Marioo			
		45	Jundonee			
		46	Ghuntole			
		47	Ghelsur			
		48	Khundebaroo			
		49	Beeldoo			

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Kawawant ..	50	Oorativo	Maharawal Goomansingjee.		
		51	Saodoo.. .. .			
		52	Murkoo			
		53	Kurvee.. .. .			
		54	Umulwant			
	Dholiwas ..	1	Dholiwas			
		2	Weesadee			
		3	Rumbhona			
		4	Bootiapurroo			
		5	Umulpurroo.. .. .			
		6	Tembee			
		7	Seemulivoo			
		8	Dhokulivoo			
		9	Pandhera			
		10	Kherwao			
	Welghode ..	11	Wantivoo			
		12	Gurrode			
		13	Jeevanpurroo			
		14	Tokurvoo			
		15	Chachur			
		16	Rajpurroo			
	Jhoond.. ..	1	Kombah			
		2	Kuntharee			
		3	Amedivoo			
		1	Jhoond.			
		2	Turgole			
		3	Rajpurroo			
		4	Rajkoo Motee			
		5	Rajkoo Nanee			
	Kurrailee ..	6	Jaysingpurroo			
		7	Gajeepurroo.. .. .			
		8	Bobdo Kooa			
		9	Khobro Kooa			
		1	Kurrailee			
		2	Kurson.			
		3	Bheendole			
4		Saluj				
5		Jhamb				
6		Sudhullee				
7		Goomanpurroo				
8		Whalpurroo.. .. .				
9		Wunklah				
10		Thambleh				
11		Kotlivo				
12		Sunjolee				
13	Amrole.. .. .					
14	Baradha					
15	Pannobur					
16	Guzrah.. .. .					

Purgana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.	Remarks.		
					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
CHOTA OODEPOOR.	Kurralee ..	17	Waodee	Maharawal Goomansingjee.					
		18	Hurupurroo.. .. .						
		19	Pundurvoo						
		20	Woodwoo						
		21	Limodroo						
		22	Dhurlolivoo						
		23	Amba Jhettie						
		24	Guntialloo						
		25	Kawra						
		26	Chumlee						
		27	Ghoduji.						
		28	Kurunjwant.. .. .						
		29	Amba Luggee						
		30	Sujvoo						
		31	Rajpur						
		32	Dedhulvoo						
		33	Kosumb						
		34	Deereevoo						
		35	Kulliaranee						
		36	Mujegaum						
		37	Purtabpurro.. .. .						
		38	Bandee.. .. .						
		Jhuboogaum.	Jhuboogaum.					1	Jhuboogaum
								2	Sookul.
								3	Wuddhuree.. .. .
								4	Ooknah
								5	Moldhur
								6	Tejawas
								7	Chapurkotta
								8	Gurjudun
								1	Wasnoo
								2	Kosindia
								3	Tullettee
								4	Wuddulloo
								5	Surdhee
								6	Kupudevoo
								7	Nurvoogaum
		8	Wuddavadee						
Wasnah ..	Wasnah ..	9	Bordha.						
		10	Nathpurroo						
		11	Roondee						
		12	Oodudoo						
		13	Hatheawallee						
		14	Chullamlee						
		15	Wunnadah						
		16	Chuthalee						
		17	Amadroo Nanoo						
		18	Amadroo Motoo						
		19	Deshm						

The revenue of the Jhuboogaum and Wasnah Purganas is shared by His Highness the Gaekwar in addition to the tribute payable to him.

Pargana.	State, Province, or District.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the Owners.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Tribute paid to the Superior State.
					Rs.	Rs.
CHOTÁ OODEPOOR.	Wasnah .. }	20	Pahancj	Maharawul Goomansingjee.		
		21	Choodhelee			
		22	Kherda.			
		23	Chekodra			
		24	Seeyadroo			
		25	Loomadroo			
		26	Oon			
		27	Bodelly.			
		28	Temburwoo			
		29	Oondkhoe			
		30	Bhulwaneo.			
		31	Want			
		32	Kuddosullo			
		33	Sua Dharree			
		34	Bhorewant			
		35	Mooradongru			
		36	Chorangnah.			
		37	Wuddullah			
		38	Durrolee			
		39	Ghelpoor			
		40	Khodwoo			
41	Surseendha					
42	Chadroo					
43	Ambrolee					
44	Taevee.					
45	Sewjeepurroo					
			Rupees	80,000	10,500

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES

ON

PORTIONS OF THE REWA KANTA DISTRICTS:

FROM THE CAMP OF BARODA TO CHOTA OODEPOOR, EAST; TO NANDOD AND LAUREEA BHURR, ON THE NERBUDDA RIVER, SOUTH-WEST; INCLUDING THE EXTREME WESTERN SPURS OF THE RAJPEEPLA RANGE OF HILLS, RUNNING NEARLY EAST AND WEST THROUGH THE RAJPEEPLA DISTRICTS.

ACCOMPANIED BY

A DESCRIPTION OF THE IRON ORES OF THOSE DISTRICTS.

BY THE LATE

MAJOR G. FULLJAMES,

POLITICAL AGENT IN THE REWA KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 10th August 1852.

GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTES.

The camp of Baroda is situated on the northern bank of a small river, called the Wiswamintre, which takes its rise from the remarkable (and apparently from the camp isolated) hill called Powagur, lying nearly due east about twenty-seven miles.

The soil on which the camp stands is a yellow silicious sand, beneath which occurs a yellowish clay, containing small nodules of limestone, here called Kunkur. Underneath this clay, a finer yellow sand occurs again, in which sweet water of good quality is usually found. The water vein, after being tapped, generally rises to within twenty-four or twenty-five feet of the surface of the ground, and although the supply from this depth is not inexhaustible, still it is ample for most purposes of irrigation. It appears dangerous to attempt to sink brick wells to a greater depth, as the sand is liable to flow in from the side the spring comes from: this causes the masonry on that side to sink suddenly, and consequently out of the perpendicular, when the destruction of the well immediately follows, often before it is finished, but more frequently after it has been some time in use.

The land about the southern portions of the camp is low, and liable during the monsoon (when floods come down the river above named) to partial inundation, particularly portions of the bazar; and the whole way from camp to the city is also low; and to keep open the communication between the two places, it has been necessary to throw up an embankment or causeway of earth as a road, in some places six and eight feet above the land on either side.

The river, and a large nulla leading into it, are crossed by strong substantial bridges of stone and brick. Over the latter, a very beautiful bridge of one arch and two large circular openings, one on either side, was designed and executed in the year 1826, by the present Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, of the Bombay Engineers; the expenses of erection being defrayed by His Highness Syajee Row Gaekwar. This bridge is faced with a handsome yellow sandstone, which was quarried and brought from a range of hills lying south-east about thirty miles; the interior masonry being brick. The balustrade of

this bridge is particularly handsome; the shape of the arch is elliptical. The depth of material between the surface of the road and the crown of the arch was looked upon by Natives as not sufficient to bear the heavy weight of elephants, &c. crossing; and His Highness therefore was induced, some years later, to erect another stone and brick bridge, a few yards further up the nulla, on the design and principle of the old Native bridge which crosses the river itself about three hundred yards nearer the city.

The city is situated on rising ground, and after passing through it you observe a considerable change in the soil, which has now become a blackish loam, containing a large quantity of white silicious sand, which produces good crops of rice. The ground on the southern side of the city is evidently much lower than on the northern, and must, during the monsoon, be frequently under water.

The road for the first four kos (six miles) is generally sandy. It apparently forms the drain for leading the flood-water away; and from all the clay being washed from the sand, a white deep sand remains, which renders the road heavy. The land on either side is divided into fields by earthen embankments, for keeping the rain-water from passing off too quickly; and to insure the rice an ample quantity of moisture, should the supply of rain fall short of what is required, numerous tanks have been excavated from time to time all over these low lands.

Between the villages of Ruttonpoor and Kalinpoor, a slight rise in the country is observed, extending north and south, and you, immediately on ascending this, perceive a very distinct change of soil, which has now assumed all the appearances of the black cotton soil of the Broach districts, and is evidently formed of the débris of the trap formation, resting on a whitish clay which contains Kunkur or limestone.

Such soil does not appear favourable to the growth of timber or fruit trees, for few are seen, excepting close to villages; and this want of trees gives a peculiarly barren and bleak appearance to such tracts.

Near the village of Beelapoor you cross the Dhadur river, which takes its rise in the hills near Sewrajpoor, lying north-east about thirty-five miles, and, running nearly west, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. This river forms the creek on which the Tunkaria bunder or port is situated. At Beelapoor, the banks are steep, and shows on the northern bank the formation as described above; the southern bank is more sloping, and seams of gravel, high up the bank, are observable, showing the bed of the stream has been gradually lowering. This gravel would afford good material for constructing such lines of roads as are at present required for improving the means of transit.

After crossing the Dhadur river, which is here about 200 feet wide, with two feet water, the soil for a short distance becomes a reddish sandy loam, on

which some fine mango trees are growing. On approaching Tobhavee, some thirteen miles from the city, the soil becomes darker in colour, and the chief produce is rice. Trees, however, are more numerous than in the first portion of the road, the Mango and the Rayen predominating: the Tamariud and Neem are rare.

From Tobhavee the Powagur Hill bears north-east, and the Rajpeepla range of hills is seen to margin the horizon to the south and south-east, showing high conical peaks here and there in the range, which apparently extends east and west.

The staple agricultural produce around this village is rice. Water is not found but at considerable depths from the surface,—the villagers informed me at fifty faths, or seventy-five feet; consequently no attempts at irrigation from wells are made, and all depends on the supply of rain during the monsoon. Each village is usually provided with a large tank, which, from the soil containing a large proportion of black clay, retains the water much longer than would otherwise be the case. When the supply fails, holes are dug in the sides and bed of the tank, from which the villagers obtain a sufficient supply of water for themselves and cattle. Most villages, however, have one or more brick wells, with drinking troughs for cattle, close to the village.

The country around is very level, and not cut up by ravines. The dip appears to be from the north-east to the south-west,—at least nearly all the tanks have the bunds situated so as to take advantage of such a dip.

From Tobhavee to Dhubae, five miles; general direction south-east, over a blackish soil, rice being the common produce. Country level, and trees becoming more common. Near the town of Dhubae, the soil becomes more sandy, and of a yellowish colour.

Dhubae is a large town, with a high wall, built partly of sandstone, and partly of brick: it contains, I was informed, some 20,000 houses. There is a large and handsome tank near the Gaekwar's Kutchery, which has cut-stone steps all round. On the eastern side of the town are the remains of a very large and handsome stone gateway, most elaborately sculptured, after the style of the Bhoodist architecture. There are two inscriptions on marble inside the wall, one apparently perfect, the other much defaced. I am trying to obtain *facsimiles* of these inscriptions.

About a quarter of a mile from this gateway, and at the head of a Mahomedan tomb, is erected a slab of stone, having a round hole cut through it, of about fourteen inches diameter, and about one foot from the ground. To pass through this hole is an ordeal to prove the innocence or guilt of any parties accused of theft, or any other crime which the parties may agree to decide by such an ordeal. There is a Fakeer's Tukeea close to it, who, of course, derives a profit by it.

On the eastern side of Dhubae the ground is low, and must be much under water during the monsoon. Mango trees are most abundant on this side of the town. The soil a yellowish sand; the ground much cut up by deep gullies or ravines, which, during the dry season, form the lines of communication from place to place: they are of considerable depth, and only wide enough for one cart; consequently, to prevent constant stoppages and annoyances, there are many of these gullies side by side, so that carts can turn into one or other, as necessity requires them to do.

This sandy soil continues the whole way to Badurpoor, a distance of six kos,—about nine miles; general direction south-east. This town is situated on the right bank of the Orsing river, and both it and the fort of Soankheira, on the opposite bank, belong to the Gaekwar. The Orsing river is here nearly half a mile across; the bed composed of deep sand: a little water was flowing, in November, on the eastern side of the river. The descent into the river is easy, but the ascent on the Soankheira side is difficult, the ground being much cut up by ravines. The soil a fine loose sand, which facilitates the forming of ravines, with which the fort and town are completely surrounded, except on the river side.

The country now becomes undulating, and hills are seen to the north-east and south; soil yellow sand; trees more abundant, and of different sorts;—in fact, this may be considered the commencement of the jungle which extends east into Malwa. Cultivation is more detached; several kinds of grain, in addition to rice, are cultivated. No wells observed here, except one close to our encampment.

From Soankheira to Maknee nine miles; general direction north-easterly. Pass through a very rich, undulating country; the soil a reddish sandy loam, very like that on the north bank of the Mahee river, at Wassud. The trees here are very fine and large, particularly the Bhur, Tamarind, and Peepul, and they cannot fail to attract attention. There is, however, little cultivation until you approach Maknee, when most extensive fields of sugarcane are to be seen in all directions. I was told that the cultivators pay as high as Syasye Rs. 140 per Koomba (equal to about 3 Guzerat beegas) for land-rent. It was also reported that this village formerly yielded a revenue to the Gaekwar of Rs. 10,000 per annum; but at the present day it only yields Rs. 3,500. There is a fine large tank here, the bund of which, on the south-western side, is of brick and chunam. It was evidently, at some former period, a most thriving and populous place.

I should have observed above, that as the jungle commenced, there was also a decided change in the appearance of the lower orders,—the Naikra or Dhamka Bheels, in place of Kolees and Rajpoots. The two latter classes are usually well clad; that is to say, they wear a turban, the Dhotee or waist-cloth,

with short drawers below the knee, and an Angrikha; whereas the former classes have no clothing whatever, and only possess a very narrow strip of cloth, which is supported, so as to cover their nakedness, by a piece of string which goes round their waist. In the coldest weather they bring forth a cotton cloth, generally in rags, and roll themselves up in this; and, by lying close to large fires, they contrive to exist. I am speaking now of parties who have occasion to sleep away from their houses,—or huts I should call them, for they are nearly on a par with their clothing. In the jungle districts, it is rare to see more than a few huts together. Each villager usually selects his own locality, at some distance from his neighbour: thus a Bheel village may extend a mile or more, and yet not contain many inhabitants.

The sides of their huts are generally made of the female bamboo, which is cut the length required with a hatchet: each joint of the bamboo is cut through longitudinally by numerous distinct cuts all round, one cut alone of which is carried from one end of the bamboo to the other, which enables them to split and lay it open on the ground as one broad flat riband; the numerous cuts at the joints permitting the bamboo to become flat. These bands or ribands are then interwoven, and assume a very strong and neat fence: they are sometimes lined or smeared inside with mud and cowdung; but must afford a poor protection from the heavy rains, as well as from the malaria that must arise each night after the fall of the rains. The roofs of these huts are supported on forked uprights, generally of Kheir wood, which is very hard, and of a red colour, and not liable to be destroyed by the white-ant. Three longitudinal pieces, resting on the forked uprights, support the rafters, which are sometimes made of the straight branches of the teak, or any other tree which may be at hand. They have an ingenious way of securing the rafters on the ridge-pole, by boring holes through the upper ends of the rafters, and inserting small male bamboos through, generally, four rafters at a time; two of which go on one side of the roof, and two on the other. Should bamboos be used for rafters, they select those which are long enough to form both sides; when, by cutting a piece from the centre of the bamboo on the under side, this rests on the ridge-pole, and the weight of the roof keeps the rafter in its proper place, assisted either by the long shoots of creeper plants, or strips of the bark of many of the jungle trees tied to the cross-pieces. These huts have usually one opening or entrance, which is protected by a bundle of bamboos interwoven.

They have generally a small covered stage outside, for their water pots; also for the grass for their cattle. This latter is sufficiently high to permit of the cattle being kept underneath, thereby affording them some protection from the sun and rain.

Their agricultural implements are a small wooden plough,—the coulter and share being formed of a bar of iron about three quarters of an inch square, the

lower end of which is pointed, and slightly bent towards the front,—a small pick, a hatchet, and bill-hook.

The plough is only used in the low lands, which have been quite, or nearly so, cleared of jungle. These lands are situated in the valleys, between the numerous ranges of hills which traverse the country in all directions.

The sides of the hills are also brought under a rough sort of cultivation, by all the trees and jungle being cut down, and laid on the ground. In April and May these are set on fire, and, as soon as possible after the fire is thoroughly extinguished, grain is sown by hand-cast, and the rest is left to nature, until the crop is fit for the sickle. They seldom if ever cultivate such spots two seasons consecutively.

All the jungle tribes are wonderful adepts in the use of the axe, with which alone they fell the largest forest trees, and also square them up with a degree of accuracy which only constant practice could insure.

Many of them possess rude carts, entirely of wood, without a bit of iron in them; the wheels of wood, of the shape and make similar to those in use throughout Guzerat,—occasionally you see them formed from solid blocks of wood, without any spokes. The platform of the cart is made of two poles, with bamboos interwoven between them, to form the bed. The axletree is of wood, generally the Damum, a very tough, whitish wood, abundant in most of the jungles.

From Maknee to Juboogaum is about nine miles; general direction easterly; extensive jungle the whole way. The road for a considerable distance is along the left, or southern bank of the Orsing river, which still has a wide, shallow bed, with deep sand: this sand is formed into low ridges, on which the bastard or wild cyprus grows very luxuriantly. Rock, for the first time since leaving Baroda, appears; its presence is also indicated by the numerous stunted teak trees.

The rock is a reddish sienite, or, perhaps, it might be called a reddish granite, coarse in grain, and in boulders or large blocks, extending in ridges, and only just on a level with the ground, apparently coming from the east, and trending away to the south-west. On descending this ridge, you enter on an extensive plain, portions of which are of black soil, while others are a whitish sand, containing a large quantity of quartz. This is, when going in the direction of Wunyade, south-east, and off the direct road. To reach Juboogaum you cross the Orsing river near the village of Tarkachla: it is here very broad, with deep sand, and must be most difficult for laden carts to get over. Juboogaum is situated on the north bank of the Orsing; the soil a whitish sand; the rock near the surface being evidently of a primary formation. Hills appear now on all sides but the south-west.

From Juboogaum to Jambooghora is six miles, north; the track lies

through a thick jungle. A conical hill is seen on the left hand, and a range of hills extending from its northern extremity. About half-way are some large blocks of granite, projecting above the ground, and in one or two places large masses appear above the soil, with quite a flat surface, and bare of vegetation or soil. As you approach the village you become aware that, to the west and south-west, ranges of hills flank the valley in which it is situated; other hills appear to the north.

In a hill to the south-west, called Dhola Sodur, which forms part of the range above described, mica in large quantities is to be obtained. From an excavation I made about half-way up the hill, on its northern aspect, and beneath blocks of mica slate, I found quartz and felspar rocks embedded in mica, which has been much distorted and bent, and I believe discoloured, from contact with the quartz when in a heated state, for many of the pieces of quartz bear the impression of the plates of mica quite distinct on them. The mica in places appears much decomposed, and in small, minute fragments. Doubtless on sinking deeper into the hill, or making a mine lower down, the mica might be found more pure, and of greater value in the market. That it is worth a search, the price it fetches in the bazar at Baroda will justify. The distance from Baroda is twenty-four kos (or thirty-six miles).

Good mica, that is to say plates of three or four inches square, and of a clear colour, would fetch Rs. 7 per maund of 40 seers; second and third sorts would of course sell for less. Such as we have already dug out I am informed will fetch Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund in Baroda.* The Bheels could be induced, at 2 annas per man, to work the whole day; and each labourer, from what I saw, would excavate at the very least a maund per day; which would be worth in Baroda say Rs. 2 per maund. The hire of a cart with four bullocks, at the present rate, would be Rs. 3, which cart would take at the least 30 maunds; or under 2 annas per maund for carriage. Custom duties and other petty charges might be put down at as much again, making the total cost of a maund of mica, delivered at Baroda, 8 annas; leaving a clear profit of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund, or Rs. 45 per cart-load of 30 maunds.

By a reference to the Geological Survey Report of India for the season of 1848-49, by J. McClelland, pages 20 and 21, there is an account of the Dunwee mica mine. The plates of mica therein described are very superior to anything I have yet seen from the Dhola Sodur Hill; but there is no saying what improvement might not take place in digging deeper or further into the hill.

It appears that 100,000 maunds are annually transmitted to Calcutta, and there sold at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 7-8-0 per maund, which is, of course, the Bengal

* From inquiries in Baroda I find that the demand for mica is very limited; therefore, unless we could originate a trade in the article, it would not be judicious to make any large outlay for its discovery.

maund, or double the Guzerat maund. The distance it has to be transmitted appears, from the map, to be above 200 miles, and, from the route it is stated to take, must be land carriage nearly all the way. The Dhola Sodur is situated within a hundred yards of the present cart-track, and the excavation faces the road: the mica could be shot down the side of the hill, and there sorted and packed in bags, and at once carried to the carts.

If the mica improved in quality as the hill was penetrated, it might become an article of export to Bombay and other places. The additional land carriage to Tunkaria Bunder would cost only other 2 annas per maund; so that, under all circumstances, it appears desirable to ascertain, by practical operation, whether this mica can be made profitable to the Narakot Zilla, particularly as the experiment can be made at a trifling expense, and without the assistance of machinery or expensive superintendence.

Near the village of Jamboghora, and on the western side of the small river which flows to the south, the ground is covered in all directions with slag and scoria from iron-smelting furnaces. Large quantities of a black and green glass are also scattered in all directions: many of these lumps of glass are full of small air bubbles, and in some I found small round globules of iron, showing that iron was the metal extracted. Judging from the quantity of refuse, very extensive works must at one time have been in operation; whereas in the present day, the people of the country are ignorant of any tradition even of iron or other works having ever been in activity.

Looking at the numerous large and substantial wells, and the remains of brick foundations of houses, &c., one is led to believe there must at a remote day have been a thriving population in what was a few years back a thick jungle; and I feel inclined to assign the date to the epoch when the city of Champaneer, situated eighteen miles to the north-west, was at its zenith, and which must have been, according to history, some 350 years ago. The remains of this city are still to be seen in all directions around the hill of Powagur, but particularly on its northern and eastern sides.

A subsequent visit which I was enabled to make to the Narakot Zilla afforded me the opportunity of an extended examination of its geological formations, and also permitted me to form as accurate an opinion as the lapse of years would allow, of the locality from whence the iron ore was extracted, whose refuse, in the shape of slag, is so frequently seen at Jamboghora and Waow, in the Narakot Zilla.

I have mentioned above that ranges of hills appear to the west and north of Jamboghora. I visited several localities in the northern range, which appeared to be an offshoot from the high mountain called Ruttun Mahal, lying due east, some forty or fifty miles distant. The range appears to be formed of

plutonic and metamorphic rocks, such as granite, gneiss, mica, schist, clay slate, with a greyish marble in the valleys.

The village of Chalwar is the furthest up the valley formed by these hills, which here extend on the eastern side also. On ascending one locality, called the Sooneekee Doongur, or hill of gold, about a mile and a half distant, the remains of numerous excavations along the southern slope were apparent. From the hollows left, they seem to have been originally circular openings, running east and west, about half-way between the bottom and top of the range, which I may state is about 600 feet high. There is also an excavation on the top of this ridge, from thirty to forty feet in depth, and about twelve feet in width, an inclined plane leading into as well as out of this excavation, similar to the section given in the margin.



The rock appears to be mica schist, of a purple colour, containing a large proportion of oxide of iron; the rock is magnetic. A thin vein of reddish quartz, dipping at an angle of about 60° to the south, is exposed. The sides which form the eastern and western walls of this excavation are perpendicular, and no marks could I find on them, to show how the excavation had been made. The descent and ascent into this hollow are formed from the débris of former workings, and consist of loose red earth and fragments of the purple rock; it is impossible, therefore, to judge now, what may have been the original shape or depth of this cavity.

Some portions of this rock effervesce with sulphuric acid, and have a most peculiar, acid taste, when the tongue is applied to them. Under a small lens, the rock appears composed of small grains of quartz, having a bluish and whitish vitreous appearance. When pounded, this disappears, and rounded grains of pure white quartz appear, and the mass becomes of a dull brick-dust colour. The needle from a compass takes up or attracts a large quantity of iron from the pulverized rock.

Other portions, again, are not acted on by sulphuric acid. The only taste, when the tongue is applied, is that peculiar to rocks having a large portion of alumine in their composition: it is adhesive to the tongue, and gives out an earthy odour; it has a schistose fracture, and rather greasy to the feel.

The other rock which appeared *in situ*, along the line of excavation above mentioned, effervesces in sulphuric acid. In appearance it is a brownish green, glistening substance, slightly adhesive to the tongue, and of earthy odour: it is slightly magnetic. When pulverized, it becomes of a dirty white colour, and, through a lens, appears composed of quartz in small angular grains, with a small portion of mica, with *very minute* silvery metallic grains. The needle from a compass takes up iron from the pulverized rock. Not far from the foot of this ridge, a stratum of whitish limestone crops out, the strike being east and

west: it effervesces violently with sulphuric acid, and it has a curious appearance outside, caused either by the scouring action of running water, or from the rock taking the impression of other rocks, when it was in a fluid or malleable state. Here and there, in this rock, are very fine, thread-like veins of some darker-coloured substance interspersed.

About 200 yards north of the village of Chalwar, a stratum of another rock crops out, striking east and west, very similar in appearance to actinolite. It has long fibrous crystals, of a greenish colour; the particular form of these I am unable to make out. The matrix of these crystals is of a white and reddish colour, containing a large proportion of lime. That portion of the matrix of this rock which has been exposed to the atmosphere has worn away, leaving the crystal exposed and projecting.

Blue slate is seen in the valley, having the same strike as above mentioned. Steatite is also found on the top of a small ridge of hills, having the same strike, nearly, as the Sooneekee Doongur, and separated from it by a narrow valley. The line of the hills east of this is much confused, the strike of the rocks in the valleys being frequently east and west, while the upraised masses of gneiss and mica slate run north and south. Large masses or blocks of sienitic granite protrude in places south of these hills, and have evidently been the cause of the confusion which appears to exist.

On the western side of the Sooneekee Doongur range, the country becomes level, until you reach the very base of the Powagur mountain, at the village of Pahlunpoor, about two miles from the western side of the range. I have obtained from the banks of a dry nulla, falling into the Dhadur river, some very good specimens of iron ore, which I should call hematite, of a lead colour, very heavy, and apparently containing a large proportion of metal.

This ore has been much worked in former years, judging by the excavations, and the large mounds of slag which appear near this locality; in other specimens the iron ore appears running in veins through a whitish slaty substance. There are occasional cavities, showing a botryoidal structure. Near this locality is a large circular cavity, some sixty feet in diameter, which the Natives say was originally a well, but it is now dry: around its sides horizontal strata of slate clay are exposed, of a grey colour, and slaty structure in one direction, and earthy in the other; it yields to the nail, and adheres slightly to the tongue.

This rock agrees with Mr. Phillips' description of slate clay in England, which, he states, "is found resting upon, as well as interposed between, beds of coal, which it invariably accompanies." But whether such is the case in this locality I am not able to say at present, nor do I think it possible to decide the question without excavations being made in different directions. The indications, however, are such as, in my opinion, to warrant a small outlay of

money. Unfortunately the locality is within the limits of the Godra Punch Mahal, belonging to His Highness Sindia.

In the bed of the Dhadur river, near this locality, blue slate crops out, having a dip north and west. There are the remains of an old inscription cut on a piece of rock, but the letters are so obliterated by the action of the flood water as to frustrate all hope of deciphering them: they appear of the Sanscrit character.

From Juboogaum to Teyghur is about twelve miles; general direction east. A gradual ascent the whole distance, and near the right bank of the Orsing river. The formation, wherever it appeared, was primary. In the bed of a small nulla near Jetpoor, mica slate crops out, much decomposed, and crumbling away; the dip appears to be to the west. The rocks which appear above ground are large blocks of granite or sienite, the ingredients being quartz, felspar, hornblende, and mica: the hornblende appears in large particles, and the plates of mica are large, and abundant.

To the north of the village of Teyghur are two large conical hills, which from a distance appear to rise abruptly from the plain: they are covered to their tops with jungle trees. At the base of the hills enormous blocks of sienitic granite appear, overlying each other, and this formation appears to continue to their tops.

From Teyghur to Chota Oodepoor, eight miles; general direction east. The ascent appears continued, and very gradual; the road lies along the north bank of the Orsing; and you cross numerous shallow dry beds of small rivers, coming from the north-east, and falling into the Orsing. The soil is hard, of a yellow and whitish sand. The teak, and other jungle trees, of a larger size than those more to the west. The hills on the north-east and south sides appear to form a barrier to further progress.

The formation in the river at Chota Oodepoor is primary, consisting of granites, white and red, much intersected with veins of quartz and felspar. The dip of the granite is to the north, and the felspar veins generally strike in the opposite direction to the dip. Mica slate also appears, overlying the granite. The ranges of hills usually show abrupt surfaces to the south, with sloping sides to the north, clearly demonstrating the dip. A dyke, I might almost call it, of red granite, crosses the bed of the river, in a west and easterly direction, dipping at an acute angle to the north. Serpentine is found on the right bank above this dyke, as also mica slate. The granite appears of four sorts,—red, white, grey, and nearly black. Limestone is found, but not *in situ*. Some good specimens of white, yellow, and grey marble, were brought me from the village of Dewhuttee, seven and a half miles north-east of Chota Oodepoor.

The present town of Chota Oodepoor is situated in a kind of valley or basin,

surrounded on the north-east and south by ranges of hills of no great elevation, and generally covered to their summits with jungle. The river Orsing passes along its eastern and southern sides: it has little or no water in it, except during the monsoon. Cultivation scanty: the soil appears poor, and contains too much silex to yield good crops of anything but rice, and such like.

From Chota Oodepoor to Kurralee, about fifteen miles; general direction south-west. Pass over a continued series of low undulating hills, generally running east and west; the dip of the country westerly; the formation the whole way mica schist, with quartz in veins and blocks. At Waoree, seven miles, there is an isolated hill, just south of the village, of mica schist, and the base of the hill is strewn with blocks of quartz and felspar. Between the village of Kallarane and Kurralee cross the bed of a nulla running north-west, in which trap rock occurs: the direction of the strata appears east and west; it is in small fragments, or much shattered. Mica schist and quartz appear on the banks above the trap, but the nature and colour of the soil has just changed from a light brown sandy soil to a deep black loam, with deep cracks in all directions. At Kurralee the same black soil continues, and there is a ridge of hills, about five kos or seven miles in length, running east and west, entirely formed of trap rock, which rises abruptly from the plain on either side, and is about 800 to 1,000 feet above the plain. The Bheels grow Jowaree, Bajree, Toor, and Pumpkins on this hill, during the monsoon.

From the top of this hill you obtain a pretty correct idea of the ranges of hills on either side: they appear to consist of four distinct ranges, having a general direction east and west. The most northern range appears to come from Ruttun Mahal, and extends to Jambooghora; the next range comes from Chota Oodepoor, and extends to Waoree; the third comes from Kurralee; and the fourth from Phengemata. The river Orsing flows down the valley of the first range; the river Ouse down the second; the Erin river down the third; and the Nerbudda river down the fourth and last division. The Rajpeepla range of hills forms the southern boundary, and are seen extending far away to the east and west.

From Kurralee to Wasna is about ten miles; general direction south-west. The first four miles the soil is of a lightish black loam, which, at the villages of Nana and Mota Amadria, appears, from the extensive cultivation of sugarcane, to be particularly favourable to that produce. Water of a good quality is abundant, and near the surface. Between Mota Amadria and Kurrachlee, cross the Ouse river two or three times. At the first crossing mica slate is seen in the bed, dipping at an acute angle to the south. After leaving Kurrachlee, pass over a low ridge of mica schist and quartz, growing on which are some very fine straight teak trees, but not of any great bulk, though of great height. Shortly after crossing this ridge, which appears to run easterly

and westerly, you come to some nullas, where the soil at once changes to a deep black loam, resting on a whitish Kunkur clay. This soil continues all the way to Wasna. The deep cracks and fissures, the usual accompaniment to the black soil of Guzerat, are very numerous, and the ground is cut up with nullas. At the village of Kassindra, cross the Erin river, over a bed of rocks and pebbles: it is of considerable width, with an abundant supply of running water at the period of crossing (December 1851). The pebbles appear to be chiefly formed from fragments of trap rock, rounded from attrition: pebbles of quartz and felspar are also abundant. Our camp was pitched on the left bank of the Erin, opposite to the village of Wasna, which is there abrupt and high, the bed of the river very wide, and there is a large and deep pool of water under the bank above mentioned.

Since crossing the black soil from Kurrachlee, the face of the country has become much changed: the teak and other jungle trees have almost all disappeared, giving place to the Bhur and Brab trees,—indicating that we have been crossing an extensive valley or basin.

From Wasna to Aggur is about twelve miles; general direction south-west. About a mile after leaving Wasna, a slight ascent or rise is perceptible in the ground, and a few rocks appear above it, which are of limestone formation, apparently a greyish marble. This ridge is crossed, and continues on the right hand side all the way to the village of Chametra, a distance of six miles, without a single village intervening.

About a mile after the limestone appears, a close-grained whitish sandstone crops out in large tabular masses, level with the face of the country, which has again changed to a reddish sand; teak and other jungle trees again appearing, but rather stunted, there being little soil. The ground has a peculiar, hollow sound under the horse's feet. The sandstone stratum appears to lay nearly horizontal, though the little dip that is perceptible appears to the north-west. Near the village of Chametra, the road is over this sandstone stratum, which has been uplifted slightly, and exposed sufficiently to show that the sandstone is in layers of four to five inches in thickness, and dipping to the west and south-west.

The outer face of the sandstone is wavy, exactly resembling the ripple marks left on the sand on a sea-beach. The colour is generally whitish, sometimes inclining to red or rose colour. Large slabs of this stone could easily be obtained, and would make an excellent paving or building stone, from the facility afforded, by its stratified formation, of working it up.

After leaving Chametra, the direction of the road is more southerly, and the face of the country again changes. The jungle disappears, and the soil again becomes a blackish loam, overlying a whitish Kunkur or Moorum clay. The sandstone ridge extends away to the west. The ground has apparently been uplifted, and is much cut up with deep ravines and extensive fissures.

About two miles before you reach Aggur, you enter on an extensive open plain; its boundaries distinctly marked by a belt or margin of trees. The former sandstone ridge is plainly seen, of an increased elevation, extending due west, until it appears to meet another ridge of hills, running nearly north and south, near the village of Wujgeera. On the southern side of this plain another ridge or elevation appears, and which extends, from an easterly direction, to within half a mile of the village of Aggur. This ridge is also of a similar sandstone formation to the one above described. The stone is quarried for mill-stones, such as are in general use throughout India.

There is a small river at this village, where the sandstone is also observed. Teak trees were formerly abundant in this locality, the numerous stumps of which are to be seen in all directions. The jungle becomes dense again, and the soil more sandy.

From Aggur to Tullukwara, on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, is about eleven miles; general direction south. You pass through a tree jungle nearly the whole way. The country is much intersected with hollows and ravines. On the high ground, between the hollows, considerable cultivation in patches is to be seen, chiefly Cotton and Toor. The soil is a blackish loam. No rock appears in these hollows. The ravines and hollows (even if you did not know it) would indicate that you were approaching some large river. A perceptible descent in the land takes place before you reach the village.

The right bank of the Nerbudda, on which the village is situated, is very abrupt, and from sixty to a hundred feet from the water in the river. The formation here exposed shows a very deep stratum of alluvial soil, resting on a bed of rounded pebbles, held together by a calcareous cement; so much so, that in places it appears exactly as if the bed of stones had been formed by the hand of man. The top of this bed of pebbles appears in places thirty or forty feet above the present bed of the river, and which formerly must have had its channel very much to the north of its present site, as, from the village of Wadia, you observe the abrupt bank on which Tullukwara is built extends a long way to the eastward, and gradually turns to the south, forming a large bend or basin, from one to three miles in breadth. A small stream or river runs under this bank, and shows the formation to be similar to that at Tullukwara. The space between this bank and the present stream is a rich, black, alluvial soil, under high cultivation. Very fine Bhur trees are to be seen in abundance close to the village of Wadia, and near a small temple on the present bank of the river.

The Nerbudda at this place is about 120 yards across, with deep water for this width; the actual bed being, at a guess, nearly half a mile: the opposite side is shelving. The whole bed is covered with loose boulders and pebbles, mostly of basaltic formation; pebbles of granite and mica slate are also abundant.

From Tullukwara to Nandod, the present capital of the Rajpeepla Raja, is about ten miles; general direction south-west; the country level, and the soil black. No rock appears in the whole distance, nor does rock appear at Nandod *in situ*. The soil appears a black loam, resting on a whitish Kunkur or Moorum clay. The town is situated on the right bank of the Kurjun river, which joins the Nerbudda. The bed of the river is covered with pebbles and small boulders, chiefly of basaltic formation.

The Rajpeepla range of hills is distant from three to four miles. I had no opportunity of visiting them, to ascertain their formation; but as the river which passes the town takes its rise in these hills, we may judge, from the basaltic pebbles which cover its bed, that some of them at least must be of that formation. The hills run east and west. The western end ceases near Lemodra, but there is a ridge or rise in the ground, which extends from the end of the hills, through the entire width of the Anklesur and Hansot Purgunas of the Broach Collectorate, to the Gulf of Cambay, and divides the waters of the Surat and Broach Collectorates between the rivers Nerbudda and Taptee.

From Nandod to the Laurea Bhurr, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, exactly opposite the far-famed Khubea Bhurr, is about twenty-seven miles; general direction south-south-west. Cross the beds of numerous small streams during the whole distance, all coming from the range of hills on your left, and falling into the Nerbudda. The soil throughout a black loam, which appears most favourable for Cotton, Toor, Jowaree, and such crops. No rocks appear in this distance. The banks of the Nerbudda river are all alluvial, leading to the belief that we have passed over what was at one time a vast estuary of the Gulf of Cambay, the bounds of which appear, in a southerly direction, to have been the high bank on which the village of Lemodra now stands. The ground near and around this village is strewn with small and large fragments of cornelian, generally of a red colour.

Undulating hills extend from Lemodra east, south, and west, and form the offshoots from the Rajpeepla range, near which they rise higher, and assume a more continuous line. As you approach the village of Ruttonpoor, indurated whitish clay, very like shale, appears. It has been uplifted, and dips, at an acute angle, to the north and west. A coarse conglomerate, composed of pebbles or rounded fragments of cornelian, quartz, &c. embedded in an argillaceous cement, apparently overlies the indurated clay. Soda exudes from this stratum.

On the western side of the small village of Lemodra large mounds of iron slag are to be seen, a specimen of which I forwarded to Dr. Morehead in Bombay. It was analysed by Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, who, on the 17th January 1852, kindly furnished the following account of it:—

“The slag sent by Major Fulljames is evidently from an iron furnace. It has the following composition in 100 parts :

Silica	..	..	..	..	..	53.64
Alumina	..	..	..	..	..	5.39
Lime	..	..	..	..	..	10.49
Protoxide of iron	..	..	..	..	..	28.96
Loss, traces of Magnesia and Manganese.						1.52
						100.00

“The excess of oxide of iron, in the slag I have examined, shows the great loss that must have occurred from faulty management in the smelting. The lime is little more than a third of that contained in the English slag, and hence, it would probably require a higher temperature to fuse it. The large quantity of iron in the slag denotes, I think, that the operation was too hasty, the ore not being long enough heated in contact with the charcoal; so that, before it became reduced to the metallic state, it was vitrified with the other ingredients of the slag, and so, in a great measure, withdrawn from the action of the carbon. This might be owing to the insufficient height of the furnace: if it could not contain enough materials in the upper part, they would sink down too fast, by the consumption of the fuel, and come under the action of the blast before the iron had been sufficiently reduced by cementation.”

The village of Ruttonpoor is situated on the top of one of a series of small rounded hills, with valleys intervening, which are covered with thick jungle. The ground there exposed is strewn with fragments of cornelian, agate, &c. in all directions. The mines are situated about five miles in a south-easterly direction, under the higher range of the Rajpeepla Hills. On the top of one conical hill is to be seen a Mahomedan shrine called Bawagher.

The road to the mines passes over a soil composed of a yellowish and reddish clay, in which are embedded cornelian and agates; it also contains iron. In some places it becomes a regular conglomerate, very hard and difficult to fracture. The mines are rude excavations, of about four feet diameter, and some thirty-five feet deep, from the bottom of which galleries extend in all directions. The stratum passed through is a yellowish clay, containing pebbles of the above rocks. In some places, bands of ironstone, a few inches only in thickness, occur, having the appearance of being semi-vitrified. For a more particular account of these mines, see my account of a visit to them in December 1832, published by the Geographical Society in Bombay.

These mines only last one season, for during the monsoon they become partially filled up, and frequently destroyed, by the upper strata falling in. From this cause, the country for miles is formed of hillocks, which distinctly point out the sites of former excavations.

South of Ruttonpoor, on the banks of a small river, near the village of Bhe-lod, some good specimens of iron ore were brought to me,—steatite and a

yellow clay, in which were embedded numerous fossil salt-water shells. Specimens of a conglomerate, as above described, but containing an abundant supply of fossil shells, were also found near the same locality.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, of the Civil Service, has kindly sent me specimens of a calcareous rock, full of fossil shells, from the bed of another small stream, near the village of Lingpoor, in the Broach Collectorate, nearly south-west from Bhelod. Both the streams above mentioned come from the Rajpeepla range, and fall into the Nerbudda above the town of Anklesur. The same gentleman also sent me a fossil bone, which he had found in the bed of the Khim river, which disembogues into the Gulf of Cambay a few miles south of the island of Perim, which is distant some miles from the present line of coast.

A comparison of the conglomerates found on the eastern side, as now described, with those to be seen on the island of Perim, and again on the western or Kattywar side, tends to confirm the impression* already in existence, that the two continents were at one time connected, and that this stratum, which is now broken through by the sea, was originally one continued formation.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that the Rajpeepla Hills are offshoots from the Satpoora range of mountains: they rise abruptly between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, about twenty miles west of the Toorun Mahal, which is, I believe, the highest point in the whole range, and stated to be 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The range separates, and forms two distinct branches, one following the course of the Nerbudda river, and constitutes what are called the Rajpeepla Hills,—a name derived from the ancient capital, where the Raja used to reside, and is situated among the most inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the range. Owing to the latter circumstance, a new town was built some miles west of the former locality: this, however, proved nearly as unhealthy as the former; and the present capital, where the Raja now resides, is at Nandod, on the northern side of the range, some miles distant, and free from jungle.

The other branch turns southerly, and follows the course of the Taptee river along its northern bank, and extends as far as the Turkeysur Purguna, from whence I have seen specimens of rock composed of fossil shells of the nummulitic limestone formation, particularly specimens of *Nummularia acuta*, *Nummularia obtusa*, and *Lycophris dispansus*, which are abundant in Kutch in

* With reference to the above impression I may add, that the ancestors of the present Rajpeepla Raja came from the island of Perim, and are of the Gohil tribe of Rajpoots, and the only members of that tribe, that I am aware of, who reside at present on the eastern continent. Colonel Todd mentions that the Chief of the Gohils is called Poorub-ke-Padsha, or King of the East; and that the present Bhownggur family can be traced back above six hundred and twenty-nine years.

such a formation. This rock is, I am informed, used for building purposes, and also affords an excellent lime.

The intermediate space between these two ranges has never, that I am aware, been explored, or ever traversed by a European officer. It is said to be a dense jungle, with numerous hills, and entirely in the occupation of a scanty Bheel population. Until very lately, only one line of communication existed between the coast and the inland districts of Khandeish and Nimar, and that was *viâ* Sagburrah: another has within the last few years been opened by the Raja, which passes through the hills near Old Rajpeepa, and which saves traders a long détour.

I hope at some future period to be able to explore the valley between the two ranges, a distance of some forty miles; for I feel confident much interesting geological information is to be obtained. Iron ore and limestone are already discovered; and we only require coal, to convert a dense jungle into a flourishing country. The materials for the manufacture of glass and porcelain are also abundant, and the Nerbudda river affords a direct water communication with the sea.

Specimens of all the rocks mentioned in this paper as having been found, excepting the nummulitic limestone, have been already forwarded to Dr. Morehead, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the benefit of the Museum; and further specimens can be furnished, should Government wish to have them.

From the Laurea Bhurr, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, to Baroda, is a distance of some forty-five miles, with a general direction nearly north. The face of the country presents a dead level to the eye, and, until within a few miles of the city, the soil passed over is a fine black loam. The Nerbudda river is crossed at Bhelod, where it is some sixteen to twenty feet in depth, and of considerable width. The left bank is high and abrupt, and the right shelving and low. A section of the former exposes a fine black loam, resting on a whitish yellow clay, containing nodules of limestone or Kunkur. I intend, should the present paper be considered acceptable, to furnish a continuation, on the geological formation from Baroda north, as far as Loonawara and Beerpoor west, and from this latter place back to the mountain of Powagur south, notes for which are in my possession, with specimens of all the rocks met with.

PAHLUNPOOR ORE.

Specimen No. 1, before roasting, weighed 804 grains troy, and I should class it as a calcareous and silicious ore. In appearance it is metallic, with claret-coloured patches in it; not adhesive to the tongue; magnetic; attracting the needle of a compass three inches in diameter for some thirty degrees

before the needle become released. It is not acted upon by sulphuric acid. When examined through a pocket lens, it appears to contain a large proportion of lead-coloured metal, with claret-coloured seams in parallel lines, with grains of quartz. After roasting in an open charcoal fire, it lost 65 grains in weight, became strongly adhesive to the tongue, and more magnetic. Its appearance was not much altered, though it became more claret-coloured, with spots of a bright red vermilion colour. Its specific gravity in this state was 3.34.

Specimen No. 2, calcareous and silicious, before roasting weighed 821 grains troy: very slightly adhesive to the tongue; in appearance a mass of metal; of a highly metallic lustre; magnetic; not acted upon by sulphuric acid. Under a pocket lens, claret-coloured spots appear, as also a whitish substance, looking like lime. This ore *gained* 13 grains in weight after roasting; was barely adhesive to the tongue; and had a strong metallic taste of iron. The same specimen, reduced to 812 grains in weight, was again roasted in an open charcoal fire, and again increased in weight 2 grains: it now became more adhesive to the tongue, and more magnetic. Specific gravity, after roasting, 4.47.

Specimen No. 3, argillaceous, weighed before roasting 589.5 grains: slightly magnetic; with a dull lead, metallic colour, with a few bright splendid veins, with claret-coloured spots; a white earthy substance dividing the metal into fibres; more adhesive to the tongue than either of the other specimens; not acted upon by sulphuric acid. This ore, when placed in the open fire, decrepitated violently before it became red-hot, pieces flying off considerable distances, from containing, I suppose, a large quantity of sulphur. The loss of weight could not be ascertained after roasting, owing to pieces of the specimen being lost; but it became so adhesive, that it supported its own weight on the tongue, became more magnetic, with an appearance of streaks of a chocolate colour. Specific gravity, after roasting, 3.26.

NARAKOT ORE.

No. 1 specimen, silicious and argillaceous, from Chalwar Sooneekee Doongur, before roasting weighed 1,028 grains: appearance purple-red colour; slightly metallic; with a greasy feel; earthy odour when breathed upon; slightly adhesive to the tongue; not magnetic. The outside surface, which has been exposed to the atmosphere, is of a white colour. Under the lens, it appears composed of small grains of quartz. Specific gravity 2.55. After roasting, weighed 1,008 grains—loss 20 grains: slightly magnetic; adhesive to the tongue slightly; all the red appearances from the stone gone, and it has become of a grey colour, and brittle.

No. 2 specimen, from the same locality. Specimen weighed 853 grains before roasting: not magnetic; of a dull brick-dust colour; not adhesive to

the tongue ; with a disagreeable acid taste ; small grains of quartz appear, with some metallic substance ; 2.51 specific gravity. After roasting, weighed 843 grains : slightly magnetic ; slightly adhesive to the tongue ; the acid taste, mentioned before roasting, has left it ; the dull brick-dust colour has given place to a blackish brown, and in some parts reddish brown. On fracture, it appears crystalline, and of a purple colour.

KEWA DOONGUR ORE.

No. 1 specimen, argillaceous and silicious, weighed before roasting 1,630 grains : very slightly magnetic ; specific gravity 2.27 ; of an earthy fracture, and of a bright yellow colour ; adhesive to the tongue ; giving out an earthy odour ; small metallic-looking threads or fibres running through it. Under a lens, small grains of quartz appear ; the rock appears decomposed, and, where the separations take place, the yellow colour becomes a rusty iron colour. It is very porous, and absorbs a drop of sulphuric acid without disengaging any gas. After roasting, weighed 1,526 grains, having lost 104 grains : from a bright yellow it turned to a brick-red ; metallic fibres more distinct, with numerous small specks of mica, apparently disseminated throughout the mass ; more magnetic ; and strongly adhesive to the tongue.

No. 2 specimen, argillaceous and silicious, weighed before roasting 1,062.75 grains : slightly magnetic ; specific gravity 2.58 ; of a bright red brick-dust colour ; earthy in fracture ; adhesive to the tongue ; with small minute fibrous veins running through the rock. Under the lens, small bits of mica appear, and the fibres are metallic in appearance ; very porous, sucking up a drop of sulphuric acid without any gas being disengaged. This and the preceding specimen discolour the hands much, and are rather greasy to the feel. After roasting, weighed 1,033 grains, loss only 29 grains : highly magnetic, attracting the needle of a 3½-inch compass all round ; colour dull red ; strongly adhesive to the tongue.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE PETTY STATE OF
BARIA, IN THE REWA KANTA.

PREPARED, IN 1819, BY

CAPTAIN A. MACDONALD,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM,

ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Submitted to Government on the 18th January 1820.

BARIA.

BARIA is one of the Petty States comprised within the wild and mountainous tract that skirts on the east the province of Guzerat. It extends about forty-three miles from east to west, and about forty-five from north to south; bounded on the north by the principality of Soanth Rampoora, on the south by that of Chota Oodepoor, and on the east and west by Sindia's possessions of Dohud and Godra. It contains five provinces, and its revenues at present hardly exceed Rs. 57,000 per annum. Like other States of the same stamp, it was founded by the Rajpoots, whom the Mahomedan conquest drove to seek an asylum amongst the Bheels (whom they subdued), and in wilds that afforded them a facility not only of defending themselves, but retaliating on their conquerors.

The Chief of this Petty State is a Rajpoot of the tribe of Chowan, whose ancestors at a very remote period migrated from the province of Ghur Gagrade, in Haroutie, and became lords of Powagur or Powungur, in Guzerat. The last of these princes who held that possession was named Pataee Rawul. He lost his life in defending his inheritance against the troops of Mahomed Begrah, Prince or Governor of Ahmedabad, who, it is said, had besieged Powagur for a period of twelve years, and only succeeded in gaining that formidable fortress by a stratagem, in the execution of which he was aided by the treachery of the Rawul's brother-in-law. The conduct of the latter appears to have been prompted by a desire of revenge for an indignity he conceived himself to have suffered from his prince. When the grain of the garrison was exhausted, he quitted it in search of more, and, during his absence, it was discovered that a supply was secreted in his house. His wife was commanded to deliver it up, and when she refused compliance with the prince's demands, the house was forcibly entered, and the grain removed. By this she considered herself dishonoured, and wrote to her husband, who accordingly took measures for punishing the Rawul's violence. He joined the Mahomedans, and having acquainted the Rajpoot Prince that he was sending him a supply of grain, under that pretence caused to be conveyed into the fort from one to two thousand armed men, concealed in sacks. The Mahomedans, having thus secured admission, an action ensued between them and the garrison, in which the latter were defeated, and their unfortunate prince killed.

The date of these events cannot at present be accurately determined: they are said to have occurred seventeen generations ago, which perhaps may be computed at about two hundred years.

The Rawul's son, Purtab Sing, effected his escape, and took refuge at the village Haup Mograh, belonging to the Bheels, whom he drove out, and which is situated amongst the wilds of the principality of Chota Oodepoor. At this village he resided forty years, and retaliated on the Mahomedans, by plundering the neighbouring districts; but on condition that he would abstain from this system, and protect the country, the Soobah of Ahmedabad granted him a Tunka on the districts of Hullol and Kullol, a right which his descendants possess to this hour, undisputed even by the present managers of these districts, the officers of Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Purtab Sing was succeeded in the possession of Haup Mograh by his son Raee Sing, who established himself at Chota Oodepoor, and was the founder of that principality.

Raee Sing's son and successor, Trimbuk Sing, conquered the territory of Baria from the Bheels, and annexed it to his inheritance. This prince, about a hundred and fifty years ago, before proceeding on a pilgrimage to Gya, which he had projected, divided his possessions between his two sons, giving to the elder, named Raee Jee, the State of Chota Oodepoor, and to the younger, called Dongur Sing, that of Baria. It is said that he returned from his pilgrimage, and died, without resuming the government of the countries he had thus relinquished to his children.

Of Dongur Sing, of his son Pyrtee Raj, and grandson Maun Sing, I have learned nothing more than that their reigns occupied a period of fifty years.

When Maun Sing died, his son Pyrtee Raj was a child, of which circumstance a Native of Beloochistan, who, with a band of troops, had quitted his native country, and was roving, probably in quest of service, took advantage, and seized the government. The mother of the young prince fled with him to her father, the Rawul of Dongurpoor, with whom he remained twelve years. After the expiration of that time, and about eighty-eight years ago, he returned, and expelled the usurper. By him the present city of Baria was built, and named Deogur,—an appellation by which it continues to be designated to this hour.

On the death of Pyrtee Raj, his son Maun Sing assumed the government. He added to his revenues the Tunka on the Purguna of Dohud, the right to collect which was ceded by the Raja of Soanth in consideration of a sum of money advanced to him. The latter prince was a descendant of the ancient Powars of Dhar, who had fled on the Mahomedan conquest of Malwa into the fastnesses of the Guzerat frontier, where they succeeded in extorting the right above alluded to, either from the fears or the policy of their conquerors.

During Maun Sing's reign, the Muratha armies under Oodajee Powar, Mulhar Rao Holkar, and Junkojee Sindia, entered Baria; but so far from establishing any claims, or imposing any tribute on the Raja, they endeavoured to conciliate him, by acknowledging him as lord of his own territories, encouraging him to protect the country from freebooters, and permitting him to enjoy the privilege of continuing to levy his Tunka from Hullol, Kullol, and Dohud.

Maun Sing left four sons and two daughters. The eldest of the former, named Rajdur Sing, succeeded him: to the remaining three, named Samut Sing, Huree Sing, and Ram Sing, and to the two daughters, grants of villages were given, which their descendants at this period retain. To the grant, however, was annexed the condition that the holders should continue to live in the city of Baria.

No event of importance appears to have occurred during the reign of this prince, or of his son and grandson, Gumbur Sing and Deerut Sing. The latter prince had twelve children, all of whom died before their father, who was succeeded by his brother Saheb Sing. The latter, when Mahadajee Sindia passed through Baria in pursuit of Raghoba, was treated with kindness by the Muratha Chief, who gave him presents, acknowledged his independence, and disavowed all claims of tribute.

Saheb Sing was succeeded by his son Jeswunt Sing, and the latter by his son the late Raja Gunga Doss, an imbecile character, who died in August last.

During this prince's reign, Baria shared the same fate as other Petty States who were too feeble to defend themselves against the predatory armies of Malwa. Although no claims had been established by former Muratha leaders, that circumstance did not avail, during the late years of commotion, to deter the commanders from heavy exactions. The first incursion made for this purpose happened in the year Sumvut 1858, or eighteen years ago, when Nagojee Wahjee, an officer of Sindia's, levied Rs. 1,00,000. Two years afterwards, Suda-sheo Rao exacted Rs. 84,000, and subsequently these unwelcome visits became more frequent. In the year 1861, Sumbajee Angrea, on the part of Sindia, extorted Rs. 14,000, whilst the following year Boojun Rao, an officer of the same government, levied Rs. 8,000, and Muhiput Rao, one of Holkar's commanders, collected Rs. 33,000. The abovenamed officers abstained from further excesses. Bapoo Sindia, however, in the year 1864, not only exacted Rs. 23,000 from the State, but plundered the capital.

From the year 1866 to 1871, Ramdeen Roshun Beg, Bapoo Rughoonath, and Govind Rao Boleea, levied contributions. It does not, however, appear that any of these leaders renewed their demands, with the exception of Bapoo Rughoonath, who entered the territory twice in the course of the same year.

The imbecility of the late Raja Gunga Doss has already been alluded to: whether this character was real or assumed is not at present easy to be deter-

mined;—it is nevertheless certain that the government was under the control of his mother till the year 1873, when she was treacherously murdered by a Bramin named Narainjee Duwa. This individual had been manager of the district of Rajgur, from which office the Ranee had ejected him, on which he entered the service of Kisnajee, the manager of Godra, who gave him the command of 100 horse and 400 foot. Shortly afterwards, he availed himself of the opportunity, afforded by Kisnajee's moving out to collect his revenues, to project an attack upon Baria. On reaching Dohud, he prevailed on Kisnajee, by a promise of Rs. 5,000, to consent to his taking a party of 100 horse and 300 foot to carry his designs into execution. With these he proceeded to Baria, but, on drawing near the city, left the troops, and advanced with twenty-five men only. He arrived at twelve o'clock, and immediately went to the palace, into which he was admitted, with two Jemadars of his party. He then communicated to the Ranee that friendship for her induced him to give her intimation of the approach of Sindia's troops, whom he at the same time cautioned her not to trust. He also spoke some complimentary words to the Raja, who replied, "Very well"; which expression he informed the two Jemadars who accompanied him, but who were not sufficiently near to hear the whole of his conversation with the Raja, was an order for the death of the Ranee. After this interview, he took his leave, and at night, having ascended with his party the hill that overhangs the palace, entered it from that quarter. The Ranee, to whose apartments he had proceeded, was greatly alarmed; but, on being told that he came to save her from the Godra troops, was persuaded to deliver into his hands the keys of her property, and to trust herself with him. He conducted her outside of the palace, and delivered her into the hands of one of his soldiers, who put her to death on the spot. After this, he plundered her property, killed her confidential servant, named Rutton Soobang, and put the Raja in confinement, intending to destroy him also. The latter, however, effected his escape, and took refuge with the Raja of Chota Oodepoor. The Bramin now enlisted bands of foreign mercenaries, with whom he began to lay waste the neighbouring territories of Sindia. He was, however, sufficiently politic to perceive that his power required the countenance of the legitimate prince to give it stability. With this view, he went to Chota Oodepoor, and having prevailed on the Raja of that place to become security for the safety of the Baria prince, at the same time having promised to discharge his troops, succeeded in bringing the Raja, Gunga Doss, back to his capital, in the year Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18). His career was now drawing to a close. Having advanced to the village of Kunjeree, in the district of Hullol, to meet the mother of one of the Raja's wives, he fell into an ambuscade laid for him by Witojee, the brother of the manager of Godra, and in the encounter received two wounds, of which he

died at the village of Rajgur, about six weeks afterwards. This took place two years ago, when his brother Roopjee, the present minister, succeeded to his office. In the course of another year the troops, who had still been maintained, notwithstanding the promise made to the Raja when at Chota Oodepoor, became clamorous for their arrears, when the interference of the British Government was solicited, and a settlement mediated by Captain Ambrose, in December last, by which the country was liberated from their violence.

It has already been stated that the Raja died in August last. Since that time the government has been conducted by the minister Roopjee, who placed upon the Gadee an adopted child of one of the late Raja's wives, to the exclusion of his lawful son.

Gunga Doss had married five wives, by one of whom only (the daughter of the late Raja of Allee) he had a son born in the year Sumvut 1871, and named Pyrtee Raj. Prior to the birth of this child, the Ranee with whom his first marriage had been contracted adopted two children: one was the son of a Bheel in the village of Chulakot, in the province of Chowal, who, at the age of six months, in the year Sumvut 1868, was brought to her by the wife of a Bheel Chief called Deojee Turvee. This child was adopted by the name of Bheem Sing, and the Turvee's wife was remunerated with the sum of Rs. 100, in addition to which she receives Rs. 25 per annum. The second was the son of a Gola, a caste whose occupation is to thresh and clean grain, of the town of Hullol. The Gola's wife had been delivered of male twins, one of whom, when about two months old, was purchased in the year Sumvut 1870, for the sum of Rs. 200, by Gopaljee Kotaree, a Native of Baria, who brought the child to the Ranee, by whom he was adopted, and named Gumbbeer Sing.

The authenticity of these facts cannot be questioned: they are, I have been informed, of general notoriety throughout the neighbouring territories. The birth also of the son of the Allee Raja's daughter is, I am told, a well-established fact. When she announced herself to have conceived, two women were placed over her as her constant attendants, and when she was delivered, the boy was shown to the Raja's mother, and the rest of his wives. She lived with her son three years in Baria, and then carried him to Rajgur, under the apprehension of a design to destroy him on the part of the Ranee to whom the two adopted children belonged. From Rajgur she fled to her mother in Allee, where she has since resided. Of the rest of the Raja's wives, one (who adopted the children) died twenty days before him; one is living with her father, in the town of Bhooj; and two are at Baria.

The following is the present* value of the land produce:—

Purguna Deogur	Rs. 20,500	annually.
„ Dooda	2,500	„

* A. D. 1819.

Purguna Chutusa	Rs. 2,500	annually.
„ Chowal.. .. .	2,000	„
„ Rajgur	7,000	„

Making a total of Rs. 34,500 annually.

But as the grand highway between Guzerat and Pitlad, Rutlam, Mundisore, and the large towns of the north of Malwa, passes through the Baria territories, the duties on merchandize must, when the road is free from banditti, be necessarily of considerable value. At present, the depredations of the Bheels are carried to such an extent that this source of the revenue yields but very little, and, unless a remedy is provided, it may soon be altogether dried up.

The following is the amount of the present collections:—

Taxes on merchandize levied at the village of Juree	Rs. 12,000
Ditto ditto of Mandowhie ..	1,500
Ditto ditto of Goorakhal ..	500
Liquor shops of the town of Baria	250
Tax on timber	3,000
Amount paid by an individual to the State for the monopoly of	
honey and bees'-wax	500
Tunka from Hullol, Kullol, and Dohud.. .. .	4,750
Land produce	34,500

Grand Total per Annum.. .. Rs. 57,000

The revenues are said to have formerly realized Rs. 1,00,000 per annum; and it is added that three or four years of tranquillity will restore them to that value.

In Baria there are no Jageer lands, with the exception of those that are held by the descendants of the sons and daughters of the Raja Pyrtee Raj, who have already been mentioned. These are the only noblemen of this little State; and they, like most of the same stamp, are consulted on occasions of emergency by their prince.

The person who now occupies the Gadee is Bheem Sing, the adopted child of one of the late Raja's wives; and the administration, as already observed, is conducted by Roopjee, the brother of the Bramin who put the late Raja's mother to death. The state of the country clearly points out that he is totally unfit for his office. The town of Baria, though extensive, is very poorly peopled: many villages are deserted, and many more have not their proportions of inhabitants, even though a year has elapsed since the country was cleared of all the foreign mercenaries, except a very small number, not exceeding fifty. Of these, a party of thirty belongs to Moozuffer, Jumadar of Mukraanees. Their pay is Rs. 750 per mensem, or Rs. 9,000 per annum,—an extravagant

sum, considering these are merely foot soldiers, and that 150 Natives of the country would be much more useful in guarding it from the Bheels, and could be maintained for the same amount.

The debts of the State, on account of sums advanced for the discharge of the foreign mercenaries last year, amount to Rs. 1,84,000: of this sum, Rs. 1,24,000 is due to a Soucar named Veerchund, Rs. 38,000 to Moozuffer Jumadar, Rs. 14,000 to Shewlal Paruk, and Rs. 8,000 to the Raja of Chota Oodepoor; total Rs. 1,84,000. It was stipulated that the revenues, estimated at Rs. 57,000 per annum, were to be paid by the minister into the hands of the Soucar Veerchund, and by him to be thus distributed:—

In payment of his own advances	Rs. 22,000 yearly.
To Moozuffer Jumadar, on account of his own claims, and those of Shewlal Paruk, and the Raja of Chota Oodepoor	11,000 „
For the payment of 30 Mukranees belonging to Moo- zuffer... .. .	9,000 „
Salary of the Minister	2,500 „
Ditto of his cousin, a Karkoon	500 „
Allowance to the Raja	12,000 „

Total.. Rs. 57,000 yearly.

It is added, that the Soucar Veerchund and the Minister have united interests; that all the money passes through their hands; and that none of the other creditors have yet received a fraction of their dues.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE PETTY STATE OF

BARIA, IN THE REWA KANTA;

ACCOMPANIED BY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE MINERAL AND
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, AND THE GENERAL FEATURES OF
THE COUNTRY; WITH NOTICES OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES IN-
HABITING IT; &c. &c.

BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

POLITICAL AGENT IN RAJPEEPLA, AND THE POWAGUR PUNCH MAHALS.

Submitted to Government on the 18th October 1826.

BARIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Secy. with the Hon'ble the Governor, Poona.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in transmitting, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a very elaborate Report upon the Petty State of Baria, with its explanatory appendages, drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, the Political Agent in Rajpeepla and the Powagur Punch Mahals.

2. The Appendix A is a very interesting document, and comprises a condensed history of Baria from the earliest periods down to the present time, giving an account of its mineral and vegetable productions, and the geographical features of the country; together with notices of the various tribes inhabiting that hilly and jungly tract, their manners and customs. This has been framed from information antecedently obtained, and inquiries made on the spot by Mr. Willoughby during his late tour, and will doubtless at some future period, when more leisure is enjoyed by that gentleman, form the groundwork of a very curious and able paper.

3. The Report itself is so clear in its details, that any recapitulation of it would be supererogatory on my part. I shall, in a few words, state my opinion. The enclosures, which are correspondence between the former Local Agents and the Supreme Authorities in Malwa, of themselves show the loose and unsatisfactory mode in which engagements were made with that State, under our authority, for relieving it from embarrassments, and introducing order into its expenditure. No correct data seem to have been afforded, upon which to assume the amount of the revenue for any one year; and no check being placed on the expenses, beyond the simple promise of the Minister, the natural results followed; and every arrangement that had been made, in number three, entirely failed of its object.

4. The Minister, Jeejee Bhaee, also, previous to the charge being transferred to Mr. Willoughby, had been removed from his office by direction of the Local Agent, and confined with his son till he made good the sum of Rs. 70,000. This measure was approved of by the Supreme Government, and Nuthoo Bhaee,

a relative of the young Raja, was constituted Minister in his room. Jeejee Bhaee certainly appears to have been a most unfit character, and to have been guilty of many corrupt and criminal acts; but he ought not to have been left so entirely to his own guidance, when the British Government had once interfered with the debts of the State, and attempted to settle its expenditure.

5. Mr. Willoughby speaks in terms of commendation of Nuthoo Bhaee, and it is to be hoped that the severity attributed to his character may be, by that gentleman's advice, moderated into an undeviating adherence to the now understood engagements, and an uncompromising repression of the predatory habits of the Naikras, and others similarly addicted.

6. As no dependence could be placed on the former accounts of the receipts and expenditure of Baria, and no check whatever prescribed to the extravagance of the local Government, it was necessary to ascertain, as correctly as possible, from every source, what their revenues were, and whence derived, the Local Agent's despatches not affording the slightest idea of them. The Appendix C exhibits at one view the whole in detail, both revenues and charges, for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), viz. revenues, everything inclusive, Rs. 68,907, charges, Rs. 56,787-1-0, inclusive of British tribute, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,119-3-0. The concluding part of the Appendix A gives every information regarding these sources of revenue.

7. The commencement of the 13th paragraph to the close of the 18th is devoted to an account of the origin of the debts of the State, the different modes adopted to liquidate them, and their failure; and I refer Government to this account. It appears that the debt, in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), amounted to Rs. 91,685, for which our pledge has been granted; those due to persons not possessing that advantage, of course, at that time, were not inquired into, for the reasons assigned.

8. The Baria Rajas seem to have merited some indulgence from the British Government, in return for the services rendered by them in the Muratha campaign, as shown in the 20th, 21st, and 22nd paragraphs of this Report, which they have not yet received, unless our present purchased assistance may be so considered.

9. The 22nd paragraph disproves the assertion of Baria being tributary to Sindia, and mentions the circumstance which may have given credence to the reported claim. On the other hand, the Baria State levied a Chouth from three districts of Sindia, now commuted for a money payment.

10. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs relate to the tribute imposed by the late Agent, Captain MacDonal, on that State, of Rs. 12,000, "*in lieu*," it is stated, of the protection of the British. These words I conclude are a mistake of the copyist; for, taking them in their general acceptation, they would signify that the State paid tribute to be rid of, that is instead of being burdened by, our assistance.

However, it is strange that there are no orders on record for the imposition, and that Sir D. Ochterlony, in his despatches to the Supreme Government, does not recommend it; and the Supreme Government only say, as far as they can form an opinion they approve, and remark upon Sir David's silence. It certainly is not agreeable to the general liberal policy of the British Government to burden such a small State, struggling with difficulties, with such a sum; and I agree with Mr. Willoughby in suggesting such a modification as the wisdom of Government may dictate.

11. The 25th paragraph, referring to a claim for a Sebundee charge for Rs. 6,000, is now a subject of correspondence between the Agent of Baugur and Kantal and Mr. Willoughby. It is not a tenable claim, I should conceive, merely considering the circumstances of Baria and our present alliance with that State, as well as our tribute of Rs. 12,000.

12. The Report, from paragraph 26 to the close of the 31st, details the measures adopted by Mr. Willoughby for the preservation of the tranquillity of the country; his reasons for stationing a detachment of our troops in that part, and for following the plan, observed in Rajpeepla, of taking securities and counter-securities from the Naikra Chiefs, a list of whom will be found in Appendix A. The form of the security, &c. is the counterpart of those in similar instances taken by the Political Agent, and found by experience to answer well. I have only to add, that I coincide in all his remarks, especially those contained in the 30th paragraph.

13. The revenues and expenses of Baria, actual, for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), and estimated for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), will be found in Appendix E, which show a balance applicable to discharge of debt, in the former of Rs. 11,112-1-0, and in the latter of Rs. 18,993. Paragraphs 32 and 33 give what explanation is necessary.

14. The arrangement made for the extinction of the debt in seven years, providing for all necessary expenses, and the reasons which induced the Political Agent to establish a Government Potdaree, are shown in the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th paragraphs of the Report. The principles on which it was established in the case of Rajpeepla are well known to Government, and I refer to paragraphs 38, 39, and 40 for a brief explanation of the advantages to Government and the banker respectively; and as the sanction of the Honorable the Governor in Council to this arrangement is all that is required, I trust that I may be excused in requesting that it may be afforded as soon as possible.

15. The regulations regarding the illicit trade in opium have been cordially agreed to by the Baria Government.

16. I have not gone into any detail in forwarding this Report of Mr. Willoughby to Government, as I before stated, because it seems so clear as to require no elucidation from me, and because I entirely agree with that gentle-

man in all his proceedings. It is, however, incumbent on me to state, that I conceive Mr. Willoughby to be greatly entitled to the commendation of Government for the zeal and ability manifested by him in effecting so soon, and with every prospect of permanent good, so complete a change in the conduct of the Baria Government, and its subjects: his being so well known as having effected arrangements with the Rajpeepla State, and settled all the turbulent Grasseas and Bheels of that district, and the Gaekwar's, of course in some degree facilitated his progress in the same difficult work with the Baria Naikras.

17. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will speedily take place, by which the districts of Sindia may be put under the Political Agent; and I should then be completely satisfied that the benevolent intentions of Government would be fully fulfilled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 18th October 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent in Rajpeepla, and the
Powagur Punch Mahals,
To JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

SIR,—I have now the honour to submit, for your information, a Report of my proceedings with the Petty State of Baria; resulting from a personal investigation into its affairs.

2. With a view to perspicuity, I shall divide my Report into two branches. The 1st will contain a concise and rapid sketch of the history of Baria; and the 2nd an account of its present condition, with a report of the arrangements which, in my judgment, and with reference to the same, it appeared expedient to adopt.

3. The information obtained under the first head will be found contained in Appendix A of this Report, which appears a preferable mode of submitting the same to including it in the body of my letter. I shall merely observe that the sketch is necessarily very brief and imperfect, the shortness of the time which has elapsed since I received charge of Baria, and other duties of an urgent nature, having prevented my devoting such time and attention to the subject as would have, perhaps, enabled me to treat of it in a more detailed and satisfactory manner.

4. As a preliminary to the second branch of my letter, I beg to submit, for your information, and for the sake of reference, copies of such records relating to Baria, as were forwarded to me by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal,

on delivering over charge of the State to this Agency. These are annexed in Appendix B No. 1 to B No. 6.

5. In remarking upon the present condition of Baria, I shall, after a few general observations, principally confine myself, *1st*, to the subject of its resources and expenses; *2nd*, to its debts and embarrassments; and *3rd*, to the nature of the connection it has formed with the British Government.

6. The present Raja of Baria (A. D. 1826) being a minor, a youth of about ten years of age, his affairs are conducted exclusively by a Karbaree or Minister, who is subject to the control of the British Government, and entitled to its countenance and support so long as he manages the trust confided to him in a just and efficient manner. In the first instance, a person of the name of Jeejee Bhaee was appointed to this situation; but in consequence of his mal-administration, and a series of acts of oppression and speculation of the most glaring description, it was found necessary to remove him. For the particulars of the circumstances which led to his removal, I beg to refer you to the late Captain MacDonald's despatch, dated the 25th February 1825, to the late Sir David Ochterlony, which will be found in Appendix B No. 3. The ex-Karbaree and his son, on the removal of the former, were placed under restraint, until such time as they should account to the Government for the revenue of the State for an entire year, the amount of which is alleged to have been upwards of Rs. 70,000. Not having taken any steps towards rendering this account, they still remain in confinement; and having recently made two attempts to escape, their restraint has become more close and rigorous, particularly as Jeejee Bhaee boasted it to be his intention, in the event of his having succeeded in releasing himself, to follow the example, and to pursue a similar course of conduct to that adopted by the celebrated outlaw Dherejee in the Mahee Kanta. On the removal of Jeejee Bhaee, the present manager, by name Nuthoo Bhaee, was selected to fill his place. I am not able to give a decisive opinion as to this person's character (upon which the future welfare of Baria so much depends), my intercourse with him having as yet been so limited. He is, however, related to the Raja, and possesses property to a considerable extent, which must doubtless tend to induce him to discharge his trust with fidelity and honesty. It is but justice to add, that I received from him cordial co-operation in carrying into effect the measures I thought it advisable to recommend for the welfare of this Petty State, and that he has as yet evinced every inclination to abide by existing engagements. On the other hand, however, I have observed him to be rather dilatory, and to be inclined to adopt measures of coercion and severity, instead of conciliation and moderation, towards the rude tribes who constitute the majority of his master's subjects, to check which, my influence shall always be exerted. From the misrule, however, which existed during his predecessor's administration, and the open encour-

agement which the Naikras and others then received to pursue a predatory mode of life, their future management and restraint will be no easy task.

7. I shall now proceed with my observations regarding the resources and expenses of Baria, concerning which my information, as far as the past is concerned, is not so perfect and satisfactory as could be wished. According to Sir John Malcolm,* the total revenue of Baria for the year 1804-05 amounted to Rs. 56,100, including every source of collection; and in 1819-20 the total amount did not exceed Rs. 57,000. The maximum amount of revenue is, by the same authority, stated never to have been beyond Rs. 1,00,000, to which amount, in a few years of tranquillity, it was expected to be restored. In the same compilation,† the resources of Baria for the year 1824 are estimated at Rs. 85,000.

8. I regret to state these pleasing anticipations of improvement have not hitherto been realized. This is, no doubt, in part to be attributed to the misgovernment of Jeejee Bhaee, already referred to, and to the excesses committed in the Baria territory, originating in a great measure from his misconduct. I am, however, of opinion that the resources of this Petty State are considerably over-estimated, or at all events that they will not approach the standards assumed for many years to come. The late Captain MacDonald, in the 1st paragraph of his despatch, dated the 7th of February 1824 (vide Appendix B No. 2), states the total resources to have been Rs. 72,238. It is not apparent what year is referred to, for unfortunately no detailed account of this item accompanies his report. I am unable to supply this deficiency, the local Government not being able to furnish me with a statement exhibiting the entire resources of any past year, in consequence of its not possessing on its records the information requisite to compile such a document,—a fact of itself sufficient to prove with how little care and foresight its affairs have been conducted. It must therefore be left to conjecture whether the late Agent refers to the resources actually collected in the year preceding the report, or whether it was simply an estimate of their amount for the year of report. The present Karbaree considers it in the latter light; and I am inclined to coincide in this opinion, and, moreover, to believe that the amount was never realized.

9. With regard to the past expenditure of the Baria State, the late Agent's reports are still more defective in information; for, in fact, they contain no allusion to this important point, either in the aggregate or in detail; and no limit has hitherto been prescribed to guard against the extravagance and improvidence of the local Government. This contingency should have been provided for, since, in the absence of all restraint, it could never be expected that the Government could abide by the agreements (hereafter to be noticed)

* Report on Malwa; Calcutta edition, p. 502.

† Ibid, p. 531.

it contracted, binding itself to pay a certain annual tribute to the British Government, and to liquidate its debts by certain instalments, guaranteed by us to its creditors. The consequence of this oversight has been, that the expenditure of the State, having been left solely to the discretion of the manager, or, at most, restrained by verbal promises on his part, every arrangement concluded with the view of extricating the Baria State from its pecuniary embarrassments has failed.

10. In elucidation of these observations, I consider this a fit place for submitting the document marked C, in the Appendix, which exhibits the receipts and disbursements of Baria for the current year, or Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26). I believe I may with safety vouch for the general accuracy of this statement, as the greatest pains were taken to arrive at the truth. I would not, however, wish implicit reliance to be placed on its correctness in detail, since Baria was not under my superintendence during the whole of the period it embraces. Its results are shown by the abstract to be as follows:—

Total amount of receipts in Sumvut 1882, (A. D. 1825-26).	Rs. 68,907	0	0
Ditto disbursements in ditto ditto.	56,787	1	0
Excess of the former	Rs. 12,119	3	0

11. It is necessary to observe, that in the above amount of receipts is included realizations of revenue outstanding on account of former years, to the extent of Rs. 6,346-2-0. This must be deducted when taking into consideration the amount of resources for any one year in the abstract. The revenues of Baria, therefore, for the year in question, can only be considered to amount to Rs. 60,560-2-0, or but a trifle in excess beyond their amount in 1819, and more than one-sixth below the late Agent's estimate, referred to in the 8th paragraph of this Report. For any information which may be required respecting the different items of which the total resources are composed, I beg to refer to the column of remarks contained in the statement itself, and to the conclusion of the document A of the Appendix.

12. With respect to the table of expenses, I shall only remark it to be inclusive of the tribute paid by Baria to the British Government, but exclusive of the instalment of the debt guaranteed by us. This amounts to Rs. 20,000, so that a deficiency of Rs. 7,890-1-0 is apparent, to meet which no means exist; and, as will hereafter be shown, a compromise with the creditors of the State became unavoidable.

13. I shall now proceed to the second head of this branch of my letter, viz. to give an account of the origin, progress, and present amount of the debts of the Baria State; distinguishing those, the payment of which is guaranteed by the British Government, from those, the payment of which depends solely on the responsibility of the Baria State itself.

14. In Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19), the late Captain Ambrose was deputed by Sir John Malcolm on a mission to Baria, for the purpose of arranging its affairs, and securing the peace of the country. I possess no record of that officer's proceedings; but it would appear they embraced the investigation and settlement of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State. These principally consisted of loans advanced by certain bankers, and of arrears of pay due to its military establishments; and their amount was found to be so disproportionate to the means of the State, that a most summary mode of adjustment was considered necessary, and accordingly adopted. The State was virtually declared insolvent, and its creditors were allowed only 6 annas in the rupee, of their demands. At this rate, the total amount of debts admitted was Rs. 1,84,866, of which Rs. 1,24,672 were due to the bankers, and the remainder to different Jumadars in the service of the Baria Government. Captain Ambrose arranged that the above amount was to be liquidated in six years, by six equal instalments of Rs. 30,811, without interest; but no actual pledge on our part was given that this arrangement should be observed.

15. In the following year, Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20), this arrangement, so peculiarly favourable to the State, could not be abided by, only Rs. 14,582 of the stipulated instalment being paid, which reduced the debt to Rs. 1,70,284. A new settlement became necessary; and the late Captain MacDonald, under whose superintendence Baria had in the interim been placed, caused a new agreement to be drawn out, reducing the instalment to Rs. 25,050 per annum. On this occasion, new debts to the amount of Rs. 9,282 were admitted by the Agent, thereby increasing the total amount of debt due to Rs. 1,79,566, the payment of which was now for the first time guaranteed by him on the part of the British Government.

16. This arrangement was duly observed during Sumvut 1877 and 1878 (A. D. 1820-21 and 1821-22); but in the following year, Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23), the State could only pay Rs. 16,456 of the stipulated instalment. In these three years, therefore, the total amount of debt liquidated was Rs. 66,556, leaving a balance still due at the end of Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23) of Rs. 1,13,010.

17. In Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) another agreement was concluded with the creditors of the State by the late Agent, of the same nature as that which preceded it, with the exception of the amount of the instalment, which was reduced to Rs. 20,000 per annum, and certain resources being assigned for payment of the same. New debts to the extent of Rs. 30,275 were admitted, and added to the guaranteed debt, but Jeejee Bhaee, the manager of Baria, was called upon to pay Rs. 32,050, which he contrived to do, and the debt thereby became reduced, at the end of Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24), to Rs. 1,11,685.

18. In Sumvut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25) the instalment of Rs. 20,000 was paid, and the debt reduced to Rs. 91,685. In Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), I have already shown, in Appendix C, that the Government only possess Rs. 12,119-3-0 to meet this demand, so that a fourth (and I hope the last) adjustment is requisite, to provide for this deficiency. This summary appears to be so minute and clear that I have not thought it necessary to draw out any figured statement elucidating the same.

19. With respect to the amount of debts due by Baria to persons who do not possess the advantage of our pledge for their liquidation, my information is by no means complete. It was clearly no part of my duty to enter into any official investigation respecting them, for such would have involved to a certain extent the necessity of recognizing them at a time when it is sufficiently obvious the greatest difficulty exists to provide for the liquidation of those for the payment of which we are already pledged. I am inclined to believe, however, that their total amount does not much exceed or fall far short of the sum of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000, bearing an exorbitant rate of interest.

20. Regarding the third head into which this part of my Report is divided, or the connection existing between the British Government and the Baria State, I shall first observe that it commenced in 1803, when Dowlut Rao Sindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force, commanded by Colonel Murray. The success of that campaign appears to have been materially facilitated by the friendship and good-will displayed towards us by the Raja of Baria, who was considered the principal of the Pheel Rajas to the northward of the Nerbudda. The conduct pursued by the Baria Government throughout this campaign called forth the warmest thanks and praise of the commanding officer; and a Treaty was entered into by us, subsidizing a detachment of the Baria Bheels, at a monthly expense of Rs. 1,800. This secured the friendship and co-operation of this tribe, and enabled our convoys and detachments to pass through the country without molestation. In one of his Reports, the Colonel observes: "The friendship of the Baria Raja has in a particular manner favoured us. His country is a continued chain of defiles for many miles: he has permitted me without molestation to occupy these defiles, and has promised that his whole force shall assist, should an enemy attempt to penetrate by that route, which is the only good road into Guzerat." On another occasion he reports: "Major Holmes speaks in high terms of the friendship he has experienced in his march through the country of the Raja of Baria." In return for this friendly aid, the Colonel proposed to cede to the Raja whatever districts might be conquered, to the east of Baria, in the direction of Oujein, and also the districts of Jhallod, in lieu of certain claims upon the other districts conquered from Sindia on this side of India. These intentions were not carried into effect, since, on the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Sindia in 1803-04,

the whole of these possessions were restored to the Gwalior Government, and the only advantage Baria derived was the payment of the subsidy above mentioned, during the continuance of Colonel Murray's* campaign on the confines of Guzerat and Malwa. The benefit arising from this policy was remembered. On subsequent occasions, a detachment of the Baria Bheels was subsidized by us, during the campaign of Major General Sir William Keir, in 1817 and 1818, and subsequently for a short period by Major General Sir John Malcolm.

21. The above summary is given in justice to the Baria Government, exhibiting, as it does, in so favourable a light, its character for fidelity and goodwill in furtherance of our interests; and affording ample proof that, in proportion to its ability, it has on every occasion shown itself to be a useful ally of the British Government. This alone must always render it deserving of every proper countenance and protection on our part. There are, however, independent of this consideration, other circumstances which dictate the expediency of a mutual good understanding being cultivated both by the superior and inferior Governments. Such is desirable to the former, in reference to the great natural strength of the Baria territory, and the nature of its population, and as securing a frontier which is liable, however remote may be the prospect, to invasion. In return for these advantages, our paramount authority will always give us the power to protect Baria from the enmity and ill-will of the adjacent authorities, which I have observed to exist against it in a peculiar and vindictive manner, particularly by the present manager of the Punch Mahals.

22. It has on several occasions been alleged that the Baria State is tributary to the Government of Dowlat Rao Sindia.† This is, however, erroneous. On the contrary, Baria possessed a claim for Chouth on three of the districts composing the Powagur Punch Mahals, which, by the mediation of the late Captain Ambrose, was commuted for a money payment of Rs. 4,750, which is now annually deducted from the tribute due to Sindia, and collected by the British Government from the Petty State of Loonawara. It does not appear that any of the Muratha powers ever succeeded in imposing a regular annual tribute upon Baria, which is, no doubt, to be attributed to the great natural strength of the country. Notwithstanding this, however, it was occasionally exposed to the inroads and exactions of the armies of Sindia and other neighbours, who possessed the means and opportunity of making these destructive visitations. Of this fact, proof exists in the revenue now collected under the

* For the details whence this information is derived, refer to the Colonel's correspondence with the Bombay Government; but in particular to his letters to Major General Nicholls, dated the 7th, 20th, and 23rd October 1803, and to Major Walker, Resident at Baroda, dated the 27th November 1803.

† Vide Sir John Malcolm's History of Malwa; Calcutta edition, p. 519.

denomination of Ghoree Veera (literally horse-tax ; vide Appendix C), which was first imposed by the Baria Government to meet the demands made by the commanders of these plundering expeditions. Although the cause for which this tax was imposed has long since ceased, it still continues to be collected to the extent of upwards of Rs. 18,000 annually, thus constituting nearly one-third of the aggregate resources of the Baria Government. It may here be observed, that the total cessation of these lawless inroads may be considered as the chief advantage Baria has derived from its connection with the British Government, though the same is in some degree counterbalanced by a recent obligation on the part of the former to pay a regular annual tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the latter.

23. The above tribute was imposed so recently as the year 1824. The late Captain MacDonal, in the 3rd paragraph of his letter, annexed in Appendix B No. 2, reported that the manager of Baria had consented to pay a tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the British Government for its protection ; the same to be paid in two equal instalments, and liable to future* increase in proportion to any subsequent improvement in the amount of its resources. In Appendix B No. 6 are a copy and translation of the agreement entered into respecting the tribute, which extends from Sumvut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) to Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30). This arrangement was ratified by the Supreme Government under date the 20th of April 1824 (vide Appendix B No. 4).

24. It is not my province to question the expediency of an arrangement sanctioned by such high authority. I may however, perhaps, be pardoned the remark, that, taking into consideration the character of the manager by whose agency this Treaty was concluded, in behalf of his master, a youth of between eight and nine years of age, and recollecting how unworthy this man, the notorious Jeejee Bhace, proved himself to be, of his trust, the Baria State will always be entitled to claim from the British Government every indulgence in realizing this tribute, and to such remissions from its amount, as circumstances from time to time may render necessary. It is but fair to add that the arguments which might, perhaps, have been urged against the imposition of this tribute, at the time it was recommended, lose somewhat of their effect, from the liberal mode in which its amount was finally appropriated, viz. to defray the expense of maintaining a chain of Police Thanas from Baroda to Neemuch. It is true that others, who do not contribute towards defraying this expense, share equally with the Baria Government in the advantages resulting from the arrangement ; but there can be no doubt that the amount of tribute paid by the latter is in reality diminished (though to what extent it is impossible to estimate), by

* Government resolved, on the 4th June 1849, that this tribute should be *permanently* fixed at the annual sum of Rs. 12,000.—*Editor.*

the increase in its customs, arising from the greater resort of merchants to this road, in consequence of the security afforded to them by these Thanas.

25. In concluding this part of my letter, I beg to report, that in addition to this tribute, a claim has been preferred by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal for Rs. 6,000, due to the British Government from the Petty State of Baria, on account of a Sebundee subsidy, the Agent states the latter is bound to maintain. I shall not at present enter upon this subject, but shall report upon it separately for the decision of Government; submitting the correspondence which has passed between us respecting it, and stating the grounds on which the Baria State disputes the claim in question, with my reasons for considering them valid.

26. The information I have now afforded respecting the present condition of Baria, and the intimate connection which exists between it and the British Government, will enable Government to decide upon the propriety of the arrangements which I shall now proceed to report were adopted by me in communication with the local Government, during my late visit to Baria. These may be principally considered as embracing—I., measures adopted to secure the tranquillity of the Baria territory; II., providing against the evil referred to in the 9th paragraph of this Report, by imposing restraints upon the future expenditure of the Baria State; III., a settlement with the creditors of the Baria Government for the liquidation of the debt, for which the British Government is already pledged; IV., the establishment of a Government Potdaree, under the guarantee of the British Government; V. and lastly, the introduction, with the assent of the local Government, of the rules enacted by the Honorable Company for regulating the trade in opium.

27. The preliminary step, adopted with the view of providing for the tranquillity of the Baria territory, was to exact efficient security from those villages which were notorious for bearing a refractory and turbulent character,—a practice, however, which does not appear to have ever been introduced into this quarter with any degree of regularity. In Appendix D the names of these villages will be found inserted. Their chiefs were summoned to Baria, and were made to furnish securities and counter-securities for their good and peaceable conduct. The bond they subscribed to exactly corresponds, in its nature and provisions, with that exacted some years since from the Bheel villages of Rajpeepla. This model having been approved of by superior authority, and having been found by experience to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, any explanatory observations would now appear unnecessary.

28. It may be satisfactory to observe that, in general, but little difficulty was experienced in procuring obedience to the summons sent to these chiefs, or in obtaining the securities required of them. Nos. 13, 14, and 15 are exceptions to this remark. The chiefs of these villages are of the Naikra tribe, who, according to the information I have as yet gained of their character, appear to

exceed even the Bheels in their predatory and lawless habits, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness. These three chiefs are brothers; but between the two first and the last enmity and ill-will exist, which may be considered so far fortunate, as it prevents their pursuing, in concert, their predatory mode of life. The letter of the late Captain MacDonal, annexed in Appendix B No. 3, contains some striking notices, illustrative of the character and conduct of these chiefs, which they have maintained up to the present period. Although they finally obeyed my summons to repair to Baria, and furnished the security required of them, they did so with the greatest hesitation and reluctance; and I must candidly acknowledge that I am unable to place much confidence in the permanency of the arrangement concluded with them, or in their promises of amendment, unless I succeed in impressing upon them the conviction that any infraction on their part will be followed by severe and immediate punishment. One Chief, by name Lukka Roopa,* has already broken his faith, having a short time since committed two barbarous murders in the territory of the Raja of Chota Oodepoor; but I rejoice to report the measures adopted, on my hearing of his crime, have been successful, the delinquent being now a prisoner at Oodepoor. The early seizure of an offender of so daring a character will doubtless be attended with the most beneficial effects; and the same may be adduced as proof of the efficiency of the arrangements concluded with the Raja of Oodepoor, during my late visit to that Petty State. The particulars of Lukka's crime will be hereafter fully reported upon, for the information of Government.

29. There are many circumstances combined, which render it extremely difficult to maintain complete tranquillity in the Baria district. This is sufficiently obvious from the incidental notices already given of the general features of the country, and of the nature of its population. The lawless habits of the latter are too well known to require remark; and, unfortunately, the country is such as to afford criminals the greatest facilities for eluding the punishment due to their crimes, which have been greatly encouraged, and have much increased, by the misrule which has so long existed in Baria, and which still prevails in the Punch Mahals adjoining it. My reports from the Karkoon stationed at Baria are filled with accounts of the daring aggressions which are almost daily committed by the Punch Mahal Bheels and Mehasees, but more particularly by those residing in the districts of Jhallod and Dohud. I invariably bring these reports to the notice of Sindia's manager, and have strongly remonstrated against his allowing such acts to be committed, without any exertions on his part to check them, or to bring the offenders to punishment. These appeals, however, have produced little if any effect, and will be useless as long as the present vicious system of administration prevailing in Dowlut Rao Sindia's districts in Guzerat continues to exist.

* No. 15 of Appendix D.

30. It may be further observed, that the future tranquillity of Baria principally depends upon the system which may hereafter be pursued by the local Government towards its rude subjects, which, if it knows its own interests, would be a mixture of mildness and leniency with firmness and decision. It is too well known that measures of severity are generally adopted by Petty States like that of Baria. Such should certainly be resorted to in cases of notorious and unprovoked delinquency; but in those of a venial or less glaring nature, measures of an opposite character ought to be invariably adopted. Such a system, provided the Government abstained from acts of oppression, or undue exactions, which so often drive the oppressed into rebellion, and the committal of acts of plunder, would tend, more than anything else, to the maintenance of the peace of this Petty State. My best endeavours will always be exerted to impress upon the Minister the expediency of pursuing this line of conduct; though, in doing so, I shall anxiously avoid falling into the error of exercising a too minute interference with the internal administration of the Raja's affairs,—the only effect of which would be to impair his authority, without being able (even supposing such was proper) to introduce a more just and efficient rule as a substitute for the same.

31. The existing embarrassment of the Baria Government deprives it of the means of maintaining a military force sufficient to preserve complete tranquillity in its territory. The force it now keeps up is about 50 horse and 133 foot, which has been disposed of in small detachments, at the places best calculated to restrain the excesses of its Bheel and Mehwasee population. It was to provide for this deficiency, and in consideration of the interest the British Government possesses in the welfare and prosperity of Baria, that I was induced to accede to the earnest entreaty of the local Government, to station for the present a detachment of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Baria, from the presence of which I anticipate the most salutary impressions will be produced. I trust this arrangement will be approved of; and shall observe that it is not, of course, intended that this detachment should be actively employed, except in cases of the most urgent nature, and then only with the previous sanction of superior authority. Should the climate, moreover, on trial, be found particularly unhealthy, the detachment may be withdrawn during the unhealthy season.

32. I now beg leave to refer you to the statement annexed in Appendix E, which shows the actual disbursements of the Baria State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), with an estimate of the same for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27). The results are as follow:—

Total disbursements in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) were.	Rs. 56,787	1	0
Ditto ditto estimated for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).	45,675	0	0

Reduction effected in the latter	Rs. 11,112	1	0
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Or nearly one-fifth of the amount in Sumvut 1882. This reduction was

effected with the concurrence of the local Government, which has, moreover, pledged itself not to exceed the scale of expenditure laid down for the present year, until the whole of its debts are liquidated.

33. In the same statement is exhibited an estimate of the resources of Baria for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), contrasted with their actual amount in the preceding year. This has been framed with great care, and I am very sanguine that, provided no unforeseen calamity occurs, the actual amount realized will be found at the end of the year even to exceed the estimate. If this should be correct, a balance of revenue will remain, after meeting all the demands of the State, of Rs. 18,993, applicable to the liquidation of its debts, viz :—

Estimated resources of Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27) ..	Rs. 64,668
Ditto disbursements of ditto (ditto) ..	45,675
	Rs. 18,993
Balance of the former	Rs. 18,993

34. I shall now proceed to detail the arrangement concluded with the creditors of the Baria State, who possess the guarantee of the British Government for the liquidation of their debts. My observations will be very brief, since all the information which appears requisite respecting the origin, progress, and present amount of these debts, has already been furnished in paragraphs 13 to 18 of this Report. Its amount was there shown to be Rs. 91,685, which we were pledged to liquidate by instalments of Rs. 20,000. It has, however, been proved that the Petty State does not possess the ability to pay an instalment of so large an amount, and hence I was obliged to enter into a negociation with the creditors to obtain their consent to reduce the amount, which, after considerable difficulty, I am happy to report terminated successfully.

35. In Appendix F will be found the names of the persons to whom these debts are due, the total amount due to each, and the instalments by which each has consented to receive payment of the same; and the following abstract will show that there is every prospect of the total amount due being cleared off (should no unforeseen circumstances arise) in a period of seven years, or at the end of Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32) :—

Total amount of instalment to be paid in Sumvut 1882 ..	Rs. 12,119	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1883 ..	12,900	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1884 ..	13,100	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1885 ..	14,200	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1886 ..	16,300	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1887 ..	14,766	3	50
Ditto ditto ditto 1888 ..	8,298	1	50

Total amount to be liquidated in the above period .. Rs. 91,685 0 0

36. Written engagements have been obtained from all the parties concerned, consenting to this mode of adjustment; and when the same have been approved of by Government, the bonds they at present possess, bearing the signature of the late Captain MacDonald, will be destroyed, and new ones be drawn out, to which I shall affix the guarantee of the British Government. The local Government has consented to pay to the creditors the sum of Rs. 2,000 at the end of Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32), in consideration of their acquiescing in an arrangement so peculiarly favourable to its interests; and in part compensation of the loss they will sustain in interest, by the large reduction made in the instalment previously stipulated to be paid. I have not the least doubt that this arrangement will be permanent, since the instalments now fixed are considerably below the balance remaining of the estimated revenue of each year, after providing for the fixed expenses of the Government, and the payment of the Company's tribute. It is not necessary to submit a detailed account of the estimated resources of Baria for the period in which the guaranteed debt is to be liquidated. I shall, however, state that their aggregate amount from Sumvut 1882 to Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1825-26 to 1831-32), on the lowest scale possible, is calculated at Rs. 4,65,600, and the expenses during the same at Rs. 3,30,837-1-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,762-3-0 to clear off the above debt of Rs. 91,685, and to meet any contingent expenses which may arise. I shall only, in conclusion, express a confident hope that, under all the circumstances detailed, this arrangement will be considered as satisfactory as possible, in a case embracing so considerable a period, and, as such, dependent, in some measure, for success on contingent events.

37. The principal reasons which have induced me to establish a Government Potdaree for the Baria State are as follows, the arrangement being of course subject to the final ratification of Government:—I. To meet the exigencies of the State, an advance of cash being indispensably requisite to enable it to carry into effect the reductions in its expenditure, referred to in the 32nd paragraph of this Report.—II. To secure the permanency of the arrangement entered into for liquidating the debt guaranteed by the British Government; for in case any failure of the resources of the Baria Government should unfortunately occur, the deficiency will be made up by advance from the Potdaree. This provision I conceive to be but a simple act of justice to the creditors of the State; for it would be both unjust to demand, and vain to expect, that they will voluntarily consent to enter into any further concessions respecting the payment of these debts.—III. To secure, in a similar manner, the regular payment of the tribute due to the British Government.—IV. To save the tributary a large expense, in the diminution of interest and premium, which it has heretofore been obliged to pay to those from whom it has been in the habit of obtaining advances (in anticipation of its revenues), to meet the

current expenses of Government. This saving may, at the lowest estimate, be calculated to amount to Rs. 2,000 per annum, obtained, moreover, without our incurring any direct responsibility. I may further add, that the expediency of the measure was dictated to me from the experience I have obtained of the practical utility of such an institution (under proper restrictions and limitations) in the case of Rajpeepla.

38. The principles on which the Rajpeepla Potdaree was established were fully reported in my letter to Mr. Warden, dated the 6th of December 1821; and having stood the test of experience, they have been adopted in the present instance. The persons who have engaged in the undertaking are wealthy and respectable bankers, residing at Baroda.

39. In Appendix G are a copy and translation of the agreement entered into, the terms of which may be briefly recapitulated as follows :—

1st.—Interest to be paid by the State is nine per cent. per annum, and 8 annas Manoottee, on all advances made by the bankers.

2nd.—Interest to be allowed to the State is six per cent. per annum on all public monies paid to the bankers.

3rd.—Potdaree at the rate of two per cent. to be deducted from all drafts drawn on the bankers, the whole to be carried to the credit of the Baria State.

4th.—The annual sum of Rs. 500 to be allowed to the bankers, to defray the expenses of the bank.

5th.—The total revenues of the State to be paid into the bank.

6th.—The total expenses of the State to be defrayed by drafts drawn on the bankers.

7th.—The tribute due to the British Government to be remitted, through the bank, to Baroda, free of all charge for Manoottee, allowances being made for the difference of exchange, provided the same does not exceed 12 annas per cent.

8th.—An advance of Rs. 20,000 beyond the resources of the State to be made by the bankers, if called upon to do so. A note to be passed to the bankers at the end of every year, for the balance which may be due to them, but free of all charge for Manoottee.

9th.—Preference to be given to the bankers, if inclined to become security for any portion of the Baria revenue.

10th.—Reports to be made to the British Government of all receipts and issues of the bank.

11th, and lastly.—All outstanding debts and claims of the bankers on the Baria State are entirely distinct, and unconnected with this engagement.

40. I will not trespass upon your time by observing upon the above articles. They are manifestly particularly favourable to the Baria State; and the gains of both parties are so accurately defined as will prevent any misunderstanding

or dispute hereafter arising. The bankers have already commenced the undertaking, and I beg you will do me the favour to submit the engagement for the sanction of Government, on the receipt of which it will be finally ratified.

41. With respect to the introduction of the Company's opium arrangements into the Baria territory, I shall only observe that they have been adopted with the ready acquiescence of the local Government, and that I anticipate we shall derive great advantage from their extension to this quarter, it being notorious that large quantities of this drug have hitherto been illicitly imported from Malwa, by the road leading from that province into Guzerat *viâ* Baria. This will now cease to be the case, for in fact several seizures have already been effected at Baria, and opium to the extent of upwards of four maunds has been confiscated.

42. In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay which has occurred in transmitting this Report, which has been partly occasioned by the time required to collect the materials from which it has been framed, and partly from my being occupied in the performance of the other duties of my Agency, and at the Residency. I am aware that I have intruded on your attention at great length, though I hope not unnecessarily so; and the ample details now furnished, respecting the Petty State of Baria, will enable me to abbreviate my subsequent reports regarding its affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Political Agent.

*Rajpeerpla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.*

APPENDIX A TO THE FOREGOING REPORT ;
BEING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PETTY STATE OF BARIA.

CONTENTS.

Baria ; Latitude and Longitude.—Family descended from Puthaee Rawul, Raja of Champaneer.—Overthrow of Puthaee's Dynasty, A. D. 1484, by Mehmood Beghura.—Derivation of the name of Baria, and of Deogur, usually affixed to it.—Tradition connected with the latter term.—Remarks respecting the Tradition.—Boundaries of Baria.—Country commonly called "Baria Paal."—Division into Districts.—Number of Villages ; Soil ; Cultivation ; Population ; Climate ; Rivers ; Forests, and principal Trees of which they are composed.—Process of making Catechu or Terra Japonica.—Meaning of the term Malwun.—Capital Town of Baria.—Expenses of Government.—Principal Resources.—Articles of Export and Import viâ Baria.

THE tract of country composing the Petty Rajpoot State denominated Baria, or more commonly Deogur Baria, is principally situated within lat. 22° N., and long. 73° and 74° E. The family to whom it belongs are of the Chowan Rajpoot caste, and their origin, and the mode by which they acquired the possession, are stated to have been as follows :—

There formerly existed in the province of Guzerat a dynasty founded by a Bheel of the name of Chumpa.* The exact period at which Chumpa flourished is involved in some obscurity. According to records, still preserved by the Bhats, or hereditary genealogists of the Baria family, it is placed as far back as the commencement of the present Hindu era of Vikramajit, or about fifty-six years before Christ. In the History of Abul Fazel,† reference is made to Chumpa ; not, however, as the founder of an independent government for himself, but simply as a confederate with one Bunseraj,‡ who is alleged to have first made Guzerat an independent monarchy. This, though a point deserving of attention and research, is foreign to the present subject. It is incidentally mentioned, since, in the notice referred to, Abul Fazel expressly states that Chumpa flourished about Sumvut 802 of the era of Vikramajit, or about the year 746 of the Christian era, and which in all probability is more correct than the period assigned to him by the Bhats.

* According to some authorities he was a Kolee, of the tribe denominated Baria.

† Vol. II. p. 74.

‡ Correctly Vun or Bun-raj.

Chumpa is stated to have been born at Chukravutee Naguree.* He was a man of enterprise and ability, and founded the present town of Champaneer,† which at a subsequent period became the capital of Guzerat. This fact strongly militates against the accuracy of Abul Fazel's account of this extraordinary character; depriving him of the fame of establishing a dynasty in his own family.

The authority of the Bhats should be preferred in this respect, according to which not only was the Government of Champaneer founded by Chumpa, but the same continued in the possession of his descendants during a period of thirteen centuries, or from Sumvut 1 to Sumvut 1300 (A. D. 1244), when it was subdued by a Chohan Rajpoot of the name of Palunshee.

Palunshee is stated to have migrated from Mehwar, on the conquest of that province by the celebrated Shahboodeen. Champaneer and its dependencies remained in his family for eleven generations, their rule comprehending a period of about 240 years, or from Sumvut 1300 (A. D. 1244) to Sumvut 1541 (A. D. 1484-85).

In Sumvut 1541 (A. D. 1484-85) the renowned Sultan Mehmood Beghura laid siege to Champaneer,‡ and after experiencing considerable resistance from Puthaee Rawul, *alias* Purtab Sing, the reigning prince, obtained possession of it. The particulars of this conquest are detailed in the Persian historical work, the "Meeratee Iskundaree." It is sufficient here to notice that the prince and his Minister Doonghurse (both of whom had been severely wounded during the siege), with several members of his family, were taken prisoners, and, after refusing the option given to them of renouncing their religion for that of their bigoted and cruel conqueror, were barbarously murdered, and their bodies exposed on stakes.

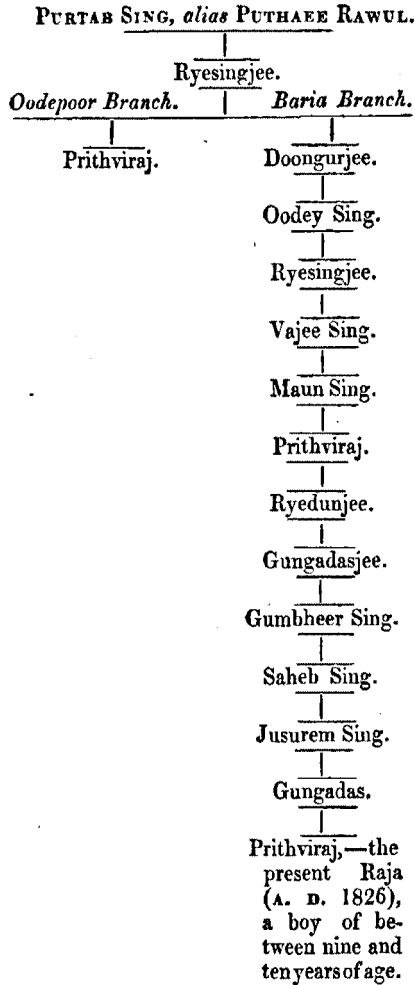
Puthaee Rawul had three sons.¶ Ryesingjee, the eldest, died previous to the capture of Champaneer, leaving issue two sons,—the elder of whom founded the Petty State of Chota Oodepoor; the younger that of Baria, both of which are still held by their descendants. The following is a genealogical table of the Baria branch from the conquest of Champaneer by Mehmood Beghura to the present period. No mention, however, is made in the "Meeratee Iskundaree" of Leembajee or Ryesingjee, but only of Tej Sing, who embraced the faith of the author of that work.

* The present town of Kaira: the derivation of this name is given in the Mahabharat.

† Literally "The City of Chumpa"; चम्पे in Sanscrit signifying "a city."

‡ Some particulars respecting the siege and conquest of Champaneer, by Mehmood, may be found in Vol. I. of the "Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society," Article X.

¶ One of these, by name Leembajee, is stated to have emigrated to Sasrodeea; the other, named Tej Sing, embraced the tenets of Islamism.



There can be no doubt but that the territory, of which these States were founded, was included in that governed by Puthaee Rawul previous to his subjection by Mehmood Beghura; some, however, are of opinion, that it was then for the first time conquered by his grandsons from the rude tribes who still for the most part inhabit it. This opinion, however, appears absurd; for it can hardly be supposed, that the members of Puthaee's family, exiles as they must have been, should have possessed the means of establishing their authority over these rude tribes, unless their family had previously subjected them to their rule. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that on Puthaee's overthrow, his grandsons retired with their adherents to Baria and Oodepoor, as being the most inaccessible parts of his dominions, and there, with the assistance

of their wild but faithful subjects, preserved a remnant of the family possessions from the grasp of their barbarous conqueror.

Baria is so called from a caste of Kolees, of that name, forming a considerable proportion of its inhabitants. Tradition assigns the following as the origin of the appellation, Deogur being prefixed to it. This may be regarded both curious and interesting, as affording another proof to those on record, that the Bheels and Kolees of Guzerat were the aborigines of the province, deduced from the marks of deference and respect which are up to the present period paid to the tribe, by the different Petty Rajpoot States to whose authority they are now amenable.

When Doongurjee, the grandson of Puthaee Rawul, retired to Baria after the conquest of Champaneer, it is reported that a Bheel was cutting wood on the top of the hill which overlooks the present town of Baria. It happened that he struck his axe against two stones* of a circular form, from whence issued blood. The axe was shivered into pieces, and the astonished Bheel reported the miraculous event to the exiled prince, who is stated to have repaired to the spot, in order to satisfy himself of its authenticity. The place was henceforward considered holy ground, and a shrine was established on the spot where the stones were found, to which, in commemoration of the event, a pilgrimage† has ever since been performed once in twelve years, by the reigning Raja of Baria, with great pomp and state, and accompanied by his family and dependents.

This shrine is situated on the top of a high hill, called Deogur. The road leading to it is very rugged and circuitous, about a mile and a half in length. The stones are worshipped under the denomination of Deogur Bapjee. They are placed on a small raised mound of earth, about two feet square, covered in by a tiled roof; and before them are placed numerous figures of horses (of wood and earth), cocoanut oil, and other offerings, by those who worship them. In its vicinity is a sacred Koond (कुण्ड) or tank, built of brick and chunam, about twenty feet square, and twenty-four feet deep, which is always either entirely or partially filled with rain-water. The devotees consider bathing in this tank as having the effect of purifying them from their sins.

The pilgrimage performed by the Raja takes place in the month of Chytru

* The tradition is so minute, that the weight of these stones even is given: the larger weighed one seer, the lesser half a seer.

† According to another tradition, the pilgrimage to this shrine was established in conformity to the directions of the tutelar deity of Baria, delivered in a dream to Doongurjee, the first Raja. It is, however, more than probable that the whole originated in an act of policy on the part of the fugitive Raja, with the view of propitiating his rude subjects, and working upon their superstitious minds, by making it appear that his authority over them was recognized by the deity of the place.

(March or April). On the 2nd of this month, every twelfth year, a Bheel of the Bhurooa caste proceeds to the shrine, there to remain in devotion for an entire month. During this period the Bheel and his companions are supported at the Raja's expense, and an honorary guard is furnished for the occasion. The honour of this office is hereditary in a particular Bheel family, residing in the village of Ryebarra, about six miles from Baria. At the appointed day, or the 15th of Chytru, the Raja and his retinue ascend the hill on foot, and remain there for thirty-six hours. On arriving at the shrine, the undermentioned offerings are placed before the objects of worship, which, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, become the perquisites of the officiating Bheels :—

12 Maunds of Kitchree.

1½ Maund of Sookree.*

12 Male Buffaloes.

12 Goats.

12 Fowls.

12 Vessels of Spirits.

12 Vessels of Oil.

1 Small figure of a Horse, partly of gold, and partly of silver, the whole weighing only 2½ tolas.

5 Rupees in cash, to purchase the articles necessary for performing Pooja, or worship.

All things being prepared, the officiating Bheel begins to shake and tremble, and to personate the deity, who is supposed to have become incarnate in his person. Thus inspired, he is believed to possess the power of prophesying future events; and not only the followers of the Raja, but the Raja himself, approaches him with deference and respect, and, making known their respective wants and wishes, humbly beseech that they may be granted. The Bheel gives answers (through his assistants) to the different applicants, generally prescribing certain conditions, on the performance of which depends whether their prayers are to be granted, or not. The principal of these is the payment of a sum of money in honour of the deity. The Bheel moreover predicts whether the coming year will be one of plenty or scarcity, and whether the Raja's affairs are likely to prosper, or the reverse. In conclusion, he bestows a benediction on the Raja, and encourages him to believe that the deity is propitious to him, and that his country will flourish. The ceremony concludes by

* Answering to the Persian Muleedeh,—bread or cakes made of flour, ghee, sugar, and other ingredients. Some say that, in addition to the offerings here enumerated, 12 maunds of boiled wheat and Jowaree (called Baklah), and 12 maunds of Ooreed, made up into balls (called Vuree), should be added.

the Raja presenting Seerpaou* to the Bheel, and by the latter distributing to the prince and his followers some rice and flowers, and a few leaves of the Bheel tree, which grows in great abundance in the vicinity of the shrine.

Separate ceremonies of a similar nature are also performed in honour of the minor deity, the right to officiate at which belongs to another Bheel family, residing at the village of Oodharvaloon, about two miles from Baria, and entirely distinct from the other family. The Bheel officiating at these also receives Seerpaou from the Raja, of about half the value of that given to the other.

In case the Raja should neglect to perform this pilgrimage at the stated period, it is believed that some calamity or sickness would inevitably happen in his family. Pilgrimages are also performed to this shrine by the inhabitants of Baria, without distinction of caste, on the occasions of marriages, and other ceremonies, and also by every Raja of Baria immediately after his accession to the sovereignty of the country. On all such occasions, propitiatory offerings are made by the parties concerned.

If this account of the origin of the Baria State be authentic, it may be regarded as some illustration of the early history of the province of Guzerat, inasmuch as it proves,—

I.—That a Bheel, or, what may be considered the same thing, a Kolee dynasty originally existed in Guzerat.

II.—That the same was subverted by a band of Chohan Rajpoots, who emigrated from Ajmere.

III.—That vestiges of both still remain; of the latter in the numerous Petty Rajpoot States still existing throughout the province, who have maintained their independence against the power both of the Mahomedans, and of the Murathas, with a spirit worthy of their ancestors; of the former in the remnants of respect† and deference still paid in various ways by the rulers of these Rajpoot States to their Bheel subjects, of which the above is a remarkable instance.

Without pretending to complete accuracy, the following may be assigned as

* Viz. One Pugree, of the value of	Rs. 5
One Shela, of the value of	5
One Dhoteea, of the value of	1
In cash	5
	<hr/>
Total ..	Rs. 16

† One of the most singular is that performed at the installation of a Raja, the mark called Chandla being affixed to his forehead by a Bheel, with his own blood. This custom originally prevailed at Baria, and was performed by the same Bheel family which officiates at the pilgrimages already described. It has, however, fallen into disuse since the reign of Gumbheer Sing, or four removes from the present Raja.

the present limits of the Baria State. To the north it is bounded by the Petty Rajpoot States of Loonawara and Soanth, and to the south by those of Allee and Chota Oodepoor; to the east by the district of Dohud, and to the west by that of Champaneer, both belonging to Dowlut Rao Sindia. Its greatest extent from north to south (viz. from the village of Sunjulu north to that of Barah south, and from the village of Godarkhar east to that of Walleenath west) is computed to be about forty miles, and from east to west about forty-two miles. The average length and breadth, however, is considerably less; but possessing no sufficient data for assuming this, an estimate of the superficial extent of the Baria territory cannot be formed.

The country is usually designated the Baria Paal (बारिपाल),—by some* considered a term of reproach, with reference to the general features of the country, its barrenness and sterility; by others considered applicable with reference to its position in the vicinity of the Hill of Powagur.

Baria is divided into six districts, respectively called Deogur Baria, Chutreesee, Dhanpoor, Naonuggur, Rajgur, and Doodeea, which are at present estimated to contain about 238 villages. Notwithstanding the aspect of the country is such as already described, the soil in many parts of these districts is considered rich and fertile. It principally consists of the Gorat, or light brown soil; the Kala, or deep black soil, and the Reeteal, or sandy soil. These are capable of producing all the different productions of the most favoured parts of Guzerat, with the exception of tobacco, but inclusive of the cotton tree and the sugarcane.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the country, and the depredations committed by the rude, uncivilized tribes who principally compose its population, but a very small portion of its lands are under cultivation. In many parts cultivation is carried on in the rudest form or by means of the Kodalu (spade

* Those who are of this opinion are obliged to give a very fanciful derivation to the term, alleging it to be a compound of प, a quarter, and ल, an abbreviation of लक्ष्मी (Lukshmi), wealth or prosperity; thereby implying the country to be a fourth as valuable to the possessor as that in its vicinity. The derivation given by those who hold the other opinion is more plausible, viz. प for पारि, the hill Powa, and आलय, the country around it, which of course not only includes Baria but the other districts near it; आलय, however, literally means the house of any deity, with the ground contiguous to it. On the top of Powagur is a celebrated shrine to the goddess Kalee, and in reference more particularly to her is the term applied, viz. the land or country subject to the jurisdiction of the deity of Powagur. It may here be incidentally noticed that a vow was made by the founders both of the Baria and Oodepoor States, never to look upon the hill of Powagur until they were able to regain possession of it. This vow is still kept by their descendants, and whenever the Rajas of these Petty States proceed to such parts of their districts from whence the hill is visible, an Aftabgir (a kind of Native parasol) is placed before them, to conceal it from their view.

or mattock). Where this system* prevails, the inferior kinds of grain are principally grown, such as Buntée, Bowta, Samlee, Kodra, Jhabee, &c. The country is not well watered, and does not abound in wells, consequently cultivation by irrigation is but little understood or resorted to.

Baria is but thinly populated, and, with the exception of a few Koonbees, Rajpoots, and other peaceable classes, who reside in the districts of Rajgur and Doodeea, and in the town of Baria, the entire population is composed of Bheels, Kolees, and Naikras. The latter appear a most singular tribe, not very numerous, and only to be met with in Baria, and the districts immediately contiguous to it. They appear to surpass the former in lawless and predatory habits, in cruelty and bloodthirstiness, in love of independence, and a total disregard of all the customs and usages of social life: a particular account of everything relating to this tribe will be hereafter drawn out.

The climate of Baria is considered peculiarly noxious and unhealthy. This is principally to be attributed to the greatest part of the country being covered with dense jungle, which, by preventing a speedy evaporation of the water, unwholesome exhalations are thereby generated. The bad quality of the water, strongly impregnated (as it becomes) with vegetable matter, in its course through these jungles, is another cause to which this unhealthiness is to be attributed. The principal food of the inhabitants of the country, being the Muka† or Indian corn (*Zeamays*), which is reckoned by the Natives to be cold and indigestible, is considered as a secondary cause for the same. From these causes combined, a variety of diseases originate, the most fatal of which is called Mubarakee. The principal symptoms of this disease are swelling of the abdomen to an immense size, and the whole body, but the eyes in particular, becoming a bilious yellow colour. After the Chomasa or monsoon, fevers of a bad description generally prevail throughout the country. No stranger, therefore, would visit Baria from choice, and but little intercourse would subsist between it and other places during a great part of the year, did not one of the principal commercial roads between the provinces of Hindustan, Guzerat, and Malwa lead through it.

The principal rivers of Baria are the Panum, the Gomaun, the Kurar, the Hurb, the Gorarkar, the Wankree, and the Koobootree.‡ These principally

* In Baria, the system observed by the mountain tribes throughout India, of burning dried sticks and leaves on the ground, a short time before the periodical rains, as a substitute for manure, generally prevails. This system in Baria is called Vahalram (वाहालराम). It is also practised in Rajpeepla, where it is designated Dadhean (दाधीआ).

† मक़ or मका, more commonly called Bhutta (भुट्टा).

‡ The first named rises in the hills of Ruttun Mahal, and unites with the Mahee near Loonawara; the second rises in the Deogur district, uniting with the Mahee near Sehora; the third rises in the Deogur Purguna, and unites with the Panum; the fourth rises in the Deogur district; the fifth rises in the Doodeea district; the sixth rises in the Chutrascé district.

have their source in the country itself, and are mostly tributary streams of the river Mahee. The four first become formidable streams during the rainy season, but their channels are either wholly or partially dry during at least one-half of the year.

The forests of Baria belong exclusively to that Estate, and constitute one of the sources of its revenue, the privilege of cutting timber from them being annually farmed to the highest bidder. From this quarter, Baroda and other parts of Guzerat derive the greater proportion of timber required for building and other purposes. The following is an imperfect list of the trees principally to be met with in the Baria forests, together with the uses to which some of them are adapted:—

Mahūā,* vulgarly *Mhowra* (*Bassia latifolia*).—This valuable tree is found in great abundance throughout Baria. The timber is much used in building, for which, from its large size, it is well adapted. The flowers of this tree form a principal article of food of the rude tribes residing in the Baria district, and the failure of the Mhowra season is as severely felt by them as a failure of the corn harvest by their more civilized brethren.

From the flowers† of this tree is distilled a spirituous liquor, and by so simple and cheap a process as to be procurable at the rate of two or three pice (a penny or penny half-penny) per quart.

Sagwan or *Sag* (*Tectona grandis*), Teak, or Indian Oak.—This is also met with in abundance, but not of such a size as might be made applicable to ship-building.

Siso (*Dalbergia sissoo*, Roxburgh), commonly called Blackwood, and well adapted for household uses.—It is not found in any great abundance.

Inli (*Tamarindus Indica*), the Tamarind tree.—In great abundance; the timber applicable to building.

Am or *Amra* (*Mangifera Indica*), the Mango tree.—In considerable quantities, calculated at between five and six thousand in number.

Bans, the Bamboo.—In the greatest abundance.

Khirni (*Mimusops kanki*).—Principally of value on account of the fruit it produces, which is eaten by the Natives.

Bheo, *Sadur*, and *Keghur*. The timber applicable to building, and other purposes.

Kakur.—The flowers used as a dye.

Bheeran.—The fruit used as a dye.

* (महुआ). For an interesting description of this tree, vide Vol. I. of the "Asiatic Researches," p. 300. It is computed that from twenty to twenty-five thousand of these trees are to be found in the Baria districts.

† It is generally, though erroneously supposed, that the spirit is distilled from the fruit, and not the flower: this arises from the great resemblance of the latter to a berry. From the seeds is expressed an oil, called by the Natives Dolea (दोला).
20r

Teemburroo, Tamboo, and Korinda (Carissa carandas).—Producing fruit, which is eaten by the rude tribes inhabiting Baria.

Bheelee (Jasminum zambac).—A shrub sacred to Shiva; found in great abundance.

Charolee.—A shrub producing a small grain, which, when roasted, is highly esteemed, and sent about in presents by the Natives.

Dhowra.—Produces a kind of gum, which is mixed with articles of food.

Googool (Amyris agallochia, Roxb. Cor. p. 6, Vol. III.).—Produces a kind of gum, used in religious ceremonies; emitting, when burnt, a fragrant smell. It is occasionally mixed with chunam in building, to make it a stronger cement.

Alurdee.—The leaves of this tree are given to cattle when grass and forage are scarce.

Khair.—This is a most valuable tree, and to be met with in considerable abundance in the Baria forests. It is the Catechu tree, a species of *Mimosa*, from which the astringent vegetable extract, eaten by the Natives with the betelnut, called Kath (कथ *Terra japonica*), is obtained. The extracting the Kath gives employment to a great number of the Kolee and Naikra inhabitants of Baria, during February and the three following months. The process, though rude, is simple and cheap: branches of the Kheir tree are cut down, and, after the bark has been stripped, cut into small pieces of between three and four inches each. These are put into earthen pots filled with water, and then boiled. When the water has evaporated, a thick, sticky decoction remains. A pit is then dug, about five or six feet deep, small in circumference, so as to admit of its being covered by a small bamboo basket. The thick substance, remaining after the water has boiled off, is then placed in the basket to strain, and the extract leaks through it. The water remaining sinks into the earth, and the refuse in the basket is cast away. The extract is then taken out, and placed on leaves to dry in the sun, after which it is sold at Baria, at the low rate of from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, and from thence exported* to Malwa and Guzerat. The timber of the Khair tree does not grow to a large size, but is applicable in some degree to purposes of building.

The above is but a very imperfect account of the productions of the Baria forests, which, under proper management, might be made more productive to the Baria State than they now are. In the vicinity of every village, a certain portion of the forest is held sacred, and considered as the property of the deity of the place. This spot (which is generally from one to two beegas,) is called Malvun (मालवण), and the deity is usually worshipped by the rude tribes in

* It is calculated that between six and seven hundred maunds of Kath are annually produced in the Baria districts, the greater part of which is exported, when a duty of 4½ annas is levied on each maund of 40 seers weight (equal to 40 lbs. English).

the form of the horse,* earthen figures of that animal being placed in the middle of the Mavlun. It is considered a sacrilege to trench on this spot, and that misfortune and sickness would inevitably befall any person who is so daring as to violate this sanctuary. Hence on these spots are to be found the finest and largest sized timber, and of the teak in particular. The term is compounded of Mal (माल), ground of a bad quality, unfit for cultivation, and vun (वण), a wood or forest.

The capital town, and place of residence of the Raja of Baria, is also called by that name, with the appellation Deogur usually prefixed to it. It is situated in lat. 22° 53' N., and long. 74° 3' E., and is distant from Baroda about sixty-five miles, in an easterly direction. The town is built in a small plain, entirely surrounded by hills, of irregular height, very rugged, and covered with rocks, and trees of stunted growth. The height of the hill under which the town is built is computed to be about 1,600 feet. The site selected for the town is very injudicious, since it is commanded by several hills in its vicinity, the possession of which by an army provided with artillery would render it defenceless and untenable. There are, however, vestiges remaining of several rude attempts to provide against this oversight, by erecting fortifications on these hills, of loose stones, forming a kind of breastwork of about five feet high, but insignificant, except as a defence against Native troops. These are at present in a very dilapidated condition, and unprovided with ordnance. The town itself is surrounded by a wall, flanked by bastions, pukka built, and strong stone gates. These defences were commenced about twelve years since by Ruttonkooer, mother of the late Raja of Baria, by name Gungadas, but the whole are in an unfinished state, this lady being, shortly after their commencement, murdered by a *ci-devant* Karbaree of the Baria State, by name Narrainjee, who obtained possession of the town by treachery. On this occasion the palace of the Raja, his treasury, and the town itself, were plundered by Narrainjee and his adherents. The town contains between seven and eight hundred houses,† and has a neat appearance, the greater part being very substantially and commodiously built. The military force maintained by the Raja is very insignificant, not exceeding fifty horse and a hundred and fifty foot. The total expense of his Estate, exclusive of the tribute he is bound to pay to the British Government, amounts to about Rs. 35,000 per annum.

For detailed information respecting the resources of the Baria State, its

* The horse is an object of worship throughout the Baria and Oodepoor districts. It is called the Wahan (वाहन) of the deity, each of whom has a particular Wahan, or animal for riding, assigned to it. Wahan literally signifies a vehicle or conveyance, of any description.

† Of these three hundred are inhabited by Banians; fifty by Bramins; one hundred and twenty by Kusatees; twenty-five by Rajpoots; fifty by Naikras; twenty-five by Kolees; and twenty by Sootars.

pecuniary embarrassments, and the connection* it has formed with the British Government, reference may be made to the Report† to which this document forms an accompaniment. Its resources are principally composed of a collection denominated Ghora-Veera, land revenue distinct from the same, customs, a Chouth on two of the Punch Mahal districts, the sale of timber, fines, and other miscellaneous sources of collection usually made by Petty Rajpoot States, and always fluctuating in amount.

The amount of the Ghora-Veera collection varies from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum. It was originally imposed‡ to meet the demands made by the military forces of the Gwalior Government, the Powars of Dhar, and other authorities who had the means occasionally of compelling the Baria State to pay Khundni or tribute. Hence it derives its name (literally horse-tax); and though these destructive inroads have ceased to be made since the establishment of the paramount influence of the British Government in Central India, the tax still continues to be levied by the Baria State on its own account. The amount levied from each village is not fixed; but varies according to the badness or goodness of the seasons, and the moderation of the Raja. It is chiefly levied in the Deogur Purguna, and from all its villages indiscriminately, including those held in Inam, charity, or any other tenure whatsoever.

The Jumma or land revenue, strictly so called, of the Baria State, does not exceed Rs. 14,000. With the exception of the district of Rajgur,§ no particular land measurement prevails, but each village is taxed according to the number of ploughs or spades used in each, with some reference, however, to the seasons, and the fertility of the land cultivated by each cultivator.

* This commenced in 1803, during the campaign of Colonel Murray. In 1824 it became tributary to us, the amount of tribute being fixed at Rs. 12,000 per annum, in consideration of which the Raja is entitled to our protection. It has occasionally been stated that Baria is tributary to the Government of Sindia, but this is an error. On this subject, vide paragraph 22 of the Report on Baria, given at pages 136 and 137 of this Selection.

† Vide pages 130 to 144 of this Selection.

‡ The first imposition of this heavy tax is stated to have been made in Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1792), when an army under the command of Bapoo Sindia invaded Baria, and commenced plundering the country; to avert the evils of which the Baria State entered into a compromise with the invaders, by agreeing to pay a certain sum of money on condition of their retreating. This precedent, having once been established, was frequently followed on subsequent occasions, till at length, on the approach of a force, the Minister of the Raja proceeded under a pledge of personal safety to its camp, and settled with its commander the sum to be paid, the amount of which, of course, depended on the means each possessed of resisting or enforcing the demand. When the amount had been mutually agreed upon, a Bramin, or some other person of respectability, was retained as a hostage until it was liquidated.

§ In this Purguna the measurement of the beega prevails.

The Chouth belonging to the Baria State is due from the districts of Kullol and Dohud. It was formerly collected direct, and fluctuated annually in amount; but in 1819, through the mediation of the British Government, it was commuted for the sum of Rs. 4,750 per annum, and the same is now deducted from the tribute due to Sindia's Government from the Petty States of Soanth and Loonawara.

The minor sources of revenue are too generally known to require observation. From the situation of Baria, its customs form a principal, and, in fact, one of its most certain items of revenue. They vary in amount from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 16,000 annually, which sum is composed of duties levied on merchandize of all descriptions exported from Guzerat to all parts of Central India, and *vice versâ*, by the grand and well frequented road leading through Baria. The undermentioned are the principal articles of export and import by this route:—

Iron, copper, pewter, lead; pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones; woollen and other cloths of Europe manufacture; cloths manufactured in Guzerat and Malwa; grain of almost every description; cattle ditto ditto; spices ditto ditto; sugar and molasses; opium, tobacco, salt, ghee, ginger; country medicines; catechu (*Terra japonica*); mhowra; oils of various kinds; timber ditto ditto; ivory; betelnut; kussoomba (the dye of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorus*)); soorungee; and a variety of other articles of minor importance, commonly included in the term Keerana (किरण), which embraces all articles of merchandize except grain, cloth, and metals of every description, which are called Dhatoo (धतू).

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Rajpeeppla and Powagur Punch Mahals,

Political Agent.

Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.

APPENDIX B, No. 1,

TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA;

Given at pages 130 to 144 of this Selection.

From Lieut. G. J. PASLEY, Acting Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,
To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting an extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government, relating to the transfer of the political control over the Petty State of Baria to the Resident at Baroda.

2. In compliance with the request contained in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I have the honour to forward to you copies of the late Captain MacDonald's despatches to the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony, detailing the agreement entered into with the Raja of Baria for the payment of a tribute to the British Government for its protection, and the arrangements made for the liquidation of the sums due by the Baria State to different Soucars. Copy of the agreement is also enclosed, as well as several copies of other papers relating to the Petty State above mentioned.

3. I forward also copies of two letters from the Secretary in the Political Department to the Supreme Government, to the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony, approving of the measures adopted by the late Agent in Baugur and Kantal.

4. These are all the papers that I can at present find: should I hereafter discover others, I shall furnish you with copies of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. PASLEY, Lieut., Acting L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 12th November 1825.

APPENDIX B, No. 2.

From Capt. A. MACDONALD, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,
To Major General Sir D. OCHTERLONY, Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, that it appears from the result of a recent

examination of the receipts and disbursements of the Petty State of Baria, that the total amount of revenue is Rs. 72,383 per annum.

2. The debts amount to Rs. 1,11,685; to liquidate which I intend, in anticipation of your approbation, to direct that Rs. 20,000 per annum be set apart; and to prevent this sum being otherwise appropriated, I shall further direct the manager, Jeejee Bhaee, to furnish the Native bankers with assignments to that amount on the lands or the customs. A balance of revenue will remain amounting to Rs. 52,383 per annum.

3. The manager has consented to pay the British Government an annual tribute of Shalim Shae Rs. 12,000, subject to an increase after the debts shall have been discharged; but I have not concluded any formal agreement on this head, and shall refrain from doing so till favoured with your sentiments.

4. The Raja's mother, Goomaun Koonwar, died of a fever on the 9th of November last; the whole authority, therefore, devolves on Rawul Jeejee Bhaee. In consequence of this casualty, I have refrained from removing the Ranee Kulleean Koonwar to a Jageer, on her agreeing to exercise no interference with the management of the country, as all her influence has fallen with the deceased Ranee. I do not consider it probable she will again attempt to create any disturbance; and the tender age of the Raja seems to render the presence of a female guardian near his person necessary to his comfort and safety.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MACDONALD, L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 7th February 1824.

APPENDIX B, No. 3.

From Captain A. MACDONALD, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To Major General Sir D. OCHTERLONY, Bart., G.C.B.,

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Dated the 28th February 1824.

SIR,—Numerous representations were lately made to me of excess and misconduct on the part of Jeejee Bhaee, manager of the Petty State of Baria, which I regret to add I found for the most part to be but too well grounded.

2. Not only did the inhabitants appear to have been subjected to unmerited exactions, but it was satisfactorily established, that so far from using his utmost exertions for the suppression and settlement of the Naikras and Kolees of the Baria forests, he openly countenanced them in their aggressions. These

plunderers purchased immunity by yielding to him a Chouth or fourth of their booty; hence it cannot be surprising that their ravages were not confined to the persons and property of travellers, and subjects of adjacent countries, but that the peaceable cultivators of the territory under his own management alike suffered. In the course of the last year, he appeared to have cast loose all restraint; and this, perhaps, may have been dictated by a supposition which I was informed he had imbibed, that the British power was about to be withdrawn from Guzerat on one side, and had already retired from Central India on the other. I consider it by no means improbable that, under the same impression, he contemplated a return of the days of anarchy, when he might pursue unchecked a course of rapine and violence, to which mode of life the Baria country is particularly favourable, and for which a partiality still exists amongst some Rajpoots, even though it frequently entailed on their own territories the severest sufferings.

3. I shall now enter into details which will more fully exhibit his misconduct. Naher Sing, Patel of the village of Goolia, stated that though he was ever ready to do whatever was required of him as a subject, Jeejee Bhaee listened to none of his representations, but sanctioned the Naikras, Ram Sing and Ramla, to plunder his village, and strip him of his property. I complained, he added, but obtained no redress; and the reason is that Jeejee Bhaee is connected with the thieves, and receives a fourth of their booty. Six months ago (in June last) he exacted a fine of Rs. 60 from me, although I was not convicted of any crime.

4. Noor Bhaee, Bora, of Baria, complained that about two months ago (November last) Keevul, the Naikra, with a band of twelve robbers of the same description, carried away his property, consisting of 400 pieces of cloth, as he was approaching the village of Bameea. Jeejee Bhaee, being informed of the transaction, deputed his son Bajee Bhaee to the Naiks, and transferred the goods from their hands to his own. Eight days afterwards, Jeejee Bhaee restored 250 pieces of cloth, but the remainder was retained, and a considerable part is in the possession of Jooma Jumadar.

5. Kobeyr, Bunya, of Godra, and farmer of the village of Chinchilla, in that province, represented that about three months ago (in October last) Ram Sing and Kutwal, the Naikras, made an attack on his village, and plundered it not only of cattle, but of various articles of property, to a considerable amount. The case was submitted to Captain Fielding, who addressed a Purwana on the subject to Jeejee Bhaee. The latter detached a man in his employ, in company with complainant, to Ram Sing, who made restitution of six bullocks: four others, of larger size, were not restored; and the Naikra said that one of them was in possession of Jeejee Bhaee, as his Chouth. A large quantity of grain, 10 pukka seers of opium, and 26 pieces of cloth of different descriptions,

although promised, have not yet been given up. With respect to the opium, the Naikra paid Jeejee Bhaee Rs. 50 as his share of the same, and then sold it in Godra.

6. In addition to the above, several Patels of villages, and inhabitants of the town of Baria, complained of having been subjected to fines, although guilty of no offences; and the countenance afforded by Jeejee Bhaee to the plunderers, as well as his participation of the spoil, was fully confirmed by the testimony of Ram Sing Naikra himself, who, in the course of a few days after my arrival at Baria (which was on the 19th ultimo*), publicly stated in my presence, that the thefts he had committed were perpetrated under the sanction of Jeejee Bhaee, who received from him the fourth of the plunder. Ram Sing also declared that he exacted from him a fine of Rs. 1,200 on account of the opium stolen from the Bunya Kobeyr. This requires but little comment. No portion of this sum appears to have been paid to the Bunya who suffered so severely; and Jeejee Bhaee, it is evident, must have encouraged the excesses of these lawless people, with the double purpose of enriching himself, not only by sharing in their gains, but by stripping them of a more than usual portion whenever a convenient pretext presented itself.

7. I have yet to mention another act of violence, which appears to have been dictated by avarice rather than from a sense of honour or justice:—A widow of a Rajpoot of Jeejee Bhaee's tribe, named Beera Bae, had been, I was informed, convicted by Jeejee Bhaee of a criminal connexion with her own nephew, who was named Goomaun Sing. Accordingly, in the early part of the month of October last, the manager, having placed her on a tattoo, sent her out into the jungle, under the charge of certain soldiers, who were enjoined to put her to death. They obeyed his directions, and murdered the woman between Damabaw Chowkee and the village of Seemleea. He did not attempt to deny this when charged with it by me, but rather gloried in it. I asked him if he was ignorant that the British Government would not tolerate such barbarities; and he replied, that she was his relation; that there were several other widows in the family; and that if such criminal intercourse was left unpunished in one instance, others would not be deterred from similar practices. He killed her, he added, for honour's sake, and not from any avaricious motives; and would have destroyed Goomaun Sing also had he not escaped. His assertion, however, of being influenced by a feeling of honour, is very questionable. The woman, though not actually his relative, was a branch of the same family, having sprung from a common ancestor, from whom they were descendants of the tenth generation. The females of the Rajpoot tribe are not remarkable for purity, and amongst Jeejee Bhaee's connections were, I was informed, other widows, whose looseness of conduct had also implicated the honour of

* 19th January 1825.

the family, but had not been visited with so heavy a penalty. This circumstance, combined with the fact that his Jageer was charged with the maintenance of the murdered woman, justifies the conclusion that he must have been stimulated by the very motive he had so strenuously disavowed.

8. The want of good faith on the part of Jeejee Bhaee is equally conspicuous with his mismanagement and oppression. For the liquidation of the debts of the State he had agreed to set apart Rs. 20,000 per annum; and to ensure the payment of this sum the Native bankers had received assignments on the lands; but to render this nugatory, he had made his collections as usual from the very lands thus appropriated. Of the tribute, also, to the British Government, small as it was, he had not paid one item; and the repeated demands for payment were met by the solicitation that the British guarantee should be given to another banking house, from which he meant to take a fresh loan. Without complying with this most extravagant demand, I could not prevail upon him to pay a fraction, either of the tribute, or of the amount due to the banker, to whom the State was already deeply indebted. It is evident from this that his object was to go on *ad infinitum*, heaping debts on the Baria State, without the most remote intention of fulfilling his engagements, otherwise than by the ruinous expedient of occasionally transferring the debts, with the addition of a heavy premium, from the hands of one banker to another. Himself and son, Bajee Bhaee, had collected the revenues of the country up to the month of December last: the Sebundees, of whom there were but a small number, were deeply in arrears; none of the just demands against the State had been defrayed, nor was aught forthcoming for their payment. The Native banker also, to whom the greatest proportion of the debt was due, to whom the assignments of the lands had been given, and who had been defrauded as above described, looked to us for aid, having received our guarantee for advances he had made when the State was put under our protection five years ago.

9. Under all these circumstances, I felt myself called upon to have recourse to a decisive measure: I removed him at once from office; and trust that this step, which an imperious necessity seemed to dictate, will meet with your approbation. The Raja is a child; his mother is dead; and the inhabitants generally looked to the British Government for protection. Jeejee Bhaee had already proved himself most unworthy of this charge, and had shown how little reliance could be placed on his promises: to have suffered, therefore, his continuance in power, would only have given him further opportunities of oppressing the people, and of enriching himself and family at the expense of the State, without obtaining the tribute, or an equitable settlement of the just demands of the creditors.

10. I placed the management in the hands of a relation of the Raja's

family, named Nuthoo Bhaee, whose character, from the best information I could obtain, was respectable, and whose appointment appeared to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants. He is also a man of wealth and property, and consequently above the temptation of consorting with the plunderers, or oppressing the people. Jeejee Bhaee and his son having appropriated to themselves the last year's revenue, I recommended their being kept under restraint till such time as they should make restitution, with the special injunction that none of the cruelties should be exercised upon them which Rajpoots are so apt to inflict. No accounts for the last year had been recorded, nor could Jeejee Bhaee give any when I called upon him to that effect. He said, indeed, he would state them if allowed time to call them to remembrance, but this was only seeking delay in order to fabricate false statements.

11. Nuthoo Bhaee has pledged himself to repress the excesses of the plunderers, and to procure restitution of the stolen property; and, from the favourable character he bears, I doubt not he will fulfil his promise. One of the first acts of his ministration was to settle the claims of the Native bankers, and to pay the full amount of tribute due to the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MACDONALD, Local Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 28th February 1825.

APPENDIX B, No. 4.

From G. SWINTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To Major General Sir D. OCHTERLONY, Bart., G.C.B.,

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 21st ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from Captain MacDonald, on the subject of the revenue and the debts of the Petty State of Baria, and reporting that the manager has agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 12,000 to the British Government, liable to eventual increase. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that, as far as the Governor General in Council can form an opinion, the arrangement adopted by the above officer appears to be judicious and unexceptionable. His Lordship in Council observes that you have not stated your sentiments on the question comprised in Captain MacDonald's letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 20th April 1824.

APPENDIX B, No. 5.

From G. SWINTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
 To Major General Sir D. OCHTERLONY, Bart., G.C.B.,
 Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 12th ultimo, with the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain MacDonald, reporting the grievous mal-administration of Jeejee Bhaee, the manager of the Petty Chiefship of Baria, and the measures adopted by that officer for his removal from office, and the appointment of a successor.

2. It appears that the Raja of Baria is a minor; his mother is dead; and the inhabitants look up to the British Government for protection. The late manager, Jeejee Bhaee, had rendered himself odious to the people, by his cruelty, violence, mismanagement, and oppression. He was openly leagued with the Bheel and Naikra plunderers who infest that quarter of Malwa, and had failed utterly in his engagements to pay tribute to the British Government, and to liquidate the debts of the State. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council considers that Captain MacDonald was perfectly justified in not only withdrawing his support from Jeejee Bhaee, but in taking decided measures for his removal from office; and the successor, Nuthoo Bhaee, a relation of the Raja, seems to have been judiciously selected.

3. You are aware that the predatory excesses committed by the Bheels, Naikras, &c. of Baria, in common with the same class in the Punch Mahals, and other petty chiefships adjoining thereto, have of late attracted the serious notice of the Resident at Baroda, and have induced that officer to recommend that a new agency should be formed, subordinate to Baroda, including Baria within the sphere of its political cognisance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
 Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 15th April 1825.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. FRUSHARD,
 Assistant to Resident.

AGREEMENT

*Between the British Government and Maha Raja PRUTHIRAJ, Raja of Baria, his Heirs and Successors, concluded by Captain A. MACDONALD, on the part of the British Government, and by RAWUL JEEJEE BHAEE on the part of the Raja of Baria.**

I. The Raja Pyrtee Raj, having agreed to pay the British Government an annual tribute for its protection, will make no delay or evasion in fulfilling his engagement.

II. The British Government, in consideration of the debts of the Petty State of Baria, will accept the sum of 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees annually as tribute, for six years, from the year Sumvut 1880 (corresponding with A. D. 1823-24), to Sumvut 1886 (corresponding with A. D. 1829-30).

III. This tribute shall be paid by instalments, as follows :—

For the year Sumvut 1880, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1881 (corresponding with July 1824).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1881 (November 1824).

For the year Sumvut 1881, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1882 (corresponding with July 1825).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1882 (November 1825).

For the year Sumvut 1882, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1883 (corresponding with July 1826).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1883 (November 1826).

For the year Sumvut 1883, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1884 (corresponding with July 1827).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1884 (November 1827).

* Vide paragraph 3 of Captain MacDonal's letter dated the 7th February 1824, given at page 159 of this Selection.

• For the year Sumvut 1884, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1885 (corresponding with July 1828).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1885 (November 1828).

For the year Sumvut 1885, 12,000 Shalim Shae Rupees :

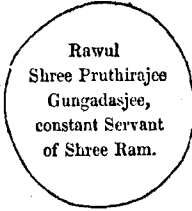
First instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Ashad Shood, Sumvut 1886 (corresponding with July 1829).

Second instalment, 6,000 Shalim Shae Rupees, to be paid in Kartik Shood, Sumvut 1886 (November 1829).

IV. After the expiration of the period above mentioned, the tribute shall be increased in proportion to the amount of the Revenues.*

MAHARAJ SHREE PRUTHIRAJEE GUNGADASJEE,
in the handwriting of RAWUL JEEJEE BHAAE.

What is stated above is binding.



Rawul
Shree Pruthirajee
Gungadasjee,
constant Servant
of Shree Ram.

MEMORANDUM.—This Agreement was ratified by the Government of India on the 20th April 1824.

* On the 4th June 1849, the last Clause of this Agreement was annulled, Government having decided that the tribute payable by Baria should be declared fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 12,000 per annum, and not subject to augmentation in the event of the revenues of that State increasing. This resolution was confirmed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 7th November 1849.—*Editor.*

APPENDIX C,

ALLUDED TO IN PARA. 10 ET SEQ. OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S
REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated 28th September 1826.

(Vide page 133 of this Selection.

*Statement exhibiting the Resources of the Petty State of Baria for
Sunrut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).*

No.	Names of the different Resources.	Amount of each Item.	Remarks.	
		<i>Rs. q. r.</i>		
1	Ghora-Veera and Jumma from the Purguna of Deogur	18,000 0 0	For the origin of this collection, vide Appendix A, and the 22nd paragraph of this Report.	
2	Jumma from the district of Rajgur.	8,162 2 0		
3	Ditto ditto for Doodeea . .	2,000 0 0	Land rent, collected at so much per beega under cultivation.	
4	Ditto ditto of Chutreesee.	2,209 0 0		
5	Ditto ditto Dhanpoor and Noanuggur	1,000 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.	
6	Chouth payable from the districts Kullol and Dohud.	4,750 0 0		
7	Customs levied at Zeeree	12,000 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.	
8	Ditto at Baria	2,072 0 0		
9	Ditto on timber at Goonseca . .	3,900 0 0		
			The Baria Government formerly levied this Chouth from the villages direct. This right was subsequently commuted, through the mediation of the British Government, for this sum annually.	
				Collected upon goods of all descriptions conveyed through the Baria territory.
			Called Poteea: obtained sometimes by the Government purchasing the timber from the woodcutters, and selling it at an advanced price; at others by farming the privilege of cutting wood in the Baria forests.	
10	Revenue of the village of Seemuleea.	400 0 0		
11	Ditto at the Thana of Kullondee . .	250 0 0		
12	Duties on Kath, or <i>Terra Japonica</i> . <i>Cheerdan, or extra Levies in the Districts.</i>	150 0 0	Levied on the manufacturers.	
13	Veera Dapa, or fee on marriages . .	26 0 0		
14	Jumma due from certain Mehwasee villages	172 2 0	One rupee is levied on each marriage.	
15	Sookree due to the Karbaree	900 0 0		
16	Kullal Buttee, or licenses to vendors of spirituous liquor	130 0 0		
17	Taxes on gardens	100 0 0		
18	Doon Mhowra trees	250 0 0		
19	Dund Foroee, or fines	3,500 0 0		
20	Sewae Jumma	535 2 0		
	Total . . . Rs.	60,560 2 0		
	<i>Add—</i>			
21	Arrears of revenue on account of former years, recovered in this . .	8,346 2 0		
	Grand Total . . . Rs.	68,907 0 0		

*Statement exhibiting the Disbursements of the Petty State of Baria for
Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).*

No.	Names of the different Items.	Amount of each Item.			Remarks.
		Rs.	q.	r.	
1	Private expenses of the Raja.	4,500	0	0	
2	Expenses of the Raja's Paga.	6,522	1	75	
3	Allowance of the Minister.	2,100	0	0	This includes Rs. 900 Sookree. Vide 15th item of Resources.
4	Ditto to Mootsudees and Karkoons.	1,238	3	0	
5	Ditto to Karkoon stationed at Baria on the part of the British Government.	900	0	0	This item is for nine months, at the expiration of which the person holding this situation requested and obtained his discharge.
6	Sebundee expenses.	17,500	0	0	
7	Expenses at the Dusera.	1,000	0	0	
3	Ditto in charity.	2,650	0	0	
9	Dhenjee, or Bojun Khurch.	1,000	0	0	
10	Aheer, or presents.	2,000	0	0	
11	Sundry expenses.	2,375	0	25	
12	Soucaree Khurch, or banking expenses.	3,000	0	0	
13	Tunka or tribute due to the British Government for this year.	12,000	0	0	
Total. . . . Rs. .		56,787	1	0	

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

The Total Receipts in A. D. 1825-26 were	Rs. 68,907	0	0
The Total Expenses in ditto were	56,787	1	0
		<hr/>	
Balance of the former	Rs. 12,119	3	0

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

*Rajpepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.*

APPENDIX D,

ALLUDED TO IN PARAS. 27 AND 28 OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S
REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

(Vide pages 138 and 139 of this Selection.)

Statement exhibiting the Principal Mewasee Villages of the Baria State ; the Securities and Counter-Securities for their future good and

No.	Name of Purgana.	Name of Village.	Names of Chief or Chiefs furnishing Securities.	Caste of ditto.	Date of Security Bond.
1	Deogur Baria.	Veer ..	Narsing Kurroa ..	Baria or Kolee.	3rd March 1826.
2	..	Churundee ..	Lalla Nanjee ..	Turvee or Bheel.	5th .. "
3	..	Veesulunga ..	Vala Roopa ..	Kolee ..	5th .. "
4	..	Sheemulee ..	Uwulsing Roopsing ..	Kolee ..	3rd .. "
5	..	Partinguree ..	Purtum Veerum ..	Baria or Kolee.	5th .. "
6	..	Limboda ..	Bulloo Katoo ..	Ditto ..	5th .. "
7	..	Sheevunee ..	Borar Poonja ..	Ditto ..	3rd .. "
8	..	Boar ..	Jora Wukta ..	Ditto ..	3rd .. "
9	..	Suzooe ..	Wagjee Lalla ..	Turvee or Bheel.	3rd .. "
10	..	Ragoopa ..	Dewjee Nanjee, and Wukta Nanjee.	Ditto ..	3rd .. "
11	..	Mindow ..	Phooljee Kana ..	Ditto ..	3rd .. "
12	..	Golair ..	Pharsing Gumjee ..	Kolee ..	3rd .. "
13	..	Saktala ..	Ramsing Roopa ..	Naikra ..	3rd .. "
14	..	Baria ..	Kevul Roopa ..	Naikra ..	5th .. "
15	..	Teenjura ..	Lukka Roopa ..	Naikra ..	18th April ..
16	Rajgur ...	Purolee ..	Mokun Dajee, and Gum-bheer Sing.	Baria or Kolee.	4th March ..

*Rajppeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.*

Names of their respective Chiefs, and their Castes; and the Persons who have become peaceable behaviour, with their Places of Residence.

Names of Persons becoming Securities.	Place of Residence of ditto.	Names of Persons becoming Counter-Securities.	Place of Residence of ditto.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roop-sing.	Baria	1, Baria Gulloo Shamut.....	Jaitpoor, Oodepoor Purg.
		2, Jumadar Moozuffer.....	Rajpoor Ally.
		3, Naik Ramsing Roopa.....	Saktaloo, Deogur.
Jahrejja Moolooabhaee Humeerjee.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, Purg. Deogur.
		2, Patel Vala Roopa.....	Veesulungee, do.
		3, Turvee Dewjee Manjee ..	Ragoopa, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Lalla Nanjee ..	Churundee, do.
		3, Baria Purtum Verum. . .	Partinguree, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roop-sing.	Ditto	1, Patel Parsing.....	Golair, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta.....	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja ..	Sheevunee, do.
Bramin Nursee Purmanund.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta.....	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Bulloo Katoo ..	Limboda, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta ..	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Purtum Verum.....	Partinguree, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roop-sing.	Ditto	1, Patel Parsing.....	Golair, do.
		2, Patel Uwulsing Roopa ..	Sheemuleea, do.
		3, Baria Jora Wukta.....	Boar, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Patel Uwulsing.....	Sheemuleea, do.
		2, Patel Parsing.....	Golair, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja ..	Sheemuleea, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Jumadar Moozuffer.....	Rajpoor Ally.
		2, Naik Ramsing.....	Saktaloo, Devegur.
		3, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Gohil Agelsing Bahadur..	Devegur, do.
		2, Turvee Wagjee Lalla. . .	Suzooee, do.
		3, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
Turvee Wagjee Lalla.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Dewjee ..	Ragoopa, do.
		3, Turvee Limjee ..	Chelakota, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roop-sing.	Ditto	1, Patel Uwulsing.....	Sheemuleea, do.
		2, Baria Jora Wukta.....	Boar, do.
		3, Baria Borar Poonja.....	Sheevunee, do.
Jumadar Moozuffer..	Rajpoor	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Turvee Wagjee Lalla.....	Suzooee, do.
		3, Turvee Dewjee Nanjee ..	Ragoopa, do.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto	1, Baria Narsing.....	Veer, do.
		2, Baria Unne Gulla.....	Bora Oodepoor, Deogur.
		1, Naik Waloo Kogra.....	Guddola, do. do.
Baroot Sirdars Kur-sun and Mungul Surjeet.	Vecara Duhhaee, Oodepoor.	2, Naik Bugga Seenjra ..	Jumlee, do. do.
		3, Naik Galaim Mota.....	Bheer, do. do.
		1, Patel Ooka Bugwan ..	Bhuloor Rajgur, do.
Baroot Jeebhaee Roop-sing.	Baria	2, Baroot Mehta Humeer ..	Purolee, do. do.
		3, Baria Poonja Nathoo.....	Oodra Kullol, do.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

APPENDIX E,

ALLUDED TO IN PARAS. 32 AND 33 OF MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S
REPORT ON BAIRA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

(Vide pages 140 and 141 of this Selection.)

Statement exhibiting the actual Resources of the Baria State for Sumvat 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), and an Estimate of the same for Sumvat 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

Number.	Names of the different Resources.	Actual Amount	Estimated Amount
		of each Item in Sumvat 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	of each Item in Sumvat 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
1	Ghora-Veera and Jumma from the Purgana of Deogur	18,000 0 0	19,000 0 0
2	Jumma from the district of Rajgur	8,162 2 0	9,000 0 0
3	Ditto ditto of Doodeea	2,000 0 0	2,200 0 0
4	Ditto ditto of Chutreessee	2,209 0 0	2,300 0 0
5	Ditto ditto of Dhanpoor and Noanuggur	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
6	Chouth payable from the districts of Kullol & Dohud	4,750 0 0	4,750 0 0
7	Customs levied at Zeeree	12,000 0 0	12,500 0 0
8	Ditto at Baria	2,072 0 0	2,000 0 0
9	Ditto on timber at Goonseea	3,900 0 0	4,000 0 0
10	Revenue of the village of Seemuleea	400 0 0	400 0 0
11	Ditto at the Thana of Kullondee	250 0 0	250 0 0
12	Duties on Kath, or <i>Terra Japonica</i>	150 0 0	150 0 0
13	Cheerdan, or extra levies in the districts	53 0 0	53 0 0
14	Veera Dapa, or marriage fees	26 0 0	26 0 0
15	Revenue from certain Mehwasce villages	172 2 0	150 0 0
16	Sookree due to the Karbaree	900 0 0	900 0 0
17	Kullal Buttee, or licenses to vendors of spirituous liquors	130 0 0	140 0 0
18	Taxes on gardens	100 0 0	100 0 0
19	Ditto on Mhowra trees	250 0 0	250 0 0
20	Dund Foroe, or fines	3,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
21	Sewae, or extra Jumma	535 2 0	.....
22	Arrears of revenue on account of former years, collected in this	8,546 2 0	2,500 0 0
	Total . . . Rs.	68,907 0 0	64,668 0 0

Statement exhibiting the actual Disbursements of the Baria State for Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26), and an Estimate of the same for Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

Number.	Names of the different Items.	Actual Amount	Estimated
		of each Item in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).	Amount of each Item in Sumvut 1883 (A. D. 1826- 27).
		<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>
1	Private expenses of the Raja	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
2	Expenses of the Raja's Paga	6,522 1 75	5,700 0 0
3	Allowances to the Minister	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0
4	Ditto of Mootsudees and Karkoons	1,238 3 0	1,025 0 0
5	Ditto of a Karkoon stationed at Baria on the part of the British Government	900 0 0	600 0 0
6	Sebundee expenses	17,500 0 0	12,000 0 0
7	Sadir Khurch, or contingent expenses on the differ- ent festivals, and on other occasions	9,026 0 25	6,150 0 0
8	Soukaree, or banking expenses	3,000 0 0	1,600 0 0
9	Tunka, or tribute due to the British Government ..	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Total . . . Rs.		56,787 1 0	45,675 0 0

ABSTRACT.

1, Total Expenses in 1882. (A. D. 1825-26)	Rs.	56,787	1	0
2, Ditto ditto in 1883. (A. D. 1826-27)		45,675	0	0
		<hr/>		
3, Deduction in the period	Rs.	11,112	1	0
		<hr/>		
Total estimated Receipts in 1883	Rs.	64,668	0	0
Ditto Expenses in 1883		45,675	0	0
		<hr/>		
Balance of Receipt remaining for liquidation of debt. Rs.		18,993	0	0

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

*Rajpeepla and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.*

APPENDIX F

TO MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

exhibiting the Names of the Creditors of the Baria State, possessing the Guarantee of the Honorable E. I. Company, the liquidation of their Debts; the Amount of Instalments by which they have consented to receive payment of the same, and the manner in which arrangement the total liquidation of the Amount will be effected in Seven Years, or from Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) to Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1831-32).

Names of the Creditors.	Amount of Debt due to each Creditor.	Instalments fixed for the liquidation of the same, from Sumvut 1882 to Sumvut 1888 (A. D. 1825-26 to 1831-32)								Total
		Sumvut 1882.	Sumvut 1883.	Sumvut 1884.	Sumvut 1885.	Sumvut 1886.	Sumvut 1887.	Sumvut 1888.		
	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
H Paruk.	57,966 3 50	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	7,966 3 50	.....	57,966
Paruk	5,446 1 50	400 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,446 1 50	5,446	
Raja ..	3,121 3 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	600 0 0	721 3 0	3,121	
Jumadar	21,219 3 0	1,219 3 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	21,219	
Jumadar	3,930 1 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,130 1 0	3,930	
Total...	91,685 0 0	12,119 3 0	12,900 0 0	13,100 0 0	14,200 0 0	16,300 0 0	14,766 3 50	8,298 1 50	91,685	

*Baria and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 28th September 1826.*

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent

APPENDIX G

TO MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY'S REPORT ON BARIA.

Dated the 28th September 1826.

Translation of a Potdaree Contract proposed to be entered into between MAHARAWUL PRUTHIRAJ, Raja of Deogur Baria, on the one part, and PARUK LULLOOBHAAE KHANDAS, on the other part. Dated Magh Shood 3rd, Sunvut 1882 (A. D. 11th February 1826).

The business of the Potdaree shall be given to you on the following terms:—

I. I will allow you interest and Manootee for such sums of money as may be advanced by you, viz. interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem, and Manootee 8 annas per cent. for the first month only. According to this rate you must deduct interest and Manootee for one month, from all Chittees (drafts) drawn upon you, and carry the same to the credit of Government in your accounts.

II. The business of the Potdar belongs to you, and whatever money belonging to the Sirkar is paid into your house, will bear interest at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem, to be carried to the credit of Government.

III. Two Rupees per cent. Potdaree is to be deducted from all drafts drawn upon you, the whole of which is in like manner to be carried to the credit of Government.

IV. The Government will allow you the annual sum of Rs. 500 to cover all charges for Gomashtas, and other expenses of your shop, which will be duly paid to you.

V. The whole amount of the revenues of the Deogur Baria State, from whatever source derived, shall be paid into your shop, with the exception of the produce of such villages as may have been given away in Inam.

VI. Drafts will be drawn on your shop for the pay of the Government troops, for my own private expenses, &c. &c., the whole of which amount will be received from you.

VII. When the revenues from the districts are realized, and paid into your shop, we will draw notes on you, for the amount of tribute annually due to the Government of the Honorable Company. This you must remit to Baroda.

without receiving Manootee on the amount, but you will be allowed the difference of exchange upon the Hoondees, according to the rate of the day, provided the same does not exceed 12 annas per cent. Should the exchange be less than 12 annas per cent. you must make a corresponding deduction in favour of Government.

VIII. All the revenues of the State will be paid into your shop, to enable you to defray the expenses of Government, and the tribute due to the Honorable Company; but you must advance beyond their amount Rs. 20,000, should you be required to do so. If, at the conclusion of the year, a balance to the above extent remains in your favour, I will pass you a note for the same, to be carried into the account of the following year; but upon this note you will not receive any Manootee.

IX. When settlements of the revenue are made, you shall be present, and if you feel inclined to become security for any part thereof, you shall be permitted to do so.

X. A daily report must be made to the Government of the Honorable Company of all sums which may henceforward be paid into your shop, and also of all notes drawn upon you by Government for its expenses.

XI. Any outstanding debts or claims which you may have upon the Government are not included, or connected in any way with this contract.

I will duly observe the above XI. Articles of Agreement, and you must also faithfully perform them. If hereafter we do not agree together, I will appoint another Soucar to conduct this business, after having previously discharged the balance which may be due to you, including both principal and interest.

(Signed) NUTHOO BHAAE DEVEESING,
Karbaree, on the part of the Raja.

I, Paruk Lulloobhaee Khandas, agree to undertake this business in conformity to the above XI. Articles of Agreement, provided I receive the Bhandaree of the British Government for its being duly kept.

(Signed) LULLOOBHAAE KHANDAS.

True translation, (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

From J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda,

To W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Secy. with the Hon. the Governor, Poona.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter to your address of the 18th instant, forwarding Mr. Willoughby's Report upon the Affairs of Baria, I do myself the honour of transmitting a further despatch from that gentleman, which, in my

opinion, is decisive as to the claim for Sebundee Subsidy of Rs. 6,000 from that Petty State being altogether untenable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Baroda Residency, 23rd October 1826.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Pol. Agent in Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals,
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

SIR,—With reference to the 25th paragraph of my Report on the Affairs of the Petty State of Baria, dated the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour to submit, for the decision of Government, the particulars of the subsidy claim of Rs. 6,000 per annum, preferred against the Baria Government, by the Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal, in addition to the tribute of Rs. 12,000 paid by it to the British Government.

2. Enclosure No. 1 is copy of the Local Agent's letter, in which the claim was first brought forward by that officer. In this the demand is designated an "Annual Sebundee Subsidy of Rs. 6,000," and alleged to be due for two years, viz. 1824 and 1825.

3. Enclosure No. 2 is my reply thereto, with translations of the documents referred to in the 2nd and 4th paragraphs, marked A and B No. 2. This apprises the Local Agent that the claim is disputed, for the reasons stated in the communication marked A No. 2, received from the Baria Government, in reply to one from myself, making the demand. In this the Baria Government deny all knowledge of the transaction, stating that Jeejee Bhaee may, to suit his own views, have concluded such an engagement during the period he held the exclusive management of its affairs; but that no mention of it was made by the late Captain MacDonald, at the time Jeejee Bhaee was dismissed from the ministry, and the present manager appointed his successor.

4. In soliciting further information respecting the claim, I observed that the above statement was fully proved by a reference to the engagement entered into by the present manager on Jeejee Bhaee's dismissal, in which no allusion is made to the obligation; and, moreover, that it nowhere appeared in the English records relating to Baria with which I had been furnished. These are material facts connected with a just decision of the question at issue, proving, in my mind, that the engagement solely rests on the document, a translation of which is contained in B No. 2. This purports to be an agreement entered into by the Raja, through his Karbaree Jeejee Bhaee, to pay the sum in question annually, in addition to the tribute, to defray the expense of horse

and foot (a blank space being left for the number of each, to be inserted at some other period) to be maintained by the British Government, for the protection of the Baria territory. This agreement bears date the 24th of January 1824, but having retrospective effect from the 1st preceding.

5. Enclosure No. 3 is the Local Agent's reply to this reference, which admits the demands solely to rest on the deed in question (the original of which is at Neemuch), though no trace of it is to be found after a strict scrutiny among the English records of his office; and that under such circumstances he considers it would be difficult to establish our right to demand it.

6. In this opinion I most fully concur, and submit the following as my reasons why the claim should be formally renounced in favour of the tributary:—*1st.*—Although the validity of the plea set up by the Baria Government cannot, perhaps, receive unqualified admission, yet, considering that Jeejee Bhaee was in a great measure appointed Karbaree by the late Captain MacDonald, and received his dismissal for misconduct through the same authority, acting in behalf of the Raja, a minor of eight or nine years of age, some weight is due to the same. *2nd.*—The claim is untenable, because founded on a document never submitted for the approval, and much less ratified by the Supreme Government, who alone could make it binding. *3rd.*—Because the obligation on our part has never been fulfilled, no horse or foot having been maintained by us for the protection of the Baria territory. *4th.*—Because, supposing the agreement perfect in every respect, the British Government would doubtless, with its usual liberality, remit the demand, on account of the inability of the Baria State to meet it, of which abundant proof was furnished in my Report of the 28th ultimo. These reasons will, I think, be considered conclusive, and the agreement translated in B No. 2 be simply considered as a draft of one the late Agent intended to submit for the approval of superior authority.

7. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr Gordon's letter, I beg to observe that the whole of the expense of this Agency devolving on the Bombay Government, it is hardly reasonable to expect that any part of the collections made by me should be appropriated to the Baugur Agency under the Supreme Government,—an arrangement which would be inconvenient in other respects. I trust, therefore, that some other mode may be adopted by the Resident at Indor, to defray the expense of the Police Thanas referred to, as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

*Rajpeela and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 17th October 1826.*

ENCLOSURE No. 1 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER OF THE
17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Lieutenant G. J. PASLEY, Acting Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,
To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Pol. Agent Rajpeepla and Pūnch Mahals.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 30th ultimo, covering two Hoondees upon Purtabgur for Shalim Shæe Rs. 6,000, being the second and last instalment of the tribute for 1825 due to the British Government by the Petty State of Baria. Having now realized the amount, I beg to enclose a receipt for it.

2. The annual Sebundee Subsidy of Shalim Shæe Rs. 6,000 from the Petty State of Baria, for A. D. 1824 and 1825, not having yet been paid, I have to request that you will have the goodness to obtain and forward me Hoondees for the amount.

3. Having apprised the Resident at Indor of the suggestion contained in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, he has authorised me to transfer to you the nine Police Thanas which are situated in the districts under your political superintendence. I shall in a few days forward the muster roll of the men stationed in these Thanas, with their rates of pay, and I now enclose a tabular statement of the whole line of Thanas from hence to Baroda, in which I have marked those to be transferred to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. PASLEY, Acting L. P. Agent.

Baugur and Kantal Local Agent's Office, 30th January 1826.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER OF THE
17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Mr. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Pol. Agent in Rajpeepla and Pūnch Mahals,
To Lieutenant G. J. PASLEY, Acting Local Agent in Baugur and Kantal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures, dated the 30th of January last, transmitting a receipt for Rs. 6,000, remitted per Hoondee in my letter of the 30th of December preceding, in payment of the second and last instalment of the tribute due to the British Government from the Petty State of Baria for the year 1825.

2. In reference to the request contained in the 2nd paragraph of your

letter, I have the honour to enclose copy of a memorandum received from the Baria State, in reply to a demand made by me for the payment of the annual Sebundee subsidy of Rs. 6,000, alleged to be due for the years 1824 and 1825.

3. From this you will perceive the Raja of Baria is disposed to dispute the justice of this claim, alleging that the Government is altogether ignorant of the mode and cause for which it was established; and stating, moreover, that no mention of it was made by the late Captain MacDonal, when Nuthoo Bhaee, the present manager, was entrusted with the charge of the Government, the latter asserting that he only undertook to pay the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000. In this assertion the Karbaree is borne out by the agreement entered into at the time of his appointment, in which no allusion to the subsidy claim is made.

4. It is also to be observed that I find no allusion to the claim in question in the correspondence of the late Local Agent with which I have been furnished. Among the Native records, however, forwarded with this correspondence, there is a document purporting to be copy of an agreement entered into by the ex-Karbaree Jeejee Bhaee, bearing date the 24th of January 1824, stipulating to pay Rs. 500 per mensem in addition to the tribute, to maintain horse and foot (the number not specified) for the protection of the country.

5. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the claim rests upon this agreement, which this Government states was made without any communication with it by the ex-Karbaree, to suit his own views, he at that time having incurred Captain MacDonal's displeasure on account of his mal-administration of his important trust. I conclude, however, the Local Agent must have reported the transaction, which may probably have been ratified by Government. On these points, I beg to be favoured with any information you may be able to obtain from the records of your office, and at the same time should wish to be acquainted with the number of troops which have been maintained, and the places where they have been stationed, for the protection of the country.

6. In conclusion, I deem it incumbent to observe, that whatever may be the result of this reference, I can hold out no expectation of being able to realize this claim in addition to the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000, and to state that this opinion is founded on the result of a careful and minute scrutiny I have lately made into the condition and resources of the Baria State, which have greatly declined from the amount stated in the late Agent's report to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, dated the 7th of February 1824.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

*Rajpeela and Powagur Punch Mahals,
Political Agent's Office, 8th April 1826.*

SUB-ENCLOSURE TO No. 2.

Translation of a Memorandum received from the Baria Government, dated Maha Wud the 12th, Sumvut 1882 (5th March 1826).

Jeejee Bhaee, during the time of his exclusive management, to suit his own interests or purposes, may have concluded an agreement respecting the payment of Rs. 6,000, on account of Sebundee expenses; but we know nothing regarding the same, nor do we know whether, after concluding this agreement, Jeejee Bhaee realized any sum on this account. When the office of Karbaree (Minister) was entrusted to Nuthoo Bhaee, Captain MacDonald said nothing to him about this sum.

SUB-ENCLOSURE TO No. 2.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Raja PRUTHISINJEE, of Baria, and JEEJEE BHAEE, Khandar (Minister), through Captain ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Bahadoor, on the part of the British Government, dated 8th of Poush Wud, Sumvut 1880 (24th January 1824).

We of our own free will and pleasure give a writing, binding us to pay Rs. 500 per mensem, that is Rs. 6,000 per annum, in addition to the tribute, on account of — horse and — foot, to be maintained for the protection of the country. Year by year we will pay this amount to the Honorable Company; and besides this, whatever amount of Tunka the Honorable Company may fix, and whatever instalments may be fixed for payment of the same, in conformity thereto, without hesitation we will pay the same. The monthly allowance of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of — horse and — foot is fixed to be paid from the 1st of January 1826.

(True translations)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 3 TO MR. WILLOUGHBY'S LETTER DATED THE
17TH OCTOBER 1826.

From Mr. E. M. GORDON, Local Agent, Baugur and Kantal,

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent, Rajpeepla and Punch Mahals.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th of April, addressed to Captain Pasley.

2. Before proceeding to reply to the contents of that letter, I beg to apologise for the delay that has occurred in answering it. This has arisen,

partly from having my time occupied in making myself acquainted with the affairs of this Agency, and partly owing to a correspondence (originating in some points alluded to in your letter) which has been carried on between Mr. Wellesley and myself, and which has only been lately brought to a close.

3. After a careful search, I cannot find any English records in this office which have any reference to the payment of the subsidy, said to have been agreed to by the Baria State in January 1824. The original of the document mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter is here.

4. Under the foregoing circumstances, it would be difficult, I fear, to establish a claim to the subsidy; and independently of the question of right altogether, if the resources of the Baria State be as mentioned by you in paragraph 6 of your letter, it would be hopeless to expect the payment of the money.

5. I wrote to Mr. Wellesley for instructions, and the purport of his answer was, that the Baria territories having been made over to Guzerat, it rested with the Bombay Government, not with that of Bengal, to decide whether the British Government should formally renounce its claim to the above subsidy or not.

6. Mr. Wellesley, however, expressed it as his opinion that we might expect the Baria State to defray the expense of the Thanas established within the territories of this Agency, for the protection of the high road to Baroda, and that we should look to you for a remittance necessary for this purpose, until some other arrangement for their payment should be adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. GORDON.

Baugur and Kantal Political Agent's Office, 29th May 1826.

From W. NEWNHAM, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 22nd December 1826.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated the 18th and 23rd of October, regarding the Petty State of Baria.

2. The Reports prepared by Mr. Willoughby afford a very able and interesting account of the history and resources of that principality, and the measures adopted for securing its tranquillity, improving its resources, and imposing restraints on the Government expenditure, are entirely approved. The Governor in Council authorises the sanction of the British Government to be given to the Potdaree arrangements, detailed in the 34th to 37th paragraphs

of Mr. Willoughby's Report, as it binds the British Government to nothing beyond the pledges already granted.

3. Adverting to the 8th paragraph of your despatch, and to the corresponding paragraphs of Mr. Willoughby's, the Governor in Council is not quite prepared to admit that the services rendered at any time by the Baria Raja have not met with their full return from the British Government. Mr. Willoughby states the nature of the connection that subsisted, which had reference to the continuance of war, and had the British Government retained any of Sindia's territories in Guzerat, it is not unreasonable to suppose that part might have been ceded to the Raja, as proposed by Colonel Murray.

4. In respect to the tribute, its appropriation wholly for the defence of the country removes every objection to it as being a tribute payable to the British Government; but it can hardly be considered just that the whole expense of maintaining a chain of Police Thanas from Baroda to Neemuch should fall on the Baria State, but equally on those States through which the road passes, and which equally benefit by the security afforded to the communication, unless, indeed, it could be satisfactorily shown that the Baria State receives a corresponding increase in its customs from the greater resort of the merchants, as inferred by Mr. Willoughby.

5. The Governor in Council would therefore readily concur in any diminution of the tribute which you and Mr. Willoughby might think proper to propose, under the present ascertained circumstances of the principality; but, at the same time, consideration should be had to the security of the country, and that the Thanas, which seem to have been established with such general benefit, are neither hastily withdrawn, nor the expense of maintaining them fall on the British Government.

6. The result of the examination of the grounds on which the claim to the additional sum of Rs. 6,000 on account of subsidy has been preferred against the Baria Government, has satisfied the Governor in Council of the propriety of remitting it, and he has consequently no hesitation in authorising its being withdrawn.

7. Under the circumstance alluded to by Mr. Willoughby in the concluding paragraph of his letter of the 17th October, and the probability of the collections realized from the Baria State being for the future diminished, it does not seem required that any part should be appropriated for the maintenance of the Baugur Agency; and the Governor in Council trusts that, under the directions of the Supreme Government (to which a copy of this correspondence will be forwarded), there will be no difficulty in fixing on the treasury from which the expense of the Police Thanas, alluded to by Mr. Gordon, should be paid.

(Signed) W. NEWHAM, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1826.

Extracts from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 8, dated the 28th July 1830, reviewing the foregoing Proceedings (pages 127 to 188) adopted by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, in the Year 1826, in effecting a Settlement of the Affairs of the Petty State of Baria.

The superintendence of our political relations with Bahia having been transferred from the Supreme Government to that of your Presidency, was included in the Punch Mahals Agency, and has been conducted by Mr. Willoughby with the same ability and judgment which he has displayed in other situations of the same kind. His measures* for the pacification of the Bheel and Naikra tribes were in an excellent spirit, and appear to have been highly successful. The tranquillity of the country has only in one instance been disturbed, viz. by the escape of Jeejee Baeè, the ex-Minister, who obtained shelter for a short time from a Naikra Chief, but whose subsequent death induced you, at Mr. Willoughby's suggestion, to grant an amnesty, before any hostilities had taken place.

Mr. Willoughby's measures for the reform of the financial administration† of Baria were equally judicious, and we are happy to observe that the debt of the State, which, though small in itself, is large as compared with the resources of so small a Principality, and which had been guaranteed by the British Government, will be completely paid off in a small number of years.

In the event of a bad season, or any unforeseen exigency involving expense, the whole or a part of the tribute should be remitted, if the instalments due to the public creditor cannot otherwise be paid within the year.

* Vide pages 138 and 139, and 171 to 173 of this Selection.

† Vide pages 132 to 135, 140 to 143, 167 to 169, 175 to 181 of this Selection.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NAIKRA COUNTRY,

SITUATED IN

THE REWA KANTA;

EFFECTED, IN THE YEAR 1838,

BY

MR. A. MALET,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT, IN CHARGE OF THE
REWA KANTA.

Submitted to Government on the 19th September 1838.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NAIKRA COUNTRY.

From J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Political Resident at Baroda.

To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated the 19th September 1838.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a communication from my First Assistant, Mr. Malet, in political charge of the Rewa Kanta, &c., giving an account of his proceedings and arrangements in the Naikra Country.

2. Mr. Malet divides his subject into four parts, corresponding with the jurisdictions, viz. Sindia's, the Raja of Oodepoor, Raja of Baria, and Narookot, in which the Gaekwar has encroached.

3. Mr. Malet exercises jurisdiction over the whole but imperfectly, while in regard to Sindia's it may be said to be by sufferance; for at any time his arrangements might be defeated in that quarter by the local officer, and such a thing would afford an example calculated seriously to affect the whole of this class. When force is resorted to, it must be done through the Godra Komavisdar, and be dependent on him, while there is no authority nearer than Gwalior to call him to account, or correct what may be amiss.

4. To establish arrangements connected with the entire body of Naikras, it is very necessary that our political authority should be everywhere paramount,—indeed, the Punch Mahals and Mehwas Country should also be subjected to us in this particular; and general interests must be better served by such an arrangement, for the control of the Court is as nothing in a portion of its territory so sequestered and remote.

5. But over the Naikras, Mehwasees, and other predatory and turbulent characters, the jurisdiction should be as entire, and of the same description, as is exercised by the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

6. It was understood, when Mr. Willoughby was constituted Political Agent in these parts, that Sindia's Punch Mahals were included in his range; and I would strongly recommend, as a measure likely to secure the arrangements now in progress, that application be made to Sindia's Government for the power herein indicated.

7. Nothing can illustrate what I have advanced, with greater effect, than

the case of Dama Naik, a subject of Sindia's. He is a lawless plunderer, unrestrained by fear of consequences in the commission of crime of the deepest dye, a disturber of the public peace, and rendering the highways unsafe. Over this person Mr. Malet could exercise no direct control, and should he ever be brought to account for his misdeeds, Sindia's Komavisdar would be the only authority that could do this.

8. What has been done in regard to the Raja of Oodepoor and the Raja of Baria is exceedingly proper, and shows the prudence and caution observed by Mr. Malet. In regard to the former, the principle is to support the influence of this person over those in proper subjection to him; but a vigilant eye must be exercised, and the petty chiefs led to see that irregularities will not be permitted; otherwise the weakness of the Raja or the boldness of others will undo all that is now attempted. With the Baria people more direct control is maintained. Nothing will conduce so much to reduce the unrestrained spirit that has until lately prevailed, and restore order and regularity on a firm basis, than the power of the criminal court which it is in contemplation to establish.

9. Mr. Malet's explanations in regard to the Gaekwar's interference in Narookot will be received in reply to the call made on me for information on this subject on the 31st May last, and I have also the honour to annex the reply of His Highness to my note of the 14th May last, showing the ground he takes in declining to give up the Thana.

10. It is evident that the Gaekwar can show no good title for trusting in his Thana as he has done: this part of the country was under Mr. Willoughby when Political Agent, and, it would appear, advantage was taken of our allowing the Gaekwar to collect his own tribute from the Mehwassee Chief, to which he had no right. The Gaekwar agrees to move his Thana if the expenses are paid; but these expenses would mostly have attended the party of his force employed in that quarter, wherever they might be: there cannot, therefore, be much fair claim for compensation, as the British Government has never been consulted in regard to the expense incurred at the Bhanpoora Thana. No amelioration of the people in the country can be effected so long as the Thana remains; it should therefore be removed.

11. I beg to observe that Mr. Malet is very desirous to have a speedy decision of this point, as there are many persons ready to take up their residence in the Narookot Purguna if the Gaekwar's Thana is removed, and these should be encouraged.

12. The 16th paragraph contains some highly important matter, and I think the offer of Jugta Baria, of a portion of his revenues, should be accepted, as proposed by Mr. Malet: a participation in this manner will introduce steady management, and reclaim a large portion of territory capable of great improve-

ment; the amount to a certain extent might be used to defray the expenses of the Agency, and maintenance of the peace of the country.

13. It is not irrelevant here to remark that it is Mr. Malet's intention to spend as much time as he can command in the Naikra Country, and that to the North of Baria, where many Bheels and other turbulent classes should be obliged to give security for their future good conduct, it will be advisable that he should, at least for this year, be accompanied by a larger force than the Baria detachment; and I therefore beg that I may be authorised to grant him as much as two companies, in case exigencies elsewhere will allow.

14. I am persuaded the Honorable the Governor in Council will be much gratified at the contents of Mr. Malet's Report, as a commencement of what he is desirous to proceed with as early as possible: much will be done towards settling the country on a permanent basis, and obtaining for it the blessings of order and regularity; but it will be essential to secure the several points adverted to, otherwise we shall have the same incentives to disorder that formerly existed from a divided rule and conflicting influences.

15. Mr. Malet has most deservedly referred to Major Forbes' conduct, in command of the field force, which, from his experience, produced the most favourable results, without imposing harassing duty on the troops; he also refers to the assistance he derived from Major Forbes. The merits of this deserving officer are well known to the Honorable Board, from the several services he has been employed on.

16. I beg also to bring to notice what Mr. Malet says of Ahmed Khan, Jumadar of Godra, who is entitled to consideration.

17. Though not exclusively applicable to the subject in hand, but as bearing on it, I beg to mention to the Honorable Board, that in my opinion it would be most desirable to place the Local Agent in this quarter on a more imposing and respectable footing, by raising the head of it to the rank of Political Agent. Mr. Malet's position at this moment is the most anomalous: he is styled my First Assistant, but in reality has no time to do anything in my office, nor has he, since his return from the Field in June last. It is a misnomer to call him so; and by holding this position an injury is done to those under him, and particularly to general business, for all falls on the Second Assistant, Mr. Courtney, the only other Assistant I have; and if no prospect of an early rise in the office is held out to him, he will no doubt endeavour to fix himself in some wider field in the service, leading to prospects of earlier advancement. It would be but justice to this excellent officer to encourage him to remain here, and this can only be effected by the means I propose.

18. Mr. Malet's tribute collections amount annually to Rs. 1,80,554,—more than is yielded from the Mahee Kanta Agency; and in point of territory its

extent is 150 miles long, and more than 50 miles wide. The principalities and chiefships he has to superintend are 72 miles, paying, the highest Rs. 65,000, to the lowest Rs. 12. More weight would be attached to the officer if of superior grade.

19. I would strongly recommend the foregoing arrangements, and this will enable me to have men of experience engaged in the duties of the office here.

20. The income arising from the proposed cession of Jugta Baria might be made use of for the purpose, and means might be devised in regard to other States, to obtain from them some part of the expense to effect such arrangement, as well as from Sindia. It should also be recollected, that Deogur pays direct tribute to the Bombay Government, which is in Mr. Malet's range.

21. Mr. Malet's peculiar talents and fitness it is not necessary for me to point out; they have been long tried, are well known, and fully appreciated by the superior authorities. His standing in the service, and residence in the country, also fully entitle him to a rise in the line he has chosen, and to augmentation of salary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,
Pol. Commr. and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 19th September 1833.

P.S.—I leave the cases of the several prisoners whose cases are stated in the Appendix to Mr. Malet's Report for the consideration of the Honorable Board.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND.

From A. MALET, Esq., First Assist. to the Pol. Commr. of Guzerat,
In charge of the Rewa Kanta,
To the Honorable J. SUTHERLAND, Pol. Commr. and Resident at Baroda.

Dated the 31st August 1833.

SIR,—As Narsing, the eldest son of Kewul Naik, has at length come in, and has given some of his securities, I am now able to report my proceedings and arrangements with the Naikras, with some degree of confidence in their results.

2. As the details of the military operations, on the plan so ably laid down by Captain Outram, were furnished at the time, I may be excused repeating them, as well as the causes of the late operations, which were all duly laid before Government. I think that the most concise and clear method of report will be by dividing the subjects according to the jurisdictions, of which there are four,—Sindia, Oodepoor, Baria, and Narookot. As the two former are the

simplest cases, and as I have not exercised in them the same authority I have assumed in the two latter, I shall dispose of them first.

3. Dama Naik is the principal of those in the districts subordinate to the Godra manager. He lives at Sewrajpoor, a large village near the rugged hills which separate the Champaneer district from Narookot. He is rather a singular character, being one of the most lawless of the Naiks, and never refusing to repair to his nominal superiors on assurances of safety, apparently considering the power of his dependents quite sufficient to secure the fulfilment of the guarantee. He was the first Naik who came to me on the persuasion of Ahmed Khan Jumadar, and not only offered to be answerable for whatever might be proved against him, but to make himself useful in acting against or bringing in other Naiks. He had been engaged in a very atrocious attack on a number of pilgrims returning from Powagur only a few months before he came to me, and I informed him that I should consider him responsible unless he could prove the charge against others. However, as I never received any complaint on the subject from either the Gaekwar or the Godra authorities, and as his example might perhaps have been useful in inducing other Naiks to come in, and any punishment of him until all had arrived would have been prejudicial, I never prosecuted inquiries publicly on the subject. All the information I received, however, tended most fully to inculcate him; and it may, perhaps, be advisable to investigate the affair at some future time. His promises of assistance, as might be anticipated, were anything but fulfilled; and I had strong reasons to suspect that he conveyed intelligence of our movements to his friends in the jungle. He has been, I fear, personally concerned in many atrocious crimes, and were it not that investigation of old offences might at present produce ill effects on others less guilty, I should greatly wish to inquire into the murder of the Thakoor of Soneepoor, asserted to have been committed by him in the year 1892 (A. D. 1835-36), which was marked with circumstances of an aggravated character.

4. I have contented myself with taking security from him, and I hope if I am permitted henceforth to exercise some immediate authority over the other Naikras, that I shall succeed in obliging him to adopt a peaceable mode of life. His village, Sewrajpoor, is in a fertile spot, and is of a moderate size: he possesses besides four other villages, the names of which are given in Appendix A.

5. The Oodepoor Raja possessing, comparatively speaking, considerable power, is able, when willing, to prevent any very serious excesses; and as he accompanied me, and brought with him some of his principal Naiks, I have not felt called on to interfere directly with them. All my requisitions for compensation for stolen property have been made to the Raja, and several have been attended to; and though I am not satisfied that he has performed as

much as was his duty, still it has been sufficient to show that his authority is such as to obviate the necessity of my exercising any immediate and direct control over his Naikras. This is most gratifying to me; and I hope that the supervision I wish to exercise over the tribes near his frontier will awaken him to the necessity of greater exertion to repress excesses, and to improve the condition of his own subjects.

6. Wuloo and Ganda Naiks are now the principal of those under Oodepoor, Dulahoor having settled in Narookot. They live at Gudola, and attended the Raja while he was engaged in the operations against Kewul. As I had, however, received numerous complaints against them from Baria, I was under the necessity of requiring the Raja to confine them, and require the restitution from them of at least a portion of the plundered property, consisting chiefly of cattle. They have been accordingly confined, but no restoration of stolen property has yet taken place, which state of things will probably continue until my circuit through these districts in the ensuing season. Besides Gudola, these Naiks possess eight other villages, some of which are in the Deogur districts; their names are entered in Appendix A.

7. The state of the Naikras under Baria has for some time, as might naturally be expected, been approaching to real independence. Several causes have contributed to this, the most prominent of which are,—

1st.—A wish, common to the relatives and dependents of Rajpoot Princes, to have some place of refuge in case of disputes with their superior. The Naikras have of late years been useful in this way to Jeejee Bhaee, the former Minister, his son Bajee Bhaee, and Bheemsing; and I have reason to believe that some of the Raja's distant relations have been long on very amicable terms with them.

2nd.—A natural wish on the part of the chief to be able to retaliate, without compromising himself, for unredressed aggressions by Naiks dependent on the neighbouring chiefs.

3rd.—A participation in plunder, which, though carefully concealed, is, I fear, prevalent among the Petty States.

4th.—Weakness of the chief; which, besides its other evils, allows full play to the above motives, and which is eminently the case with Baria.

To these reasons I cannot omit adding the reduction of the Political Agency in 1829, which rendered impracticable that minute surveillance and interference which is so necessary to the well-being, and almost to the existence of such a State as Baria.

The immediate causes of the sanction of Government being granted to operations against Kewul Naik, to whom all those residing in his part of the Baria districts are subordinate, have been before fully detailed. I cannot avoid thinking that his boldness may be in some degree attributed to the lenient

measures pursued towards him last year, which he must naturally have attributed to our want of power or will.

8. The particulars of Kewul's surrender have been before communicated to Government, but I wish that you would recommend for reconsideration the amount of the reward to the two Boras who induced him to give himself up. I suggested that a present of Rs. 1,000 should be made to them; and I fixed this amount after considering the risks they incurred, and the great saving of expense which his surrender caused. Nothing is more probable than that Kewul's relations will endeavour at some time to revenge themselves on the Boras, for inducing their chief to surrender himself, although Kewul has given them a writing, stating that he had no complaint to make of their conduct. The saving of expense is so obvious as to require no remark; and I certainly think that Rs. 1,000 is but a small remuneration for the service performed.

9. Kewul Naik is now in confinement: the particulars of his case are detailed in No. 1 of the enclosures. Gallum Naik, his brother, is also confined: his case too is enclosed, No. 2. These two persons being under restraint, Lukka Naik, the next brother, is considered the head of the clan; and I have treated him as such. He has given good security for his future conduct, and I have therefore accepted him as security for all the common Naikras, who had been confined, and as Arr Zamin for Narsing and Doongreea, the two eldest of Kewul's sons.

10. As it is evident that the future peace of the country, and the improvement in the habits of the Naikras, will be best ensured by rendering them respectable, and placing them in a position which good conduct alone can continue to them, I have not thought it expedient to deprive them of any of the villages which they have from time to time, and by various courses, possessed themselves of: I consider that any pecuniary advantage which might be obtained by such a proceeding would be far overbalanced by other consequences. As, however, the Raja's rights to revenue extend over some of them, I shall make the Naiks responsible for its payment; and to prevent the possibility of disputes, it is to be paid to me for the Raja. In fact the conduct of Pruthiraj, or his weakness, having been chiefly the cause of the late occurrences, it was impossible to allow his relations with the Naikras to remain in a state which would constantly tend to reproduce them. The Naik villages, as enumerated in Appendix A, are thirty-one: I am not able, however, to form a guess at their population or probable produce, but I have taken measures which I hope will allow me to form an estimate next year. The Thanadar of Sagtalla has the immediate surveillance of these, and I hope from his character, and my strict injunctions to him, that the Naikras will have every confidence in our intentions towards them; and that the increasing population of their villages will rapidly secure such a degree of cultivation as will more than cover the current expenses

of this superintendence. Besides the villages which the Naiks had possessed themselves of, many large villages, formerly yielding revenue, had been deserted, and the produce of many more had diminished to the most trifling sums: it is to be expected that these will gradually be re-peopled. Some have been ruined so lately that the jungle has not yet had time wholly to cover the ground, and will probably soon recover; others will take many years before they can be expected to flourish: but the whole country, except the actual hills, has every appearance, and bears the character, of great fertility.

11. The principal of the Naiks, now residing in this country are Lukka, Narsing, Doongreea, and Kalloo; and I have entered the villages in the list as belonging to the respective Naiks settled in them.

12. The case of Veerum Naik of Wao Wankol, who had ruined the Rajgur Purguna, and had taken refuge in the Narookot Zilla, with those of his brother Mahdeo, and attendants Babreeah and Umra, are detailed in Appendix No. 7. The method of his capture has been before reported. Oomedeea, and Kesreeya and Bhugwan have given security to my Thanadar at Jambooghora since my departure.

13. The principal Naik of Narookot is Soorsingeea, with whose conduct, after he delivered himself up, I have every reason to be satisfied, he having greatly exerted himself in procuring intelligence, and personally assisted at the capture of Veerum. He has given good security for his future good conduct, and I have accepted him as Arr Zamin for most of the Narookot Naiks. Some of the Oodepoor Naiks, and Dulahoor among them, have remained in the Narookot Zilla, and Soorsingeea is Arr Zamin also for them.

14. As in my proceedings in Narookot I have been brought into collision with the Gaekwar authorities, a more extended notice of them is requisite, that you may be enabled to judge of their propriety, and determine the course to be pursued in future.

15. The Narookot Zilla is the property of Jugta Baria, and was formerly subject to Chota Oodepoor for many years. However, he has paid Jumabundee to the Gaekwar Government, and in Mr. Willoughby's arrangements with the Mehwassee Chiefs, his tribute was fixed at Rs. 41 per annum, payable, as that of this class, to the Political Agent. After the abolition of the Agency, and the removal of the Resident to Ahmedabad, the Komavisdar of Sunkhera collected the tribute, to which proceeding, as long as no unjustifiable interference was attempted, or any oppression exercised, I do not see that there was any great objection; but we seldom find that Murathas remain within such limits. This case, as you will observe by His Highness' Yad, is no exception, the Gaekwar Government having received from the Baria a writing, assigning to it half the revenues of Narookot, on condition that arrangements should be made, and the Naikras should be kept under, so that the estate might yield

some revenue for the support of its possessor. The half of the revenues has been rigidly collected, and a Thana has been placed in the district; but so far from arrangements having been made in the Purguna, and with the Naikras, nearly the whole district has been deserted, every village has been burnt down, and the conduct of the Gaekwar officers and subordinates has been such, that the Naiks and absconded Ryuts absolutely refused to settle or return, unless they were promised that they should not be subject to molestation from the Thana.

16. I had no hesitation in promising this, and the Naiks immediately gave in security for their future good conduct, and settled at Ninjron, a village some distance from the hills, situated very favourably for cultivation. The Patels of several villages also returned as soon as they were aware that they would be protected from the exaction of the Gaekwar officers, and the Naik's thirteen villages were thus re-peopled; and had it not been for the advanced period of the year, I know that other absentees would have returned. His Highness states in his Yad that he has incurred an expense of Rs. 8,824 for Sebundees, which have been placed in Bhanpoora. Had the arrangements which he mentions been performed, the Purguna would by this time have far overpaid this outlay: even as it is, some revenue has been realized. The soil of the Purguna is fertile, and it is well watered, both by wells and nullas. The road to Baroda, a map of which by Lieutenant Giberne is enclosed, is short and good, and it is in almost a direct line to that city from Chota Oodepoor, so that the opium merchants will be glad to send the drug by it as soon as it is considered safe, as it is far better, as well as shorter than that by Dhuboe and Sunkhera. The firm of Guneshdas Kishundas has already made overtures to me for a despatch of opium by it next season, and some Banyans have agreed to settle at Jambooghora. In short, the position of the country and its natural advantages are such, that I doubt not that it will rapidly recover: to this end, however, it is absolutely necessary that the Gaekwar's unauthorised and unjustifiable assumptions be disallowed, and his Thana removed. I have several times requested this, but I see no prospect of His Highness willingly conceding it. Besides the necessity of it, as connected with the protection of the tributary who was admitted to that privilege by Mr. Willoughby during his arrangements with the other Mehwasees of the Rewa Kanta, it is equally imperative, that we may be enabled to preserve the peace of the neighbourhood by our arrangements with the Naikras. The country is equally strong with that of Baria, and though the tribe is not so numerous as those in that part of the country, personal inspection has fully shown me that their habits of plunder and devastation are the same. Jugta Baria has offered to the British Government the same terms as those he gave to His Highness, viz. half his revenues, for protection. This I have no scruple in recommending Government to accept, not with a wish to

benefit by his distress, but to enable it to defray the expense of such superintendence as may be necessary, and to make such outlay as may be considered from time to time advisable, to secure the more speedy recovery of the property from the state of ruin to which it has been reduced: any surplus might be paid over to the Baria.

17. From the foregoing brief accounts, you will perceive that my proceedings, except those with regard to Sindia's and the Oodepoor Raja's Naiks, have been merely initiatory, as far as the permanent arrangements are concerned: to carry them out, I require to be invested by Government with immediate authority over the Naiks of the Baria districts to the south of Deogur Baria, and over the entire Purguna of Narookot. With respect to the latter it is no new authority that I ask,—it is merely the resumption of that formerly possessed by Mr. Willoughby; that necessary for the future government of the Baria Naiks is new, and I certainly should not request it, were I not convinced that the Raja himself cannot exercise the requisite control,—an opinion in which the consideration of past events will, I believe, lead you fully to concur. I consider that the influence my appointment gives me with the Raja of Oodepoor, and Sindia's manager of Godra, may be sufficient to enable me to exercise a wholesome control over their conduct to the Naiks in their districts; and should I at any time find that my wishes are disregarded by the Godra Komavidar, which is not improbable, as that officer is changed annually, I doubt not that the interference of the Resident at Gwalior will cause him to change his conduct. Of course the delays which distant references will cause must be disadvantageous; but these cannot be prevented, unless my powers should be extended; and although direct control over Sindia's Naikras would be very beneficial, still, as I cannot expect to be vested with that power, I must endeavour to make the most of what I at present possess.

18. You are aware, from the character of the Naikras, that constant superintendence over them is requisite; and it will be necessary for me to remain a short time every year in their country, to redress their complaints, and punish transgressions. I mention this, not with any view of showing the increase of my duties, but that in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence elsewhere, the necessity of providing for the execution of this part of them may not be overlooked.

19. In forwarding this Report on the Naikras, I cannot omit to notice the advantage I derived from the appointment of Major Forbes to the command of the field force: his knowledge of the habits of these wild tribes enabled him to afford me much assistance by his advice, and his experience in a similar country secured the most favourable results, without imposing any very harassing duty on the troops.

20. I have before mentioned the conduct of Ahmed Khan, Jumadar of

Godra: it is proper, however, that I should here record my sense of his zealous and highly useful services. His knowledge of the Naiks, and the respect in which he and his progenitors have been held by them, rendered his aid most valuable; and I hope that if ever opportunity offers for suitable employment, his name may not be forgotten. I have also to state that I have had much reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Vinaek Moreshwur Phurke, my head Native Assistant, who, having formerly managed the Godra districts, possessed much useful knowledge, and whose acquaintance with the Melhwasee Thakoors of that part of the country was exceedingly serviceable to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Pol. Commr.

*Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Baroda, 31st August 1838.*

Translation of a Petition from Jugta Baria.

I petition that my Jumahundee to the Gaekwar Sirkar is Rs. 41, which I pay; and if at any time I am required by the Sirkar, I attend. Mr. Willoughby's Sowaree came to Sunkhera, at which time the arrangements for all the Melhwasees were made, and I was called, and my settlement also was made, and my tribute was settled at Rs. 41, and a Thana for the repression of the Naikras was placed in my country for some years. At this time the Naikras were well settled. After this the Thana left, and the Naiks again became troublesome, and my villages were deserted: therefore my wife went to the manager at Sunkhera, and petitioned that "The Saheb took tribute from me, and protected me properly, but now that you take the money you must protect me: I will attend you, and you must settle the Naikras." He did not make any settlement, but imprisoned my wife. Therefore I went to Sunkhera, and petitioned that "You are my lord; why do you imprison my wife? This trouble has fallen on me; where can I represent it?" Not attending to my petition, he imprisoned me, and I remained in confinement a month and a half; after which the Mamlutdar began to say, "Write over to my Sirkar half of your Purguna, and you shall be released." Being helpless, I wrote over the share, and was released. After this, the Gaekwar sent a Thana, and began to collect half the revenue. All my villages had been deserted, and Rs. 500 of produce only remained; I had no means of procuring food: therefore do you, as my lord, protect me, and make arrangements similar to those formerly effected by Mr. Willoughby, when I shall be able to exist. The Naikras have become powerful; I am weak; I cannot afford to keep two Sepahees for the protection of my house: therefore do you befriend me. The Gaekwar has

placed a Thana, but there has not been the least settlement with the Naikras. Since the Thana has been here, my house has been plundered. I have many times gone to the Thana and petitioned the Mamlutdar, but he does not attend to me: therefore, when Mr. Stockley and his Karbaree, Motee Bhaee, came to Baria, I repaired thither, and petitioned him that "Formerly the Saheb protected me; now the Gaekwar has oppressively imprisoned me, and has taken a share, and placed a Thana in my Zilla, and has not made any arrangements with the Naiks." At that time the Saheb gave me a Purwana to Jadow Rao, to warn the Mamlutdar to remove the Narookot Thana, and to make a settlement with the Naikras. Jadow Rao warned the Mamlutdar to do so. He, attributing this as a fault to me, after two months imprisoned me, with my wife, and my Sepahee Dooreea, for eight months, and took a fine of Rs. 1,000, and ordered me not to complain to the Saheb. He flogged my Sepahee, and fined him. Thus I have been oppressed. My wife, being greatly injured by the confinement, returned home and died; the Naiks burnt my house, and some of my cattle, and took away many, so that I am injured in every way. Now your Sowar came to call me, but the Gaekwar Sirkar's Mehta would not grant me permission. Being stopped four or five days, I sent my younger brother to the Hoozoor. At last by contrivance I have come to you: I am in want of food; therefore protect me.

Received the 16th March 1838, at Simleah.

Translation of a Letter from the First Assistant Political Commissioner to Nana Gunesh, Komavisdar of Sunkhera, dated 24th May.

The Baria of Narookot has petitioned that the Thanadar of Sunkhera has greatly oppressed him, and has imprisoned his wife, and has taken a writing from him for a share of his revenue; and agreed with him to make arrangement with the Naikras, but has not made any, but has received the share of revenue annually, and once imprisoned him, and taken a note for a fine. Thus he has petitioned, and a copy is sent to you: therefore do you send a detailed reply, and remove the Sowar which has been placed on the Baria's security. It is necessary to inquire into this affair; therefore whatever writing you have taken from Jugta Baria quickly send a copy to me.

Translation of a Letter from Nana Gunesh to the address of the First Assistant Political Commissioner, dated 1st June 1838, Jambooghora.

I send to you Baria Jugta's security bond, and the note on the marriage of his son.

To the Gaekwar Sirkar, &c. This writing of me, Jugut Amra, for brothers and nephews, &c., for my subjects, villages, and Talooka, with all inhabitants from generations perpetual. Security to the Gaekwar Government for Fyl Fittoor Sunkhera, Bharot Kurshun, Dajee Bharot, Bahadoor Wujoo, are given for good and bad, that I will not of myself commit any crime or rebellion, nor cause it to be committed by any other, and that I will not rob nor cause others to rob, nor plunder on the high road nor cause others to do so, nor will attack villages in gangs, nor steal cattle nor cause them to be stolen, nor protect criminals nor harbour them, and if any one living in my country should commit Jhansa in the Sirkar's Mahals, I will produce him if the Sirkar's Sowaree comes into my districts; I will not behave improperly, nor, without the orders of the Sirkar, will I keep Sebundees; whenever the Sirkar orders I will come and perform service, and will not injure the Sirkar's country, nor will I cause any annoyance to the Sirkar's Thana; and the moiety which I have written over to the Sirkar, according to it let the Sirkar collect. If I make any difference, my securities will be answerable, and will produce me before the Sirkar; and if not, they will answer for my faults. Besides these, the following are my Arr Zamin:—

Dama Pruthum, Naik of Muthree.

Mehta Roopa, Patel of Beehrajee, Purguna Sunkhera.

Naik Oomed Govind of Jhankapoor, ditto ditto.

These three persons will be answerable for everything; and if the Sirkar sends Mohsuls they will pay the amount. These Arr Zamin will answer whatever the Sirkar or its officer may ask.

Ashad Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1889.

(Signed) **BARIA JUGUTSING UMURSING.** (What is written above is true.)

Securities' Signatures.

BHAROT KURSHUN DAJEE. (What is written above is true.)

BHAROT BAHADOOR WUJOO. (What is written above is true.)

PATEL MEHTA ROOPA, Arr Zamin.

NAIK OOMED GOVIND.

NAIK DAMA PRUTHUM.

Witnesses.

DESAEE BHUGWAN MEHTA.

DESAEE HUREEBHAAEE OODEERAM.

(Signed in the presence.)

DESAEE NUTHOOBHAEE AMBADAS, by the hand of **DESAEE HUREEBHAAEE.**

Translation of a Note of Jugta Baria, dated Ashwin Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1893.

I have received Rs. 460-1-0, at the monthly interest of Rs. 1 per cent. This

sum I have received in ready cash for the marriage of my son, and when my lord requires I will pay it;—thus I will pay it:—

Poush Shood 2nd.....	Rs. 151 0 0
Maha Wud 2nd.....	151 0 0
Chytru Shood 2nd	158 1 0

Thus I will pay the money; and besides this, I will pay separately whatever interest there may be; and my securities for this sum are Patel Nuthoo Purtab, Moujé Wuralee; Patel Koober Soonder, Moujé Alladpoor; Patel Gokul Kootur, Moujé Khandil. If I do not pay it, they will.

Agreed,—BARIA JUGUTSING UMURSING.

(What is written above is true.)

BARIA WUKHUT.

PATEL KOOPER SOONDER.

PATEL GOKUL KOOTUN.

WANUM BHUT ANUNDRAM.

(In the presence.)

PATEL JUGJEEVUN TOOLSEEDAS.

(In the presence.)

Translation of a Yad from His Highness the Gaekwar to the Political Commissioner, dated Baroda, 28th Sufur Sun 1254 Hijree; received 1st June 1838.

Your Yad of the 9th Chytru Wud 1838, No. 215, has been received. Its contents are that the gentleman in the Rewa Kanta has written that Jugta Baria of Narookot paid Jumabundee to him, but now that the Sunkhera Komavisdar takes it, as the arrangements with the rest of the Mehwisees were made, so will Jugta Baria pay. This is written for my information. My reply is: The Narookot Baria Jugta in the year 1889 petitioned the Komavisdar of Sunkhera to place a Thana and make arrangements for him, and persuaded him of his poverty. On this the Komavisdar, raising a new Sebundee, made the arrangements for Narookot: therefore there has been an expense of Rs. 8,824 for Sebundee from this Sirkar, and a Thana has been placed in Bhanpoora for the protection of Narookot. After this the Narookot Baria of his own accord agreed to pay to the Sirkar half of the produce of his estate, and gave a writing to that effect. According to this, for the year 1889, the accounts of the Rewa Kanta, which come from the Company Sirkar, state that the Narookot tribute is collected by the Gaekwar officers. Now the Sahab writes that the Narookot tribute will be kept in the Moolukgeeree accounts. Formerly the Narookot Baria paid Rs. 41: when this Sirkar

arranged his country, he agreed to pay half his revenue by a writing of agreement. The copy of that agreement is sent with this Yad, from which you will become acquainted with the business. For five years, the half share has been received by the Sirkar. Let the management be continued, that in future this Sirkar's Jumabundee may not diminish. The management of Narookot has remained with that of my districts, which does not cause any annoyance to the Rewa Kanta Moolukgeeree: therefore, taking all this into consideration, let the produce of 1894 be paid to the Komavisdar of Sunkhera, according to the written agreement, and according to it let it remain with him, and give orders to the Baria aforesaid to this purport; do you therefore write an order to this effect to the Rewa Kanta Saheb. A Yad, date Wyslak Wud 5th, of the same year, No. 292, has been received by this Sirkar, in which it is written—Let the Bhanpoora Thana be removed: as long as that Thana remains, no settlement can be made with the Naikras, nor will the people return to the country. On this business, also, another Yad, of the 9th Wyslak Wud, No. 301, and a third Yad, Wyslak Wud 3rd, No. 324, has been received. The Thana at Bhanpoora is stationed for the protection of Narookot: the reason is above detailed, from which you will understand that on account of the Thana at Bhanpoora there is no annoyance from the Naikras.

Translation of the Note for the Half Share of the Revenues.

Shreemunt Raja Shree Syajee Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shumsher Bahadoor, district Purguna Sunkhera. Jugutsing Umursing Baria, of Tokulpoor, as formerly named, now Narookot, and Bechur Umursing, and Nana Umursing, and son Anundsing Jugutsing, and the rest of the brotherhood, &c. I of my own accord, and in the full possession of my faculties, and my brothers, and the whole of my family and relations, and Patels of my Purguna, with one accord having come to the Sirkar in the presence at Sunkhera, and with clear heart write to the Sirkar. Let the Sirkar, befriending me, place a Thana in my Purguna, and make arrangements for my Purguna. There are four villages in my Purguna, and the Naikras have ruined my estate, and the Oodepoor Wala Raja molests me: therefore my country does not flourish; and I have not for the last four months remained in one place to eat bread; my children weep for food; thus the time has come upon me. Therefore the whole of our family with one accord write to the Sirkar, that we all before wrote to the Sirkar, on which the Sirkar placed a Thana, and protected us greatly. We are poor people, where can we obtain money to pay Sebundees? Therefore we all, having consulted, have written over to the Sirkar the half share of the Jumabundee, customs, and all revenue. With one heart we have all united and

written it. As the Sirkar has hitherto protected us, thus let it henceforward protect us by this, which I have written in the public Kucheree. This half share which I have made over, is made over for as long as the moon and sun endure. What I have written is true, I swear by my father. Dated 1889, Wyshak Shood.

(Signed) **BARIA JUGUTSING UMURSING.**
BARIA BECHUR UMURSING.
BARIA NANA UMURSING.
BARIA ANUNDSING JUGUTSING.

Signed by all the brothers, nephews, &c.
BARIA OOKA DAMA.
 (What is written above is true).
BARIA HURKA VEERA.

Witnesses.

BARIA MOWJEE NAGUR.
PATEL DHANKA GODNA CHOOLAF, of Joutwurkur.
PATEL CHOORWOOD, of Joutwur.
PATEL ROOPA NUTWA, of Dhurumpooree.
NAIK OOMED GOVIND, of Amrapoor.
PATEL JETA NARAYEN, of Maloo.

(True translation)

(Signed) **A. MALET,**
First Assistant Political Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Villages under Naikras, &c.

Number.	Name of Zilla.	Names of Villages.	Names of Naikras.	Inam Villages.	Izara Villages.	Extorted Villages.
1	DEGUR BARIA TALOOKA.	Chaseoo	Kewul Naik, of Bhara ..	1	..	..
2		Zinjoora	Ditto	1	..	..
3		Beddee	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
4		Nadatode	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
5		Mandow	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
6		Dubbhoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
7		Kilkooa	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
8		Sagtalla	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
9		Bhara	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
10		Deveoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
11		Raeesingpoora	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
12		Ratwaree Mooaree	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
13		Nuwoo Chaseoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
14		Rampurra	Lukka Naik, of Rampurra.	..	..	1
15		Nawagaum	Doongur Naik, son of Kewul. .. .. .	..	..	1
16		Doongurpurra	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
17		Fangia	Kewul Naik, of Bhara ..	..	..	1
18		Kudwa	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
19		Koss	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
20		Kapra	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
21		Pamee Wussun	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
22		Anklee Charun	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
23		Jamburne	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
24		Davee	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
25		Rajeo Mal	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
26		Goda	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
27		Gota Dhavee Mooaree	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
28		Khandureea	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
29		Wussoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
30		Wooutea Soohz	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
31		Wao	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
32		Satkoonda	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
33		Panchea Sul	Wuloo Naik, of Guddola.	..	..	1
34		Singlajio	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
35		Koondloo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
36		Khandeewao	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1

Statement exhibiting the Villages of the Oodepoor Zilla under the Naikras.

Number.	Name of Zilla.	Names of Villages.	Names of Naikras.	Villages bestowed for Rukho-pa.	Izara Villages.	Extorted Villages.
1	OODEPOOR TALOOKA.	Palsudda	Joreo Naik, of Oodepoor.	1	..	..
2		Guddol	Wuloo Naik, of ditto ..	1	..	..
3		Dhorkooa	Ditto	1	..	..
4		Meeteebore	Ditto	1	..	..
5		Donde	Ditto	1	..	..
6		Mall	Ditto	1	..	..
7		Dholee Samut	Thawur Naik, brother of Kewul Naik .. .. .	..	1	..
8		Danteoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
9		Gallasadda	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
10		Fewdee	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
11		Koondle	Kewul Naik	1	..	..
12		Ghantoo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
13		Dholeo	Ditto .. .. .	..	..	1
14		Wya Suddee	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..
1	GODRA.	Sewrajpoor	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..
2		Hurpeea	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
3		Muddar	Ditto .. .. .	..	1	..
4		Doondadra	Kewul Naik, of Bhara .. .. .	..	1	..
5		Pallunpor	Dama Naik, of Sewrajpoor	1	..	..

No. 1.—KEWUL NAIK

Is accused by the Raja of Chota Oodepoor of committing various crimes in his Purgunas, from which several people have lost their lives, a large quantity of cattle and property have been plundered, and the districts bordering on Kewul's haunts have been quite deserted. Kewul, on being interrogated, admits that he caused the loss, &c. described, but cites as the cause of his conduct, that in the year 1876 (A. D. 1820), when he was serving with the Raja of Oodepoor, the son of Gobreea Naik was treacherously killed by that chief's officer, when he came in to make his submission; that in consequence of this he (Kewul) suffered from Gobreea's enmity, in consequence of which the Raja gave him a paper, stating that he would indemnify him. He repeatedly, he affirms, applied for indemnification, but without success. That Thawur Naik therefore last year, on this account, stole cattle from the Raja's villages; that the Raja, without inquiring the cause of the theft, attacked and killed Thawur, and that he (Kewul) in consequence assembled his people, and in turn attacked the Raja's troops, causing them great loss; and that after this he

burnt and plundered the Raja's villages, the Raja doing the same by his. The accusations thus brought forward by the Raja are admitted by the Naik. The palliating circumstances are denied by the Raja, who avers that Kewul Naik was serving him at the time of Gobreea's son's death, such being the tenure on which he held a village of him; that numerous other Naiks were in the same predicament, and that Gobreea never molested them on that account. Had they done so he (the Raja) could not be answerable for the losses which his Naiks might incur, as they held their lands for service, and were liable to whatever might happen to them therefrom. The execution of the deed mentioned by Kewul also is denied.

On my inquiry last year into Kewul's claims, no claim on Oodepoor on this account was brought forward. I therefore consider, that unless the paper be produced, there are no palliating grounds for his conduct, and I recommend that he be imprisoned for life. I should mention that the Raja of Baria cannot take charge of him, being fearful that his relations will institute a feud, which he is not strong enough effectually to prevent; in fact he declined taking charge of him at all. I have delayed forwarding this report, as Kewul insisted that he could produce the Raja's letter. Should it hereafter be forthcoming I will forward it.

No. 2.—GALLUM ROOPA NAIK.

This person is associated with Kewul in the crimes of which he is accused; he was seized by the Raja of Baria, and has not offered any security for future good conduct;—his character is such, that he is not likely readily to obtain it. Perhaps after some years of quiet it may not be so difficult; at all events the country will not be so easily disturbed. I recommend, therefore, that he be imprisoned for five years, and to give good security previous to his release.

No. 3.—PEER SHAH MUKRANEE.

This person is one of Kewul's advisers, and personal attendants. I recommend that he be transported to his own country.

No. 4.—SULAMAN PUTHAN.

This person died in confinement at Baroda, on the 19th June 1838.

No. 5.—HUSSUN MUKRANEE

Has been one of Kewul's personal attendants for several years, and makes no secret of his determination to avenge his master's seizure, by killing the Boras who induced him to surrender himself. I cannot, therefore, recommend any lenient treatment towards him, and propose that he be imprisoned for life.

No. 6.—OONKAR SING

Is at present in confinement at Baria. He is an old man, and was Kewul's Wuzeer, and must bear some of the consequences of his acts. I recommend that he be imprisoned for three years, and released only on giving good security.

No. 7.—VEERUM NAIK.

In June 1837 Veerum Naik plundered and burnt Nawagaum and Kurkuree, of the Rajgur Purguna, and carried off the cattle; on which the Baria Karbaree, Nuthoo Bhaee, attacked his village and burnt it, but on his return was beaten by him, and lost several men, and his Nagaras. After this the Baria Raja was strictly ordered not to enter foreign territories in pursuit of thieves, and Veerum, assisted by Angooteea Dulahoor Soorsingeea, and the other Naiks of the Narookot and neighbouring districts, carried on his aggressions, and burnt Gumbeerpoora, Phuror, Waleenath, Rajgur, and other small places, plundered the cattle, and caused the loss of several lives. The terror, and destruction of property, in consequence of these proceedings, caused the Ryuts of the Rajgur Purguna to desert their villages, so that of that flourishing district a few places only remained, partially inhabited, and the revenues diminished to almost a nominal sum. On my arrival in that part of the country, I offered to Veerum the terms authorised by Government, which he, disregarding, remained in a state of outlawry till seized by Ahmed Khan Jumadar, with a detachment of troops from the field force under Major Forbes, assisted by Veerum's quondam associates, the Naiks of Narookot. The crimes of this man being of a serious nature, and he having been seized by force, instead of submitting himself, as his fellow-thieves did, I beg to propose that he be punished by imprisonment or transportation for life, as an incorrigible disturber of the public peace. I should prefer suggesting that, as a subject of Baria, he should be made over to that Raja for condign punishment, did I not think it likely that his relatives might at some future period have opportunities of revenging themselves for his death, which might cause a recurrence of the disturbances, the settlement of which has caused such difficulty.

No. 8.—AMRA NAIK.

This person is a follower of Veerum's, and has been concerned with him in his excesses: he is such a turbulent character, that I could not obtain any security for his future good conduct. He was seized at the same time as Veerum. I recommend that he be imprisoned until sufficient security is obtained for his future peaceable behaviour.

No. 9.—MAHDEO NAIK

Is a brother of Veerum, and implicated with him in all his excesses. On

Captain Hand's arrival at Narookot he repaired thither, and professed his readiness to give security. Soorsingee Naik became bail for his presence; notwithstanding which he left Narookot, on pretence of persuading his brother to come in. This, however, he never did, and refusing to return, remained with Veerum, with whom he was captured. He made a determined resistance, and wounded a Sepahee rather severely in the hand, and Dhoreea, the Karbaree of Jugta Baria, with an arrow. I would suggest that he be imprisoned for three years, and then released only on procuring good security for his future good conduct.

No. 10.—BABREEA NAIK

Is a follower of Mahdeo, and concerned with Veerum and him in the excesses they have committed, and was captured with them. I could not procure security for his good conduct, but as the country becomes more settled, it will perhaps be offered. I recommend that he be imprisoned until sufficient security be obtained for his future good behaviour.

No. 11.—DHOOLEEA NAIK

Is concerned in Veerum's excesses; but on Captain Hand's arrival at Jambooghora, he repaired with his brother Kaleea to his camp, and gave Hazir Zamin, after which they were employed with the rest of the Naiks in following Veerum. When they approached his place of concealment they both absconded, and though Dhooleea was subsequently brought in by his securities, Kaleea is still out. I propose keeping him in confinement either till Kaleea is recovered, or till I proceed to Narookot next season, when I shall probably be able to procure satisfactory security for him.

No. 12.—KAJOO BARIA

Is accused, in conjunction with Rurga Naik, of murdering Toolseea Lohar, of Rampoora, on the 10th March 1838.

As the evidence does not substantiate the fact of Kajoo Baria actually striking the blow which caused the death of the deceased, and as it is doubtful whether he began the affray, I would suggest that I may be empowered to release him on my return to Narookot, provided that he procures sufficient security for future good conduct. I am the more inclined to this lenient proceeding as he bears a good character in the Purguna.

No. 13.—RURGA NAIK.

The fact of the murder of Toolseea Lohar by his hands is, I think, sufficiently established by the evidence, a translation of which is enclosed. I therefore request instructions as to his disposal.

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Political Commr.

KAJOO BARIA, of Rampoora.

*Evidence of Damnee, wife of Lohar Nagur, at present of Chapurgota,
Purguna Jubboogaum.*

Three months since, Baria Kajoo of Rampoora, Purguna Narookot, constantly was wishing to take away my daughter, therefore a dispute existed between my son Toolseea and the Baria; therefore he disliked my son. On this Kajoo, Heera, Natheea, and Rurga Naik came to my house to make a disturbance, on which my husband ran away. I, with my daughter and Toolseea, were in the house, and Rurga seized my Chokree by force, and sat down; and Kajoo Baria, who has no cause of complaint against me, began to take her way against my consent, and therefore killed my son, who was about twenty-two years of age. Therefore do you institute inquiries into this.

Question.—When Kajoo Baria killed your son, who was in the village?

Answer.—At that time the Patel and Ryuts were all in the village.

Question.—You say that all the people were in the village; give me their names.

Answer.—After the death of my son, Kajoo Baria assembled the people, when they were all there.

Question.—How was your son killed?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria first give him one wound in the house, after which Rurga shot him with an arrow, when he got out of the house, and then all four above mentioned attacked him and killed him close to the house.

Question.—Kajoo Baria struck him with a sword, and Rurga shot him with an arrow; who was in the house at the time?

Answer.—I and my daughters, and the abovementioned evil-doers.

Question.—These people were in your house; what arms had they?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria had a sword, and bow and arrows; Rurga and Heera had bows and arrows; Natheea had not anything.

Evidence of Sooklee, Daughter of the above.

Kajoo Baria and Rurga had intentions to carry me off, of which my brother had intelligence. Three months since, my father, and mother, and brother were sitting in the house, when Kajoo Baria, and Rurga and Heera Baria, and Natheea Bhugut came there, on which my father ran away, and Rurga Naik, seizing me, obliged me to sit down outside, on which Natheea endeavoured to free me, and being freed, I went into the house, and these two also came in. Kajoo Baria had before wounded my brother, and then Rurga struck him with an arrow. To save his life he ran out of the house, and Kajoo Baria and the other three killed him in front of the house; on which Kajoo Baria called out, and all the people of the village came, but no one made any inquiry.

Question.—Of these four persons, who were armed?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria, and Rurga, and Heera had arms.

Question.—What arms had they ?

Answer.—Kajoo Baria had a sword, and bow and arrows ; Rurga and Heera had bows and arrows.

Evidence of Natheea, of Rampoora.

State what you know concerning the quarrel of Toolseea, and Kajoo Baria and Rurga, which took place in Falgoon.

Answer.—On the Poonum of Falgoon Shood, in the evening, Rurga was quarrelling with Lohar, and was in his house, and seized Sooklee, Lohar's daughter, and was going to take her away, when I arrived and freed her from Rurga. The girl ran into the house opposite. Rurga went into Lohar's house, on which Kajoo and Heera Baria, hearing the quarrel, came, and we three, to settle the dispute, went into Lohar's house, and I brought out Rurga ; on which Lohar Toolseea, having a sword in his hand, struck at Kajoo Baria. I told him not to strike the Baria without reason, nor to abuse him ; but he disregarded me, and again struck at Kajoo Baria. He warded it off, and the blow fell on me. After I had been struck, Kajoo Baria wounded him in the hand, when Toolseea Lohar ran out of the house, when Rurga shot him with an arrow in the right side, and he died immediately. On this Rurga ran away.

Kajoo Baria's Defence.

I came to the Hoozoor at Jambooh, and came back here to call Jugta Baria, at which time I, Dooreea Dadabhaee, and Baria Nana, drank toddy in Moujé Ootun, when Rurga Naik brought another Ghurra of toddy, and with him were two other Naiks, and Rurga invited us all to drink ; but the other two Naiks took it away, when Rurga said that he would persuade them, and bring it back ; when he went to Moujé Wejpoor, and met Toolseea Lohar, with whom he quarrelled, and they came to us at Ootun ; after which Lohar went to Rampoora, and Rurga told me that Lohar had abused him, and that he should go to Rampoora and kill him. Thus having said, he went after him. Then I, considering that there would be some disturbance, went with Heera Baria to the village. At that time Rurga was sitting before Lohar's house, and they were abusing each other, and I and my brother and Natheea, to put a stop to the quarrel, went into the house, and told Lohar that it was not proper for him without fault to quarrel ; but he would not listen, but drew his sword on me, when I avoided it, and the blow fell on Natheea, when I also, being angry, drew my sword, and struck him on the arm, on which Lohar ran out, and Naik Rurga, being close, killed him with an arrow.

Rurga's Defence.

Question.—You are accused of killing Toolseea Lohar ; what have you to say ?

Answer.—I and the Lohar's son and daughter were going on the road, and I and the Lohar's son drank much toddy, and were both in a state of forgetfulness, and the Lohar's son had kept a Naikree of my caste; therefore I had a quarrel, on which affair I spoke as we went along, and the girl heard me thus speaking. We all went on to Rampoor, where we sat down, and I laid my hand on the girl, and made her sit down, and asked her which was in fault. She then called her father, and said that Toolseea began the abuse, and that Rurga replied. On this Kajoo Baria came, and his brother, on which the Lohar's son drew his sword and attacked Kajoo, and struck Kajoo's brother, on which Kajoo Baria drew his sword, and attacked the Lohar's son, and struck him on the side, from which blow he immediately died. I did not shoot any arrow.

Question.—Have you any witnesses to prove that Kajoo Baria only struck the Lohar?

Answer.—No; I have no witnesses, and all the people will give in my name, but I deny their story.

(True translation)

(Signed) A. MALET,

First Assist. Political Commr.

No. 2096 of 1838.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from your First Assistant, Mr. Malet, dated the 31st August last, reporting the progress made by him in effecting settlements with the Naikra Chiefs, which is very interesting, and for the most part satisfactory.

2. With regard to the Chief, Dama Naik, alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Malet's Report, Government do not think that, as he was the first to come in, it is desirable that any strict inquiry should be entered into regarding his past conduct, notwithstanding he is charged with the commission of several very heinous offences. It is conceived that efficient security for his future good conduct, and such reparation as he may be able to afford for any recent injuries committed by him, is all that ought to be aimed at.

3. The policy pursued by Mr. Malet towards the Naikras subject to the Raja of Oodepoor appears judicious, but at the same time it is desirable that

that officer should exercise a general supervision over them, and be careful that they are not oppressed, in extreme cases affording them any necessary protection and redress against the Raja.

4. With reference to the 8th paragraph, I am desired to state that there can be no doubt that the two Boras alluded to performed good service by inducing Kewul Naik to surrender; but the Governor in Council is of opinion that the reward which has been already bestowed on these persons, namely Rs. 500, is sufficiently liberal.

5. As it will be impossible, at all events for some time to come, to set Kewul Naik at liberty, there appears to Government to be no objection to his brother, Lukka Naik, being recognized as the head of his clan, under the circumstances stated in the 9th paragraph.

6. The measures proposed in the 10th paragraph, of continuing to the Naikra Chiefs such villages as they actually possess, and for their paying direct to Mr. Malet whatever may be due from them to the Raja of Baria, are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, very judicious, and will prevent future collision. You are, however, requested to call upon Mr. Malet to report whether he would propose to continue to them the villages which have been farmed to the Naikras, and to state when those described as having been "extorted" came into their possession, since with regard to these it may in some cases be advisable to form certain exceptions.

7. The information relative to Soorsingeea, the principal Naikra Chief of Narookot, as reported in the 13th paragraph, is deemed very satisfactory. The conduct of this chief entitles him to liberal and lenient treatment, and to full protection from the exactions of the Gaekwar Government.

8. No doubt can exist of the right of the British Government to insist that the Gaekwar shall abstain from all interference with the Naikras of Narookot, and that the Thana established by him at Bhanpoora shall be withdrawn, His Highness possessed no right to establish this post, in direct violation of the arrangements effected by Mr. Willoughby while in charge of the Punch Mahals in 1826. The measure ought to have been resisted in the first instance, and the Governor in Council therefore directs that the Gaekwar be called upon to withdraw the Thana in question, within the period of one month, after which, measures should be adopted to remove it without further reference to Government.

9. The cession by Jugta Baria, to the Gaekwar, of half of the Purguna of Narookot, can hardly be respected. His Highness has failed to perform the conditions under which it was made; added to which, as Narookot came under the control of the British Government in 1826 (although the same has been very imperfectly exercised), the sanction of Government was requisite to render such cession valid. It further appears, that the cession was not volun-

tary, but was extorted from the Chief at a time when himself and his wife were under restraint. Under these circumstances, His Highness can have no claim to be indemnified for his alleged expenses, for during the last five years he has received half the revenues of the Purguna.

10. In the concluding part of the 16th paragraph, Mr. Malet states that Jugta Baria is now willing to transfer the cession in question to the British Government, and recommends that this offer should be accepted. Were this measure to be sanctioned, the motives of Government, in calling on the Gaekwar to relinquish it, would certainly be liable to misinterpretation, and the Governor in Council considers that it would be a preferable plan to receive a moderate tribute annually from the chief, to indemnify Government for its expenses, the revenues of the proposed cession being held in mortgage for the same. On this point, however, you are requested to call upon Mr. Malet to favour Government with his opinion.

11. The Governor in Council is pleased to vest Mr. Malet with the authority applied for in the 17th paragraph of his Report, but at the same time is of opinion that it would be very inadvisable to sever altogether the connection which exists between the Raja of Baria and the Naikra Chiefs residing within his limits, since it is obvious that Mr. Malet cannot always be on the spot, to exercise direct authority over them. In order, therefore, to maintain this connection, Mr. Malet should continue to issue such orders as may be necessary respecting these chiefs, through the Baria authorities, taking due care that they are strictly obeyed.

12. It would doubtless be a highly beneficial measure if the Gwalior Government could be induced to vest Mr. Malet with similar authority over the Naikras of the Powagur Punch Mahals. That Government, however, has always evinced great jealousy in listening to propositions of this kind; but the subject will nevertheless be referred for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

• 13. Mr. Malet's suggestions regarding the disposal of the Naikra Chiefs now in confinement appear to the Governor in Council to be generally deserving of adoption. It is quite evident, that if they are at once enlarged, all the expense and trouble of the recent military operations against them will be thrown away. No one will become security for them, and to ensure tranquillity, and for the sake of example, it seems imperatively necessary that they should be retained in custody as State prisoners.

14. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to issue the following instructions for the disposal of these chiefs:—

1st.—That Kewul Naik be confined as a State prisoner, under the usual warrant, in the Jail at Ahmedabad; and at a future period, when the circumstances of the country may be more favourable, the subject of terminating, or

otherwise his imprisonment will engage the consideration of Government. The proposition of Mr. Malet for confining this chief for life is a very strong measure, although his conduct has been most unpardonable, more especially his violation of the favourable settlement entered into by him in May 1837.

2nd.—That Gallum Roopa Naik be made over to the Raja of Baria, Mr. Malet taking care that he is treated with humanity.

3rd.—That Peer Shah Mukranee be sent to his own country.

4th.—That Hussain Mukranee be confined as a State prisoner in the Jail at Surat. The subject of confining this chief for life, or of hereafter liberating him, will be taken into consideration when the affairs of the Naikra Country assume a more favourable aspect.

5th.—That Oonkar Sing be released on furnishing good security for his future conduct.

6th.—That Veerum Naik be confined in the Jail at Ahmedabad, under the same provision as in the cases of Kewul Naik and Hussain Mukranee.

7th.—That Amra Naik be imprisoned until he has furnished security.

8th.—That Mahdeo Naik be made over to the Raja of Baria, under the provision made in the case of Gallum Roopa Naik.

9th.—That Babreea Naik be imprisoned until he furnishes sufficient security.

10th.—That Dholeea Naik be released on security.

11th.—That Kajoo Baria be released on security.

15. With regard to Rurga Naik, you are requested to call upon Mr. Malet to report to whom this person is subject, when orders will be issued relative to his disposal.

16. Adverting to the 13th paragraph of your Report, I am desired to inform you, with reference to the existing demand for troops, that any measures which will require more than an ordinary escort for Mr. Malet should be deferred until one of larger strength can be more conveniently spared.

17. You are requested to communicate to Major Forbes the thanks and high commendation of Government for his able conduct in reducing the Naikras to obedience, and for the valuable assistance which this officer afforded to Mr. Malet while in command of the late expedition against them.

18. With regard to the proposition made in the 17th and four following paragraphs of your Report, for raising Mr. Malet to the rank of Political Agent, I am desired to inform you, that although the Governor in Council doubts not that some of the disadvantages arising from the existing arrangement would be removed by the plan suggested by you, still Government are not convinced of the necessity of such a measure, and accordingly direct that the present arrangement should not be disturbed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1838.

From the Hon. J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Political Commr. for Guzerat,
 To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a despatch from my First Assistant, Mr. Malet, of the 16th instant, bearing reference to your communication of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the settlement in progress among the Naikra Chiefs, and request you will lay the same before the Honorable the Governor in Council, for information, and such instructions as he may be pleased to issue.

2. The call directed to be made in the 6th paragraph of your letter, on Mr. Malet, for information whether he recommends the continuance to the Naikras of the villages farmed to them, as well as to state when those extorted came into their possession, has been replied to in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of the letter now forwarded.

3. The observations of Mr. Malet in the 7th paragraph on the instructions conveyed in the 11th paragraph of your letter are entitled to consideration, for he thinks that although not always himself on the spot, the establishment under his control can exercise more efficient influence and control than may be looked for from the Baria Raja, and that it is by means of the former any permanent good is to be expected. I am of opinion that such an arrangement would be the most efficient.

4. The further call on Mr. Malet, in conformity with the concluding part of the 10th paragraph, has been made, and he has submitted an answer in the 8th paragraph of his letter, representing that in his opinion a fixed tribute would not be advisable, but that not more than half of the increasing revenue should under the circumstances be available from Narookot, and which should remain under our own management for some time to come. By this progressive improvement, a source from which extra expenses might be defrayed would be created, while under other arrangements there would be no hope of these benefits accruing.

5. The contents of Mr. Malet's 10th paragraph are worthy of attention, and I request the orders of Government in regard to the proposed suspension of the final orders passed in the cases of the prisoners adverted to.

6. Nos. 1 and 6 are ordered to be transferred to the Ahmedabad Jail, as State prisoners. I presume the proper warrants for their confinement, under the hand of the Secretary to Government, will be necessary to accompany them, as well as in No. 4, the case of Hussain Mukranee, who is to be imprisoned in the Jail of Surat in a similar manner. I have further to request, that I may be informed what steps are to be taken towards removing No. 3, Peer Shah Mukranee, to his own country; he might probably be sent to Surat, with prisoner No. 4, to await any orders the Honorable the Governor in

Council might issue, on an opportunity offering for his transmission to his own country, Mukran.

7. The contents of the 11th paragraph are in a spirit of proper feeling for the suffering people in the Naikra Country, in a year of severe drought, and where they had no means of being prepared against this calamity. I beg to recommend Mr. Malet's proposition to the favourable consideration of Government.

8. The concluding paragraph contains a request that the additional Sebundee, allowed on the 28th May last, may be permitted to remain six months longer, and is entitled to favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SUTHERLAND,

Baroda Residency, 26th November 1838. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

From A. MALET, Esq., First Assist. Political Commissioner for Guzerat,
In charge of the Rewa Kanta,

To the Hon. J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Pol. Commr. and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 913, transmitting a copy of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 31st October, conveying the instructions of Government relative to the Naikras, and requiring certain information from me.

2. As directed in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, I shall avoid any inquiry into Dama Naik's offences, but I shall endeavour, without giving cause for alarm, to obtain from him some compensation for robberies lately committed.

3. The line marked out in paragraph 3 for my guidance, relative to the Oodepoor Naikras, shall be carefully observed, as on the conduct pursued towards them their mode of life must chiefly depend.

4. With reference to the 6th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter regarding the villages which I proposed to continue to the Naikras, I considered the measure advisable, as securing to the Naiks possessions which would render them respectable, and the loss of which they would be unwilling to hazard: besides this, it would place in our hands an amount of revenue which would probably at no distant period provide for the current expenses of their supervision, the payment of which it might be difficult to procure from the Raja, and the demand of which for controlling people once his immediate, though merely nominal subjects, would be more distasteful to him than such a method of providing for it. In addition to this, the

hereditary villages of the Naiks are so situated that their produce would not even afford them a bare subsistence.

5. The villages which have been nominally farmed by the Naikras in the Baria districts are seven in number, and the Raja last year agreed to receive for them Rs. 550 annually, besides the fines and Sayer dues, which perhaps might amount to Rs. 150 more. The villages which were designated as extorted are those which the Naiks have at various times obtained possession of, either by forcing the inhabitants to abandon them, and then allowing their return on condition of payment of revenue to them only, or by a compromise with the inhabitants, who paid revenue for protection. They are all small villages, and, if in the Raja's hands, would embarrass the arrangements with the Naikras.

6. Although I recommended that these villages should remain with the Naikras, I never intended that they should enjoy the revenue; it was my purpose to make such arrangements that from each they might derive such small advantage as might ensure its protection, while the rest of the revenue would be carried to account. I purposed to retain the farms of those villages formerly granted, allowing the Naikras the benefit of any increase in the revenues; but, should Government be disinclined to sanction these measures, I will, in my ensuing tour, make any other arrangements concerning them that I may be instructed to carry into effect.

7. I shall feel much obliged by your requesting the reconsideration of Government of the order, contained in the 11th paragraph, concerning the immediate control of the Baria Naikras. It is to the fact that all the orders have been hitherto issued through the Raja, that the late state of affairs may be attributed: he is utterly powerless to control the Naiks by fair means, and it is not certain that he at all times possesses the will; my Karkoon at Sagtala has much more weight with them at present, both morally and physically, than the Raja, and I consider that my direct control over them is the sole method by which any permanent good can be effected.

8. That my proposal of agreeing to Jugta Baria's cession to us of a moiety of his revenues might not be considered to originate in a grasping spirit, I proposed, at the end of my 16th paragraph, that such portion of the Government share as might not be required to pay for the superintendence of his estate, and for any outlay advisable for its improvement, should be paid over to the Baria; but as our motives might be misconstrued, the modification ordered by Government is preferable; but in no case should more than the moiety be retained. It will be necessary for many years to maintain a Karkoon at Jambooghora; and the management of the estate for its own good, and indeed for the peace of the country, must for some time remain with us. I think that this method is preferable to raising a certain tribute, for if my

expectations are realized, the estate will rapidly become valuable, and the transit of merchandize by Jambooghora, instead of by Sunkhera and Dhuboe, may require some species of police, which would cause a fluctuating expense. Other reasons for money disbursements might also arise, so that I consider a fixed tribute unadvisable; while the knowledge that from a state of actual beggary he has become the head of a rapidly improving estate, half the revenues of which will afford him a fully sufficient income, will bind the chief to us by ties of interest, which alone can be considered binding.

9. With reference to the 15th paragraph, Rurga Naik was born in the jurisdiction of Oodepoor, but has been for many years an inhabitant of the Narookot estate, belonging to Jugta Baria. This district pays to His Highness a tribute of Rs. 41 annually; I therefore presume that its inhabitants, convicted by us of any crime, should be made over to the Gaekwar authorities for punishment.

10. As it is probable that the uncertainty of the fate of Kewul and the other chiefs now in custody has its weight in preventing disturbances, I think it advisable that their transfer to other custody should not take place until I proceed to Baria, unless particular reasons exist for its immediate occurrence. This of course does not apply to Peer Shah Mukranee, who might be sent to Mukran as soon as he furnishes security against his return.

11. I consider this is a favourable opportunity for stating that the failure of the rains last year has caused much distress among the Naikras, many of whom will shortly have no honest means of obtaining a livelihood: it may possibly be the means of preventing much trouble and expense if a small outlay for the entertainment of a few of the chiefs or their relations, and some Naikras under each, should be allowed; indeed, if such a plan were followed annually, I think the expense would be well repaid. I enclose a list of those I should wish to employ, and their pay; the whole should be placed under the command of Ahmed Khan, whom, in my letter of the 10th instant, No. 303, I recommended for employ. This year amongst the Naikras, as this is a year of failure, the expense should be continued until October 1839 inclusive, when the crops will ripen: the Naikras would be changed frequently, which would give many families the benefit of the service. Besides the monthly outlay, there would be one expenditure in the first instance of nearly Rs. 100 for a little cloth, to distinguish the employés as servants of the Government.

12. I beg your kind offices to procure the permission of Government for the continuance of the additional Sebundee allowed for six months in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 28th May last, No. 990.

13. May I beg the favour of a speedy reply to this letter.

I have, &c.

*Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Pitlad, 16th November 1838.*

(Signed) A. MALET,
First Assist. Pol. Commr.

*List of Jumadars and Naikras, with their Pay, proposed to be employed
under Ahmed Khan.*

No.	Names.	Per each.		Monthly Pay.	
		Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.
1	Soorsingeea ... ..	.....	.....	9	0 0
14	Naikras	3	0 0	42	0 0
1	Roopsing ... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Dulahoore ... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Poonja ... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Bhowanee... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Dooreea ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
1	Kajoo Baria ... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Chudeea ... ..	.....	.....	6	0 0
3	Naikras	3	0 0	9	0 0
1	Dama ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
7	Naikras	3	0 0	21	0 0
1	Kewul's son ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
5	Naikras	3	0 0	15	0 0
1	Lukka's son ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
7	Naikras	3	0 0	21	0 0
1	Dama Sagtala Walla ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
4	Naikras	3	0 0	12	0 0
1	Wulloo's son ... ..	.....	.....	7	0 0
7	Naikras	3	0 0	21	0 0
2	Jumadars for the Jungle Raja's country... ..	7	0 0	14	0 0
18	Naikras	3	0 0	54	0 0
100				356	0 0
1	Mehta, with horse... ..	.....	.....	22	0 0
	Total... Rs.	.....	.....	378	0 0

(Signed) A. MALET,

First Assist. Pol. Commr.

*Office of the First Assist. Pol. Commr.,
Pitlad, 16th November 1838.*

From J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Bombay,
To the POLITICAL COMMISSIONER FOR GUZERAT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 10th January 1839.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th November, No. 984 of 1838, forwarding a copy of a report from your First Assistant, Mr. Malet, dated the 16th of the same month, on the subject of the settlement with the Naikra Chiefs.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the arrangements proposed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of Mr. Malet's report, in regard to the villages farmed to the Naikra Chiefs, in the Baria districts, and to direct that they be explicitly given to understand that these villages are continued to them as a matter of favour, and not of right.

3. With reference to the suggestion contained in the 7th paragraph of the report, regarding the control to be exercised by Mr. Malet over the Naikra Chiefs, the Governor in Council is disposed, on a re-consideration of the subject, to acquiesce in the modification of the orders contained in the 11th paragraph of my communication of the 31st October last.

4. The Governor in Council is further pleased to approve of the arrangement proposed in paragraph 8, relative to the cession to the British Government by Jugta Baria of half of the revenues of the district of Narookot, and you are requested to instruct Mr. Malet to submit to Government an annual statement, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the district in question.

5. Adverting to the 9th paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, regarding Rurga Naik, charged with the commission of murder, I am desired to inform you that Government is desirous of being favoured with your opinion as to how this person should be disposed of, which you have not offered in your present communication.

6. For the reasons stated in the 10th paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the suspension of the final orders passed by Government in the case of the Naikra Chiefs now in confinement at Baroda, and to authorise their detention at that place for the present.

7. You will be pleased to cause the Mukranee Peer Shah to be sent to the Political Agent at Rajkot, who has been instructed to forward him to his own country. In the event, however, of Peer Shah being unable to furnish security, the Governor in Council does not think that the demand in this case should be persisted in.

8. In regard to Mr. Malet's proposition for the employment of some of the Naikras under Ahmed Khan, I am desired to inform you that Government

sees no objection to the measure, but is of opinion that the expense should be borne by the Native Chiefs on whom these Naikras are dependent.

9. I am on this occasion desired to request that you will be pleased to call on Mr. Malet to report on the arrangements he has made for the recovery of the expenses incurred by the British Government during the recent military operations against the Naikras.

10. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the additional Sebundees, alluded to in the last paragraph of Mr. Malet's report, being retained for a further period of six months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1839.

PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE CLAIM

ADVANCED BY THE

BABEE OF BALASINOR,

(UNDER THE REWA KANTA AGENCY.)

TO EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE SATOOMBA TALOOKA, IN
THE MAHEE KANTA.

1839 TO 1847.

BALASINOR.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DATED 21ST AUGUST 1844.

ON the 1st August 1839 Yemun Beebee (now deceased*), the mother and guardian of the Babees of Balasinor, addressed a petition to Government, in which she advanced, on behalf of her son, a claim to the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka, in the Mahee Kanta. The possessions of the Babees consist of the Balasinor and Veerpoor Purgunas, situated in the Kaira Collectorate, which together yield an average annual revenue of about Rs. 38,000.

2. The representation of Yemun Beebee originated in certain Grassees of the Satoomba Talooka having joined in disturbances which took place in 1839, arising out of rival claims having been advanced to the succession to the Petty State of Amleera, in the Mahee Kanta, in consequence of which Captain Lang, the Political Agent in that province, stationed a Thana of 75 horse and a Karkoon at Satoomba. In making this representation, Yemun Beebee asserted that the Satoomba Talooka is situated in the Veerpoor Purguna, and not in the Mahee Kanta; that the Karkoon who had been stationed by Captain Lang at Satoomba had attempted to collect the whole revenues, and to hold them in deposit; that the criminal and other business of the Satoomba Talooka had heretofore been conducted in the Veerpoor Purguna; but that since Captain Lang had stationed the Thana of horse and the Karkoon at Satoomba, no complaints from the inhabitants of that Talooka had been brought to the authorities at Balasinor, in consequence of which the Beebee stated that the income her son had previously derived, from fines, &c., had become diminished.

3. In the same petition, the Beebee stated that the Satoomba Talooka had from ancient times belonged to the Veerpoor Purguna, and that the Ryuts who cultivated the Government lands, as well as the Koonbees and other inhabitants of Satoomba, paid dues to Balasinor.

4. On the 1st November 1839, the Beebee's representation was referred by Government for Captain Lang's report, and in reply that officer, on the 7th February 1840, stated that he was of opinion that the claim of the Balasinor

* Died on the 20th May 1841.

authorities to exercise a control over the Satoomba Talooka "was not only altogether untenable, but that the principal grounds on which the Balasinor authorities had been emboldened to urge this claim were founded on encroachments on the rights of the Satoomba Chief, which had taken place since the Balasinor* Purguna had been under attachment."

5. It appears proper, before entering into a review of the grounds on which Captain Lang formed the opinions above expressed, to observe that the Satoomba Talooka pays annually the sum of Rs. 401 as Ghas Dana dues to the Gaekwar Government, and the sum of Rs. 461 per annum to the Babee of Balasinor as Jumabundee.

6. The following account is given in a letter addressed to Government, on the 8th May 1820, by the late Mr. J. Williams, at that time Resident at Baroda, in regard to the family from which the present Babee of Balasinor is descended:—

7. In the year 1717, the Talookas of Balasinor and Veerpoor belonged to the famous Sheer Khan Babee, at which time Moobariz-ul-Moolk Sikbulund Khan was Subedar of Ahmedabad. Afterwards, when the Murathas arrived in Guzerat, and took possession of the greater part of that province, the Talookas of Balasinor and Veerpoor still continued in the possession of Sheer Khan, who at the same time was Chieftain of Joonagur, and the Purgunas of Baroda and Kupperwunjee. Damajee Rao Gaekwar, however, deprived Sheer Khan of the Purguna of Baroda in the year 1731.

8. Sheer Khan had two sons,† the eldest of whom, Bahadoor Khan, lived

* The Balasinor Purguna has continued under attachment since the 22nd June 1823, in consequence of the murder of a Soucar who held the British guarantee.

† This account, however, differs materially from that given by Captain Clunes in his "Itinerary of Western India," published in 1823, in which that officer states as follows:— "Sheer Khan died childless, and the property descended to his nephew Sufdur Khan, and from him to his sons and grandsons. One of the latter, by name Bahadoor Khan, took forcible possession of Joonagur from a Rajpoot, about the beginning of the eighteenth century; another established himself at a later period at Puttun, and a third at Theraud, which, with Naundepoor, is to the present day enjoyed by his descendants in Jageer. Balasinor and Veerpoor continued appendages of the Joonagur estate till circumstances induced Bahadoor Khan to send his eldest son, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, to Balasinor; and dying shortly afterwards, his two younger children took possession of the Joonagur Gadee, without any opposition from their elder brother; since which, each Gadee has descended to the posterity of the respective families. The Balasinor property during Sirdar Mahomed Khan's lifetime yielded but a trifling income, and in the following reign, the period of its greatest prosperity, the revenue was about Rs. 50,000. Till 1768 Balasinor remained independent, when it was made tributary to Ahmedabad by the Peshwa's Mamlutdar, who then fixed the tribute at Rs. 3,000, which he afterwards increased to Rs. 10,000. His successor, however, experienced difficulty in realizing this sum, and brought an army before Balasinor; but after a six months' siege, the chief was obliged to submit, and since this period the fixed tribute has been regularly paid by succeeding chieftains. In 1818 it became ours by right of conquest from the Peshwa."

at Joonagur, and from him is descended the present chief of that place. The youngest, by name Sundar Mahomed Khan, lived with his father at Balasinor, and upon his death succeeded him as chieftain over that place. Some time after the death of Sheer Khan, the Murathas quarrelled with his successor, and an army was sent against him by the Peshwa. This army was of course victorious, and at first took possession of the whole of his territories; but finally, according to their usual custom, established their right to half of the revenues, upon which the army returned, leaving him in full possession of all his former rights and privileges; but finding that the expenses of collecting their share of the revenue absorbed the whole of the profit arising therefrom, they obtained, in lieu of it, an annual tribute in money to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and made Sirdar Mahomed Khan entirely independent in his own Talooka, with permission to act therein in every way as in former times.

9. Sirdar Mahomed Khan, upon his death, was succeeded by his son Jumeent Khan, who during his lifetime continued, without molestation from his more powerful neighbours, to enjoy all the rights of his father, which upon his death devolved to his son, Salabut Khan, who died in May 1820, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Abid Khan, the son of a sister of Jumeent Khan. Abid Khan was, however, removed by Government in 1822, and his elder brother, Edul Khan, was in his stead placed in possession of the estate. Edul Khan died on the 2nd December 1831, and was, with the consent of Government, succeeded by his son, Joorawur Khan, then an infant of about three years of age, who is the present Babee of Balasinor.

10. Mr. Williams, in his report dated the 8th May 1820, states that the Balasinor and Veerpoor Talookas were granted in the early part of the last century by the Subedar of Ahmedabad to the father of Sheer Khan, for services which he performed against the Murathas, and that a Sunud is stated to have been subsequently granted to the family by the King of Delhi, confirming them in the possession of these two Talookas.

11. The Gaekwar Government, in the year 1780, exacted, by force, payment of the sum of Rs. 4,000 as tribute from the Babee of Balasinor, and by the general settlement which was effected by Major (now Major General) Ballantine, in the Mahee Kanta, in 1813, the annual amount of tribute payable by this Talooka appears to have been permanently fixed at the sum of Rs. 4,001.

12. In 1820-21 the Nuwab of Joonagur claimed the right of the Balasinor and Veerpoor Purgunas being amalgamated with his own possessions, on the alleged ground that he was connected by ties of blood to Salabut Khan, Babee of Balasinor, who had died without issue, and that the Babee, previous to his death, had adopted him as his heir. On an investigation, however, of the Nuwab's claims, they were disallowed by the Government of the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone.

13. I next proceed to place in juxtaposition the principal arguments which

have been adduced by the Balasinor authorities in favour of the claim they have advanced to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka; the facts urged by Captain Lang, with the view of disproving the validity of this claim; and the proofs which Mr. Kirkland, the Collector of Kaira, has adduced, with the view of combating each of the points which Captain Lang has urged against the justice of the Babee's claim:—

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
<p>That Satoomba was originally one of the Khalsa Villages of the Veerpoor Purguna, and, as such, belonged entirely to the Babees, who made over certain rights in it to the ancestors of the present, Babee on their agreeing to protect the Talooka.</p>	<p>Captain Lang states that the oldest inhabitants of Satoomba deny any knowledge of the circumstances stated by the Balasinor authorities, and that the result of the inquiries he has instituted in no way supports the declaration of those authorities.</p>	<p>Mr. Kirkland meets the objection of Captain Lang by stating that in certain revenue statements of the Veerpoor Purguna for the years 1758, 1759, and 1762, he has found the following items, including a portion of the revenue of Satoomba, viz:—</p> <p>In 1757 four items, amounting to .. Rs. 748</p> <p>In 1758, nine items, amounting to the sum of 1,315</p> <p>In 1762 four items, amounting to .. 435</p> <p>Mr. Kirkland admits that the Desaee of Veerpoor has "no other ancient documents to produce in proof," because in the year 1773 Desaee Murguljee (of Veerpoor) was apprehended and taken to Balasinor, and that during the detention of the Desaee, his house was plundered, and all the records of the Veerpoor Purguna were abstracted, and never regained by the Balasinor authorities.</p>
<p>The Balasinor authorities state, that in consequence of Satoomba being surrounded by villages inhabited by Mewasee Kolees, from whom the Soucars residing there ex-</p>	<p>Captain Lang denies the correctness of these assertions, and observes that the principal grounds on which the Balasinor authorities have been emboldened to urge a claim to sovereignty over Satoomba are founded on encroachments on the rights of the Satoomba.</p>	<p>Mr. Kirkland observes that the charge made by Captain Lang, that the authorities at Balasinor have taken advantage of the difficulties in which the Chief of Satoomba is involved, to extend their possessions and authority, does not appear to him to be borne out by</p>

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in dis-proof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
<p>perienced annoyance, the Babee of Balasinor, about eighty years since, entrusted to the Kolee Chief of Satoomba the duty of protecting and watching that Talooka, who, as remuneration for his services, and for the expense to which he was subjected in consequence of this arrangement, was exempted from the rent of whatever lands were cultivated by himself, and was also allowed the collections realized at the Naka (customs station) at Satoomba. The Balasinor authorities then state that Satoomba having, after it was placed under the charge of the Kolee Chief, become improved, and brought to a flourishing condition, it was arranged that the Kolee Chief should look after the revenues of Satoomba, and levy from the Ryuts, on account of Balasinor, such rates as might be calculated from the amount of Jumabundee settled by the Babee, who also reserved to himself the right of deciding all disputes and matters in litigation.</p>	<p>Chief, which have taken place since the Talooka of Balasinor was placed by the British Government under attachment in June 1823; and that the endeavour on the part of the authorities at Balasinor to take advantage of the difficulties in which the Thakoor of Satoomba has been placed, still further to extend their possessions and authority, is only in accordance with the grasping policy which is generally displayed by Native States.</p> <p>Captain Lang next states that the oldest inhabitants of Satoomba declare their unbelief of the assertions made by the Balasinor authorities, that the charge of Satoomba was formerly made over to the management of the Kolee Chief of that Talooka by the Babee in trust.</p> <p>Captain Lang maintains that the right asserted by Balasinor to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over Satoomba has been assumed since Balasinor was placed under attachment in 1823.</p> <p>Captain Lang states that the Desae of Veerpoor has produced documentary evidence to show that fines were upon six occasions imposed by the Balasinor authorities on the inhabitants of Satoomba between the years 1791 and 1823, in which latter year the attachment was imposed by the British Government on Balasinor. These fines amount in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 1,583, and are composed of the following items:— 1791-92.—Gunness Banian's wife, fined Rs. 20.</p>	<p>facts, since he considers that ample proof has been afforded by the Balasinor authorities that they have from ancient times exercised the authority which they now claim over Satoomba. Mr. Kirkland remarks that Satoomba is only six kos distant from Veerpoor, and that there are many other villages belonging to the Veerpoor Purguna in the vicinity of Satoomba, all of which have been under the Babee's management "from old to the present time."</p> <p>Mr. Kirkland states, that he has looked over all the papers regarding Satoomba, both before and after the attachment (in 1823), and that he has in all of them found written the words "Satoomba, belonging to the Veerpoor Purguna"; and that, moreover, in the year 1769, the Bheels of Veerpoor having assisted the lawful Babee of Balasinor in asserting his authority in his territories, the Babee, as a reward for their services, abolished the revenue system previously in force in their villages, of receiving a half share of the produce of their lands, and in lieu, fixed a commuted amount which each village should pay, and that amongst these villages Satoomba was included.</p> <p>Mr. Kirkland further states that in 1775, the Babee of Balasinor issued a Sunud to Pathuk Vistnoodesh of Veerpoor, conferring upon him certain annual charitable allowances, namely 1 Rupee each from twenty-two, and Rs. 8 each from three villages, in the Veerpoor Purguna, and</p>

<p>Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.</p>	<p>Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.</p>	<p>Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.</p>
<p>The Balasinor authorities assert that the liquor tax collected in the Satoomba Talooka, and the fees levied upon opium passes, have always been the property of the Babee.</p>	<p>1811-12.—The villages generally Rs. 400, for not promptly attending to the orders of Salabut Khan, Babee of Balasinor, when he went out with a force to reduce the rebellious Kolees to obedience.</p> <p>1794-95.—Rs. 200 levied from Satoomba, as its portion of Ghas Dana to a Muratha Force.</p> <p>1815-16.—Rs. 513 levied by Salabut Khan, on his proceeding with a force to take security from Kolees.</p> <p>1821-22.—Rs. 373, a fine imposed as a Nuzurana, in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee, in succession to his father, without permission.</p> <p>1821-22.—Rs. 75, a fine on the village of Hatheepoor, for cutting a teak tree in a Loonawara village of Kalkore.</p> <p>The Satoomba Chief admits that some of the above fines were imposed, but others he denies. Captain Lang observes, that with the exception of the first and last of these fines, it is evident that they were extorted by means of an armed force.</p> <p>Captain Lang observes that no proofs have been adduced that these taxes were levied by the Babee previous to the attachment of Balasinor by the British Government in 1823; that six persons whom he has examined declare that they were not, and that the traffic in opium was free.</p>	<p>that amongst the former class Satoomba* is included; and that the son of the original grantee still receives the sum of Rs. 1 annually from Satoomba on this account. Mr. Kirkland inquires how could the Babee have exercised so minute an interference as what is above stated, in the affairs of Satoomba, if that Talooka had not been a dependency of Balasinor?</p> <p>Mr. Kirkland observes that Captain Lang is quite correct in stating that the right of granting licenses for the sale of opium and spirits was not exercised by the Babee of Balasinor previous to the attachment in 1823, since before the attachment no licenses were given, but the dealers procur-</p>

* Captain Lang denies this assertion.

Grounds on which the Babee of Balasinor asserts his right to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.	Arguments advanced by Captain Lang in disproof of the validity of the Babee's Claim.	Arguments advanced by Mr. Kirkland in support of the Babee's Claim.
		ed the articles from any quarter they thought proper, after paying the "Sayer duties," and sold them as they found it most profitable to themselves; but that after the attachment on Balasinor, opium from the Thasra Purguna was sent for sale in the Balasinor and other Purgunas, and the practice of issuing licenses was adopted.

14. The Government of Sir James Carnac considered that the proofs adduced by Mr. Kirkland, as above noticed, in support of the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor over Satoomba, outweighed the facts stated by Captain Lang against the Babee's claim; but before finally deciding upon this question, it was resolved (in June 1840) to call upon Captain Lang to submit any remarks he might have to offer upon the several points embraced in Mr. Kirkland's report.* It is important, however, here to observe that Captain Lang's reply to this reference did not reach Government until *July* 1841, a period of thirteen months after this call had been made on this officer, and a further communication (dated 27th June 1840) having in the mean time reached Government direct from Mr. Kirkland, the reference which had been made to Captain Lang appears to have been lost sight of, as previous to the receipt of a reply to that reference, the Government of Sir James Carnac in March 1841 passed a decision in this case, admitting the validity of the Babee's claim over Satoomba. This point, however, will be more fully noticed in a subsequent part of this Minute.

15. Mr. Kirkland, with his letter to the address of Government, dated the 27th June 1840, to which I have alluded in the preceding paragraph, forwarded to Government a copy of his communication to the address of the late Mr. Sutherland, dated the 27th May preceding (which had already reached Government through Mr. Sutherland), the substance of which I have already reviewed in a previous part of this Minute in juxtaposition with Captain Lang's report. Mr. Kirkland's communication of the 27th June 1840 appears to have

* This report was addressed to Mr. Sutherland, then Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and a copy was submitted to Government by that officer.

remained unnoticed by Government until February 1841, when His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who, in the absence of Sir James Carnac at Baroda, presided at the Council Board, requested that the Honorable Mr. Anderson, then a Member of this Government, would state his views on this case, with reference to the facts stated in Mr. Kirkland's report. Mr. Anderson accordingly (in February 1841) recorded his views on this subject, in a Minute to the following effect, apparently losing sight that the reference which had been made by Government to Captain Lang in July 1840, for any remarks he might have to offer on the points urged in the very same report which had now reached Government (a second time) from Mr. Kirkland direct, and on which His Excellency the Commander in Chief had referred for the opinion of Mr. Anderson, had not been replied to:—

16. "On the various grounds," observed Mr. Anderson, "set forth in Mr. Kirkland's letter of *the 21st May 1840*,* and on the facts and evidence therein shown, I am of opinion that Satoomba belongs to the Chieftain of Balasinor. There is also this strong fact in his letter of the 27th June 1840,† that on the cession in 1817-18, by the Peshwa, of these territories to the British Government, Satoomba was at first considered a part of that cession, and was subsequently made over by the British Government to the Balasinor authority. This would not have been had Satoomba belonged to the jurisdiction of the Mahee Kanta. I in fact recollect Satoomba as a part of our territory when I was Judge at Kaira. The payment of Ghas Dana is no proof of sovereignty, and it was to Ghas Dana alone that we found the Gaekwar to have a right when we acquired the territory in question from the Peshwa, and in error assumed jurisdiction over the possessions of the Chief of Balasinor."

17. These papers were laid before Sir James Carnac on his return to Bombay from Baroda, in February 1841, and on the 15th of the following month he recorded the following Minute:—"I think, myself, this case is not altogether free from doubt; but perhaps the weight of evidence is in favour of Mr. Anderson's view, and I therefore concur in it. Great care and vigilance, however, should be exercised, to prevent Balasinor from encroaching on the rights of the Satoomba Chiefs, and from committing injustice against them."

18. The above Minutes having been concurred in by the Board, Mr. Boyd, the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Mr. Kirkland, were on the 18th June 1841 informed that Government had decided that Satoomba belonged to the Babee of Balasinor.

* I have *italicised* this date to show that Mr. Anderson's views were formed from the proofs brought forward in Mr. Kirkland's letter, dated the 21st May 1840, which was at the very date of Mr. Anderson's Minute still under reference to Captain Lang.

† The date of the letter with which Mr. Kirkland forwarded to Government his report of the 21st May 1840.

19. On the 1st July 1841, twelve days subsequent to the date of the above letter, Captain Lang addressed a communication to Government direct, of which the following is a copy :—“I have had the honour to receive from the Political Commissioner for Guzerat your letter of the 18th ultimo, containing the decision of Government in the dispute between Balasinor and Satoomba to jurisdiction in the lastmentioned Talooka, and trust I shall be pardoned by the Honorable the Governor in Council for taking it upon myself to address you direct, for the purpose of earnestly entreating that Government will be pleased to suspend the operation of this decision till my letter of the 18th September last, called for in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid’s letter of the 31st July* preceding, has been laid before the Honorable Board. This has been detained by Mr. Boyd till he received Mr. Kirkland’s reply to my observations, but will now, I doubt not, be submitted without delay, together with the letter which I purpose despatching this day to that officer, regarding the decision just received.

“This urgent request is founded on the great importance I attach to the case with reference to the public interests committed to my charge, and on the conviction that Government has come to its present decision under the impression that I had no reply to offer to Mr. Kirkland’s letter to the Political Commissioner’s address of the 21st May 1840. That communication, however, was fully replied to, as above stated by me, on the 18th September last, and I feel assured that my report of that date will satisfy Government that the Balasinor authorities have not produced a single proof of anything more than a tributary relation having subsisted between that State and Satoomba for a period of nearly eighty years; and I think I may safely pledge myself to prove, in my letter of this day’s date to the Political Commissioner, that the Thakoor of Satoomba has precisely the same rights to the direct protection of the British Government, to the exclusion of all other interference, as that possessed by all the other tributary chiefs in this province, and that his claim to this is even stronger than that of the numerous petty Kolee Thakoors of the Baveesee, Kuttosun, and Kankrej Zillas, who pay Ghas Dana and Jumabundee to His Highness the Gaekwar, but are in no way liable to any jurisdiction, except that of the British Government.

“I likewise feel convinced that the Honorable the Governor in Council must believe that the interference of the Balasinor authorities in Satoomba, since the imposition of our attachment on the former State, has entirely superseded the Thakoor’s own authority in his Talooka, and that therefore Satoomba may be made over to Balasinor without creating any great feeling of discontent. The fact is, however, that the encroachments on the Satoomba jurisdiction, of which I complain, have been both gradual and limited, and exercised chiefly, if not

* Vide paragraph 14 of this Minute.

entirely, at Balasinor, on the parties going there to settle their petty disputes. The Thakoor has still continued to exercise such jurisdiction as he had been in the habit of exercising over the inhabitants of his Talooka, and has always looked upon himself as its rightful proprietor. When the claim to undivided jurisdiction over Satoomba however, involving, as it necessarily must, the right of property in that Talooka, is acknowledged and proclaimed by a formal act of the British Government, the Thakoor can scarcely, in my humble judgment, fail to regard it as the deepest injury which could be inflicted on himself and family.

“ Although I have been in communication with Mr. Kirkland on the subject of this dispute for nearly two years, that officer has never even alluded to the former proceedings in 1820, upon which the decision of Government appears to be chiefly based; and I am therefore altogether unaware of what then took place, not having a copy of Regulation IV. of 1820, which is alluded to by Mr. Kirkland. I cannot, however, ascertain that the Satoomba Talooka was in any way attached or taken possession of by the British Government at that period, and I would with every deference submit whether, even if it is by name included in the schedule of villages restored in 1820, together with those erroneously attached, belonging to Balasinor, this would prove anything more than that on inquiry neither of these Talookas was found to have belonged to the late *Peshwa's* share of the Guzerat *Moolukgeeree*.

“ I have now before me the original accounts of the collections of the Mahee Kanta tribute for seventeen different years, between A. D. 1796 and 1817, received from the Mujmoodar of this province. These are nine in number, the tribute for two years at a time having been collected in eight out of the nine cases, as was, I believe, the common practice of the Gaekwar Soobahs. Every one of these nine accounts includes both the tribute levied from Balasinor and that from Satoomba, and in all of them the various items forming the total amount of Ghas Dana collected are entered in every respect as having been received from two separate and independent Talookas. This I humbly contend never could have been the case had Satoomba belonged to Balasinor; and had the claim which is now set up even existed at that period, one would think that for some of the years in question at least the Ghas Dana of both Talookas would have been settled together. This is surely strong and convincing proof, referring, as it does, to the twenty years immediately preceding our connection with Balasinor; and I cannot therefore but foresee that the decision which has now been passed, if it take effect, will not only be most injurious to the Satoomba Thakoor, but tend greatly to alarm and unsettle others of his class in different parts of the country.

“ Under these circumstances, I deem it my bounden duty, not less to Government than to the chiefs entrusted to my charge, earnestly to solicit for this

subject the reconsideration of the Honorable Board ; but if Government in its wisdom considers that the decision as already passed should be carried into effect, I trust I need scarcely add that my humble efforts shall not be wanting to endeavour to persuade the Thakoor of the necessity of acquiescing in it."

20. On receipt of the above communication, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Kirkland were directed to postpone, pending further orders, carrying into effect the decision of Government of the 18th June 1841, declaring Satoomba to be a dependency of Balasinor, until Government had taken into consideration Captain Lang's reply to the various proofs urged by Mr. Kirkland in favour of the Babee, in his report dated the 21st May 1840, which had induced Government to pass a decision in favour of the Babee. Mr. Boyd was at the same time called upon to explain why, on receipt of Captain Lang's report, which it appeared had reached him about ten months before (September 1840), he had not submitted it to Government.

21. Before, however, the Government letter dated the 21st July 1841 reached Mr. Boyd, he, with a letter dated the 17th of the same month, submitted to Government a copy of Captain Lang's communication to his address, dated the 18th September 1840, replying to the several points urged by Mr. Kirkland in his letter to the address of Mr. Sutherland, dated the 21st May 1840, in favour of the right of the Babee of Balasinor to exercise sovereignty over Satoomba. In this report, Captain Lang endeavoured to show that Satoomba had always been independent of the Babees of Balasinor, both before and subsequent to the attachment imposed by the British Government upon the latter estate in 1823 ; that encroachments on the part of Balasinor, by the imposition of fines, &c. had on many occasions been submitted to by the Thakoor of Satoomba, not from that estate being subject to Balasinor, but in consequence of the Thakoor being aware that he was too weak to resist the authority of the Babee ; and also because he conceived these encroachments, which had principally taken place since the attachment on Balasinor in 1823, had been made with the knowledge and consent, if not under the direct orders of the British Government. Captain Lang at the same time impugns the authenticity of the documents, and extracts from old account books, with which Mr. Kirkland has been furnished by the Balasinor authorities, in support of their claim, and Captain Lang therefore solicits that the original documents may be sent to him for his inspection, and in order that he may show them to the Chief of Satoomba. If we determine to allow any further investigation in this case, Captain Lang's request appears to be fair and reasonable, and should, I am of opinion, be complied with.

22. Captain Lang further maintains that the same system of control has been uniformly exercised by the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta over Satoomba, as over all the Mahee Kanta tributaries ; that no claim to sovereignty

over Satoomba was on any occasion asserted by Balasinor previous to the year 1839, and that Balasinor possesses merely a tributary, and not a proprietary, right over Satoomba. Captain Lang at the same time quotes instances to prove that Satoomba was, previous to the present discussion, considered and treated by the British Government as an independent Talooka, with the exception that it paid Ghas Dana to the Gaekwar Government, and Jumabundee to Balasinor. Captain Lang further observes, that if the decision which was passed by the Government of Sir James Carnac in 1841, in favour of the right claimed by Balasinor over Satoomba, should be confirmed, Satoomba will be the only tributary Talooka in the whole of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, which will be subject to the jurisdiction of another Native State, tributary to the same superior Government. This remark certainly appears to carry with it considerable weight, and is deserving of attentive consideration.

23. Captain Lang concluded his report of the 18th September 1840 by earnestly soliciting, as the final decision of Government in this case would vitally affect the interests and prospects of the Satoomba Talooka, and the honour and respectability of its chief and his family, that Government would give this question its fullest consideration, since a decision in favour of the claim of the Babeer of Balasinor would not only deprive the Chief of Satoomba of his independence, but would also, by placing this Talooka under Balasinor, deprive the Chief of Satoomba and his subjects of that protection and superintending control which they have hitherto enjoyed from the British Government.

24. In reply to the above communication, Captain Lang was informed, on the 18th July 1842, founded on a Minute (subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief), recorded previous to my arrival in this country by the Honorable Mr. Anderson, when in charge of this Government, that Government considered that both he (Captain Lang) and Mr. Kirkland had ably argued this question of disputed jurisdiction, but that after a careful and deliberate consideration of the arguments and proofs which had been adduced upon both sides, Government was fully satisfied that Satoomba originally formed a portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and is a dependency of Balasinor, which fact Government considered had been substantiated by various old records which Mr. Kirkland had produced, and also by the exercise at different periods of various acts implying jurisdiction on the part of Balasinor. On the other hand, however, it was observed, that some alteration in the relative positions of Balasinor and Satoomba had undoubtedly occurred, when payment of a fixed Jumma by the latter to the former estate had been substituted for an annual assessment, and that during the unsettled period which had since elapsed, many other changes in respect to the exercise of the original jurisdiction had supervened. It was at the same time observed, that the actual state of affairs when the connection of the British Government with the

Chieftains of Balasinor and Satoomba commenced ought, in the opinion of Government, for the reasons above stated, to receive consideration in a manner almost superseding the necessity for Government to determine their relationship in former times.

25. Captain Lang was further informed, that if Government resolved on declaring that Satoomba was still to be regarded as a dependency of Balasinor, it appeared highly expedient that great care should be taken to define the nature of the jurisdiction to be exercised, in order to prevent the stronger party from oppressing the weaker; and in order to effect this object, Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were directed to draw up, in consultation with each other, an agreement, containing the requisite stipulations, and at the same time accurately defining the respective rights of both parties, with a clause that for any infringement of this agreement an appeal should be open to the British Government, as the paramount authority over both parties.

26. Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were, however, at the same time informed that Government was of opinion that it would be far preferable, as a measure calculated at once effectually to remove all chance of future collision and complaint, that a compromise should be entered into, by which Balasinor should be induced to waive its claim of jurisdiction for some increase of Jumma, or other reasonable equivalent, and that Satoomba should then be considered in the same situation, and be subjected to the same control, as the tributaries of the Mahee Kanta. It was at the same time remarked, that established rights cannot be disregarded, although the advantages of a reformed system of management be admitted; but that the British Government may fairly demand that the extent of such as have for some time past been either in abeyance, or only very partially and imperfectly exercised, should be defined and simplified by a compromise on their being re-agitated, and that a mutual concession may fairly be made a condition of the interference of the British Government in disputes of the nature of those under discussion.

27. Finally, Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland were informed, that in the event of the Satoomba Chief refusing to assent to a definition of jurisdiction, or the equivalent above proposed for its relinquishment, it must be made compulsory; and that if, on the other hand, the Babee of Balasinor should withhold his assent to the proposal, Government would decline to interfere authoritatively on his behalf. It was, however, at the same time observed, that Government did not anticipate that the Babee would refuse to assent to either of the above conditions, and that he should be reminded that if, as he asserts, Satoomba is dependent on him, he is responsible for the acts of his dependent, and should defray in the first instance that portion (Rs. 7,812-2-7) of the military expenses incurred by Government in 1839, in quelling the Amleeara rebellion, for which the Chief of Satoomba is held liable.

28. With reference to the above instructions, Captain Lang, in his further letter which I now circulate, earnestly solicits that Government will, for reasons which he therein assigns, defer declaring that Satoomba is a dependency of Balasinor, until one of the following courses has been adopted :—

1st.—That in order to reduce this question within narrow limits, the Babee of Balasinor, if he cannot be persuaded to waive his claims to jurisdiction over Satoomba, be required distinctly to prove the nature and extent of the jurisdiction which was exercised by the former Babees, during the ten years immediately preceding the attachment which was placed on Balasinor by the British Government in 1823. Captain Lang observes that he firmly believes that the Balasinor authorities will be unable to produce a *single instance* of their having, during the whole of the ten years above mentioned, exercised the minute jurisdiction over Satoomba to which the Babee now lays claim.

2nd.—That if Government do not feel disposed to allow of any further investigation into the validity or otherwise of the Babee's claim, that the Babee be required to agree to the course proposed in the extract quoted below* from the Government letter dated the 18th July 1842, to which I have already alluded in a previous part of this Minute. Captain Lang observes that he is induced to believe that the Thakoor of Satoomba would consent to any increase to the Jumabundee which he at present pays to Balasinor, in preference to his acknowledging the right of the Babee to exercise any kind of jurisdiction over Satoomba. Captain Lang proposes, for the reasons stated in the 4th paragraph of his letter, that the increased payment be fixed at the sum of Rs. 96-10-0 per annum.

3rd.—Captain Lang suggests, in the event of Government not approving of either of the above propositions, that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babee's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into.

4th.—Otherwise Captain Lang suggests that an accredited agent be sent to him by Mr. Kirkland, on the part of the Balasinor Chief, for the purpose of discussing this question.

29. I also circulate with this Minute a communication from Mr. Kirkland,

* "The Honorable the Governor in Council is at the same time of opinion that it would be far preferable, as a measure calculated to at once effectually remove all chance of future collision and complaint, that a compromise should be entered into, that Balasinor should be induced to waive its claim of jurisdiction for some increase of Jumma, or other reasonable equivalent, and that Satoomba should then be considered in the same situation, and be subjected to the same control, as the tributaries of the Mahee Kanta."

from which it appears that the Babee of Balasinor refuses to relinquish, upon any terms, any portion of his claim to civil and criminal jurisdiction over Satoomba; but that the Babee at the same time states that if Government insist upon it, he will, on his claim over Satoomba being conceded, pay the balance which may then remain due of the amount due by that Talooka on account of the military expenses incurred by the British Government in 1839, in quelling the Amleeara and Roopal disturbances, although at the same time the Babee considers that he ought not in justice to be held liable for any portion of these expenses.

30. I have carefully considered all the arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Kirkland with the view of proving that the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor to exercise sovereignty over Satoomba, and the counter arguments which on the other side have been advanced by Captain Lang, to prove that Satoomba is entirely independent of Balasinor, with the exception of paying to the Babee an annual Jumma of Rs. 461, and I must confess that this subject appears to me to be still involved in considerable obscurity. It occurs to me that two or three important points have hitherto been overlooked in the previous consideration of this subject, which it would be desirable should be cleared up before a final decision is passed on this question of disputed sovereignty.

31. The first point which I consider it desirable should be clearly ascertained is, whether it has been customary for the Thakoor of Satoomba to pay Nuzurana on succession, to the Babees of Balasinor, and if so, upon how many occasions has the payment of Nuzurana been enforced? The Balasinor authorities have alluded to the circumstance of Nuzurana having in one instance been levied upon Satoomba, namely in 1821-22, when they allege that the sum of Rs. 373 was exacted "as a Nuzurana fine, in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee (of Satoomba) in succession to his father, without permission from Balasinor." It is of essential importance that this fact should be established by documentary, or other satisfactory evidence.

32. The next points which it appears to me should be cleared are, Why was no claim to jurisdiction over Satoomba asserted by the Balasinor authorities previous to the year 1839, as is shown by Captain Lang to have been the case; and if Satoomba is a *bonâ fide* portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and belongs to the Babee of Balasinor, why was not this estate included amongst the possessions of the Babee when they were placed under attachment by the British Government in 1823?

33. Another point which it would be desirable to ascertain is, Why was the Thakoor of Satoomba treated by Major Ballantine in 1813 as an independent chief, when the amount of tribute payable by that Talooka to His Highness the Gaekwar was fixed at the sum of Rs. 401 per annum, since it appears

that this arrangement was made without reference to Balasinor, and that this amount was fixed in communication with the Chief of Satoomba, who still continues to pay this amount direct, and not through the Balasinor authorities?

34. We might also, perhaps, obtain from the Poona Dufstur some information in regard to the former history of Satoomba, and whether or not it was considered in the time of the Peshwas as a part of the Veerpoor Purguna, as asserted by the Balasinor authorities, and whether it was ever regarded as a dependency of Balasinor? The Agent for Sirdars should be directed to make a careful search amongst the Poona Dufstur, for the purpose of ascertaining if any information upon these points is forthcoming.

35. In an accompaniment to a Minute recorded by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, when Governor of Bombay, dated "Lohaur, 28th February 1821," at that time on a tour of Guzerat, headed "Statement descriptive of the Mahee Kanta Tributaries, the caste of each, his produce and armed adherents, with their separation into three classes, agreeably to their different degrees of importance," I have found the following mention made of the Balasinor and Satoomba Estates:—

Name of Talooka.	Caste of Talookdars.	Amount of Tribute.	Estimated Annual Produce.	No. of Armed Adherents.	To whom subject.	To what Class appertaining.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
Balasinor ..	Musulman	4,001	65,000	1,000	British Government.	1st Class.
Satoomba ..	Kolee ..	375	8,000	1,000	Gaekwar Government.	2nd Class.

36. From the above extract, it appears to have been the impression of Mr. Elphinstone, that Satoomba was independent of Balasinor, and subject to His Highness the Gaekwar.

37. For the reasons above stated, I am of opinion that a further inquiry should be made into this case; and I think that the most satisfactory arrangement which we can adopt for all parties, will be to follow the course proposed by Captain Lang in his letter circulated with this Minute, which I have noticed under the third head in paragraph 28, namely that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babeé's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into.

38. If my colleagues concur in the view I have taken of this case, the requisite instructions should be issued to Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, and

the reference I have proposed in paragraph 34 of this Minute should be made to the Agent for Sirdars.

(Signed) G. ARTHUR.
J. H. CRAWFORD.
L. R. REID.

21st August 1844.

From E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To T. OGILVY, Esq., Second Assist. to the Pol. Commr. for Guzerat,
and Resident at Barodâ, in charge.

SIR,—With reference to the late Political Commissioner's letter, dated the 8th August, No. 709 of 1842, and to the reports alluded to in the margin, from Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, and Mr. Kirkland, the Collector of Kaira, on the claim to jurisdiction advanced by the Babee of Balasinor over the village of Satoomba, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

From Captain Lang, dated 7th February, No. 7 of 1840.

From Mr. Kirkland, dated 21st May, No. 21 of 1840.

From Captain Lang, dated 15th June, No. 321 of 1840.

From ditto, dated 19th June, No. 329 of 1840.

From ditto, dated 18th September, No. 435 of 1840.

From Mr. Kirkland, dated 20th March 1841.

From Captain Lang, dated 1st July, No. 307 of 1841.

From ditto, dated 30th July, No. 360 of 1842.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council has carefully considered all the arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Kirkland, with the view of proving the right claimed by the Babee of Balasinor to exercise jurisdiction over Satoomba, and the counter arguments which on the other side have been advanced by Captain Lang, to prove that Satoomba is entirely independent of Balasinor, with the exception of paying to the Babee

an annual Jumma of Rs. 461.

3. This subject appears to the Governor in Council to be still involved in considerable obscurity, some important points having hitherto been overlooked in the previous consideration of this question of disputed jurisdiction. The first point which should be clearly ascertained, before a final decision is passed by Government, is whether it has been customary for the Thakoor of Satoomba to pay Nuzurana on succession, to the Babees of Balasinor, and if so, upon how many occasions has the payment of Nuzurana been enforced? The Balasinor authorities have alluded to the circumstance of Nuzurana having in one instance been levied upon Satoomba, namely in 1821-22, when they allege that the sum of Rs. 373 was exacted "as a Nuzurana fine," in consequence of Dola Baria having been placed on the Gadee of Satoomba in succession to his father, without permission from Balasinor. It is of essential importance that this fact should be established by documentary, or other satisfactory evidence.

4. The other points which appear necessary to be cleared up are, Why was no claim to jurisdiction over Satoomba asserted by the Balasinor authorities previous to the year 1839, as is shown by Captain Lang to have been the case; and if Satoomba is a *bonâ fide* portion of the Veerpoor Purguna, and belongs to the Babee of Balasinor, why was not Satoomba included amongst the possessions of the Babee when they were placed under attachment by the British Government in 1823?

5. Another point which the Governor in Council considers it desirable should be ascertained is, Why was the Thakoor of Satoomba treated by Major Ballantine in 1813 as an independent chief, when the amount of tribute payable by that Talooka to His Highness the Gaekwar was fixed at the sum of Rs. 401 per annum, since it appears that this arrangement was made without reference to Balasinor, and that the above amount was fixed in communication with the chief of Satoomba, who still continues to pay this amount direct, and not through the Balasinor authorities?

6. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion, that a further inquiry should be made into it; and that the most satisfactory arrangement which can be adopted for all parties will be to follow the course proposed by Captain Lang in his report dated the 30th July, No. 360 of 1842, namely that a time and place be determined upon, at which all parties interested in this question of disputed jurisdiction, inclusive of Captain Lang and Mr. Kirkland, shall assemble in the vicinity of Balasinor, with such proofs as they may severally possess in favour of and against the Babee's claim, in order that the point in dispute may be fairly and properly discussed and inquired into. As Captain Lang impugns the authenticity of the documents and extracts from old account books with which Mr. Kirkland has been furnished by the Balasinor authorities in support of their claim, the original documents should, as requested by Captain Lang, be produced for his inspection, and in order that he may show them to the Chief of Satoomba, which appears to His Honor in Council to be fair and reasonable.

7. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Collector of Kaira, for his information and guidance, and you will be pleased to furnish a copy to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, in order that the above instructions may be carried into effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1844.

From J. WEBB, Esq., Collector of Kaira,
 And Captain W. LANG, Political Agent, Mahee Kanta,
 To J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Chief Secy. to Govt., Bombay.

Dated the 15th April 1846.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter of the 3rd September 1844, to the address of the Assistant Political Commissioner in charge at Baroda, we have now the honour to report, for the information of Government, that agreeably to the instructions contained therein, we met at this place on the 10th instant, and have carefully investigated the conflicting claims of the Babee of Balasinor and the Thakoor of Satoomba to the jurisdiction over the lastnamed Talooka. As the fairest period to be guided by for all parties, we called upon each to furnish us with such proofs as could be produced of the jurisdiction they had exercised over Satoomba for the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the attachment of Balasinor by our Government in 1823, and as the Mahee Kanta tribute was first fixed in perpetuity by Colonel Ballantine in 1811-12, the relations then existing between Balasinor and Satoomba, and those found when we interfered more directly in the management of the former State, were equally included in the period we fixed upon for our inquiries.

2. The Balasinor authorities produced satisfactory proof of their having collected during this period, which we afterwards extended to fourteen years, from 1810-11 to 1823-24, different sums, aggregating Rs. 1,759, over and above their fixed Jumabundee of Rs. 401 per annum, as shown in the annexed statement (No. 1). Of this sum four items, aggregating Rs. 1,585, appear to have been collected from the Thakoor by the Babee Chiefs, either at the head of a force, or for Nuzurana on the succession of new Chiefs at Balasinor, but there are no documents by which this point can be satisfactorily cleared up. The balance of Rs. 174 is on account of fines, five in number; but with the exception of the last, for cutting a teak tree, which was levied from a Patel of one of the Satoomba villages, and one of the others, amounting to Rs. 57, which appears to have been exacted through the Bhat security from a Kolee, for stealing a buffalo from a Balasinor village, there are no means of ascertaining what they were for, or in what manner imposed, the entries merely being to the effect that they were levied from people belonging to Satoomba.

Forwarding Joint Report of the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent in Mahee Kanta, on the claims of the Balasinor and Satoomba Chiefs, to jurisdiction over the lastmentioned Talooka.

Evidence in support of their claim produced by the Balasinor authorities, for the fourteen years preceding our attachment of the Talooka in 1823.

3. The fines levied by the Thakoor of Satoomba during the twelve years immediately preceding the attachment of Balasinor, of

Evidence on the part of the Satoomba Thakoor for the twelve years before the Balasinor attachment.

which proof has been produced, are fourteen in number, and aggregate Rs. 325. A statement of them is likewise forwarded (No. 2), specifying the parties from whom they were exacted, and on what account where the particulars are entered in the Khuts or bonds taken by the Thakoor for their payment; which is the only evidence he has been able to produce, as he does not appear ever to have kept any more regular accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and they could scarcely, indeed, be expected from a petty chief of his class. The Thakoor has also continued to levy fines since the attachment of Balasinor in 1823, the amount of which, according to the statement given by him from that period up to 1839, when the Satoomba Talooka was attached by Captain Lang, is Rs. 1,264; and although the evidence, from being confined, as above stated, to the bonds taken for payment, is not satisfactory as to the amount levied, there seems no reason to doubt the fact of the different fines having been imposed as specified in the statement, copy of which is likewise annexed (No. 3). The Thakoor also produces six Khuts or agreements for the purchase-money of fields sold by him to different individuals for the sum of Rs. 378 in all, three of which are dated prior to the imposition of the attachment on Balasinor, and the other three subsequent to that period. A list of these is also submitted herewith (No. 4).

4. As regards the question of the payment of Nuzurana, directed to be cleared up in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, there is no documentary evidence to prove

Want of documentary evidence to prove the Balasinor claim to Nuzurana, and circumstances on which it appears to be founded.

whether any of the extra items levied by Balasinor from Satoomba have actually been on that account; and the Babee authorities appear principally to go upon the fact of two of the sums mentioned in their statement having been levied during the same years in which two of the late Nuwabs of Balasinor died. There is also an item of Rs. 145, taken from the present Thakoor of Satoomba subsequently to the imposition of the Balasinor attachment, which is stated to have been levied as Nuzurana on his succeeding his father; but there is no other proof of this, and coming within the period of the attachment, it is not in consequence deserving of much weight.

5. The Balasinor authorities state, in reply to the queries put to them on the points adverted to in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, that they have always had

Explanation of the Balasinor people of their claims to jurisdiction, and Satoomba not interfered with by our Government in 1820,

the same claim they now advance to jurisdiction over Satoomba; but the statements now submitted will, we think, satisfy Government, that whatever the reason

when Balasinor was attached as a Peshwa Mahal, and afterwards restored to the Babee by Regulation IV. of that year.

may be, they have certainly failed to exercise it, and it has consequently fallen to a great degree into the hands of the Thakoor. Neither is there the slightest evidence that any interference was exercised towards Satoomba by our Government, when Balasinor was first attached as a Peshwa Mahal in 1820, and subsequently released by Act IV. of that year. The fact, however, seems to be, that on that occasion a letter merely was written to the Babee, placing all his possessions under attachment, without specifying what they were; and the error was discovered and rectified by the restoration of Balasinor to the Babee Government before any further inquiries were made with regard to the extent of his jurisdiction.

6. We have been equally unable to discover any other reason for Colonel Ballantine having regarded Satoomba as a separate tributary, and settled with it accordingly in 1812, when he first fixed the Gaekwar tribute in perpetuity, than its having been settled with by the Gaekwar Moolukgeeree authorities for many years previously in the same manner, which can only, in our judgment, be accounted for by the supposition that the Babee authorities at that remote period must have left the management of the Talooka very much in the Thakoor's own hands, which is, moreover, confirmed by the evidence given on this point by the Balasinor Karbarees themselves.

7. Under all these circumstances, we would beg respectfully to recommend that the sum of Rs. 100 per annum should be added to the Jumabundee payable by Satoomba to Balasinor, in lieu of all other demands, whether for Nuzurana or jurisdiction, which we consider a fair average of the extra receipts of the Babee Government from this Talooka for the fourteen years before, and for the same period subsequent to the attachment of Balasinor by our Government in 1823. The Babees ought certainly not to complain of this mode of settling the dispute, the more particularly if Captain Lang's opinion, expressed in his several letters, of the weight due to the circumstance of the separate payment of His Highness the Gaekwar's tribute, is considered correct; and the Satoomba Thakoor has equally little right to complain if he is protected in the degree of independence he possessed when our Government first assumed the management of this part of the country. The period of fourteen years immediately before the attachment gives doubtless a higher average for Balasinor than a longer one would have done; but at the same time, it must be remembered that in return for this, if our proposal is approved of, the Thakoor

Satoomba treated as a separate tributary by Colonel Ballantine, as it had been for many years before by the Gaekwar authorities, owing, as far as can be judged, to the Thakoor at that period having been left by the Babees to manage his own affairs.

Recommendation of settling the dispute by adding Rs. 100 per annum to the Jumabundee due by Satoomba to Balasinor, and reasons for both parties being satisfied with this decision.

will be freed for the future from the occasional interference with his jurisdiction, partial as it seems to have been, which the Babee authorities claim the right to exercise.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.

W. LANG, Political Agent.

Camp at Satoomba, 15th April 1846.

P. S.—We beg likewise to forward a copy and translation (Nos. 5 and 6) of the replies given by the Balasinor authorities on the several points adverted to in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of this Report.

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.

W. LANG, Political Agent.

No. 1.

Statement of Collections of Jumabundee, and other Items paid by the Satoomba Talooka to Balasinor, from Sumvut 1867 to 1880 (A. D. 1810-11 to 1823-24), inclusive.

Years.	Jumabundee.	Extra Sums collected from the Thakoor.	Fines levied from People of Satoomba.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810-11)	401	340	....
„ 1868 (A. D. 1811-12)	401	....	....
„ 1869 (A. D. 1812-13)	401	....	....
„ 1870 (A. D. 1813-14)	401	357	19 ^a
„ 1871 (A. D. 1814-15)	401	....	....
„ 1872 (A. D. 1815-16)	401	515	74 ^b
„ 1873 (A. D. 1816-17)	401	....	....
„ 1874 (A. D. 1817-18)	401	....	....
„ 1875 (A. D. 1818-19)	401	....	....
„ 1876 (A. D. 1819-20)	401	....	6 ^c
„ 1877 (A. D. 1820-21)	401	....	....
„ 1878 (A. D. 1821-22)	401	....	75 ^d
„ 1879 (A. D. 1822-23)	401	373	....
„ 1880 (A. D. 1823-24)	401	....	....
Total..	5,614	1,585	174

a.—A Jogee of Satoomba stated to have been fined this sum, and the security of a butcher of Balasinor taken for its payment.

b.—Two items, one of Rs. 57, levied as a fine from a Kolee of Satoomba, for stealing a buffalo belonging to Baria Ruttajee, of the Balasinor village of Bhatta, and paid by the Thakoor through his Bhat security; and the other, of Rs. 17, entered as levied from a Kolee of Satoomba, for stealing goats.

c.—This amount entered as a fine from Bhungees of Satoomba, but how levied, or on what account, not stated.

d.—This sum levied from a Koonbee of the Satoomba village of Hatheepoora, for cutting down a teak tree from the limits of a village of the Loonawara Talooka.

No. 2.

Memorandum of Fines levied by the Satoomba Thakoor from his own Village Ryuts for different Offences, from Sumvut 1868 to 1879 (A. D. 1811 to 1822), as shown by the Khuts or Bonds taken for their payment.

	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.
Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12).—Fine levied from the Patels of Jalimpoora, for having wounded Echa, servant of the Thakoor, with a sword, whilst collecting the Wujjib from them, on which account two buffaloes and a cow were given				60	0	0
Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13).—For carrying off the wife of Puggee Gumbur, of Jalimpoora, by Baria Puthia Jama, of Wujawutnee Mooree. Amount of Rs. 12 awarded as a fine, and one cow and one bull given on account of it	12	0	0			
Fine taken from Bhimla Dher for quarrelling with Dher Khaturia, both of Satoomba.. .. .	4	0	0			
				16	0	0
Sumvut 1870 (A. D. 1813-14).—Fine exacted from Baria Dulla Magoojee, of Neijawut, for intriguing with Patel Hasjee's daughter, of Jalimpoora				16	0	0
Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15).—Fine levied from Patel Pragjee Bhoola, of Jalimpoora, for carrying off the wife of a person of the village of Dhoobta, of the Loonawara Talooka				21	0	0
Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16).—Fine taken for killing a bullock belonging to Patel Bhana, of Hatheepoora, from Puggee Amra Jowra, of the same place	20	0	0			
Ditto ditto from Baria Dhurthoojee, of Satoomba, for breaking into the house of Shah Rukha Hasjee, of the same place, and stealing therefrom some property.	15	0	0			
				35	0	0
Sumvut 1873 (A. D. 1816-17).—Fine levied from Dher Bhukla Rutna, of Satoomba, for beating Dher Dho-dia, of the same place				6	0	0
Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18).—Fine exacted from Shah Veerjee Koosaljee, of Satoomba, for beating his partner with a stick				12	0	0
Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19).—Fine taken from Chumpawut Juktajee Umrajee, for killing the wife of Baria Ujba.				25	0	0
				191	0	0
Carried over.. Rs.						

Brought over.. Rs.	.....	191	0	0
Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20).—Fine imposed by Thakoor Dolajee Baria upon Koonbee Karia Trikum, formerly of Morwa, but then residing at Wuktapoor, on account of his wife throwing her child into a well, and the security of Patel Bechur Dyal, of Satoomba, given for its payment.. .. .	35	0	0	
Fine taken from Kolee Kokul Dola, of Wuktapoor, for behaving disrespectfully to the sister of Shah Weera, whilst employed as a Wulawa to escort her to Demye	32	0	0	
Fine exacted from Bora Ibrahim, for flinging a looking-glass at Kooshal Hazam, and drawing blood from him	7	0	0	
				74 0 0
Sumvut 1879 (A. D. 1822-23).—Fine levied by Dola Baria, Thakoor of Satoomba, from Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, of Hatheepoora, for seducing the wife of Patel Deojee, of Indrana, and retaining her in his house				60 0 0
Total.. Rs.	.....	325	0	0

No. 3.

Statement of the Fines imposed by the Thakoor on the Ryuts of the Satoomba Talooka, subsequent to the imposition of the Attachment on Balasinor, as given by BARIA SIRDAR SING, Thakoor thereof, and proved by the Khuts or Bonds taken for the payment of the Amount.

IN SUMVUT 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).

	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.
From Patel Saljee Govind, of Jalimpoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Bhoola, of the same place.	35	0	0			
From Primjee Gunnesjee, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Mogjee, of the same place.	38	0	0			
				73	0	0

IN SUMVUT 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).

From Lonee Munda Premjee, of Satoomba, for criminal intercourse with a Banyan woman of that place	80	0	0			
From Shah Gulla Rungjee, for an intrigue with the wife of Lonee Narayen	50	0	0			
Carried over.. Rs.	130	0	0	73	0	0

Brought over.. Rs.	130	0	0	73	0	0
From Kolee Roopa, for committing burglary in the house of Bora Ibrahim, and stealing property therefrom valued at Rs. 15, and Kunoda Premjee Pundia given as security.	21	0	0			
From Bora Amda Jhaljee, for striking Kolee Umtha, servant of the Durbar	16	0	0			
From Patel Kooper Dyaljee, of Hatheepoora, for keeping the widow of his cousin in his house	30	0	0			
				<u>197</u>	0	0

IN SUMVUT 1883 (A. D. 1826-27).

From Patel Bhana Wusung, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with his brother's wife, security for the payment Patel Rewadas	30	0	0			
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IN SUMVUT 1885 (A. D. 1828-29).

From Sootar Ruga Premjee, of Hatheepoora, for criminal intercourse with the wife of a Koonbee belonging to Veerpoor, who had come to reside in Hatheepoora, security for the payment of the amount, Maroo Jugoojee Soojajee.	32	0	0			
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IN SUMVUT 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).

From Purote Ambaram, for having through Bhanjee Maljee, and Jooma, stolen the bullock of Jeta Sumboo.	20	0	0			
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IN SUMVUT 1888 (A. D. 1831-32).

From Patel Wasun Roopjee, of Bhurwuteea Noomoowa, for seducing the wife of Patel Purboodas, of Jalimpooora ..	32	0	0			
From Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, of Hatheepoora, for wrongfully accusing Patel Nuthoo of destroying his son by magic, a fiery ordeal having been administered to the latter in proof of his innocence.	150	0	0			
From Dher Govindia Megha, of Hatheepoora, for seducing the wife of a Dher of Powera, Dher Narainya given as security for the payment of the same	51	0	0			
From Joshee Khatria Kurparam, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Shah Kooshal, Parote Ambaram security for the payment of the amount.	13	0	0			
				<u>246</u>	0	0

IN SUMVUT 1890 (A. D. 1833-34).

From Baria Gokul Dola, for stealing a buffalo of Shah Narain Kullyan.	18	0	0			
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Carried over.. Rs. 18 0 0 598 0 0

	Brought over.. Rs.	18 0 0	598 0 0
From Patel Purboodas, of Hatheepoora, for striking the cow of Patel Tuka in the leg, by which it was broken ..		4 0 0	
From Baria Abbajee, and others, for quarrelling with Rahbarees Mogah and others, of Bootal, at the Guzerat tank, in which one Rahbaree was killed, and others wounded, and their cattle stolen		400 0 0	
From Shah Hureebhaee Mooljee, for forcibly possessing himself of the shop of Shah Nuthoo Rugjee		25 0 0	
		<u> </u>	447 0 0

IN SUMVUT 1891 (A. D. 1834-35).

From Kolee Dana Shamta, for stealing a buffalo belonging to Shah Gunnesjee Gullajee, the Morekhan or reward to informer:—

Given by Mehta Joetaram.. .. .	11 0 0	
Ditto ditto Kurwa Pundye	14 0 0	
Remitted	1 0 0	
	<u> </u>	26 0 0

IN SUMVUT 1892 (A. D. 1835-36).

From Shah Veera Kooshal, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Lonee Narain Rugoonath

16 0 0

IN SUMVUT 1893 (A. D. 1836-37).

From Kolee Bunna, of Hatheepoora, for stealing from the house of Lohar Narayen.. .. .

15 0 0

From Baria Umtajee, of Bhurwuteea Noomoowa, for killing, in a quarrel, Kolee Poonjajee

100 0 0

 115 0 0

IN SUMVUT 1894 (A. D. 1837-38).

From Kolee Bhuka, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Gokul Kolee

12 0 0

From Patel Nuthoo Keshajee, for falsely accusing Patel Walajeejee of stealing eighty rupees' worth of property from his house, and causing him to perform the fiery ordeal; security for the above, Patel Keshoo Bhowan..

20 0 0

 32 0 0

IN SUMVUT 1895 (A. D. 1838-39).

From Patel Sundia Gulla, for criminal intercourse with the wife of Patel Khatra Undia

 30 0 0

Total.... Rs. 1,264 0 0

No. 4.

Memorandum of certain Fields sold by the Thakoor of Satoomba, both before and since the Attachment imposed on Balasinor in A. D. 1823, as proved by the Khuts or Bonds assigning them, in the Chopras of the parties now possessing them.

One Bond, given on Wyshak Wud 10th, Sumvut 1846 (A. D. 1789-90), by Baria Undabhaee Jalimsing, and Bhaee Shaibajee, of Satoomba, for one Chanda and two fields sold by them to Heera Atmaram for Rs. 109	Rs. 109	0	0
One ditto, given on Poush Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13), by Baria Jalimsing Hatheesing, and his son Doobhaee Jalimsing, of Satoomba, for two fields named Macheewala, sold by them to Patel Ramjee Nurseedas for Rs. 101	101	0	0
One ditto, given on Chytru Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16), by Baria Jalimsing Hatheesing, of Satoomba, for a field sold by him to Patel Ramjee Nurseedas, for Rs. 35	35	0	0
One ditto, given on Falgoon Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28), by Baria Gumbheersing Undajee, of Satoomba, for two fields sold by him to Ghancee Sembrya Russool, for Rs. 19	19	0	0
One ditto, given on Jeth Wud 2nd, Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30), by Baria Gumbheerjee Undajee, of Satoomba, for two fields sold by him to Ghancee Sembrya Russool, for Rs. 70	70	0	0
One ditto, given on Jeth Shood 2nd, Sumvut 1887 (A. D. 1830-31), by Baria Jethabhaee Jalimsing, Rambhaee Jalimsing, and Gumbheersing, of Satoomba, for three fields sold by them to Joshee Uzramur Boordhur, for Rs. 97	97	0	0
	<hr/>		
	Total . . .	Rs. 431	0 0

No. 5.

Replies of Desae PURBOODAS KEWULJEE, of Veerpoor, to certain Queries put to him in elucidation of the Points on which further information is required by Government in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Paragraphs of Mr. Secretary TOWNSEND'S letter of the 3rd September 1844, regarding the Claim of Balasinor to Jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.

For how many years have you been in the service of the Babees of Balasinor ?

I have been serving them for the last fifty-five years.

During these fifty-five years, how often have the Baria Thakoors of Satoomba paid Nuzurana to the Babees of Balasinor, and what documents have you to prove the payments on this account ?

We have given proofs of its having been levied a great many times.

In Sumvut 1870, you state that the sum of Rs. 357 was levied on account of Nuzurana from the Satoomba Thakoor ; what documentary proof have you of this ?

There is the Khut or bond for payment of the amount, and the several sums received on account of the same, but it is not stated on what account the sum in question was levied.

There is an entry of Rs. 373 in the Chopras for Sumvut 1878, and you state by word of mouth that it also was for Nuzurana ; what documentary evidence have you to prove this ?

This Nuzurana was levied when Babee Abut Khanjee succeeded to the Gadee, but there is no document to prove this. I collected the amount myself.

For what reason did the Babee not claim the jurisdiction over Satoomba before the year A. D. 1839 ?

The Babee had jurisdiction over Satoomba before that period.

When the attachment was imposed by Government on Balasinor, why was not Satoomba included in it ?

When the attachment was imposed by Government on Balasinor, Satoomba was included in it, like the other villages.

Does not the Satoomba Thakoor pay an annual tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar of Rs. 401 ?

Yes, he does.

By whose hand does he pay it, through the Babee of Balasinor or through himself ?

He pays the amount directly himself.

You say that Satoomba is under the jurisdiction of Balasinor ; why then did Colonel Ballantine arrange for the payment of its tribute direct by the Thakoor ?

It is a large village, and therefore a halting-place, and tribute was in consequence exacted from it separately, by force.

Besides Satoomba, there are twenty-one or twenty-two villages which are stated to pay a fixed amount of Jumabundee to Balasinor ; do any of these, except Satoomba, pay tribute direct to the Gaekwar Government under Colonel Ballantine's arrangement ?

No ; they are all small Bheel villages, and no arrangement was therefore made for any of them to pay tribute separately.

14th April 1846.

Purboodas Kewuljee having given his deposition as above, in presence of the assembled Kucheree, refused to sign it, and it is therefore witnessed as underneath.

BALLAJEE JUSKURN, Dufturdar, Witness.

RAMAJEE GUNNESH, Witness.

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.

(True extract from Chopras, and translations of Statements and Deposition)

(Signed) J. WEBB, Acting Collector.

W. LANG, Political Agent.

Camp at Satoomba, 15th April 1846.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WEBB, Esq., Collector of Kaira, and

Captain J. KEILY, Assistant in charge of the Mahee Kanta Agency.

Dated 4th June 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the joint Report of Mr. Webb and Captain Lang, dated the 15th April last, on the conflicting claims, advanced by the Babees of Balasinor and the Thakoor of Satoomba, to jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that it does not appear probable that any more precise information can be obtained of the nature of the authority exercised over Satoomba by the Babees of Balasinor, as called for in the Government letter dated the 3rd September 1844, No. 2744.

3. There is no doubt that collections varying in their nature from the fixed tribute, and therefore betokening some degree of active superiority, were made from Satoomba by the Babees of Balasinor; and although it is possible that these collections might have been on account of Nuzurana, this cannot be assumed without proof, and this proof has not been adduced.

4. Of the five fines levied on the people of Satoomba, two at least arose on account of the foreign relations of the Talooka, and might have been levied by a superior not exercising much interference in its affairs; nor is there any evidence to show that the other fines were of a more domestic nature.

5. On the other hand, it is evident that, in the matter of the separate payment of tribute, either no claim was made by Balasinor to have the tribute paid through the intervention of the Babees to the Gaekwar authorities, for many years before British interference, nor to Colonel Ballantine, on our assumption of the duty of collecting the tribute, or if made, it must have been at once overruled.

6. The nature, also, of the fines levied by the Thakoor is domestic, and shows freedom from foreign interference in a very important point. The sale of fields in the Talooka was apparently also irrespective of the Balasinor authorities.

7. On a consideration of these circumstances, it appears to the Honorable the Governor in Council that the joint proposal submitted in the present report is judicious; and His Honor in Council therefore directs that it be adopted. By this arrangement, the Babees of Balasinor will receive as much pecuniary benefit as he has hitherto enjoyed, while the Thakoor of Satoomba will be guaranteed from any payment beyond the Rs. 100 added to his Jumabundee

payable annually to Balasinor, and in the exercise of that authority, of which, though now disputed by the Babee, we found him in possession; whilst, as regards his foreign relations, the British Government will exercise any authority that might formerly have belonged to the Babee.

8. Both parties should be required to enter into a formal agreement, assenting to this compromise of their differences.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1846.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Substance of a Letter from Babee JORAWUR KHANJEE EDUL KHANJEE, of Balasinor, to the Honorable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, dated 11th, and received 23rd July 1846.

From former times Moujé Satoomba, Purguna Veerpoor, Talooka Balasinor, has been under the jurisdiction of my family. Mr. Kirkland, having inquired into my claim to the jurisdiction, made a report to Government, and in reply he was directed to permit me to hold the village as before. Afterwards, under instructions from Government, dated the 18th June 1841, the Collector wrote to me under date the 16th July, to exercise the jurisdiction as before; but on the 29th idem he addressed me another letter, directing me until further orders not to act according to his last letter. The Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta has since placed the village under attachment. I submitted several papers at the inquiry instituted into the matter by Captain Lang and Mr. Webb, but they were not taken into consideration. I was required to produce proofs of my having exercised the jurisdiction from 1810-11 to 1822-23. In addition to these proofs, I submitted some other documents in support of my claim; but they were not attended to. Captain Lang told me, that as my family had received a fixed amount of the Jumabundee from the year 1769-70, I had better receive Rs. 100 more than the amount, and give up the jurisdiction. Mr. Webb also said the same thing to my Karbarees. But as my family has held the jurisdiction from ancient times, and as the giving of it up is calculated to occasion me a loss of about Rs. 2,000 per annum in the revenue of the Sayer duties, I refused. I do not know what report these gentlemen have made to Government on the subject. They made a partial inquiry into the matter, and did not examine my papers; neither was an opportunity of proposing questions allowed to me. I therefore request your Honor in Council to call for the proceedings in the case, and to examine them. I have many papers to bring to the

notice of Government, and I beg that either the Revenue Commissioner, the European Officer at Poona, the Judge at Ahmedabad, or Captain John Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in the camp at Ahmedabad, may be directed to examine and report on them. This will establish the validity of my claim. My Vukeel will shortly be in Bombay; and I beg that until the matter is re-investigated no decision may be passed. On the 24th ultimo the Collector addressed a letter to me, requiring me to pass a writing according to a draft enclosed by him, agreeing to receive Rs. 100 more than the amount of the Jumabundee, and to give up the jurisdiction over Satoomba. It is necessary for me to return a reply to the Collector: I therefore request your Honor in Council to take my representation into consideration, and to restore to me the jurisdiction over Satoomba. I further beg that the Collector may be directed not to press me to enter into the abovementioned agreement until a reply to this petition is returned to me.

(Signed) W. ESCOMBE,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To J. WEBB, Esq., Acting Collector of Kaira.

Dated 20th August 1846.

SIR,—With reference to my letter to the address of yourself, and the officer in charge of the Mahee Kanta Agency, No. 2231, dated the 4th June last, I am directed to transmit to you translation of a letter from the Babee of Balasinor, dated the 11th ultimo, reiterating his claim to jurisdiction over the Satoomba Talooka.

2. In forwarding this communication, I am desired to observe that the assertion therein made, of inattention on the part of the inquiring officers to the proofs adduced by this chief, is negatived by the whole tenor of the joint report submitted by yourself and Captain Lang on the 15th April last.

3. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that the papers which the Babee now states are forthcoming must either be those already examined by competent authorities on the spot, or have been wilfully withheld by that chief.

4. In either case, the Governor in Council is not disposed to disturb the decision of Government passed in this case, and communicated in my letter of the date and number above quoted, and I am directed to request that you will communicate this decision to the Babee of Balasinor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1846.

Extract Paragraph 8 from a Despatch from the Honorable the COURT OF DIRECTORS, dated the 2nd June, No. 13 of 1847.

Para. 8. The meeting which had been agreed on, between the late Political Agent, Captain Lang, and the Acting Collector of Kaira, Mr. Webb, to adjudicate on the claim of Balasinor to supremacy over Satoomba, has taken place, and those officers had joined in a recommendation that Satoomba should be declared independent in point of jurisdiction, but that Rs. 100 per annum should be added to the Jumabundee payable by Satoomba to Balasinor, which amount they considered to be a fair average of the extra receipts of the Balasinor Government from that Talooka during twenty-eight years. We are satisfied that no more equitable mode of terminating this dispute was attainable, and we approve your having given it your sanction.

MEMOIR
ON THE
RAJPEEPLA STATE.

PREPARED, IN APRIL 1821,

BY

MR. J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

ACCOMPANIED BY APPENDICES Nos. I. to VIII.

RAJPEEPLA.

UNDER the appellation Rajpeepla is comprehended that rugged district which, interposed between Khandesh and Guzerat, extends from the Nerbudda to the Taptee, forming the eastern boundary of such parts of the Company's Zillas of Broach and Surat as lie betwixt those rivers. The uncertain outline of such mountains and forests renders it difficult to fix accurately the boundaries of the country, though the following may be assigned as nearly correct.

To the east, Rajpeepla is bounded by the territory of the Petty Raja of Akhranee, the territory of the latter joining that of the Raja of Rajpeepla at the village of Peepulkoonta, about thirty-three kos distant from Nandod, the present capital of the country. To the west it is bounded by the Broach Purguna. Its northern boundary is the river Nerbudda, with the exception of the Gureswur Purguna, which is situated on the northern bank of that sacred stream. Its southern limits are the province of Khandesh, the territory of the Raja of Mandvee, and the Wusravee Purguna, which, although it formerly belonged to the Raja of this country, at present belongs to the Gaekwar Government.

The extreme length of the Rajpeepla Country may be stated to be about sixty kos, and its breadth to vary from thirty to forty-five kos. It is thinly inhabited by a wild race of mountaineers, chiefly of the Rajpoot and Bheel castes, famous in former times for love of independence, and their resistance to the Moguls whenever they invaded their country: "Every one in his own house is his own master, and does not perform obedience or service to any person."*

A person by name *Chokharana*, the son of *Sydwut*, Raja of Oojein, a Rajpoot of the Purmar tribe, in consequence of having quarrelled with his father, retired to this hilly tract, and fixed his residence at the village of Peepla, situated on the summit of a lofty mountain, which is now called Joona (or old) Rajpeepla, to distinguish it from the new village of the same name. He in the course of time became the principal person in the village, and likewise the chief of the Zumindars of the district. From the circumstance of Chokharana's living the greater part of the year at Peepla, and making it the seat of

* Vide Persian MSS.

the petty government he established in the district, its name became changed to Raj-peepla, the general name at present of the whole province.

Peepla is situated in a place almost inaccessible to any one but the Bheels living in its neighbourhood; neither carts nor any kind of wheeled carriage can get there, the road for five kos leading to it being through high mountains which rise on both sides, and in many places nearly join. It was in former times a safe retreat not only for the Raja of the country, whenever it was invaded by a powerful enemy, in which case the small and narrow foot-path was easily blocked up, by throwing wood and rubbish into it, but also for other persons in the time of necessity, as is proved by the following extract from Dow's *Hindoostan*:—"In 1584 Mujeffer having been defeated by the Imperial General Mirza, took refuge in the mountains of Nadowt,"* and it was the same mountains which in more modern times enabled Narsing to hold out so long against the superior forces sent against him by the Gaekwar Government. Vestiges of this village still remain; but it is now inhabited only by a few Bheels, and the capital of the country is Nandod.

Chokharana had an only daughter, whom he married to Mukhroojee, a Rajpoot of the Gohul Tribe, who resided in the island of Preemgur, between Gogo and Surat. This person had two sons, the one named Sumeersee, and the other Humeer. The former succeeded Chokharana, and from that day the Raj of Rajpeepla has continued to descend to Rajpoots of the Gohul Tribe. The descendants of Sumeersee continued to reign for several generations: every prince was entirely independent, and during their reign many places below the mountains became inhabited, and names were assigned by them to several Purgunas.

In the year 696 of the Hijree (A. D. 1296), or the year in which the Kings of Dehli first came into Guzerat, an army was several times sent against Rajpeepla, but the Raja being powerful in troops and money, it did not prevail against him. They however obtained a footing in Nandod, built a Mosque, caused the Khootba to be read there, and the current coin to be stamped with the royal impression, whence the country in the royal *Dufturs*† is known by the name of the Nadowt or Nandod Sircar. The Raja was not, however, subdued, nor was any tribute in money established; but, on peace being concluded, the Raja agreed to keep up a body of 300 Sowars and 1,000 foot, whose services were to be available whenever required. This arrangement remained in force until King Akbar took Guzerat in 980 according to the Hijree, corresponding with A. D. 1572.

* Vol. II. page 258.

† Vide *Dustoor-ul-Umul*, and Vol. II. of the *Ayeen Akbhery*, page 72. This was A. D. 1582.

Akbar established a tribute upon Rajpeepla, to the amount of Rs. 35,556, when Verisal was the ruling chieftain of the country, in lieu of the subsidy of horse and foot mentioned in the preceding paragraph. As long as the King of Delhi retained his authority in Guzerat, this tribute was paid (as was generally the case with the other tributaries of the Kings of Delhi), whenever an army was sent to recover it, and not otherwise. This arrangement remained in force till towards the latter end of the reign of Aurungzebe, about which time the royal authority began to decline, and the payment of the tribute was very irregular.

When Pillajee Rao Gaekwar came to Guzerat, he did not levy any regular tribute, but plundered the country. Damajee, his son, succeeded him, and in 1150 Hijree (A. D. 1742) he divided the Soobah of Guzerat with Mahena Khan. In Sumvut 1820 (A. D. 1763) he obtained leave from the Peshwa, in consequence of the collections of his share of Guzerat falling short of what was expected when the province was divided between the two, to increase them, by depriving some of the holders of Jageers of their property, and by establishing tributes upon such of the petty Rajas of the country as he was able. In pursuance of this design, he went with an army to Rajpeepla. Ryesing was the Raja, and very young, being only seven years old, and on this account Damajee was enabled to obtain a firm footing in the country. After this peace was made, and four of the lower Purganas, Nandod, Bhalod, Wureetee, and Gowalee were equally divided between the two; a short time afterwards the Raja agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 annually to the Gaekwar for his share, at the same time agreeing that three or four villages near the banks of the Nerbudda should be retained by the Gaekwar, and in one of the villages, named Roond, he should be permitted to build a mud fort, for the purpose of stationing a Thana therein, as well as permission to station small Thanas in each of the four Purganas before mentioned.*

Damajee married about this time Chunderkoorbaee, the daughter of GYMULSING, an elder† brother of Purtaub Sing, the father of Ryesing, on which account he gave the latter better terms than he otherwise would have done. The following is an exact account of how the tribute paid by the Rajpeepla Government to the Gaekwar has been increased to its present enormous amount. From Sumvut 1821 (A. D. 1764) to Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1780) the Gaekwar received a tribute of Rs. 40,000 per annum. In Sumvut 1838 (A. D. 1781), the above sum was increased, when a man of the name of Wagba was the Karbaree of Ryesingjee, to whom he (Wagba) had given his daughter, by name Omedkoorbaee, in marriage. The Raja from some

* Vide Appendix No. I., being translation of an agreement, appended to this Memoir, entered into about this time between the Raja of Rajpeepla and Damajee Rao Gaekwar.

† Vide Genealogical Table annexed (Appendix No. II.).

cause was offended with his wife Omeedkoo, and imprisoned her, and the Raja fell under the influence and dominion of a concubine of the name of Ladoobae. The adherents of Wagba made a representation of their grievances to Futtehsing Gaekwar, and persuaded him to send an army to Rajpeepla, in order to procure the release of Omeedkoo. This was effected, and Ryesingjee was obliged to agree to pay annually to the Gaekwar the sum of Rs. 9,000, in addition to the former tribute, viz. Rs. 5,000 on account of the Sirkar, and Rs. 4,000 on account of Durbar Khurch. This arrangement continued in force until Sumvut 1842 (A. D. 1785).

In Sumvut 1843 (A. D. 1786) Ryesingjee died, and his brother, Ajabsing, became seated on the Gadee.* In that year the Gaekwar, benefiting by the succession of a new Raja, established Ghas Dana upon the Rajpeepla Government to the amount of Rs. 15,000, to be paid every alternate year. This was during the reign of Futtehsing the Great, who was the first prince who established the tax Ghas Dana in Guzerat, which he commenced doing in Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1781). In Sumvut 1847 (A. D. 1789), when Manajee Rao was the reigning Gaekwar, he remitted Rs. 2,000 of the tribute of Rs. 49,000 above mentioned as established in 1842, but the Ghas Dana continued the same; and from that period until Sumvut 1849 (A. D. 1792) the Gaekwar received only Rs. 47,000 tribute, and Rs. 15,000 Ghas Dana, the latter being paid every other year.

In Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1793) Govind Rao came to Baroda from Poona, and immediately increased the amount of the tribute paid by the Rajpeepla Government to his predecessors, as follows: the sum for his share of the Jumma, as settled in the time of Ryesingjee, from Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 68,001, and the Ghas Dana, to be paid every other year, from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. When† the Gaekwar sent an army into Rajpeepla in Sumvut 1861 (A. D. 1805), in consequence of the invasion of Barootsing, Ramsing paid a Nuzurana of Rs. 1,50,000, namely Rs. 1,00,000 publicly to the Sirkar, and Rs. 50,000 secretly. Before this time, the Rajpeepla Government was not at all embarrassed in its finances, but Myral Bhow became Potdar at this time, and Ramsing contracted a debt of Rs. 45,000 with him. At this time the Gaekwar took the opportunity of making the Ghas Dana of Rs. 20,000, formerly paid every other year, payable every year, and Rs. 8,000 additional Durbar Khurch was imposed upon the State, aggregating altogether Rs. 96,001. A written agreement was drawn out and agreed to by Ramsing, consenting to the above stipulations, and agreeing not to make any disturbances, nor to befriend nor assist the Mehwasees,

* Ajabsing, during the lifetime of Ryesing, enjoyed the allowances formerly given to his brother, Humeersing, which were afterwards granted to Narsing, when his father Ajabsing succeeded to the sovereignty of Rajpeepla.

† Vide Colonel Walker's Reports, dated the 21st of June and 11th of August, 1805.

to keep the Bheels in order, and to make a proper settlement for Narsing and his mother.

The Gaekwar, since the above period, has established another claim of Rs. 4,000 for Daita, as follows :—

To the Dewan	Rs. 1,000
Durbar Khurch	1,000
Sookree to Komavisdar	1,000
Karkoons.. .. .	1,000
	Total..Rs. 4,000

This makes the tribute and Ghas Dana amount to Rs. 1,00,000; besides which, the Gaekwar received Rs. 2,300-3 qrs. on account of the Zukat or customs of Roond. This is collected by the person stationed there by the Gaekwar, and is of course not the exact sum annually collected, as the customs must vary. Therefore the whole sum now paid to the Gaekwar amounts to Rs. 1,02,301-3 qrs. From this sum must be deducted the following items :—

Mahal Muskoor	Rs. 8,046 3 0
Doomalee villages	2,255 0 0
	Total..Rs. 10,301 3 0

The net amount of the tribute is therefore Rs. 92,000, which will in part easily account for the immense debt with which the Rajpeepla State is encumbered, and, not being independent of the numerous exactions of the Gaekwar's officers stationed there, is quite enough to involve in ruin a State with much larger resources than those the Petty Government of Rajpeepla possessed.

It is necessary here to mention that a Musulman, by name Bajee Daimer, living in Tullukwara, who had formerly no claims upon Rajpeepla, established a Geeras right about ten or twelve years since. He still continued plundering and distressing the inhabitants of Rajpeepla, taking their cattle, and not releasing them without a ransom. The Komavisdar of Tullukwara is said to be bribed by him, and therefore connives at his depredations. The person above mentioned has obliged many of the villages to pay him a sum of money as the price of his abstaining from plundering their lands, whilst those who will not come to similar terms are greatly distressed by him. He had very few regular troops, but the chief means of his carrying on his depredations is by the assistance of a numerous body of Dhankas, who are a cruel and blood-thirsty caste of Bheels. The investigation of this man's claims, if he has any, would appear to be very desirable; and from all the information I was able to obtain regarding him, I am inclined to think if Bhandaree was given to him for his personal safety, he would willingly come in to any authority appointed for that purpose.

The climate of Rajpeepla is considered to be very unhealthy, and fatal to strangers in particular. Its unhealthiness is chiefly attributed to the bad quality of the water; the numerous streams and rivulets with which this as well as other mountainous districts abound become tainted, and in some cases nearly poisoned, in flowing through large tracts of jungle. This was particularly observable in the vicinity of Ruttonpoor, everything that was boiled in the water of that place receiving a nasty, dirty yellow tinge, which required the keenest appetite to induce a person to partake of it. The unhealthiness of the climate is visible from its inhabitants, from their sallow and meagre appearance; and from strangers, by their unhealthy and dropsical appearance, the water causing the whole body, but the belly in particular, gradually to swell, exactly similar to a person affected by the dropsy.

The soil of the lower Purgunas of Rajpeepla is, generally speaking, very fertile and productive. The most fertile Purgunas are those which were divided between the Raja and the Gaekwar in Sumvut 1820 (A. D. 1763), namely Nandod, Wureetee, Bhalod, and Gowalee, which are situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, and are greatly fertilised by the annual overflowings of that celebrated river. The land of these, in the curious but significant comparison of an old and intelligent Patel, is like a gold cup, and, according to the observation of the same person, under proper authority and protection, not a rood of it would remain unturned by the plough; and on account of its fertility it is denominated *Baghat*, or land adapted for gardens. The soil of the six remaining lower Purgunas, Gora, Gureswur, Kantal, Ruttonpoor, Jugreea, and Jubhoogaum, is not to be compared with that of the former, but is nevertheless capable of producing most of the grains commonly grown in Guzerat.

Large tracts of ground, in consequence of the miserable state of the country, have become waste, and covered with thick jungle, principally of the Babool. This remark is chiefly applicable to the three Purgunas last mentioned. In prosperous times, however, the greater part of these would, I have no doubt, be cleared away, for the fertility of the soil is evidently great, as in many places I observed, in traversing this part of the country, here and there a solitary spot of ground brought under cultivation by some industrious Ryut, entirely surrounded by thick jungle, covered with crops of Jowaree and other grains, very little inferior to those grown in the best cultivated parts of the district. The principal productions of these Purgunas are Jowaree, Bajree, Dangur and Kodra, Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Tobacco, Toor, Moog, and in short all the different grains grown in other parts of Guzerat.

The soil of the Hill Purgunas is by no means good, and only a very small portion of it is at present under cultivation. In former times each village cultivated from fifty to eighty Koombas, and the Bheels, who are the only inhabitants, paid their revenue in kind. The poorness of the soil does not

admit of the finer kinds of grain being sown in it, but only the coarser sorts, such as Dangur and Kodra, Bowta, Naglee, &c.

The customs formerly levied upon goods passing through these Purgunas into Khandesh and the Dekkan were very considerable, but they are at present entirely stopped, in consequence of the very disturbed state of the country, and the roads being at present impassable. The common mode of reckoning the quantity of land attached to each village in the country of Rajpeepla is in the Koomba, but in the Purgunas of Ruttonpoor, Jubhoogaum, and two villages in the Jugreea Purguna, it is estimated in the Deer beega, a measure, as its name denotes, equal to one and a half of the common beega.

The Cornelian mines are in the vicinity of Ruttonpoor, whence that village derives its name, *Ratan* in Sanscrit signifying a precious stone. The cornelians were formerly burnt only at a village in the Jugreea Purguna, commonly called Neemodra, but the proper name of which is Limodra, and the business was formerly monopolised by a few Musulman families, who disposed of the cornelians to the merchants of Cambay. Lately, however, two other establishments have been formed for preparing the cornelians, one at the village of Sooltanpoor, superintended by a Rajpoot, and the other at the village Raneepoora, conducted by a Karoombee. This infringement of the monopoly formerly enjoyed by the inhabitants of Limodra has of course given them great offence, and was loudly cried out against. The Bheels, who are the miners, commence their operations about the month of Aswin or September, and leave off in that of Wysakh or April, when they commence burning them. The Bheels are paid at the rate of a rupee for six baskets full, containing on an average 25 seers each. They have likewise some food found them, as well as the implements of digging, and a little oil to burn in the pits.

The operation of burning is performed by digging a hole one guz square, in which are placed earthen pots filled with the cornelians, which, to facilitate the process, have for some time previous been exposed to the sun. The bottoms of the pots are taken out, and a layer of about six or seven inches of cow or goat-dung, strewd above and below them, is set fire to, which, when consumed, has rendered the stones ready for the Cambay merchants. During the rains the Bheels leave off their labours, and at the beginning of every new season are obliged to commence digging in new places, the old pits having been rendered unserviceable by the monsoon. The inhabitants of Limodra evinced great jealousy at the inquiries I made regarding the profits they derived from their employment. They informed me that the maximum price they obtained for the stones when burnt was fifty rupees the pukka maund, and the minimum twenty-five rupees, and added, that in a good year they sold cornelians to the amount of about twenty thousand rupees, but in a bad one only to the amount of about eight or nine thousand rupees. I am, however,

by no means satisfied that their information on this point is correct, and I had not time to obtain more satisfactory particulars. The three principal colours of the cornelians are red, white, and yellow; the first of which is considered the most valuable. These mines in the time of Ryesingjee yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which has, however, of late decreased to about half that amount.

Considering it probable that the inquiries which have been made regarding the disputed succession to the Rajpeepla Gadee will induce Government in its wisdom to consider that important question at rest, and that Narsing has satisfactorily established his superior claims to Purtaub Sing, it must first be taken into consideration what are the measures most advisable to be adopted for the future administration of the Government, with the view of retrieving its affairs, now on the brink of ruin. If this supposition be correct, I conclude, as Narsing is incapacitated from sitting on the Gadee himself, through the misfortune of blindness, a suitable provision will be assigned to him for his support, and his eldest son, Verisaljee, under such stipulations as it may be deemed advisable to make, will with as little delay as possible be proclaimed Raja of the country. It would be of the greatest benefit if the proclamations were issued jointly by the British and Gaekwar Governments; and if a general oblivion of the past were promised, as well as a promise that no one would be oppressed, or in any degree injured, for the part he may have acted in the present contest: this would tend to restore confidence in the minds of all, and reconcile, in time, even the opposite party to the newly established Government.

If it is intended that the British Government shall exercise a direct control over the Raja's affairs, he should be required to give a written promise to be guided by the advice given to him, and to consent to all measures of reform connected with his Government which may be proposed to him.

As the eldest son of Narsing is now only twelve or thirteen years old, and, as such, too young to be entrusted with more than the name of power, or to have any active share in the affairs of his Government, the delicate task of selecting a proper person or persons to carry on this for him is necessary; and upon this selection will in a great measure depend the success of any measures hereafter to be adopted. The Karbaree or Karbarees might give a written paper, stipulating that he or they will act and manage everything in obedience to the orders of the Raja, and the latter that he will act in conformity with the advice and suggestions of the British Government; or, if such a superintendence is not deemed advisable, that he will act in conformity with that of the Gaekwar Government. The original agreements, containing these stipulations, and all others, to be deposited with the Resident at Baroda, and copies retained by the Raja, and all other parties concerned. I feel, however

no hesitation, and I trust it will not be considered presumptuous in my so doing, in mentioning the name of his present Karbaree, Purboodas, as a person fitted to fill the above important office. This is the person who accompanied me on the part of Narsing; and, from the constant intercourse I have necessarily had with him, I may be considered to have had some opportunity of judging of his character and abilities. Regarding the first, I shall only observe that during the whole course of the past investigation I did not succeed in detecting him in one single attempt to deceive me, or to support his master's claims by any other than fair and just means. This is a fact which must speak strongly for itself, and give strong grounds to believe that his future conduct will be governed on similar principles. Regarding his abilities, I should consider them perfectly adequate for the situation in view. He appears to be a shrewd, well-informed man, and possesses a very great and extensive local knowledge of the country, and everything relating to its affairs, which are recommendations of no small weight.

The next thing to be done is the settling of a provision upon Purtaub Sing, Soorujkoor, and their dependents; and an article of agreement might be obtained from the Raja, agreeing to give out of the revenues of the country whatever the British Government deems sufficient and suitable for this purpose. The allowances (*vide* Appendix No. III.) they at present enjoy are large, and nearly double those granted to Narsing; the reason of which is well known. The provision should be fully competent to enable them to live in comfort, but at the same time the very impoverished state of the country ought not to be disregarded. On this account it might be held out to them that, should their conduct merit it, their allowances would be increased as the country improved in its resources. The allowance will, I conclude, be granted with the proviso that he is not to reside in future in Rajpeepla, and that it will be forfeited in case he is guilty of any misconduct.

Regarding the enormous debts said to be due from the Rajpeepla Government, I have neither had time nor opportunity accurately to ascertain their amount, nor the manner in which they have been contracted. At present every mouth is shut, from fear, and the uncertainty which exists in the minds of all as to the consequences which will arise from giving information on this or on any other subject. Such, however, will not be the case when the legitimate power is restored.

From all that I have been able to ascertain, I have no doubt but that the just debt will be found to be enormous, and of such an amount as will require the utmost frugality, and vigilant superintendence over the expenditure of the State, to hold out the hope of its ever being liquidated. If my information, however, is correct, I am equally certain that the greatest impositions will be discovered, and that the debt will admit of very great deductions in

its gross amount. The debt due to the Gaekwar from the Rajpeepla Government did not, as stated in the letter from the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government in reference to Captain Carnac's despatch, dated the 15th December 1815, amount in Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815) to Rs. 9,00,621, exclusive of the item charged by the Bhow for the expenses of his mission, amounting to Rs. 2,44,121-3-31, but inclusive of it. On reference to the paper containing the stipulations and amount of the sum borrowed in March last from certain shroffs by the Gaekwar Government on account of Rajpeepla, the amount of the debt, as therein stated, is Rs. 6,12,693-3-81, independently of which I have understood, since my return from Rajpeepla, that another item of Rs. 7,00,000 is intended to be exhibited by the Gaekwar Government against this petty tributary.

Thus, therefore, although the entire management of the country has been entirely vested in the Gaekwar Government since Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815), and the whole of the revenue of the country has been collected and paid into its treasury by its own officers, with the exception of such part as was necessary to pay the annual stipends of the two candidates for the succession, and the necessary expenses of administration, the debt, according to their statement, has been increased above one-third of what it was prior to the country being given over to them, without any other plea or cause to allege for such being the case, than the exactions and mismanagement of its own officers. The plea under which the Gaekwar undertook to engage in an active control and supervision over the affairs of Rajpeepla was the mere preservation of its tributary rights.* From the above detail it will be seen how much it has preserved these, at the expense of its tributary.

The investigation, if such is thought necessary, of this debt, will be rather difficult and intricate of accomplishment, and to afford perfect justice to the tributary State, it should embrace the period from which it first commenced, or about the time that Ramsing ascended the Gadee. Perhaps, however, it will not be considered advisable or expedient to pry too narrowly into it, on account of the disgust such would occasion, but principally to confine the examination to the period which has elapsed since the mission of the Bhow. The debt, when ascertained, must be put in a train of liquidation, by assigning all the disposable revenue of the country towards clearing it off that may remain after paying the Gaekwar his tribute, and the necessary expenses of the Raja and his Government.

The creditors of the Rajpeepla State may be divided into three classes,—
I. the Gaekwar Government; II. individuals who have our Bhandaree as security for the repayment of what is due to them; III. those who have not this security for what is due to them. The debts due to the Gaekwar

* Vide Captain Carnac's letter to the Bombay Government, dated the 15th December 1815.

Government are worthy of the chief consideration, and have been incurred on two accounts, first, arrears for tribute, and Ghas Dana ; and secondly, for expenses incurred for management, and in equipping forces to the Rajpeepla country. The amount of the first can easily be ascertained, but the just amount of the latter cannot be so but with difficulty. The Gaekwar Government may perhaps advance a claim for interest, which, considering the immense advantages it has derived from Rajpeepla beyond its just dues, and that the principal part of the debt has been incurred during the time the country has been under its administration, it can hardly be considered entitled to, as the Raja had no authority or power to prevent the waste and extravagance of the public money which has taken place.

The debt due to the second class of creditors is the amount of Rs. 6,12,693 under the British Bhandaree, borrowed in March last year ; although I believe it never has been examined. The only question regarding it is whether it is now to be examined or not : justice decides that it ought, but policy may overrule the former, as it will doubtless excite odium in the minds of Seeajee and his Court.

If it is decided that the above should hold good, and remain untouched, the paper given last year by the Gaekwar Sirkar might be destroyed, and one, containing exactly the same provisions and stipulations, might be issued by the Raja, and given to the Soucars, to which, of course, the Company's Bhandaree, as it was to the deed they now hold, would be affixed. If the Soucars refuse to accede to this arrangement, some other persons might perhaps be found, either in Surat, Ahmedabad, or Baroda, willing to advance money to the same amount, and perhaps upon more favourable terms. The total of this debt having been ascertained, the Raja might be directed to pass a bond for the amount, agreeing to pay off so much every year, or to liquidate the whole amount in a certain number of years. He must likewise promise in future to pay punctually the tribute and Ghas Dana due to the Gaekwar Government, and if the latter could be prevailed upon to receive his tribute through the Resident, on the same principles as he receives those of Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, it would undoubtedly be attended with the happiest and most beneficial effects ; but this is touching upon a subject I ought to leave to the more experienced judgment of my superiors.

The debts alluded to in Class III. are those due to Myral Bhow, and other individuals, and not under the British Bhandaree : these are very doubtful, and require the minutest investigation, to doing which the same consideration of policy cannot, I humbly conceive, exist, as may to the strictly scrutinizing those of the Gaekwar Government. What the amount of these may be, I am unable to state with any degree of accuracy, having no authority to enter upon the investigation, or access to the proper records : I fear, however,

they will prove considerable, and that this class of debts, like the others, will be found to have greatly increased during the Gaekwar's administration. The exact amount ought to be ascertained, and the Raja ought to promise to pay it as soon as possible. During the time of Myral Narayen's Mamlutdarship, the Gaekwar Government gave him a Sicca Yad, I understand, specifying what should be the amount of his expenses. This will be of great use in investigating his debt, and no extra expenses, not properly accounted for, should be admitted. I likewise understand that Narsing possesses a paper given to him by Myral Narayen, promising, upon certain conditions, to remit a part of the debt the Rajpeepla Government owes to him. If this is true, it might be some ground for demanding a remission now. Narsing will also doubtless expect him to give an account of the collections made during his Mamlutdarship, which embraced a period of eight or nine years.

Before any arrangement of the above kind can be entered into, it will be necessary to ascertain the gross amount of all the revenues of each district. This will be required to be carefully and minutely done, and the gross amount being ascertained, as well as the expenses of collection, we shall know the amount of the surplus revenue which will remain, which will form the basis of whatever Bundobust is made. From the surplus revenue must be deducted the annual expenses of the Raja, his family and relations, ministers, Sebundee, and the Gaekwar tribute, and Ghas Dana rights and other expenses of the Government, which of course must be estimated upon the strictest principles of economy and frugality, and whatever remains may then be applied to liquidate the debt; such as are under our guarantee will claim the earliest attention, and next to these the Gaekwar arrears for tribute, &c.

Regarding the police, and state of the country, it is not now the proper time to dilate: the former is very inefficient, and crimes of the most glaring description are allowed to go unpunished, principally for two reasons, first, the expense attending it, and the little interest the Komavisdar can have in incurring that expense; and secondly, because the present Government are considered intruders, and the greater part of the inhabitants of the hilly country in particular disavow their authority, &c. The excuse these now have for committing their depredations will soon, however, be removed, and if a few examples are made in future, the commission of crimes will become less frequent and less atrocious. It will, however, be absolutely necessary that a considerable force should be maintained by the Raja for some years, in order to enable him to keep the turbulently inclined down, and to maintain the peace of his country. It is not for me to recommend a small detachment of Company's troops being allowed to remain stationary in the country for a short period, though I cannot refrain from stating my conviction that as much benefit would be derived from such a measure as would ensue from that of the removal of the Gaekwar

troops, which is another subject I do not consider myself warranted in entering upon at length, nor upon the advantages which would be derived by the British Government from the peace and quietness of Rajpeeppla being established, and its strongholds being no longer, as they are at present, a sure refuge for plunderers of all descriptions, who, by escaping to them, avoid the punishment their crimes have rendered them worthy of. In case the former suggestion is approved of, the expenses of the detachment should perhaps in justice be paid by the Raja, and the expense thus incurred would undoubtedly be considered by him trifling in comparison with the advantages he would derive from it. A small body of peons, bearing the Company's belts, and dispersed through the different Purgunas, would be of the greatest service in giving information and detecting robberies, and, if it is thought necessary, a Karkoon on the part of the Company's Government might be for a time stationed at Nandod, for the same purpose, of transmitting information of any particular occurrences which may happen.

The state of the country is miserable in the extreme, and the voice of misery saluted my ears in every place I visited. The foundation of this is undoubtedly to be traced to the disputes of Narsing and Purtaub Sing, but the misery has since been infinitely increased by the exactions of the Gaekwar Government, and more so by those of its officers. The resources of the country are almost exhausted, and the high assessment of revenue made upon its inhabitants for the present year will, if remedies are not speedily applied, complete their ruin. I do not state this from information obtained from other persons, but from what I have been personally an eye-witness to. The towns and villages are mostly in ruins, and many of them nearly deserted by their inhabitants, who have emigrated into our territories; most of the villagers are involved in debt to individuals who live upon the distress of others, by lending money upon the most usurious terms to the wretched beings, to satisfy the clamorous demands of the Komavisdars, and for which they in many cases sell, and in more mortgage, their lands. The consequence is that the greater part of the lands are uncultivated, and that while by the bounty of Providence the whole country ought to be flourishing, from the present prosperous and abundant season, nothing is to be seen but misery and distress. Bucha Jumadar contracted with the Gaekwar Government to farm the revenues of Rajpeeppla last year for Rs. 2,40,000: of this sum a balance (from the causes above mentioned) remained at the end of the year, and what was levied was only obtained (from the little land that was cultivated) by all the usual modes used with a view of extorting money by Native Governments, and by levying upon each Koomba enormous rates, varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, and even in some instances after this an extra tax was levied upon each house.

No further proof of the comparative state of the country at the present time, and in that of Ryesingjee, the father of Ajabsing, need be advanced, than that in the latter period a revenue of four lakhs or three lakhs and half was collected, at moderate rates of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 the Koomba, while Rs. 2,40,000 cannot at present be raised at the above enormous rates.

It is my intention to obtain, if possible, an accurate statement of the collections made during ten years of Ryesingjee's reign; during ten of that of Ajabsing, during that of Ramsing, as well as those made during the time the Gaekwar Government has been in charge of the country, which will at once show the comparative state of the country at the four periods.* The prosperity of the country has been on the decline from the time of Ryesingjee, but in that of Ajabsing upwards of three lakhs were raised without distressing the inhabitants, and by increasing the rate levied upon each Koomba 4 annas in the rupee. The amount of misery the inhabitants underwent last year one would think was distressing enough, but the oppression they then experienced will speedily vanish before that which must be committed this year, which needs no further proof when it is stated that the avarice of Bucha Jumadar prompted him to offer Rs. 2,90,000 for the farm of the country, independent of Sookree. With the knowledge he must naturally have possessed of the real state of the country, and the difficulty he met with in raising the lower rate of last year, we do not know which to be most astonished at,—his foolishness or his inhumanity; but humanity does not seem to form any part of his character.

It is not easy to estimate what will be the sufferings of the wretched inhabitants this year. The crops are certainly most abundant, but the quantity of land cultivated this year is very small, and in the generality of the Purgunas is confined to the ground in the immediate vicinity of each village. On his arrival at Rajpeepla about a month since, he endeavoured to persuade the principal Zumindars of the Nandod Purguna to take the responsibility of his contract off his shoulders, and to pass him a bond for Rs. 3,07,000. This they refused, and he is now on his circuit, to make the best settlement he can. On my passing through several of the Purgunas on my return to Nandod, I found that the principal Patels of each village had ran away only a few days before into our territories, having placed large branches of the Babool tree before their doors, which is expressive, I am informed, of their determination not to return until better days visit their unhappy country. This will of course increase the misery of those who remain.

The distress of this year has been greatly increased by the long delay which has taken place in settling the proportion of revenue each Purguna is to pay. This is not yet completed, and the consequence is, that not a grain of the new

* Since writing thus far, I have succeeded in procuring these desirable data.

crops is to be moved out of the Khuree until this is effected; and it was melancholy to see, at every village through which we passed, the unhappy cultivator watching the fruits of his labour, which was greatly diminishing by petty thefts, and the ravages of all kinds of vermin and birds. The above observations are principally applicable to the lower Purgunas: regarding the upper, or those in the hills, I can only speak from the imperfect information I have as yet been able to obtain. In the latter the Komavisdar has very little if any authority, and the revenue collected is very trifling. Many of them are entirely waste and uninhabited. How Bucha Jumadar* will be able to perform his contract I am not able to say, but this I know, that he will do his best to indemnify himself, by the most unjust and rigorous extortions; and that if money-lenders are to be found, the poor Ryuts will be, as they were last year, compelled to resort to them. The question then arises, whether this should be allowed, or whether he should not suffer the loss his avarice and cruelty so justly merit.

From the above observations it will be readily observed how inadequate the present resources of the Rajpeepla Government are to meet the heavy burthens with which it is oppressed, and how distant must be the hope of its being restored to its former state of prosperity. It will be recollected that the farm of the revenues was given by the Gaekwar Government to the present farmer for three years, and that this is only the second year. This circumstance creates a dilemma, perhaps difficult to be got out of; but the Raja may justly exclaim against the Gaekwar's rights to let the revenues *in prospectu*, and the Gaekwar Government can have no right to claim the management of the country after the claims of the two candidates are decided. This, I conclude, will be vested in the Raja exclusively, as soon as such is considered advisable, and the agreement will become null and void. This, justice to the Raja and the inhabitants of the country appears to render advisable, and such the conduct of the Mamlutdar himself justly merits. Whether the wisdom of Government will deem it proper to extend its fostering care over the Raja's administration, or whether it will be deemed advisable to avoid interference, is a subject I am not the proper person to judge of: this question involves the delicate one of the Gaekwar's tributary rights, &c., but I may without presumption observe, that such being the case, would afford the only hope of the debt being gradually liquidated, the peace of the country being restored, and the comfort

* This person was formerly a domestic in the service of Ahmud, the father of the present Ameer Jumadar. In 1801, Seetaram Rowjee took him into his service, and gave him a body of horse. When his patron fell, he was the first to desert his fortunes, and to attach himself to the rising fortunes of the Shastree, who in 1811 gave him the Mahee Kanta Moolukgeeree. His deeds there are well known, and he was in the end deprived of this command, and the country was delivered from a most avaricious and remorseless Mamlutdar.

and happiness of its inhabitants confirmed. The policy of such may be doubtful, the right I should humbly conceive not, as long as a ree of the debt under our Bhandaree remains unpaid. Great hope might be entertained of a great change taking place for the better, and the measures to be adopted on such an event must be taken into consideration. The chief of these is the best mode of farming the revenues, which appears to be that of farming them to the highest bidder, under proper security, due stipulations being made that the Ryut shall not be oppressed, or be made to pay more than the Gunnoot, or stipulated assessment.

The farmer will on his own account endeavour to increase his own profit, by encouraging cultivation, and increasing the population, and what he voluntarily agrees to farm it for will doubtless, unless under extraordinary circumstances, be regularly paid. There are two modes of doing this,—one by farming the whole district to one man, the other by farming the Mahals separately to different men. The latter appears to be the best, as the Raja, under this system, will be independent, his orders be more readily obeyed, and greater checks be upon the farmers against their misconduct. A stipulation must be made that the farmer is not to underlet the land he takes, but manage it himself, as the person underletting, as well as those to whom he underlets, would expect a profit, and for both to realize it, unjust exactions would be made upon the poor Ryut. A moderate rate might be assessed upon each Koomba for next year, gradually to be raised in the following years; and as an encouragement to the inhabitants to bring Poper or waste lands under the plough, a very moderate proportion of the produce might be taken the first or two first years. These temporary sacrifices at first would hereafter be amply repaid to Government, by the increase of cultivation which would speedily take place. It may, perhaps, be deemed advisable that security should be taken from each village for their revenues, either in Colonel Walker's mode, or some other Government may think more proper. This would be a work of time, especially if it likewise should be thought necessary that a Muhalkas bond should be passed by each; and in this case it appears to be the best plan of making the inhabitants of one village become security for the good behaviour of those of another in its neighbourhood, whenever such can be conveniently effected, and at the same time that proper warning be given of the consequences of ill behaviour and misconduct, promises of protection, and recommendations to cultivate the lands in peace, should be extended to them.

Another point for consideration are the Geeras rights the Rajpeepla Government possesses in the Company's and Gaekwar's territory, as I conclude the present will be deemed a favourable opportunity for making some changes for the better. With regard to the former, three modes occur to me:—1st, that the Rajpeepla Government should relinquish its rights altogether gratuitously,

which the British Government may be thought warranted in demanding, from the excesses and depredations which have been committed by the subjects of the former against those of the latter, and to indemnify itself for the expenses attendant upon its interference in the dispute; *2nd*, the Rajpeepla Government relinquishing the right, in consideration of a moderate pecuniary compensation being given in lieu by the British Government,—this would be a most advantageous accommodation to the former, whilst labouring under its present embarrassments; *3rd*, the adoption of the mode pointed out by Mr. Sutherland in his report to the Honorable Court of Superior Tribunal at Bombay, dated 20th July 1819, of paying the amount, whatever it may be, from the Sirkar's treasury, and not allowing it to be collected by the Government itself. Perhaps this measure may be made to refer likewise to all individual Geerasees* residing in Rajpeepla, having Geeras rights in our territories. Regarding the Geeras rights the Rajpeepla Government possess over the Gaekwar Government, the best plan appears to be that the just amount should be ascertained, and that the Rajpeepla Government should in future relinquish the right in perpetuity, a corresponding deduction being made from the tribute and Ghas Dana it now pays to the Gaekwar Government. This appears fair to both parties; but it may be considered objectionable, and considered more advisable that the annual amount should be fixed, and paid regularly from the Gaekwar treasury, or by the Resident at Baroda.

An agreement might be made at the present period, that the Company should have whatever teak† it required at a moderate price. Regarding this valuable wood I shall obtain all the information I am able. A stipulation might likewise be made, if necessary, that all the cotton grown in the country should be disposed of at Broach to the Company; and being chiefly grown in the Purgunas situated on the banks of the Nerbudda, it would be cheap from the facility of water carriage. Measures may likewise be taken to facilitate Sir John Malcolm's plan of getting up stores by water to Mhow, as the Nerbudda's course runs through Rajpeepla, provided that plan (as I believe is intended) be ever adopted.

Since writing the above, I have obtained an account of the collections made in Rajpeepla at the four different periods alluded to in this Memorandum,

* It was my intention to have procured as accurate a list as I was able of this celebrated class of persons residing in Rajpeepla, the amount of the dues of each, and the places upon which they were due, &c.; but this I was prevented from doing, from returning so early to Baroda.

† The principal Purgunas in which teak is produced are Sakhbara, Nansur, Panchmolee, and Gunawa; the first of which derives its name from the abundance it produces. The timber is felled after the jungles have been fired, or about the Hoolee, and is afterwards floated down the Taptee during the rains.

which will point out, in a much clearer manner than can be expressed in words, the progressive decline of this Petty State from its once flourishing condition. The memoranda from which these statements have been drawn out were furnished me by a respectable and intelligent Desae of the country, whose father, as well as himself, were formerly the persons through whom the collections were in a great measure made, and therefore some reliance may be placed upon their being, generally speaking, correct.

Appendix No. IV. exhibits the collections said to have been made during ten years of the reign of Ryesing, namely from Sumvut 1832 (A. D. 1776) to Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785), and the average amount collected in the above period, it will be observed, is Rs. 3,45,585-2-0.

Appendix No. V. shows the collections said to have been realized during ten years of the reign of Ajabsing, the brother of Ryesing, namely from Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1794) to Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803), and the average amount collected during that period is Rs. 2,59,405-2-0.

Appendix No. VI. exhibits the amount of revenue collected during the reign of Ramsing, or for a period of seven years, namely from Sumvut 1860 (A. D. 1804) to Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810), and the average amount is Rs. 2,50,160.

Appendix No. VII. exhibits the collections made by Myral Narayen, the Bhow, and Bucha Jumadar, from Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810) up to the last year, and the average amount during that period is Rs. 2,37,960-2-0.

In order, however, to place the real decline of this Petty State in a proper point of view, we must not only take into consideration the progressive decrease in the average amount of the collections as above detailed, but likewise must contrast the rates formerly assessed upon the cultivator with those assessed at the present moment. These I have already alluded to, and it appears that whilst, during ten years of Ryesingjee's reign, a revenue averaging Rs. 3,45,585 was realized, at the moderate rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 the Koomba, during the last ten years a revenue averaging only Rs. 2,37,960-2-0 has been collected with the greatest difficulty, at the enormous and ruinous assessment of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 the Koomba. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Again, to ascertain more accurately the comparative state of the country at the four different periods brought forward, we must take into consideration the evenness and due proportion with which the weight of the public revenue pressed upon the whole country during the first period, and the disproportionate assessments upon some of the Purgunas made during the last period. To take, for instance, the first Purguna on the list, or Nandod, the average amount of revenue collected from it during the first of the four periods is only Rs. 30,000; during the second, Rs. 37,600; during the third, Rs. 46,582-3-42; and during the last, Rs. 50,300.

The reason of this difference is on account of the situation of the Purguna, which is by no means large, placing its unfortunate inhabitants entirely under the power of those who possess the Government of the country; and thus, therefore, while under the mild administration of their two legitimate Chieftains, Ryesingjee and Ajabsing, they only bore a just proportion of the revenue levied upon the country, yet the deficiency of the revenue which occurred in consequence of the intemperance and imbecility of Ramsing's character on the one hand, and in later times in consequence of the cruelty, rapacity, and extortions of the Gaekwar's Komavidars, was in some degree made good by levying from this, and other Purgunas similarly situated, an amount of revenue far beyond the ability of their inhabitants to pay, without having resort to money-lenders. One more instance, but the reverse of the above, will suffice: the average amount of revenue collected from the Ruttonpoor Purguna during the first of the four periods will be observed to be Rs. 55,400; during the second, Rs. 50,900; during the third, Rs. 36,285-2-85; and during the last, Rs. 31,650. The reason of this great decrease in the collections of this Purguna is the same as the one I have already stated is the cause of the great increase in those of Nandod, namely its situation. Ruttonpoor, although one of the largest, and likewise, generally speaking, a very productive Purguna of Rajpeepla, it will be observed, on reference to the map, is situated in the vicinity of the hilly country of Rajpeepla, and not, like Nandod, on the banks of the Nerbudda; independent of which, a great part of its population consists of Bheels, who, although they were willing to pay to the regular Governments of Ryesingjee and Ajabsing their due proportion of revenue,—and, from the little intercourse I held with them when in Rajpeepla, I am convinced they would willingly do the same again, when the person they consider to be their legitimate master recovers his just rights,—yet, sooner than put up with the exactions of intruders, they abandoned their villages, and found a safe retreat in the jungles and neighbouring hills.

There is one more remark I deem it necessary to make before concluding, namely upon the great decrease in the average amount of the collections made in the ten years of Ajabsing's reign, compared with those made in the same number of years of the reign of his predecessor. The decrease which is observable in the last period is to the amount of Rs. 86,180, from which it may be considered that the date from which the decline this Petty State has experienced from its former prosperity ought to be taken from the above time. Upon reference, however, to Appendix No. V., it will be observed that the deficiency arose from no revenue being realized from five of the Hill Purgunas, and the Zukat or customs levied by Ryesingjee in the Sakhbara Purguna being stopped. The cause of this was the rebellion of a refractory Bheel Chief of the name of Oomed Wusawa, the father of Kooria Wusawa, who obtained

possession and authority over those Purgunas, kept up a large military force, and, in short, set up for himself, till he was finally put to death, not openly or by force of arms, but secretly, by persons employed for the express purpose. Thus, therefore, although a part of the territory of the Rajpeepla Government was usurped by Oomed Wusawa, yet the country which still remained in the hands of the Raja was in a flourishing condition, and no deficiency in the revenues occurred on account of the oppression and cruelty exercised over his subjects.

Such information as I was able to obtain regarding Kooria Wusawa and other Bheel Chiefs will be found in the letters I wrote in reply to those of Mr. Norris, directing me to take measures to apprehend that notorious freebooter, dated 11th, 13th, and 16th January, and 6th March 1821.

Appendix No. VIII. contains a list of the Purgunas of Rajpeepla, specifying the number of villages in each. I have in my possession the names of most of these villages, but I have not had time to draw out a list of them, which is not a point of much consequence, unless it is intended they should enter into security for their good behaviour.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Residency, Baroda, 5th April 1821.

APPENDIX No. I.

Alluded to at page 265 of this Selection.

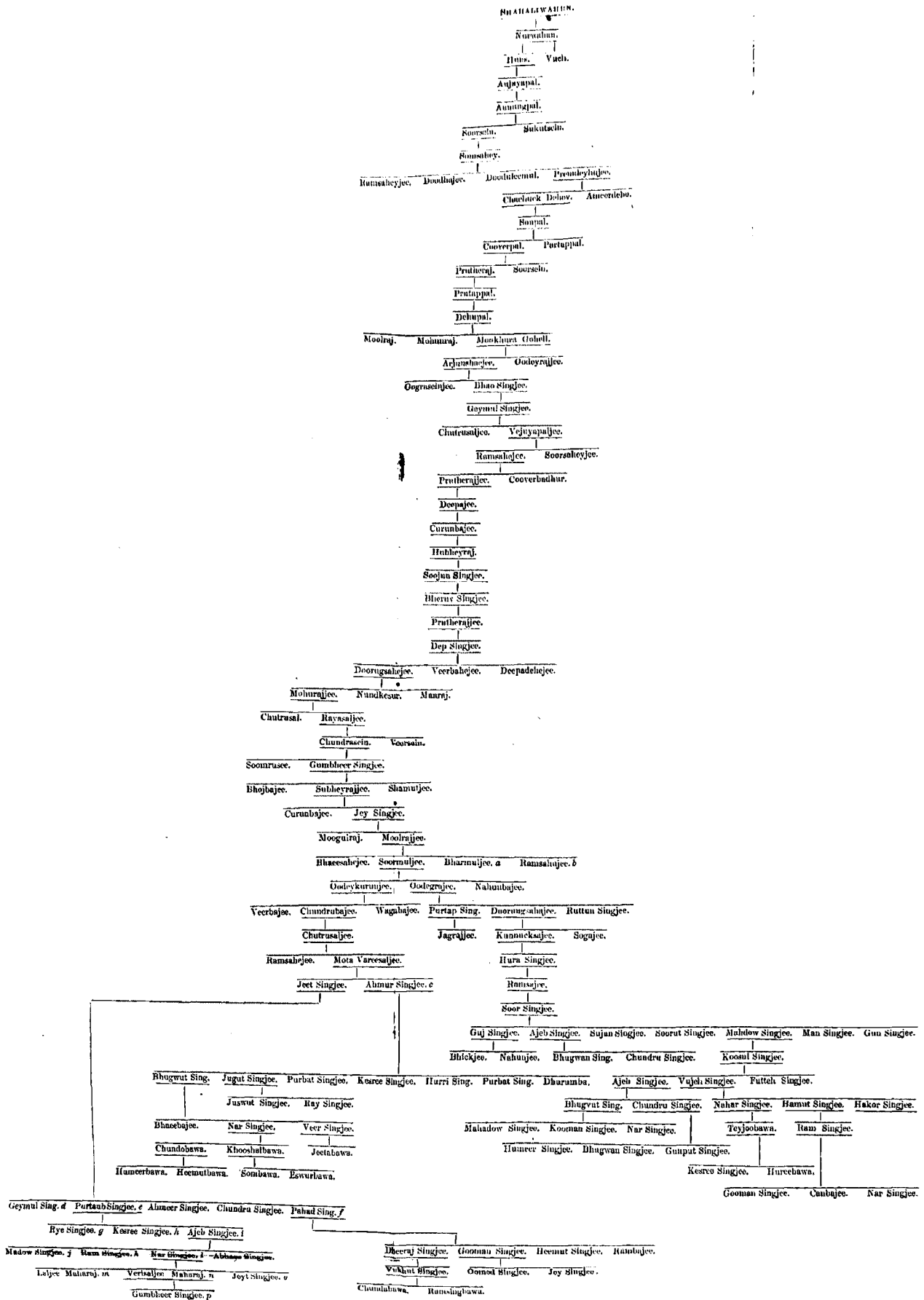
Translation of an Agreement entered into by RYESINGJEE, Raja of Rajpeepla, and DAMAJEE RAO, Gaekwar, in Sumvut 1821 (A. D. 1764).

I. I will reside in the same place that Verisaljee formerly did, and will build a fort there. The Kotlas (Bheels) who reside in Joona Rajpeepla shall remain under my authority, and perform me service. The Gunnalee road shall be open to me, but five persons belonging to you may remain at Gunnalee, who are to be under my orders, and they (the five persons) shall not injure any of my men.

II. Wherever I have Geeras rights I shall enjoy them.

III. I shall enjoy the (produce) of whatever lands (I possess) by purchase, by mortgage, Pusaita, or Kanjee, according to custom, besides my villages, and other emoluments.

APPENDIX No. II.



- a.—The ancestor of the present Thakoor of Gopalpura and of his brotherhood.
- b.—The ancestor of the Rampura Goels.
- c.—The ancestor of the Goels of Nowapura.
- d.—Geymul Sing had no issue, but an imposture was attempted by his widow, something similar to that which has in later times been practised by Soorajkoor, to place a spurious child, named Duteel Sing, on the Gadge. This child was the nominal ruler for six months, after which the imposture was discovered, and Partapp Sing, the second son of Jeet Sing, succeeded to his hereditary rights.
- e.—Purtah Sing ruled for ten years.
- f.—The ancestor of the Goels of Sujwa.
- g.—Rye Sing was a minor when his father died, which enabled the Gackwar, at the beginning of his reign, to gain great advantages over him. He, however, reigned twenty-two years, and appears to have been the best of the Rajas of the country, and his name is still spoken of with reverence and affection.
- h.—Keeree Singjee died at the age of thirteen.
- i.—Ajeb Sing reigned seventeen years. He succeeded Rye Sing in A. D. 1780, and died in A. D. 1803, aged 22 years.
- j.—Madow Sing died during the life-time of his father, Ajeb Sing.
- k.—Ran Sing succeeded to the Gadge on the death of his father Ajeb Sing, and died Sumvat 1800 (A. D. 1810). He left no legitimate issue, but, as is now well known, his widow and other interested persons placed the son of a Georasia upon the Gadge vacated by the death of Ran Sing.
- l.—Nar Sing was blind, and therefore incapacitated from sitting on the Gadge.
- m.—Lajee Maharaj died during the reign of Ajeb Sing.
- n.—Verishjee, the present Raja of Rajpoopta, (A. D. 1865).
- o.—Jeyt Singjee died A. D. 1837.
- p.—Gumbhoer Singjee, the only son of the present Raja, born at the close of the year 1846.

Note.—This Genealogical Table has been brought down to the period of publication.—Editor.

IV. The gardens and wells, with lands, of Rajgur (Rajpeepla), shall be divided between us. Five men belonging to me shall remain at Dheekee as a guard. The Zukat (or customs) of Rajgur shall be divided between us.

V. The Kusba of Nandod shall be divided between us.

VI. Ruttonpoor belongs to me.

VII. The (former) Pishkash or tribute is to be ceded (to me) in perpetuity.

VIII. One hundred and one Sowars and one elephant will be available for the public service, and I am to receive their Nemnook (or allowances) every year, and they will serve.*

IX. The division of the country, as agreed upon in Sumvut 1821, in the month of Jait, is as follows:—The Jumabundee of the four Dewanee Purgunas, whatever it may be, shall be equally divided, half to be paid to you, and half retained by me. The customs of the same four Purgunas shall be divided in the same manner. The hilly country, belonging to me in former times, shall continue to do so now; but all the lower Purgunas, together with the customs, shall be equally divided (between us).

X. I require Cowl, and an oath given with sincerity by the temple of Kunda Rao, by Bhelbunder (*i. e.* Mahdeve), by the Nerbudda, and by Hursidee Matas (a Hindoo goddess). In this manner you must write; and destroy your batteries (*i. e.* withdraw your army).

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX No. III.

Alluded to at page 271 of this Selection.

Particulars of the Nemnook determined on for the Expenses of Rajpeepla, given to Captain CARNAC by the Gaekwar Government, on the 20th December 1815, at the period when WITUL RAO BABAJEE was sent to Rajpeepla.

For Purtaub Sing, and Ranee, Rs. 13,750 per annum.

Then follows the division of the above, as thus.

Shagird Paisha for Purtaub Sing,	Rs. 300 per mensem...	Rs. 3,600 per ann.
House expenses ditto,	Rs. 450 ditto	... 5,400 ..

* Article VIII. was only nominal, and was inserted to show the dependency of the Rajpeepla State upon that of the Gaekwar.

Expenses for Dusera	Rs. 2,000	per ann.
Ditto for Dewalee	300	„
Ditto for Hoolee	200	„
Ditto for Sunkeran	50	„
Ditto for Nagpunchmee	200	„
Ditto for Kanayet-a-Nowrat	500	„
Ditto for Cloths	300	„
Private expenses of Purtaub Sing, per mensem	Rs. 100	1,200

Total... Rs. 13,750 per ann.

For Narsing, Rs. 9,340 per annum, which is divided as follows :—

Monthly allowance to Narsing, Rs. 700	Rs. 8,400
Sundry expenses	940

Total... Rs. 9,340

Villages assigned to the women, &c., of the annual value of Rs. 10,000 :

Purtaub Sing	Rs. 2,000
Soorujkoor	4,000
To the other ladies... ..	4,000

Total... Rs. 10,000, as follows :—

Sirdarkoorbaee, widow of Madow Sing, brother of Ramsing, four villages ; viz. Bhajpoor, in Purguna Puddal ; Jajpoor, in Purguna Puddal ; Dubhal, in Purguna Kantal ; Jodhpoor.

Oomedkoorbaee, a widow of Ramsing, two villages ; viz. Tavree and Dhundur, in the Purguna of Kantal.

Purtaubkoorbaee, widow of Rajsing, brother of Ajibsing, three villages ; viz. Oosha, in Purguna Vureethee ; Kottala, in Purguna Pathan ; and Dumbheree, in Purguna Eygote.

Kesursingbaee, concubine of Purtaub Sing, two villages ; viz. Bareya, in Purguna Nuvur ; and Ravul, in Purguna Gor.

Ruttonbaee, wife of Purtaub Sing, three villages ; viz. Doorur and Kapursee, Purguna Puddal ; and Kulum, Purguna Kantal.

Meetabae, one village ; viz. Vupurnye, in Purguna Gor ; and the sister of Narsing one village, viz. Heerapoor.

Altogether 22 villages, value Rs. 10,000.

Account of the Expenses of the Paga and Sebundee, &c.

23 Bargeers, their allowance... ..	Rs. 217	8	0	per month.
36 Khasdars, or Gorawalas, at Rs. 3				
each	108	0	0	„
Expenses of attendants of the				
Surnobut	14	0	0	„
2 Bheestees, at Rs. 3 each... ..	6	0	0	„
1 Camel Driver	5	0	0	„

1 Hallalkore	Rs. 3 8 0	per month.
1 Karkoon... ..	25 0 0	„
Grain for feeding horses	450 0 0	„
	<hr/>	
Total Monthly Expenses...	Rs. 829 0 0	„ = Rs. 9,948 per ann.

Account of the Expenses of the Manager of Rajpeepla.

Private expenses	Rs. 75	per month.
Shagird Paisha	25	„
Expenses of food	25	„
	<hr/>	
Total...	Rs. 125	„ = Rs. 1,500 per ann.
Monthly allowance to a Karkoon employed to transact the business of the Mahals, Rs. 50 per month	600	„
	<hr/>	
Total...	Rs. 2,100	per ann.
Annual allowance to an Accountant... ..	Rs. 600	
Ditto ditto to a Karkoon attached to the Thana stationed at Nandod.	300	
Ditto ditto to a Karkoon residing in the Fort of Rajpeepla...	500	
	<hr/>	
Total...	Rs. 1,400	

Sundry Karkoons employed in different places, as follows :—

1 in Ruttonpoor Thana... ..	Rs. 500
1 in Avundar ditto	200
1 at Wureetce ditto	200
1 in Jugreea ditto	200
1 at Gowalee ditto	200
1 at Jubhoogaum ditto	200
1 at Kantal ditto	200
1 at Gor ditto	200
1 at Gerdashaw ditto	200
1 at Waree ditto	200
1 in the Mahals of Doongur	200
	<hr/>
Total.....	Rs. 2,500

Contingent expenses yearly	Rs. 1,000
Expenses for the shop of the Paruks who are employed in the Potdaree, Rs. 100 per mensem, yearly	Rs. 1,200

Total expenses annually Rs. 51,238, viz. Rs. 10,000 in villages, and the remainder in ready money. Besides the above, whatever expenses may be incurred on account of the Sebundee, at the end of the year, will be brought to account.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S Memoir

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpepla to Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785) ; together with the Zukat

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut	Collection in Sumvut	Collection in Sumvut	Collection in Sumvut
		1832 (A. D. 1776).	1833 (A. D. 1777).	1834 (A. D. 1778).	1835 (A. D. 1779).
		<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>
1	Nanded	25,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	29,000 0 0
2	Wureetes	30,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
3	Bhalod	22,000 0 0	23,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	26,000 0 0
4	Gowalee	8,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
5	Jugreea	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	21,000 0 0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	50,000 0 0	51,000 0 0	53,000 0 0	54,000 0 0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	7,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
9	Goral	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
10	Gureswur	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
12	Thawa	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
13	Kookudha	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
14	Dumkeel.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
15	Sakhbara	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
16	Natrunng	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
17	Kooda.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
18	Ghaonwalee	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
	Seera, ditto	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon				
	Timber	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
	Ditto of Sakhbara	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
19	Nansur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kanalee	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	Geeras at Hansod.....	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	Ditto at Korul.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Ditto at Sinore.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Ditto at Wusravee	345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0
	Cornelian mines	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	Total	3,12,165 2 0	3,23,165 2 0	3,29,265 2 0	3,34,265 2 0

Average amount of Collections for the above ten

* Average, Ra. 30,000.

DIX No. IV.

on Rajpepla, at page 280 of this Selection.

during Ten Years of the Reign of Raja RYESING, viz. from Sumvut 1832 (A. D. 1776) and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.

Collection in Sumvut 1836 (A. D. 1780).	Collection in Sumvut 1837 (A. D. 1781).	Collection in Sumvut 1838 (A. D. 1782).	Collection in Sumvut 1839 (A. D. 1783).	Collection in Sumvut 1840 (A. D. 1784).	Collection in Sumvut 1841 (A. D. 1785).
<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>	<i>Rs. q. r.</i>
28,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	35,000 0 0*
37,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	56,000 0 0
27,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	32,000 0 0
8,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
21,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
54,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	57,000 0 0	59,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	61,000 0 0†
8,500 0 0	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	2,000 0 0
12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
.....
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0	345 0 0
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
3,38,865 2 0	3,46,865 2 0	3,52,465 2 0	3,60,565 2 0	3,72,565 2 0	3,85,665 2 0

years..... Rs. 3,45,585-2-0.

† Average, Rs. 55,400.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPEN

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S Memoir

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of the Districts of to Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803); together with the Zukat

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1794).		Collection in Sumvut 1851 (A. D. 1795).		Collection in Sumvut 1852 (A. D. 1796).		Collection in Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1797).	
		Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.
1	Nandod	34,000	0 0	33,000	0 0	35,000	0 0	36,000	0 0
2	Wureetes	35,000	0 0	35,000	0 0	34,000	0 0	32,000	0 0
3	Bhalod	35,000	0 0	35,000	0 0	35,000	0 0	33,000	0 0
4	Gowalee	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0
5	Jugreea	22,000	0 0	22,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0
6	Ruttunpoor or Puddal	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	48,000	0 0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	13,000	0 0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,200	0 0	2,200	0 0
9	Goral	1,600	0 0	1,600	0 0	1,700	0 0	1,800	0 0
10	Gureswur	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
12	Thawa	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
13	Kookudha	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
14	Dumkeel.....	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
15	Sakhbara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Natrung .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kooda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ghaonwalee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Nansur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0	3,500	0 0
	Seera, ditto	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon Timber	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
	Kanalee	700	0 0	700	0 0	800	0 0	800	0 0
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
	Ditto at Sinoore	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	Ditto at Wusravee	325	0 0	325	0 0	325	0 0	325	0 0
	Cornelian Mines	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
	Total.....	2,63,745	2 0	2,62,745	2 0	2,61,145	2 0	2,53,245	2 0

Average amount of Collections in the above ten

DIX No. V.

in Rajpepla, at pages 280 and 281 of this Selection.

Rajpepla during Ten Years of the Reign of AJABSING, namely from Sumvut 1850 (A. D. 1794) and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.

Collection in Sumvut 1854 (A. D. 1798).	Collection in Sumvut 1855 (A. D. 1799).	Collection in Sumvut 1856 (A. D. 1800).	Collection in Sumvut 1857 (A. D. 1801).	Collection in Sumvut 1858 (A. D. 1802).	Collection in Sumvut 1859 (A. D. 1803).
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
37,000 0 0	39,000 0 0	41,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	35,000 0 0*
36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
32,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	28,000 0 0
18,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
22,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
47,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
14,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,200 0 0
1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,600 0 0
4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
....
....
....
....
....
3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
2,58,145 2 0	2,60,145 2 0	2,68,045 2 0	2,66,445 2 0	2,70,445 2 0	2,29,945 2 0

Ten years..... Rs. 2,59,405-2-0.

* Average, Rs. 37,600.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S Memoir

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpepla to Sunvut 1866 (A. D. 1810); together with the

Number.	Names of the Purgunas.	Collection in Sunvut 1860 (A. D. 1804).	Collection in Sunvut 1861 (A. D. 1805.)
		Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
1	Nanded	40,000 0 0	42,000 0 0
2	Wureetea	28,000 0 0	32,000 0 0
3	Bhalod	25,000 0 0	27,000 0 0
4	Gowalee	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
5	Jugreea	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	40,000 0 0	38,000 0 0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	13,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
9	Goral	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
10	Gureswur	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
12	Thawa	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
13	Kookudha	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
14	Dumkeel	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
15	Sakhbara .....	.....	.....
16	Natrung	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
17	Kooda	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
18	Ghaonwalee .....	.....	.....
19	Nansur .....	.....	.....
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
	Seera, ditto	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon the Timber of		
	Sakhbara	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
	Kanalee	700 0 0	700 0 0
	Cornelian Mines	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700 0 0	700 0 0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Ditto at Sinore	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Ditto at Wusrayee	325 0 0	325 0 0
	Total.....	2,30,945 2 0	2,34,445 2 0

Average during the above seven

* Average, Rs. 46,592-3-0.

DIX No. VI.

on Rajpeepla, at page 280 of this Selection.

during Seven Years of the Reign of Raja RAMSING, viz. from Sumvut 1860 (A. D. 1804)
Zukat and Geeras Dues collected during the same period.

Collection in Sumvut 1862 (A. D. 1806).	Collection in Sumvut 1863 (A. D. 1807).	Collection in Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1808).	Collection in Sumvut 1865 (A. D. 1809).	Collection in Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1810).
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
42,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	48,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	56,000 0 0*
34,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	38,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	42,000 0 0
30,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	37,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
38,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	32,000 0 0†
12,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
.....
1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
.....
.....
3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0.
2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0.
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0
2,42,445 2 0	2,45,445 2 0	2,53,245 2 0	2,67,145 2 0	2,77,445 2 0

years..... Rs. 2,50,160.

† Average, Ra. 36,353-2-55.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

Alluded to in Mr. WILLOUGHBY'S Memoir

Statement exhibiting the Collections made from the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla, during Four Years by WITTUL RAO BHOW, from Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815) to Sumvut 1875

Number.	Names of Purgunas.	Collection in Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810-11).		Collection in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12).		Collection in Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13).		Collection in Sumvut 1870 (A. D. 1813-14).	
		Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	q. r.
1	Nandod	50,000	0 0	51,000	0 0	62,000	0 0	52,000	0 0
2	Wureetee	42,000	0 0	42,000	0 0	45,000	0 0	40,000	0 0
3	Bhalod	42,000	0 0	42,000	0 0	45,000	0 0	39,000	0 0
4	Gowalee	16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0	22,000	0 0	22,000	0 0
5	Jugreea	22,000	0 0	22,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	27,000	0 0
6	Ruttonpoor or Puddal	40,000	0 0	42,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	45,000	0 0
7	Jubhoogaum or Loona	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	12,000	6 0	11,000	0 0
8	Kantal or Amlatha	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
9	Goral	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
10	Gureswur	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
11	Nawagaum Gajur Gote	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
12	Thawa	2,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	....	....	....	....
13	Kookudha	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	....	....	....	....
14	Dumkeel	1,000	0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Sakhbarra .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Natrunng	1,500	0 0	1,000	0 0	....	....	....	....
17	Kooda	2,000	0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Gaonwalee .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Nansur .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Khangee, Jurayet Land	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
	Seera, ditto	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
	Customs of the Nakas, and upon								
	Timber	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
	Kanalee	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	Cornelian Mines	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
	Sundry villages .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Geeras at Hansod	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0	11,000	0 0
	Ditto at Orpad	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0	1,420	2 0
	Ditto at Broach	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
	Ditto at Anklesur	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0	700	0 0
	Ditto at Korul	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
	Ditto at Sinore	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
	Ditto at Wusravee	325	0 0	325	0 0	325	0 0	325	0 0
	Total	2,72,445	2 0	2,70,945	2 0	3,08,945	2 0	2,76,945	2 0

Average in the above ten

DIX No. VII.

on Rajpeepla, at page 280 of this Selection.

Five Years by MYRAL NARAYEN, from Sumvut 1867 (A. D. 1810) to Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814);
(A. D. 1818); and One Year by BUCHA JUMADAR, for Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819).

Collection in Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15).	Collection in Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1815-16).	Collection in Sumvut 1873 (A. D. 1816-17).	Collection in Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1817-18).	Collection in Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1818-19).	Collection in Sumvut 1876 (A. D. 1819-20).
Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.
50,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	52,000 0 0	54,000 0 0*
40,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	14,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
39,000 0 0	200 0 0	15,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	32,000 0 0
22,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	7,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
25,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
42,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	14,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0
11,000 0 0	500 0 0	6,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,750 0 0	4,800 0 0	5,000 0 0
1,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,800 0 0
2,000 0 0	2,200 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
....	....	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
....	....	800 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
....	....	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0
....
....	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,300 0 0
....	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,200 0 0
....
....
4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
2,000 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0
10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 9	10,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
....	....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0	1,420 2 0
1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0
2,60,945 2 0	81,445 2 0	1,57,545 2 0	2,36,305 2 0	2,43,745 2 0	2,50,245 2 0

years. Rs. 3,37,960-2-0.

* Average. Rs. 50,300.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

*Alluded to at page 282 of this Selection.**Names of the different Purgunas of Rajpeepla, and No. of Villages in each.*

Names of the Jereenes Purgunas.	Villages.
Nandod	41
Wureetee	32
Bhalod or Aruda	23
Gowalee	5
Jugreea	7
Ruttonpoor or Puddal	56
Jubhoogaum or Loona	11
Kantal or Amlatha	43
Goral	28
Gureswur	30
	Total .. 276
<i>Dongur Purgunas.</i>	
Nawagaum	20
Gajur Gote	25
Thawa	84
Kookudha	54
Dumkeel	25
Sakhbara	15
Natrunng	24
Wudkoonta	27
Kooda	24
Ghaonwalee	15
Phoolwaree	60
Chopdee Jurwanee	7
Wudgaum	15
Koleewadoon Gungather	15
Ratee	9
Moresaree	44
	Total .. 463

Mahal of Boodavull, of five Purgunas.

Boodavull	} In the possession of Chunder Sing, Puttavut of the Raja of Rajpeepla.
Kolul	
Badgaree	
Amulbar	
Kookurmoonda.	

Mahal Panchmowlee, of five Purgunas, under the Gaekwar.

Panchmowlee, Nansur, Ghunwud, Huldaree, and Bhysoother.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Assistant Resident.

REPORT
ON THE
RAJPEEPLA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS;

SURVEYED, DURING THE YEARS 1852 TO 1855,

BY

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Submitted to Government on the 8th August 1855.

RAJPEEPLA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AND EXTENT.—The tract of country surveyed by me during the years 1852 to 1855 comprises the Rajpeepla District, the Mandvee Zilla, and the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar lying to the northward of the Taptee. It extends from Broach, on the Nerbudda, to Sourpan, and from Surat, on the Taptee, to Kookurmoonda, in the Khandesh District. It is situated between the parallels of 21° 13' and 21° 59' N. lat., and the meridians of 72° 56' and 74° 8' E. long., and contains 2,275 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.—It is bounded on the north by the Nerbudda river, on the west by the Broach and Surat Collectorates, on the south by the Taptee river, and on the east by the Dewa river for a few miles as far as Dhoomkhull, and from thence to the Taptee river by the possessions of the independent Chiefs of the Katiparwee, Gowalee, and Chicklee States. This last Purguna has been surveyed, as well as the country to the southward of the great high road to Khandesh, so as to join it on to Kookurmoonda, a well known place in maps.

DIVISIONS.—Rajpeepla proper is divided into twenty Purgunas, the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar into seven, and those of the British into six, as follow :—

Rajpeepla contains :

1, Gora Purguna, consisting of 28 villages.		
2, Nandod	" "	54 "
3, Kantal	" "	43 "
4, Paneitha	" "	46 "
5, Bhalod	" "	20 "
6, Jugreea	" "	7 "
7, Gowalee	" "	5 "
8, Ruttonpoor,	" "	71 "
9, Loona,	" "	21 "
10, Neytrung Warkota, consisting of 48 villages.		
11, Rooda,	} Waree Zilla.	28 "
12, Thowa,		31 "
13, Bargamna,		21 "
14, Kookurda,		18 "

15, Gajurgota,	} Hill Purgunas,	consisting of 30 villages.
16, Nawagaum,		" 7 "
17, Morejuree,		" 21 "
18, Rajbara or Foolshair,		" 18 "
19, Dhoomkhull,		" 12 "
20, Sakhbara Purguna,		" 20 "

Belonging to *H. H. the Gaekwar* :

1, Wusravee Purguna,	consisting of 92 villages.
2, Gulla	" " 25 "
3, Nanchull	" " 31 "
4, Panchmowlee	" " 15 "
5, Baragaum	" " 9 "
6, Purgut	" " 12 "
7, Wanjpoor	" " 10 "

British Territory :

1, Turkeysir Purguna,	consisting of 10 villages.
2, Bhodan	" " 20 "
3, Patul	" " 18 "
4, Mandvee	" " 34 "
5, Deogur	" " 24 "
6, Dudwara	" " 17 "

Till very lately, the Purgunas of the Raja of Rajpeeppla were nearly all Izzara, or farmed out; now, however, a better system is beginning to prevail. On the leases lapsing, the Raja refuses to renew them, but appoints his own Thanadars and agents to collect the revenue; and although doubtless many abuses exist, still it is better than the suicidal system of Izzara, for of course, to ensure due profit to themselves, the Izzardars exercise such extortion that the wretched inhabitants become reduced to such misery as to compel them to desert their villages, and go anywhere to escape it. The Purgunas belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar are all given in Izzara, and those belonging to the British Government are under the control of the Collector of Surat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RAJPEEPLA PURGUNAS.—About one-half of the *Gora* Purguna is situated among the hills, from which of course there is very little produce except wood and bamboos; but the other moiety, along the banks of the Nerbudda, is fertile, and well cultivated, though the villages are, generally speaking, small. Mowra and toddy trees are very plentiful, and considerable quantities of spirits are distilled. The scenery from Sourpan to where the Nerbudda emerges from the hills is very beautiful: Sourpan itself is a famous Teerut, and people go to it annually from all parts of the country, to be present at the Jutra.

Nandod.—The Nandod Purguna is a large and populous one, containing more large and flourishing villages than any other in the Raja's territories; but I am sorry that, owing to some mistake in the first season's work, I did not get a full statistical report of it. The eastern portion is not very well cultivated, the soil being very sandy; but the remaining part is well worked, and must yield a good revenue. The town of Nandod, the capital of the district, is situated on the Kirjun river, about four miles north of the hills, and ten south of the Nerbudda river.

It is the residence of the Raja, who has built a fine palace close to the river. The town is large and populous, containing about 20,000 inhabitants; the houses are pukka built, and lofty, but the streets are narrow and dirty, especially the suburbs, occupied by the lower classes. It is not noted for any particular manufactures peculiar to the locality, except knives of a singular shape, and well tempered, and of which great numbers are exported. An air of thriving business pervades the town, and I believe it carries on a limited trade with Broach, &c. Being the only large town in the district, the chief trade seems to be with the Bheels, who come from the extremity of the district to buy what they require. They, in return, bring in large quantities of honey, bees-wax, samber hides, bamboos, &c. Hemp and Huldee (turmeric) are grown in the surrounding villages in large quantities: from the former, Patee (coarse canvas) is manufactured, and the latter is dried and prepared for use.

Kantal.—The Kantal Purguna extends from the Kirjun river westward, skirting the hills till it joins the southern portion of the Paneitha Purguna. The villages for the most part are mere Bheel hamlets, with scanty cultivation around them. A few villages, however, to the northward, are larger, and appear more flourishing. The whole Purguna is completely cut up by the numerous torrents that rush down from the hills and discharge themselves into the Nerbudda. It is chiefly remarkable for the abundance of palmyra trees.

Paneitha, &c.—The Paneitha, Bhalod, Jugreea, and Gowalee Purgunas, situated on the Nerbudda river, are extremely fertile, and well cultivated; indeed, I should think the greater part of the revenue must be derived from this tract of country, lying between the hills and the Nerbudda river.

Ruttonpoor.—The Ruttonpoor Purguna is a large and extensive one, generally speaking flat, and the villages, with a few exceptions, are small ones. The western edge, adjoining the Broach Collectorate, is well cultivated; the rest of the Purguna, however, is covered with low, thin jungle, and used principally as a grazing ground: were it cleared, the soil appears so rich, I doubt not it would yield a good return. Close to Ruttonpoor itself is a cornelian mine, excavated in a low hill, on the summit of which is the shrine of Bhawur Ghare. These stones are exported in large quantities to Cambay, where they are polished for sale.

Loona.—The Loona Purguna, till within the last two years, was given in Izzara, but the lease having expired, the Raja has refused to renew it, and already it assumes a more flourishing appearance. It lies for the most part on either side of the Kim river, and is very well cultivated, as also the villages of the Ruttonpoor Purguna adjoining it. This and the Rooda Purguna form the frontier of the Raja's territories in this direction.

WAREE ZILLA.—The Waree Zilla comprises the five following Purgunas, viz. Neytrung Wurunkota, Rooda, Thowa, Bargamna, and Kookurda. These were all given in Izzara to Oomed Wusawa, but on his death reverted to the State. The Raja has, however, conferred an Inam of seven villages besides Waree, in the Rooda Purguna, on his sons.

Neytrung Wurunkota.—The first in order, the Neytrung Wurunkota, extends from the Kantal Purguna on the north to the Kim river on the south: its northern portion is very hilly, the remainder quite flat, but covered with thick jungle, except patches of cultivation around the villages, which are miserable Bheel huts;—the largest only contains twenty.

Rooda.—The Rooda Purguna consists almost entirely of small detached hills to the westward, but gradually becoming connected to the eastward, where they run nearly from north to south. The ascent is gradual, and the summit, generally speaking, table-land, with low hills dotted about on it. Very little cultivation is carried on, and the Purguna is scarcely anything but a thick jungle.

Thowa.—The Thowa Purguna contains many small hills, and in the neighbourhood of the Kirjun river is tolerably cultivated, but not half what it ought to be, were it properly populated. Thowa itself must once have been a place of considerable importance, from the extent of the ruins.

Bargamna.—The Bargamna Purguna is almost entirely covered with low hills, which slope gradually northward towards the Kirjun river. Cultivation only immediately around the villages is carried on; the rest is thick jungle.

Kookurda.—The Kookurda Purguna is for the most part flat, covered with forest jungle; only occasional patches of cultivation around the little hamlets. To the eastward low hills, running from north to south, separate it from Sakhbara.

HILL PURGUNAS.—The five Purgunas, viz. Gajurgota, Nawagaum, Morejurer, Rajbara, and Dhoomkhull, are called the Hill Purgunas. They are, as will be seen on my map,* covered in every direction with hills and dense jungle; very little cultivation of any sort is carried on, and the population is exceeding scanty.

Sakhbara.—Sakhbara alone of the Rajpeepla District remains to be described; but as far as I can learn, the authority of the Raja over it is but nominal. It does not vary in desolation from the above Purgunas, but though

* Prefixed to this Report, at page 299.

possessing advantages, viz. the south-eastern portion being tolerably open and level country, still it is worse cultivated than the Purgunas above enumerated.

The lofty hills due north of Sakhbara are the commencement of the Satpoora Range, but my survey not having extended so far, I am unable to give any description of them. From a distance, however, they have a fine bold outline, diversified with peaks, and must be much more lofty than any of the hills I have surveyed.

GAEKWAR'S TERRITORIES.—*Wusravee.*—The Wusravee Purguna is a fine large, flourishing one, exceedingly fertile, and very well cultivated, especially the western portion of it; the eastern part, called the Mandel Tupeh, containing forty-five villages, is dotted about with small detached hills, a good deal of jungle, and the population being mostly Bheel, there is not much cultivation.

Gulla.—The Gulla Purguna lies for the most part on the Taptee river. Kuthor is the largest village, or town it may be called, and contains about 7,000 inhabitants. Several other villages, also, are tolerably large, and the whole Purguna is well cultivated.

Nanchull, &c.—The other five Purgunas, viz. Nanchull, Panchmowlee, Baragaum, Purgut, and Wanjpoor, consist of very little more than hills, but, as will be hereafter shown, they are of a totally different description to those in the north of Rajpeepla. The soil along the banks of the Taptee is exceedingly fertile, and if the country were better populated, and the system of Izzara abolished, this portion of these Purgunas would yield as good returns as any part of Guzerat.

BRITISH TERRITORIES.—*Mandvee Zilla.*—The Mandvee Zilla, belonging to the British, is divided into five Purgunas. The Bhodan and Mandvee, situated on the Taptee, are extremely fertile, and very well cultivated; the Patul Purguna is dotted about with hills, and a good deal of jungle prevails; the Deogur and Dudwara Purgunas are very hilly, and the villages for the most part are small.

The above slight description of each of the Purgunas shown in my map is meant to convey only a mere idea of the general appearance of each, but I trust further on to describe, under the proper head, full particulars of the whole tract of country surveyed by me and my establishment.

ASPECT.—First, then, as regards the aspect. The distant view of the country is very beautiful: coming from the direction of Baroda, for many miles before crossing the Nerbudda river, on a clear day, the fine outline of the hills can be easily traced. After the tame, monotonous scenery of Guzerat, the eye feels relieved by such a total change from what it has been accustomed to, and the effect is heightened on reaching the hills themselves. From the summit of Deo Satra, the country from Gora to Broach appears almost as a panorama, the Nerbudda for nearly the whole of this distance being distinctly

visible, as also the numerous villages dotted about. On looking towards the eastward and southward, the hills are seen stretching away range after range, as far as the eye can reach, their profile very varied, and their sides furrowed and cut up with the torrents, and looking evergreen and fresh. Romantic little valleys present themselves continually; and the further one progresses, the more beautiful the scenery appears. The hills are not lofty enough to come under the definition of grand or magnificent, but I think, taking it all in all, one would scarcely find a country possessing so many fine views. The hills in the neighbourhood of the Taptee are not so marked, and are of a different style altogether, as will be hereafter specified.

SUPERFICIAL CONFIGURATION.—The superficial configuration of the district will, perhaps, be better understood by a reference to the map than by any description I can offer in words. I will, however, do my best. The tract of country between the hills and Nerbudda, averaging from six to twelve miles broad, is nearly flat. The first range of hills is about thirty-six miles long, by ten miles broad. Southward of these, again, is an extensive plain, with small hills dotted about to the eastward. The whole of the western boundary from the Nerbudda to the Taptee is the same. From near the village of Kakrapoor to beyond the fort of Wanjpoor, the country is covered with hills, some detached, and others in continuous ranges. The hills of Sakhbara are lofty, and are the beginning of the Satpoora Range. The hills cover, as nearly as I can calculate, about 1,300 square miles, and of the remaining 975 square miles, only about half is under cultivation, all the rest being covered with thick jungle.

THE HILLS.—From the Dewa river, the boundary of the Rajpeepla District to the eastward, the hills run generally in a due westerly direction, gradually diminishing in altitude, and at last end in small detached ones. The eastern portion of them average about 2,000 feet in height, are very much crowded together, and from eastward of the Kirjun river, and northward of the Tirao, are perfectly inaccessible to wheeled carriage of any description. Their ascent for the most part is very steep, and climbing them is excessively fatiguing, as they rise at once abruptly from the plain. Their summits, also, are mere ridges, and on attaining them, the descent on the other side immediately takes place. The hills in the Morejuree Purguna are small till they reach the confines of Sakhbara, where the lofty hills again commence. Those in the Thowa Purguna consist of low ranges, and a few small detached ones.

Southward of the flat tract of country before mentioned, the hills again commence at the village of Motia, and, as will be remarked on the map, an extensive table-land runs from north, due south, the spurs and nullas stretching away nearly due west. The eastern portion slopes gradually to the Mohun river. These hills continue in a southerly direction till they reach the hamlet of Chilwas, when the branch of the Wuree river separates them from the range

southward of them. The ascent of these hills, particularly from the westward, is very gradual. They are intersected by five roads, and I doubt not but that they are accessible to carts in other places besides. Their altitude, as shown by the aneroid barometer, is 800 feet. The Mandel Tupeh, as I before said, is dotted about with small detached hills, and southward of the village of Rut-tolee is a station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, by which, and others in the district, I was able to correct my work. Eastward and southward of the Wuree river, above mentioned, a tolerably lofty, continuous range runs from west due east, till it meets the high land of the Nanchull Purguna, from whence the spurs run away south. The ground slopes till it meets the Ajana river. The hill from whence the Ajana and Doodan rivers take their rise is the loftiest of them all. From this point the range goes in a south-westerly direction, the spurs on the one side sloping away to the Ajana river, and on the other prolonged in a nearly due southerly direction to the Taptee river. These hills average an altitude of 1,200 feet, and their ascent is very gradual: carts (of which great numbers come for wood) ascend nearly to the summits without much difficulty; they cannot, however, actually cross them. From the point above mentioned, the hills run for a few miles east, and are terminated by the Doodan river. The whole of these hills southward of the Kirjun river are perfectly different in character to those in the north of Raj-peela: they do not possess that bold outline, and are nearly devoid of peaks, their profile running simply in an undulating line.

Their summits are mostly flat, and covered with thick jungle. Looking at them from the Taptee, they seem lofty, but from the Nanchull Purguna their appearance is small, from the fact of the ground on which the Purguna is situated itself being high. From hence, the land slopes away gradually due north to the Kirjun.

FORESTS AND JUNGLES.—Forests and jungles may be said to predominate; indeed the whole country is scarcely anything else. Teak, blackwood, kheir, and many other descriptions of useful trees, clothe the sides of the hills to the northward. Very much traffic in timber from these hills does not take place, from their inaccessibility. The Nerhudda, however, is made available for the little there is to float down to Chandod, Sinnor, &c. The timber is of an inferior description, being much injured by the annual conflagration of the jungles. The centre portion of the district is covered with thin thorn jungle, interspersed, of course, with occasional valuable timber; and the common Buroo, or elephant grass, is most abundant, indeed forming a complete barrier to progress for many miles together, except by narrow tracks through it. Wild animals harbour in it in great numbers, and for fear of them several villages in the Nawagaum Purguna have been deserted. In the Kookurda, Sakhbara, and all the Purgunas along the banks of the Taptee, timber of every description

abounds, especially in the two former, which are almost exclusively teak forests, and constitute the chief riches of the land. The timber in these Purgunas is of good quality, and traders from Broach, Unklesir, Surat, and the neighbouring large towns and villages come in great numbers to purchase it, and bamboos.

CLIMATE.—I am really at a loss what to report under the head of climate: my experience of it, during the four seasons I have been employed in the district, has been so varied, it is with diffidence I can offer any decided opinion. The first year's trial of it was not, perhaps, a fair criterion, as I was only employed about a month; still it was at a period supposed to be most unhealthy, and decidedly too early to enter the jungles, viz. December and January; but neither I nor any of my establishment suffered. The second year, however, was very different: I commenced work in the same locality on the 1st December, and by the 13th idem myself and twenty-two of the Government establishment were prostrated by fever, besides three-fourths of my private followers and the Raja's sepoy, rendering a retreat from the jungles to the neighbourhood of Broach absolutely necessary, in order to obtain medical assistance. On this occasion two men died, and most of the others felt the effects by continued recurrence of fever for upwards of a year afterwards. The fever, except in the above two cases, was not of a malignant type, and was arrested by doses of quinine, of which I had fortunately a large private supply. In my own case, I was not troubled with the fever long, but most of my people were visited by it every spring. Taking warning from the previous season's experience, the next year I did not enter the jungle tract till February, and I had not a single case of fever, though I did not leave off work till the middle of May. So striking a coincidence, after the previous season's sickness, made me in my last year's report state that I considered the districts to be as healthy as any part of Guzerat, provided the jungles were not entered too soon. I must confess the result of this season's residence has considerably staggered me in my opinion above expressed. Acting on it, I purposely did not enter the very jungly part of the district till the beginning of February; but whether owing to the season being peculiarly unhealthy, or the locality particularly so, out of seventy-five souls in my camp not ten escaped fever. At the same time my people were suffering so severely, I did not hear of a single instance of fever among the inhabitants, thereby showing that the climate or water is inimical to strangers only. If I might venture to offer an opinion, I think it might be assumed, as a rule, that Sakhbara and the Purgunas on the bank of the Taptee eastward of Mandvee are more unhealthy than the northern portions of the district; indeed I have heard from several old officers, that the outpost at Kookurmoonda was obliged to be withdrawn, from the insalubrity of the place. Several causes suggest themselves to account for this unhealthiness:

the first is the almost endless jungles, teeming with the rankest vegetation, both forest and underwood,—miasms from the decomposed leaves, &c. must always, more or less, be floating in the air; secondly, the hills, completely enclosing portions of the district, prevent free ventilation, and concentrate the noxious exhalations from the woods, &c.

The rivers and streams, taking their rise in the heart of the hills, pursue their course through the thickest jungle; their banks are covered with the same, and consequently the water must be greatly impregnated with vegetable matter.

That such is the case I have no doubt; for though the water whilst flowing is clear and limpid, yet, on being allowed to stand for some time, a thick oily scum floats on the surface. The Natives can drink this water with impunity, but even they prefer digging a hole, and allowing the water to filter into it, to drinking from the running stream. To people unaccustomed to it, the drinking this water must of course be very prejudicial. Many of the Government establishment I had with me are suffering even now from fever, combined in some cases with enlargement of the spleen. I had two sharp attacks of fever, but, since my return to Ahmedabad, I am happy to say I have shaken it off. The foregoing remarks on the insalubrity of the districts are founded on my experience of four successive seasons, and are the result of my observations, and consequent opinion. I am not, perhaps, very competent to judge on a point which medical science could better prove, but as I have taken a deep interest in the survey, I think it but my duty to offer my opinion, even though it may be deemed erroneous. Another singular coincidence is, that last year, when epidemics, such as cholera and small-pox, were committing fearful ravages among the Natives of the district, most providentially my camp was exempt from them, not a single individual being attacked. The climate itself is pleasant enough, being cold and bracing during the winter months, and in the hot season the nights are generally cool.

ROADS AND PASSES.—Commencing from the capital of the district, Nandod, a road goes due north towards Baroda, another one in a westerly direction towards Broach, and the third (a new one), constructed within the last five years, goes south, winding through the hills, till it meets the various roads leading to Saklibara and Khandesh. The villages of course are connected by roads, which do not differ greatly from these, all being kucha, but these three are the principal lines of communication. This last mentioned road is the only pass through these hills accessible to wheeled carriages. At the part where it first enters the hills it is rather steep, though considerable care has been bestowed on it, by clearing away the stones, and levelling it where very rugged. The passage of the Domun and Kirjun rivers is difficult, owing to the water being deep, and the beds filled with large loose stones. Westward of the Kirjun river

there is only one other small pass, a mere bridle-path, from Kujulwassa, in the Kantal Purguna, to Gegall and Kurrata in the Gajurgota Purguna, where it joins the main road. Eastward of the above two rivers, a road, which can be traversed by a horse, or any animal very lightly laden, runs from the Nerbudda to Chopree and Geechur, and from thence to Bul. It is, however, very rough and difficult, and used for scarcely any other purpose but for dragging the timber from the hills to the banks of the Nerbudda. From Nandod to Dhoomkhull, the road passes by Goora, and from thence along the Nerbudda to Sourpan. It is, however, very difficult, indeed scarcely passable. From Sourpan it runs partly along the bank of the Dewa river, and partly over the hills of Dhoomkhull, and is as steep as the one above described. From Dhoomkhull to Bul there is at present only a bridle-path, but the valley here is so level, a cart could traverse it without much difficulty. This road is much used by Brinjarees, though, from my ignorance of the country eastward of the Dewa river, I am unable to state from what place they bring their goods. From a glance of the country southward of the Satpoora Range, I could not discover any opening in the hills by which they could come from Khandesh into this route, and even if they could, it would be much out of their way, seemingly for little profit. From a reference to a tolerably good map in my possession, published by Messrs. Cary in 1824, it appears probable that these people came from the direction of Mundlaisir, but on this point the Western Bheel Agent could probably give information. From Bul, carts go easily throughout the Morejuree Purguna, in a westerly direction, towards Guntolee and Gajurgota, where they meet the main road. The other principal lines of communication are from Broach, Unklesir, and Surat, Bhodan, Mandvee, &c. to Khandesh. The detailed manuscript routes were forwarded by me last year, as far as they were surveyed, viz. Chukra. Here they concentrate into one main road, leading to Kookurmoonda. All these roads are kucha ones, no care being bestowed on them; but, from the soil being stony at intervals, they are much better than the general average of roads in Guzerat. The route generally pursued by traders from Broach to Kookurmoonda is by Darolee, Pulthor, Motia, and Burodeo, on the Kirjun. From hence it joins the main road at Chukra. This way is the shortest, and by it the hills are avoided. The whole distance from Broach to Kookurmoonda is eighty-nine miles. From Unklesir to Kookurmoonda the road is level and good as far as Lunbutwan, from which place, when the straight road by Phokree gets cut up by the traffic, carts make a slight détour to the northward, a road going by the villages of Mowja and Kamb, uniting again, however, at Tabdar, on the Mohun river. The ascent is considerable, but gradual. From hence it joins the main road at Chukra *via* Burodeo. The distance to Kookurmoonda is eighty-four and a half miles. A road considerably to the southward of this,

striking off from the village of Kurra, on the Kim river, and passing by the villages of Nandola, Gorbad, Buletee, Cheetuldar, and Beejulwaree, joins it at Jhok. The ascent is rather steeper than the above, and I am not aware of the object of such a détour, unless, perhaps, there are fewer places at which carts pay toll. Traffic, however, is not confined to these two roads. Timber is cut in considerable quantities in these hills, and the country between being flat, carts are not restricted to any particular tracks. Near the village of Khaut is the main pass through these hills, and where the roads from the large villages in the Surat Collectorate, Bhodan, and Mandvee Purgunas, meet. The ascent is easy, but the road might be much improved, by being widened, and the stones &c. removed. From hence it proceeds to Chukra. Carts from Surat generally come *viâ* Bhodan, from which place to Kookurmoonda the distance is seventy-nine and a half miles, and from Mandvee sixty-nine miles. From these lastmentioned routes a road breaks off from Gungapoor, and proceeding along the banks of the southern branch of the Wuree river, divides into several others, running into the heart of the hills, generally speaking very steep and difficult in parts, and so narrow that carts are totally unable to pass one another, and are often the cause of great inconvenience and annoyance, if two strings meet. The only remaining road of consequence is that from Bhodan to Wanjpoor, not that it is any place of importance, but the villages all along are more or less emporia for timber; and from it there is easy access to the valleys, in which the wood is felled. The above description will, I trust, convey an idea how the country is intersected by roads available for traffic.

WATER.—The Rajpeela and other districts surveyed by me are watered by numerous small rivers: many of them, however, are dry during the hot season, or rather run in an underground current where the soil is sandy, and appear above the surface where it is rocky and hard.

Kirjun River.—The chief among them is the Kirjun river, which takes its rise in the hills situated in the Nanchull Purguna, flows generally in a northerly direction, and joins the Nerbudda river at Roond. Its bed, till it emerges from the hills close to Nandod, is rocky, and its banks precipitous, at intervals appearing to cleave its way through the hills. It continues flowing all the year round, the average depth knee-deep, except in some particular localities, where for several hundred yards together it is quite unfordable. Its breadth is tolerably uniform, about fifty yards. A little north of the village of Jhampa it contracts somewhat, and goes over a ledge of rocks about twelve feet deep, forming a small but pretty waterfall, which, if advantage were taken of it, might be made available for a saw-mill. Tamarisk, Peloo, and other jungle trees grow luxuriantly in the bed, and among the rocks in the river; and the water, though clear and sparkling, must be impregnated with vegetable matter.

Mohun, Tiroo, and Domun Rivers.—The Kirjun river is fed by many tributaries, viz. the Mohun, Tiroo, and Domun rivers, and other little streams not distinguished by names. The Mohun river takes its rise in the hills near Ganewar, in the Nanchull Purguma. For a considerable part of its course, it divides the Rooda and Bargamna Purgunas, and joins the Kirjun at Thowa. The Tiroo river has its origin in the lofty hills near Cheechamalee, is supplied by many streams, and meets the Domun river near Gantolee; from whence, after a tortuous course through the hills, it forms a junction with the Kirjun at the village of Bootwa. The numerous small streams which intersect the country to the northward of the hills, from Gora to the Kirjun, are not distinguished by any particular names. They are, generally speaking, dry on the surface during the hot months, though water in abundance is procured by digging kucha wells in their beds. From the Kirjun westward to the Mahdoottee river, the almost innumerable nullas concentrate themselves into two streams, near the villages of Neekolee and Lukkreea, and are for the most part of the same description as the lastmentioned ones.

Mahdoottee, Boondwa, and Kaveree Rivers.—The Mahdoottee, Boondwa, and Kaveree are very minor rivers. The former rises close to the Kaisurwa hill station of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, flows through the valley in which the village of Wankole is situated, is joined by many nullas, and discharges itself into the Nerbudda near the village of Pronkur. It flows in a slender stream all the year round. The Boondwa river is divided into two branches, which meet shortly before it joins the Nerbudda. Its sources are the low hills in the north of the Ruttonpoor Purguna, and its course is through undulating ground and thick jungle. The Kaveree river rises near the village of Warkota, passes through small hills and jungle in a winding course, and meets the Nerbudda about two miles above Gowalee.

Amurawatee.—The Amurawatee river has its origin in the hills situated in the north-east portion of the Neytrung Warkota Purguna, and flows in two distinct streams as far as the village of Puthor. From thence it runs in a westerly direction till it enters the Broach Collectorate near the villages of Limbhut and Heerapoor. It then takes a turn to the northward, and discharges itself into the Nerbudda.

Kim River.—The next river in point of magnitude to the Kirjun is the Kim. Its sources are the hills in the vicinity of the villages of Sondkree and Motia. It is joined by several large tributaries, such as the Tokree nulla, and a large nulla near Mangrole (not distinguished by any name), which drain nearly the whole of the Mandel Tupeh and Rooda Purgunas. Its course is excessively winding, and the volume of water in it but small, except on the occasion of freshes coming down from the hills. At Kim Aumlee it enters the British territory,

and from thence flows in a westerly direction, till it discharges itself into the Gulf of Cambay.

Wuree River.—The main branch of the Wuree river rises in the hills situated in the southern portion of the Rooda Purguna. The centre branch comes from the hills on each side of the valley in which the road by Khaut passes, and the southern branch rises in the Nanchull Purguna. The two latter streams, after receiving many minor ones from the hills, unite at the village of Degaree, in the Deogur Purguna, and from thence meet the main river at Deogur itself. Finally, after traversing nearly the whole of the Mandvee Zilla in a south-westerly direction, it joins the Taptee near the village of Wurelee. It flows all the year round above the surface where hard and rocky, and in an underground current where soft.

Ajana River.—The sources of the Ajana river are the lofty hills in the southern portion of the Nanchull Purguna. Its course is very winding through the hills, its bed is rocky and uneven, and its banks precipitous; in fact, it appears as if it had regularly cleaved its way through the hills. Numerous nullas join it on either side. It emerges from the hills close to the village of Bungalee Tillee, in the Panchmowlee Purguna, and joins the Taptee at the village of Mugutrao.

Doodan River.—The Doodan river takes its rise in the eastern side of the above hills, and flows in an easterly direction through the Sakhbara Purguna, and discharges itself into the Taptee at the village of Oomurda.

The above enumerated are the principal streams which water the district surveyed by me.

Pukka Wells.—The Purgunas of Nandod, Paneitha, Bhalod, Jugreea, Gowalee, Wusravee, Gulla, Turkeysir, Bhodan, and Mandvee contain a good many pukka wells, though hardly in proportion to the number of villages. In the remaining portion of the district they are very scarce, owing, I presume, to the poverty of the inhabitants. The want of them, however, is but little felt, as the villages are for the most part situated on the banks of rivers and nullas, in the beds of which, when dry, kucha wells are dug.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.—The soil in such a large tract of country, distinguished by so many varieties of configuration, must of course vary much; but, as far as I can judge, it is extremely fertile, and were the country sufficiently populated, the returns from it would be great.

As I have before stated, the only portions of these districts at all well cultivated are those on the banks of the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, and adjoining the Broach and Surat Collectories. The principal productions are Toor, Castor Oil, Jowaree, Cotton, Gram, Sugarcane, Rice, Hemp, Wheat, Bajree, and Tobacco. It is however only in the Purgunas mentioned in the last paragraph that these are much cultivated; indeed, the three latter are not

very plentiful. In the hill and other Purgunas, Toor, and a coarse description of Rice, Kodra, Buntée, Mhar, and Bowta are grown, which form the chief subsistence of the Bheels,—at least the four latter do. These are a very minute description of rice, about the size of mustard seed. The Kodra requires a particular preparation before it is fit for food, viz. to be washed and steeped in water two or three times, and dried after each successive washing; otherwise, if made into bread, and eaten without these precautions being taken, giddiness and insensibility are produced, which would probably cause death. Scarcely any of the luxuries, only the necessaries of life are for the most part grown; even in the most flourishing Purgunas little else but grain is raised: the general poverty of the inhabitants, I presume, prevents them sowing any of the more expensive articles of food, as the cultivator does in Guzerat, viz. Coriander seed, Cummin seed, Aniseed, and the other various spices universally used by Natives, and which not only find a ready sale, but amply remunerate him. Most of the Tobacco and Goor consumed in the country is imported, the little that is grown not being nearly equal to the demand.

MODES OF CULTIVATION.—The mode of cultivation in the plains assimilates much with that pursued in Guzerat, and the agricultural implements employed are the same.

One thing particularly struck me, however, and that was the total absence of irrigation of any description. It must, I suppose, be attributed to the fact of the soil in these parts being black, which does not require to be watered artificially, I believe, otherwise it might be presumed that the inhabitants of the large and apparently flourishing villages would sink wells for the purpose, as in Guzerat.

In the hilly tract, the method of cultivating is very different: the nature and configuration of the country in many parts utterly preclude the use of a plough, and in this case the ground is tilled with hoes, pickaxes, &c. Owing to the wandering life led by the Bheels, the cultivation is but scanty, and the same patch is not sown more than perhaps a couple of years in succession. In lieu of manuring, the jungle is felled and spread all over the future field to dry, and a little before the rains it is set fire to, and prepared for the seed.

MODES AND RATES OF ASSESSMENT.—It is of course difficult for a person not very well acquainted with revenue matters to report on the modes and rates of assessment in a foreign State, where he is unable to make many inquiries on this head, except in an indirect manner, from the cultivators themselves, in case of arousing the jealous apprehensions of the rulers; and accordingly I fear my remarks on this subject will be rather meagre. The following, however, is the best information I could get. The modes and rates of assessment vary according to the Purgunas. In some it is levied in kind, in others

on the beega, in some, on each plough; other Purgunas, again, are given in Izzara (or farmed out); in the hills, the houses are taxed. Where it is levied in kind, the State I believe takes one-third of the produce. The rate on each plough varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per annum, and the tax on the houses in the hills is Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 on each hoe used. Formerly, as I before stated, (even at the commencement of the survey,) many of the Purgunas of Rajpeepla were given in Izzara, but now I believe they have all been resumed, and the revenue is now collected, at the proper season, by the officers of the Raja, duly appointed for this purpose. The whole of the Gaekwar's Purgunas, without exception, are given in Izzara. The two to the westward do not appear to suffer much from this system, owing, I presume, to the absence of jungle, and a more independent population, consisting greatly of Boras, Koonbees, Rajpoots, &c.; and, I believe, though Izzara, the rates assimilate much with those levied in the adjoining British territory. To the eastward, however, it is far different: the evils of the Izzara system manifest themselves permanently in the desolate aspect of the land. The short-sighted policy of the Izzardars leads them to harass their tenants, and to screw as much as possible out of them. Instead of conciliating people leading such an erratic life as the Bheels do, the very reverse is the course pursued: they are oppressed and ground down by the Izzardars, and are subjected to exactions from a lawless soldiery, who take what they want without paying for it, and compel labour without remunerating it; and what is the consequence? Unable to bear such treatment, they desert their villages, and emigrate to other parts of the country, where they are less harshly used. In the Nanchull Purguna alone, out of ninety-seven villages nominally, only thirty-one are inhabited. This fact alone would, I am of opinion, condemn this atrocious system. As before remarked, the soil in the neighbourhood of the Taptee appears very fertile, and by proper encouragement and judicious advances in money, or remission of taxes, the inhabitants would, I am persuaded, convert in a few years the narrow strip of land between it and the hills into one mass of cultivation, instead of being now for the most part scarcely anything but jungle.

Towns, &c.—*Nandod*.—In the Rajpeepla district, the only place worthy of the designation of a town is that of Nandod, a short description of which was given in the former part of this Memoir; and into it is diverted nearly all the resources of the country. Being the residence of the Raja, most of the wealthy inhabitants of the district are congregated here, and carry on a thriving trade with the Bheels. It has a large and well supplied bazar. The Kirjun river winds round it, with a considerable détour to the westward, and between it and the town is an extensive palmyra grove, and a good deal of cultivation.

Aveeda.—The next in point of importance is the little town of Aveeda, or

rather large village, containing 735 houses. There are also four shops, and supplies pretty abundant. No people of much influence live in it, Nandod holding out greater advantages to such.

Paneitha.—Paneitha is the next largest: it contains 600 houses, but only two Bunyas' shops.

Bhalod.—Bhalod possesses 500 houses and five shops, with a population of 2,500.

Jugreea.—In point of consequence, Jugreea stands next: it consists of 300 houses, seven shops, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Besides the four abovementioned villages, there are many others in the Nandod, Bhalod, Paneitha, Gowalee, and Jugreea Purgunas, averaging from 150 to 250 houses; and taken altogether, they may be characterised as being tolerably prosperous and thriving. Unfortunately, as I before remarked, by some accident, I did not get a statistical report of twenty-one villages in the Nandod Purguna; but from my observations, and comparing them with those villages regarding which I have got information, I think it may safely be assumed that the population of these may be put down as about 9,000.

VILLAGES.—Including the above, the villages of Rajpeepla are altogether 550, the generality of them for the most part wretched Bheel hamlets, rarely exceeding twenty huts. In the plains they are clustered together, but in the very hilly tract they are spread over an area of three or four square miles.

INAMS.—Out of these villages, sixty-seven are given in Inam, and over Sakhbara the Raja has but nominal authority.

THE TERRITORY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR contains altogether 194 villages.

Kuthor.—The largest and most important is the small town of Kuthor, in the Gulla Purguna, which consists of 2,000 houses, and a population of 7,000 inhabitants. There are only eight Bunyas' shops. Such a paucity may be accounted for from the inhabitants being nearly all agricultural, and from its being within an easy distance of Surat.

Velacha, &c.—In the Wusravee Purguna, the village of Velacha is the most important. It contains 250 houses, and six shops, and is the residence of the Komavisdar, under whose control, too, is the adjoining Purguna of the Mandel Tupeh.

The villages of Limbara, Huttoorun, and Lowara consist of between 200 and 300 houses respectively, and the other smaller villages, both in this and the Gulla Purguna, appear flourishing.

Mangrol.—At the village of Mangrol, in the Mandel Tupeh, a yearly fair assembles in the month of January, and traders from all parts of the country resort to it. The villages in the five Purgunas eastward of the Mandvee Zilla are all miserable Bheel hamlets.

The *Buragum Purguna* is entirely given in Inam; all the others are Izzara.

FORTS.—Near the deserted village of Panchmowlee, situated on the Taptee, is a small fort or Guree, in ruins; further on is the small hill fort of Purgut, overlooking the village of Futtehgur, but is itself commanded by the hills in the vicinity. It also is deserted, and is entirely dismantled. The fort of Wanjpoor is a pukka built one, about eighty yards square, and is garrisoned by a few Gaekwar's soldiers. It is, I understand, used as a prison, where desperate offenders are confined.

MANDVEE ZILLA.—The Mandvee Zilla and Turkeysir, under the control of the Collector of Surat, consists of 123 villages. The town of *Mandvee*, situated on the Taptee, contains upwards of 1,300 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants. Formerly, it must have been a place of considerable importance. It was surrounded by a wall, but it has now fallen into ruins, and a good deal of the town too has become much dilapidated. There are fifty-five Bnyas' shops, and a tolerably well supplied bazar; there are also nine temples and mosques. The Mumlutdar of the Zilla resides here.

Bhodan.—Bhodan contains 650 houses, and 2,500 inhabitants. It has a well supplied bazar.

Turkeysir.—Turkeysir consists of 800 houses, and about 20 shops. The villages in the Bhodan, Mandvee, and Patul Purgunas contain, on an average, 50 to 100 houses, and appear thriving, but those in the Deogur and Dudwara Purgunas are, generally speaking, much smaller. Nine villages have been given in Inam. At the village of Serkooee, in the Dudwara Purguna, a weekly fair assembles, as also at Deogur.

TEMPLES, MOSQUES, &c.—In the Purgunas bordering on the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, there are a good many small temples and mosques, generally built of hewn stone or pukka masonry. I saw none, however, particularly striking or remarkable from the style of architecture. At Soorpan there are two small ones, where annually, as I before remarked, great numbers of people resort, I presume from the sanctity in which the Nerbudda river is held. About two miles south of Dhoomkhull there are the remains of a few temples, and some carved images of their gods, tolerably well executed, scattered about, and had it not been very difficult to convey them through such a hilly country, I should have brought away some as specimens. The Mahomedan places of worship are not very numerous: among the most noted is the shrine of Bhowar Ghare, situated on the top of the small hill, in which is the cornelian mine, and is inhabited by Seedeas. In the village of Anumdeyra, in the Mansel Tupch, is a small mosque, built to celebrate the birth of the Peer, in whose honour the temples and tank at Serkeej, five miles west of Ahmedabad, on the Saburmuttee river, were constructed. Regarding any of the other temples and mosques I have heard no legends, or remarkable facts connected with them.

THANAS.—For the maintenance of order, twenty-one Thanas, composed of a few Sowars and foot soldiers each, are scattered throughout the Rajpeepla district. They are placed, generally speaking, at the Kusba or head village of the different Purgunas. The Nandod Purguna, being the most important, contains three, Bhalod and Ruttonpoor two each. The Gajurgota, Morejuree, and Nawagaum Purgunas are destitute of any, and all the others have one each. The Thanadars are vested with considerable powers, exercise the administration of justice, and superintend the revenue matters of their respective Purgunas.

CHOWKEES.—In addition to the above, there are eleven Chowkees, of about three or four sepoy's each.

ZUKATS.—Taxes on carts, conveying the timber cut in the district, are levied at eleven Zukats and one Naka. They are situated for the most part on the main road from Sakhbara. The rate charged on each cart at the former varies from twelve annas to one rupee, at the latter two pice or one anna. On payment being made, a pass is given to the payer, which protects him from further demands in the same Purguna; but on entering another it is valueless, and he has to pay again as often as he passes through a Purguna, where there is a Zukat.

In the Gaekwar's districts there are also ten Thanas and one Chowkee, pretty much on the same footing as those in Rajpeepla, I believe. The taxes on carts are collected at twelve Zukats and four Nakas.

In the British territory, there are five Thanas, but no Zukats, where taxes on wood are levied.

COMMERCE.—For a country containing so many square miles, the commerce carried on is not so large as might be expected, and, with the exception of wood, the exports are few, and the resources of the country are but very little developed. The internal trade of Rajpeepla, north of the hills, is almost in the hands of the rich Shroffs and Soucars residing in Nandod. Having hitherto been the Izzardars of the Purgunas, the Bheels are more or less under their influence. They advance them money for agricultural purposes, and at the time of harvest recover it with heavy interest, or take grain in lieu; and so year after year, the same course is pursued, leaving the Bheels nearly destitute, living from hand to mouth, and unable to get profit from their scanty crops.

The Koonbees also of these Purgunas dispose of their grain to the Shroffs, to enable them to pay their rents. Rice and Toor are sent in considerable quantities to Broach, and wheat imported in lieu. Samber hides, both raw and manufactured, hemp, raw and also made into Patee, Huldee, &c. are exported, and articles of European and Native manufacture brought back instead, such as longcloth, chintzes, wrought iron, kumlees, sugar, spices, salt, &c.

About the Dewalee, traders from Broach, Surat, &c. come in numbers into

the hill districts especially, and carry on a considerable trade, or rather barter, with the Bheels, taking their surplus rice and toor in exchange for cloth, tobacco, goor, salt, salt fish, &c., and in these transactions I fancy the advantage is all on their side. Numerous Parsees, from Unklesir especially, have located themselves among the Bheels, and carry on a good deal of business with them, by retailing liquor, and advancing them money to pay the revenue with. In return they get grain and ghee, of which latter large quantities are made.

The Wusravee Purguna contains many villages, inhabited by the Bora caste. These are not only agricultural, but trade with the produce of their crops. Likewise the same in the Gulla Purguna.

Turkeysir being rather a large, flourishing place, the trade of the Purguna is in the hands of the Bunyas there, who carry on business with Surat, Unklesir, &c.

In the Mandvee Zilla, through the weekly bazars held at Deogur and Serkooee, most of the trade is diverted into Mandvee itself, which being a town containing numerous Bunyas and Boras, is of some consequence. The chief commerce, however, of the whole of the tract of country surveyed by me, between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, is undoubtedly timber, principally teak. That from Sakhbara and the southern part of the district is excellent. Traders from Broach, Surat, Unklesir, &c. come in very great numbers, from November till June, for it, as during this period the Bheels are almost dependent on their axes for a livelihood. In the rains, they carry on what cultivation they can. The price of the timber varies from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 a load, on the spot: for this sum the Bheels fell, strip, and pack it on the carts. A load consists of two, four, six, or more logs, according to size. The traders from Broach and Unklesir pay, in addition to this, Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 taxes at the different Zukats they encounter on the route. Those from Surat pass a great part of the way through the British territory, in which no toll is levied, consequently they have not such large taxes to pay. Besides the heavy timber, teak rafters in immense quantities, and bamboos of all sizes, are exported. The rates these are sold at vary according to size,—about one rupee a hundred for large ones. The sums they realize on arrival at their respective destinations amply remunerate them, as they sell the timber by measurement according to the market value, and the bamboos at ten times the amount, including taxes, they paid for them.

The road from Kookurnaonda being the main one between Khandesh and Guzerat, a very great deal of traffic passes along it, by means of Brinjarees. From the former country, they bring grain, chiefly wheat, and return with tobacco and salt, and do a little business *en route* with the Bheels; but I fancy not much. In like manner the Charungs (a tribe somewhat like the Brinjarees in habits, but different in caste) come from Kattywar in less numbers than the

above, laden with alum and red earth, used in dyeing, and pursue the same route to Khandesh. They also carry on a small trade with the Bheels, give them bullocks for agricultural purposes, and the next year receive grain in lieu.

I believe I have enumerated all the commerce that takes place, or at all events all the particulars I could gather respecting it.

MANUFACTURES.—As I before stated in the commencement of this Memoir, there are but few manufactures. Nandod is celebrated for its cutlery; sword-belts and pouches of samber skin are also made, which are much appreciated. Dungaree cloth and Patee are also woven by the Dhers, who reside on the banks of the Nerbudda, but the former not in sufficient quantities for exportation, the supply, as it is, not being sufficient for the demand. At Dhoomkhull, I observed the Bheels manufacturing Khutta (the inspissated juice of the Kheir tree) which is eaten with Pan Sooparee. The Bheels are handy at making baskets and bamboo matting, but I should think, except in the vicinity of Nandod, they would not find a market for these articles. At the village of Purdwania, in the Ruttonpoor Purguna, iron of excellent quality used to be smelted, but for some reason or other, the works have been discontinued for some years. From Ruttonpoor itself, as I before mentioned, considerable quantities of cornelians are exported to Cambay.

I did not come across mines of any other description throughout the district, and I do not think any exist.

GEOLOGY.—I regret extremely that my perfect ignorance of geology precludes my making remarks on the geological structure of these districts. Had I possessed such knowledge, it would not only have been highly interesting to me, but would have made this Report more complete.

POPULATION.—The population is composed of various castes, and amounts, as nearly as I can ascertain, to 162,545 for the whole of the district surveyed by me, which would give an average of 71·4 souls to every square mile, supposing that it was all equally inhabited. Such, however, is not the case, and I will endeavour in the succeeding remarks to show the actual numbers as they are distributed throughout the land. These statistics were collected by me and my surveyors, during the several seasons' work, and were the result of inquiries on the spot, by ascertaining the numbers of houses or huts in the different villages, and, in some few villages, by actual computation, from all which data a close approximation of the population has, I trust, been arrived at.

First, then, as regards the hilly tract of country contained in a line drawn from Gora, on the Nerbudda, to Kupat, on the Mahdoootee river. Continue it to Ambesh, in the Neytrung Purguna, and from thence to Kukreepoora, in the Dudwara Purguna. Follow the line of the Taptee to Kookurmoonda, and from thence *viâ* Sakhbara to Dhoomkhull. All this portion of the district

is composed of scarcely anything else but hills and thick jungle, and contains 1,359·5 square miles. Its population is, as nearly as I can ascertain, 19,121 souls, which gives an average of 14 to every square mile; but even in this tract the inhabitants are very unequally apportioned, the large mass of the hills being nearly destitute of any: the majority of them are located in the jungly plain, in the centre of the district, and on the banks of the Taptee.

The seven Purgunas bordering on the Nerbudda, and northward of the hills, contain 284·3 miles, with an estimated population of 78,771, and, consequently, the average for each square mile is 277·3.

It must be remembered that this includes the large town of Nandod, in which there are at least 20,000 people.

The Ruttonpoor and Loona Purgunas, covering an area of 172 square miles, have a population of 10,920; the average, therefore, to each square mile is 63·4.

The remaining portions of the country left undescribed are the Purgunas of Wusravee and Gulla, belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar, and the British territory, viz. Turkeysir, Bhodan, Patul, and Mandvee, containing altogether 459 square miles, with a population of 53,723, giving an average, therefore, of 117 souls to every square mile. I will close this part of the subject under the head of population by an analysis of the foregoing remarks, from which will be seen at a glance the relative proportion which each of the four portions I have divided the whole district into bear to each other:—

Analysis of Population.

Section of District.	Square Miles.	Population.	Average to a Square Mile.	Relative Proportion on the Square Mile to			
				Ruttonpoor.	Wusravee.	Hilly Tract.	Seven Purgunas.
Seven Purgunas north of the hills	284·3	78,771	277·3	4·3 to 1	2·3 to 1	19·8 to 1	....
Ruttonpoor and Loona	172·0	10,920	63·4	....	1 to 1·8	4·5 to 1	1 to 4·3
Wusravee, Gulla, Turkeysir, Bhodan, Patul, and Mandvee.	459·0	53,723	117·0	1·8 to 1	....	8·3 to 1	1 to 2·3
Hilly Tract	1,359·5	19,121	14·0	1 to 4·5	1 to 8·3	....	1 to 19·8
Total	2,274·8	162,545	71·4	Mean average, whole district.			

The northern portion being so densely populated, it is easy to conceive that by far the largest part of the revenue (amounting, I am informed, to Rs. 2,50,000) is derived from it.

CASTES.—The various castes of which the population is composed are as follow :—

Gora.—The Gora Purguna is inhabited almost exclusively by Dhankas.

Nandod, &c.—In the Nandod, Paneitha, Bhalod, and Gowalee Purgunas, the population is made up chiefly of Koonbees, Kolees, Rajpoots, and only a few Bheels.

Jugreea.—The Jugreea Purguna is the same, with the exception of a few Mahomedans being interspersed.

Kantal.—The Kantal Purguna is almost entirely inhabited by Bheels.

Ruttonpoor.—About one-half of the villages in the Ruttonpoor Purguna are occupied by a mixed population of Koonbees, Kolees, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans (mostly Boras); the other villages are essentially Bheel.

Loona.—The population of the Loona Purguna, in proportion to its size, is nearly the same as the above.

Wusravee.—In the Wusravee Purguna the Mahomedans (Boras) predominate; other castes are, however, mixed up with them, such as Kolees, Rajpoots, and a few Koonbees and Dhers.

Gulla.—The Gulla Purguna appears to consist principally of Banians, Kolees, Koonbees, and some Dhers.

Turkeysir.—In the Turkeysir Purguna there are a considerable number of Mahomedans (Boras); the remaining population for the most part are Kolees. In Turkeysir itself are plenty of Bunyas.

Mandvee.—The Mandvee Zilla is made up of several different castes, viz. Chowdias, Gauntas, Kolees, a few Rajpoots, Koonbees, Dhers, and Bheels.

The whole of the remainder of the district is composed entirely of Bheels, without the admixture of any other castes.

The population of the whole district, with the exception of the few Bunyas, is entirely agricultural. The Bheels, however, cultivate only enough to yield them a bare subsistence, and that only of the inferior grain to any extent, the rice and toor raised being disposed of as described a few pages back.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.—The habits and customs of the people residing on the Nerbudda and the more civilized section of the district, are pretty much the same as those in other parts of Guzerat,—not characterised by any peculiarities which would render them singular; I will therefore confine my remarks simply to the Bheel population of the hill tract.

PHYSICAL AND BODILY CONDITION.—As regards their physical and bodily condition, they are for the most part of middling stature, clean limbed, and muscular, endowed with extraordinary activity, and are remarkably expert in the use of the axe, on which their livelihood greatly depends. Their dispositions are mild and inoffensive, and they are highly susceptible of any kindness shown to them, whilst at the same time they exhibit the greatest patience under

the cruel oppression which is often used towards them. I like them very much, and having spent so many months among them, feel myself competent to express an opinion also on their moral conduct. The word "Bheel" I had always previously imagined conveyed an idea of a lawless, marauding set, but my experience of these particular Bheels is widely different. No theft, even of the most trivial article, was ever committed in my camp, though, had they felt inclined to do so, nothing could have been easier, as often for days together I have been located in the little hamlets in the heart of the hills, with no protection but three or four lascars; indeed, so far from appropriating anything, on several occasions, when in moving my camp little articles had been left behind, they would come a long march to return them to me. Their demeanour is civil and obliging, and as I always used conciliatory measures towards them, I never found any difficulty in obtaining their services, for felling the jungle, when requisite, and for guiding me through the almost pathless hills and wilderness. In their intercourse with one another, too, they seem to be singularly free from many of the vices rife among more civilized tribes.

I never heard of any instances of theft or murder while I was living in the midst of them. They are addicted to drinking; and considering the great quantities of Mowra and toddy trees, from which spirits are distilled, and the great temptation held out by the numerous Parsee liquor shops, it is not remarkable.

SUPERSTITION AND RELIGION.—They are a superstitious race, and nearly every village has some hill or other in the vicinity, dedicated to its own special Deo.

Their religion, in common with most Hindoos, appears to be one entirely of fear, and on approaching the Deo, he is generally propitiated with offerings.

On the occasion of an epidemic breaking out, they almost invariably desert their villages, and select another site, looking upon the disease as a mark of Divine displeasure. In this way, in addition to the natural wandering disposition of the Bheels, numerous villages have been deserted; and such will constantly be the case. In their marriages they are very lavish, and in this way also get into the hands of the shroffs and liquor sellers: they practise polygamy.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Raja certainly is making great improvements in his country, by repealing all the Izzaras; and were this likewise extended to the Gaekwar's possessions, a marked improvement in those Purgunas would doubtless soon exhibit itself. As it is, the resources of the country are nearly undeveloped.

SAKHBARA.—Over Sakhbara the Raja has but nominal sway, and the present possessor of the Purguna, Koowar Wussawa, cruelly oppresses the people, as is evidenced from the even greater desolation that prevails in this

Purguna to that of others belonging to the Raja. Deserted villages, and a murmuring, ill-treated population, abound. Without solicitation, Bheels of different villages I employed informed me, that at the agricultural period of the year, the Wussawa collected, and compelled them to work in his own private fields, and that without remuneration of any kind. It is not wonderful, then, that under these harassing and vexatious exactions, they should desert their villages, and go to some other places, where they can get greater inducement to settle, and better treatment. Such are the results of the short-sighted policy of Native chieftains, who ruin their revenue permanently for the sake of screwing out as much as possible for the present. I do not recollect any more that I could say on this head which would be interesting; I will therefore close this Memoir with a few concluding remarks of a general nature.

ANTIQUITY.—Of the antiquity of the Raj, there can be no doubt, I think. From all I can gather, there has been an uninterrupted descent from father to son for many generations, and as a distinctive mark, the Raja wears the golden anklets, which only Rajas by virtue of long established descent can wear. Tradition assigns the island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay, as the first residence of the family, from whence they removed to Bhugwa Danda, near Surat. After a time, disturbances in the land compelled them, consisting of two brothers, to quit this place. One went to Bhownuggur, near Gogo, and the other to Rajpeepla, in which localities their descendants have remained ever since. These scraps of information I derived from the family Bhat or bard, and selected out a numerous assortment of stories and legends he told me. The Raja also showed me his family tree, on which, however, very little reliance can be placed, as it has been manufactured by the aforesaid Bhat within the last few years. Despite all my endeavours, I was unable to get hold of any ancient manuscripts which would give me a history of the country, its Rajas, the wars it has been engaged in, or in fact anything that would be interesting. It is only since the year 1830 or 1832 that the Rajas have taken up their residence in Nandod: previous to that they lived in New Rajpeepla, where there is a small square fort, and the approach to it very difficult before the road was constructed. The pass could easily have been defended; whilst a few men perched up on the surrounding hills could have given notice of any enemy attempting to turn it, by crossing the hills themselves,—a feat very difficult without a guide. In still more insecure times, they lived in Old Rajpeepla, a place almost inaccessible to a foe ignorant of the country, the only approaches being narrow footpaths, which could with a little notice be made impassable even for infantry. I was unable to take my horse, led in hand, to Old Rajpeepla, though the hardy little cattle of the Bheels manage to scramble up and down the hills in a most extraordinary manner. Even on foot I found the path difficult and dangerous, from its steep and broken nature, and

occasionally a false step would have sent me down a precipice. Immediately behind Old Rajpeepla, which is situated on one of its spurs, is Deo Satra, which towers 2,000 feet above the plain, and has the remains of an old fort on its summit. I am inclined to believe that the Raj at some early period was much more extensive than it is at present, and that the whole territory now in the possession of the Gaekwar was originally under the sway of the Rajas of Rajpeepla. My reasons for supposing so, in addition to the information I gleaned from inquiries, are that the Nerbudda and Taptee appear *natural boundaries*, more than any other line intermediate, and the Gaekwar being a power that has created itself within a comparatively speaking short time back, could have easily taken possession of the land it now holds by the strong hand. The Mandvee Zilla till the last few years belonged to a branch of the Rajpeepla house, and I understand it was only on its extinction that it lapsed to the British Government.

I have now, I think, noted down all the observations I made during the time I was employed in the district. I will therefore conclude by again bringing to notice the uniform kindness the Raja has always evinced towards me, and the ready assistance he has afforded, without which it would have been impossible for me to have surveyed such a wild and difficult country; but from the strict injunctions he issued to all the Thanadars, I have always been able to acquire information, procure guides, men to fell the jungle, a Bunya with my camp wherever it was, and in fact enabled me to carry on my duties, though arduous, with a degree of pleasure I could not have experienced had my plans been at all thwarted; and I am consequently under great obligations to him.

STATISTICAL RETURN
OF THE
RAJPEEPLA DISTRICTS.

PREPARED BY

LIEUTENANT J. J. POLLEXFEN,

15TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Submitted to Government on the 29th January 1855.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the Rajpepla Districts, Surveyed by

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
GORA PURGUNA.					
1	Mookree, 1st	8 huts	None	50	Dhanka
2	Mookree, 2nd	12 .....	.....	70	Ditto
3	Thowree	12 .....	.....	70	Ditto
4	Gora	32 houses	1 shop	150	Ditto
5	Wussunpoora	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
6	Mota Peepria	14 .....	.....	60	Wurrey
7	Nana Peepria	21 .....	.....	100	Ditto
8	Indroowano	30 .....	.....	150	Dhanka
9	Boria	20 huts .....	.....	85	Ditto
10	Bussee	25 .....	.....	100	Ditto
11	Oomerwa	13 .....	.....	50	Bheel
12	Wansloo	16 .....	.....	70	Dhanka
13	Rowul	28 .....	.....	120	Ditto
14	Toolwaree	15 .....	.....	60	Ditto
15	Sumaria	25 .....	.....	100	Ditto
16	Mota Amba	20 .....	.....	68	Ditto
17	Sakwa	10 .....	.....	40	Ditto
18	Bhanodra	20 .....	.....	80	Ditto
19	Joonwud	20 .....	.....	95	Ditto
20	Versundee	13 .....	.....	50	Ditto
21	Mota Joonda	10 houses .....	.....	42	Ditto
22	Nana Joonda	12 .....	.....	50	Ditto
23	Kuree	40 .....	.....	160	Ditto
24	Mukwara	18 .....	.....	70	Ditto
25	Jeetpoora	30 .....	.....	120	Ditto
26	Soorujbur	25 .....	.....	120	Ditto
27	Rampoora	17 .....	.....	70	Ditto
28	Loopaa	12 .....	.....	60	Ditto
NANDOD PURGUNA.					
1	Mangrole	125 houses	5 shops	720	Different castes
2	Gowar	35 .....	.....	150	Ditto
3	Tirsad	12 .....	.....	60	Bheels
4	Serow	175	3 shops	775	Ditto
5	Toomree	30 .....	.....	150	Dhanka
6	Mota Wanderia	11 .....	.....	50	Ditto
7	Nana Wanderia	18 .....	.....	80	Ditto
8	Jowar	110	2 shops	550	Rajpoot and Kolee
9	Patee	30 .....	.....	120	Kolee and Bheel
10	Kottara	40 .....	.....	200	Kolee
11	Poecha	52 .....	.....	250	Ditto

Lieutenant J. J. POLLEXFEN, Assistant Quartermaster General N. D. A.

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda river ..	None	None.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto and nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Thana.	..	Do	Kusbey village.
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda and nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla, and 1 well	Do.	
1 well	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Nulla	inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Ir am.	
1 well	Do.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Nulla, 1 well, and Nerbudda	Inam.	
Nerbudda	Do.	
Ditto	Temple.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Ditto; a famous Teerut .....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda	Temple.....	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
12	Tunkareeo	65 houses	1 shop	300	Rajpoot and Kolee..
13	Aneendra.. ..	25 .....	.....	120	Ditto
14	Lashbruth.. ..	200	2 shops.....	1,000	Ditto
15	Thullee	30	1 do.	120	Dhanka
16	Kurola	90	1 do.	400	Koonbee & Rajpoot ..
17	Wowree	176	1 shop	850	Ditto
18	Rayeepoora	40 .....	.....	200	Dhanka
19	Gopalpoora	40 .....	.....	200	Rajpoot
20	Wureea	30 .....	.....	150	Dhanka
21	Seesodra	250	3 shops.....	1,200	Different castes
22	Oree	200	1 do.	1,000	Ditto.. ..
23	Wurkur	150	1 do.	700	Ditto.. ..
24	Patna Mota	125 huts .....	.....	600	Rajpoot and Bheel..
25	Patna Chota	35 .....	.....	150	Ditto
26	Helumbee.. ..	9 .....	.....	40	Ditto
27	Roond	160 houses	2 shops.....	800	Koonbee, Rajpoot, & Bheel
28	Bheelwara .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Nurkuree .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Bheelwara .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Nowagaum .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Jeysulpoor .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Ruseela .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Torna .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Budaum .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Chitrawara .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Dhanpoora .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Dundachoo .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Bhoosurd .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Hajeerpoora .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Amurpoora .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Ramgur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Jeetnugur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Soondurpoor .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Jeetgur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Bar .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Wunjur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Leambutwan .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Busurwara .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Wageatha.. ..	88 huts	1 shop	400	Rajpoot and Bheel..
51	Mulaw	7 .....	.....	30	Bheel
52	Wagoria	100	2 shops.....	500	Rajpoot and Bheel..
53	Neekolee	200 houses	1 do.	1,000	Ditto
54	Nowapoor	150 huts	2 do.	700	Ditto
KANTAL PURGUNA.					
1	Umletha	135 huts	2 shops.....	675	Bheel
2	Turoopa	101	1 do.	500	Ditto
3	Dholar	96	1 do.	450	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
1 well.. ..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
1 well, good, 1 bowree, bad.. ..	.....	Thana.	..	Do.	
1 well.. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well good, 1 tank bad.	.....	..	..	Do.	
1 well.. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda	2 temples.....	..	Chowkee.	Izzara	Kusbey village.
Ditto	1 temple .....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto, and 1 well ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda	1 temple	Thana.	..	Khalsa.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well and a nulla ..	1 temple .....	..	Chowkee.	Partly Khalsa and Inam.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well.. ..	None	Thana.	None ..	Izzara	Kusbey village.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
4	Ringnee	20 huts	None	100	Bheel
5	Veerpoor	40 .....	.....	200	Ditto
6	Sujwa	8 .....	.....	40	Ditto
7	Dholee Wow	20 .....	.....	106	Ditto
8	Koondpoora	7 .....	.....	30	Ditto
9	Raneepoora	8 .....	.....	40	Ditto
10	Purtabpoora	35 .....	.....	160	Ditto
11	Rampoora	6 .....	.....	30	Ditto
12	Loadun	9 .....	.....	45	Ditto
13	Ookawara	30 .....	.....	150	Ditto
14	Teembee	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
15	Dharee Kheira	31 .....	.....	140	Ditto
16	Gaum Koowa	40 .....	.....	200	Ditto
17	Kojulwassa	29 .....	.....	140	Ditto
18	Purtabnuggur	80	1 shop	400	Ditto
19	Towree	40 .....	.....	165	Bheel and Koonbee
20	Sheer	15 .....	.....	60	Bheel
21	Wulla	15 .....	.....	65	Ditto
22	Wullee	20 .....	.....	10	Ditto
23	Kessurwa	8 .....	.....	48	Ditto
24	Jokhla	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
25	Bamunfullia-kn-Pooras	14 .....	.....	70	Ditto
26	Mergaum	30 .....	.....	150	Ditto
27	Kakurwa	22 .....	.....	100	Ditto
28	Bamunfullia	30 .....	.....	150	Ditto
29	Ghaunta	15 .....	.....	70	Ditto
30	Sanderoo	7 .....	.....	35	Ditto
31	Kunpoor	18 .....	.....	80	Rajpoot
32	Cheetrore	13 .....	.....	60	Bheel
33	Meeasee	14 .....	.....	74	Ditto
34	Nana Hurdwur	9 .....	.....	45	Ditto
35	Mota Hurdwur	10 .....	.....	50	Ditto
36	Khamur	14 .....	.....	60	Ditto
37	Chutwara	15 .....	.....	80	Ditto
38	Sandee	7 .....	.....	35	Ditto
39	Doodwara	7 .....	.....	30	.....
40	Koomus	30 .....	.....	140	Bheel
41	Khakreepoora	60 .....	.....	250	Ditto
42	Beersungpoora	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
43	Amurpoor (Pooras)	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
PANEITHA PURGUNA.					
1	Paneitha	600 houses	2 shops	3,000	Different castes
2	Mota Wasna	53	1 do.	265	Koonbee, Bheel, and Machee
3	Nana Wasna	70	1 do.	350	Ditto
4	Motee Indore	125	2 do.	725	Ditto
5	Nanee Indore	27 .....	.....	135	Ditto
6	Veeloogaum	100	2 shops	500	Ditto
7	Bhowpoora	15 huts .....	.....	55	Bheel

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
3 kucha wells..	None	None..	None ..	Inam.	
Nulla	Khalsa.	
Kirjun river	Inam.	
Nulla	Do.	
Kirjun river	Izzara.	
Nulla	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
1 well and nulla	Partly Inam, and Izzara.	
Nulla	Inam.	
1 well..	Do.	
Nulla	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto ..	Temple.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Izzara.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Wells and tanks ..	2 temples.....	Thanas	None ..	Khalsa.	
Nerbudda river ..	A large Mahal..	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
2 wells	Khalsa.	
1 do	Do.	
Nerbudda river	Do.	
Ditto ..	1 temple.....	..	..	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Kakulpoor	30 huts	None	153	Bheel and Machee..
9	Sursard	50 .....	.....	202	Bheel
10	Sootharpoora	6 .....	.....	26	Ditto
11	Veyreesalpoora	6 .....	.....	27	Ditto
12	Lukreepoora	5 .....	.....	24	Ditto
13	Khoree Amblee	2 .....	.....	5	Ditto
14	Jeetpoor	5 .....	.....	12	Ditto
15	Feechwara	30 .....	.....	153	Bheel, Rajpoor, and Dhanka
16	Juroyee	30 .....	.....	160	Bheel
17	Ansa	100 houses	1 shop	500	Koonbee, Bheel, and Machee
18	Veracha	30 huts .....	.....	150	Ditto
19	Nowra	125 houses	2 shops	625	Ditto
20	Rajpoora	60 huts	1 do.	300	Ditto
21	Candleij	60	1 do.	300	Ditto
22	Roomalpoor	8 .....	.....	41	Bheel
23	Motee Jambooe	15 .....	.....	76	Ditto
24	Nanee Jambooe	6 .....	.....	31	Ditto
25	Oomudra	65 .....	.....	260	Ditto
26	Sunjalee	60	1 shop	200	Different castes
27	Khakreepoora	40 .....	.....	204	Bheel
28	Joono Oomerwa	22 .....	.....	115	Ditto
29	Oomerwa	200 houses	1 shop	500	Bheel, Rajpoor, and Machee
30	Mowara	25 huts .....	.....	106	Koonbee and Bheel.
31	Rayeel	40 .....	.....	230	Ditto
32	Anundpoor	20	1 shop	100	Ditto
33	Achalia	40 houses .....	.....	157	Bhat and Rajpoor..
34	Hureepoora	80	3 shops	343	Rajpoor and Bheel..
35	Oomulla	40 houses & huts	1 shop	160	Koonbee
36	Waghpoora	10 huts .....	.....	43	Bheel
37	Bamulla	40 houses & huts	1 shop	163	Koonbee and Bheel.
38	Rasingpoora	15 houses	1 do.	58	Koonbee & Rajpoor.
39	Dubba	60 .....	.....	250	Bheel
40	Teijpoor	30 .....	.....	100	Ditto
41	Kuppat	30 huts .....	.....	120	Ditto
42	Roopanico	15 .....	.....	45	Ditto
43	Hingoria	15 .....	.....	45	Ditto
44	Mota Solwa	15 .....	.....	58	Ditto
45	Peepudra	20 .....	.....	120	Ditto
46	Dhoonda	15 .....	.....	77	Ditto
47	Limthan .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Rajoowarria	35 huts .....	.....	150	Bheel
BHALOD PURGUNA.					
1	Bhalod	500 houses	5 shops	2,500	Several castes
2	Totidra	65 .....	.....	325	Bheel and Rajpoor..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda & Kharee R.	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nerbudda river	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	1 temple .....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	4 temples .....	..	Chowkee.	Do.	
Nulla	Izzara.	
1 well	Do.	
Nulla	Izzara.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
1 bowree	
Nulla	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 well	Chowkee.	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Partly Inam & Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
2 wells, and Mahdoo- muttee river ..	1 musjid .....	..	..	Do.	
1 well and nulla	Inam.	
1 well and 1 tank	Khalsa.	
1 well and nulla	Do.	
1 well	Do.	
1 bowree and nulla	Do.	
1 well, and Mahdoo- muttee river	Inam.	
Mahdoo- muttee river	Khalsa.	
Ditto	
Nulla	
Ditto	
1 well	
Nulla	
1 well and nulla	
Nerbudda river ..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
3	Tursallee	40 houses	None	200	Mahomedan & Bhat.
4	Puttar	19 .....	.....	185	Rajpoot and Bheel.
5	Ore	20 .....	.....	105	Ditto ..
6	Roond	165	1 shop	825	Several castes ..
7	Kursunpoor	20 .....	.....	100	Bheel ..
8	Nowapoor	8 .....	.....	40	Ditto ..
9	Wurdwano	40 .....	.....	200	Rajpoot and Bheel..
10	Prankur	100	2 shops.....	500	Ditto ..
11	Wenakpoor	30	1 do.....	115	Several castes ..
12	Julsar	60	1 do.....	230	Mostly Koonbee ..
13	Pora	45	1 do.....	150	Several castes ..
14	Aveeda	735	4 do.....	3,640	Ditto ..
15	Paulree	250	5 do.....	1,305	Koonbee ..
16	Kuddolee.. .. .	23 .....	.....	60	Bheel ..
17	Seemudra.. .. .	12 .....	.....	45	Ditto ..
18	Kurrard	15 .....	.....	65	Kolee ..
19	Sursheea	60	2 shops.....	265	Koonbee and Kolee.
20	Koteendra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOWALEE PURGUNA.					
1	Gowalee	249 houses.....	2 shops.....	1,171	Mostly Koonbee ..
2	Ooncherio	150	2 do.....	600	Ditto ..
3	Sanjah	70	2 do.....	350	Mostly Bheel and Rajpoot ..
4	Moolud	45	1 do.....	150	Mostly Bheel ..
5	Nowgauma	8 huts .....	.....	18	Bheel ..
JUGREEA PURGUNA.					
1	Jugreea	300 houses.....	7 shops.....	1,500	Koonbee ..
2	Sooltanpoor	75	3 do.....	350	Several castes ..
3	Raneepoor	100	1 do.....	450	Mahomedan and Koonbee..
4	Leemodra.. .. .	114	2 do.....	476	Ditto ..
5	Kuppulsarree	100	1 do.....	400	Mostly Bheel and Mahomedan ..
6	Foolwaree.. .. .	45 .....	.....	145	Mostly Bheel ..
7	Waghpoora	5 .....	.....	20	Bheel ..
RUTTONPOOR PURGUNA.					
1	Ruttonpoor	35 houses.....	3 shops.....	175	Mahomedan and Bheel ..
2	Mhadewpoora	27 .....	.....	108	Rajpoot & few Bheel.
3	Boreedah	65 .....	.....	250	Koonbee and Bheel..
4	Bheempoor (two Fullias).	11 huts .....	.....	35	Bheel ..
5	Malpeepur	2 .....	.....	..	Ditto ..
6	Maljeepoor	5 .....	.....	8	Ditto ..
7	Kudwallee, 1st	10 .....	.....	45	Ditto ..
8	Kudwallee, 2nd	10 .....	.....	30	Ditto ..
9	Peepulpan	19 .....	.....	108	Ditto ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nerbudda river ..	Musjid	None	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Nerbudda river ..	.....	..	Zukat ..	Do.	
5 wells	1 Mosque.....	Thana.	..	Do.	
3 ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Khalsa.	
1 bowree .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
.....	
Nerbudda R., 8 wells..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Kaveree river.. ..	2 temples.....	..	..	Do.	
3 wells .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
River .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Wells	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Several small temples ..	..	..	Do.	
Nulla and well ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
2 wells .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Kaveree river.. ..	1 mosque.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Bhoondwa river ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Wells and nulla ..	None	Thana.	None ..	Khalsa.	
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.	
2 do .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Inam.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.	
Bhoondwa nulla ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
10	Chowkee	4 huts	None	14	Bheel
11	Amuljhur	15 .....	.....	60	Ditto
12	Goondeecha	15 .....	.....	47	Ditto
13	Amode	15 .....	.....	50	Ditto
14	Baoree	9 .....	.....	45	Ditto
15	Hurreepoora	7 .....	.....	25	Ditto
16	Kharreea	10 .....	.....	25	Bhat and Kolee
17	Wunteewal	60	1 shop	195	Bheel and Kolee
18	Selote	75 houses	1 do.	270	Kolee and Rajpoot
19	Mota Sanjla	54	1 do.	225	Bheel and Kolee
20	Kurchee	70	2 do.	375	Ditto
21	Surdarpoor or Futtehpoor.	40 huts .....	.....	120	Ditto
22	Oontia	30 .....	.....	65	Ditto
23	Dudera	75 houses	2 shops	400	Mhawadan and different castes
24	Tulodra	75	2 do.	378	Kolee and Bhat
25	Runneedee	25 huts .....	.....	92	Do. and Rajpoot
	<i>Jholwa.</i>				
26	Pudal	20 .....	.....	45	Bheel
27	Malpoor	14 .....	.....	40	Ditto
28	Dhola Koowa	21 .....	.....	..	Kolee
29	Dumlahee	16 .....	.....	50	Bheel
30	Purdwania	27 .....	.....	72	Ditto
31	Rampoor (two Fullias)	13 .....	.....	50	Ditto
32	Bullasir	8 .....	.....	23	Ditto
33	Jespoor	16 .....	.....	43	Ditto
34	Jhaspoor	4 .....	.....	15	Ditto
35	Goorantia	4 .....	.....	10	Ditto
36	Andra	3 .....	.....	8	Ditto
37	Sheealee	25 .....	.....	70	Ditto
38	Bhojepoor	8 .....	.....	20	Ditto
39	Moorun	9 .....	.....	25	Ditto
40	Wasna	14 .....	.....	40	Ditto
41	Rajpoor	12 .....	.....	35	Ditto
42	Heerapoor	30 houses .....	.....	100	Ditto
43	Limbhut	125	1 shop, and 1 liquor shop	400	Different castes
44	Dhowlgaum	60	1 shop	150	Bheel
45	Nana Dhowlgaum	46	1 do.	150	Do. and Kolee
46	Bheelod	46	1 do.	150	Bheel
47	Wagulkhore	30 .....	.....	100	Ditto
48	Dharolee	70	2 shops	260	Bheel and Rajpoot
49	Kondee	100	1 do.	380	Mahomedan, Kolee, and Bheel
50	Nuldree	60 .....	.....	120	Koonbee and Bheel
51	Wuttaria	193	2 shops	500	Rajpoot and Bheel
52	Wallia	30 .....	.....	120	Bheel
53	Doongree	40 .....	.....	155	Do. and Kolee
54	Maila	75	3 shops	325	Rajpoot and Koonbee
55	Soregaum	40	1 do.	150	Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Bhoondwa nulla	None	None.	None	Izzara.	
Ditto and 1 well				Khalsa.	
Nulla				Izzara.	
Bhoondwa river				Khalsa.	
Ditto				Inam.	
1 well and river				Khalsa.	
1 tank				Izzara.	
1 do. and 1 well				Do.	
Kaveree river				Khalsa.	
3 wells	Temple			Do.	
1 do.				Do.	
1 do. and tank				Do.	
1 well.				Do.	
1 do. and tank				Do.	
Ditto				Do.	
1 well.				Do.	
Nulla				Izzara.	
Ditto				Khalsa.	
1 well.				Inam	
1 do. and tank				Khalsa.	
Ditto				Inam.	
Nulla				Izzara.	
Ditto				Khalsa.	
Nulla				Izzara.	
Ditto				Khalsa.	
Ditto				Izzara.	
Kaveree river.				Do.	
Ditto				Do.	
Ditto				Do.	
Nulla				Khalsa.	
Kaveree river.				Izzara.	
Ditto				Khalsa.	
Amrawutee river				Inam.	
Ditto				Do.	
Ditto				Khalsa.	
Ditto				Izzara.	
Ditto and nulla				Do.	
Ditto				Do.	
Amrawutee river			Zukat	Do.	
1 well.				Khalsa.	
Ditto				Inam.	
1 tank and 1 well	Temple	Thana.		Khalsa.	
1 tank				Do.	
1 well.				Do.	
Kim river, and 1 well.				Do.	
Nulla and well				Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
56	Toona	25 houses	None	125	Rajpoot and Bheel ..
57	Dehlee	70	1 shop	300	Ditto
58	Peethoor	15 huts	1 liquor shop	70	Bheel
59	Singla	7 .....	.. .. .	36	Ditto
60	Itthkulla	17	1 liquor shop	69	Ditto
61	Dulladpoor	25 houses .....	.. .. .	70	Ditto
62	Singpoor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
63	Oomergaum .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
64	Rajghur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
65	Nowagaum .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
66	Wakasung .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
67	Kosmaree (two Fullias) ..	8 huts .....	.. .. .	30	Bheel
68	Dunsolee	45 houses .....	.. .. .	178	Rajpoot
69	Jollee	5 do. ....	.. .. .	19	Bheel and Rajpoot ..
LOONA PURGUNA.					
1	Loona	15 hou. 102 huts.	1 shop	515	Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel
2	Kursar	25 huts .....	.. .. .	127	Rajpoot and Bheel ..
3	Seenaroo	17 .....	.. .. .	88	Ditto
4	Dehsar	11 hou. 79 huts.	1 shop	379	Ditto
5	Kunneylou	11 huts .....	.. .. .	50	Bheel and Kolee ..
6	Fulkovee	18 .....	.. .. .	88	Bheel
7	Pansolee	1 hou. 44 huts.	.. .. .	218	Rajpoot and Bheel ..
8	Dorewara	2 22 .....	.. .. .	110	Kolee and Bheel ..
9	Seeloodee	3 70 .....	.. .. .	319	Several castes ..
10	Ghora	1 57 .....	.. .. .	278	Rajpoot and Bheel ..
11	Kurra	3 87	1 Bania shop ..	419	Rajpoot, Bamun, and Bheel
12	Gadho	9 33	1 liquor shop ..	281	Kolee & Mahomedan.
13	Veetalgaum	19 huts .....	.. .. .	103	Bheel
14	Choramloo	9 .....	.. .. .	44	Ditto
15	Wanderia	31 .....	.. .. .	188	Ditto
16	Faufree	8 .....	.. .. .	41	Ditto
17	Jubhoogaum	6 .....	.. .. .	26	Ditto
18	Bhumundyoo	10 .....	.. .. .	39	Ditto
19	Kessurgaum	9 .....	.. .. .	54	Ditto
20	Goondiva	15 .....	.. .. .	45	Ditto
NEYTRUNG WURKOTA, OR PUTTHAR PURGUNA.					
1	Putthar Motta	11 huts	1 shop	56	Bheel
2	Dajeepoora	8 .....	.. .. .	25	Ditto
3	Oomujpoor	7 .....	.. .. .	24	Ditto
4	Amboosh	7 .....	.. .. .	20	Ditto
5	Nana Putthar	11 .....	.. .. .	64	Ditto
6	Koliapara	20 .....	.. .. .	49	Ditto
7	Mandvee	5 .....	.. .. .	16	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Kim river and tank ..	None	None.	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	Temple .. ..	..	..	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Kim river	Do.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Tokree nulla	
Kim river	
1 well..	
Kim river	1 temple ..	Thana.	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 kutchra well and 1 large tank	Do.	
1 kutchra well & 1 tank.	Do.	
Kim river	Do.	
1 pukka bowree	Do.	
1 pukka well and 1 large tank	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 pukka well & 1 tank.	Do.	
Kim river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Tokree nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	
Ditto and 1 tank	
1 pukka well..	
Kim river	
Kutchra well	Inam.	
Samoree river	None	Thana.	Zukat ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Samoree river..	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Inam.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Kantol	10 huts	None	37	Bheel
9	Rujjulwara	13 .....	.....	39	Ditto
10	Bheelwara	15 .....	.....	46	Ditto
11	Dholee	12 .....	.....	27	Ditto
12	Sujjunwun	9 .....	.....	25	Ditto
13	Jummoolee	15 .....	.....	35	Ditto
14	Bareedra	15 .....	.....	40	Ditto
15	Wurkota	15 .....	.....	70	Ditto
16	Wancole	11 .....	.....	33	Ditto
17	Muchumbur	7 .....	.....	26	Ditto
18	Mungus	20 .....	.....	50	Ditto
19	Dehbar	15 .....	.....	70	Ditto
20	Dholkum	8 .....	.....	36	Ditto
21	Anjolee	9 .....	.....	29	Ditto
22	Ramkote	14 .....	.....	69	Ditto
23	Oondee	8 .....	.....	25	Ditto
24	Koree	12 .....	.....	36	Bheel & 4 Rubaree ..
25	Malpoor Mota	14 .....	.....	47	Bheel
26	Deypoor	5 .....	.....	14	Ditto
27	Nana Malpoor	10 .....	.....	30	Ditto
28	Chicklota	10 .....	.....	40	Ditto
29	Mooriana	20 .....	.....	98	Ditto
30	Kakurkooee	11 .....	.....	60	Ditto
31	Neytrung	9 .....	.....	53	Ditto
32	Katiapara	12 .....	.....	53	Ditto
33	Wurpara	10 .....	.....	40	Ditto
34	Timla	11 .....	.....	40	Ditto
35	Kochbar	20 .....	.....	100	Ditto
36	Borekharree	6 .....	.....	29	Ditto
37	Kumoria Mota	8 .....	.....	58	Ditto
38	Nana Kumoria	3 .....	.....	20	Ditto
39	Chaswur	15 .....	.....	70	Ditto
40	Atkoor	8 .....	.....	29	Ditto
41	Morewee or Mandvee	25 .....	.....	103	Ditto
42	Motia	6 .....	.....	40	Ditto
43	Jehna .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
44	Bheskatur .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
45	Chunderia .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
46	Pausim .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
47	Seer	8 huts .....	.....	33	Bheel
48	Singulwana .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
THUWA PURGUNA.					
1	Thuwa (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
2	Kakurkooee	7 huts	1 blacksmith ..	30	Bheel
3	Mundara	19 .....	.....	60	Ditto
4	Ahuwarree	6 .....	.....	21	Ditto
5	Ghanikhoot	12 .....	.....	49	Ditto
6	Phoolwarree	9 .....	.....	40	Ditto
7	Roopghat	14 .....	.....	55	Ditto
8	Sondkooee	14 .....	.....	50	Ditto

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
9	Komb	9 huts	None	29	Bheel
10	Pudaldeo	5 .....	.....	27	Ditto
11	Pomlaparra	6 .....	.....	34	Ditto
12	Jumbarr	3 .....	.....	9	Ditto
13	Mooskooa	25 .....	.....	80	Ditto
14	Singulwan	9 .....	.....	40	Ditto
15	Timbapara	19 .....	.....	50	Ditto
16	Koeeliwao	9 .....	.....	39	Ditto
17	Jhena	23 .....	.....	102	Ditto
18	Barumbarr	10 .....	.....	36	Ditto
19	Koombarr	13 .....	.....	50	Ditto
20	Khoompa	23 .....	.....	60	Ditto
21	Choolee	17 .....	.....	56	Ditto
22	Oodalee	4 .....	.....	21	Ditto
23	Panoora	4 .....	.....	25	Ditto
24	Keroolee	13 .....	.....	50	Ditto
25	Keroolee Nana (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Poorkhan or Borkooee	8 huts .....	.....	40	Bheel
27	Seerwan or Eskhard	13 .....	.....	40	Ditto
28	Damajee no Padhurr	Not found.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Jamoora .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Nana Jamoora .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOREJURREE PURGUNA.					
1	Boorree	4 huts	None	20	Bheel
2	Ghurree	7 .....	.....	40	Ditto
3	Bul	7 .....	.....	50	Ditto
4	Sankur	7 .....	.....	42	Ditto
5	Bhat	5 .....	.....	60	Ditto
6	Kanda	5 .....	.....	27	Ditto
7	Morejurree (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Matha Mogur	4 huts .....	.....	20	Bheel
9	Mahoda	4 .....	.....	19	Ditto
10	Andoo	10 .....	.....	60	Ditto
11	Gunpeepa	6 .....	.....	38	Ditto
12	Sakee	8 .....	.....	49	Ditto
13	Patree	8 .....	.....	48	Ditto
14	Kunbeeree	5 .....	.....	28	Ditto
15	Baba Dottee	7 .....	.....	50	Ditto
16	Singlottee Motee	16 .....	.....	100	Ditto
17	Pondhur	5 .....	.....	27	Ditto
18	Khuttam	5 .....	.....	25	Ditto
19	Singlottee Nanee	6 .....	.....	40	Ditto
20	Veershah	6 .....	.....	38	Ditto
	Bimparoo (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAJBARA PURGUNA.					
1	Phoolsherr	20 huts	None	102	Bheel
2	Takewaroo (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ghud	14 huts .....	.....	72	Bheel

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nulla	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 pukka bowree	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Kurjun river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
.....	
Kurjun river	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Bed of nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Turao river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
.....	
Bed of nulla	Khalsa.	Kusbey village.
Turao river	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Izzara.	
Ditto	Khalsa.	
.....	Not surveyed.
Nulla	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
.....	
Nulla	Khalsa.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
4	Geechur	12 huts	None	90	Bheel
5	Wagoombur	10 .....	.....	70	Ditto
6	Mathasur	5 .....	.....	40	Ditto
7	Wagoombur	9 .....	.....	57	Ditto
8	Chopree	8 .....	.....	32	Ditto
9	Dheer .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jhurwannee	8 .....	.....	30	Bheel
11	Kalwut .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Lardwa .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Puthar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Bootwara	10 huts .....	.....	50	Bheel
15	Sandee	10 .....	.....	50	Ditto
16	Namghur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Panchkharree	15 huts .....	.....	72	Bheel
18	Rajpeepla .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
DHOOMKHUL PURGUNA.					
1	Dhoomkhul	16 huts	None	90	Bheel
2	Matha Wullee (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Peeplood	3 huts .....	.....	15	Bheel
4	Suggaee	8 .....	.....	40	Ditto
5	Kelda	5 .....	.....	28	Ditto
6	Cheechanallee	6 .....	.....	40	Ditto
7	Kunjee	11 .....	.....	44	Ditto
8	Pankhulla	7 .....	.....	41	Ditto
9	Morebee (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shreebaur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Wurfullee	2 huts .....	.....	8	Bheel
12	Goodvee .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOWAGAUM PURGUNA.					
1	Nowagaum	15 huts	None	100	Bheel
2	Boguj	12 .....	.....	80	Ditto
3	Kordee	7 .....	.....	60	Ditto
4	Besnoo	20 .....	.....	135	Ditto
5	Deydeeapara .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kadchee .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Kessmeer (deserted) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
GAZURGOTTA PURGUNA.					
1	Gazurgotta (Kusbey)	16 huts	None	70	Bheel
2	Jhampa .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Movee	16 huts .....	.....	51	Bheel
4	Boreedra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pulchee .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Gantolee .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Kolleewara .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Walpoor .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Kannessuree .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Mandun	4 huts .....	.....	20	Bheel

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Nulla	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Izzara.	
.....	
.....	Khalsa.	
.....	Do.	
.....	Do.	
.....	Do.	
Nulla	Khalsa.	
.....	
Dehwa river ..	None	Thana.	Zukat ..	Izzara.	
.....	
Nulla	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Dehwa river	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
.....	
.....	
Dehwa river	Izzara.	
.....	Not surveyed.
.....	
1 well and nulla	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Turao river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Khalsa.	
.....	Not surveyed.
.....	Ditto.
.....	Ditto.
Nulla	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
.....	
.....	Inam.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Nulla	
.....	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
11	Deybeeree Motee..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
12	Deybeeree Nance..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
13	Chicklee Mota ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
14	Chicklee Nance ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
15	Amlee .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
16	Gandit	10 huts .....	.. .. .	35	Bheel
17	Moonjee	15 .. .. .	.. .. .	40	Ditto
18	Beataroo .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
19	Pungaum.. .. .	6 huts .....	.. .. .	32	Bheel
20	Veesulkharree ..	2 .. .. .	.. .. .	8	Ditto
21	Kotumboo .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
22	Koteelpara	16 huts .....	.. .. .	83	Bheel
23	Movee	16 .. .. .	.. .. .	51	Ditto
24	Eeyall	8 .. .. .	.. .. .	35	Ditto
25	Gagur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
26	Wandarwullee ..	5 huts .....	.. .. .	15	Bheel
27	Namulghut .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
28	Oomulkhuree .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	.. .. .
29	Soollee	9 huts .....	.. .. .	50	Bheel
30	Kurranta	25 .. .. .	.. .. .	108	Ditto
31	Pichwara	11 .. .. .	.. .. .	40	Ditto
KOOKURDA PURGUNA.					
1	Anjunwarree	17 huts	None	137	Bheel
2	Julgaum	15	1 liquor shop..	101	Ditto
3	Kookurda.. .. .	10 .. .. .	.. .. .	5	Ditto
4	Ambawaree	6 .. .. .	.. .. .	55	Ditto
5	Gungapoor	14 .. .. .	.. .. .	84	Ditto
6	Potiapara.. .. .	15	1 liquor shop..	100	Ditto
7	Coomboo	8 .. .. .	.. .. .	20	Ditto
8	Dahbone	9 .. .. .	.. .. .	24	Ditto
9	Dahbone Fullia ..	8 .. .. .	.. .. .	13	Ditto
10	Peeplode	4 .. .. .	.. .. .	18	Ditto
11	Bearwan Mota	10 .. .. .	.. .. .	30	Ditto
12	Bearwan Nana	9	1 liquor shop..	30	Ditto
13	Buradoo	11 .. .. .	.. .. .	60	Ditto
14	Saboot	4 .. .. .	.. .. .	20	Ditto
15	Patree	15 .. .. .	.. .. .	65	Ditto
16	Checkdoo.. .. .	12 .. .. .	.. .. .	70	Ditto
WUSRAVEE PURGUNA.					
1	Kosadee	100 houses	1 shop	400	Bora
2	Asurma	50 .. .. .	.. .. .	164	Rajpoot
3	Runnukpoor	12 .. .. .	.. .. .	44	Ditto
4	Limbara	300	3 shops.....	1,000	Ditto & Koonbee.
5	Seytee	40 .. .. .	.. .. .	150	Turavia
6	Velancha	250	6 shops.....	900	Several castes ..
7	Paneitha	60 .. .. .	.. .. .	192	Rajpoot and Dhér..
8	Walaysa	35 .. .. .	.. .. .	136	Koonbee

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukata.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Kurjun river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
.....	
Kurjun river	Khalsa.	
Nulla	Inam.	
Ditto	Do.	
.....	
Nulla	
.....	
Kurjun river	Izzara.	
Nulla	Do.	
Kurjun river	Inam.	
.....	
Nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Thana.	Zukat ..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Kurjun river	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Nulla	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Kim river ..	None	None..	Zukat ..	Izzara.	Belonging to H.
Ditto	Ditto.	H. the Gaekwar.
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto and 3 wells	Ditto.	
Ditto and 1 do.	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	Temple	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
d	Ditto.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
9	Huttoda	100 houses.....	None	350	Musulman and Dher.
10	Borsurra Mota	25 .....	.....	110	Rajpoot, Bheel, and Dher
11	Nurrolee Nanee	30 .....	.....	115	Kolee and Bheel
12	Sealuj	125	1 shop	415	Musulman & Kolee.
13	Pansurra	2 .....	.....	10	Koonbee
14	Peelootha	10 .....	.....	43	Ditto
15	Koowarda	40	1 shop	152	Ditto and Rajpoot.
16	Choowacha	6 .....	.....	22	Ditto and Dher..
17	Tulsarree	60 .....	.....	250	Ditto and Kolee..
18	Kosumba	90 .....	.....	330	Bora and Dher
19	Hursorun.	200	3 shops.....	750	Ditto
20	Bursurra Nana	35 .....	.....	130	Bheel and Rajpoot.
21	Damrode	65	2 shops	250	Ditto
22	Mhoorej	85	2 do.	320	Musulman & Bheel.
23	Nundao	40 .....	.....	300	Rajpoot
24	Pardee Motee	22 .....	.....	80	Ditto & Bheel
25	Sawa	30 .....	.....	110	Ditto
26	Dhunnora	6 .....	.....	22	Ditto
27	Kuttwara	20 .....	.....	75	Ditto
28	Kantwa	75 .....	.....	263	Ditto
29	Wasolee	8 huts .....	.....	33	Kolee
30	Lowara	200 houses.....	2 shops	760	Bora, Rajpoot, Koonbee, and Bheel
31	Ankrod	60 .....	.....	232	Bora
32	Gijrum	60	5 shops.....	230	Rajpoot and Bheel..
33	Palod	30	1 liquor shop.	110	Ditto
34	Kotewa	22 huts .....	.....	80	Kolee & Musulman.
35	Molewan	12 .....	.....	50	Musulman
36	Ghootee	30 .....	.....	125	Kolee and Bheel
37	Nowgama	12 .....	.....	50	Bheel
38	Sooralee	24 .....	.....	76	Kolee and Bheel
39	Wustan	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
40	Jawkaira	3 huts .....	.....	12	Bheel
41	Vusravee	35	1 shop	150	Kolee and Bheel
42	Wesala	6 .....	.....	30	Bheel
43	Saha	33 .....	.....	145	Rajpoot and Bheel..
44	Chureetha	8 .....	.....	35	Kolee and Bheel
45	Kunwarra	40 houses.....	2 shops.....	160	Ditto
46	Wudholee	32 .....	.....	132	Ditto
47	Seemodra	75	1 shop	290	Rajpoot and Bheel..
48	Deenode .. ..	.....	.....	..	.....
49	Boreedra .. ..	.....	.....	..	.....
<i>Mandul Tuppa, in Wusratee.</i>					
1	Amuldera.	53 houses.....	None	210	Rajpoot and Bheel.
2	Mangrole	145	3 shops.....	594	Several castes
3	Ruttola	18 huts .....	.....	101	Bheel
4	Veerakoee	67	1 liquor shop..	430	Gamta and Bheel
5	Ruttotee	37	1 do.	165	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
2 wells, good ..	None	None..	None ..	Izzara.	
Kim river	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto and 1 well	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 well and tank	Do.	
Kim river	Do.	
2 wells	Do.	
2 ditto	Do.	
8 ditto	Dhurumsala.....	..	..	Do.	
1 ditto	Do.	
1 ditto and 1 tank	Do.	
1 well.	Do.	
2 ditto	Do.	
1 well and nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
2 wells	Do.	
Kucha wells in bed of nulla	Do.	
1 pukka well.	Do.	
4 wells	Do.	
2 ditto	Zukat ..	Do.	
1 ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto and nullas ..	Temple .....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
1 well and nulla	Do.	
.....	Small temple ..	..	..	Do.	
1 well.	Do.	
Nulla. . . .	Musjeed	Thana.	Zukat ..	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 well and nulla	Zukat ..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
1 well	Thana.	..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
1 well and nulla	Do.	
.....	
.....	
1 well.	None	None..	None ..	Khalsa.	
1 well and river ..	2 mosques .....	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
1 well and nulla	
Nulla	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
6	Sundra	17 huts	1 liquor shop..	106	Chowdra & Bheel..
7	Oomulla	18	1 do.	89	Ditto ..
8	Mandul	58	1 do.	341	Ditto ..
9	Ghorbar	62 .....	.....	345	Ditto ..
10	Jhukwal	10	1 liquor shop.	40	Bheel ..
11	Oomerkooee ..	18	None	58	Ditto ..
12	Keeree	10 .....	.....	20	Ditto ..
13	Jamkooa	6 .....	.....	17	Ditto ..
14	Bhurkooa	33 .....	.....	156	Ditto ..
15	Moreamblee ..	12 .....	.....	40	Ditto ..
16	Bheelwara ..	10 .....	.....	52	Ditto ..
17	Timburwar ..	48 .....	.....	234	Rajpoot, Kolvee, and Bheel ..
18	Hursunnee ..	12 .....	.....	51	Bheel ..
19	Wadree	15 .....	.....	80	Ditto ..
20	Jheenora	13 .....	.....	73	Ditto ..
21	Khurghura ..	13 .....	.....	80	Ditto ..
22	Khurrada ..	25 .....	.....	164	Ditto ..
23	Satpoora	25	1 liquor shop.	159	Chowdra and Bheel.
24	Dholeekooace ..	8 .....	.....	52	Ditto ..
25	Motee Fulliee ..	9 .....	.....	42	Ditto ..
26	Nance Fulliee ..	7 .....	.....	28	Bheel ..
27	Nandola	21 .....	.....	119	Chowdra and Bheel.
28	Loolet	7 .....	.....	37	Bheel ..
29	Issunpoor ..	7 .....	.....	41	Ditto ..
30	Koond	11 .....	.....	55	Ditto ..
31	Kuntwao	5 .....	.....	28	Ditto ..
32	Selarpoor.. ..	38	1 liquor shop.	225	Chowdra and Bheel.
33	Deesaewaree ..	11 .....	.....	72	Ditto ..
34	Pithawullee ..	25 .....	.....	114	Ditto ..
35	Wankul	39	1 liquor shop.	235	Ditto ..
36	Wullavee	5 .....	.....	28	Bheel ..
37	Jhurnee	33 .....	.....	183	Chowdra and Bheel.
38	Boreea	42	1 liquor shop.	266	Ditto ..
39	Ogeneesia	26 .....	.....	226	Ditto ..
40	Amkoota	66	1 liquor shop.	424	Gamta and Chowdra.
41	Kussalee	15 .....	.....	78	Ditto ..
42	Koondee	19 .....	.....	83	Gamta and Bheel ..
43	Ambawarree ..	5 .....	.....	46	Ditto. ..
44	Pankerra	18 .....	.....	106	Bheel ..
45	Wur	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
TURKESUR PURGUNA.					
1	Turkesur	600 houses	30 shops	2,781	Hindoo & Boree ..
2	Wurcatee.. ..	20 .....	.....	70	Boree ..
3	Kurunge	60	1 shop	238	Kolee and Boree ..
4	Veerpoor	30	1 do.	118	Ditto ..
5	Rosewar	29 huts .....	.....	110	Kolee ..
6	Moonjias	32 .....	.....	120	Bora and Bheel ..
7	Bhatkole	30 houses	1 shop	119	Musulman. ..

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Khairwara	Desert .....	.....	..	....
9	Bookal	Do. ....	.....	..	....
10	Hurriah	25 houses	None	104	Kolee and Bheel ..
GULLA PURGUNA.					
1	Gulla	175 houses	3 shops	700	Several castes ..
2	Kuthor	2000	8 do.	7,000	Ditto
3	Ubrama	125 .....	.....	465	Ditto
4	Kurjun	100	1 shop	415	Ditto
5	Pardee	150	1 do.	600	Bamun & Koonbee..
6	Dholun	25 .....	.....	100	Rajpoot
7	Akkhakhole	10 huts .....	.....	36	Bheel and Dher ..
8	Chorasee	20 houses ....	.....	84	Kolee
9	Leedeead	36 huts .....	.....	144	Koonbee, Rajpoot, & Dher
10	Turghura	Desert .....	.....	..	....
11	Shaikpoor or Roond	39 houses ....	.....	156	Several castes ..
12	Untrolee	20 huts .....	.....	80	Kolee and Doobla ..
13	Tharolee	10 .....	.....	42	Doobla
14	Ambolee	50 houses ....	.....	175	Rajpoot
15	Peepodra	55 .....	.....	230	Koonbee
16	Leemodra	32 .....	.....	128	Kolee and Dher ..
17	Bumbora Mota	Desert .....	.....	..	....
18	Jaffrabad	Do. ....	.....	..	....
19	Huldree	Do. ....	.....	..	....
20	Duleea	Do. ....	.....	..	....
21	Machee	Do. ....	.....	..	....
22	Chumoosur	8 huts .....	.....	32	Kolee & Musulman.
23	Bumbora Nana	Desert .....	.....	..	....
24	Wegrunjia	35 houses ....	.....	140	Bhat, Koonbee, and Doobla
25	Ghuddolee	15 huts .....	.....	60	Koonbee and Kolee.
BHODAN PURGUNA.					
1	Bhodan	651 houses	4 shops	2,609	Several castes ..
2	Dhurrunpoor	23 huts .....	.....	109	Bheel
3	Kolakooee	18	1 liquor shop.	118	Ditto
4	Boreegala	20 .....	.....	98	Ditto
5	Kumlasotee	27	1 liquor shop.	142	Chowdra & Bheel ..
6	Modulkooee	20 .....	.....	103	Ditto
7	Tooked	13 .....	.....	70	Ditto
8	Choorel	71	1 liquor shop.	427	Ditto
9	Jhurpun	8 .....	.....	44	Gamta
10	Veegee	50 .....	.....	270	Ditto
11	Urret	89	1 liquor shop.	508	Gamta & Chowdra..
12	Untrolee	62	1 do.	344	Chowdra & Bheel ..
13	Nowgama	140 houses	1 shop	597	Several castes ..

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
.....	Not surveyed.
1 well	None	None.	None ..	Surat Collec- torate.	
Taptee river ..	3 Musjeeds ..	Thana	None ..	Izzara.	Belonging to H. H. the Gackwar.
Ditto	Temple	Do..	..	Do.	
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Ditto	Temple .. ..	..	Zukat ..	Do.
Ditto	Do. .. ..	..	..	Do.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Taptee river ..	.....	..	..	Do.
2 wells .. ..	.....	..	Zukat ..	Do.
1 Bowree .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Taptee river ..	Small temple ..	..	..	Do.
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Zukat ..	Do.
.....	Not surveyed.
.....	
.....	Not surveyed.
.....	
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Izzara.
1 tank, dry ..	.....	..	..	.....
1 well .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	Do.
9 wells & Taptee river.	Temple	Thana	None ..	Surat Collec- torate.	
Nulla	Small temple ..	..	..	.....
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
Ditto .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
1 well & 3 kucha wells.	.....	..	..	.....
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
Nulla & 1 kucha well.	.....	..	..	.....
1 well pukka, & 3 kucha.	.....	..	..	.....
Nulla .. ..	.....	..	..	.....
1 stop well & 7 kucha wells	.....	..	..	.....

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
14	Koewar	19 houses	None	142	Chowdra and Bheel.
15	Wurod	21 .. . . .	.. . . .	108	Ditto
16	Oosker	45 .. . . .	.. . . .	195	Bheel
17	Togampoor	12 .. . . .	.. . . .	56	Ditto
18	Patna	137	1 shop	519	Kolee and Bheel
19	Peepreea	57 .. . . .	.. . . .	267	Ditto
20	Kunjrolee	97 .. . . .	.. . . .	453	Ditto & Rajpoot
21	Khalce	Desert .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
22	Vurelee	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
23	Peepultha	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
24	Tookwara	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
25	Rohevee	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
26	Oomerwan	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
27	Fullia	Do. .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
MANDVEE PURGUNA.					
1	Mandvee	1,356 houses	55 shops	4,722	Several castes
2	Kumlapoor	91 .. . . .	.. . . .	409	Koonbee and Bheel.. . . .
3	Kosarree	82 .. . . .	.. . . .	248	Rajpoot & Koonbee.
4	Oomersaree	41	1 liquor shop.. . . .	98	Chowdra
5	Oon	92 .. . . .	.. . . .	380	Kolee and Bheel
6	Oosker	68 .. . . .	.. . . .	307	Ditto
7	Poona	95 .. . . .	.. . . .	523	Ditto
8	Kherpoor	8 .. . . .	.. . . .	37	Chowdra
9	Rooper	22 .. . . .	.. . . .	147	Ditto
10	Wagnera	6 .. . . .	.. . . .	17	Gamta
11	Kakurwa	32 .. . . .	.. . . .	155	Chowdra
12	Ghuntolee	185	1 liquor shop.. . . .	995	Ditto
13	Vunarghur	15 .. . . .	.. . . .	72	Ditto
14	Saleea	85	1 liquor shop.. . . .	451	Ditto
15	Gordab	17 .. . . .	.. . . .	150	Ditto
16	Umulsaree.. . . .	106	1 liquor shop.. . . .	500	Ditto and Kolee
17	Gamtulow	49 .. . . .	.. . . .	221	Rajpoot, Kolee, and Bheel
18	Godawurree	162	2 shops	775	Kolee and other castes
19	Khurrolee	38 .. . . .	.. . . .	233	Chowdra & Kolee
20	Gowachee	12 .. . . .	.. . . .	56	Koonbee and Bheel.
21	Nundpoor .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Rajpoot & Kolee
22	Boree .. .. .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	Ditto
23	Ghorsumba	82 houses .. . . .	.. . . .	361	Kacha and Bheel
24	Sutwao	48	1 liquor shop.. . . .	278	Chowdra & do.
25	Burtul	77 .. . . .	.. . . .	411	Ditto
26	Kulumkoowa	30 .. . . .	.. . . .	147	Ditto
27	Gamtulao	7	1 liquor shop.. . . .	29	Chowdra
28	Oomerkhurree	12 .. . . .	.. . . .	80	Ditto
29	Tulsaree	33 .. . . .	.. . . .	95	Ditto
30	Mackunjhur	13 .. . . .	.. . . .	52	Ditto
31	Vuret	108	1 liquor shop.. . . .	509	Ditto and Dher
32	Kakrapoor	118 .. . . .	.. . . .	539	Ditto

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
33	Buleevga	11 houses	None	61	Chowdra
34	Bullal Turat	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
PATUL PURGUNA.					
1	Patul	75 huts .....	.....	378	Chowdra and Gamta.
2	Jhab	75	1 liquor shop .	382	Gamta and Bheel ..
3	Nurrun	66 .....	.....	391	Chowdra and Gamta.
4	Tectooee	74 .....	.....	381	Do. and Bheel.
5	Kaleebel	27 .....	.....	107	Chowdra
6	Moretha	28	1 liquor shop .	109	Ditto
7	Dadakooee	5 .....	.....	22	Ditto
8	Regama	16	1 liquor shop .	42	Ditto
9	Purwut	27 .....	.....	83	Ditto
10	Khoramba	39	1 liquor shop .	184	Chowdra and Bheel .
11	Kalmooe.. .. .	10 .....	.....	36	Chowdra
12	Oouteewa.. .. .	74	1 liquor shop .	420	Ditto
13	Amba	62 .....	.....	361	Ditto
14	Pardee	60 .....	.....	264	Ditto
15	Kussal	24 .....	.....	141	Ditto
16	Kurrowlee	66	1 liquor shop .	271	Ditto and Bheel ..
17	Choreamba	26 .....	.....	120	Ditto
18	Eesur	29 .....	.....	150	Ditto
DEOGUR PURGUNA.					
1	Foolwaree.. .. .	31 huts	None	73	Chowdra
2	Veedsaleea	5 .....	.....	20	Ditto
3	Kundongree	10 .....	.....	42	Ditto
4	Lurkooa	10	1 liquor shop .	32	Ditto
5	Chelwas	8 .....	.....	16	Bheel
6	Dhujamba	8 .....	.....	49	Ditto
7	Gungapoor	27	1 liquor shop .	94	Ditto
8	Limdah	10 .....	.....	54	Ditto
9	Kholkharee	2 .....	.....	13	Ditto
10	Borda	9 .....	.....	30	Ditto
11	Degoree	10 .....	.....	57	Ditto
12	Tarapoor	12 .....	.....	47	Ditto
13	Kurrera	17 .....	.....	47	Chowdra
14	Malda	46	1 liquor shop .	163	Chowdra & Bheel ..
15	Joonwud	27	1 ditto	106	Ditto
16	Lowarwur	24 .....	.....	130	Bheel
17	Solee	13 .....	.....	55	Ditto
18	Buletee	31	1 liquor shop .	105	Chowdra
19	Peturkooee	3 .....	.....	20	Bheel
20	Jamkee	7 .....	.....	34	Ditto
21	Mugtroo	11 .....	.....	41	Ditto
22	Mowree	5 .....	.....	19	Ditto
23	Kanaghat	2 .....	.....	8	Ditto
24	Chandpoor	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
25	Limbaree	Do. ....	.....	..	.....
26	Kimpoor	Do. ....	.....	..	.....
27	Amlee	Do. ....	.....	..	.....

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Taptee river	None	None..	None ..	Inam.	
.....	
1 well and nulla ..	None	None..	None ..	.....
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Wuree river	
Ditto	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
1 kucha well & nulla..	
Nulla	
Well and nulla	
Nulla	
Ditto	
1 kucha well	
Wuree river	
Nulla	Inam.	
1 kucha well & nulla..	
Wuree river	None	None..	None ..	.....
Ditto	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Wuree river	
Nulla	
Ditto	
1 Bowree	
1 kucha well	
Wuree river	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	Surat Collecto- rate.	
Ajana river	Ditto.	
1 Bowree	Ditto.	
Nulla	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto.	
.....	Ditto.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
28	Umulcheenee	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
29	Deogur	33 huts	None	129	Bheel
DUDWARA PURGUNA.					
1	Dudwara	28 huts .....	.....	128	Chowdra
2	Leerkoee	31	1 liquor shop ..	132	Chowdra & Bheel ..
3	Bhatkaee	5 .....	.....	29	Bheel
4	Berda	32	1 liquor shop ..	69	Chowdra
5	Peepulwara	27 .....	.....	146	Ditto
6	Gangpoor Hursud	24 .....	.....	110	Ditto
7	Jetpoor	4 .....	.....	17	Bheel
8	Kevree	8 .....	.....	35	Ditto
9	Rooda	3 .....	.....	10	Ditto
10	Veesala	14 .....	.....	55	Chowdra
11	Lakkham	17 .....	.....	62	Ditto
12	Kantkooa	20	1 liquor shop ..	61	Bheel
13	Kunujwan	19 .....	.....	98	Ditto
14	Rakhus Kharee	6 .....	.....	37	Chowdra & Bheel ..
15	Umulwan or Jhurree	12 .....	.....	53	Bheel
16	Ambapoor	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
17	Bensee	Do. ....	.....	..	.....
ROODA PURGUNA.					
1	Mokree	6 huts	None	37	Bheel
2	Rajpoora	8 .....	.....	59	Ditto
3	Petia	7 .....	.....	37	Ditto
4	Limbutwan	11 .....	.....	40	Ditto
5	Jamboolee	20 .....	.....	136	Ditto
6	Mowja	12 .....	.....	74	Ditto
7	Pingut ka Kham & Fullia	10	1 liquor shop ..	97	Ditto
8	Beelootee Kham	18 .....	.....	170	Ditto
9	Phokree Kudwalee	19 .....	.....	180	Ditto
10	Jhurpun	4 .....	.....	21	Ditto
11	Oomerjbur	16	1 liquor shop ..	64	Ditto
12	Oomerkharee	10 .....	.....	66	Ditto
13	Chatuldar	15 .....	.....	92	Ditto
14	Sampoora	13 .....	.....	71	Ditto
15	Bullal Koowa	24 .....	.....	143	Ditto
16	Warr	19	1 liquor shop ..	75	Ditto
17	Maundun (two Fullias)	7	1 do.	34	Ditto
18	Pada	7	1 do.	43	Ditto
19	Waree	49	1 do.	273	Ditto
20	Meerapoor	12	1 do.	65	Ditto
21	Samuria	6	1 do.	35	Ditto
22	Pochpoor	11	1 do.	56	Ditto
23	Nowapoor	13	1 do.	60	Ditto
24	Chewur	13	1 do.	50	Ditto
25	Chicklee	5	1 do.	20	Ditto
26	Kumulyoo	15	1 do.	40	Ditto
27	Bhuradoo	7	1 do.	38	Ditto
28	Nasurpoor	19	1 do.	140	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkeys or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
....	Surat Collec- torate. Ditto.	
Wurce river ..	Thana	None	None	..	
3 kucha wells ..	None	None	None	..	
2 ditto and nulla	
1 kucha well	
1 well and nulla	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
1 kucha well	
Pits in nulla	Inam. Do.	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
....	
....	
Nulla ..	None	None	Chowkee.	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Mohun river	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
1 pukka well	Thana.	..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Chowkee.	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Well and nulla ..	Pukka house ..	..	..	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Tokree Kharee	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	
Nulla	Do.	
Ditto	Do.	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
BARGAMA PURGUNA.					
1	Juree	9 huts	None	35	Bheel
2	Moskoat	23 .....	.....	154	Ditto
3	Wurpara	9 .....	.....	77	Ditto
4	Gopallia	9 .....	.....	80	Ditto
5	Oomeran or Gogulamba ..	60	1 liquor shop ..	406	Ditto
6	Ambadavee	25	1 do.	176	Ditto
7	Jhanuk, 1st	11 .....	.....	77	Ditto
8	Jhanuk, 2nd	10 .....	.....	80	Ditto
9	Nowagaum	5 .....	.....	39	Ditto
10	Bheelawee	4 .....	.....	32	Ditto
11	Beejulwaree	20 .....	.....	109	Ditto
12	Nana Goorda	8 .....	.....	60	Ditto
13	Tapda	19	1 liquor shop ..	120	Ditto
14	Khamb	23	1 blacksmith's ..	176	Ditto
15	Bhuradedeo	12 .....	.....	120	Ditto
16	Mota Goorda	13 .....	.....	121	Ditto
17	Rookul	14 .....	.....	102	Ditto
18	Babda	13 .....	.....	101	Ditto
19	Seechoree	4 .....	.....	32	Ditto
20	Wadwa Dabra	16 .....	.....	80	Ditto
21	Moongka Pada	9 .....	.....	40	Ditto
PANCHMOWLEE PURGUNA.					
1	Panchmowlee Fort ..	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
2	Chinkee	4 huts	None	6	Bheel
3	Parah	10	1 liquor shop ..	56	Ditto
4	Singulwan	15 .....	.....	50	Ditto
5	Dholwao	13 .....	.....	36	Ditto
6	Amuldeo	9 .....	.....	48	Ditto
7	Saburkooa	30	1 liquor shop ..	100	Ditto
8	Bungalee Teelee	13	1 do.	65	Ditto
9	Borguch	3 .....	.....	15	Ditto
10	Panchmowlee ka Fullia ..	7 .....	.....	30	Ditto
11	Khairwara	15 .....	.....	48	Ditto
12	Batwara	3 .....	.....	18	Ditto
13	Chakulyoo	2 .....	.....	16	Ditto
14	Joonae	6	1 liquor shop ..	46	Ditto
15	Sajurkooa	7	1 do.	36	Ditto
16	Bhanpoor	7 .....	.....	60	Ditto
PURGUT PURGUNA.					
1	Pandreepara	6 huts	None	25	Bheel
2	Jurgae	16 .....	.....	60	Ditto
3	Bearwan	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
4	Futtehpoora	15 huts	1 liquor shop ..	60	Bheel
5	Bhenjur	9 .....	.....	40	Ditto
6	Amkot .. .. .	.....	.....	..	.....
7	Para	5 huts .....	.....	18	Bheel

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkees or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Kurjun river ..	None	None.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	Thana.	..	Khalsa.	
1 pukka well	Chowkee.	.....
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Mohun river	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Kurjun river	
Ditto	
.....	
.....	
Nulla ..	None	None.	None ..	Izzara.	Ruined wall of the Fort.
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ajana river	
Kinetha nulla	
Ajana river	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	Thana.	Zukat ..	.....
Taptee river	
Nulla	
Ditto	
1 Bowree	
Nulla	
Nulla ..	None	None.	None ..	Izzara.	
Ditto	
.....	
Nulla	Thana.	..	.....
Bhenjar nulla	
.....	
Nulla	

Number.	Names of Villages.	Houses or Huts.	Shops.	No. of Inhabitants.	General Caste of Inhabitants.
8	Ramkoot or Amkoot ..	12 huts	None	40	Bheel
9	Pandrapara	6 .....	.....	12	Ditto
10	Amulpara	10 .....	.....	60	Ditto
11	Khapee	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
12	Khoreeamba	Do. ....	.....	..	.....
BARAGAMA PURGUNA.					
1	Bomelawaree	9 huts	None	57	Bheel
2	Khundoree	34	1 liquor shop ..	180	Ditto
3	Bhewanee	4	None	18	Ditto
4	Harjaba	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
5	Peepul	17 huts	1 liquor shop ..	70	Bheel
6	Dhamun	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
7	Limbooe	1 hut .....	.....	4	Bheel
8	Watpoor	Desert .....	.....	..	.....
9	Manetha	5 huts .....	.....	18	Bheel
NANCHUL PURGUNA.					
1	Surda	30 huts	None	150	Bheel
2	Amblee	25 .....	.....	107	Ditto
3	Gowute	35 .....	.....	165	Ditto
4	Wure	15 .....	.....	80	Ditto
5	Oonchwan	20 .....	.....	97	Ditto
6	Oomerpara	20 .....	.....	72	Ditto
7	Poonpoor	25 .....	.....	125	Ditto
8	Gopallia	35 .....	.....	125	Ditto
9	Khant	12 .....	.....	60	Ditto
10	Durdoe	6 .....	.....	32	Ditto
11	Ghaneewar	24 .....	.....	120	Ditto
12	Nunberwan	8 .....	.....	32	Ditto
13	Dookurdoo	12 .....	.....	77	Ditto
14	Oomergote	11 .....	.....	44	Ditto
15	Chowkwara	6 .....	.....	30	Ditto
16	Sutwan	3 .....	.....	10	Ditto
17	Khoreeamba	10 .....	.....	16	Ditto
18	Mogree	15 .....	.....	87	Ditto
19	Sootkburka	7 .....	.....	42	Ditto
20	Beelwan	30 .....	.....	142	Ditto
21	Beenkee	17 .....	.....	105	Ditto
22	Patee	9 .....	.....	47	Ditto
23	Ghanta	12 .....	.....	60	Ditto
24	Haldree	16 .....	.....	90	Ditto
25	Morguj	5 .....	.....	35	Ditto
26	Kelweepara	10 .....	.....	60	Ditto
27	Nanchul	4 .....	.....	25	Ditto
28	Naikpara	20 .....	.....	90	Ditto
29	Chuckra	15 .....	.....	80	Ditto
30	Harreepoora	5 .....	.....	32	Ditto
31	Jherawarree	14 .....	.....	70	Ditto

Water, whether from Wells, Tanks, Nullas, or Rivers.	Remarkable Buildings, such as Temples, Mosques, &c.	Thanas.	Chowkeys or Zukats.	Whether Khalsa, Inam, or Izzara.	Remarks.
Taptee river	None	None.	None. ..	....
Ditto	
Ditto	
.....	
.....	
Nulla	None	None.	None ..	Inam.	
Ditto	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
.....	
Dhamun river	Inam.	
.....	
Taptee river	Inam.	
.....	
Nulla	Inam.	
Mohun river	None	None.	None ..	Khalsa.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Thana.	..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Nulla	Ditto.	
Ditto	Zukat ..	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Kurjun river	
Nulla	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	

ROUTES
WITHIN THE RAJPEEPLA TERRITORY,
AND
BETWEEN THAT TERRITORY AND THE ADJOINING
DISTRICTS.
BY
LIEUTENANT J. J. POLLEXFEN.

Submitted to Government on the 29th January 1855.

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ROUTE No. I.

FROM NANDOD TO GOWALLEE, VIA AMLETHA AND HUREEPOORA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Rajpetchla District.	Political Agent Rewa Kanta.	Nandod to Turrapa ..	5	0			Good cart road ; soil black.	1 well and nulla	None	93 houses. At 5 f. pass Kurjun river, left bank high and descent difficult. Country well cultivated, sprinkled with thin jungle.
		Amletha	1	3			Ditto	1 well, pukka	1 shop	133 houses, Kusbeh village. At 2 f. cross small nulla, sloping banks. A thana here. Purguna Kunthal. Country cultivated.
		Kojjulwassa	2	3	8	6	Road good for carts; cross 4 nullas without any impediment; soil black.	Water good, from pools in the bed of a nulla.	None	29 huts, about 140 Bheel inhabitants. Country partly cultivated and jungle. Purguna Kunthal.
		Gankooa	2	0			Good cart road; soil black.	2 kutchas wells in the bed of a nulla.	Ditto.....	40 houses, about 200 Bheel inhabitants. Country partly cultivated. Cross 4 nullas without any impediment.
		Purtaubuggur	1	3½			Ditto	2 pukka wells; dry nulla to west of village.	1 shop	80 houses, about 400 inhabitants. Country cultivated.
		Rajoowaria	1	1			Cross 2 large nullas without difficulty.	1 well, and nulla, dry.	None	35 huts, about 150 inhabitants. Country rather open and well cultivated.
		Bamulla	2	¾			Good cart road; soil black.	1 well and nulla	1 shop	40 houses, about 160 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Cross 2 nullas without any impediment.
		Omulla	1	3½			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.....	400 houses; ditto ditto ditto. Cross 2 nullas without any impediment.
		Achalia	1	2½	9	2½	Ditto	1 well and 1 tank .....	....	40 houses, about 157 inhabitants. Country open plain, and well cultivated. Purguna Panatha.
		Hurreepoora	1	6½			Ditto	2 wells and Madoomutee river.	3 shops	80 houses, about 343 inhabitants. Country as before. Encamping ground SW. of Hureepoora near the bank of the river. Purguna Panatha.
		Carried over..	..	..	18	0½				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Rajpeepa District.	Political Agent Rewa Kanta.	Brought over..	1	6½	18	0½				
		Surscea	2	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	1 pukka well and Madoomtee river.	1 shop	68 houses, about 245 inhabitants. Country cultivated. At 5 f. cross a nulla without any impediment. Purguna Bhalode.
		Palree	1	4½			Ditto	3 pukka wells and Madoomtee river.	5 do.	250 houses, about 1,305 inhabitants. A thana; Purguna Bhalode. Country as before. At 1 m. cross Madoomtee river, bed sandy, banks low.
		Aveeda.....	2	0½	8	0¾	Ditto	From wells	Abundant ..	735 houses, about 3,640 inhabitants. Purguna Bhalode. Country as before. Cross Bhoondwa river.
		Kurrad	2	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	1 bowree of good water.	None	15 houses, about 65 inhabitants. Purguna Bhalode. Country open and cultivated. Cross a nulla without any impediment.
		Limnodra	0	5½			Ditto	2 pukka wells.	2 shops	114 houses, about 476 inhabitants. Purguna Tuggreea. Country open and cultivated.
		Sanja (Mota)	1	5½			Ditto	3 do. do.	Ditto	70 houses, about 350 inhabitants. Purguna Gowallee. Country open and cultivated. Cross 2 small nullas.
		Ooncheeria	1	1½			Ditto	Cavary river; 2 wells ..	Ditto	150 houses, about 600 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Gowallee.
		Gowallee	2	3	8	4¾	Ditto	1 pukka well and Nerbudda river.	Ditto; supplies scanty.	249 houses; about 1,179 inhabitants. Purguna Gowallee. Country as above. Cross Cavary river, near Ooncheeria, without any impediment.
		Total..	34	6½				

ROUTE No. II.

FROM WADWA DABRA TO BROACH, BY MOTIA, PUTTHAR, DAROLEE, RUNNEYREE, AND HOORWARREE.

Surveyed by Private Guide YACOBJEE ABRAMJEE, in the Month of April 1854.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Wadwa Dabra to Rookeel.....	2	7½			Good cart road; soil black, impassable for carts in rainy season.	Water from Share nulla.	None	14 houses, 63 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and jungly. Purguna Bargauma. At 2 m. 2 f. cross Share Kharee, passable for carts.
		Khajbee Dabra or Khyroobee Motee	3	3½			Good cart road; soil mixed, as before.	Water from Kurjun river and small nulla.	Ditto	16 huts, 50 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and jungly. Purguna Thowa. At 1 m. 7½ f. cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Jamsora (Nana)	3	0	9	2½	Good cart road; soil black, as before.	Water from Mohun river.	Ditto	12 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Thowa. Cross small nulla.
		Motia	2	2½			Good cart road; soil black.	From kutchra well in Kim river.	Ditto	6 huts, about 40 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Newtrung. Cross Mohun river, near Nana Jamsora, without any impediment.
		Kumoria	3	7			Good cart road; soil mixed, impassable for carts in rainy season.	Water from Kim nulla, lasts the year round.	Ditto	11 huts, about 62 inhabitants. Country thick jungle, through which the road has been cut. Purguna Putthar.
		Bhudkoowa	2	6½			Good road; soil black....	Water from wells dug in nulla.	Ditto	3 huts, about 12 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Putthar. At 6 f. cross a branch of the Kim river passable for carts, and pass a village, Nana Kumoria; cross another small nulla without any difficulty.
		Moryana	1	4½	10	4½	Good cart road; soil mixed, as before.	Water from Samoree river.	Ditto	20 huts, about 141 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Putthar. This road is impassable in the rainy season.
		Carried over..	..	..	19	7				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Brought over..	..	..	19	7				
		Putthar (Mota)	3	1			Good cart road; as before.	Water from Samoree river.	1 shop; supplies scanty.	11 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Newtrung, Wurkotce, or Putthar.
		Dajeepoora	1	0			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Water from Amrawutee river.	None	10 huts, about 33 inhabitants. Country thin jungle. Purguna Putthar.
		Dharolee	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			Good cart road; soil mixed; impassable in rainy season.	Water from 1 tank, lasts for 6 months.	1 shop; supplies in small quantities.	101 houses, about 478 inhabitants. Country less jungly, and some cultivation. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 1 m. cross Amrawutee river, ford easy, bed rocky, without any difficulty.
		Runneyree	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good cart road; soil mixed; passable in rainy season.	From 1 pukka well and 3 tanks, lasts for 8 months.	None	50 huts, about 259 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 2 m. 2 f. pass a tank, lasts for 6 months.
		Jholwa	1	2			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from tank	Ditto	15 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country well cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. Cross a small nulla without any impediment.
		Duddall	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Amrawutee river	Tolerably abundant..	Large village, about 250 houses.
		Sawrunpoor	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Water from tank and well.	1 shop	Large village,
		Aundaroo	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	From well	4 ditto	Ditto.
		Hloorwaree	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Ditto	None	Ditto.
		Bhuta and Branch Ghat.	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	Ditto	5 shops	Ditto.
		Bank of Nerbudda river.	..	..				
					11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$				
					44	0 $\frac{1}{2}$				

ROUTE No. III.

FROM UNKLEYSIR TO BHURADAW, VIA KURRA, LIMBHUTWAN AND JABDAR.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Unkleysir to Kurra ..	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Good cart road ; soil black.	Water from Kim river ..	3 shops	75 houses ; 150 inhabitants, general caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee. Country open and cultivated. Cross Kim river, at 1 f. from Kurra, without any difficulty. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Dunsolee.....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$						
		Loona	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	Ditto	1 ditto	15 houses, 102 huts ; 515 inhabitants, general caste Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. There is a Thana here, and the Gaum is given in Izzara.
		Kossmaree	1	5			Ditto	From Jokree nulla.....	None	8 huts ; 30 inhabitants, general caste Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Soregaum	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	From nulla and well	1 shop.....	40 houses ; 160 inhabitants, caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolee. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Khalsa. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Vittulgaum	1	$\frac{3}{4}$			Ditto	From Jokree nulla	None	11 huts ; 103 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated and jungly. Cross Jokree nulla at 1 f. 70 yds. from Soregaum ; from Jokree nulla at 2 f. on right about 1 f. Rajghur.
		Vittulgaum ka Juha ..	0	2			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Purguna Loona.
	•	Bhamadeo	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	From pukka well	Ditto	10 houses ; 39 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated in patches, and thick jungle, and the village given in Izzara. Purguna Loona.
		Mokree	1	2			Good cart road	From nulla	Ditto	6 huts, 37 inhabitants. A chowkee here.
		Rajpoor	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto ; soil black.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, 59 inhabitants. Country thin jungle, with some cultivation, and there is a chowkee. Purguna Roodah.
		Carried over..	..	..	20	5				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Brought over..	..	..	19	7				
		Putthar (Mota)	3	1			Good cart road; as before.	Water from Samoree river.	1 shop; supplies scanty.	11 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Newtrung, Wurkotee, or Putthar.
		Dajceepoora	1	0			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Water from Amrawutee river.	None	10 huts, about 38 inhabitants. Country thin jungle. Purguna Putthar.
		Dharolee	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			Good cart road; soil mixed; impassable in rainy season.	Water from 1 tank, lasts for 6 months.	1 shop; supplies in small quantities.	101 houses, about 478 inhabitants. Country less jungly, and some cultivation. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 1 m. cross Amrawutee river, ford easy, bed rocky, without any difficulty.
		Runneyree	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good cart road; soil mixed; passable in rainy season.	From 1 pukka well and 3 tanks, lasts for 8 months.	None	50 huts, about 259 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. At 2 m. 2 f. pass a tank, lasts for 6 months.
		Jholwa	1	2			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from tank	Ditto	15 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Country well cultivated. Purguna Ruttunpoor. Cross a small nulla without any impediment.
		Duddall	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Amrawutee river	Tolerably abundant..	Large village, about 250 houses.
		Sawrunpoor	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	Water from tank and well.	1 shop	Large village.
		Aundaroo	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	From well	4 ditto	Ditto.
		Hoorwarce	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	Ditto	None	Ditto.
		Bhata and Broach Ghat. Bank of Nerbudda river.	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			Ditto	Ditto	5 shops	Ditto.
					11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$				
					44	0 $\frac{1}{4}$				

ROUTE No. III.

FROM UNKLEYSIR TO BHURADAW, VIA KURRA, LIMBHUTWAN AND JABDAR.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Unkleysir to Kurra ..	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good cart road ; soil black.	Water from Kim river ..	3 shops	75 houses ; 150 inhabitants, general caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolce. Country open and cultivated. Cross Kim river, at 1 f. from Kurra, without any difficulty. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Dunsolee	1	$\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Ditto	1 ditto	15 houses, 102 huts ; 515 inhabitants, general caste Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. There is a Thana here, and the Gaum is given in Izzara.
		Loona	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Ditto	1 ditto	15 houses, 102 huts ; 515 inhabitants, general caste Bamun, Rajpoot, and Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. There is a Thana here, and the Gaum is given in Izzara.
		Kossmaree	1	5			Ditto	From Jokree nulla	None	8 huts ; 30 inhabitants, general caste Bheel. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Soregaum	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	From nulla and well	1 shop	40 houses ; 150 inhabitants, caste Bheel, Koonbee, and Kolce. Country partly cultivated and jungly. Khalsa. Purguna Ruttunpoor.
		Vittulgaum	1	$\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	From Jokree nulla	None	11 huts ; 103 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated and jungly. Cross Jokree nulla at 1 f. 70 yds. from Soregaum ; from Jokree nulla at 2 f. on right about 1 f. Rujghur.
		Vittulgaum ka Juha ..	0	2			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Purguna Loona.
		Bhamadeo	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	From pukka well	Ditto	10 houses ; 39 inhabitants, caste Bheel. Country cultivated in patches, and thick jungle, and the village given in Izzara. Purguna Loona.
		Mokree	1	2			Good cart road	From nulla	Ditto	6 huts, 37 inhabitants. A chowkee here.
		Rajpooor	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto ; soil black	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, 59 inhabitants. Country thin jungle, with some cultivation, and there is a chowkee. Purguna Roodah.
		Carried over ..	..	..	20	5				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
	•	Brought over..	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	5				
		Peteoa	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			Good cart road; soil black.	From nulla	None	7 huts, 37 inhabitants. Country thin jungle, with some cultivation. Purguna Roodah.
		Leembutan	2	4			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	11 huts, 40 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 1 <i>f.</i> cross a dry nulla without any difficulty.
		Fukree	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good cart road, up a considerable ascent.	Water from pools in bed of nulla.	Ditto	29 huts, about 80 Bheel inhabitants. Country covered by low hills and thick jungle. Cross 6 small nullas without any impediment. At 4 <i>m.</i> 3 <i>f.</i> pass a village by name Rajwaree, deserted. Purguna Roodah.
		Jabdar	1	6			Road and soil as above ..	Mohun river	Ditto	16 huts, about 60 inhabitants. Bheel. Country thick jungle. At 6 <i>f.</i> cross Mohun river without any impediment. Purguna Bargauma.
		Jhauk	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			Good cart road	Nulla	Ditto	20 huts, about 100 Bheel inhabitants. Country thick jungle. Cross 8 small nullas without any difficulty. Purguna Bargauma. A Zakat here.
		Aumbadavee	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good cart road; soil black.	Water from nulla	Ditto	25 huts, about 126 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Bargauma.
		Oonbran	1	7			Ditto	Nulla	Liquor shop.	60 huts, about 400 inhabitants. Country jungly, hilly, and some cultivation. Purguna Bargauma.
		Warparra	1	3			Ditto	Ditto	None	9 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country jungly and some cultivation. Purguna Bargauma. Cross a nulla near Warparra without any difficulty.
		Gopalya	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Bargauma. Cross a small nulla near this village.
		Bluradewo	1	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Country jungly. Purguna Kookurda. Cross Kurjun river, near Bhuradewo. Here is a Zakat.
		Total ..	..	..	43	4				

ROUTE No. IV.

FROM KHANT TO UNKLEYSUR, VIA KHURRADOO, KURRA, BOREEDRA, AND KOSUMREE.
Surveyed by Private Guide YACOBJEE ABRAMJEE, in the month of May 1854.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Mandvee Zilla.	Collector of Surat.	Khant to Piterkooce..	3	5			Good cart road; soil black.	Nulla	None	3 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Mandvee.
		Solee	1	3			Ditto.....	Wurce river.....	Ditto.....	13 huts, about 55 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Mandvee.
		Loharwur.....	1	5			Ditto.....	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	24 huts, about 150 inhabitants. Country little more open and cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident at Baroola.	Gorbar	4	2½	10	7½	Ditto.....	Water from kutcha well and 2 tanks.	None	62 huts, about 275 inhabitants. Country jungly and tolerably cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. At 1 m. cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Selarpoor.....	1	1			Ditto.....	Nulla	1 liquor shop.	38 houses, 225 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Mandulka Fullia.....	0	5½			Ditto	From kutcha well	None	130 huts, about 400 inhabitants. Country jungly and tolerably cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Nandolah.....	2	7			Good cart road; soil mixed.	Ditto	Ditto.....	20 huts, about 76 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wusravee. Cross a small nulla without any impediment.
		Poora	0	6½			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	11 huts, about 50 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. At 3 f. cross a nulla.
		Fullce of Easunpoor..	1	2			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, about 30 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee or Mandul Tuppa.
		Khurradoo	0	6			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	14 huts, about 70 inhabitants. Country jungly and cultivated. Purguna Wusravee.
		Carried over....			7	4	10	7½		

(05)

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.						
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.										
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Brought over..	7	4	10	7½	Good cart road; soil mixed. Ditto.....	Water from kutch well..	None	22 huts, about 90 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wusravee.						
		Kurgurroo	2	0½							Water from nulla, lasts for 12 months.	Ditto	40 huts, about 175 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Wusravee. Cross a large nulla near Hursunee village.			
		Hursunee.....	1	1½							Ditto.....	Water from Kim river and some pukka wells.	2 shops; sup- plies scanty.	60 huts, about 260 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Loona. Cross Kim river, near Kurra, without any difficulty.		
I ajspeeppla.	Political Agent Rewa Kantha.	Kurra	2	5¼	13	3¼	Good cart road	Water from pukka well ..	1 shop; ditto.	30 huts, about 135 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Loona.						
		Ghoda	2	3¼											Ditto.....	2 pukka wells and tanks.	2 shops ...	71 huts, about 319 inhabitants. Country cultivated. Purguna Loona.
		Seeloodee	0	7¼							Ditto.....	From pukka well	1 shop	60 houses, about 225 inhabitants. Coun- try as before. Purguna Wusravee. At 1 m. 6 f. pass 1 pukka well, water lasts for 12 months.		
Wusravee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Boreedra	2	5			Ditto.....	Abundant.....	1 shop ...	A large village.						
		Unkley- sir Pur- guna.	Collector of Brough.	Kosumdee	0	7									11	2¼	Ditto.....	.....	.....	A large town.
				Blurkodra	2	3½					Ditto.....			
Peeramun	1			0½	Ditto.....	.....	.....							
Unkleysir	0	7½						Ditto.....	Abundant.....	Abundant ..	A large town.					
Total..	35	5										

ROUTE No. V.

FROM BHODAN TO CHUCKRA, VIA TEETOOREE, FOOLWARREE, KHANT, AND OOMULPARA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Mandvee Zillah.	Collector of Surat.	Bhodan to Teetooree ..	11	4	11	4				
		Moretha	2	0			Road passes through ravines; 3 f. from Moretha a small range of hills to the left.	Wuree river.....	None	28 houses, 107 inhabitants. At 5 f. cross a dry nulla; at 1 m. cross another small nulla. At 1 m. 5 f. pass the village Kaleebel, 1 f. left of the road. Country cultivated, but thickly wooded near Moretha and Kaleebel.
		Foolwarree	3	0			Road good, but winding along hills in some places.	Ditto	Ditto	31 houses, 93 inhabitants. At 1 m. 4 f. pass village Gordah, 4 f. from the road to the left. Country partly cultivated and rather hilly. Purguna Deoghur.
		Tarapoor	3	2			Road good	1 bowree.....	Ditto	12 huts, 47 inhabitants. At 1½ f. cross a small nulla; at 2 f. pass the village Veedalia. Country open and hilly. Purguna Deoghur.
		Gungapoor	2	5	10	7	Road good, but hilly in some places.	Water from Wuree river.	1 liquor shop.	27 huts, 94 inhabitants. At 2 f. cross a nulla; at 1 m. 3 f. cross another small dry nulla. Pass Wuree river, near Gungapoor, without any difficulty. This village is 1 f. off from the road to the right; thin jungle and small hills in some places, with some cultivation.
		Poetherwan	2	2			Road good	Water from nulla	Ditto	14 huts, 50 inhabitants. Country thin low jungle, and hilly, with some cultivation. Cross two small nullas without any difficulty. At 1 m. cross a branch of the Wuree river twice. Purguna Mandvee.
		Carried over..	..	..	22	3				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Mandree Zillah.	Collector of Surat.	Brought over..	2	2	22	3				
		Jamunkooa	0	7			Road good	Water from nulla	None	5 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country covered with Burroo jungle, and hills in some places, with little cultivation. At 4 f. cross a small dry nulla without any difficulty.
		Khant	2	0			Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	12 huts, 72 inhabitants. Country hilly, with some cultivation. At 6 f. cross the above nulla without any difficulty. Purguna Nanchul, Gackwar's.
Nanchul Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Gopalia	2	7			Road tolerably good through the hills; but requires to have the stones, &c. removed.	Ditto	Ditto	35 houses, 122 inhabitants. Country partly hilly and cultivated, covered with jungle. Purguna Nanchul.
		Oomulpara	2	2	10	3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20 huts, 87 inhabitants. Country cultivated on the summit of the flat hills, and mostly covered with jungle. Purguna Nanchul. This village is to the left of the road about 2½ f. (Here is a Thana).
		Mogree	6	2			Good cart road; soil rocky.	Ditto	Ditto	15 huts, 54 inhabitants. Country but little cultivated, and covered with grass, jungle, and hills in some places. Purguna Nanchul.
		Sootkharuka	1	4			Good cart road, but bad in the rains.	Ditto	Ditto	10 huts, 60 inhabitants. Country mostly hilly and little cultivated, covered with thin small jungle. Purguna Nanchul.
		Chuckra	4	0	11	6	Ditto	Water from Kurjun river.	Ditto	15 huts, 80 inhabitants. Country partly cultivated and, partly covered with thin jungle. Purguna Nanchul. At 1 m. cross a nulla without any difficulty.
		Total..	..	..	44	4				

ROUTE No. VI.

FROM BHODAN TO WAJPOOR FORT ON THE TAPTEE.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Bhodan to Koeewas ..	2	2			Road good ; soil black ..	Good bowree	None	19 huts, 142 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. Purguna Bhodan. At 1 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ f. pass Tookwara (deserted).
		Urrut	2	6			Ditto.....	1 well pukka and 3 wells kutchu.	1 liquor shop.	89 houses, 508 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Bhodan. At 2 m. cross a small dry nulla.
		Choorel	2	0			Ditto.....	1 well pukka, 3 kutchu. .	Ditto.....	71 houses, 427 inhabitants. Country open and cultivated. This village is 1 f. off from the road to the left hand. Purguna Bhodan.
		Oontecwa	2	0			Ditto.....	1 well, and pits are dug in nulla.	1 shop.....	74 houses, 420 inhabitants. Country as above. Purguna Patecl.
		Tectooce	2	4			Ditto.....	1 well and nulla.....	None	74 houses, 381 inhabitants. At $\frac{1}{2}$ f. cross a nulla without any difficulty ; at 5 f. cross another dry nulla ; at 1 m. pass a Fullia of Oontecwa, with a small dry nulla near it ; at 2 m. pass another small dry nulla.
		Lalcea	1	7	11	4	Ditto.....	Wuree river	Ditto	85 houses ; 451 inhabitants, Chowdra caste. No supplies. At 1 m. 4 f. cross Wuree river without difficulty.
		Wunarghur	0	3			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	15 huts ; 72 inhabitants, Chowdras.
		Guntoles	1	3			Ditto.....	1 pukka well and nulla ..	1 Parsee liquor shop.	A large village, very much scattered and reaching nearly to Sutwao, along the little hill ; 185 houses, 995 inhabitants. Country well cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
		Burtul	2	0			Road good	1 bowree and 3 wells, kutchu.	None	67 houses ; 411 inhabitants, Chowdras and Bheels. Country cultivated. Purguna Mandvee.
		Carried over..	5	5	11	4				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Brought over..	5	5	11	4				
		Sumree	1	1			Road good	Pits in nulla	None	10 huts.
		Seerkoore	1	4			Road good, flanked by thin jungle.	2 kutchas wells and nulla.	1 liquor shop.	31 houses, 132 inhabitants. Country cultivated. A fair takes place weekly. Purguna Dudwara.
		Dudwara	0	7			Road as above.....	Nulla and 3 wells, kutchas.	Ditto	28 huts, 128 inhabitants. Kusbeh village. A Thana here.
		Peepulwara	1	3	9	1	Ditto	Water from nulla	Ditto	27 huts; 146 inhabitants, Chowdras and Bheels.
		Mowree	2	5			Road bad; in parts thick jungle.	A bowree.....	None	5 huts; 19 inhabitants, Bheels. At 3 f. cross Hussud nulla without difficulty. Road passes over small hills.
		Khairwara	1	4			Road good	Ajana river	Ditto.....	15 huts; 48 inhabitants, Bheels. Kusbeh village of Panchmowlee Purguna. A Thana here and Zukat.
		Panchmowlee ka Fullia.	0	5½			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from Ajana river..	Ditto	7 huts, 33 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. At 2 f. cross Ajana river without any difficulty.
		Bungallee Tellee	0	3	6	4½	Ditto.....	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	13 huts, about 65 inhabitants. Country jungly and a little cultivated. Purguna Panchmowlee. From Bungallee Tellee to Ajwar 4 m. 6 f. road runs for the most part in the bed of the Ajana river, which is wide and sandy. Ajwar is a great rendezvous for carts, which come to take away the wood cut in the different vallies running up from the Ajana river to the high hills.
		Chakulyoo	1	1½			Ditto	Water from nulla	None	2 huts, 16 inhabitants. Country jungly and partly cultivated. Purguna Panchmowlee. Cross a nulla without any impediment. Small hills to the left of the road. From Chakulyoo a good cart road goes to Sajur Roa 1 m. 5 f., and from thence to Mantah 4 m. 2 f., another great place for wood. After a consider-

Jounaice	1	1½			Good cart road; soil black.	Water from nulla	1 liquor shop.	6	able ascent the road passes along the summit of the hills on table land, and descends into a narrow valley; crosses the Mantah nulla, and again ascends the hill on which Mantah is situated, huts, about 46 inhabitants. Country jungly and some cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. Cross nulla; low hills on each side of road.
Bhanpoor	0	6½			Ditto	Ditto	None	7	huts, 16 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Panchmowlee.
Bamblawañree	0	4½			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9	huts, 57 inhabitants. Country jungly and hilly. Purguna Baragaum.
Cundoree or Bheewan..	1	2½			Soil black; some places difficult for carts.	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	34	huts, about 180 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna Baragaum.
Pecpul	3	1	8	13	Good cart road; soil hard, black.	Dhamun river	Ditto	17	huts, about 90 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly. Purguna Baragaum. At 1 m. 3½ f. pass deserted village Hurjamba. Cross 2 small nullas and Dhamun river, without any difficulty; slight ascent after passing Hurjamba.
Pandreepara.....	3	4			Good cart road; with occasional ascents and descents; soil black.	Water from pools in the bed of nulla.	None	6	huts, 25 inhabitants. Country jungly. Purguna Purgut. At 2 m. cross a large nulla without any difficulty.
Jurgae	1	0			Road good, flanked by thin jungle.	Water from nulla	Ditto	16	huts, 60 inhabitants. A little cultivation. Purguna as above.
Futteypoor	4	4	9	0	Road good as far as three miles; thence passes over small low hills.	Ditto	1 liquor shop.	15	huts, 70 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly, with a little cultivation. At 2 m. 4 f. pass a village by name Burwan (deserted), between which three small dry nullas are crossed without any difficulty. Purguna Purgut. A Thana here. Purgut hill-fort (ruined) is situated about a mile to the northward.
Bhinjer.....	2	0½			Road passes over small hills in some places.	Water from Bhinjer nulla.	None	9	huts, 40 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna Purgut. At 1 m. 2 f. cross a small dry nulla.
Seemneepara	0	6			Good road; soil black ..	Ditto	Ditto	22	huts, 80 inhabitants. Country as before. Purguna Wajpoor. Cross Bhinjer nulla near Seemneepara.
Hoondeekharce	1	1			Road good, winding along the base of low hills, but intersected with nullas.	Water from Taptee river.	Ditto	17	huts, 60 inhabitants. Country jungly, with some cultivation. Purguna as above. Cross 4 nullas without any difficulty.
Carried over..	3	7½	41	34					

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distances.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
		Brought over..	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	3 $\frac{1}{4}$				
		Tarapara	1	7			Road good, winding along the base of low hills, but intersected with nullas.	Water from nulla	None	6 huts, 20 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. Cross 5 nullas without any difficulty.
		Wajpooor	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Road good, flanked with thick jungle.	Water from Taptee.....	Granary	9 huts, 65 inhabitants. Country very jungly, with some cultivation. Here is a small Fort; a Killadar and a few soldiers reside in it; it is also the chief prison of the Gaekwar's.
		Total..	..	..	52	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				

ROUTE No. VII.

FROM GUNGAPOOR TO KHERWARA.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Mandree Zilla.	Collector of Surat.	Gungapoor to Dhujamba.....	1	7			Road good, but ascending and descending in some places over hills, and winding along Wuree river and hills.	Wuree river.....	None	8 huts, 49 inhabitants. Country hilly, with little cultivation. Purguna Mandvee. Cross 4 small nullas without any difficulty, and Wuree river near Dhujamba.
		Chelwass.....	2	1			Ditto.....	Ditto	Ditto	8 huts, 16 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 3 f. pass village Khumpoor; at 1 m. 2 f. pass Limbaree, ditto. Cross Wuree river twice, without any difficulty.

Panchmowlee Purguna.	Resident at Baroda.	Parra	1	5	7	4	Road very difficult for carts on account of hills, and very narrow.	Nulla	1 liquor shop.	10 huts, 56 inhabitants. Country hilly and thick jungle, with very little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee.
		Singulwan	1	7			Road passes over small hills.	From pits in bed of a nulla.	None	15 huts, 50 inhabitants. Country as above. Carts come here in great numbers for wood.
		Dholwow	1	0			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 huts, 36 inhabitants. Country jungly and hilly, with little cultivation. Purguna as above. Cross a dry nulla near the village.
		Samburkooa	1	5			Road good, but passes over small hills.	Kuretha nulla	1 liquor shop.	30 huts, 100 inhabitants. Country and Purguna as above. At 4 f. cross the above nulla.
		Kherwarra	3	4			Road difficult for carts.	Ajana river	None	15 huts, 48 inhabitants. Country hilly and jungly, with little cultivation. Purguna Panchmowlee. Here is a thana. Cross 5 nullas without any difficulty.
		Total..			13	5		

NOTE.—From Chelwas a road goes to Chinkee, and from thence branches off to Gannewar and Segwa, very difficult for laden carts. From Singulwan a good but winding road passes over the hills to Segwa 5 miles, and from thence to Ganta 3 miles, and Bheelwan 5 miles, where the country is covered with thick jungle, but is less hilly and is much frequented by carts. Northward of this the country is intersected with roads in every direction.

(Signed) J. J. POLLEXFEN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Quarter Master General, N. D. A.