

Selectons of Papers
from the
Records at the East-India House
relating to the
Revenue, Police & Civil &
Criminal Justice, Under the
Company's Governments in India

- o -

Vol III

- o -

12, L-8 (X723)-M2

AS20.3

15407.

~~P. 132~~

Rare section

312

SELECTION OF PAPERS

FROM THE

RECORDS AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE

RELATING TO THE

REVENUE, POLICE,

AND

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE,

UNDER THE

COMPANY'S GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

BY J. L. COX, 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN

C O N T E N T S .

Rare section

BENGAL.

Canongoes and Putwarries.

	Page
Letter from Bengal, dated 12th September 1817 - - - - -	1
Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1820, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -	14
Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1819, paragraphs 44 - - - - -	24
Letter from Bengal, dated 16th March 1821, paragraphs 3 - - - - -	28
Letter from Bengal, dated 18th February 1824, paragraphs 18 to - - - - -	32
Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 4 to 14 - - - - -	34
Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1823, paragraphs 26 to 32 - - - - -	35
Letter from Mr. Secretary Mackenzie, dated 2d January 1822 - - - - -	36
Letter from Secretary Mackenzie to the Board of Commissioners in Bengal, dated 14th February 1822 - - - - -	51
Letter from Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraphs 4 to 7, and following - - - - -	52

Orders to arrange and digest the Labours of the Canongoes.

Letter from Bengal, dated 4th July 1817, paragraphs 103 - - - - -	53
Letter from Bengal, dated 29th October 1817, paragraphs 125 - - - - -	54
Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1818, paragraphs 87 to 89 - - - - -	56
Letter to Bengal, dated 2d May 1821, paragraphs 30 to 36, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -	55

Appointment of Record Committees.

Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 142 - - - - -	57
Letter from the Presidency Committee of Records, dated 12th May 1821 - - - - -	58
Minute of the Presidency Committee of Records, dated 12th May 1821 - - - - -	60
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraphs 45 - - - - -	65
Letter in reply to the foregoing - - - - -	65

Affairs of Cuttack.

Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1818, paragraph
 191 to 202 - - - - -
 Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th March 1821, paragraph
 191 to 202 - - - - -
 Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th December 1823, in reply

Resumption of Rent-free Lands, and Assessment of the Same.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 4th July 1817, paragraphs
 191 to 202 - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 21st March 1821, paragraph
 191 to 202, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 29th October 1817, paragraph
 191 to 202; 114 to 122 - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 2d May 1821, paragraph
 191 to 202, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
 Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 11th June 1823, in reply to request
 to the assessment of rent-free lands, &c. - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1819,
 Accompanied by
 Regulation II, A.D. 1819 - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 18th February 1819,
 in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August
 1819 to 182; 151 to 156 - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November
 1819; 30 to 41; 47 to 49, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July

Settlement, &c. of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces)
 dated 16th September 1820 - - - - -
 Accompanied by
 Letter from the Board of Commissioners in the
 Provinces, dated 27th October 1818 - - - - -
 Minute by Mr. Dowdeswell, dated 7th October 1818 - - - - -
 Minute by the Governor-General, dated 31st December 1818 - - - - -
 Minute by Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., dated 17th December 1818
 Statement, shewing the progress of the Public Revenue in the
 Ceded and Conquered Provinces, for a period of twelve years
 1807-8 to the year 1818 - - - - -
 Minute by Mr. Stuart, dated 28th April 1820 - - - - -
 Minute by Mr. Adam, dated 24th May 1820 - - - - -
 Minute by Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., dated 12th June 1820 - - - - -
 Minute by Mr. Fendall, dated 29th August 1820 - - - - -
 Letter from Mr. Secretary Mackenzie to Mr. Secretary Dart, dated
 16th September 1820 - - - - -

The following papers were transmitted with this letter, *viz.*

Report from the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces,
 dated 5th January 1819 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Agra, dated 18th April 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Allahabad, dated 14th May 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Bareilly, dated 21st February 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Bundelcund, dated 28th December
 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Cawnpore, dated 1st January 1819 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Etawah, dated 25th May 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Furruckabad, dated 2d February 1818 - - - - -
 Letter from the Collector of Goruckpore, dated 14th May 1818 - - - - -

1822, paragraphs	-	-	-
Concan, dated 22d J ^y	-	-	-
ary 1822, paragraphs 134 to	-	-	-
November 1822; paragraphs 37	-	-	- 77.
May 1825, paragraphs 43 to 50; in	-	-	- 7.
<i>Affairs of Southern Concan.</i>			
dated 23d February 1822; paragraphs 14	-	-	- 779
Bay, dated 27th November 1822, paragraphs	-	-	- 786
ay, dated 4th May 1825, paragraphs 5 to 11; in	-	-	- 789
<i>Affairs of the Deccan.</i>			
in Bombay, dated 27th November 1822, paragraphs 190	-	-	- 790
238; 250 to 260; and 273 to 310	-	-	-
etter to Bombay, dated 4th May 1825, paragraphs 60 to 70; in	-	-	- 801
foregoing	-	-	-
ue Letter from Bombay, dated 5th November 1823, paragraphs 364 to	-	-	- 802
cribing the state of the Conquered Territories as observed by the	-	-	-
able the Governor and reported on by the Commissioner, with the	-	-	-
ions issued thereon	-	-	-
<i>Rent-free Lands in the Deccan.</i>			
Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 27th November 1822, paragraphs 326	-	-	- 814
Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 4th May 1825, paragraphs 72 to 80; in reply	-	-	- 816
the foregoing	-	-	-
ct Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 5th November 1823, paragraphs 462	-	-	- 818
468	-	-	-
Together with	-	-	-
Regulation I, A.D. 1823	-	-	- 819
<i>Survey and Assessment of the Deccan.</i>			
Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 15th June 1825, paragraphs 70 to 74	-	-	- 829
Accompanied by	-	-	-
Letter from the Commissioner in the Deccan	-	-	- 830
Commissioner's Circular to the Collectors of Poonah, Ahmednuggur,	-	-	- 831.
and Candeish	-	-	-
Proposed Rules for the Survey and Assessment of the Deccan	-	-	- 833
Remarks by Mr. Secretary More upon the Commissioner's Arrangements,	-	-	- 850
Minute by Governor Elphinstone (no date)	-	-	- 853
Further Minute by ditto (no date)	-	-	- 854
Minute by Mr. Warden, dated 26th October	-	-	- 855
Third Minute by Governor Elphinstone	-	-	- 857
Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary More to Mr. Commissioner Chapin,	-	-	- 858
dated 28th October 1824, communicating to that Gentleman the sen-	-	-	-
timents and instructions of Government with reference to his pro-	-	-	-
ceedings upon the subject of the Survey and Assessment of the Deccan,	-	-	-
Letter	-	-	-

Documents referred to in these paragraphs will be found in Vol. IV.

CONTENTS

Native Temples.

Letter from Fort St George, dated 19th February 1822 - - - - -
 Letter to Fort St George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraph
 in reply to paragraph 6 of Letter dated 19th February 1822, paragraph
 dated 21st June 1822, and paragraph 14 of Letter dated 14th
 February 1822 - - - - -

Emigration of Ryots.

Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 19th February 1822, paragraph
 44 - - - - - *ib.*
 Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraph
 in reply to the foregoing - - - - - 597

Mohturpha Collections.

Revenue Letter from Fort St George, dated 19th February 1822, paragraphs
 11 - - - - - *ib.*
 Revenue Letter from Fort St George, dated 14th January 1823, paragraphs
 39 - - - - - 598
 Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 10th September 1823, paragraphs
 50; in reply to paragraphs 230 to 236, and 237 to 240 of Letter dated 2d
 October 1819, paragraph 53 of Letter dated 6th July 1821, and paragraphs
 51 of Letter dated 19th February 1822 - - - - - 599

Purchase of Lands by Government.

Revenue Letter to Fort St George, dated 6th June 1814, paragraph 109 - 600
 Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 19th February 1822, para-
 graph 44 - - - - - *ib.*
 Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 2d January 1822, paragraph 85;
 in reply to paragraph 147 of Letter dated 31st January 1818. - - - - - 601
 Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 14th January 1823, para-
 graph 20 - - - - - *ib.*
 Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 10th September 1823, paragraph
 5; in reply to paragraph 317 of Letter dated 12th July 1822 - - - - - *ib.*
 Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraph
 36, in reply to paragraph 44 of Letter dated 19th February 1822 - - - - - *ib.*

State of the Country, and Condition of the People.

Revenue Letter from Fort St George, dated 30th August 1825 - - - - - *ib.*
 Transmitting a
 Minute by Sir Thomas Munro, dated 11th December 1824 - - - - - 602

BOMBAY

Revenues and Survey of Brouch, &c.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 31st May 1818, paragraphs 152
 126 - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 13th February 1822, paragraphs
 59; in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 10th June 1815, paragraphs 180 to
 240 - - - - - 647
 Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 23d February 1822, paragraphs 93 to
 105 - - - - - 658
 Together with a
 Minute by the Governor, dated 25th April 1821 - - - - - 661

CONTENTS

Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 4th May 1825, paragraph
the foregoing Letter, and also to paragraphs 127 to
7th November 1822 - - - - -

Revenues and Survey of the Western Zillah, north of the

Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 7th March 1821, paragraphs
to 303 - - - - -

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 7th April 1824, paragraphs 5
reply to paragraphs 265 to 299, and 300 to 303 of the foregoing Letter

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 23d February 1822, paragraph
to 200 - - - - -

Together with a

Minute by the President, dated 6th April 1821 - - - - -

Ditto - ditto, - - - 6th May 1821 - - - - -

Minute by Mr. Prendergast, dated 29th June 1821 - - - - -

Further Minute by the President (no date) - - - - -

Further Minute by Mr. Prendergast, dated 8th July 1821 - - - - -

Further Minute by the President (no date) - - - - -

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 27th November 1822, paragraph
to 158 - - - - -

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 4th May 1825, paragraphs 25 to 31
reply to paragraphs 127 to 200 of Letter dated 23d Feb. 1822, and paragraph
147 to 158 of Letter dated 27th November 1822 - - - - -

Grassia Lands, and the Right of Government to increase the Salams

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 28th May 1817, paragraphs 60 to

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 14th July 1819, paragraphs 82 to 86
reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 7th March 1821, paragraphs 46, 47

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 7th April 1824, paragraphs 12 to 22;
reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Introduction of Aumany Management into Neriad.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 17th April 1816, paragraph 77 -

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 28th May 1817, paragraphs 197 to 216

Accompanied by

Letter from the First Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, dated 1st Sep-
tember 1815 - - - - -

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, dated 20th August 1816 - - - - -

Letter from the Assistant Collector of Kaira, dated 1st August 1816 - - - - -

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 14th July 1819, paragraphs 46 to 57, in
reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Revenue Affairs of Anjar.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 31st May 1818, paragraphs 226 to 275 749

Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 19th April 1820, paragraphs 194
to 206 - - - - - 755

Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 13th February 1822, paragraphs 66 to
reply to the foregoing - - - - - 757

Revenue Affairs of Kaira.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 7th March 1821, paragraphs 226
to 245 - - - - - 760

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 7th April 1824, paragraphs 52 to 54; in
reply to the foregoing - - - - - 765

Revenue

CONTENTS.

Thomas Munro, dated — 1822	583
Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraphs 98 to 100, paragraphs 17 to 20 of Letter dated 12th October 1821, and paragraph 31 of Letter dated 21st June 1822	584
Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraph 42, and paragraphs 50 and 51 of Letter dated 14th January 1823, and paragraph 5 of Letter dated 8th August 1823	585

Census of the Madras Territories.

Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 30th January 1824, paragraph 31	ib.
--	-----

Meerassy Right.

Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 2d January 1822, paragraph 94; in reply to paragraph 164 of Letter dated 31st January 1818	ib.
---	-----

Grain Trade.

Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraph 15, in reply to paragraph 11 of Letter dated 19th February 1822	ib.
---	-----

Inland Navigation.

Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraph 91; in reply to paragraphs 30 and 56 of Letter dated 21st June 1822	586
---	-----

Native Establishment for the Board of Revenue.

Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 21st June 1822, paragraphs 47 to 51	ib.
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraphs 127, 128; in reply to paragraph 47 of Letter dated 12th October 1821, and paragraphs 47 to 51 of Letter dated 21st June 1822	587

Education of the Natives.

Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 14th January 1823, paragraph 40	ib.
Together with a Minute by Sir Thomas Munro, dated 25th June 1822	

Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraph 127; in reply to paragraph 40 of Letter dated 14th January 1823	
---	--

Punishment of Native Revenue Servants.

Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 6th July 1821, paragraph 127	
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraph 127; in reply to the foregoing	

Chittoor and Baramahl Districts.

Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 19th February 1821, paragraph 74	
---	--

Together with a Minute by Sir Thomas Munro, dated 23d November 1821	
---	--

Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraphs 62 to 65; in reply to paragraph 74 of Letter dated 19th February 1821 and paragraph 68 of Letter dated 21st June 1822	
--	--

CONTENTS

Settlement and Revenues of Malu

- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1817, paragraphs 85 to 108; in reply to paragraphs 65, 88, 104 and 105 of Letter dated 10th January 1817, paragraphs 88 to 92, 168, 173 of Letter dated 21st October 1817, and paragraphs 202 to 229 of Letter dated 21st October 1817
- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 19th February 1823, paragraph 77 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 8th August 1823, paragraphs 12, 15 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraphs 12 to 31; in reply to paragraph 42 of Letter dated 14th January 1823, paragraph 12 of Letter dated 8th August 1823, and paragraph 19 of Political Letter dated 19th July 1822 - - - - -
- Together with a Minute by Sir Thomas Munro (no date) - - - - -

Surveys.

- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 21st June 1822, paragraphs 60 to 67 - - - - -
- Together with a Minute by Sir Thomas Munro, dated 10th May 1822 - - - - - 5
- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 14th January 1823, paragraph 55 - - - - - 553
- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 8th August 1823, paragraph 31 - *ib.*
- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraph 119; in reply to paragraph 36 of Letter dated 12th October 1821 - - - - - *ib.*
- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 29th September 1824, paragraphs 119 to 121; in reply to paragraphs 60 to 67 of Letter dated 21st June 1822, and paragraph 55 of Letter dated 14th January 1823 - - - - - 554
- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraphs 102 to 105; in reply to paragraph 31 of Letter dated 14th January 1823 - - - - - *ib.*

Protection of the Ryots

- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 6th July 1821, paragraph 87 - 555
- Accompanied by Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th November 1820 - - - 556
- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraphs 85 and 103; in reply to the foregoing, and also to paragraphs 21 and 22 of Letter dated 12th October 1821 - - - - - 564

Northern Circars.

- Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 12th October 1821, paragraph 50, 565
- Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1821, paragraphs 3 to 6; in reply to paragraphs 3 to 6 of Letter dated 10th January 1818, and paragraph 94 of Letter dated 31st January 1818 - - - - - *ib.*
- Letter from Fort St. George, dated 6th August 1823, paragraph 11, 566
- with a Minute by Sir Thomas Munro, dated 7th January 1823 - - - - - *ib.*
- Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 10th September 1823, paragraphs 12 to 15; in reply to paragraphs 241 to 265 of Letter dated 12th July 1822, paragraph 59 of Letter dated 6th July 1821, and paragraph 50 of Letter dated 12th October 1821 - - - - - 580
- Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraphs 75 to 77; in reply to paragraph 11 of Letter dated 8th August 1823 - - - - - 581

Extension of the Revenue Line of Service.

- Letter from Fort St. George, dated 21st June 1822, paragraph 31, 582
- Letter from Fort St. George, dated 8th August 1823, paragraph 5 - *ib.*
- Together

E N T S.

Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 18th February 1824, paragraphs 10 to the foregoing	-
Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 10	-
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraphs in reply to the foregoing	-

Settlement of various Mehals.

Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1819, paragraphs 213 to 306, 307	- 462
Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 16th March 1821, paragraphs 189 to 196	- 462
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 18th February 1824, paragraphs 67 to 75; 10, 111; in reply to the foregoing	- 463
Together with	
Letter from the Magistrate of Chittagong, dated 5th October 1818	- 466
Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 16th March 1821, paragraphs 85 to 87	- 469
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th December 1823, paragraphs 31, 32; in reply to the foregoing	- 470
Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 118, 119	- 470
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraphs 36, 37; in reply to the foregoing	- 471
Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1823, paragraphs 140 to 144	- 471

Abolition of Tehsildarry Establishments in Bengal and Behar.

Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1819, paragraphs 103, 105	- 472
Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 18th February 1824, in reply to the foregoing	- 472

Settlement of Bundelcund, Allyghur, and Kemaon.

Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 29th October 1817, paragraphs 51 to 88	- 473
Accompanied by	
Extracts from Mr. Waring's Report, dated 20th June 1816	- 476
Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces) dated 1st August 1821, paragraphs 9 to 23 A; in reply to the foregoing	- 480

MADRAS.

Res in and Settlement of Coimbatore

St. George, dated 31st October 1821	- 485
Letter to Fort St. George, dated 2d January 1822, paragraphs 1 to 3	- 497
Letter from Fort St. George, dated 21st June 1822, paragraphs 3 to 5	- 503
Letter from Fort St. George, dated 30th January 1824, paragraphs 1 to 3	- 505
Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraphs in reply to paragraph 54 of Letter dated 6th July 1821	- 505

Subdivisions of Estates.

Letter from Fort St. George, dated 2d October 1819, paragraph 1	- 506
Accompanied by	-
Regulation I, A.D. 1819	- 506

CONTI

Letter to Fort St. George, dated 10th September 1822
in reply to paragraph 369 of Letter dated 12th July 1822

Introduction of the Ryotwar System.

- Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 2d October 1819, paragraph accompanied by -
Letter from Mr. Secretary Campbell, dated 24th September 1818 -
Minute of Board of Revenue, dated 17th September 1818 - -
Letter from Mr. Secretary Campbell, dated 3d December 1818 - -
Minute of Board of Revenue, dated 26th November 1818 - -
Letter from Mr. Secretary Hill, dated 23d April 1819, in approbation of the foregoing Minutes - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1821, paragraph 160; in reply to Letter dated 29th July 1819 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 2d January 1822, paragraph 42 -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 10th September 1823, paragraphs 106 to 109 - - - -

Settlement of North Arcot and Introduction of the Ryotwar System.

- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1821, paragraphs 28 to 47; in reply to Letter dated 10th January 1817, paragraphs 37 to 56 -
Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 12th October 1821, paragraph 35 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraph 118, in reply to the foregoing - - - -

Settlement of South Arcot.

- Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 12th October 1821, paragraph 53 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th August 1824, paragraph 49, in reply to paragraph 55 of Letter dated 6th July 1821, paragraph 53 of Letter dated 12th October 1821, and paragraph 63 of Letter dated 19th February 1822 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraph 16 in reply to paragraph 60 of Letter dated 14th January 1823 - -

Settlement of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1821, paragraphs 48 to 55; in reply to paragraphs 57 to 59 of Letter dated 12th October 1821, and paragraphs 97 to 100 and 103 of Letter dated 31st January 1822 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 12th December 1821, paragraphs 34 to 38 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 12th October 1821, paragraphs 15 to 28, in reply to paragraph 15 of Letter dated 12th October 1821, paragraph 15 of Letter dated 19th February 1822, and paragraphs 20 to 25 of Letter dated 12th October 1821 - - - -
Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraph 16 in reply to paragraph 54 of Letter dated 14th January 1823, paragraph 17 of Letter dated 8th August 1823, and paragraphs 34 to 38 of Letter dated 30th January 1824 - - - -

Settlement of Chingleput.

- Extract Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1825, paragraph 16 in reply to paragraph 44 of Letter dated 14th January 1823 - -

CONTENTS.

Letter from the Collector of Moradabad, dated 10th May	
Letter from the Collector of Seharunpore, dated 1st April	
Letter from the Collector of Shahjehanpore, dated 14th	
1818	201
Letter from the Collector on Deputation to Shekoabad, dated	
20th Nov. 1815	201
Letter from the Collector of Seharunpore, dated 9th January	
1816	201
Letter from Mr. Boulderson, on Deputation to Sydadab, dated	
12th December 1815	201
Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated	
August 1821, in reply to the foregoing	213
Letter from Mr. Secretary Mackenzie, dated 16th February 1821, together with	
Minute by Mr. Stuart, dated 18th December 1820, and a Statement of the	
increase of Land Revenue in the Lower Provinces and Benares	214
Resolution of Government, dated 22d December 1820	229
Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces),	
dated 10th August 1821	267
Accompanied by a	
Minute of Mr. Stuart's dated 29th September 1820	269
Resolution of Government, dated 27th February 1821	270
Regulation I, A.D. 1821	274
Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces),	
dated 28th December 1821	282
Accompanied by	
Private Letter from the Surveyor-General, dated 20th July 1821	288
Resolution of Government, dated 7th September 1821	292
Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces),	
dated 1st August 1822	298
Accompanied by	
Extract Letter from the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares,	
dated 8th March 1822, paragraphs 17 to 42	302
Letter from the Sub-Secretary of the Board of Commissioners in Behar	
and Benares, dated 19th March 1822	308
Minute by the Senior Member of the Board of Commissioners in Behar	
and Benares, dated 18th March 1822	309
Minute by the Officiating Junior Member of the Board of Commis-	
sioners in Behar and Benares, dated 19th March 1822	310
Letter from the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered	
Provinces, dated 14th August 1821	ib.
Letter from the Acting-Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, dated	
1st August 1822	314
Letter from the Senior Commissioner on the proposed Draft of a	
Regulation received with Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's Letter, dated	
1st August 1822	315
Resolution of Government, dated 1st August 1822	319
Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Pro-	
vinces), dated 1st July 1823, paragraphs 3 to 19; 28 to 31; 89 to 99	364
Regulation I, A.D. 1822	369
Regulation I, A.D. 1823	387
<hr/>	
<i>Sales of Land in the Lower Provinces.</i>	
Letter from Bengal, dated 4th July 1817, paragraphs 161, 170	388
Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1818, paragraphs 64 to 66	ib.
Letter to Bengal, dated 21st March 1821, paragraphs 45 to 48, in	
reply to paragraphs 98 to 102 of Letter dated 1st November 1816	ib.
Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 244	390

CONTENTS

- Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraph 66,
the foregoing - - - - -
- Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1823, paragraphs 33 to 36
to 139; 180 to 182 - - - - -

Sales of Land in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

- Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 4th July 1817, paragraph 126 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 17th July 1818, paragraphs 30 to 35 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 1st August 1821, paragraph 19, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 18 to 20; 152 to 156 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 29th September 1824, paragraph 58, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Revenues, &c. of Delhi.

- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 30th July 1819, paragraphs 75 and 76 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 136 to 151; 184 to 187 - - - - -
- Accompanied by
Letter to the Resident at Delhi, dated 21st January 1820 - - - - -
Letter from the Civil Commissioner at Delhi, dated 28th April 1820 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 29th September 1824, paragraphs 26 to 37, in reply to foregoing - - - - -

Fixed Rates of the Ryots.

- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1818, paragraphs to 149 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 9th May 1821, paragraphs 49 to 61
reply to the foregoing - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 1st August 1822, paragraphs 10
116 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 10th November 1824, paragraphs
34; in reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Arrangements in Bareilly, Behar, and

- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 2d May 1821, paragraph
reply to paragraphs 76 to 89 of Letter dated 4th July 1817
to 18 of Letter dated 28th November 1817 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 4th July 1817, paragraphs 50 to 58 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 29th October 1817, paragraphs 28 to 40 - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal (Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces), dated 1st August 1821, paragraphs 45 to 54, in reply to the foregoing - - - - -

Sales of Mehals in Shahabad.

- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 17th July 1818, paragraphs
- - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 9th May 1821, paragraphs 31
reply to the foregoing - - - - -
- Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated 30th July 1819, paragraphs 1
- - - - -

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

36. Mistakes in the calculation of accounts, when arising from negligence or haste, will be punished by a deduction of the whole of the pay of the day or days in which the errors have been committed. The assessor, who will come after the surveyor, will be held responsible for checking these accounts, and in cases where the pay has been actually received, it will be recovered by a stoppage from the succeeding months' wages.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

37. Surveyors are strictly forbidden to beat or confine the inhabitants on any account whatever.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

No. 1.—*Form of Mochullka to be taken by Surveyors from the Koolkurnees of Villages.*

I, Gunnesh Punt Withel Punt, Koolkurnee of the mouzah of Katorez, in the kavellee turuf of the talook of Poona, do by this present writing affirm, that I have faithfully rendered to Pandoorang Punt Krishen, Survey Mootusuddee, on his requisition, distinct accounts of the aforesaid village, as follows, viz. the zumeen jharah, or detailed list of all the lands whether cultivated or uncultivated.

The register of enam lands as it stood prior to the year A.D. 1803, and the register as it has stood since that period, exhibiting all recent grants by Zemindars or Mamlutdars, all escheats from failure of heirs, all exchanges of enam from Government land, and all Government land that has been surreptitiously or otherwise confounded with enam fields, and statements of all concealed cultivated land that has been kept back from the public accounts.

I do further affirm, that I have wilfully concealed nothing: and in the event of the contrary being proved, I do consent not only to refund the amount of such concealed resources, but to forfeit my wuttun, and submit to such fine or other penalty as Government may be pleased to adjudge to me.

(Signed) GUNNESH PUNT.

Witnesses: RAM ROW — NARRAIN ROW.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN,
Commissioner.

No. 2.—*Instructions of Azmayesh Gomastahs or Examiners of the Survey.*

1. As you are appointed to the superintendence of a party of ten surveyors, you will regulate their survey as follows.

2. When a village has eight or ten large hamlets (warrees), you will send two surveyors to each, but if the warrees are small only one.

3. When there is a large mouzah without any warree, you will mark out by flags the portions to be surveyed by each surveyor, and let them compare their account of boundaries with each other, so as to prevent any land from being omitted in their respective limits.

4. When a mouzah is small, and you think that the survey will be accelerated by employing only a part of the surveyors in it, and sending the rest to another mouzah, you will do so.

5. If the warrees of a mouzah have old boundaries you will adopt them. If they have no visible boundaries, you will set up stones in order to distinguish them.

6. You will take care that no land is omitted between the respective limits of your own surveyors, or between their limits and those of other parties of surveyors.

7. You will take the rough accounts (the khan chittah) from the surveyors, and make by them all your comparisons of measurement.

8. In your examinations of measurement, you will attend particularly to the fields of Patells, Koolkurnees, and Khooshah inhabitants.

9. You will examine by measurement as follows.

Dry

Dry or.....	500 goontahs or chains,	
Wet.....	150 do.	
and transmit the account of the examination in the following form :		
		Acres Goontahs
No. 1. Margoozah tree field of Rungah Reddy, circar land, to the north of Govind Gaum's yetmannee field, measured by Bheem Row		4 18½
Viz. East to west	11½ chains	
North to south	15½ do.	
	Total.....	178½ or ... 4 18½
Azmaish or trial		5 1 chain
Viz. East to west	12 chains	
North to south	16½ do.	
	Total.....	201 or..... 5 1

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

10. You will transmit your trials with the rough accounts to the Cutcherry, and give the fair ones to the accountants (awurdah nowis).

11. In examining the measurement, if the excess of the land on trial is above twelve and a half per cent. in dry, or ten per cent. in wet, you will add the difference to the field. If the deficiency is more than ten per cent. in dry, or five per cent. in wet, you will deduct it.

12. If in any village you find the measurement of the whole or the greater part of the fields incorrect, and that a new survey is required, you will state the circumstance, and obtain leave before you recommence it.

13. If any Ryot complains that the measurement of his field is not fair, you will measure it again.

14. You will inquire into new unauthorized enams, extra collections, land and articles of the village, taxes suppressed in the accounts; of all such discoveries one-half will be given as a reward, but one quarter of that half will be paid to the person from whom you may have received your information.

15. As the chains are frequently broken, you will compare them occasionally with the standard measure.

16. You will get two chain-bearers from the totees or tullatees of the village: you will pay them one quarter of a Cantary fanam each daily in the presence of the Patell and Koolkurnee, and take their receipt, and you will send a statement of the expense with your monthly account.

17. You will divide all the villages that fall to your share according to the number of surveyors, write the different shares on an equal number of papers, and let the surveyors draw lots and measure the villages which their respective lots contain.

18. Your party is to measure only such villages as may be allotted to it. If in the hope of getting more pay from the black land, your surveyors measure the lands allotted to another party, they will receive no pay for them, and will be fined.

19. After finishing the measurement of the villages allotted to your party in any district, if there is any party that has not begun its measurement in that district you will measure its villages, but if there is no party which has not commenced you will proceed to the next district.

20. You are not to measure in four or five days the number of acres prescribed to you for the month, but to measure daily, only except on those days when you are on your way to another district. The measurement may be more in some days and less in others, but the prescribed quantity for the month must be completed.

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

21. You are not to try the measurement of a part of the surveyors in one month, and that of the rest in another, but you are in each month to try the measurement of all the surveyors.

22. You are not to remain behind the surveyors; because, unless you are with them, you cannot compare with them the false measurement which you may discover. If you are not always in the same district with them you will be dismissed.

23. With your monthly abstracts you will send a list of the surveyors and Peons present and absent. You will give your rough accounts of measurement examined to the Amildar, who will forward them to the Collector's catcherry, and you will take the Amildar's receipts for the accounts.

24. You will receive a monthly allowance of one rupee and three-quarters for sadirwarid.

25. You will pay for all articles at the bazaar price.*

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN,
Commissioner.

No. 3 — *Rules for the Classification of the Lands by Assessors or Turrim Mootsuddees.*

The measurement of the lands being completed, the still more important operation remains to be performed, that of determining their assessment in such a manner that the just dues of Government may be realized, and the fair fruits of their labour secured to the cultivators. With a view to the attainment of this end, the primary object is a correct classification of the lands, for which purpose the following rules have been drawn up.

1. The Patells, Koolkurnees, and principal Ryots of the village, together with the same officers and a few of the chief Ryots of the surrounding villages, being assembled, the assessors shall proceed in their company to inspect every field, and to arrange the whole into first, second, third, or more classes, according to their respective qualities. The names of the persons accompanying the assessors in this duty are to be inserted in their diary, and the assessor will particularly attend to the opinion and advice which they may give on all occasions.

2. The assessor will attend to the following particulars. Each mouzah or village has one or more muzras or dependent hamlets attached to it. In each muzra will, of course, be found various classes of land, as well as in the mouzah. In distributing the land into classes the arrangement is not to be made for the muzras separately from the mouzah, but the whole are to be taken together, and if the land of the muzras is of the first sort, whilst the best of that of the mouzah be only of the second, it will be classed accordingly; and all the rest of the lands, whether the mouzah or muzra, must be arranged on the same principle, with reference to the classes to which they may be found to belong. On the other hand, if any of the land of the mouzah be of superior quality to that of the muzras, it will be so classed.

3. In classing the lands, the Ryots who cultivate them must be in attendance; but the classification must be made without reference to their present circumstances, keeping in view the consideration that the land assessment is permanent, but that the condition of its occupant is liable to change. Great care must also be taken to obviate all future cavils, that land of the first class be not rated in the second class, and *vice versa*.

4. The assessor will take the kucha chittee, or rough accounts of the measurement along with him, and inspecting each field in succession, as it is numbered in those accounts, he will insert as he goes each in its appropriate class. He will afterwards draw up such separate statements as may be required, to shew distinctly what fields are cultivated and what fallow, and what are held upon enam or other particular tenure.

5. The

The instructions to Examiners of Survey are copied from those of Colonel Munro

5. The surveyors will have hardly entered in their accounts a description of each field, the colour and nature of its soil, &c. The assessors having examined all these particulars by a careful inspection and inquiry, and having allowed for any manure and other improvement of the same nature which does not permanently increase the productive powers of the land, and also for permanent improvements, where of so recent a date as not to allow the proprietor to have been fully reimbursed and remunerated, will ascertain the quality of the field, and determine the class in which it ought to be inserted. His register is to contain the following specifications. And *first*, with regard to zeerael khooskee, or dry land, of which there are three kinds :

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

1st. Regúr kalee, or black soil, generally considered the first sort, but of which there are several varieties, such as purely black, mixed with stones, mixed with sand, &c. &c. These will be distributed into first, second, third, or more sorts, according to their qualities, under the general head of black soil.

2d. The red or coloured soil is generally considered the second sort. This has also its varieties ; such as purely red, red with some admixture of black or white, or mixed with stones or sand. These will also be divided into their different sorts, under the general head of coloured or red soil.

3d. What is called the burrud or mussut, usually considered the third sort, is a mixed soil, gravelly and stony, of considerable hardness, in which the common plough does not penetrate to much depth. This soil has also its varieties, which must be distinguished.

The above are the three specifications required relative to the jeeraet, or dry land.—*Secondly*, guddse zumeen, or lands sown with rice, sugar-cane, and other crops dependent upon the monsoon rains for their perfection. These lands are usually, according to the custom of the country, entered as zerut or dry land, but are subject to a higher assessment, and it is therefore necessary to place them under a separate head, with a view to the rent being accurately determined. The various sorts must be distinguished in the accounts, and whether it be one or two-crop land.—*Thirdly*, Baghaet, or garden land This must be distinguished into :

1st. Patusthul, or land permanently watered by nullahs or streams of which the supply of water is perpetual (olethao), and yielding either one or two crops, and rorduwo, of which the supply of water is not constant. In either case, whether it yields one or two crops it must be recorded.

2d. Motusthul, or land irrigated by machinery from wells or streams, the same details as for patusthul being ascertained and recorded.

3d. Lands irrigated by tanks with similar particulars, each being divided into its separate classes.

4th. Turee zumeen, or wet land ; whether watered from streams or from tanks, and whether one or two-crop land, must be divided into as many classes as there may be varieties.

The above specification is considered indispensably necessary, because the assessment varies with reference to the quality and circumstances, as above shewn, and it will be impossible to fix the rates accurately without possessing a knowledge of these details.

6. After the classification, the next process is to determine the rate of assessment of each class. This is an operation that requires the greatest care and nicety, because after due revision, when once definitively fixed, objections that may be subsequently started will be considered inadmissible. Much depends upon the accuracy of the classification, which if complained of as defective must be corrected by the Assessor in concert with the Patells, Kool-kurnees, and inhabitants, after the most careful examination, so that land of one class may not be inserted under that of another. This is, of all others, the most important duty for the assessor to attend to.

7. In order to effect classification with accuracy, not only the description and quality of the soil, but the labour and expense of cultivating it, must be taken into consideration, together with other circumstances, *viz.*

Black

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Black Soil.

First. With regard to dry land. The black soil is usually reckoned of the first sort; but its being so classed will depend upon its situation as well as its quality. If lying near the village, it may be properly entered in the first class; but land of equally good quality lying at a distance from the village cannot bear the same assessment, because the time and labour required to till it, to watch it, to manure it, &c. must necessarily be greater.

For instance: A Ryot may plough ten beegahs a day in the immediate vicinity of the village, but he can only get through eight if the field be far off: the waste both of labour and time being in proportion to the distance. Hence the necessity sometimes of entering land of equally good quality in an inferior class. Again, land close to the village may be inferior in quality to the best sort at a distance, and at first sight it might accordingly be classed as second sort, but owing to the facility of cultivating, manuring, and fertilizing it, it may be more productive than the first sort that lies remote, and on account of these advantages it may be rated in the first class.

What to outward appearance is black land of the first class, has often, at the depth of a span or two, a substratum of gravel or limestone, into which the roots of the grain sown on, it do not penetrate, and the crop is in consequence unproductive. This circumstance must be considered in classing land of this description.

There is another sort of black land, which, being free from gravel or stones to whatever depth excavated, might at first sight be inserted in the first class. It is called bodur, which when the rains fall becomes boggy or swampy, and the crops do not thrive in it: it must, therefore, be classed with reference to this peculiarity.

Fields apparently of equal quality as to soil are sometimes very different as to their productive powers. This difference arises from peculiar circumstances of situation. Those lying in low ground or hollows retain the moisture which they have received for a long while, whilst those on the higher grounds become more rapidly parched up: the crops on the one are certain and abundant, whilst those on the other are precarious and often scanty. The one will therefore be rated in the first class, and the other in the second, according to their relative situation and capability.

Some fields are thickly covered with large pebbles, which after a fall of rain contribute to keep the surface cool and prevent a rapid evaporation of the moisture: the crops are in consequence luxuriant. The existence of these pebbles is therefore no proof, as might at first sight be supposed, of the inferiority of such fields: a fact to be kept in mind.

One-half of a field is sometimes cultivated by a substantial Ryot and the other half by a poorer one. The one, by improved culture and manure, produces an excellent crop; the other, for want of these advantages, yields only a middling one. Both, however, are in respect to soil on an equality; and if the one be put in the first class, and the other in the second, the substantial Ryot will be induced, by the greater gain to be derived from the lower rent, to take the first opportunity of relinquishing his own land and occupying that of the poor Ryot the moment he throws it up. As this occasions loss of revenue, it is expedient that the assessment of both parts should be equal. In levying it, however, a discretionary abatement must often be allowed to the poor Ryot. There are often diversities of soil in the same field, some part of it perhaps being of the first, some of the second, third, and even fourth sort. Care must be taken to ascertain whether the superior or inferior predominates, and the general average being taken, the classification must be made accordingly. In the black land of the superior sort the Ryots on the first fall of rain sow moony ooreed, oil-seed, which soon comes to maturity; and in the after rains they cultivate a second crop of chunne, or white jowaree. The advantages derived from two crops will, of course, be considered in the classification

of

of the land. There are many other causes why land should be rated in a high or low class, which must be duly weighed by the Assessors. The above few are enumerated for their information, by way of example.

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Dry Red Soil.

Though the red or coloured soil is commonly called the second sort, it is far from being entirely so. It has its varieties, and many of the reasons above shown must operate in determining the relative classifications.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Dry Mixed Soil.

The same remarks apply to the burd or mixed soil. In this sort of land it is often necessary, after taking one or two crops from it in successive years, to leave it fallow for the following two or three years. This must be taken into account in classing it.

Griddee.

Griddee, or lands sown with paddy, sugar-cane, &c., watered only by the monsoon rains, are often more or less productive according to their high or low situation, which, with many other points, must be considered in fixing their classes. It is nevertheless desirable, if possible, that the quality of the soil should in this, as in all other cases, form the main basis of the assessment.

Baghaet.

Baghaet, or garden, whether patusthul or motusthul, will have many varieties, according to the facilities of irrigation. Its classes will be determined with reference also to various other circumstances: such as whether it yields one or two crops, whether the nullahs or wells from which it is irrigated require to be cleared out by the labour of the Ryot, &c.

Turree.

To turree, or wet land, the same rules apply, with reference to the supply of water and the labour and expense of keeping up the channel of irrigation. The above few hints are sufficient to shew how nice and delicate an operation is that of classifying the lands, and how much care and intelligence are required to form a good Assessor.

8. Baghaet lands planted with cocoa-nut or betel-nut, or other fruit-bearing trees, must be classed also according to the facilities of irrigation and the expense of cultivation. In some villages the rate of assessment is regulated by the number and quality of the trees: whatever may be the existing practice it must be duly recorded.

Meeras Land.

9. In some talooks the Ryots hold their lands on permanent meeras tenure, which must be confirmed to them. Wherever these lands have been regularly classed into first, second, third, &c., and the rates of assessment defined, the same classification is to be held good and entered in the present survey accounts. In case, however, of an alteration of the classification being requested, in consequence of the alleged deterioration of the land or of other causes, the Assessor will examine the land in question, and if necessary transfer it to its proper class, noting at length his reasons for doing so. If no classification of meeras lands has taken place in the village, a new classification must be made on the principles laid down in these rules.

10. In some villages the circar lands have for a long course of years been regularly classed, and the rates of rent for each class fixed, according to which the Ryots have to the present day paid the Government dues. In all such cases any new classification may be dispensed with; except where corrections may be solicited by the inhabitants themselves, in which event the precautions prescribed in the foregoing clause are to be observed.

11. Waste or fallow land must be classed on the same principles as those laid down for the lands under cultivation. Their being waste must not be deemed a reason for inserting them in inferior classes. If this error be committed, the Ryots will soon transfer their stock from the cultivated lands to the waste; a consequence which it is on every account desirable to prevent. The classification of fields is to be made with reference to their boundary marks, as exhibited in the accounts of the measurement. Where, however, the waste

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

is of long standing, and the measurement has been made in large parcels, of which the boundary marks of each field from not being discernible could not be separately laid down, the classification must be rather general than particular, on a view of the whole parcel. Such classification will accordingly be entered in the accounts, but will not be considered permanent. At a future period, when these parcels of waste shall be cultivated on cowle, they must be measured, and each field entered in its appropriate class.

12. The beds of tanks are sometimes cultivated in seasons when the tank has not been filled, or by degrees after it has filled as the water subsides. Such tank land should be classed according to its quality.

13. In consequence of the impoverished condition of some talooks, a large proportion of their lands will be found waste. In arranging the classification in all such cases, care must be taken not to underrate them on account of the present exhausted state of those districts; because, if this error be committed, considerable loss is likely to ensue, from the Ryots of the neighbouring districts transferring their stocks to the waste that has been thus undervalued. A proper medium must be fixed, so that this evil, on the one hand, may be avoided; and on the other, that sufficient encouragement may still be held out for the reclaiming of such waste by degrees, as wealth and population shall increase.

14. The lands of Enamdars should be classed in the same manner as the circar lands.

15. As the assessment of each sort of land is to be determined after the classification is completed, it will be necessary to ascertain what is the proper rate of decrease between each class. This information may be procured at the time of making the classification, when the village officers and inhabitants, as well as the neighbourhood, are all assembled. Their advice, and the Koolkurnee's accounts of the village durs or rates, and of the actual collections of the preceding year, will enable the Assessors to form an opinion as to what shall be the rate per acre of land of the first class, and what the proportion of decrease for the second, &c. &c. This point determined on a fair consideration of the interests of the Ryot and of Government, the Assessors will cast up the total of the proposed rates, and exhibit the aggregate in the abstract of the classification, noting at the foot of it the actual collections of the preceding year. This account will be forwarded to the district Mamlutdar, and taken into consideration when the classification comes to be finally fixed and confirmed by the head Assessor at the Collector's Huzoor Cutcherry.

16. The classification in all villages is to be made as follows, viz.

Dry land, including its varieties of black, colour-
loured, and mixed } not to exceed ten classes.

Guddee zumeen, or land sown with rice, &c.
depending on monsoon rains } not to exceed five classes.

Garden, or baghaet not to exceed six classes

Tutree, or wet.....not to exceed eight classes.

The classes may be fewer, but ought not to exceed the number specified, except under very particular circumstances, when one or two classes may be added.

17. The Assessors are furnished with a form of classification of the lands of each village: all accounts are to be kept accordingly. The Assessors are not to retain these accounts, but when completed are to render them to the Mamlutdar. When delivered over, they are to proceed to prosecute their inquiries in other villages or talooks that may be assigned to them.

18. The Assessors in making the classification are to cause every particular of it to be recorded by the Koolkurnees, and are not to leave the village till this shall have been done. Any omission in this respect will subject the Assessor to forfeiture of the wages of the month in which it was committed.

19. The Assessors are forbidden to carry the Koolkurnees away to other villages, under pretence of the necessity of comparing accounts with them; each

each day's accounts must be examined at the time, and in the village to which they belong. This prohibition, however, is not to prevent the Assessors from taking with them the Koolkurnee of one village to assist in the classification of the adjoining villages.

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

20. In the abstract account of the classification must be entered an account of the cultivation of the year in which the survey is made, and of the preceding year, shewing under the head of waste all uncultivated land. Should the cultivation of the year in which the survey takes place exceed that of the preceding years, what is newly cultivated must be shewn distinctly; and, on the other hand, if more land in that year is uncultivated, the extent must be detailed.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

21. Each Assessor will have three Gomastahs, for the purpose of keeping the accounts, in which the cicar lands must be registered by fields. The enam lands must be shewn under their several heads, specifying the individual holders and the classes to which they belong. The waste, whether waste only of late years or old waste, must be distinguished. Abstracts of the whole, when finished, must be forwarded to the district Mamlutdar, and his receipt taken for the same.

22. In order to preserve uniformity in the manner of classification to each set of Assessors, one head Assessor will be appointed. The Mamlutdar having divided the district into sections, and handed over to them the accounts of the measurement, they will proceed with the classification, commencing from such quarter as he may point out to them.

23. The head Assessors will examine what has been classed by the Sub-Assessors; and if their work be found incorrect they will be dismissed.

24. The Assessors will not, however, wait at a village of which they have completed the classification till the head Assessor shall come to examine it. The classification of one village being finished, they will proceed on to the next.

25. The Assessors should, as far as possible, keep up with the Surveyors: should they fall far in the rear their pay will be reduced.

26. Should the Surveyors, in arranging the classification, either from partiality or corrupt motives, insert fields in a low class that ought to be in a higher one, they will not only be dismissed, but will be subject to imprisonment, or such other punishment as may be deemed adequate. They will pay for all supplies taken in the villages at the market rate of the day, and are forbidden to interfere in regulating prices.

27. They are especially forbidden to beat or confine the inhabitants.

28. The Assessors will examine and correct any errors in the accounts of the Surveyors that may have arisen from haste or negligence; they will be particular in specifying the dates on which these mistakes have occurred, and the extent of the inaccuracy, forwarding lists of the differences to the head Assessor.

29. The Assessors will report to the Collector any claims which may be preferred to favourable terms in the settlement, or to any other privilege, whether those claims affect individuals only or a considerable number or class.

30. In order to prevent indolence on the part of the Assessors, it is to be understood that each will be paid in proportion to his work as follows:—

For land of which the assessment last year	Monthly Pay.
was.....Rupees 12,000Rupees 40
Ditto	11,000 36
Ditto	10,000 32
Ditto	9,000 28
Ditto	8,000 24

Should the Assessor classify less than 8,000 rupees of land he will be considered incapable and will be dismissed. He is not expected to classify more than

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

than 12,000 rupees' worth, and his pay will not exceed forty rupees if he does. The Collectors, however, are at liberty to modify the above scale, should it be deemed necessary in consideration of local circumstances; such as that of the country being extremely hilly, or the fields very small in size and intermixed with jungle, or on account of any other sufficient causes.

The Assessor's establishments will be as follows:

The Assessor, as above, in proportion to his work.	
Three Gomastahs, each 20 rupees.....	Rupees 60
Two Peons, 4 each	8
Stationery, &c.	4

The pay as above will be remitted monthly from the Huzzoor treasury:— that of the Assessors according to the amount of the classification, and that of the Gomastahs, &c. at the rates fixed, of which monthly abstracts are to be forwarded to the head Assessors.

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN,
Commissioner.

No. 4.—*Head Assessors.*

The measurement and classification being completed, and estimated rates of assessment being drawn up, the assessment of each class is finally to be determined upon the principles detailed in the sequel.

1. The district will have been divided into as many sections as there may be Assessors, and the survey accounts delivered over to each Assessor by the Mamlutdar.

2. The Assessor will have made the classification, and will have estimated what is an equitable rate of assessment of each class according to its quality.

3. In forming his judgment, the quality of the land, the rent it has formerly paid, and other circumstances, are to be considered by the head Assessor. The head Assessor will, with this view, examine the accounts of every village for five years of Nana Furnavees' administration, rejecting years of famine or calamity, and record the extent of land cultivated in each year, and the actual collections as well as the average. He will also register the average rates of assessment of each class of land during that period. He will, in like manner, ascertain the same averages for ten years of Bajerow's government, and those of four years during the Company's administration. It will not, however, answer to fix the assessment of each class of land exclusively with reference to the average rates formerly realized, because many of the lands being held upon different and variable tenures, such as soothe, ookte, and cowle, the averages would be fallacious data on which to found the assessment. For instance, the rates of soothe are always high, whilst those of ookte and cowle are generally much lower. These lands, too, are frequently changing hands; ookte and cowle lands becoming soothe, and *vice versa*. The actual collections alone are, therefore, not a sure guide by which to determine the rates of assessment. The assessment must therefore be fixed in an equal degree with reference to the quality of the land, and its produce, after deducting the expenses of cultivation. No Ryot, however, will tell truly what is the gross produce of his field, but every one, from ocular and auricular evidence, knows with sufficient accuracy what each field of his neighbour's yields on an average. The information, therefore, though not to be had from the actual occupant, is procurable from other sources in the village and from people in the vicinage. Having ascertained, as far as may be practicable, what number of maunds of grain a beegah or acre of each class produces, and having converted the same into money at a fair average price, the Assessor will, according to the best of his judgment, fix the Government rent, after making the usual deductions on account of the labour and expenses of cultivation, as well as the maintenance of the Ryot's family, adverting to the former custom of the country; one-half of the gross produce of dry land is usually considered the Government share; but to enable the Ryots to thrive, the proportion must always have been smaller. To exact the half would certainly fall heavily: of one hundred, therefore, sixty may be considered.

considered the share of the cultivator and forty of the circar. In baghaet land watered from wells, of which the expense of cultivating is greater than the dry land, seventy rupees may be left to the Ryot to reimburse him, and thirty taken as the Government proportion. In wet land or baghaet watered by tanks, out of one hundred gross produce sixty-five may be fixed as the share of the cultivator, and thirty-five as the share of the circar; the average of the whole will leave sixty-five parts to the Ryots and thirty-five to the Government. It is not necessary to make these calculations of gross produce for all the lands of each village, but for a few fields of such classes as may be necessary, to furnish information; this being obtained, the rent of inferior classes may be pretty correctly estimated on the same principle. Where the rates of each class of land are fixed according to the usage of the village, but the actual collections differ from those rates, the fact is to be ascertained and recorded. Before, however, finally determining the new rates of each class, they must be compared with the details of the kumal and tunkha settlements, the settlements of former years during the late Government, and the averages of the actual collections according to the *riway*, or usage of the village; this is to be done in conjunction with the Patels, Koolkurnees, and principal Ryots of the village in question, as well as of the adjacent villages, aided by any intelligent persons who may be able to supply information, to whose suggestion particular attention shall be paid. When the rates are determined, they must be clearly explained to the Ryots, so as to prevent cavil afterwards. In some villages rates of assessment for each class of land will be found to have been in use for a long period. Where these have been long adopted and are free from objection, it will not be requisite to introduce any new rates. Both the classification and assessment in such cases may be confirmed. Should, however, some Ryots have been favoured with reduced rates from any undue influence, or should the rates, from any alteration in the condition of the lands have become at all unequal; such lands may, at the desire of the inhabitants, be transferred to other classes in the event of its being on inquiry deemed requisite. Whatever alterations are made must be particularly recorded. With regard to lands held on meeras tenure, or the tenure of hereditary right of occupancy, some specific observations are necessary. In such lands the Meerassadars possess a proprietary right subject to the full payment of the public dues, and with this condition they can purchase, sell, or alienate as they think proper. As the tenure, from its various advantages, which need not be detailed here, adds to the respectability of the Ryot, and contributes to the security of the revenue, it is desirable not only to uphold it but to extend it as much as possible. The assessment, however, of meeras land in many villages being as vague and indefinite as that of land held by tenants at will, it is equally requisite in such cases that it should be regularly classed and its rent defined; but where the classification and assessment are already sufficiently perfect no innovation need be introduced. In many places, however, parcels of meeras land are held at a fixed rent for the whole lot: in others, one average rate of rent per beegah prevails, but the size of such beegah is greater or smaller in proportion as the land is of good or inferior quality. In others again, an average rate per beegah prevails on the whole lands, which are distributed according to their respective qualities amongst the whole body of the Ryots, in proportion to the number of ploughs possessed by each individual. In all these cases, where no classification or definite assessment exists it must be introduced. Meeras lands entered as dry are sometimes actually cultivated as baghaet, and it is desirable that they should be classed and rated accordingly; but as it is not the intention of Government to tax the Meerassadar's improvements, or to increase the amount which he has usually paid, the excess of assessment should be deducted in the accounts in consideration of long possession, excepting, however, in those cases where the surplus has been enjoyed through improper influence or fraudulent concealment, and where the possession is not of long standing.

4. The fixing the assessment of waste land is no less an important operation than that of defining the rent of those that are cultivated, for it has been found from experience that where they have been rated too low in consequence of their being waste, the stock of the Ryots has afterwards been transferred to them from the cultivated lands, to the great detriment of the revenue; great

Modified
Rules for the
Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

stress has, therefore, in the instructions to Assessors, been already laid on the subject of relatively equalizing the rent of waste and cultivated land. It will be the particular duty of the head Assessors to examine how far the equalization has been effected, and to make such corrections as may be necessary to attain the object without impeding future cultivation. Waste lands that have been measured in the gross, or that have been entered merely on estimate of their extent, must be assessed in pretty much the same vague manner; but such assessment will not be considered permanent. When cultivated they must be measured and their rates determined, but at present their assessment must be only conjectural.

5. When the head Assessors discover that the classification, whether occasioned by ignorance or corrupt motives, is imperfect, they must correct the defects by transferring each sort of land to its proper class, reporting the circumstances, in order that the Assessors may be duly punished. The head Assessors will be held particularly responsible for inaccuracies not brought to light.

6. As the Assessors ought not to remain behind the Surveyors, the head Assessor's will not detain them till they come themselves to examine the classification.

7. The depopulated state of some districts, and the great extent of waste, has sometimes led to the rates of assessment being fixed on a lower scale than they ought to have been. This has occasioned the relinquishment of the cultivated lands in the adjacent districts, and a consequent defalcation of revenue. The head Assessors will carefully examine the rates with reference to this consideration, and to the no less important object, at the same time, of so regulating the assessment as not to discourage the inhabitants from reclaiming such waste.

8. The enam lands should be classed and assessed like the circar lands.

9. The assessment of each class of land being fixed, the head Assessor will see what is the aggregate assessment of the circar land cultivated as well as uncultivated, and of the enam land. This he will compare with the collections of former years, of the late and present governments. The average rates per acre of each class of land as formerly established will also be compared with the rates now fixed, as well as with the customary rates actually paid. The assessment being finished, the accounts are to be delivered to the Mamlutdar and his receipt taken.

10. It has been already stated, that the assessment is to be fixed in concert with the principal inhabitants. Should any of them, with a view to conceal the real resources of their lands, obstinately refuse to attend, or attending, shall give grossly false testimony, the circumstance is to be represented to the Mamlutdar, who will, on proof of the fact, direct such punishment as may be appropriate or report it to the Huzzoor.

11. In recording the particulars of enam lands, such as have escheated from failure of heirs are to be specified in the accounts.

12. If the Assessor requires the aid of any intelligent persons in fixing the assessment, the Mamlutdar will send them to him.

13. The head Assessor will forward the abstracts of his own and the Sub-Assessor's establishments to the Mamlutdar, through whom the amount will be remitted to him for distribution.

14. The head Assessor will class and assess monthly 52,000 rupees of cultivated land, for which he will receive sixty rupees, which will be reduced in proportion to any deficiency below that extent of land: but this scale can be increased or modified according to local circumstances, as the Collectors may think proper

(Signed) W. CHAPLIN,
Commissioner.

From

From Mr. Secretary Farish to W. Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner in the Deccan,
(22d April 1825.)

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Farish,
22 April 1825.

Sir:

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th February last, with a copy of the rules for the revenue survey and assessment, modified according to the instructions conveyed in Mr. Acting Secretary More's letter of the 28th of October last.

Survey
and Assessment
of the
Deccan.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
22d April 1825.

(Signed) J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government,

LONDON: *
PRINTED BY J. L. COX,
Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.
