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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No XXXVII.—NEW SERIES.

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL MEMOIRS

ON THE

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;

AND ON THE

DISTRICTS OF BABRIWAR AND OKHAMUNDUL;

ALSO A REPORT ON THE IRON OF KATTYWAR.

By CAPTAIN G. LEGRAND JACOB.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES CONNECTED WITH
THE NATIVE STATES IN KATTYWAR;

AND

Information relative to the Wandering Tribes in that Province.

By CAPTAIN J. T. BARR.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH
THE DISTRICTS OF JHALAWAR, KATTYWAR, MUCHOO
KANTA, HALLAR, SORUTH, BURDA, GOHELWAR, OOND
SURWEYA, AND BABRIWAR.

PREPARED BY MR. D. A. BLANE.

MEMOIR ON THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR; WITH REMARKS
ON THE RUNN OF KUTCH AND THE DISTRICT OF
OKHAMUNDUL;

By (THE LATE) CAPTAIN J. MACMURDO.

LISTS OF FORTIFIED PLACES IN THE PROVINCE OF
KATTYWAR.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION
INTO KATTYWAR IN THE YEAR 1808.

Treaties connected with Kattywar.

NAMES, TITLES, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF
KATTYWAR.

COMPILED & EDITED BY R. HUGHES THOMAS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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REPORT
UPON THE
GENERAL CONDITION, IN THE YEAR 1842,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;

ACCOMPANIED BY
VARIOUS POINTS OF INFORMATION, PRINCIPALLY OF A
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL NATURE, CONNECTED
WITH THAT PROVINCE.

BY
CAPTAIN (NOW LIEUT. COL.) GEORGE LeGRAND JACOB,
ACTING POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 4th October 1842.

REPORT UPON THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

I have the honour to submit my report on the general condition of the Province of Kattywar, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors; and I beg to convey, at the same time, such geographical and general information, as appears suited to a survey, physical and moral, of the peninsula.

2. In A. D. 1807, Colonel Walker estimated the population, not including Babriwar, Jaffrabad, and Okhamundul, at 1,975,900 souls. In 1831, Mr. Blane's census, exclusive of the two last districts, gave an estimate of 1,759,277, and of 4,030 towns and villages. My inquiries have produced a lower result, viz. 1,475,685 for the whole of the peninsula under the Political Agency, inhabiting 3,794 towns and villages.

3. Full particulars will be found in Appendix A, of which the following is a brief analysis as regards population:—

Provinces.	No. of Inhabitants.
I. Jhalawar	240,325
II. Kattywar	189,840
III. Muchoo Kanta	28,749
IV. Hallar	358,560
V. Soruth	320,820
VI. Burda	46,980
VII. Gohelwar	247,980
VIII. Oond Surweya	11,373
IX. Babriwar, including Jaffrabad	18,468
X. Okhamundul	12,590

Grand total, population .. 1,475,685

This census is, I conceive, as near the truth as our imperfect means permit: the jealousy of the Chiefs prevents accurate returns similar to those obtainable in our own districts, where Government officers have the power to enforce, and the people have no longer the desire to conceal the truth. My census has been based on the reports of persons in charge of sequestered districts, on comparison of information obtained from parties possessing most local knowledge, checked by such limited personal inspection as opportunities have

afforded me, with the assistance of the statistical tables compiled by Colonel Walker and by Mr. Blane above alluded to. The former estimated the population at the high rate of five souls per house, which partly accounts for the supposed greater population thirty-five years ago. Some, whose opinions are of weight, consider the rate of four even to be too high; but the result of scrutiny in a few cases fully bears out this proportion, which was that assumed by Mr. Blane.

4. The peninsula may be roughly estimated as containing a surface of 22,000 square miles, and deducting the eastern portion which has fallen under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, of 20,000 under this Agency, which thus gives an average of a fraction under 74 souls per square mile.

5. The population is composed of the various classes common to other parts of Guzerat, but the proprietors of the soil deserve especial notice, which, considering the changes that have taken place in the structure of society, cannot well be done without a brief sketch of the past history of the peninsula. Only four of the old races, viz. the Jetwas, the Choorasamas, the Solunkees, and the Walas, are now existing as proprietors of the soil, who exercised sovereignty in the country prior to the immigration of the Jhalas, the Purmars, the Kattys, the Gohels, the Juts, the Mahomedans, the Jharejas, and the Mutathas, between whom the country is now chiefly portioned out. The Jetwas claim to have held the northern division of the province, now constituting Burda, Hallar, and Muchoo Kanta; from the two last of which they have been driven by the Jharejas. They profess to be the aborigines of the soil; and I extracted from the genealogical records of the Rana's Wywunchia* the names of 399 generations,† from Hunooman the monkey god, down to the present Chief. The son of this deity, mysteriously begotten of an alligator, was the first of the Muggur Dwuj race; he is said to have built Sree Nuggur, whose ruins are shown near Porebundur. Moivee is attributed to a grandson. After a time the family designation was changed to Koomar, and Goomlee became the capital of this race,‡ on the fall of which, in the thirteenth century, the diminished clan changed its name to Jetwa, and the Chiefs successively occupied Ranpoor, Chaya, and Porebundur, the present capital. How far the claims of the Koomars to the extensive tract pointed out may be genuine, no means now exist of ascertaining; but with reference to the Oojein and Anhulwara power over the peninsula in remote ages, it may be described as somewhat doubtful. The Choorasama race, in

* Genealogist.

† These are chiefly repetitions of the same names in series of three and four; this, however, is still the practice in the country with Rajpoots, Kattys, and Mahomedans

‡ An account of its ruins was published in No. IX. of the Royal Asiatic Society's Proceedings, 1838.

the opinion of the country, gave rise to the Surweyas, Raejadas, and probably the Wajas : these three still hold possession in the territory originally supposed to have been under the Choorasama rule. The Surweyas give their name to the small province of Oond Surweya, on the banks of the Shetroonjee, and have possessions also in Wallak. The Raejadas are descended from the kindred of Rao Munduleek, the last Rajpoot sovereign of Joonaghur, whose throne and religion were both forced from him by Mahmood Shah Begra about A. D. 1472. A few families now only survive ; their chief possessions are at Chorwar, on the west coast. The Wajas have some Geerass possessions in the lesser Nagher, the narrow tract on the coast between the Geer hills and the sea. The Geerassias of Dholera, in the Gulf of Cambay, and of some villages in that neighbourhood, are of the Choorasama stock. Who the Choorasamas may be, and whence they came, is involved in doubt. It seems probable that they proceeded from, and are identical with the Chawras, who so long ruled at Anhulwara (Peeran Puttun), and probably may have held their possessions in the peninsula in fief of that Gadee ; and that they were originally the same tribe, may be further conjectured from an inscription in a temple at Bilawal,* dated Sumvut 1320, which speaks of the gathering in that neighbourhood of all the Chawra Chiefs ; indeed, if the present Choorasama stock be not the descendants of the Chawras of that period, whose else can they be, and where are all the Chawra Geerassias gone ?† The affix Sama or Soma is itself the name of a Rajpoot tribe, and the two may possibly be united in the present Choorasamas : this is, however, a mere conjecture. The Solunkees are supposed to have succeeded the Chawras at Anhulwara, by the authority quoted by Colonel Tod, in A. D. 931, and by a genealogical list in my possession of the Chiefs of that Gadee, in A. D. 912 : but as the succession was effected without warfare, the Chawra or Choorasama fiefs in this country would most probably not only be respected, but their independence might thereby be more established. About twenty families of Solunkees survive in the Joonaghur districts holding Geeras possessions, the remnant probably of the Anhulwara power under its changed dynasty. Scarcely anything is left of the Wala race but a family at Dhank, whom the revolutions of centuries have left on the spot they claim as the capital of their tribe when holding power in the country. There is a claim set up for the Walas to the honours of the Wulabhi or Balabhi dynasty, and it seems possible enough that they may have issued from Wulha during the days of its palmy existence, and established

* This seems the same, at least it agrees in the main points, with that described in the Appendix to Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, Vol. I.

† Colonel Walker, quoting from the Mirati Sikundurie, mentions the assertion therein made of the Choorasamas having possessed the sovereign authority over Soruth for nineteen centuries.

themselves at Dhanak as an independent power, in the same manner as the Rajpoot Bhayad are wont to do even in the present day. The tradition of the Aheers of the south, of their holding the Walas' Geeras shows that their possessions were extensive, and in a measure strengthens their connexion with the old sovereignty of the Mewar family. The Katty tribe of Wala owes its designation and priority to intermarriage with this race. It seems probable that the rise of the Chawra power at Anhulwara, A. D. 746, extinguished that of the Walas. All these races were probably mere waves of the tide of population that appears from of old to have set steadily in to this peninsula from the northward and interior of the continent, but in the absence of data for decided opinions, the Jetwa claim may be entitled to consideration. Physical appearance can scarcely be taken into account in judging of their origin, since the destruction of their females, and constant intermarriage with other Rajpoot tribes, must, in the course of centuries, produce a similarity of appearance. The genius of the lamented James Prinsep in furnishing a key to the characters on the Geernar Rock, near Joonaghur, has thrown a ray of light on the darkness of the ancient history of this peninsula: these hieroglyphics unravelled, show that in the third century before Christ, the power that ruled in Oojem and in Muguda, alike published its edicts at Cuttack in the east, and at Joonaghur in the west, of India, and that the prevailing religion was that of Boodh. In an inscription, whose changed character denotes a somewhat later date, the names of other Rajpoot kings of the Mawra tribe, descended from Chundia Goopta, are given, who are spoken of as the restorer of the Geernar Bridge. It may be concluded, therefore, that the peninsula was for some centuries under the power which ruled in Central India. By the authorities quoted by Colonel Tod, Wulabhi or Balabhi, the present Wulha, another Boodhist or Jain sovereignty, appears to have succeeded as the capital of the peninsula; or it would be nearer the truth perhaps to say the town of most note, founded about A. D. 145 by the ancestor of the Ranas of Mewar. An era sprung from it in A. D. 319, and it was destroyed about A. D. 524. The seat of power appears subsequently removed to Anhulwara,* where the Chawra tribe established itself as previously mentioned. But the landmarks of ancient history are too scattered and few to build more than a plausible theory on them, and successive swarms of barbarians have left scarce a vestige by which to measure the extent and state of the dynasties that ruled over Soorashtra when the favourite idol at Somnath was bathed daily in water brought from the Ganges, and Krishna spotted and died in its vicinity.

6. When Mahomed of Ghuznee invaded the peninsula, the Anhulwara Raja advanced to the rescue of Somnath, and inscriptions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries on the western coast allude to the Anhulwara Kings as

* The modern Peeran Puttun, near Deesa.

sovereigns of the peninsula; and much zeal seems to have been expended by them, and by the Chiefs of the country, in again setting up their god, and devoting portions of the revenues of the country to its maintenance. The Seeva Singa era, equivalent to A. D. 1113-14, used in two of these inscriptions, may, I think, be attributed to Sidh Raj Jysing of Anhulwara, with whose death, after a reign of fifty years, as recorded in the genealogical list of the dynasty given me by some intelligent Bhats, it very nearly agrees; and its use on the public inscriptions of the country, with that of his name and of his successor, Koor or Koomar Pal, proves some subserviency to that Gadee,* which is further confirmed by the direct assestion of it in the Bilawul inscription (see note). It is probable, however, that the peninsula was very partially subject to the Anhulwara Gadee, whose force was moreover broken, and dynasty changed, by the great Iconoclast, so that there was less ability to resist the various tribes who now own the soil, and who appear to have commenced establishing themselves about the period of the Ghuznuvee invasion. To these I now turn; but as they have been separately described in Colonel Walker's reports on the provinces of the country, which chiefly owe their names to them, and in a memoir by Captain McMurdo, published in the proceedings of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1813, I shall limit myself to brief allusions, touching chiefly on points that have escaped previous notice.

7. The present name of Kattywar for the peninsula, has without due reason been suffered to usurp its correct appellation of Soorashtra, by which it was known to the Greeks, and is still so to almost every native of Goozerat who can read and write. The term Soruthdes is also to be met with in early inscriptions, and the Mahomedans retained this name for the country when they established their power in it—a designation that has been retained for the part of the province which still belongs to them. The etymology of Soorashtra is disputed, some affirming it to proceed from *Soo*, good, *Rashtra*, country; whilst others deem it a compound from Soorya, the sun, which would make it the land of the sun. It is strange that the Kattys, who are greatly inferior to the Rajpoot communities in numbers, territory, wealth, and rank, should have had the honour of conferring their name on the peninsula; and it is to be regretted that its more appropriate and classical name of Soorashtra should not have been reverted to by its new governors instead of still further changing it into its present incorrect designation, which has the further

* Colonel Tod remarks that this era was founded by the Gohels of the island of Deo, but he appears led into this opinion by mistaking Deo Nugara, the title of Puttun on the west coast, to this day called Deo Puttun, for the island. The connection between the two Puttuns is proved by the inscription in a temple at Bilawul, dated with the three eras of Vikrumajeet 1320, Wulabhi 945, Seeva Singa 151, (A. H. 662); a curtailed translation of which is given in the Appendix to Vol. I. of the Annals.

disadvantage of giving rise to mistakes whenever its subordinate province of Kattywar is alone referred to. On this account, as well as to connect it with its ancient history, I would plead strongly for the restoration of its proper name, which even now is more generally known than its modern and erroneous one.

8. The peninsula is divided into the ten Prants (provinces or counties) named in the 3rd paragraph of this report: these are of very unequal size and importance, the last three on the list containing only 167 villages between them, whilst Hallar alone contains 942. The boundaries of these Prants cannot be traced with precision, owing to the encroachments that have from time to time located the masters of one province within the territories of another. Thus the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur have established their power in the centre of Kattywar: the Kattys of the Jetpoor family occupy Mendurra in the midst of Soruth; Jetpoor itself properly belonging to Soruth, and being comparatively a modern acquisition: Wankaneera Jhala principality is on the banks of the Muchoo, and the Muratha authority, which from a few villages has grown into one of the most powerful States in the country, with its capital at Amellee, and a revenue of four lakhs of rupees a year, has stretched one of its arms to the western coast.* Political boundaries alone would present a map of the country, covered over with a confused network of lines, angles, and detached circles interlacing each other in every conceivable shape, a geographical kaleidoscope: unhappily only the southern and part of the north-western portion of the peninsula has yet been surveyed, and this has furnished little beyond the sites of villages, &c. Colonel Walker's reports appear the only authority on the subject, but these give the boundaries somewhat loosely, and the existing maps are still farther from the truth; indeed it is a difficult matter to lay down the exact lines of separation between the various Prants, and in fixing them as delineated in the map which precedes this Report,† I have taken the means of divers opinions, after repeated discussions with the best informed of the several districts.

9. As reference to the people, or whatever constitutes the fluctuating features of a country, will be more facile, and the sub-divisions of territory be better understood, when the fixed land-marks that the surface of the country exposes to view have been previously described, I shall, in the first place, notice these, or, in other words, show the skeleton geography of the peninsula, filling in the flesh and blood afterwards.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions: the high land commencing in the NW.,

* Kornar, a Purguna now of 65 villages, ceded by the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811.

† The existing maps are so erroneous, that no dependence can be placed on them. The attempt to define boundaries thereon must be considered merely as an approach to correctness for the unsurveyed portions.

which throws off its waters into the Gulf of Kutch and into the Arabian Sea, runs easterly to Surdhar, near which it meets with a range, of which Choteela forms the highest point, running in nearly a southerly direction, and circling eastward to a few miles beyond Jurdhun. From this high land proceed all the rivers that disembogue in the Gulfs of Kutch and of Cambay and into the Runn. This portion of the peninsula may be deemed the ridge of the tortoise-shell which slopes gradually on all sides, but with its least fall towards the SSW., Amellee and Buggussra, which portion may be considered the table land of the peninsula: hence the waters are thrown off easterly into the entrance of the Cambay Gulf, and westerly between the Geernar and Geer hills. This last named range interferes to bar the south. The greater and lesser Geer* describe nearly the arc of a circle, broken between Dedan and Wudal, from the convex side of which numerous streamlets, resembling the ribs of an out-spread fan, pour themselves into the sea that washes the southern coasts of the peninsula.

10. I. *Mountains*.—The high land before alluded to, running easterly to the Choteela range, contains no hills worthy of notice. The conical hill above Choteela is perhaps the most conspicuous, and is scarce 400 feet above the level of the ground.

II. The Geernar clump, near Joonaghur, is the most important in height, in historical associations, and in structure. A bold mass of granite rises almost perpendicularly several hundred feet, intersected with thin lamina of quartz in diagonal and nearly parallel directions. Its highest peak is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. On approaching it from the city it resembles the Lingum in the centre of the Yonee, for it rises from a basin formed by a circular rim of hills: these have four narrow entrances, called ghauts, nearly at the four points of the compass, through which the basin is entered: the hill rim or ridge on its western side rises into a rival mountain, dedicated to Jumeel Shah, a celebrated Mahomedan Peer, whose shrine on the top cures the leprous and the blind to this day, if we may believe both Hindoo and Mussulman tales. The eastern or the Geernar mountain, called in Sanscrit Oojyunt, rises into three lofty peaks, besides a few lesser ones, each sacred to a deity. The Bramins, the Jains, and the Mussulmans rival each other in devotion to their sanctity.† McMurdo was mistaken in connecting the

* So called by some; properly the Wullak Geer or Mordhar range.

† The first peak, third in height, is dedicated to Amba Devie or Bhuwanee. The second, or highest and central peak, to Goruknath. The third, and second in height, to Dalatree Swamee and Shah Mudar. The celebrated Jain temples are on the first landing place at the base of the Amba Devie peak. the oldest date I could discover on them was Sumvut 1215 (A. D. 1159); but there are remains of more ancient temples, said to have been destroyed by Allah-ood-deen Khoonee, the Bloody. The Geernar temples are inferior to those of Palitana in number and in architectural beauty.

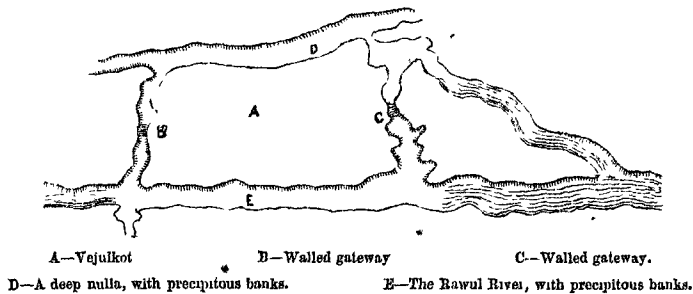
Geernar clump with the Geer range,* as a plain of twelve miles in its narrowest part separates them. Before leaving this mountain, I should mention, as worthy of notice, the rock called the Bheroo Jup, whence, until lately, devotees threw themselves into the fearful abyss, as a religious act of suicide. The celebrated rock on which the edicts of Asoka, &c are traced, is at the entrance of the valley which leads to the base of the mountain from the Joonaghui side.

III. The Burda hills, near Porebundur, are a circular cluster, about thirty miles round: the highest point in the north, where are the ruins of Goomlee, is nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Bamboos grow plentifully on their sides, and springs of excellent water are to be found on their summits, which give facilities for harbouring Bharwutyas, &c. In the neighbourhood of Drapha, of Dhank, and of Khagusree, are also hills which in like manner offer shelter and water. The hill of Gop, half way between Bhanwur and Lalpoor, is celebrated for the asceticism in ancient times shown on its summits, and for certain caverns, whose depths it is pretended no one has fathomed, the apparent terminations being merely a delusion to conceal the mysteries of the interior! The Oshum Doongur is a solitary narrow tabular hill, half way between the Bhador and Ooben rivers, about four hundred feet high, worthy of mention from the quantity of obsidian covering its summit, exactly resembling Kendal coal, which tradition attributes to the coagulated blood shed in battle at the time of the Panduws.

IV. *The Geer.*—This is a remarkable formation, worthy of a more detailed notice than the limits of this report permit. It may be described as a succession of ridges and hills covered with forest trees and jungle. I have marched for twenty miles within it before finding room enough to pitch a Bechova. The Geer, properly so called, ends near Dedan in the south-east, towards which it gradually narrows itself: the hills that again rise between Wudal and the Shetroonjee river, and sometimes called the lesser Geer, are not so termed by the natives of the district. From Koriar, near Mendurra in the north-west, to Dedan, the distance is upwards of fifty miles in a straight line. From Suisae in the north, to Ghantwur south, it is near thirty miles. This extensive arena is divided by two main vallies running north and south, into which, from numerous hills and hillocks, pour a vast number of streamlets that create the Singooia and Rawul rivers, which enter the sea near Koreenar and Sunikra. The main lines of communication are through these vallies. The Geer has three other roads through it, but no cross communication save by difficult footpaths. Towards the north its hills are low, but they rise gradually towards the south, where they reach an elevation of about one thousand feet. The Nundee Vela Hill, between Toolsee Sham and Kunthala, forms a

* And still more so in speaking of the Geer as being a village, &c.

conspicuous landmark for vessels approaching the southern coast. Every hill has its peculiar name. The Chassa is the most noted as a retreat for Bharwutyas, as being difficult of access, having good water on its summit, and containing caverns and places of concealment which could be defended by a few resolute men against numbers.* As a specimen of what nature has done to render the Geer a formidable retreat for the disaffected, I adjoin a sketch of the position of Vejulkot near Toolsee Sham.



The only approaches to this place are by the northern and southern extremities, but these are all but impracticable for guns, and it would cost many lives to attempt it in any other manner if defended.† Major Jervis, in his statement before the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1838, is mistaken in speaking of the neglected inhabitants of the Geernar range, the aborigines of the soil, whom he estimates at two-fifths of the Kattywar population. The Geernar is merely a solitary clump, possessing no other inhabitants than the priests of its temples, and ascetics. The Geer range, which that officer must have had in view, can scarcely be said to have any population. During half the year, *i. e.* from the commencement of the monsoon to December, it is dangerous to reside in, owing to the malaria produced by its extensive jungle, and the poisonous quality of its waters. The poor villagers, who are tempted to live on its outskirts by the favourable terms on which land is there given to them, present a melancholy spectacle in their yellow, cadaverous looks. I have seen few without scars produced by cauterization, the native substitute for blisters, all over the abdomen. The Seedee race is the only one which, as on the pestilential coast of Africa, seems exempt from the noxious climate of this district. A few of these, chiefly the descendants of runaway slaves, occupy hamlets on the

* Ensign Robertson, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, was shot in an attempt to storm a position somewhat similar to this, in A. D. 1832.

borders of the Geer without appearing to suffer; and they also tend the cattle, which thrive in the Geer at all seasons. After the unhealthy months are over, droves of cattle frequent the Geer, and temporary hamlets are erected, inhabited chiefly by Charons, and of these a few are sometimes tempted to remain throughout the year; but it cannot be said to have any fixed race of inhabitants. Even in the dry season few can drink of its waters for many days together without affections of the stomach, and otherwise suffering. Water and forage are retained here during seasons of drought after the plains have become dried up, and in the worst seasons the cattle, from many miles round, here find enough to eke out a couple of months' subsistence, when all elsewhere is barren and dry. The forest trees are chiefly of the smaller kind, but teak is abundant, and supplies the neighbourhood with wood for their buildings and furniture; the expense of land carriage, and its inferiority in growth to the Malabar teak, prevent a more extended consumption.

V. The hilly ground between Wudal and the Shetroonjee somewhat resembles the Geer; but its hills are not so high, and the range is much narrower, less wooded, and more facile of transit. It is known by the name of the Wullak Geer, also the Mordhar range; and the continuation eastward of the Shetroonjee, by that of Lamdhur. It is sometimes termed the lesser Geer, but these general terms are little known in the localities themselves, where every peak or ridge has its own peculiar designation. For instance, proceeding from west to east, they are respectively named Panchtobra, Modal, Mawo, Chuttnasa, Bhakree, Biochasoor-seer, under which is a valley named Khour-na-seer-nogalo (remarkable for its retaining water throughout the severest drought), Shibetee, Kodalia, Gorakhuro, Kurra Kulee, Gurer (the Gueri valley, from its facilities for water, and of concealment and defence, is a celebrated haunt of Bharwutyas), Dholia, Dhar, Gebur, Kumla, and Sawuro. The Shetroonjee river here terminates the range.

VI. East of the river rises the celebrated Palitana mountain, called also Shetroonjia Shiturkot, and a variety of other names. The Jam temples on the top of this hill possess considerable architectural beauty; its height is about 1,500 feet.* Near Shehor there is a small hill, a detached spur as it were of the Lamdhur range, and which terminates the hilly formation in the east, until it is again met with in the Bhudlee range, that runs into the high land beyond Jusdhun.

* The enormous outlay on the buildings on this hill may be supposed when the transport of every single stone costs a Korie (something less than the third of a rupee). The floors of all the temples are in tessellated marble work of divers colours, and the thousands of idols they contain are all of marble. The temples recently erected by Moteechund Ameerchund are said to have cost about four lakhs of rupees, but they would scarcely be missed from the crowd of similar structures which crown the whole summit of the mountain. The oldest date to be

11. *Rivers.*—The province abounds in rivers; it is difficult to make a day's march in any direction without crossing several. None, however, except the Bhadur, are navigable, and even this, the largest and longest in the country, presents in the dry season only deep pools, with a mere trickling streamlet to connect them. In the monsoon it is navigable by boats of from ten to fifteen khundees, as far as Wuntlee on the united Oojeet and Ooben branch, and to Jetpoor on the main stream, and continuously at this season to Kotiana. The rivers therefore scarce deserve the name, but are rather like mountain torrents that pour forth a volume of water after heavy rain, and again speedily subside into insignificance; yet to see the width of the banks of many, and the huge body of water rolling past during the monsoon, a stranger would imagine them of much more importance than they really are. The majority, however, serve to irrigate the adjacent fields by wells dug at the foot of the banks. The Bhadur rises in the Mandwa hill behind Juddhun, and disembogues at Nuvée Bunder; next to it in size is the Shetroonjee, which rises on the Susaee hill of the Geer range, and terminates at Sooltanpoor beyond Tullajee. Two streams, viz. the Kharee and the Kharudee (the former retaining water throughout the year), with dangerous quick sands, pass through a nitrous soil, and enter the Shetroonjee near Kiankuch; the effect of this saline effusion is stated to be felt throughout the remainder of its course. The Muchoo is the third river in size: it rises in the high land between Choteela and Suddhar, and, passing Wankaneer and Morvee, disembogues at the mouth of the Runn near Mallia. The Oojeet, which rises near Goondalee, is fed by numerous streams from the Geer; joins the Ooben near Wuntlee, and the Bhadur a mile above Nuvée. The Ooben, which rises near the source of the Oojeet at Bhensan, but is thrown off to the northward by the Geernar mountain (which it encircles until it joins the Oojeet as above), and the Ajee or Rajkot River, are also streams of some size, retaining a current of water throughout the year. Pools of water are to be found in most of the rivers at all seasons of the year, and it would fill a goodly vocabulary to name every stream.

12. *Runns.*—One of the striking geographical features of this peninsula are the tracts of country called Runns, by which it is partly surrounded. That of Kutch, called the Great Runn, completes with the Gulf its northern boundary. The small Runn commences near the other in the NE., continuing to the Gulf of Cambay, with which the eastern limits are completed; and, in the NW., found in the inscriptions on these temples is Sumvut 1582 (A. D. 1526-27), but it seems probable that the Jains had temples on the hill at an earlier period; the very name of the place, *Palee Sthana*, or the place of the Palee, a language chiefly devoted to them, or to Buddhistical writings, betokens a very ancient period. The oldest inscriptions profess to notify the seventh consecration; a subsequent one commemorates the assembly of different religious sects for the purpose of discussion, by Akbar, in Sumvut 1639 (A. D. 1583-84), and the support given by him to the Jains.

a narrow Runn separates the district of Okhamundul from the rest of the peninsula, except by the connecting link of a narrow bank of sand at Mudhe. I do not know any English word exactly corresponding to Runn. It is neither exclusively a swamp nor a fen, nor a desert, nor a salt marsh, but a compound of all. The Great Runn has been described by McMudo, Burnes, Lyell, &c. : the small Runn has not, as far as I am aware, yet been noticed ; and as this is a very interesting tract of country, possessing some marked distinctions from that of the larger Runn, I purpose availing myself of the first opportunity of visiting it that may occur to me, to transmit a report upon it. In some parts of it salt is collected by the bordering villagers ; in others the bulbous roots of a plant called Bheer abound, which, in times of famine, are dug up for food. A plant called Theg also grows here plentifully, which furnishes nutriment : its roots are bruised, and a substance resembling small seed extracted therefrom. During the monsoon, communication with Ahmedabad is interrupted by this Runn, which is crossed with some difficulty by horse and foot travellers. Carts have to go round in the Veeumgam direction, to avoid the mud and small nullas in it, which are then filled with water. The Okhamundul Runn has been described in my report on that province, forwarded to Government with letter No. 213, dated 14th July 1841.

13. I now proceed to notice, in their consecutive geographical order, the modern subdivisions of the peninsula ; and,

I. In the NW. comes the small province of Okhamundul, itself rendered a peninsula by the Runn that separates it from the mainland. This district was conquered from the piratical tribes who possessed it in A. D. 1816, and ceded to the Gaekwar by the 7th Article of the Supplemental Treaty with that Sovereign dated 6th November 1817. Having elsewhere given a separate report on this district, I pass on to its adjoining province.

II. *Hallar* comprises the northern part of the peninsula from Meeanee on the west coast to the junction of the Gulf with the Runn of Kutch. It is named after Jam Hala, an ancestor of that branch of the Jhareja tribe which conquered it : it now belongs to different families of this tribe, whose name the practice of infanticide has brought rather prominently to notice. Its principal Chiefs are those of Nowanuggur, Gondul, Rajkot, Dhulol, and Kotra Sanganee. The western part of Hallar is termed Bararee, which is the level portion between the hills, the sea, the Okhamundul Runn, and the Gulf of Kutch. Nowanuggur, the capital of the Jam, and the most populous city in Soorashtia, was founded by Jam Rawul, in A. D. 1540. Hallar is the largest and most populous province of the peninsula.

III. *Muchoo Kanta* is a narrow slip of territory, on either bank of the Muchoo river, belonging to the Morvee and Malla Chiefs, who are more recently descended from the Kutch family than their brethren of Hallar.

Mallia is of the Morvee Bhayad. The present Morvee Chief is the eighth in descent from Rao Dhunjee, whose son, Ruvajee, obtained Morvee in A. D. 1677, but was murdered in A. D. 1698 by the son of a younger brother, since which period the younger branch has been seated on the Kutch Gadee, the elder retaining Muchoo Kanta and part of Wagur.*

IV. *Jhalawar*, or the county of the Jhalas, unites with Hallar to the southward of Muchoo Kanta, and fills up the rest of the peninsula to its NE. angle, where the Kutch Runn bends to the north; eastward it reaches nearly to the head of the Cambay Gulf. This division includes the petty State of Moolee, owned by Purmar Rajpoots,† and the Mussulman one of Bujana, occupied by Juts,‡ whence that district is called Nhanee or lesser Jutwar.§ Beyond the NE. angle of the peninsula, though politically included in this division, are the Mahomedan States of Dussara and Wunod, the Kolee one of Jhuñjoowara and part of Patree which is under a Koönbee family. These four are in the geographical division of Wudheear, adjoining that of Chowal. The Jhalas are supposed to have been located in the peninsula since the eighth century.|| The chief Gadees in Jhalawar are Drangdia, Limree, Wudwan, Wankaneer, Than, Sacla, and Chooria; all of the Drangdra family originally, and, though entirely independent of it, still considering their investiture on accession to the Gadee incomplete without a dress from the head of their tribe. The districts bordering on the Jhalawar Runn are named Null Kanta, and Nhanee or the lesser Blal. The southern portion of Jhalawar is termed the Buiwala Purguna, from the town of that name, and is now under the Ahmedabad Collectorate; as are also other villages of Limree, Wudwan, and Than, shown in the statistical tables.

V. *Gohelwar*, or the Province of the Gohels, fills up the remainder of the eastern frontier. The Gohel Rajpoots were driven out of Marwar by the Rahtois in the end of the twelfth century, and acquired their footing in the peninsula chiefly by intermarriage with the Choorasana family of Joonaghur.

* The history of the Morvee family was given at some length in my report to Government dated 23rd October 1839, No. 260; and Colonel Walker's report on Muchoo Kanta gives many additional particulars. This officer's reports on Hallar, Muchoo Kanta, Jhalawar (Gohelwar), Soruth, Burda, and Kattywar are indeed so full, as to render my allusions to them brief, confining myself to a connected view of the whole and to what has escaped previous notice.

† Probably the ancient Prumara, one of the so called thirty-six original Rajpoot tribes

‡ Probably of the ancient Jet race, though now converted to Mahomedanism.

§ The inhabitants and Mool Geerassias are chiefly Juts, but the ruling family is of Balooch extraction.

|| The original name of this tribe was Mukwahana, by which title some tribes are said still to be known in Central India: they claim to have received their Geerass from the Peeran Puttan (Anhulwara) Gadee.

By the revolutions of fortune their first town, built and named Sejukpoor, after Sejuk, the Chief who conducted hither the tribe, has fallen into the possession of a Katty family; whilst Gohelwar has nearly doubled its original size by acquisitions from the Katty and other tribes. The western division of Gohelwar, between the Shetroonjee and Jholapooree rivers, the hills and the sea, and this strip of land, still retains some of its former Surweya and Kolee* proprietors. The Raja of Bhaonuggur, who has dropped the title of Gohel for that of Rawul, is descended from the eldest son of Sejuk, and is the principal Chief in Gohelwar. Next in consequence, though far behind him in wealth and possessions, are the States of Palitana, Lathee, and Wulla: the two former are possessions bequeathed to Sejuk's two younger sons, and Wulla more recently derived from the Bhaonuggur family. Out of the 384 villages† alleged to have been given with Lathee to Sarunjee, the second son of the founder of the tribe, only eleven villages now remain under Lathee, and four of these are subject to the Ahmedabad jurisdiction. The establishment of the Gaekwar's power at Amrellee and Damnuggur has swallowed up the greater portion of its territory, for which, and for the honour of alliance with Damajee Gaekwar, the Lathee Chief's tribute was remitted to him, and the yearly Nuzerana of a horse is all that is now claimed by the Baroda Government. Bhaonuggur was founded by Bhao Singhjee, in A. D. 1743, but having fallen under the Ahmedabad Collectorate in virtue of our conquests from the Peshwa, the situation of the Thakoor is less independent than that of the other Chiefs of the peninsula, who have their capitals removed from that jurisdiction; and as the family is keenly sensible of this difference, and has constantly essayed to have it removed without success, it seems probable that the seat of government will be before very long removed to within that portion of the Bhaonuggur territory which claims equal independence with the remainder of the peninsula.

VI. The small district of *Oond Surweya* is imbedded in Gohelwar, it being merely the strip of land on the banks of the Shetroonjee river northward of the Wullak hills. Oond implies low, the district being confined to the level country on either side the river. It contains only thirty-three villages, of which six have fallen under Bhaonuggur. Datha, with twenty villages, belongs to the same tribe, and is consequently attached politically to this division, though it is situated in Wullak. This small tract of land is quite unworthy the name of a province or Prant, and is chiefly interesting from its having preserved

* Two tribes of Kolees in the south of the peninsula are termed Khussia and Khant. both appear to have intermarried above their original state, the former with an ancestor of the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur, from whom Sadool Khussia, the recent noted Bharwutya, who owned Monpoor and other villages in this quarter, was lineally descended.

† The traditions of ancient allotments of *Geerass* are generally exaggerated, and must be received with caution.

the remnants of the Rajpoot tribe which ruled in the peninsula before the invasions of its present proprietors. No permanent settlement regarding the tribute of this small district has yet been made, but the amount formerly taken by the Gaekwar's managers has been realized, except where impoverished circumstances rendered remissions necessary.

VII. *Babriawar*, or the Country of the Babrias.—This province adjoins Wullak, having the Jholapooree and Malun rivers for its boundaries east and west, and reaching from the sea to the Geet hills. The proprietors of land are Babrias (commonly, though erroneously, called Babria Kattys) and Aheers. The Babrias class themselves under seventy-two tribes, as per list given in Appendix L; but these are traced up to the three leading ones of Koteela, Wuroo, and Dhankra. The first draw their source from intermarriage with the daughter of a Seekor Bramin; the second to connection with the Jetwa family of Porebundur; the third claim descent from the Panduws. The Aheers trace their lineage to the ancient Solunkee Rajpoots of the island of Diu,* and believe themselves to have fallen into possession of the territory of the Wala Rajpoots by the gradual extinction of that race. These tribes seem to have been formerly located higher up in the peninsula, as they claim Than for their country, and to have been gradually driven to the southward by the invasion of the Kattys some four or five centuries ago. The Nuwab of Joonaghur claims sovereignty over Babriawar, in virtue of the exactions which his occupation of the neighbouring district of Oona has enabled him to make for a long series of years, and of his having retained military posts in the country. The Zumeendars are too divided and weak to maintain their independence, which has only been secured to them in its present modified form by the existence of the British power, which realizes regularly the tribute that the Moolukgeeree excursions of the Muratha force formerly imposed: except with Dedan, which is the most powerful of these petty Zumeendars, no permanent settlement for their tribute has been entered into. The port of Jaffiabad† is in the centre of Babriawar, and forms, with eleven neighbouring villages, an acquisition of the Zunjeera Seedee. I could not discover the era when the Seedee first obtained a footing here: according to the tradition of the place, it was ceded to him by Moozuffur Shah of Ahmedabad, which, if the last of that name, would show the grant to have been made somewhere near the year A. D. 1570; but some doubt is thrown on this assertion by the fort having been built only in A. D. 1747,‡ at which time the place is said to have been in possession of

* I am now writing a separate report on Babriawar, in which their own histories will be given. The statistical table in the Appendix is condensed from the materials collected for that report.

† The correct orthography is Moozuffurabad.

‡ By Seedee Sooban Khan.

Turks* and Kolees. The port of Jaffrabad is one of the best in the peninsula, and affords shelter for shipping throughout the monsoon. There is no portion of the peninsula that has been more misrepresented than Babriawar by every writer on it, from Colonel Walker down to Mr. Elphinstone, who, copying these several authorities, says, "Nearly in the south is a hilly district called Babriawar, which is covered with woods," whereas there are few trees and still fewer hills in this district; the mistake has probably originated in supposing the Geer hills to be in Babriawar, which province they only skirt.

VIII. *Soruth*.—This province adjoins Babriawar to the west, reaching along the sea coast to Madoopoor, and inland to the Bhadur river, where it meets Hallar, and with it encloses the sea-board district of Burda, and completes the circle that constitutes Kattywar a central province.

Soruth contains some minor geographical divisions, viz. the Bhadur and Nolee Kantas; the Geer—the larger and lesser Geer; the larger and lesser Nagher. The two first refer to the districts on either side of the rivers so named. The Gu† is the lowland watered by the Bhadur, the Oojeet, and the Sawlee rivers. During the monsoon this tract is commonly covered with water, and the communications between village and village are then made in small canoes. The population consists chiefly of Koonbee and Kolee cultivators. The larger Geer is the main body of the hilly and jungly district reaching to Dedan described in my 10th paragraph, though a large portion of this range is considered in Kattywar; the other is the smaller portion westward of the main body, reaching nearly to Puttun. The Nagher is the strip of land between the Geer and the sea, commencing from the Nolee Kanta near Mangrol and terminating with Babriawar. Korinar in the centre of Nagher, with a large district subordinate to it, was ceded to the Gaekwar by the Nuwab of Joonaghur in A. D. 1811. In addition to the old Rajpoot Geerassias spoken of in para. 5, Nagher contains several Mahomedan Syud proprietors. Nhanee or the lesser Nagher, which adjoins Babriawar, is more commonly called the Oona district, from its chief town of that name. Besides Syud Geerassias, this part of Nagher contains some few families of the mixed Gohel and Khant races, who claim to have held possession of Diu before the Portuguese conquest in A. D. 1535. This period of Rajpoot history, like every other depending only on Hindoo sources, is involved in obscurity. The Syuds hold their land in grant from the earliest periods of Mussulman invasion. The first

* This is the first notice I have met with of any settlement by this nation. We read of a union between the Mamelukes of Egypt and Mahmood Begra against the Portuguese, and that the Turks who succeeded them continued to send ships into these seas. If the allegation be true, a small colony may have chosen the spot as a watering place for their ships, perhaps temporarily resident only.

† A term common to rice and marsh land.

Mahomedan encroachment in this peninsula after the Ghuznuvee storm, would appear to have been made by Gheeaṣoo Deen Ghori's generals towards the close of the twelfth century; the latter occupied (Anhulwara) Puttun in A. D. 1195. Kootub-ood-deen, after ravaging part of the peninsula, placed a garrison in Anhulwara Puttun; when this was withdrawn or expelled is unknown, but Jeelal-ood-deen Khiljee would appear to have established his power prior to Allah-ood-deen's conquest in A. D. 1297, for there is an inscription on marble in the market-place of the town of Puttun,* on the west coast, bearing date A. H. 697, 12th of Rubeel Uul, (A. D. 1297) wherein one Shadyāwur Khan notifies that he has been sent thither by the Protector of Mankind to remedy the misgovernment of a Meerza Inayut, &c. Allah-ood-deen himself is commonly known in this province by his epithet of Khoonee, or the Bloody, and he appears to have made havoc with the temples and images as well as with flesh and blood. Some beautiful ruins of temples on the Geernar are pointed out as his work, and in like manner his name bears the odium of his predecessor's iconoclastic fury. The mass of ancient tombs, some of beautiful design, around Puttun, denote a numerous bygone Mussulman population. On one of these I read the date A. H. 707 (A. D. 1307). The old Somnath temple, whose fame attracted the Ghuznuvee hero, is still standing in a ruined state, crowned with a Mahomedan cupola, itself in ruins, a relic of the conqueror's bigotry. Though traces of beautiful sculpture and imagery are still to be seen, there is nothing in the size of the temple to lead one to suppose it the effect of the wealth that is said to have been bestowed on it.† The chiefship of Mangrol‡ which is tributary to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, would appear, by an inscription on the walls bearing date Sumvut 1202 (A. D. 1146), to have been then a fief of the Anhulwara Gadee, or at least owning it as a superior power. The first Mussulman immigration is here traced to a Bokhara family, who landed on the coast under the guidance of Syud Shah Sikundur, of Toomuz, and dethroned the Raja of the place, named Koor Pal,§ in A. H. 777||

* Commonly called Belawul or Verawul Puttun, but Belawul is merely the port town of Puttun, and distant from it a couple of miles. Deo and Somnath are also discriminative epithets prefixed to its name.

† One of the most remarkable relics to be seen at Puttun is a double statue of Boodh and the Lingum joined to the back, denoting, as it were, the union at one time of the two hostile faiths.

‡ Correctly Mungulpoor, subsequently corrupted to Manglor, the Monoglossum of Ptolemy, and hence the modern Mangrol.

§ Or Koonwar, or Koomar Pal, a common Rajpoot name.

|| The exact date is A. H. 777-17 of Shuwal. I am indebted to the descendants of the Syud for these particulars, the same being duly recorded in the annals of their house. The head of the family, or, as it is termed, occupant of the Gadee, enjoys great reputation for sanctity; and the shrine of his ancestor is believed to cure the sick, and perform other miracles, to this day.

A. D. 1376, and shortly after gave it over to the authority of Feeroz Shah :* the easy conquest of a place of this size and strength by a handful of adventurers, would denote the prior existence of a Mahomedan population. A mosque, which adorns Mangrol, and is the finest building of its kind in the peninsula, was shortly after erected under the auspices of Feeroz Shah, and bears the date of A. H. 785 (A. D. 1383) on the tablet that records the event; another inscription on the wall notices the re-conquest of the place from the Murathas in A. H. 1162 (A. D. 1749), after its occupation by them for twelve years, by the ancestors of the present Sheik of the place. The Joonaghur power over Mangrol was acquired during the vigorous administration of the Nagur Dewan Umurjee, in the year Sumvut 1822 (A. D. 1766-67).† The Nuwab of Joonaghur is the chief power in Soruth, and indeed in the peninsula over which his armies formerly levied a tax, called Zortulubee,‡ which is now continued to him under guarantee of the British Government, who receive one-fourth for the expenses of collection, &c. The only other independent Chiefs in Soruth are of the Nuwab's Bhayad, viz. those of Bantwa; and there is a petty Talooka of two villages, held by Mahomedans of the Sheta tribe, obtained by them during the period of the Ahmedabad Soobahs in this province.

IX. *Burda* has been alluded to, when speaking of the Jetwa Rajpoots, in my 5th paragraph. It is the small remnant left to this ancient family of all its former possessions. This narrow strip from Madoopoor to Nurvee, comprises only a few villages on the sea coast, and, after passing the Bhadur, does not reach inland at the widest point twenty miles from the sea. Nearly half of the Burda hills belong to the Jam of Nuggur, and from Udwana the line of territory abruptly turns till it again unites with the sea at Meeanee Bunder. The port of Porebunder, though somewhat obstructed by the bar of sand at its mouth, is the best on the west coast, and carries on trade with Zanzibar, Mocha, and other ports of Arabia, Sonmeanee, Sind, and the Malabar Coast; about sixty vessels, ranging from twenty to two and three hundred khundees, belong to the port, many of which are laid up.

X. *Kattywar*.§—This large central province is named after the Katty proprietors of the soil, of whom the three chief tribes are the Wala, the Khachur, and the Khooman; these tribes, termed Shakhaet or noble, are sub-divided into twenty of the first, seven of the second, and ten of the third, in all

* The Syud, having ceased to trouble himself with sublunary matters, devoted himself after the conquest of the place to his creed, and died in the odour of sanctity at the age of seventy-five.

† In this year the Nuwab's army took Mangrol by assault: the arrangement by which his present rights over the Purguna were secured was made in Sumvut 1827 (A. D. 1771-72).

‡ Literally sought by force.

§ Vide note to para. 35.

thirty-seven: and there are ninety-three tribes of Elhwurutias, or *ignoble*, as per list given in Appendix D. Kattywar is divided into five districts, viz. Punchal in the north-east, Khooman in the south, and the three intermediate ones of Wussawar, Kharapat, and Alug Dhananee. The first is celebrated for its breed of horses, and is chiefly occupied by the Khachur tribe. The western division, obtained from Soruth, belongs exclusively to the Walas. This portion is sometimes classed in Soruth, sometimes in Kattywar, belonging to neither of the five original divisions of this Prant. Khooman takes its name from the tribe which people it, though their power and influence have been greatly broken by their long struggle with the Bhaonuggur Chief, who now occupies Sawur Koondla, the chief town in the district. Amrellee, in the heart of Kattywar, is the capital of His Highness the Gaekwar's possessions in the peninsula, which owe their main bulk to acquisitions from the smaller Katty Geerassias, partly by their desire to shelter themselves under a powerful State and partly by the customary Muratha process of deglutition. The Wala family of Jetpoor is now the most powerful of the Kattys; the Khachur one of Jusdhun, the next. This last has possessed in succession two vigorous Chiefs, who by force, wealth, and dexterity combined, have broken down the barrier of the Katty law of "Gavel Kind," and maintained themselves singly as Chief of the Talooka. This law of equal partition is gradually reducing the importance of all the Katty proprietors, and, except the two abovenamed, no other is of any great weight in the country; although the Wala Talookas of Buggusra, Beelka, and Kotra, the Khachur ones of Paliad, Choteela, Anundpoor, and Kureeana, and the Kwur ones of Dhandulpoor and Soodamia are of respectable size, but they are sub-divided into numerous shares. The Bhudlee Talooka, by the recent death of Bhanhachur without issue, has become the property of distant relations, shareholders of several other States. The Khoomans, though they retain some of the Geerass of their ancestors, no longer possess any independent existence as separate States. The exact period of the Kattys settling themselves in this peninsula is unknown, but it is believed to be towards the close of the fourteenth century: they came immediately from the north-eastern quarter of Kutch, and appear to have been a nomade tribe, wandering with their herds wherever they could find pasture, and plundering by profession. Their first establishment in fixed villages is said to have taken place between two and three centuries ago, but even so late as the commencement of this century we find Colonel Walker speaking of them as addicted to all their former habits, the Jetpoor and Jusdhun families excepted, whose example he says "may afford a hope that the rest of the Kattys may also be reclaimed." Those who set this good example were formerly styled "reformed Kattys," a term already become obsolete, but the establishment of the British supremacy has alone put a stop to their predatory excursions, and many Kattys are yet

living who have stuck their spears into the gates of Ahmedabad during such occasions. The lightness of the tribute paid by these tribes in proportion to their revenues, as compared with other communities, is owing to the greater development of their resources, which habits of order have created, since these proportions were fixed by the Mu'atha Moolukgeeree commanders, and confirmed by Colonel Walker in A. D. 1808. The Kattys owe their possessions chiefly to the general anarchy produced by the decline of the Mahomedan power; the Jhala, Jhateja, and other tribes purchasing immunity from their plunder by the cession of villages. Jetpoor, Beelka, Mendwra, &c. were thus given up by the Nuwab of Joonaghur, less than a century ago, with reserved rights therein. The Kattys are evidently a northern race; their stature, features, above all their blue and grey-coloured eyes, by no means unfrequent, give much of probability to the idea that they are of Scythian descent, with which their habits in some degree correspond. The Sun is their chief deity; its symbol is drawn on every deed at the head of the list of living witnesses, with the words *Sree Sooruj Nee Shakh*.* Their mixture with other tribes has inoculated them with respect for the Braminical deities, but the Sun is paramount. There is on the Mandwa hill, near Than, a temple dedicated to the Sun, generally believed to have been erected by the Kattys on their arrival in the country, for it was in that neighbourhood that they first established themselves; but if so, the Kattys no longer worship therein, and the rudeness of their primeval state, together with their ignorance of its history, throws some doubt on its origin: the Sanscrit inscription on the pedestal of the deity is nearly illegible, and would betoken an earlier period than that fixed for the immigration of the Kattys.† It is somewhat singular that the Purmar Rajpoots of Moolee should have borrowed this deity, whom they have named Manduwra, from the hill on which this temple stands. He is universally believed to represent the Sun, which is besides visible from the halo round his head; but whoever may have been the rearers of this edifice, they have given him a wife and a companion to share his honours.

14. The number of separate jurisdictions, as shown in the statistical tables accompanying, was formerly 292, of which eighty have been absorbed, chiefly by the Gaekwar's encroachments in Kattywar, but also by acquisition of territory on the part of the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakoor of Bhaonuggur, and the Chief of Jurdhun: the number now paying tribute to the British and Baroda Governments is 212. Some of these pay only to one, but many also to both:

* The witness of the holy Sun.

† Inscriptions have been removed from this temple, and from that of Somnath, by English gentlemen. It is said that the spots whence they were extracted are shown. It is deeply to be regretted that one of the chief means of tracing the history of a country should be thus lost owing to misplaced zeal.

for instance, Jhalawar is tributary exclusively to the British; Gohelwar, with the exception of Bhaonuggur, Oond Surweya, and Babiawar, to the Gaekwar; Okhamundul is held tribute free; and the remaining provinces pay to both powers. The British share of the tribute is increased by the cession by the Gaekwar in part of subsidy of that of Bhaonuggur. The proportions now realizable from the peninsula are as follow:—

British..	{	Tribute	Rs.	6,06,709	13	4	
		Do. as subsidy.....	„	81,950	0	0	
		Share of customs ceded by Porebunder..	„	26,001	0	0	
			Total..	Rs.	7,14,660	13	4
Gaekwar			„	3,76,121	4	7	
Nuwab of Joonaghur			„	92,861	12	0	
			Grand Total..	Rs.	11,83,643	13	11

The above sum may be deemed one-fifth of the annual rental of the peninsula, which is estimated at about sixty lakhs of rupees. The tribute presses on some States severely, on others the contrary; but the basis of the permanent settlement was to take things as they were, and prevent their getting worse. The Murathas followed no other calculation than that based on the respective powers of attack and resistance, and the majority of the Chiefs doubtless owe their present existence to the benevolent policy that dictated nearly costless realization of the tribute on one hand, and on the other protection to the States who paid. Twelve States, it will be perceived by the tables, pay no tribute, viz. Jaffiabad under Zunjeera, and petty Talookas formed by Muratha adventurers during the period of their sovereign's power, or villages that have never been classed under, or paid tribute or fealty to any State, and who, in virtue of immemorial usage, are little Chiefships in themselves. There are now, therefore, 224 separate jurisdictions; but this number faintly portrays the real amount of existing sovereignties. The minor Rajpoot and the Katty States maintain the law of equal male inheritance* and equal rights. Thus Drapha, a Rajpoot Talooka, possesses 163 sovereigns, and Cheetul, a Katty town under Jetpoor, thirty-two, without including the rising generation. In most cases the patrimony is divided and sub-divided into separate portions, reserving more or less of it in common. In some, the family estate is held Mujmoo, or in joint tenure; but the continued bickerings that ensue generally end in one proprietor after another claiming the division or *Wechan* of the common property. To all these sub-divisions must be added the numerous farms or portions of land, belonging to one or to many proprietors, mortgaged

* In most of the former, and in some of the latter, a share called Mhotup, or eldership, is given to the eldest son, generally one additional share to that possessed by the other sons: thus, if there be five sons, six shares are made, and the eldest gets two, but the practice varies.

to clear off embarrassments : the number of separate jurisdictions may therefore be calculated at several thousands instead of at their nominal number.

15. The establishment of the various tribes in the peninsula was founded on the sword, but much of their territory was subsequently gained by the weaker landholders writing over their Geerass to whomsoever they thought best able to protect them, reserving a fixed portion for themselves : these, where they have retained only a minor share of the village lands and taxes, without one in its government, are termed Mool Geerassias ; and from the natural result of power and cupidity united, have in most cases been deprived by degrees of much or all of what they had reserved for themselves. With these exceptions, the tenure on which all the Chiefs hold their possessions is that of absolute sovereignty over, and property in the soil. Whatever may be thought of this question as refers to the ancient Hindoo principle of the sovereign's claim, here he is held the lord of the soil. He bequeaths portions to his sons for their maintenance, or to religious characters in charity or ostentation. Such bequests convey the donor's rights to the recipient, and so far the head of the tribe loses his sovereignty over the soil, though, by the arrangement for military service and for payment of a fixed tribute where he himself is tributary, a modified form of sovereignty over the person is continued. In this respect the tenure is alike in the oldest and most recent of the ruling tribes. In illustration I will sketch the origin and formation of a village community : the first process is an examination of the ground by the Chief in person or his deputed agents, and, on the site being fixed, he gives out publicly his intentions ; hereupon men who fancy they can better their condition by change, and who can command from two to a hundred ploughs, proceed to make their terms, which vary according to the character of the Chief, the quality of the soil, &c., but principally only as to the amount of profit for the first two or three years, after which, though payment is made under different heads more or less varying, the general result differs but little, varying from a third to half of the produce in kind, with a proportionate increase in fixed money tax. Generally the cultivators receive for the first year of occupancy the whole of the produce, the second year a small proportion is assigned to the Chief, and the third year, unless the ground had required great outlay for clearing, he receives his full rights, as fixed by the deed of agreement passed to the Patel or Patels who have brought the Ryuts over to him.

16. Each plough pays a certain sum called Santhee Weera, varying from eight to fifty rupees. The cultivators prefer a low money tax, and a larger payment in kind, because the losses incurred by drought are more equally divided. The payment in kind is called *Wujje*, also *Bhoj*. A Santhee of land varies all over the country : in some it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in others by three, and in some by four. In some districts this last

is called a double Santhee; in others six bullocks per plough are necessary to form a double Santhee; and in some again, even three bullocks constitute a double Santhee. These variations occasion similar changes in the revenue management. Generally a Santhee of land is deemed to contain three Prajas, each Paja thirty Weegas or Beegas, and each Weega a square of ninety-five cubits or forty-five yards.* For this extent of land are required for seed in land watered only by the monsoon,

2½	maunds†	of Bajree.
1½	ditto	Til.
20	ditto	Wheat.
22½	ditto	Grani.
9	ditto	Kupassia or cotton seeds.

And the produce, say of Bajree, which is the staple of the country, would be in good seasons ten kulsees, or 300 muns of Bajree, which, at the average rate at such seasons of twelve annas per mun, would give a return of 225 rupees per Santhee. Now of this I take the Morvee Talooka as an example: forty rupees go to the Chief as Santhee Weera: the produce is divided into five shares, of which the Chief receives one; of the remaining four, one is expended in reaping and harvesting, the extra labourers being paid in kind, (and this includes Bramins, Charons, and the various mendicants who flock together at such seasons); and calculating a third share as necessary to meet the Santhee Weera. It will be seen that two-fifths of the produce are realized by the cultivators, and about the same by the Chief; this as simple rent of his property, that in return for capital, stock, and labour. The Ryut is, however, by no means clear of further demands; extra taxes (under the names of Uwul Puedash,‡ Khola Patur,§ Dhoobuk;|| also Dhomba¶ Weera, Oochka, or tax on grain pits opened in seasons of scarcity; Choola Weera, tax on hearths; Oomer Weera, that on the threshold of each house; Poochee Weera, on the tail of each bullock) are by one or other name imposed on him whenever the Durbar necessities urge its running the risk of killing the bird to get at the golden egg.

17. To illustrate the divers modes of raising the revenues of the country, I will add one more example, showing that in force in the Amrellee Muhal of

* Nominally, but in reality reduced to forty-two yards by the mode of applying the line, and in some districts to less.

† Throughout calculated in the Surat maund of forty seers, each seer of forty rupees weight. The weights and measures differ all over Kattywar.

‡ First produce.

§ Spreading out the lap, *i. e.* begging for money in this way.

|| Dhoobuk means literally a jump.

¶ A slap on the face.

His Highness the Gaekwar. Here the Santhee is calculated at fifty Weegas only, and to each is allotted half a Kos.* Each Santhee is calculated to produce in good seasons 450 muns of Bajree, or Rupees 337½. From this the Durbar Santhee Weera is as follows:—

Santhee Weera, or fixed tax, per plough	Rs. 23 0 0
Chandla Puttee, or Wudhawa,†	1 0 0
Shagira Peshaf	1 0 0
Jhampa Khuruch§	2 0 0
<hr/>	
Total per Santhee	Rs. 27 0 0
The Durbar Wujje is a fourth of the produce, or	84 6 0
<hr/>	
Total	Rs. 111 6 0
The cultivator receiving three-fourths and paying the Weera, leaves him	226 2 0
<hr/>	
Total value of produce.. ..	Rs. 337 8 0
The cultivator's annual expenses, exclusive of stock and wear and tear, are estimated per Santhee, at	100 0 0
<hr/>	
Balance	Rs. 126 2 0

Thus, in Amrellee the Durbar receives 111 rupees, and the Ryut 126 rupees per Santhee, which may be considered favourable to the latter; he is, however, subject to oppression in the estimate of the fruit of his labours. Throughout this Purguna this is made by what is called Dhal|| in opposition to Makhul,¶ and the officer of Government will generally force him to consent to an over-estimate, or expose him to the loss of delay before he will permit him to reap.

18. In most districts the produce is brought to the public grain-yard of the village, where it is trodden out, winnowed, and measured. The Khulla is a spot outside the walls, selected for the purpose, &c., and prepared for each harvest by cow-dunging and beating down to the requisite smoothness and hardness. It is fenced round by thorns, and protected during the season by a guard. Here all the produce of the village land is carted, and a functionary from the Durbar attends to measure out his master's rights, not forgetting his own and those of sundry other officials, under the name of Kamdar no mapo

* Well and pair of bullocks (15 Weegas) are estimated for one Kos. The reason of this diminution in the extent of the Santhee, is the greater productiveness of the soil in this part of the peninsula.

† This is a mere name for increasing the original tax.

‡ This is also a mere name for increasing the original tax.

§ Village expenses.

|| Estimated by view.

¶ That by measure after the produce has been brought to the village grain-yard or Khulla.

(the Kaibaree's measure), the Koor's (prince's), the Bae's (wife's), the Khuwass's (household confidential slave's), the Havildar's, and so forth. These exactions at the Khulla, and the loss the cultivator is apt to suffer by detention of the grain on the ground, from thefts, rats, &c., make him often compound for the whole, at a favourable rate to the Durbar, during the period of what is called the Kacha Dhal, or rough estimate, which is almost always made before the corn is ready for reaping, by some one officer or other of the Durbar.

19. All these customs, accidents, and risks, the Patel or Patels calculate on ere they take up their residence in a new quarter; but once having agreed to the terms offered, they receive a turban in token of engagement, from which they cannot draw back without exposing themselves to a fine entered in the agreement: they then proceed to form the village in the allotted quarter. The proportion of other classes per hundred ploughs is as follows:—Two families of Sootars (carpenters), one to two of Lohars (blacksmiths), two of Durjees (tailors), two of Khoombars (potters), one to two of Mochees (shoemakers), two of Hujjams (barbers), four of Bhurwars (sheep and goatherds), eight to ten of Dhers (these act as curriers, and perform the rough work of the village), three or four of Banians (shopkeepers), eight to ten of Pusaitas:* all these classes hang together, and their dealings become so much mixed up with one another, that when a Patel, or leading cultivator of influence, quits one place for another, a proportion of these will always accompany him: there will generally be two or three leading men among them, who act as leaders of the rest—the Banian, who advances grain for seed, and money for bullocks; the man who, by money or by influence, can command the greatest number of ploughs; and the most skilful of the artisans. All these classes must settle the term of their residence with the Durbar, but this is generally done by the leading person or persons named, and they have to pay certain taxes, according to the nature of their trade, one of the most striking of which is called *Wet*, or service performed for the Chiefs without payment. A community is thus got together, and as it increases in numbers it draws artisans and mechanics of a higher order, to suit the wants of a more advanced state of social existence. The cultivators, it will have been seen, have no property in the soil, which is exclusively that of the Chief. The Police also depends on him; he fixes the number of Pusaitas for whom he will grant lands, and maintains a Sipahce or a Havildar, who enforces the Durbar rights: in a larger community a Mehta (writer) or a Kotwal would be added, and extra Sipahces, according to circumstances. If the village be in a frontier position, and likely to be involved in disputes about boundaries, or to suffer from theft, the

* The Pusaita is the military police of the village, which it is his business to protect, and also to carry the communications to and fro between it and the Durbar; for this he receives a small portion of land to cultivate, free of all charge or incumbrance.

number of Pusaitas is augmented, without which protection indeed the cultivators would not remain. The Pusaitas are generally Mahomedans or Rajpoots of low caste,* and the land given to them often passes from father to son, though it is optional with the Chief to remove them when he sees fit. The dependence on each other of the labouring classes, and the facility of migration, oppose a powerful barrier to undue exaction. The Chief is a despot, it is true, unchecked by any Magna Charta or code, but if he attempts too grossly to interfere with their rights, they can, and often do desert him; on the other hand, when men have resided for years, perhaps for generations, with their families in one spot, they will put up with much hardship ere they are driven to quit the homes of their childhood.

20. Such seems to have been the earliest condition of society and tenure of land in this peninsula: but in like manner as the original proprietors have dwindled away into Mool Geerassias, and many of these have been reduced by degrees to the condition of the mere Pusaita Rajpoot by poverty, by force, or by fraud; so the present customs tend to the same result, even under the peaceable sway of the British rule. The Bhayad in all cases have to be provided for, and the partition of land by each successive generation reduces the smaller shareholders to the necessity of changing their customs, or of providing for the present at the expense of the future; they pledge their estates to some wealthy Chief or individual, and however unwilling they are to part with land *Aghat* (in perpetuity), yet the result is the same, as they cannot redeem it, and thus by degrees property is again changing hands, and the proprietors going through the same course as the original owners of the soil, from whom their ancestors conquered or procured it. This transition is slow, the chain of events is long, but each generation adds a link to it. The notion of sovereignty being vested in the right over the soil is so strongly implanted, that the Bhayad, though paying tribute to the heads of their tribes, would resent as an insult any interference with the government of their villages or village. Where they are strong, therefore, the Chief leaves them pretty much to themselves; where weak, his mode of securing his purposes is by imposing Mohsuls,† to be fed at their expense until they consent to do of themselves what is required: and this custom, in conformity with long established usage, has been copied by the British Government to enforce compliance with its requisitions.

21. Of civil or criminal law the people have no idea, nor do they seem sensible of the want: but such is ever the case in barbarous communities. Each caste manages its affairs by Panchayets, where the leading men resemble

* Low caste is perhaps an improper term, for they are often of respectable caste *per se*; but from having lost their land by the process of time, have become forced to labour. Low condition in life would be their correct description.

† From an Arabic root, and implying persons sent.

some of our own select vestries, in meeting to talk and to eat at their neighbours' expense. The result is generally a fine on the offending party, also to be laid out in eating, besides any mode of adjustment that may be decided on. If a complaint of crime be lodged, one or more Sipahes are quartered on the culprit until he pays what the Chief considers sufficient to atone for his offence, or he is thrown into confinement to undergo the same process and be released on furnishing security. Mulcting is almost the sole penalty: capital punishment is rarely inflicted save in two or three of the largest States. On inquiring into this subject, I ascertained that in two States of some consequence, the only punishment by death that could be remembered, occurred during the severe famine of 1812-13, when some men were put to death for the crime of having in their hunger killed and eaten cows! If a man have a debt to recover, he consents to give up a certain share of it to the Chief, who thereupon proceeds to coerce the debtor; but this process is often one of rival bidding for the Chief's favour. Powerful guarantees will carry the thing through without appealing to the Chief, but this is merely a supplying of his place by another; as a general rule, severity in the exercise of justice cannot be complained of. The people are left pretty much to themselves in the adjustment of their disputes; if, however, the Chief's passions be excited, he will not scruple to torture to obtain the information he seeks. One of the peculiar features in the criminal jurisprudence of the country, if such a term may be used, is a custom which prevails in many of the States, of keeping spies on the alert to report cases of breaches of chastity,* which are made to yield a rich crop to the Durbar treasury.

22. In point of education, the peninsula must be classed very low indeed: few of the Chiefs can read or write, and the persons who manage their affairs know little or nothing beyond their immediate sphere. Books are rare things, and unappreciated. In every town some small provision is made for schooling, but the funds set apart for this purpose are totally inadequate, and the little use they might be turned to is vitiated by the custom of the son taking the provision his father received before him as "Geerass," without any check as to his fitness for the office. Government pay two Pundits at Rajkot, and from forty to fifty pupils attend, but their parents withdraw them before they are advanced beyond the simple rudiments of arithmetic, conceiving this to be all that is necessary; and I regret to say that the Chiefs and other leading men have shown the most entire apathy on the subject of education. Some very intelligent and respectable Presbyterian Clergymen, from the north of Ireland, have recently established themselves as Missionaries at Rajkot, and devote their time to the instruction of youth in English as well as the local dialect, and it may be hoped much benefit may eventually accrue from their labours.

* The term used to denote the offence is Chamchooree.

23. The Braminical priesthood, as a body, can scarcely be said to have any weight in the country; there are no colleges for their education. The father gives the son such smattering of spiritual matters as may suffice to gain his bread; some pretend to cast horoscopes, and are consulted on births for the purpose; a few are sufficiently versed in the Hindoo astronomical tables to be able to calculate eclipses, and some three or four of these are well acquainted with Sanscrit; but I doubt whether the whole province could produce one person coming under the denomination of a learned Pundit. The late Runchorjee, of Joonaghur, a Nagur Bramin, to whose family, as Dewans of the Nuwab, the Joonaghur dynasty owes much of its present power, was the nearest approach to an educated Native gentleman the country contained. His tastes and habits of thought were above his age; but he departed without casting his mantle on a successor. The Nagur community is very powerful in the peninsula; they are by profession a corps diplomatique, and devoted to the arts of government: their principal residence is Joonaghur, but there are many families at Nowanuggur, Bhaonuggur, and other large towns.* One family received a grant of land during the time of the Soobahs, and are the present Chiefs of the Wussawur Talooka; but these have given up the industrious habits of their race, and taken to opium and indolence, in imitation of the other lords of the soil. The Nagurs are a shrewd race, and work their way into almost every Durbar by their ability and tact: most of the Native servants of Government are of this class. The number in the peninsula is estimated at 1,263 families, of which 920 call themselves simply Nagurs, in contradistinction to the remaining 343, who are termed Bramins. The caste is, however, the same; but the habits of the more numerous body are purely secular, whilst the others live by alms and the practice of their religion. The above estimate is exclusive of numerous Nagur families from Ahmedabad, and other parts of Goozerat, temporarily residing within the province.

24. The Jains or Shrawuks, whose derivation from the Boodhists is so apparent yet difficult to trace, are very numerous; scarcely a village of any size that has not two or three or more families. The Banians are almost wholly of this class, though there are a few Vishnuvites. I have spoken of their beautiful temples on the Palitana and Geernar mountains: at stated periods bands of pilgrims, called Sungs, thousands in number, visit these places to worship, from Marwar and other parts of India. These Banians form the bankers of the province, and have embued the Rajpoot, and even the Mussulman Zumeendais, with some of their tenderness for animal life. In many parts of Kattywar they openly protect them in the plunder, or, as they term it, rescue of cows, sheep, poultry, &c. from persons whose object they suspect to be slaughter: in this they are aided by the influence of the Nagur Bramins. It

* A table is given in Appendix O, showing number and places of residence.

would require a report of itself to do justice to the habits of this peculiar race, and to the position they occupy in the peninsula.

25. The remaining portion of the population is made up of Lohanas, Aheers without "Geerass," Rebarees, Koonbees, Mers, mixed Rajpoot races of low condition, Kolees, Mehmons, and numerous Mahomedan tribes from Sind, Mukian, Beloochistan, and Arabia, which last classes constitute for the greater part the Seebundee of the province. The Meeanas from Kutch, who have obtained land at Mallia, are well known as a formidable race of plunderers: a powerful band of these outlaws, who disturbed the peace of the country by their outrages, were tried by the Political Agent's court in 1839; since which they have refrained from any great excesses, and none of them have gone out into Bharwutya. The Wadhels and Waghers of Okhamundul, the latter especially, very much resemble the Meeanas in their turbulent and plundering propensities, although they have not, like the last, exchanged the Hindoo faith for that of the Prophet. The vigour of the Gaekwar's administration at Okha has happily succeeded in keeping them within bounds by land, and by sea the British flag prevents piracy.* The people now most likely to disturb the peace of the country are the Mukranees: all these men are soldiers by profession, ready to commit every crime under heaven for any body who will pay them. Attempts have been made to check the increase of this body, but without success. With such a multitude of Bunders, and apathy on the part of the Chiefs they belong to, the Political Agent has no means of tracing the migration of these bodies, and the rules to check their increase are inoperative. The Sindees, called Bawurs, have many of them obtained land, which serves as some check against the proceedings of their countrymen. Some of these are, however, always to be found whenever a Bharwutya of consequence holds out his banner. The Arabs are less prone to take service with Bharwutyas, and are considered the most respectable of the military class, both as to fidelity and character. The Kolees all along the eastern border are a very troublesome race, prone to plunder, and assemble themselves in gangs for any desperate enterprise, for which a double jurisdiction affords them facilities. Generally speaking, the Police of their respective districts is tolerably well maintained by the Chiefs, and the system of mutual responsibility, which enables one State to claim from another losses traced to or incurred therein, seems well suited to the present state of society. No credit is due to the Chiefs on this account, as they never give compensation without being forced to it by the interference of the Political Agent, and but too many of them are apt to retain secret shares of the plunder.

* Petty piracy was carried on a few years back under connivance of the Gaekwar manager, who was surrendered by His Highness, and convicted of the offence before the Political Agent's court in 1840.

26. Rajkot seems to have been selected for the residence of the British force and of the Political Agent's establishment, from its central situation from the Ajee river, which passes the town, retaining water in all seasons, and from the abundance of forage in its vicinity. An annual rent of Rs. 3,000 is paid to the Chief for the ground thus occupied. The head quarters of the Contingent of Irregular Horse furnished by His Highness the Gaekwar, are stationed sixty miles due south of Rajkot, near the petty village of Manikwara, where the vicinity of the Geer hills is of advantage in the way of forage and wood, whilst the constant resort thither of Bharwutyas renders the neighbourhood of cavalry expedient. This Contingent furnishes *Thanas* of small bodies of horse along the eastern frontier, for the protection of that line of trade with Central India. A detachment of horse and foot* help to keep the turbulent Meeanas in order at Malha.† There is also an outpost of a hundred regular infantry at Porebunder, furnished to the Rana by treaty, and for which a share (Rs. 26,001 per annum) of the customs of that port were ceded to the Honorable Company in 1809. With the exceptions above given, the Police of the peninsula is maintained by its several States: the Seebundee kept up by them for the purpose, may be estimated at 4,300 horse and about 12,000 foot, as per accompanying list (Appendix P).

27. Soorashtra has been known as holy land to the Hindoos from the oldest period to which their history can be traced. The Truvenee, or junction of three waters,‡ near Puttun, where Krishna died, and Dwarka, where temples are raised in his honour, form, to this day, the resort of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Dwarka is deemed one of the four great Teeruts of India, and the peninsula abounds with spots that their Poorans have rendered sacred. These circumstances have thrown a religious colouring over the population; which exhibits itself in the charitable provision set apart in every town and village for pilgrims and travellers; in the number of Gosaeens and ascetics constantly traversing the country. There are upwards of a score of persons called Gosaeenje Maharaj, who visit the peninsula periodically in great state, like so many Popes, to receive adoration and money from their flocks; besides the four *Thanuks* or stations at Joonaghur, Amrellee, Nowanuggur, and Porebunder, where their mightinesses reside: these are exclusively of the Vishnoo sect. The Jains have their hierarchy also, of Pooj and Sree Pooj, bishop and

* A company of a hundred Arabs is under the Political Agent, who are paid from the Joonaghur Chouth.

† The Contingent are of great service in the Mohsul duty of the country—a duty totally unsuited to disciplined troops.

‡ Viz. the Sea, and the Hurn and Suruswuttee Rivers. The ashes of Krishna are supposed to be here entombed.

archbishop. There are institutions termed Munts, resembling monasteries and the religious orders of the Roman Church. The following places contain the most remarkable: Goruk Mudée, Turnethur, Seeta, Gopnath, and Beemnath. These have been endowed with land by the piety or ostentation of succeeding Chiefs, and their rights are respected by the community. The abbot is termed *Bawa* or father, also *Gooroo* or spiritual guide; a disciple or follower, *Chela*. The most remarkable is perhaps the first on the list, which I hope I shall not be trespassing too much on the time of Government by describing, as throwing light on the manners and institutions of the country. The Bawa Peearnath of Goruk Mudée, a venerable old man of sixty-two, enjoys several villages in the neighbourhood of the sacred Suruswuttee, which first feeds the holy reservoir of Prachee,* and after washing the walls of the Bawa's palace, empties itself into the equally sacred Truvenee,† about seven miles from his residence. Goruknath, the Gooroo of Rookmeebaee, the wife of Krishna, is the deity of this Munt: his shrine lies deep under ground in the village of Goruk Mudée, to which he has given his name. The Bawa has here his Gadee, and is surrounded by about forty brethren, who are all distinguished by the peculiar custom of slitting the central cartilage of both ears, whence Khanphuttee‡ (ear split) has become the designation of their tribe. This is the sect that, under the name of Nath, has excited such notice at Jodhpoor by their influence over Man Sing. Goruk Mudée is said to be the Kibla of the brotherhood, and Bawa Peearnath the head of all. The late Joonaghur Nuwab gave him the village of Bosuu in return for an elephant which the Bawa brought with him from Jodhpoor seven or eight years ago, the gift of its sovereign on this visit to him of his spiritual father. This establishment, like the monasteries of the west, holds everything in common, and its members are under vows of celibacy: the Bawa is alone exempted from this vow, in order to keep up the succession; but failing issue, he adopts (in common with the other Munts of the country who are not thus released from their vows) a Chela, or spiritual son, from among his flock. The manners and appearance of the Bawa Peearnath are prepossessing, whilst those of his Chela are the reverse. The ceremony of initiation is performed in youth. They receive from most of the Hindoo castes, not being particular about parentage, though ostensibly they neither accept Mahomedans nor Dhers. The ear is slit open in the centre to the length of an inch, and the wound kept open by a stick of Nem wood, wrapt round with the soft downy feather of a peacock's quill, and kept wet. When sufficiently healed, large but light rings of lacquered

* Also called Prachee Pattun and Prachee Koond. The last word signifies reservoir of water.

† See note at the commencement of this paragraph.

‡ Pronounced Kanfutti.

earthenware are inserted, and after a year these are exchanged for rings of wood, horn, or hollowed metal, silver, or gold. These rings they consider the symbol and stay of their faith, and the Bawa informed me no Khanphuttee ever survived their loss; whether breaking through of its own weight or torn off by others, Goruknath's displeasure was supposed equally manifest, and the brother was buried alive; that this indeed was the will of the parties, who could not be brought to survive the disgrace. As an instance, he mentioned one of his flock, whose ring some years ago had been cut off by a Bharwutya, and a companion killed: he, the Bawa, and others endeavoured to persuade the survivor to let the ear be sown up and the ring replaced, but the sufferer was deaf to all entreaty, saying, "All things happen by God's command, and this is his token that I should not survive my brother." They were accordingly buried together in the same grave. The only worship of the Khanphuttees seems to be that of Goruknath, but they acknowledge the Hindoo gods: they are under no restraint in matters of food, excepting the cow, which is held sacred, and the hog, which is unclean; they eat freely of fish, flesh, and fowl. All travellers are hospitably received and fed, this being a part of their code. Their religion otherwise appears to consist in worshipping their idol once morning and evening; the rest of the day is passed in amusement or in indolence, except during their stated period of meals, when they assemble together to feast with such strangers as may wish to join them. Mental recreation seems an unknown thing among them. The Bawa himself, in his old age, betakes himself to fishing, but when younger his sport was more extended. Judging from the appearance of the brotherhood, ablution forms no portion of their ritual: they wear the dingy red Gosaeen turban, which, with their huge earrings, form their only distinguishing marks. Notwithstanding their disregard to animal life in a country where such efforts are made to save the vilest reptiles, such is the inconsistent character of the Hindoo creed, that the Bawa is looked up to as a holy man by all classes! and I was informed that on his visits to Jodhpoor the sovereign refused to sit on a chair in his presence.

28. The above details represent a peculiar state of society, whether as respects the religious fraternities themselves or the people who encourage their existence. Ignorance and superstition is the condition of all; but there is a fund of natural religion evident herein, which gives token of better things when once the mind shall have expanded beyond its present chrysalite state. The influence of the Bhats and Charons over the community is generally on the wane; and, although the Chiefs still continue to squander money in presents to them on marriages and other state occasions, yet their dread of their incantations and Tragas is seldom retained. I have known several instances of lives being taken and much blood shed without the least effect being produced, whereas, at the beginning of this century, a single life offered in Traga would

have subdued the most stubborn landholder;* nothing, however, can prove the great change that has occurred during the short period of our rule in this province more than in quoting Colonel Walker's words, that "the Chieftain is aware that, without the aid of the Bhat, *he can make no settlement* with Government," and in stating that at the present time there is not a single Bhat so employed.

29. In alluding to hospitality as a marked feature of the country, I have made no allusion to the prevalent use of opium, which, on all occasions of a festive nature, or of equals associating with one another, is the universal token of friendship; it would require a chapter to treat on the use and effects of this drug: few Geerassias abstain from it, and some consume the enormous quantity of a hundred grains a day.† There are few parts of the world where, as in Kattywar, a traveller, whatever his condition in life, may make sure of food at any village he may halt at. The *Mehman Khuruch*, as it is termed, is provided for by a roster, every householder having in turn to supply provision for the chance guest, and there is generally a Chowra, a temple, a Thakorwara, or sheltered place of some kind, where the pilgrim may rest himself.

30. It would occupy too much space to notice in detail the habits of the various tribes of the peninsula: the marriage customs of the Kattys spoken of by McMurdo, wherein the bridegroom had to carry off the bride *vi et armis*, have entirely fallen into disuse; in them may be traced a connection with the Scythian tribes, from whom they have been supposed to be derived: to this day similar customs are in force among the Toorkomans. It would be wrong, however, to conclude any description of this people without alluding to the prominent part taken by the fairer sex in politics and in all the relations of life. The wives of the Rajpoots have generally more to do with the management of their estates than their lords; these are sunk in sloth and debauchery, whilst the ladies, whose intellects the use of opium has not clouded, hold, either directly or indirectly, the reins of government. This remark is less applicable to the Kattys except as to indirect influence, but between the Mahomedan and Rajpoot States there is little difference. It is a strange inconsistency, that the Rajpoot and Mahomedan women, with whom the rule of the *Purda*‡ is so rigid, should push themselves prominently forward in public affairs, whilst it should be the reverse with the Kattys, with whom,

* A striking case of Traga is mentioned in Colonel Walker's report of 15th May 1808, paras. 78 to 82, which succeeded; whilst last year a more bloody one was committed against the son of the same Chief, without his appearing to trouble himself in the least: this is one fact out of many.

† The celebrated Bharwutya Champraj Wala, when in the Rajkot jail, wasted gradually away until his dose of opium was augmented to ninety grains a day.

‡ Curtain always interposed between the male visitor and the lady of the house.

properly speaking, the notion has no existence, but who have merely ~~gotten~~ ^{gotten} to the customs of other leading tribes in entertaining any desire for the concealment of females. The Katty women have their natural rights,* and seem to wish no more; while the others, who are debarred of them, take much more than they are entitled to. At present the Rajpoot Talookas of Wudwan and Limtee are directly governed by female regents; and the Mahomedan ones of Joonaghur and Mangrol. Porebunder was better managed by the recently deceased widow of Rana Khimajee than it now is by her son Wikmajee. The Puida adds nothing to the character of chastity of the sex; and fictitious pregnancies amongst the widows are the general if not invariable consequences of the decease of a husband without heirs amongst the Rajpoot Chieftains. These have generally from two to four wives, according to their wealth; but no limit is assigned beyond that of their convenience, and the intrigues of the Durbar for influence. The Mahomedan laws and customs need no description. The Kattys limit themselves generally to one wife, and the character of their females ranks far higher than that of the other two predominant tribes—a necessary result from their higher position in the social scale, since they are treated by the husband more as companions; and even when he has more than one wife all share alike in his society. Nothing can prove the degrading effects of polygamy, as practised in this peninsula, more fully than the dread entertained by every Rajpoot Chieftain of being poisoned by his wives, especially if any one have an heir to the Gadee: food prepared by them is never touched but with due precaution; but the Chiefs of the peninsula are too ignorant to reflect on the evils of polygamy though daily brought home to their own doors.

31. This letter has already reached to such a length that I must hasten to curtail my remaining observations, leaving altogether for a subsequent report a sketch of the present condition of the principal States, which information may be deemed of an ephemeral nature, and best therefore kept separate from a report that attempts to give a view of the more permanent features of the country.

32. *Ports and Traffic.*—I enclose a list of all the Bunders of the peninsula (Appendix Q). The best, and from which traffic is chiefly carried on, are the following: In the Gulf of Kutch—Joonia, Sulaya, and Wuwania; on the west coast—Porebunder and Bilawul (or Veiwul), and a good deal of

* I mean as to social position, but must exclude from this the law of inheritance, which grossly neglects the females; for instance Mooloo Wala, the present chief proprietor of Jetpoor, has inherited the estates of two elder brothers, whilst the daughters of one of them have been left nearly destitute, and a mere life-maintenance only given for themselves and the two widows.

cotton is exported from Mangrol, though its port is little better than an open roadstead; on the south—Diu, Jaffrabad, and Mowa; and in the Cambay Gulf—Gogo, Bhaonuggur, and Dholera. The chief trade of the country is with Bombay, and the principal export, cotton; but, as shown in my account of Burda, there is commercial intercourse with Africa, Arabia, Mukran, Sind, Kutch, and the whole line of the western coast of the continent, and a small coasting trade is carried on by vessels from the Persian Gulf. The exports are cotton, wool, grain (chiefly Bajree, wheat, and Til), ghee, Goor, oil (extracted from Til), horses, and cattle. The imports are bales of cloths and piece goods, and various European manufactures and goods, cutlery, and metals; wood and cocoanuts from the Malabar coast; ivory and spices from Africa and Arabia; dates and stone fruits from the Persian Gulf; rice and oxen from Sind. Opium, dyes, and cloths for wearing apparel are brought from Marwar.

33. *Metals, Minerals, &c.*—Iron is manufactured from native ore found in Hallar and Burda, to the extent of about a hundred tons annually;* copper is said to exist in the small ridge of hills running southward from Bhudle, and also near Nowanuggur, but I have had no opportunity of testing these statements, and no mines are ever known to have been worked. Gold in minute quantities can be obtained, it is said, by washing the sand of the Sourekhat river, that springs from the Geernar; but the expense of extracting it exceeds the value of the produce. I cannot trace any authority for the statement, in one of Captain McMurdo's papers, that gold was found in the bed of the Ajee river, nor the existence of any other metal; neither is any coal to be found. Pearls of an inferior quality are procured from the banks in the Kutch Gulf between Nowanuggur and Jooria. Mineral springs exist at Pind Taruk, in Okhamundul, and at Toolsee Sham in the Gheer, but they have not, I believe, been analyzed. The latter is a hot spring, the temperature of which is too high to permit of persons bathing in the first basin built to receive it; for this purpose a chain of reservoirs is constructed, and the place is, of course, considered holy; the Hindoos having no idea of accounting for such deviations from the usual course of nature but by the miraculous intervention of some one of their many deities.

34. *Agricultural Products.*—Cotton is the grand staple of the country as

* On this subject a report was transmitted to Government in 1837, which has since been published by the Agricultural Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

† Literally gold dust, which is the old Sanscrit name for it, "Soowurn Seehta," found inscribed on the Geernar Rock; whether it be the same river as the "Pulashee," or Pala Seena, also mentioned therein but applying to a different portion of it, or a separate stream, I have not been able to ascertain.

far as the export trade is concerned. It is estimated that 2,67,606½ Indian muns* are grown, as per annexed return (Appendix R), of which amount nearly half is exported. Wool has of late years also become an article of external traffic, and the facilities for breeding sheep which the pasturage of the country affords, and the quality of the wool in fineness and softness, bid fair for a considerable increase in this article, and might repay an European speculator who could devote attention to improvement of the breed. Most, if not all of the Indian grains are here raised, but the staple of the peninsula is Bajree, except in seasons of drought, when Jowaree is the chief article of food. This is owing to the nature of this grain, which admits of its being kept under ground in pits for several years, whereas the other grains spoil by so keeping. Jowaree is, therefore, the standing resource in times of famine. Wheat is raised in Jhalawar by the monsoon, but in other parts of the peninsula it is grown only by irrigation: the number of wells enable the inhabitants to grow enough for their maintenance during partial droughts, though the cattle of course suffer on such occasions. Sugarcane is grown all over the country; but nothing beyond the common sort of Goor is manufactured. An attempt was made by the Soonderjee Firm some years ago, but failed. As the price of grain forms one of the elements by which to judge of the state of society, I annex a statement (Appendix S) showing the variations therein, during the last half century, in different parts of the country.

35. *Domestic Animals.*—The Kattywar breed of horses has long been celebrated in India. I find a letter from Government in the records,† in which the superiority of the original Kattywar horse for cavalry purposes over every other breed in India, is stated as an established fact; and the opinions of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Stanhope and Officers of the 17th Dragoons are quoted, that this regiment (supplied chiefly from Kattywar) was in 1813 better mounted than any corps in His Majesty's service. Since then, the breed seems to have deteriorated, partly from the changed habits of the Katty breeders, partly by the dreadful famine of 1812-13 which swept away thousands, and partly from the sale of horses, which are withdrawn from the country at an early age; the Kattys, and indeed all the Chiefs of the peninsula, preferring mares for their personal use. Unless some active measures are taken by Government to prevent further deterioration, it is to be feared that the race will lose for ever its distinguishing character. The cow, of the species termed Desan, is a native of the western

* Of 40 Seers, 80 Rupees to the Seer.

† From Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to Captain H. Jamieson, Superintendent of Breeding Establishment, dated 15th February 1827.

and central districts of Kattywar,* very much prized both in and out of the province. Buffaloes, and the other cattle common to the continent, are in abundance. A really good Desan cow will bring its owner as high a price as forty rûpees, and a milch buffaloe sixty. In Okhamundul a small breed of camels is reared, as also in some other quarters, but the breed is very inferior to that of Marwar.

36. *Feræ Naturæ*.—Lions are to be found in various parts of the country. It is quite a mistaken notion of the European naturalist to speak of the maneless lion of Guzerat; their mane is less than that of the African lion, perhaps owing to the jungly nature of the districts they frequent, whilst those of Africa roam at large over the vast plains of that continent. Cycles of time may possibly suffice to produce a change in the breed corresponding to the habitat of the genus, but even if otherwise, the quantity of hair lost during the course of years by any one denizen of the thorny forests may account for its diminution. In size and ferocity they equal the lions of Africa, though the last point is perhaps doubtful. Panthers (the spotted leopard) and cheetas† (or the hunting tiger) are very common; so are the Neelgæe: and as to the common red antelope, hundreds may be seen on a day's march in almost every direction. The black buck, the most beautiful perhaps of the antelope species, abounds in certain districts only. The Genus Cervus (the Sambre) is to be met with only in the Gheer, where also the Cheetul or spotted deer is said to reside. Hogs, hyænas, wolves, jackals, the wild cat, foxes, porcupines, and the smaller vermin, abound. One of the most striking characteristics of the peninsula are the rats, which appear at intervals in myriads, to the great detriment of the country. The year Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1814-15) goes by the name of the Rat Year, "Oondrio Sal," from the famine produced by their ravages; and so recently as the year before last, great injury was done by these mischievous vermin: they appear suddenly in dense masses, past all counting, as if springing from the earth, about the harvest season: nothing can stop them—fires, ditches, and water have been tried in vain; they move along, a mighty host, eating up all that comes in their way; all at once they vanish as if by magic, and for years not one is to be seen: they are about double the size of the common rat, and of a reddish sandy colour. The Armadillo, or at least an animal very much resembling it in habits and appearance, is sometimes to be met with: the scales

* I allude to the Prant so called, and not Soorashtra generally. The former I spell, for distinction sake, agreeably to the Native orthography; but I have left the term Kattywar for the peninsula, as usually written by English authorities.

† Writing as a sportsman, I should say that the Government table, which gives an equal reward for the destruction of these two animals, is founded on an erroneous principle. The panther is by far the most destructive of the two, and most dangerous to assault.

of this species are loose, like the greaves of chain armour, and not hide-bound as in the American Armadillos.*

37. *Manufactures and Arts* have nearly been annihilated by the united power of capital and machinery in England, and the invention of steam: those still existing are simple, and suited only to the wants of the population. Dunggaree, both fine and coarse, is woven in almost every town by the Dhers, one of whose occupations it is considered; but the Mehman tribe are also considerable manufacturers. Coarse woollens are woven in many parts of the country, especially in Dhorajee, where also carpets are made. Linen seems unknown. Silk is manufactured at Nuggur and Porebunder from the raw material imported from Bombay, but I doubt whether the speculation has answered. Cloths are dyed all over the country, but those of Nowanuggur are the most prized. The carpenters, blacksmiths, and stonemasons of Kattywar are equal in skill to those of any part of India, exclusive of the capitals; the blacksmiths are most prized who have immigrated from Kutch. Good matchlocks, swords, daggers, &c. are manufactured within the peninsula. Judging from the architecture and tracery on some of the old temples, the art of sculpture would seem to have deteriorated, as the more modern figures are deficient in proportion and grace, whilst the ancient ones show a master's touch. There are three mints in the country, where silver is coined: the Dewan Shae of Joonaghur, the Jam Shae of Nowanuggur, and the Rana Shae of Porebunder, but the die is of rude construction. The art of painting, or even of design, seems unknown, and that of music is in a very low state. Printing and lithography have no existence.

38. *Roads and Communications.*—There are no made roads or canals in the country; the soil, however, permits of good natural roads, and the drainage by multitudes of streams prevents even the black soil from seriously interfering with monsoon communication. The roads might be rendered excellent by small outlay, but the Chiefs are indifferent to the improvement of their estates, and the tenure by which the best Karbarees hold their power is too fragile for them to attempt deviation from the customary routine.

39. This peninsula contains in itself the elements of natural strength. Its geographical position and numerous ports point it out as the connecting link between Africa, Arabia, Persia, and the Indian continent: its soil is productive, especially South and Kattywar. The Geer forests produce timber for building, and abundance of fuel. Iron might be worked to any extent, as the ore

* Since writing the above, I have been informed by Dr. Nicholson that the specific name of this animal is "*Marmosops crassicaudata*."

abounds. The horses and cattle are of good description, and no country possesses greater facilities for internal communication; but under the rule of semi-barbarian Chieftains, it may be termed a giant asleep. A languid circulation goes on sufficient to preserve existence, but otherwise there are no signs of life.

(Signed) G. LEG. JACOB,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

FINANCIAL AND STA

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—The Tribute of this Province

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	(Govt. Letter, 19th January 1831, & Govt. Letter dated 18th Nov 1840, No. 2501, paras. 2 & 3.)	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	1	2	Hulwud Drangdra	A114	51,709	48,909 0 0	5,000 0 0		43,909 0 0
2	2	2	Limree	72	....	51,931 0 0	.....	.....	51,931 0 0
			Deduct belonging to it but under Ahmedabad	33					
			Balance under this Agency	C 39	27,820				
3	3	3	Kunthalia	2	1,120	1,610 0 0	.....	.....	1,610 0 0
4	4	3	Karol	2	380	758 8 0	.....	.....	758 8 0
5	5	3	Kumalpoor	1	160	837 8 0	.....	.....	837 8 0
6	6	3	Kumlao	2	360	788 0 0	.....	.....	788 0 0
7	7	3	Geree	2	320	1,296 0 0	.....	.....	1,296 0 0
8	8	3	Chuchano	1	160	343 0 0	.....	.....	343 0 0
9	9	3	Chulala	1	200	1,048 0 0	.....	.....	1,048 0 0
10	10	3	Jakkun	1	160	261 0 0	.....	.....	261 0 0
28	11	3	Khandia	1	200	870 0 0	.....	.....	870 0 0
12	12	3	Tulsana	3	720	985 8 0	.....	.....	985 8 0
13	13	3	Tavee	1	120	335 0 0	.....	.....	335 0 0
14	14	3	Dewlia	2	300	504 0 0	.....	.....	504 0 0
15	15	3	Durod	1	140	395 0 0	.....	.....	395 0 0
16	16	3	Pulalee	2	50	385 8 0	.....	.....	385 8 0
17	17	3	Bhocka	3	1,000	1,899 0 0	.....	.....	1,899 0 0
18	18	3	Bhuthan	1	160	692 0 0	.....	.....	692 0 0
19	19	3	Bhulgamra	3	600	1,512 0 0	.....	.....	1,512 0 0
20	20	3	Bhudwana	D 2	460	1,078 0 0	.....	.....	1,078 0 0
21	21	3	Lalad	1	300	391 0 0	.....	.....	391 0 0
22	22	3	Wunlala	1	360	423 0 0	.....	.....	423 0 0
23	23	3	Sumla	2	400	1,035 8 0	.....	.....	1,035 8 0
24	24	3	Saooka	1	300	560 0 0	.....	.....	560 0 0

DIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

OF JHALAWAR.

*subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions
was originally fixed in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.*

Sortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total amount permanently due from each Talooka, cal- culated in Ah- mednabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Samvat 1897 (A. D 1840-41).	REMARKS
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4,325 0 0	48,234 0 0	4,909 0 0	a-- Not including 16 waste villages.
1,501 0 0	53,432 0 0	b--Of this amount a sum of Rs 16,250 is credited to the Chief for realizations made by the Collector of Ahmedabad on account of his Parguna of Burwalia, which was subject to that Zilla since its original formation, but as the same had previously formed a part of the Limree Talooka, the same has been brought on Colonel Walker's permanent settlement of K. Citywar tribute.
225 0 0	1,835 0 0	c--Not including two waste villages, viz Chalia and Wenjraj.
100 0 0	858 8 0	.....
.....	837 8 0	.....
150 0 0	938 0 0	.....
150 0 0	1,446 0 0	.....
.....	343 0 0	.....
84 8 0	1,132 8 0	.....
50 0 0	311 0 0	.....
87 8 0	957 8 0	.....
150 0 0	1,135 8 0	.....
27 0 0	362 0 0	.....
60 0 0	564 0 0	.....
54 8 0	449 8 0	.....
50 0 0	435 8 0	.....
301 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....
65 4 0	757 4 0	.....
113 0 0	1,625 0 0	.....
90 0 0	1,168 0 0	.....
.....	391 0 0	.....
.....	428 0 0	.....
112 8 0	1,148 0 0	.....
69 12 0	629 12 0	.....
			d--Not including one waste village, viz. Chuidicc.

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talooks	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talook.	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Col Walker	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
25	25	3	Oontree	1	240	532 0 0	.....	.....	532 0 0
26	26	3	Ankewaha	3	800	1,403 0 0	.....	.....	1,403 0 0
			Total Lumree Bhayad	40	9,040	19,947 8 0			19,947 8 0
			N B—Nine villages of the Lumree Bhayad under Ahmedabad, not included in the above list						
27	27	2	Wudwan	36	....	28,331 0 0	500 0 0	.....	27,831 0 0
			Deduct belonging to it, but under Ahmedabad	6					
			Balance under this Agency	30	32,220				
11	28	3	Jhampodur ..	1	200	148 8 0	.....	.....	148 8 0
29	29	3	Kheralee	2	800	732 0 0	.....	.....	732 0 0
30	30	3	Goondeealee ..	2	800	1,520 0 0	.....	.....	1,520 0 0
31	31	3	Jhummur	1	160	501 0 0	.....	.....	501 0 0
32	32	3	Doodrej	2	800	1,189 8 0	.....	.....	1,189 8 0
33	33	3	Bhalora	1	240	512 0 0	.....	.....	512 0 0
34	34	3	Rajpur	2	800	2,804 0 0	200 0 0	{ Govt. Letter, 16th November 1840, para 6. }	2,604 0 0
35	35	3	Wurod	3	1,200	1,553 8 0	202 0 0	Ditto.	1,351 8 0
36	36	3	Wuna	3	7,360	4,011 0 0	.....	.....	4,011 0 0
			Total Wudwan Bhayad	17	12,360	12,971 8 0	402 0 0	.....	12,569 8 0
37	37	2	Wankaneer	70	14,000	18,809 0 0	.....	.....	18,809 0 0
	38	3	Meshria	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	39	2	Than Luktur	35	....	7,502 0 0	201 0 0	{ Govt. Letter, 16th November 1840, para. 6. }	7,301 0 0
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	4					
			Balance under this Agency	31	28,000				
40		3	Withulghur	6	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	41	3	Kesna Than Bhayad	1	100	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
40	42	3	Moolee	19	9,600	8,908 0 0	810 0 0	{ Govt. Letter, 16th November 1840, para. 6. }	8,098 0 0

Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupces	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupces	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41)	REMARKS.													
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p														
50 0 0	582 0 0														
244 0 0	1,647 0 0														
2,234 0 0	22,181 8 0														
2,896 0 0	30,727 0 0														
.....	148 8 0														
.....	732 0 0														
.....	1,520 0 0														
.....	501 0 0														
105 0 0	1,294 8 0														
.....	512 0 0														
201 0 0	2,805 0 0														
300 0 0	1,651 8 0														
300 0 0	4,311 0 0														
906 0 0	13,475 8 0														
1,572 8 0	20,381 8 0	2,309 0 0														
.....	<p>This village, formerly under Wankaneer, was obtained by Bucha Jemadar, a Sindee officer of rank in the service of the Gaekwar, in Sumvut 1808 (A. D. 1811-12), and has since constituted a separate Talooka independent of Wankaneer, together with other villages in Kattywar, now held by his son Goolam Hooseen Buchabhaee</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Villages</th> <th>Population.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">MESHRIA.</td> <td>Meshlloo in Jhalawar</td> <td>1 240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theekriuloo and Peeploo in Kattywar</td> <td>2 140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedree in Kattywar</td> <td>1 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Grand Total, Meshria..</td> <td>4 580</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Villages	Population.	MESHRIA.	Meshlloo in Jhalawar	1 240	Theekriuloo and Peeploo in Kattywar	2 140	Bedree in Kattywar	1 200	Grand Total, Meshria..		4 580
	Villages	Population.														
MESHRIA.	Meshlloo in Jhalawar	1 240														
	Theekriuloo and Peeploo in Kattywar	2 140														
	Bedree in Kattywar	1 200														
Grand Total, Meshria..		4 580														
501 0 0	7,802 0 0														
.....	<p>These villages were obtained by Baboos Apojee from the Than Luktur Chief in Sumvut 1802 (A. D. 1805-6), and now constitute an independency under his grandson Bhaskur Rao Wiltul, together with other villages in Kattywar and Muchoo Kanta</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Villages</th> <th>Population.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">WITHULGHUR.</td> <td>Jhalawar Total as shown in this list</td> <td>6 3,820</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kattywar, vide that Prant</td> <td>2 700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hudala in Muchoo Kanta..</td> <td>1 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Grand Total, Withulghur .</td> <td>9 3,580</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Villages	Population.	WITHULGHUR.	Jhalawar Total as shown in this list	6 3,820	Kattywar, vide that Prant	2 700	Hudala in Muchoo Kanta..	1 60	Grand Total, Withulghur .		9 3,580
	Villages	Population.														
WITHULGHUR.	Jhalawar Total as shown in this list	6 3,820														
	Kattywar, vide that Prant	2 700														
	Hudala in Muchoo Kanta..	1 60														
Grand Total, Withulghur .		9 3,580														
.....	300 0 0														
2,001 0 0	10,099 0 0														

Tabular Summary of the Wudwan Talooka

Prants.	Villages	Population	British Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees	Gaekwar Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Zortulubee in Ahmedabad Rupees	Total.
Jhalawar Total as shown in this list	30	32,220	27,831 0 0	.....	2,896 0 0	30,727 0 0
Kerala in Kattywar	1	60	67 1 7	...	.....	67 1 7
Grand Total of Wudwan . .	31	32,280	27,898 1 7	..	2,896 0 0	30,794 1 7

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
41	43	3	Moonypoor Moolee Bhayad	1	600	651 0 0	.....	.....	651 0 0
42	44	2	Saela	32	7,952	18,782 0 0	.....	.....	18,782 0 0
43	45	3	Choorra	12	8,160	6,978 0 0	.....	.....	6,978 0 0
44	46	3	Kurmur of the Choorra ditto	1	300	151 0 0	.....	.....	151 0 0
45	47	3	Dussara	20	7,200	14,001 0 0	.....	.. . . .	14,001 0 0
46	48	3	Bujana	26	9,320	8,615 0 0	.....	.....	8,615 0 0
47	49	3	Patree	6	800	5,652 0 0	.....	.....	5,652 0 0
48	50	3	Jhinjoowara	13	7,960	12,005 0 0	.....	.....	12,005 0 0
49	51	3	Wunod	13	.....	2,108 0 0	.....	.....	2,108 0 0
			Deduct under Ahmedabad and Puttun.....	8					
			Balance under this Agency	5	4,284				
50	...		Tunkara	9	5,000	16,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	{ Government Letter No 63, 12th January 1841. }	10,000 0 0
51	52	..	Bharejra	1	400	101 0 0	.....	.....	101 0 0

Zotitubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1807 (A. D 1840 41).	REMARKS.																
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																	
.....	651 0 0																	
550 0 0	19,332 0 0	2,782 0 0																	
730 0 0	7,703 0 0																	
34 0 0	185 0 0																	
.....	14,001 0 0	2,000 0 0	<p>This Talooka originally consisted of 27 villages, but 7 of these (one a Paekast village) being exclusively under Patree, and amenable to the Political Agent's authority, the same have accordingly been brought under that Talooka, though they pay now, as hitherto, an Oodra tax to Dussara in the following proportions —</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Gorawuloo</td> <td>Rs 1,804 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Munkice, a Paekast village, the lands of which have been absorbed by the former.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Goreesawur</td> <td>543 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Bamunwa</td> <td>525 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Nuvrunpuroo</td> <td>245 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Suwura</td> <td>921 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 Cheekasaur</td> <td>151 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ahmedabad Rs. 4,100 4 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>This sum, however, is distinct from the tribute payable by the Talooka</p>	1 Gorawuloo	Rs 1,804 15 0	2 Munkice, a Paekast village, the lands of which have been absorbed by the former.		3 Goreesawur	543 5 0	4 Bamunwa	525 0 0	5 Nuvrunpuroo	245 0 0	6 Suwura	921 0 0	7 Cheekasaur	151 0 0		Ahmedabad Rs. 4,100 4 0
1 Gorawuloo	Rs 1,804 15 0																		
2 Munkice, a Paekast village, the lands of which have been absorbed by the former.																			
3 Goreesawur	543 5 0																		
4 Bamunwa	525 0 0																		
5 Nuvrunpuroo	245 0 0																		
6 Suwura	921 0 0																		
7 Cheekasaur	151 0 0																		
	Ahmedabad Rs. 4,100 4 0																		
.....	8,615 0 0	<p>12 villages, inclusive of Patree, are shown in Mr Blanc's list as appertaining to this Talooka, but these being now exclusively under the Ahmedabad jurisdiction, have been omitted in this list, and the villages transferred from Dussara, as above explained, are those noticed in their stead. As, however, an item of Rs 3,052 as Ghansdara, which was levied by Babojee Buchajee, and confirmed in Colonel Walker's permanent settlement, on account of the 12 villages made over to Ahmedabad, is still payable by Patree to this Agency through the Collector, that Talooka, as well for this reason and as being the State to which the Dussara villages transferred to it are directly subordinate, is still retained in this revised list as a separate jurisdiction.</p>																
.....	12,005 0 0	<p>The supervision of this Talooka was made over to the Collector of Ahmedabad in A. D 1821, but by Government letter dated 20th February 1839 (No 340) the criminal jurisdiction of the Political Agent's court was extended over it, in consequence of its not being under the Company's regulations, the village of Rojewa was included in this decision, the Nuwab of Radhunpoor having declined the jurisdiction. See further G. L. No. 1160, 17th June 1839.</p>																
.....	2,103 0 0																	
.....	10,000 0 0	2,750 0 0	Under Morvee																
.....	101 0 0																	

No in Mr Blanc's List.	No of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population.	British Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Authority for Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance now due by each Tributary.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
52 } 53 }	53	3	{ Raee Sanklee	1 1	200 240	300 0 0 300 0 0	..... .....	..... .....	600 0 0
	51 2	Paying Tribute Not paying do.	{ Total Raee & Sanklee	2	440	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
Total	53								
			Grand Total, Jhalawar	496	240325	283253 0 0	12913 0 0		270340 0 0

Zortulubes to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmednbad Sicca Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmednbad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvat 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS.																								
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>																									
.....	600 0 0	<p>These two villages being under the same proprietor, are now incorporated together as one separate jurisdiction only. They originally belonged to the Limree Bhayad, and were written over to Dessee Desabhaee Ramdas, in Sumvat 1865 (A. D. 1808-9), his son Jewabhaee Desabhaee is now the proprietor.</p> <p><i>Tabular Summary of the Raes and Sankies Talookas.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prants.</th> <th>Villages.</th> <th>Population</th> <th>British Zortulubes in Ahmednbad Rupees</th> <th>Gnekwur Tribute in Ahmednbad Rupees</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jhalwar Total, as shown in this List</td> <td>2</td> <td>440</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>600 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dhusea in Kattywar</td> <td>1</td> <td>800</td> <td>.....</td> <td>412 8 0</td> <td>412 8 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>3</td> <td>1240</td> <td>600 0 0</td> <td>412 8 0</td> <td>1012 8 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prants.	Villages.	Population	British Zortulubes in Ahmednbad Rupees	Gnekwur Tribute in Ahmednbad Rupees	Total.	Jhalwar Total, as shown in this List	2	440	600 0 0	Dhusea in Kattywar	1	800	412 8 0	412 8 0	Grand Total	3	1240	600 0 0	412 8 0	1012 8 0
Prants.	Villages.	Population		British Zortulubes in Ahmednbad Rupees	Gnekwur Tribute in Ahmednbad Rupees	Total.																					
Jhalwar Total, as shown in this List	2	440	600 0 0																						
Dhusea in Kattywar	1	800	412 8 0	412 8 0																						
Grand Total	3	1240	600 0 0	412 8 0	1012 8 0																						
.....	600 0 0																									
17250 8 0	287590 8 0	14750 0 0																									

PRANT OR DIVISIC

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, sh

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for remissions or corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Khalees under Amrellee.	1 Amrellee	A 99	32,000	1,600 0 0	No authority can be traced, the Gaekwar power being paramount during the time of these Talookas falling under his Muhal of Amrellee, between the years Sumvut.....
2			Ambullee	1	160	.....	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0
3			Ambla	Waste	.....	.....	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
4			Keerala	1	160	.....	135 0 0	.....	135 0 0
25			Sumundhala Nana	1	80	.....	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
28			Kumee	1	120	.....	85 0 0	.....	85 0 0
31			Turwara	1	120	.....	260 0 0	.....	260 0 0
32			Deola	1	300	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
33			Deetulwudur	1	200	.....	265 0 0	.....	265 0 0
34			Dhareeguganes	1	60	.....	260 0 0	.....	260 0 0
35			Meree	1	120	.....	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0
36			Lampaha	2	160	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
38			Sumundhala	1	320	.....	501 0 0	.....	501 0 0
52			Jhur	1	240	.....	551 0 0	.....	551 0 0
63			Jingoraloo	1	120	.....	225 0 0	.....	225 0 0
15	}	}	Dharea, a sub Purgana, embracing 20 Talookas following :-	1	2,000	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....
5			Kotra	1	80	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
6			Kobra	1	80	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
7			Katwaree	1	80	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....
8			Keecha Nana	1	120	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....
9			Khumbaho	1	160	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
10			Jeera	1	120	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....
11			Junkeealee	1	160	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....
12			Teekria	1	80	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
13			Dhabalee	Waste	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....
14			Dhulkanroo	1	160	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
16			Dharugnee	1	240	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....
17			Peepraloo	1	40	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....
18			Menduwra	1	200	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
19			Mewassa	Waste	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....
20	Kureeoo	1	40	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	
21	Veerpore	1	200	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	
22	Surseeo	1	800	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	
23	Seewur	1	60	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	
24	Sirumbra	1	400	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	
26	Holree	1	40	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	
27	Under Amrellee direct.	}	Kumeeghur	1	160	.....	176 0 0	.....	.....
29			Nagdharee	1	120	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
30			Chulala	6	2,160	.....	1,701 0 0	.....	.....
37			Mankia Mhota	1	600	.....	553 0 0	.....	.....

DIX B.

F KATTYWAR.

7 subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

Direct Balance now due from each Tributary		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubee to the Nuzub of Joongkur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
British	Gaekwar	British	Gaekwar			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	1,600 0 0	.....	1,760 0 0	4,966 8 0	6,726 8 0	▲—Not including waste villages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	These 14 Talookas in Mr. Blane's list have become Khalsee under Amrellee, and their tribute is only nominally entered in the books, not having been realized since they were written over. The sum total of these 14 villages, Rs 3,267, must be considered as permanent deduction from the amount of Gaekwar tribute. The villages are distributed under different Tuppas, viz. Amrellee, Dharee, and Dhanturwar
.....	Soortee 2,600 0 0	.....	2,860 0 0	.....	2,860 0 0	NOTE—These 21 Talookas, viz. Nos. 5 to 24, and No 26, have become consolidated under Amrellee, and are included under the Dharee Tuppe in the accounts, the tribute of all these villages being charged in one sum of Rs. 2,000 to Dharee, and added to that of the Amrellee Talooka.
.....	176 0 0	.....	193 9 7	.....	193 9 7	
.....	200 0 0	.....	220 0 0	.....	220 0 0	
.....	1,701 0 0	.....	1,871 1 7	.....	1,871 1 7	
.....	553 0 0	.....	608 4 9	.....	608 4 9	

No. in Mr. Elans' List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker,		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
			Ghawurka	1	160	}	}	}	}	}
			Rungpur	1	140					
			Khoice	1	100					
			Chawund Tuppa	6	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Total Amrellee.....	150	44,180	.....	10,097 0 0	.....	3,267 0 0	.....

Tabular Summary of the Amrellee Talooka.

Prants.	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.		Zortulabee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
			British	Gaekwar.		
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Kattywar, as shown in this List	150	44,180	1,750 0 0	12,556 15 11	4,966 8 0	19,273 7 11
Koreenar in Soruth	65	15,520	.....	9,600 0 0	.....	9,600 0 0
Kheejrioo in Gohelwar ..	1	200	.....	241 3 2	.....	241 3 2
Khakbaee in Babriawar ..	1	160	.....	110 0 0	.....	110 0 0
Grand Total of Amrellee.	217	60,060	1,750 0 0	22,508 3 1	4,966 8 0	29,224 11 1

			Rusnal	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Peepulwa	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Total under Withulghur	2	700					
39	2	3	Jetpoor Cheetul	72	.....	54,264 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			In entire proprietorship.							
			In joint do with Joona-	66						
			ghur							
			Total....	138	48,092		Ant			
57			Loharia	1	400	.....	447 0 0	.....	447 0 0	.....
			Total Jetpoor....	139	48,492	54,264 0 0	447 0 0		447 0 0	
40	3	3	Beelkha	11	1,952	.....	Ant			
							3,544 0 0	.....	2,453 5 4	.....

Net Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Soorties into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulubes to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS
British	Gaekwar.	British	Gaekwar			
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
.....	2,453 5 4	.....	2,044 0 0	.....	2,044 0 0	{ Villages obtained from Beelkha, by an arrangement effected by mutual consent, in August 1830
,750 0 0	Ant 1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	2,100 0 0	.....	3,850 0 0	{ Formerly under Babra, retained by Amrellee by an arrangement sanctioned in Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22). Vide Government Letter No. 1208, 20th October 1823.
,750 0 0	11,033 5 4	1,750 0 0	12,556 15 11	4,966 8 0	19,273 7 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ These villages were obtained from the Babra Kattys by Babajee Appajee in Sumvut 1802 (A. D. 1805-6), and are now under his grandson Bhasker Rao Wittul.—See Withulghur, No. 40 in Jhalawar
4,264 0 0	.....	54,264 0 0	.....	3,499 0 0	57,763 8 0	{ B—Total villages held (Mujmoo) in joint tenure with Joonaghur are 105, of which 96 are here estimated from the proprietary rights over these being somewhat more than those of the Nuwab; for like reasons <i>vice versa</i> , 39 of these villages are included under the Joonaghur Talooks, 5 waste villages, in which Jetpoor claims part proprietorship, not included in the list.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ No proof existing of the Gaekwar claim to tribute on this village beyond a nominal entry in the records, it is struck off as permanent Remission, the village having always belonged to Jetpoor, which is tributary only to the British Government.
4,264 0 0	.....	54,264 0 0	.....	3,499 8 0	57,763 8 0	
.....	1,080 10 8	.....	1,308 12 10	800 0 0	1,908 12 10	{ This remission was made on an arrangement effected in Sumvut 1886, the same being paid by Amrellee as above (A. D. 1829-30) shown, in lieu of the villages formerly under the Beelkha proprietors, but assumed by the Gaekwar Manager. C—Not including 4 waste villages, viz. Chorwarree, Thoombalao, Lotka, and Gherico.

No in Mr. Blane's List.	No of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.			
						British.	Gaekwar	British.	Gaekwar.				
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>				
42	4	3	Babra Chumardee	6	3,380	1,800 0 0	1,750 0 0	{ 1,750 0 0 50 0 0 1,800 0 0 50	Paid by Amrellee. Remitted in 1,750 0 0	correction of			
	5	3	Derree Janbaee	1	500	
41	6	3	Bugusra	8	16	7,452	.....	2,595 0 0	.....	.....	.....
43	7	3	Kotra Peetha	15	4,260	5,236 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	8	3	Kanpor Eshwuria	2	560	S 226 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	9	3	Kuner	1	160	.....	S 191 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	10	3	Kathrota	1	160	.....	S 51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	11	3	Kheejria	1	120	.....	S 51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	12	3	Gurumlee Mhotee	1	200	.....	S 192 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	13	3	Do. Nhanee	1	200	.....	S 190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	14	3	Gudha	1	120	.....	S 171 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	15	3	Churka	1	500	.....	S 493 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	16	3	Jhamka	1	400	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	17	3	Dholurwa	1	240	.....	S 101 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	18	3	Bhulgar	1	160	S 200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	19	3	Manawoo	1	120	.....	S 146 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	20	3	Lakhpadur	1	160	.....	S 151 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	21	3	Remains of the Wagnia Talooka.	}	Monwel	1	500	}.....	Ant	1,001 0 0
	22	3			Rawunee	1	100						
	22	3			Vekia	1	240						
	23	3			Loongia	1	460						

Correct Balance now due by each Tributary		The same converted from Ant or Sootee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulbee to the Nuwab of Joonghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A.D. 1840-41).		REMARKS.
British	Gaekwar.	British	Gaekwar.		British	Gaekwar.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
.....	<p>The whole tribute was remitted on an arrangement effected in Sumvut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22) and transferred, as above shown, to Amrellee, in lieu of the villages taken possession of by It 50 was struck off the amount of British tribute</p> <p>D—The remission being made good by Amrellee is only nominal, and is not, therefore, included in the grand total of remissions. The same remark applies to 1,750 out of 1,800 Rupees marked as Remission opposite the Babra Talooka, these sums having been entered opposite the villages transferred to Amrellee. The remaining 50 Rupees is remitted.—See G L 16th November 1840, as a correction of an error, and, therefore, included in the sum total of Permanent Remissions.</p> <p>* Belonging to an independant Churon.</p> <p>B—Not including one waste village, viz. Kuntarra</p> <p>By arrangement in A D 1898 (Sumvut 1894) the Katty Geerasias own ten annas share, and the Joonghur Bhayad (Babee Oomur Khan) six annas.</p> <p>This Talooka originally consisted of 15 villages, under the name of the Wagria Tuppa, was abandoned by its population owing to Ranig Walla's going out into rebellion in S 1808 (A. D. 1811-12). He died in the famine year of S 1809 (A. D. 1812-13). His son Bawa Walla being required to give security, wrote over in S 1871 (A. D. 1814-15) the villages of Wagria to Jetpoor to induce the Chiefs to become security for him, but immediately went out in Bharwutya, feeling sore at the loss of his chief village. The Talooka remained uncultivated until S 1877 (A. D. 1830-31), when Bawa Walla came in and peopled two or three villages, residing himself in Weesu-wuddur. In S. 1880 (A. D. 1823-24) he was killed by the recent Bharwutyas Huroor Walla and Bhoja Mangaree. The Talooka under Ranig Walla had direct claims on It of Joonghur, and other Kattys, and the Jetpoor, and other Kattys, and the arrangement with him by which the amount of tribute was fixed, seems to have been made without any reference to such claims on his death. Each person seized his own, and the Talooka is now distributed between a variety of persons, which has prevented the realization of tribute. From the difficulty of fixing the responsibility on any one, and from most of the villages being depopulated, until final arrangements be made tribute has been claimed from the existing proprietors in proportion to the capabilities of the several villages.</p>
.....	2,595 0 0	.....	3,114 0 0	1,668 8 0	4,780 8 0	.....	.....
236 0 0	.....	5,236 0 0	.....	786 8 0	6,022 8 0	.....	.....
226 0 0	.....	248 9 7	.....	126 0 0	374 9 7	.....	.....
.....	191 0 0	.....	210 1 7	.....	210 1 7	.....	.....
.....	51 0 0	.....	56 1 7	.....	56 1 7	.....	.....
.....	51 0 0	.....	56 1 7	.....	56 1 7	.....	.....
.....	192 0 0	.....	211 3 2	26 0 0	237 3 2	.....	.....
.....	100 0 0	.....	209 0 0	.....	209 0 0	.....	.....
.....	171 0 0	.....	188 1 7	28 0 0	211 1 7	.....	.....
.....	493 0 0	.....	542 4 9	41 8 0	583 12 9	.....	.....
.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
.....	101 0 0	.....	111 1 7	25 0 0	136 1 7	.....	.....
200 0 0	.....	220 0 0	.....	63 0 0	283 0 0	.....	.....
.....	146 0 0	.....	160 9 7	25 0 0	185 9 7	.....	.....
.....	151 0 0	.....	166 1 7	26 0 0	192 1 7	.....	.....
.....	1,001 0 0	.....	1,201 3 2	.....	1,201 3 2	.....	1,201 3 2

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
60	24	3	Waguree	1	120	.....	Rs 133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
61			Silana	1	300	.....	Rs 100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
62			Halasa	4	800	.....	Rs 100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
64	26	2	Jusdhun	24	10,920	3,611 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	25	3	No authority can be traced for this transfer beyond the acts of the proprietors, who wrote over their villages to Jusdhun, between the years 1868 and 1877 (A. D. 1811-12, 1820-21). (Kothee ... Koondnee .. Kunesra .. Jussapoor .. Modhooaka .. Wurja Teerut .. Setuloo .. Humunthia .. Aneesalee ..	3	500	493 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
66				4	700	435 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
67				1	100	Rs 61 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
68				2	440	576 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
69				14	2,800	2,101 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
70				1	300	290 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
71				1	200	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
72				1	300	Rs 151 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	2	800	285 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Jusdhun..				53	16,560	8,113 0 0				

Prants	Villages.	Population.	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees.		Zortulabee in Ahmedabad Rupees.	Total.
			British.	Gaekwar.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Kattywar Total, as shown in this list	53	16,560	8,134 3 2	.....	2,728	10,862 3 2
Patna Maljee, in Gohelwar	1	300	.....	481 3 2	..	481 3 2
Grand Total, Jusdhun..	54	16,860	8,134 3 2	481 3 2	2,728	11,343 6 4

74	27	3	Bhudlee	17	....	Rs 1,081 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1						
			Balance under this Agency	16	4,548					
75	28	3	Sumundhiala	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	29	3	Kurreeva	9	3,084	Rs 835 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	30	3	Anndpoor	18	3,140	Rs 702 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	31	3	Choteela	12	1,840	252 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Theekrialoo and Veeploo	2	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

at Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Poor ee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Zortulabee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
British	Gackwar	British	Gackwar.			
<i>s. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
.....	133 0 0	.....	146 4 9	21 0 0	167 4 9	Decided to be under Halra in the year A. D. 1831-32 (Sumvut 1888)
.....	100 0 0	.....	110 0 0	41 12 0	151 12 0	
.....	100 0 0	.....	110 0 0	41 12 0	151 12 0	
311 0 0	3,611 0 0	.....	2,645 8 0	6,256 8 0	By the able management of the present Chief and his father, the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Talooka, although it will probably terminate with Chela Wassoor's death.
493 0 0	493 0 0	.....	.....	493 0 0	
435 0 0	435 0 0	.....	.....	435 0 0	
61 0 0	67 1 7	.....	.....	67 1 7	
576 0 0	576 0 0	.....	.....	576 0 0	
101 0 0	2,101 0 0	.....	.....	2,101 0 0	
290 0 0	290 0 0	.....	.....	290 0 0	
110 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0	
151 0 0	166 1 7	.....	82 8 0	248 1 7	
285 0 0	285 0 0	.....	.....	285 0 0	
113 6 0		8,134 3 2		2,728 0 0	10,862 3 2	
1,081 0 0	1,189 1 7	.....	276 0 0	1,465 1 7	In consequence of the death of Bhan Kha-chur without heirs in A. D. 1840, this Talooka is claimed by his collateral relatives of the Kurreeanu, Sheka, Khumbala, Etra, and Ghudhala Talookas, and of Goondala (a Bhannuggur village)
.....	
835 0 0	918 8 0	.....	331 0 0	1,249 8 0	Belonging to an independant Charon.
702 0 0	772 3 2	.....	221 0 0	993 3 2	
252 0 0	252 0 0	.....	100 0 0	352 0 0	
.....	Originally belonging to Choteela, but since the year Sumvut 1808 (A. D. 1811-12) under Goolam Hoosun Buchabhaee Jumadar.—See Meshra, No. 38, in Jhalawar.
.....	

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class	Names of Taleokas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Taleoka	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gackwar.	British.	Gackwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
78	32	3	Khumbala	5	2,040	554 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	33	3	Paliad	19	5,100	979 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	34	3	Itheemora	9	1,200	201 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	35	3	Banumbor	1	120	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	36	3	Mehwas-a	1	400	437 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	37	3	Man'a Timba	1	200	285 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	38	3	Sunosa	2	200	182 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	39	3	Betia Kundhala	2	800	397 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	40	3	Chobaree	2	80	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
87			Kalasar	2	160	201 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	41	3	Veelwra	1	400	501 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
89			Atkot	2	1,600	2,149 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
90			Bhadla	17	.....	1,626 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Deduct under Ahmedabad ..	1						
			Balance under this Agency	F 16	3,320					
91			Sannuthalee	G 8	1,640	1,477 0 0	.....	397 0 0	.....	Government Letter, August 16, 1821.
92			Burwala	H 8	800	1,093 0 0	.....	.....	.....
93			Summundhiala	1	800	620 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
94			Panchaona	1	500	277 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
95			Ujmur	I 3	972	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Total under Nuggur ...	39	9,032	7,418 0 0	.....	377 0 0	.....	.....
	42	3	{ Kumundhia	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ Waoree	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Total under Meer Suruf- iaz Alee	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Beelree	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	43	3	Dhandulpoor	14	.....	1,123 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Deduct under Ahmedabad ..	1						
			Balance under this Agency	13	8,960					
97	44	3	Soodamra	11	7,252	1,448 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	45	3	Sajukpoor	3	2,560	689 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	46	3	Rampurda	1	100	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	47	3	Wassawur	4	2,400	751 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	48	3	Dhussa	1	800	.....	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....
102	49	3	Duheroo	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Geegasurun	1	200	.....	527 0 0	.....	.....	.....

Balance now due from each Tributary.		The same converted from Ant or Sootee into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees		Zortulabee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees.	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees	REMARKS
British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
554 0 0	609 6 6	.....	177 0 0	786 6 5	F—Not including one waste village, Sukpur.
979 0 0	979 0 0	.....	330 0 0	1,309 0 0	G—Do do two do, viz Tuptee and Khatkroo.
201 0 0	221 1 7	.....	55 0 0	276 1 7	H—Do do four do, Bhemoree, Keraloo, Maigut, and Belta
75 0 0	82 8 0	.....	.....	82 8 0	I—Do. do two do, Bhanmuttee and Wudal
437 0 0	480 11 2	.....	123 0 0	603 11 2	
265 0 0	318 8 0	.....	78 0 0	391 8 0	
182 0 0	200 3 9	.....	55 0 0	255 9 3	
397 0 0	436 11 2	.....	146 0 0	581 11 2	
151 0 0	166 1 7	.....	49 0 0	215 1 7	
201 0 0	221 1 7	.....	27 8 0	248 9 7	{ This village is under No 80, and its other village of Kherdee is under No. 77.
501 8 0	551 10 4	.....	166 0 0	717 10 4	
149 8 0	2,149 8 0	.....	.....	2,149 8 0	A. D 1793-94 (S 1820)
626 8 0	1,626 8 0	.....	.....	1,626 8 0	A. D 1790-91 (S 1847)
100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	375 0 0	1,475 0 0	A. D 1804-5 (S 1861)
093 0 0	1,093 0 0	.....	.....	1,093 0 0	A. D 1793-94 (S 1850)
620 0 0	620 0 0	.....	.....	620 0 0	A. D 1798-99 (S 1855)
277 0 0	277 0 0	.....	.....	277 0 0	A. D 1798-99 (S 1855)
175 0 0	192 8 0	.....	.....	192 8 0	A. D 1790-91 (S. 1847)
941 0 0	7,058 8 0	.....	375 0 0	7,433 8 0	
.....	{ A village formerly under Sanunthalee, but in possession of Mber Surufraz Alee of Baroda, and as such constituting a separate Jurisdiction.
.....	{ Originally belonging to Joonaghur, but since the year Sumvut 1864 (A. D 1827-28) under Meer Surufraz Alee of Baroda.
.....	{ This village, originally a Charan's, but under Sanunthalee, was obtained by Bucha Jumadar in Sumvut 1868. See Aleshra, No. 38, in Jhalawar
123 0 0	1,123 0 0	.....	301 0 0	1,424 0 0	
448 0 0	1,448 0 0	.....	501 0 0	1,949 0 0	
683 0 0	683 0 0	.....	251 0 0	934 0 0	
61 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	81 0 0	
751 0 0	826 1 7	.....	.....	826 1 7	{ Jeewabhaee Dessabhaee obtained possession of nearly all the Dhussa Talooka in Sumvut 1868 (A. D 1811-12), but by an arrangement sanctioned, Government letters No 1020, 31st August 1867, and No 703, 16th April 1868, the Kaitys received the three small villages and a Patee in Dhussa, the Desae retaining Dhussa and being responsible for the tribute. This proprietor has also Raee Sanklee in Jhalawar, and Dhussa is not therefore marked as a separate Jurisdiction.
.....	375 0 0	.....	412 8 0	.....	412 8 0	
.....	
.....	527 0 0	.....	579 11 2	.....	579 11 2	

No. in Mr. Blanc's List.	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas:	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
103	50		Akrna	1	200	S 126 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
104			Kerala	1	60	S 61 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	51	S	Urjunsook	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	52	S	Weechawur	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	53	S	Kooba	1	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	54	S	Randhia	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	55	S	Kheejria	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	47		Paying Tribute							
	8		Not paying do.							
Total	55		Grand Total, Kattywar..	610	1,89,840	88,963 0 0	22,806 0 0	427 0 0	3,714 0 0	.....

Correct Balance now due from each Tributary		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees		Zortulubee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A D 1840-41)		REMARKS
British	Gaekwar	British	Gaekwar			British	Gaekwar	
<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	
126 0 0	138 9 7	.....	27 8 0	166 1 7	....	.....	Under Wudwan, by whom the tribute is paid, under an arrangement sanctioned by Government letter No. 828, 8th February 1842
61 0 0	67 1 7	.....	.....	67 1 7	....	.....
.....	Originally belonging to an independent Katty, but since the year Sumvut 1803 (A D 1806-7) under Gopal Rao Myral of Baroda
.....	In Sumvut 1864 (A D 1807-8), this village being at the time waste, was given by Katty Hoorsur to Gowreedass Trikumass, who re-peopled it in Sumvut 1865 (A D 1808-9)
.....	This village was purchased from the late Nuwab Buchadur Khanjee of Joonaghur, by Bryjdass Rungidass, in Sumvut 1801 (A D 1834-35)
.....	Belonging to an independent Syud, Daood Meyan
.....	Do do do, Ureez Meyan.
996 8 0	18,892 0 0	88,671 13 4	21,650 2 10	18,296 0 0	1,28,618 0 2	...	1,201 3 2	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections, nor any British Tribute, exist

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No of Sep rate Jurisdictions.	Class.	Names of Talookas	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population.	Guakwar Tribute, as fixed by Colonel Walker.	The same converted into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees.	Zortulbee to the Nuwab of Joonaghar, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees.
							<i>Rs. a. p</i>	<i>Rs. a. p</i>
1	1	2	Morvee	A 110	24,216	Ant 50,001	[60,001 3 2	.....
			— Hudala	1	240	..	.....	.....
2	2	3	Mallia	B 9	4,293	Ant 1,201	1,441 3 2	200 0 0
			Grand Total Muchoo Kanta.	120	28,749	51,202	61,442 6 4	200 0 0

DIX C.

OF MUCHOO KANTA.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

for this Prant, the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A D 1840-41).	REMARKS																																
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Tabular Summary of the Morvee Talooka.</i>																																
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Prants</th> <th rowspan="2">Villages.</th> <th rowspan="2">Population</th> <th colspan="2">Zortulabee in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees</th> <th rowspan="2">Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>British</th> <th>Gaekwar</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th><i>Rs a p</i></th> <th><i>Rs a p</i></th> <th><i>Rs a p</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Muchoo Kanta, as shown in this list</td> <td>110</td> <td>24,216</td> <td></td> <td>60,001 3 2</td> <td>60,001 3 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunkara in Jhalawar</td> <td>9</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>10,000 0 0</td> <td></td> <td>10,000 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total of Morvee</td> <td>119</td> <td>29,216</td> <td>10,000 0 0</td> <td>60,001 3 2</td> <td>70,001 3 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prants	Villages.	Population	Zortulabee in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees		Total.	British	Gaekwar				<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	Muchoo Kanta, as shown in this list	110	24,216		60,001 3 2	60,001 3 2	Tunkara in Jhalawar	9	5,000	10,000 0 0		10,000 0 0	Grand Total of Morvee	119	29,216	10,000 0 0	60,001 3 2	70,001 3 2
Prants	Villages.	Population				Zortulabee in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees			Total.																									
			British	Gaekwar																														
			<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>																													
Muchoo Kanta, as shown in this list	110	24,216		60,001 3 2	60,001 3 2																													
Tunkara in Jhalawar	9	5,000	10,000 0 0		10,000 0 0																													
Grand Total of Morvee	119	29,216	10,000 0 0	60,001 3 2	70,001 3 2																													
		A—Not including ten waste villages, viz Bawurdoo, Kajurdoo, Sokra, Managoo, Basmunkoo, Gala, Koleeroo, Sunosra, Manukworo, and Geeruj																																
.....	{ Formerly belonging to Morvee, but since the year Sumvut 1862 (A D 1805-6) under Bhaskur Rao Withul See Witiulghur, No 40, in Jhalawar																																
1,641 3 2	{ B—Exclusive of three waste villages, viz., Wurdosur, Manabha, and Roheesala, disputed by Morvee																																
61,642 6 4	16,500																																	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this

No in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep Jurisdictions	Class.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement		The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees			
						British	Gaekwar.	British	Gaekwar.		
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	1	1	Nowanuggur.....	494	1,93,000	47,259 0 0	45,750 0 0	47,259 0 0	53,800 0 0		
2			Formerly under the Jam, but obtained by Meroo Khawas, and retained by his family until the British interference in Suravut by a resolution of the Government, which was as a provision for the family, but under the Jam's sovereignty	}	Jona Balumbha	22	8,260	Ant 11,607 0 0	13,923 6 4
3					Hurreeana..	8	2,720	5,627 0 0	6,752 6 5
4					Bharookia..	1	200	Ant 152 0 0	182 6 5
5					Amrun	A 15	3,500	Ant 2,404 0 0	2,884 12 9
Total Nowanuggur ..					540	2,07,680	47,259 0 0	65,540 0 0	47,259 0 0	77,547 15 11	
6	2	3	Drapha	17	4,000	4,001 0 0	.....	4,001 0 0	.....	
7	}	3	Veerpur	3	60	1,799 0 0	.....	1,799 0 0	.....	
8			Kuredee	1	800	1,891 0 0	.....	1,891 0 0	.....	
9			Mooleraderee	4	1,200	1,380 8 0	.....	1,380 8 0	.....	
10	5	3	Satudur Waoree	5	2,000	1,583 0 0	.....	1,583 0 0	.....	
11	6	3	Seesang Chandlee	2	600	777 0 0	.....	777 0 0	.....	
12	7	2	Gondul Dhorajee	156	84,700	53,005 0 0	62,000 0 0	53,005 0 0	74,400 0 0		
13	8	3	Mengnee	8	1,600	3,684 0 0	.....	3,684 0 0	.....	
14	9	2	Kotra Sanganee	20	8,000	11,000 0 0	.....	11,000 0 0	.....	
15	10	3	Bhadwa	3	300	1,505 0 0	.....	1,505 0 0	.....	
16	11	3	Rajpurra	5	1,200	3,955 0 0	.....	3,955 0 0	.....	
17	12	2	Rajkot Sirdhar	55	20,000	20,503 0 0	.....	20,503 0 0	.....	
18	13		Goureedur	6	1,000	1,092 0 0	.....	1,092 0 0	.....	
19	14		Kotharia	5	600	1,024 0 0	.....	1,024 0 0	.....	
20	15		Lodheeka	11	1,600	1,390 0 0	.....	1,390 0 0	.....	

DIX D.

OF HALLAR.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

Prant, the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zortulabee to the Nwabab of Joonuggur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.		REMARKS.							
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.								
4,869	0 0	1,05,928	0 0	{ 5,500 Rupees of the tribute due to the Gaekwar being originally taken, Khurajat babat, the Ant exchange is not calculated thereon, the same being paid in Ahmedabad Sicca on the remainder, which was the amount of the original tribute, exchange is calculated.							
..	..	13,928	6 4								
.....		6,752	6 5	<i>Tabular Summary of the Nowanuggur Talooka.</i>							
				Prants	Villages	Population	Tribute in Ahraedabad Rupees.		Zortulabee in Ahme-dabad Rupees	Total.	
				Hallar Total, as shown in this List		540	2,07,680	47,259 0 0	77,547 15 11	4,869 0 0	1,20,675 15 11
				Kattywar, vide that Prant		89	9,032	7,058 8 0	375 0 0	7,433 8 0
				Grand Total of Nowanuggur		579	2,16,712	54,317 8 0	77,547 15 11	5,344 0 0	1,37,109 7 11
				.....		A—Not including waste villages				
4,869 0 0		1,29,675 15 11		Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A. D. 1840-41)							
				British		Gaekwar					
1,258 0 0		5,259 0 0									
} 755 0 0		4,443 0 0		.....		.....		Originally of the Nowanuggur Bhayad.		
189 0 0		1,569 8 0		369 0 0		.....				
498 0 0		2,081 0 0		.....		.....		
214 8 0		1,021 8 0		.....		.....		Originally Gondul Bhayad.		
656 8 0		1,28,061 8 0		.....		.....		Do. Rajkot do.		
.....		3,684 0 0		.....		.....		Do. Gondul do.		
1,253 0 0		12,258 0 0		.....		.....		Do. do. do.		
440 0 0		1,945 0 0		.....		.....		Do. Kotra Sanganees do.		
315 0 0		4,270 0 0		1,355 0 0		.....		Do. do. do.		
2,515 8 0		23,018 8 0		.....		.....		Do. Nowanuggur do.		
658 8 0		1,750 8 0		.....		.....		} Do. Rajkot do.		
322 0 0		1,346 0 0		.....		.....		
437 0 0		1,827 0 0		.....		.....		
		1,724 0 0		.....		.....		

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep Jurisdictions	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as per Permanent Settlement.		The same calculated in Ahmedabad Sa. ca Rupees.	
						British	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
21	16	3	Pal	6	320	1,353 0 0	.....	1,353 0 0	.....
22	17		Gutka	6	1,800	694 0 0	.....	694 0 0	.....
23	18		Wudalee	1	300	266 0 0	.....	266 0 0	.....
24	19		Veerwao	1	200	161 0 0	.....	161 0 0	.....
25	20		Shapor	4	800	501 0 0	.....	501 0 0	.....
26	21		Kankseealee	1	60	91 0 0	.....	91 0 0	.....
27	22		Muwa	1	40	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	.....
28	23	2	Dhuroi	A 36	10,000	.....	Ant 5,346 0 0	.....	6,415 3 2
29			Surupdur	B 20	4,000	.....	Ant 4,359 0 0	.....	5,230 12 11
30	24	3	Kheerusra	14	4,000	2,554 0 0	.....	2,554 0 0	.....
31	25	3	Jalia Dewanee	D 10	1,300	.....	Ant c 2,700 0 0	.....	3,240 0 0
32	26	3	Kotra Nayajee	1	400	.....	Ant 551 0 0	.....	661 3 2
Grand Total, Hallar..				942	3,53,560	1,61,598 8 0	1,40,496 0 0	1,61,598 8 0	1,67,495 3 2

Zortulabee to the Nuwah of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Total Amount per- manently due from each Talooka, in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Samvat 1897, (A D 1840-41).		REMARKS	
		British	Gaekwar		
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
425 8 0	1,778 8 0	.....	.....	} Originally of the Rajkot Bhayad.
218 0 0	912 0 0	.....	.....
84 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....
47 8 0	208 8 0		} Do. Kotharia do.
157 8 0	658 8 0		Do Rajkot do
29 0 0	120 0 0		Do Shapor do
41 8 0	171 8 0	.....	.....
} 733 8 0	12,379 8 1	{ .....	.....	} Both under the Dhuroi Chief, though the Surupdur Pur- guna, being under a guaranteed farm, constitutes a temporary separate jurisdiction.
		{	969 9 7		
377 8 0	2,931 8 0	554 0 0	.....	A—Not including two waste villages, viz. Peepur Tora and Majot B—Do three do Puchrioo, Galoloo, and Gowahoo, and their land is cultivated by Surupdur.
.....	3,240 0 0	.....	2,340 0 0	{ C—The Chief holds a Purwana from the Gaekwar limiting the tribute to 2,000 Rs, but he has never yet been able to pay even this much D—The villages of Goluma and Babra, now under the Jam of Nuggur, and a waste village, viz Sunosra, are not included in the list
157 0 0	818 3 2	.....	.....	These three Talookas originally of the Dhuroi Bhayad.
16,686 0 0	3,45,778 11 2	2,278 0 0	3,249 9 7		

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVI

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Temporary Remissions exist for this Prant;

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions	* Class	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.		Authority for Remissions or Corrections.
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	1	Joonaghur,.....	506	....	30,655 0 0	Ant 45,000 0 0	..	8,000 0 0	..
			In joint Proprietorship with Jetpoor.	} 39						
			Total		545	2,84,300				
			Koreenar	B 65	15,520	.....	.....	..	.....	..
2	2	2	Bantwa	c 54	20,000	32,002 0 0	.....	..	.....	..
3	3	3	Umrapur	2	1,000	552 0 0	.....	..	.....	..
			Grand Total, Soruth.	666	3,20,820	63,209 0 0	45,000 0 0	..	8,000 0 0	..

DIX E.

SION OF SORUTH.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Correct Balance now due by each Tributary		The same converted from Aut into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees		Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	REMARKS.
British	Gaekwar.	British	Gaekwar		
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
30,655 0 0	37,000 0 0	30,655 0 0	44,400 0 0	75,055 0 0	<p>The cession was effected during the paramount sovereignty of the Gaekwar in this province, and no authority is to be traced in the records of the present Political Agency</p> <p>A—This is a Remission to Joonaghur on account of its district of Kooreenar ceded to the Gaekwar in Sumvat 1865 (A. D. 1811-12), but being made good by the Amvellee Mihal, to which it belongs, is only a nominal Remission, and not therefore included in the sum total of Remissions</p> <p>B—Not including waste villages, the number of which is disputed, as also the proprietorship of several.</p> <p>Originally of the Joonaghur Bhayad</p> <p>C—Not including one waste village, viz Doongree.</p>
.....	8,000 0 0	.....	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0
32,002 0 0	.....	32,002 0 0	.....	32,002 0 0
552 0 0	.....	552 0 0	.....	552 0 0
63,209 0 0	45,000 0 0	63,209 0 0	54,000 0 0	1,17,209 0 0	

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVI

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent or Temporary Remissions or Corrections exist for

No. in Mr. Blane's List.	No. of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class.	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		The same converted from Ant into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British	Gaekwar	British.	Gaekwar.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	1	2	Porebunder.....	A 103	46,980	22,890 8 0	Ant 7,312 8 0	22,890 8 0	8,775 0 0

DIX F.

SION OF BURDA.

subsequent Alteratioⁿ and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

this Prant ; the columns for those headings are consequently omitted.

Zortulbee to the Nuwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies in: o Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	British Share of Custom.	Total Amount per- manently due from each Talooka, calcu- lated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p. 5,513 0 0	Rs. a. p. 26,001 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63,179 8 0	A—Not including three waste villages, viz Pures- dhar, Charikioo, and Pundakroo.

APPEN

PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas as per Colonel Walker's Permanent Settlement, showing

N.B.—No Permanent Remissions or Corrections exist for this Prant ;

No in Mr. Blane's List	No of Separate Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talookas	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		The same converted from Ant or Soottee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	1	Bhownuggur	753	....	Ste. A 74,500	....	81,950	.....
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	223					
			Balance under this Agency	530	2,07,900				
2	2	3	Rutunpur Dhamunka ..	4	....	....	Ant 762	....	914 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1					
			Balance under this Agency	3	500				
3	3	2	Wula	38	....	....	Ant 7,132	....	8,558 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	6					
			Balance under this Agency	32	7,200				
4	4	3	Chumardee	2	....	....	Ant 777	....	932 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1					
			Balance under this Agency	1	200				
5	5	3	Tora	4	300	....	Ant 300	....	360 0 0
6	6	3	Katora	1	100	....	A. 196	....	235 3 2
7	7	3	Panchoura	1	100	....	A. 207	....	248 6 5
8	8	3	Waoree Wachanee ..	3	320	....	A. 302	....	362 6 5
9	9	3	Sbnpurce	1	160	....	A. 511	....	613 3 2
10	10	3	Fuchegam	6	....	....	A. 2,157	....	2,588 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	3					
			Balance under this Agency	3	1,600				

DIX G.

OF GOHELWAR.

subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

the column for that heading is consequently omitted.

Zorintulbee to the Nawab of Joonpur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Summary 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	REMARKS						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Tabular Summary of the Bhownuggur Talooka						
			Prants.	Villages	Population	Tribute in Ahmedabad Rupees		Zorintulbee in Ahmedabad Rupees	Total
						British	Gaekwar		
24,557 8 0	1,06,507 8 0	....	Gohelwar Total, as shown in this List	530	207900	Rs. 81950	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 24557 8 0	Rs. a. p. 106507 8 0
			Oond Surweya Total Vide that Prant	0	1080	Rs. 1513 9 7	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1513 9 7	
165 0 0	1,079 6 5	....	Ganla in Babriwar	0	1160	Rs. 1321 1 7	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1321 1 7	
			Grand Total of Bhownuggur	542	210140	Rs. 81950	Rs. a. p. 2884 11 2	Rs. a. p. 24557 8 0	Rs. a. p. 109342 3 2
2,535 0 0	11,093 6 5	....	A—This tribute was transferred by the Gaekwar to the British Government in payment of a subsidised force by Article V of Treaty dated 21st April 1805, and is in consequence borne on the Agency accounts under the head of Subady						
			Originally Bhownuggur Bhayad.						
100 0 0	1,032 6 5	...							
60 0 0	420 0 0	....						
30 0 0	265 3 2	....						
40 0 0	288 6 5	....						
60 0 0	422 6 5	....						
50 0 0	663 3 2	211 3 2	Do. Waoree Wachonee ditto.						
733 0 0	3,321 6 5	....	Do. Bhownuggur ditto.						

No in Mr. Blane's List	No. of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class	Names of Talookas	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population	Tribute as fixed by Colonel Walker.		The same converted from Ann or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
						British.	Gaekwar.	British.	Gaekwar.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
11	11	3	Chitrawao	1	200	....	499 0 0	....	598 12 10
12	12	3	Ramunka	1	240	....	583 0 0	....	699 9 7
13	13	3	Wurod	1	320	....	955 0 0	....	1,146 0 0
14	14	3	Ujampur	1	400	....	1,254 8 0	....	1,505 6 5
15	15	3	Dhola	1	160	....	330 0 0	....	396 0 0
16	16	3	Lathee	10	....	....	A horse	....	.....
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	4					
			Balance under this Agency	6	4,000				
17			Rajpeepla	1	200	....	525 0 0	....	630 0 0
18			Veerree	1	200	....	351 0 0	....	421 3 2
			Lathee Total	8	4,400	....	876 0 0	....	1,051 3 2
19	17		Gudhalee	1	800	....	1,726 0 0	....	2,071 3 3
20	18		Gudhoola	1	160	....	171 0 0	....	205 3 2
21	19		Dedukree	1	200	....	280 0 0	....	336 0 0
22	20		Kheejrioo	1	200	....	387 0 0	....	464 6 5
23	21		Bochurwa	1	140	....	253 0 0	....	303 9 7
24	22		Bhojwundur	1	400	....	418 0 0	....	501 9 7
25	23		Sammundhala and Chubaria	2	720	....	1,922 0 0	....	2,306 6 5
26	24		Leemra	5	....	....	949 8 0	....	1,139 6 5
			Deduct under Ahmedabad	1					
			Balance under this Agency	4	1,200				
27	25		Waoree	1	800	....	1,038 0 0	....	1,245 9 7
28	26		Wagdra	1	160	....	80 0 0	....	96 0 0
29	27	2	Palitana	A 82	18,560	....	8,001 0 0	....	9,601 3 2
30	...	These transfers occurred in St. 1888.	Kheejrioo the 2d. ..	1	240	....	201 0 0	....	241 3 2
31	...		Patna Maljee ..	1	300	....	401 0 0	....	481 3 2
			Grand Total Gohelwar.	690	2,47,980	74,500	32,669 0 0	81,950	39,202 12 9

Zortulbee to the Nwab of Joona-ghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sica Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees.	Tempo-rary Re-missions granted in Samvat 1897 (A. D. 1840-41)	REMARKS
Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	
41 0 0	639 12 10	} Originally Puchegam Bhayad
106 4 0	805 13 7	....
175 0 0	1,321 0 0	....
175 0 0	1,680 6 5	....
64 0 0	460 0 0	....
1,062 8 0	1,062 8 0	
175 0 0	805 0 0	} Under Lathee from before the Permanent Settlement
....	421 3 2	....
1,237 8 0	2,288 11 2	....
325 0 0	2,396 3 3	....
30 0 0	235 3 2	....
30 0 0	366 0 0	....
51 0 0	515 6 5	....
25 0 0	328 9 7	....
150 0 0	651 9 7	....
420 0 0	2,726 6 5	....		} Originally Lathee Bhayad.
300 0 0	1,439 6 5	....
222 8 0	1,468 1 7	} (A—Not including nine waste villages, viz Kharoo, Choore, Ram-purdoe, Keejroo, Sonpuree, Leemburdhar, Sarungoor, Lakapa-dur, and Khoonsa
27 0 0	128 0 0	....
2,688 0 0	12,289 3 2	
....	241 3 2	Under Amrellee
....	481 3 2	Do. Juedhun
34,397 12 0	1,55,550 8 9	211 3 2	

APPEN PRANT OR DIVISION

Table of Talookas, as taken from the Gachwar Mujmoodar's List, show

N B—No British Tribute is fixed for this Prant, the column for that heading is
for the Tribute of this Prant

No. in Mr Blanc's List	No of Separate Jurisdiction Classes.	Names of Talookas	No of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gachwar Tribute	Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	Correct Balance due by each Tri- butary.	The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	
									Rs. a. p
2	1	Eyawej	1	250	S 226 0 0	.. . . .	226 0 0	248 9 8
3		Veorpur	1	43	S 51 0 0	.. . . .	51 0 0	56 1 7
4		Sunala	1	240	S 301 0 0	.. . . .	301 0 0	331 1 7
5		Sheroda	1	120	S 121 0 0	.. . . .	121 0 0	133 1 7
6		Raypoora	1	300	S 176 0 0	.. . . .	176 0 0	193 9 7
9		Pa-a	1	120	S 301 0 0	.. . . .	301 0 0	331 1 7
10		Dedura	1	40	S 101 0 0	.. . . .	101 0 0	111 1 7
11		Jallia Beja	1	80	S 30 0 0	.. . . .	30 0 0	39 0 0
12		Jaloo Umajeenoo	1	80	S 125 0 0	.. . . .	125 0 0	137 8 0
13		Chok	1	280	S 301 0 0	.. . . .	301 0 0	331 1 7
8		Pandria	1	120	S 85 0 0	.. . . .	85 0 0	93 8 0
			Total Chok	2	400	386 0 0	386 0 0	424 9 7
14	10	Kunjhurda	1	25	S 125 0 0	.. . . .	125 0 0	137 8 0
15		Satanones	1	100	S 101 0 0	.. . . .	101 0 0	111 1 8
16		Wudal	1	180	S 151 0 0	.. . . .	151 0 0	166 1 7
17		Morehopna	1	60	S 151 0 0	.. . . .	151 0 0	166 1 7
18		Bhundaria	1	300	S 301 0 0	.. . . .	301 0 0	331 1 7
19		Bodanones	1	140	S 101 0 0	.. . . .	101 0 0	111 1 7
20		Joonapudur	1	80	S 41 0 0	.. . . .	41 0 0	45 1 7
21		Rampuria	1	200	S 151 0 0	.. . . .	151 0 0	166 1 7
22		Sewreewadur	1	100	S 51 0 0	.. . . .	51 0 0	56 1 7
23		Roheesala	1	100	S 101 0 0	.. . . .	101 0 0	111 1 7
24		Sumundhala	1	100	S 501 0 0	.. . . .	501 0 0	531 1 7
25		Gandhol	1	60	S 101 0 0	.. . . .	101 0 0	111 1 7
26	1	Kootia	1	80	S 125 0 0	A 125 0 0	.. . . .	.. . . .
27		Jesur	1	400	S 600 0 0	.. . . .	600 0 0	660 0 0
28		Jhurakhla	1	80	S 200 0 0	.. . . .	200 0 0	220 0 0
29		Depla	1	320	S 351 0 0	.. . . .	351 0 0	386 1 7
30		Waoree	1	100	S 251 0 0	A 251 0 0	.. . . .	.. . . .
31		Sutpara	1	100	S 225 0 0	.. . . .	225 0 0	247 8 0
			Total now under Bhow- nuggur	6	1,080	1,752 0 0	376 0 0	1,376 0 0	1,513 9 7
32		21	Katrees	1	200	S 386 0 0	386 0 0	424 9 7
						Ant			
33		23	Datha	20	6,400	4,739 0 0	4,739 0 0	5,686 12 10
			Hathsunes	1	200	S 351 0 0	351 0 0	386 1 7
			Raneegam	1	280	S 701 0 0	701 0 0	771 1 7
	Total Datha		22	6,880	5,791 0 0	.. . . .	5,791 0 0	6,844 0 0
23	23	Wejanones	1	60	S 30 0 0	.. . . .	30 0 0	33 0 0
		Grand Total, Oond Sur- weya	53	11,373	11,653 0 0	376 0 0	11,277 0 0	12,878 9 5	

DIX H.

OF OOND SURWEYA.

ing subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

consequently omitted With the exception of Datha, no permanent arrangement has yet been made.

Zortulbec to the Nwab of Joonaghur, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Total Amount permanently due from each Talooka, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvat 1897 (A. D. 1840-41)	REMARKS.
<i>Rs. a p</i>	<i>Rs. a p</i>	<i>Rs. a p</i>	
8 8 0	257 1 8	.....
.....	56 1 7	.....
16 8 0	347 9 7	.....
12 8 0	145 9 7	.....
12 8 0	206 1 7	.....
12 8 0	343 9 7	391 1 7	
.....	111 1 7	.....
.....	33 0 0	.....
8 8 0	146 0 0	.....
16 8 0	347 9 7	..	
8 8 0	103 0 0	.....	Under Chok
25 0 0	449 9 7	..	
.....	137 8 0	.....
6 0 0	117 1 8	.....
.....	166 1 7	.....
9 8 0	175 9 7	166 1 7	
16 8 0	347 9 7	.....
9 8 0	120 9 7	..	
8 8 0	53 9 7	.....
12 8 0	178 9 7	.....	Half under Rajpura No 4, and half under Datha No 22
8 8 0	64 9 7	.....
8 8 0	119 9 7	.....
8 8 0	550 9 7	248 9 7	
8 8 0	119 9 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	A—Guckwar claim to tribute never having been substantiated, the same is written off as Permanent Remission.
.....	660 0 0	.....
.....	220 0 0	.....	Under Bhownuggur
.....	386 1 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	No authority for the transfer to be traced beyond the acts of the proprietors, who wrote over their villages to Bhownuggur in the years 8 1866-67 and 1868 (A. D. 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12).
.....	247 8 0	.....
.....	1,513 9 7	.....
10 8 0	435 1 7	.....
300 0 0	5,986 12 10	.....	a—Not including three waste villages, viz Koondner, Padurzhui, [and Ghana Nahua
16 8 0	402 9 7	.....
.....	771 1 7	.....	Under Datha
316 8 0	7,160 8 0	.....
.....	33 0 0	.....
510 8 0	13,998 1 5	745 12 8	

APPENDIX I.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF BABRIAWAR.

Table of Talookas, as taken from the Gaekwar Mujmoodar's List, showing subsequent Alterations and present Number of Separate Jurisdictions.

No. in Mr. Blane's List	No of Sep. Jurisdictions	Class	Names of Talookas.	No. of Towns or Villages in each Talooka.	Estimated Population.	Gaekwar Tribute as per Permanent Settlement	The same converted from Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees.	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvut 1897 (A D 1840-41).	REMARKS.
1	1		Dedan	A 8	3,072	2,901 0 0	3,191 1 7	A—Not including one waste village, viz. Mewasa.
2			Barputolee	1	600	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....
			Total Dedan	9	3,632	3,002 0 0	3,302 3 2	.....
3	2		Koondhala	1	140	126 0 0	138 9 7	.....
4	3		Peechree	1	120	21 0 0	23 1 7	.....
5	4		Phachtioo	1	140	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....
6	5		Bhoondree	1	224	51 0 0	56 1 7	.....
7	6		Nagsree	3	676	576 0 0	638 9 7	.....
8	7		Katurdhur	1	360	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....
16			Bhakodur	1	80	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....
23			Hemal	1	160	87 8 0	96 4 0	.....
			Total Katurdhur.....	3	600	289 8 0	318 7 2	.....
9	8		Kuntharia Kysa	1	48	75 0 0	82 8 0	22 0 0	
10	9		Kotree	1	800	201 0 0	221 1 7	.....
11	10	All of the 3rd class	Kagwudur	1	120	56 0 0	61 9 7	.....
12	11		Kuntharia Coolee.....	1	84	75 0 0	82 8 0	.....
13	12		Teembee	1	600	726 0 0	798 9 8	.....
13	13		Mansa	1	300	175 0 0	192 8 0	.....
14	14		Jeekadree	1	100	50 0 0	55 0 0	.....
15	15		Balancwao	2	64	101 0 0	111 1 7	87 1 7	
17	16		Bhutwudur	1	60	101 0 0	111 1 7	61 9 7	
18	17		Bhada	2	344	51 0 0	56 1 7	.....
19	18		Dhoodhala	1	200	275 0 0	302 8 0	203 8 0	
20	19		Lor	1	180	100 0 0	110 0 0	.....
21	20		Dholadree	1	100	35 0 0	38 8 0	.....
22	21		Sakra	1	88	51 0 0	56 1 7	28 9 7	
24	22		Wuroonchya	7	1,088	1,126 0 0	1,238 9 7	.....
25	23		Dewkawudur	1	160	250 10 8	275 11 9	.....
26	24		Neengala	1	140	125 5 4	137 13 10	.....
27	25		Hindorna	1	280	75 0 0	82 8 0	.....
27	26	Hurmuntia	1	160	126 0 0	138 9 7	.....	
28	27	Oothawudur	1	200	126 0 0	138 9 7	.....	
29	28	Ebhulwar	1	68	51 0 0	56 1 7	.....	
30	29	Kowaya	1	208	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....	
31	30	Ganjawudur.....	1	48	101 0 0	111 1 7	.....	
32	31	Khakbaee.....	1	320	100 0 0	110 0 0	.....	
								Under Amrellee from the year Sumvut 1873. Do Bhownuggur.	
33			Ghanla	8	1,376	1,201 0 0	1,321 1 7	.....
31			Gheshpur.....	1	120	80 0 0	33 0 0	.....
32			Sangana	Waste.		55 0 0	60 8 0	60 8 0	
			Total Babriawar	60	12,788	9,706 8 0	10,677 2 1	443 4 9	
	1	I	Jaffrabad	B 11	5,680	B—Not including one waste village, viz. Meefataloo.
			Grand Total Babriawar, including Jaffrabad.....	71	18,468	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX J.

PRANT OR DIVISION OF OKHAMUNDUL.

No.	No of Separate Jurisdictions.	Class	Talookas	No of Villages in each Talooka	Estimated Population	REMARKS
..	1	1	Okhamundul	A 43	12,590	A—Not including eleven waste vil- lages.

APPEN

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING

No. in Mr. Blaine's List	No of Separate Jurisdictions			Class of these Jurisdictions			Prants	No. of Towns or Villages in each Prant	Estimated Population.	Tribute fixed, or supposed to have been fixed, by Colonel Walker.		Permanent Remissions or Corrections.	
	Paying Tribute	Not paying into	Total	1	2	3				British.	Gackwar.	British.	Gackwar.
53	51	2	53	6	47	Jhalawar.....	490	240325	283253 0 0	.....	12913 0 0	.....
104	47	8	55	1	53	Kattywar	610	189840	88303 8 0	22606 0 0	427 0 0	3714 0 0	
2	2	..	2	1	1	Muchoo Kanta...	120	28749	.....	51202 0 0	.....	.....
32	26	..	26	1	4	Hallar	942	358560	161598 8 0	140496 0 0	.....	.....
3	3	..	3	1	1	Soruth.....	666	320820	63209 0 0	45000 0 0	.....	.....
1	1	..	1	..	..	Burda	108	46980	22890 8 0	7312 8 0	.....	.....
31	27	..	27	1	2	Gohelwar	690	247980	74500 0 0	32069 0 0	.....	.....
33	23	..	23	..	23	Oond Surweya ...	53	11973	.....	11653 0 0	.....	376 0 0
33	32	1	33	1	32	Babriawar, including Jaffiabad..	71	18468	.....	9700 8 0	.....	.....
..	..	1	1	1	..	Okhamundul	43	12590	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	212	12	224	6	16	202	Grand Total..	3794	1475685	693814 8 0	320645 0 0	13340 0 0	4090 0 0

Abstract showing Population, &c. of the different Classes.

6			1937	789482
16			1048	427277
202			800	258926

DIX K.

TEN PRANTS OR DIVISIONS.

Correct Balance now due by each Prant		The same converted from Ant or Soortee into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees		Zortulabee to the Nawab of Jounsheer, as consolidated from various Currencies into Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	British Share of Porebunder Customs	Total Amount permanently due from each Prant, calculated in Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Temporary Remissions granted in Sumvat 1897 (A. D. 1840-41).	
British	Gaekwar.	British	Gaekwar				British	Gaekwar.
<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs. a p</i>	<i>Rs a. p</i>	<i>Rs a. p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a p</i>
270340 0 0	.....	270340 0 0	.....	17250 8 0	...	287590 8 0	14750	.....
87936 8 0	18892 0 0	88671 13 4	21650 2 10	18206 0 0	....	128618 0 2	....	1201 3 2
.....	51202 0 0	.....	61442 6 4	200 0 0	....	61642 6 4	....	16500 0 0
161598 8 0	140496 0 0	161598 8 0	167495 3 2	16685 0 0	....	345778 11 2	2278	3249 9 7
63209 0 0	45000 0 0	63209 0 0	54000 0 0	.....	....	117209 0 0	....	.....
22890 8 0	7312 8 0	22890 8 0	8775 0 0	5513 0 0	26001	63179 8 0	....	.....
74500 0 0	32669 0 0	81950 0 0	30202 12 9	34397 12 0	....	155550 8 9	....	211 3 2
.....	11277 0 0	.....	12878 9 5	519 8 0	....	13398 1 5	....	745 12 9
.....	9706 8 0	.....	10677 2 1	.....	....	10677 2 1	....	443 4 9
.....
680474 8 0	316555 0 0	688659 13 4	376121 4 7	92861 12 0	20001	1183643 13 11	17028	22351 1 5

APPENDIX L.

List of the different Tribes of Babrias, commonly called Babria Kattys.

No.	Titles.	No.	Titles	No.	Titles.
1	Koteela.	25	Beparia.	49	Chonda.
2	Dhankhra.	26	Kheradot.	50	Khara.
3	Wuroo.	27	Burela.	51	Khulala.
4	Ghurga.	28	Pooshutia.	52	Khada.
5	Ghoosamba.	29	Pudeeara.	53	Bholuvla.
6	Chanya.	30	Changur.	54	Weda Bhoopal.
7	Boreecha.	31	Chak.	55	Shanya.
8	Chhubhar.	32	Rakhur.	56	Nerala.
9	Chatroja.	33	Rathor.	57	Lujora.
10	Kareta.	34	Naeesa.	58	Shoba.
11	Murmul.	35	Sheemug.	59	Kagra.
12	Wura.	36	Dabhia.	60	Mutara.
13	Wusra.	37	Dugav.	61	Shechala.
14	Luya.	38	Lobhia.	62	Kesoor.
15	Lobud.	39	Khata.	63	Dedugra.
16	Kurena.	40	Khasur.	64	Shubar.
17	Khandmul.	41	Khodhala.	65	Athur.
18	Shankhia.	42	Kandhal.	66	Veea.
19	Sachla.	43	Nepal.	67	Keca.
20	Bhoowa.	44	Keelkan.	68	Khaghurda.
21	Bharmul.	45	Kateaal.	69	Nuvga.
22	Bhalera.	46	Wagla.	70	Ladha.
23	Dhurmueta.	47	Werma.	71	Dhandha.
24	Loonwura.	48	Dangur.	72	Oomga.

APPENDIX M.

Memorandum of Tribes of the Shakhæet Kattys.

No		No	Tribes	No		No	Tribes
1	Wala	1	Wala.	2	Khachur ..	1	Khachur.
		2	Derooa.			2	Dand.
		3	Wakha.			3	Jhobalia.
		4	Laloo.			4	Heepa.
		5	Kurpura.			5	Chaomdia.
		6	Wurdur.			6	Lomasuria.
		7	Veekma.			7	Khara.
		8	Kagra.	3	Khooman. .	1	Khooman.
		9	Bhoyuk.			2	Chandoo.
		10	Chak.			3	Chandsoer.
		11	Wujsee.			4	Manganee.
		12	Gowalia.			5	Mun.
		13	Rajduria.			6	Motia.
		14	Geega.			7	Jhummur.
		15	Wujmul.			8	Jogia.
		16	Far.			9	Loonsur.
		17	Jogia.			10	Wulund.
		18	Boghura.				
		19	Kustooria.				
		20	Koodur.				

APPENDIX N.

Memorandum of Tribes of the Ehwurulia Kattys.

No	Tribes.	No	Tribes	No.	Tribes
1	Dhadhul.	32	Nurer.	63	Wurnia.
2	Bushia.	33	Nala.	64	Laloo.
3	Banbhanee.	34	Gureeba.	65	Chawra.
4	Gughanee.	35	Beechuria.	66	Dangur.
5	Jhanjuria.	36	Mukwana.	67	Kaleea
6	Shodhia.	37	Mora.	68	Shekhun.
7	Leenkhra.	38	Unbhung.	69	Barud.
8	Loda.	39	Khada.	70	Unchh.
9	Palun.	40	Mueetra	71	Kotheewal.
10	Kuteea.	41	Jhulloo.	72	Bara.
11	Chom.	42	Kusor.	73	Jojura.
12	Koya.	43	Shekhwa.	74	Bhul.
13	Natania.	44	Ronwa.	75	Dawera.
14	Jheelra.	45	Haleeka.	76	Kurwuth.
15	Media.	46	Dhodhia.	77	Besh.
16	Tooria.	47	Bhambhla.	78	Jogla.
17	Khoondla.	48	Kharuk.	79	Malania.
18	Gogla.	49	Moya.	80	Mokha.
19	Refura.	50	Shekhur.	81	Cheea.
20	Chahuria.	51	Dhing.	82	Jumjal.
21	Boreecha.	52	Khuwur.	83	Mueera.
22	Rutun.	53	Wegur.	84	Tragmura.
23	Manjhria.	54	Putgur.	85	Mot.
24	Tochuria.	55	Khem.	86	Mun.
25	Veerumka.	56	Dasotia.	87	Khakhha.
26	Wank.	57	Dewaha.	88	Lookhel.
27	Mala.	58	Tectoocha.	89	Mepal.
28	Weenchia.	59	Veerda.	90	Gulchur.
29	Jebha.	60	Khakhuria.	91	Kateaal.
30	Geera.	61	Daoo.	92	Wuchhra.
31	Padwa.	62	Sarowla.	93	Seendhuo.

APPENDIX O.

Table showing the number of Nagur Bramin Families in the Peninsula of Kattywar, and the places they reside in.

Rajkot, 4th October 1842.

Towns.	No of Families Nagur Bramins.		Total.
	Nagurs following secular pursuits.	Bramins not secular.	
Joonagbur	300	150	450
Nowanuggur	125	75	200
Bhownuggur	100	35	135
Mangrol	90	60	150
Khumbaha and Dwarka.. . . .	50	1	51
Puttun and Verawul	60	2	62
Porebunder	40	15	55
Oona and Dilwara	30	5	35
Morvee	25	.. .	25
Wusawur	25	.. .	25
Surdhar	12	.. .	12
Mowa	11	.. .	11
Dhurol	8	.. .	8
Amrun	8	.. .	8
Amrellee	4	.. .	4
Limree	4	.. .	4
Wankaner	4	.. .	4
Hulwud	4	.. .	4
Hindorna Jamka	4	.. .	4
Kalawar	4	.. .	4
Rajkot	3	.. .	3
Jetpoor	3	.. .	3
Jooria	3	.. .	3
Wudwan	3	.. .	3
	920	343	1,263

APPENDIX P.

List of Seebundees in the Peninsula of Kattywar.

No	Names of Talookas.	Foot Sepoys.	Horsemen.
1	Joonaghur.....	2,000	1,000
2	Nowanuggur	1,500	400
3	Bhownuggur	2,000	700
4	Porebunder	400	100
5	Limree	300	100
6	Wudwan	300	125
7	Gondul Dhorajee	400	150
8	Raykot Surdhar	50	25
9	Dhurol Surupdur	50	50
10	Morvee	200	75
11	Hulwud Drangdra	100	50
12	Saels	30	40
13	Wankaneer	25	30
14	Amrellee	400	220
15	Okhamundul....	400	30
16	Jetpoor	100	50
17	Lathee	25	40
18	Wula	40	30
19	Chooras	25	10
20	Palitana	150	50
21	Than Luktur....	25	15
22	Jusdhun	100	60
23	Bantwa	75	50
	Remaining small States of the Country	3,000	900
	Total.....	11,695	4,300

APPENDIX Q.

List of Bunders in the Peninsula, in their order of position, commencing from the head of the Kutch Gulf and terminating with that of Cambay.

Under	Names of Ports	Description.
The Thakoor of Morvee.	Wowania	Good.
	Jooria	Good. Extensive trade.
	Hurreeana	Closed.
	Balacherry	For fishing craft
The Jam of Nowanuggur	Kheree	Ditto
	Nowabunder	Small craft.
	Nagna	Closed.
	Rojeebara	Ditto.
	Beree, or the port of Nowanuggur	Considerable traffic.
	Surmut	Small craft.
	Sulaya	Considerable traffic.
In Okhamundul	Pindaro	Fishing craft.
	Rajpurroo	Ditto.
	Posheetroo	Small craft.
	Aranroo	Ditto.
	Ret	Pretty good.
	Kutchgur, under the Rao ..	Boats touch
The Jam	Roopun Bunder. The port of Dwarka ..	Not much traffic.
	Mudee	Boats only
The Rana of Porebunder	Bhogat	Ditto
	Meeanee	But little traffic
The Nuwab	Poor or Porebunder	Good Extensive trade
	Nuvee or Nuvee Bunder	Considerable traffic
The Nuwab	Madoopoor	Mere boats.
The Shaikh of	Seel	Closed
The Nuwab of Joona-ghur	Mangrol	A bad port, but extensive traffic.
	Chorwar	Boats only.
	Billawul or Verawul	Good, and extensive traffic.
	Heerakot	Small craft.
	Sootrapara	Ditto.
Amrellee	Dhanlej	Ditto.
	Mool Dwarka, the Bunder of Koreenar ..	Bad ground, small traffic.
	Welun or Welun Bunder	Petty trade.
Portugal	Wunagbaroo	Boats.
The Nuwab	Gogla	Good, but little trade.
	Diu or Deeo	
The Nuwab	Nuwobunder	Good, but little traffic.
The Junjeera Seedee	Jaffrabad	Good. Extensive trade.
Babria } Geerassia of	Bherae	Insignificant.
	Aheer } Babriawar ..	
Jaffrabad	Rampurra	Insignificant.
	Kuthee Wuddur	
	Sheealbet	
	Chanck	
	Dewullia	
The Thakoor of Bhow-nuggur	Mowa	Petty traffic.
	Kutpur	Closed.
	Kulsar	Considerable traffic.
	Kotra	Insignificant.
	Ghudoola	Closed.
	Sultanpoor, the port of Tullaja	

Under	Names of Ports.	Description.
The Thakoor of Bhow- nuggur	Nhana Gopnath Meethee Vecree Koora	} Closed.
The Hon'ble Company.	Gogo Ewamoo	} Good. Extensive trade } Closed.
The Thakoor of Bhow- nuggur (with reserv- ed rights to the Ho- norable Company).	Ukwaroo Bhownuggur....	} Ditto. } Good. Extensive trade.
The Thakoor of Bhow- nuggur	Udelae Goondaloo.....	} Insignificant.
Dewanee Geerassia (the Puchegam Bhayad)..	Kaloo Talao	} Ditto.
The Hon'ble Company.	Bawulialee..... Dholera	} Considerable traffic.

APPENDIX R.

Estimate of the Produce of Cotton in the undermentioned Talookas under the Kattywar Political Agency.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.	The same converted into the Goolrathee Mun, viz 40 Rs 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mur.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR				
1	Hulwad Drangdra ..	20,000	19,000	38 Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.
2	Lumree	20,000	24,500	28 do 70 do.
3	Kunthana	3,200	3,360	28 do. 60 do.
4	Karol	1,640	2,009	28 do. 70 do.
5	Kumalpur	100	100	40 do. 40 do.
6	Kumbhao	2,000	2,450	28 do. 70 do.
7	Geree	2,800	3,430	Ditto.
8	Chuchana	132 47	162 20 36	Ditto.
9	Chulala	880	1,078	Ditto.
10	Jakhun	875	918 30	28 do. 60 do.
11	Khandia	1,400	1,715	28 do. 70 do.
12	Tulsana	2,400	2,940	Ditto.
13	Tavee	1,320	1,617	Ditto.
14	Dewlia	2,200	2,695	Ditto.
15	Durod	880	1,078	Ditto.
16	Pulalee	400	490	Ditto.
17	Bhoeka	2,000	2,450	Ditto.
18	Bhuthan	1,280	1,568	Ditto.
19	Bhulgama	3,200	3,920	Ditto.
20	Bhudwana	2,350	2,362 20	28 do. 60 do.
21	Laliad	1,650	1,732 20	Ditto.
22	Wunala	1,000	1,000	40 do. 40 do.
23	Sumla	2,000	2,450	28 do. 70 do.
24	Saooka	1,600	1,960	Ditto.
25	Oontree	1,600	1,960	Ditto.
26	Ankewaha	2,800	3,430	Ditto.
27	Wudwan	25,000	28,000	28 do. 64 do.
28	Jhampodur	375	420	Ditto.
29	Keralee	750	840	Ditto.
30	Goondheealee	1,500	1,575	28 do. 60 do.
31	Jhummer	455 59 19	510 25 31	28 do. 64 do.
32	Doodhrej	3,500	3,675	28 do. 60 do.
33	Bhalora	750	787 20	Ditto.
34	Rajpura	1,250	1,400	28 do. 64 do.
35	Wurod	2 004 42 27	2,137 36 9	28 do. 62½ do.
36	Wuna	2,391 6	2,678 1	28 do. 64 do.
37	Wankaneer	1,610 9	1,221 7 20	26 do. 45 do.
38	Than Luktur	5,500	5,775	28 do. 60 do.
39	Kessria	148 40	156 4	Ditto.
40	Moolee	15,000	15,750	Ditto.
41	Moonjpur	350	367 20	Ditto.
42	Saeela	2,000	2,100	Ditto.
43	Chooria	11,500	12,075	Ditto.
44	Kurmur	1,200	1,260	Ditto.
45	Dussara	13,246 14	13,246 14	40 do. 40 do.
46	Bujana	5,001 9 37	4,751 7 19	38 do. 40 do.
47	Patree	15,000	15,000	40 do. 40 do.
48	Jhunjoowara	20,000	20,000	Ditto.

No	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.		The same converted into the Goorathee Mun.		Remarks.		
PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR (contd.)								
49	Wunod	450		450		40	Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.	
50	Tunkara	2,520		1,701	20	24	do.	45 do.
51	Bharejra	150		157	20	28	do.	60 do.
52	Race	500		560		28	do.	64 do.
53	Sanklee	500		560				Ditto.
	Jhalawar Total ..			2,27,531	6 35			
PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.								
1	Amrellee	55,000		55,000		40	do.	40 do.
2	Jetpoor Cheetul ..	15,000		11,250		30	do.	40 do.
3	Beelkha	2,500		1,875				Ditto.
4	Buggusra	1,333	13 9	966	26 26	29	do.	40 do.
5	Babra	1,500		1,012	20	27	do.	40 do.
6	Kotra Peethana ..	351		245	2	28	do.	40 do.
7	Kanpor Eshwara .	250		168	30	27	do.	40 do.
8	Kuner	5		3	15			Ditto.
9	Kathola	5		3	15			Ditto.
10	Kheejra	75		50	25			Ditto.
11	Gumlee Mhotee .	100		67	20			Ditto.
12	Gurumlee Nhandee .	50		33	30			Ditto.
13	Gudheca	50		33	30			Ditto.
14	Churka	531	26 17	385	18 11	29	do.	40 do.
15	Jamka	232	36 12	157	8 24	27	do.	40 do.
16	Dholurwa	100		67	20			Ditto.
17	Bhulgam	125		84	15			Ditto.
18	Manawao	50		33	30			Ditto.
19	Loharia	5		3	15			Ditto.
20	Lekhapadur	100		67	20			Ditto.
21	Wagna	375		253	5			Ditto.
22	Waghasree	75		50	25			Ditto.
23	Seelana	250		168	30			Ditto.
24	Halra	462	20	312	7 20			Ditto.
25	Jusdhan	18,983	26 17	13,288	22 25	28	do.	40 do.
26	Kotee	150		105				Ditto.
27	Koondnee	150		105				Ditto.
28	Kessria							
29	Jussapur	250		175				Ditto.
30	Modhooka	250		175				Ditto.
31	Wurja Teeruth ..	100		70				Ditto.
32	Seetoolioo	50		35				Ditto.
33	Hurmutioo	50		35				Ditto.
34	Anealee	100		70				Ditto.
35	Bhudlee	435		330	13 5	27	do.	45 do.
36	Kumeeana	247	11 6	187	30 4			Ditto.
37	Annundpoor	50		35		28	do.	40 do.
38	Choteela	100		113	30	28	do.	65 do.
39	Khumhala	33	44 6	25	32 9	27	do.	45 do.
40	Paliad	300		341	10	28	do.	65 do.
41	Bheemora	212	7 1	241	10 37			Ditto.
42	Bamunbor	5		6	27 20			Ditto.
43	Mewassa	98	28 12	111	38 36			Ditto.
44	Matia Timba	50		35		28	do.	40 do.
45	Sunosra	3	8 3	3	22 7	28	do.	65 do.
46	Eetria Gudhala ..	109	22 13	83	6 2	27	do.	45 do.
47	Chobaree	5		5	27 20	28	do.	65 do.

No.	Talookas	Local Maund at various rates.		The same converted into the Goograthee Mun		Remarks.		
PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (contd.)								
48	Kalapur	10	..	11	15	28	Rt. to Seer, and 65 Seers to Mun.	
49	Neelwra	25	..	18	39 15	27	do. 45	do.
50	Atkot	500	..	300	..	24	do. 40	do.
51	Bhadla	1,000	..	600	..		Ditto	
52	Santhlee	900	..	540	..		Ditto.	
53	Burwala	800	..	480	..		Ditto.	
54	Summundhala	200	..	120	..		Ditto.	
55	Panchuwra	200	..	120	..		Ditto.	
56	Ujmer	600	..	360	..		Ditto	
57	Dhan dulpoor	464	23 21	528	8 25	28	do. 65	do.
58	Soodamra	400	..	455	..		Ditto.	
59	Sejukpoor and Morwar	200	..	227	20		Ditto	
60	Rampurda	25	..	16	35	27	do. 40	do.
61	Wussawur	200	..	145	..	29	do. 40	do.
62	Dhussa	1,024	15	742	26 35		Ditto.	
63	Geegasaran	201	22 13	186	2 7	27	do. 40	do.
64	Ankria	25	..	18	39 15	27	do. 45	do.
65	Kerala	50	..	56	..	28	do. 64	do.
	Kattywar Total.	....		92,750	11 23			
PROVINCE OF MUCHOO KANTA.								
1	Morvee	10,285	..	6,171	..	24	do. 40	do.
2	Malha	217	39 10	228	21 22	28	do. 60	do.
	Muchoo Kanta Total.	10,502	39 10	6,399	21 22			
PROVINCE OF HALLAR.								
1	Nuwanuggur	45,000	..	35,100	..	24	do. 52	do.
2	Joreea Balumba	2,000	..	1,200	..	24	do. 40	do.
3	Hurreeana	1,250	..	750	..		Ditto.	
4	Bharookia	600	..	360	..		Ditto.	
5	Amrun	600	..	360	..		Ditto.	
6	Drapha	2 891	19 10	2,024	1 22	28	do. 40	do.
7	Veeipur	500	..	337	20	27	do. 40	do.
8	Khuredee	500	..	337	20		Ditto.	
9	Mooleeraderce	200	..	135	..		Ditto.	
10	Satodur Waoree	620	..	642	20	28	do. 50	do.
11	Seesang Chandlee	200	..	120	..	24	do. 40	do.
12	Gondul Dhorajee	25,353	23	21,392	1	30	do. 45	do.
13	Mengnee	737	12 13	497	27 17	27	do. 40	do.
14	Kotra Sanganee	560	16 24	378	11 16		Ditto.	
15	Bhadwa	100	..	67	20		Ditto.	
16	Rajpura	97	24 12	65	35 20		Ditto.	
17	Rajkote Surdhar	1,400	..	945	..	24	do. 45	do.
18	Gowreedur	200	..	130	..	26	do. 40	do.
19	Kotharia	100	..	65	..		Ditto.	
20	Zodheeka	150	..	97	20		Ditto.	
21	Pal	60	..	32	20		Ditto.	
22	Gutka	50	..	32	20		Ditto.	
23	Wudales	30	..	25	12 20	27	do. 50	do.

No.	Talookas	Local Maund at various rates.		The same converted into the Goojrathee Mun.		Remarks.		
PROVINCE OF HALLAR (contd.)								
24	Veerwa	10	...	6	20	26	Rs. to Seer, & 40	Seers to Mun.
25	Shapoor	500	...	437	20	28	do.	50 do.
26	Kangseealee	20	...	16	35	27	do.	50 do.
27	Muwa	10	...	8	17 20	27	do.	50 do.
28	Dhurul	75	...	61	35	22	do.	60 do.
29	Surupdur	124	8 18	74	21 10	24	do.	40 do.
30	Kheerura	200	...	150	...	24	do.	50 do.
31	Jalha Dewanee	400	...	337	20	27	do.	50 do.
32	Kotra Nayajee	50	...	32	20	26	do.	40 do.
	Hallar Total..	....	...	66,121	18 5			
PROVINCE OF SORUTH.								
1	Joonaghur including Mangrol	57,200	...	44,616	...	24	do.	52 do.
2	Bantwa	11,512	37 16	10,361	22	32	do.	45 do.
3	Umrapur	1,500	...	1,170	...	24	do.	52 do.
	Soruth Total..	....	...	56,147	22			
PROVINCE OF BURDA.								
1	Porebunder	6,000	...	5,850	...	30	do.	52 do.
PROVINCE OF GOHELWAR.								
1	Bhaonuggur	60,000	...	60,000	...	40	do.	40 do.
2	Rutanpur Dhamunka.	458	22	425	18 4	27	do.	55 do.
3	Wala	4,000	...	3,712	20			Ditto.
4	Chumardee	200	...	185	25			Ditto.
5	Jora	120	...	111	15			Ditto.
6	Katoria	80	...	74	10			Ditto.
7	Panchowra	40	...	37	5			Ditto.
8	Waoree Wachanee...	80	...	74	10			Ditto.
9	Sonpure	40	...	37	5			Ditto.
10	Puchegam	400	...	371	10			Ditto.
11	Cheetrawao	255	47 24	237	19 8			Ditto.
12	Ramunka	1,046	54 24	971	29 32			Ditto.
13	Wurod Dewanee	624	...	579	6			Ditto.
14	Alumpoor	60	...	55	27 20			Ditto.
15	Dhola	80	...	74	10			Ditto.
16	Lathes	2,000	...	1,856	10			Ditto.
17	Rajpeeples	80	...	74	10			Ditto.
18	Veerree	40	...	37	5			Ditto.
19	Ghudalee	723	24 24	676	3 32			Ditto.
20	Gadhoola	160	...	148	20			Ditto.
21	Dedukree	120	...	111	15			Ditto.
22	Kheeyroo	80	...	74	10			Ditto.
23	Bochowra	60	...	55	27 20			Ditto.
24	Bhojawadur	120	...	111	15			Ditto.
25	Summundhiala	1,453	2 21	1,348	24 20			Ditto.
26	Leemra	300	...	278	17 20			Ditto.
27	Waoree	160	...	148	20			Ditto.

No.	Talookas.	Local Maund at various rates.		The same converted into the Goojrahee Mun		Remarks.
PROVINCE OF GOHELWAR (contd.)						
28	Wagdra	60	...	55	27 20	27 Rs. to Seer, and 55 Seers to Mun.
29	Palitana	8,000	...	7,425	...	Ditto.
30	Kheejra	80	...	74	10	Ditto.
31	Patna Maljee	200	...	185	25	Ditto.
	Gohelwar Total.	....	...	79,608	11 16	
PROVINCE OF OOND SURWEYA.						
1	Hathsanee	50	...	42	20	34 Rs. to Seer, and 40 Seers to Mun.
2	Eawej .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
3	Veerpur .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
4	Sunala	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
5	Seroda	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
6	Rajpur	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
7	Raneegam	25	...	21	10	Ditto.
8	Pandra .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Pa-a .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	Dedurda .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
11	Jalia Beejoo .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Jalia .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Chok	50	...	42	20	Ditto.
14	Kunjhurda .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	Satanoness .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Wudal	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
17	Morehopna .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
18	Bhundara	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
19	Bodanoness .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
20	Joonapadur .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	Rampurda	10	...	8	20	Ditto.
22	Sewreeswudur .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	Roheesala	50	...	42	20	Ditto.
24	Sumundhjala	25	...	21	10	Ditto.
25	Gundhol .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
26	Koota .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
27	Jessur	15	...	12	30	Ditto.
28	Jookla .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Depla .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	Waoree	15	...	12	30	Ditto.
31	Satwra	15	...	12	30	Ditto.
32	Kantroree	25	...	21	10	Ditto.
33	Datha	500	...	425	...	Ditto.
34	Wejanoness .....	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Oond Surweya Total.	....	...	705	20	
PROVINCE OF HARRIAWAR.						
	Sundry Villages....	....	...	100	...	

ABSTRACT.

No.	Provinces.	Goojrathee Mun, viz 40 Rupees 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.		
1	Jhalawar	2,27,531	6	35
2	Kattywar..	92,750	11	23
3	Muhoo Kanta	6,399	21	22
4	Hallar	66,121	18	5
5	Soruth	56,147	22	0
6	Burda	5,850	0	0
7	Gohelwar	79,603	11	16
8	Oond Surweya	705	20	0
9	Babriawar	100	0	0
Grand Total... Goojrathee Muns		5,35,213	31	21
Grand Total in Indian Maunds of 80 Rs. to the Seer, and 40 Seers to the Maund		2,67,606	35	61

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the different rates of Bajree in the undermentioned years, taken from Sahookars' books of the periods referred to, during the Months of February to April of each year.

No	Samvat.	A. D.	Price of Bajree, calculated in Ahmedabad Sica Rupees, per Gojrathee Mun—40 Rs 1 Seer, 40 Seers 1 Mun.								
			Moivee			Saeela			Limree.		
1	1850	1793-94	0	9	8	1	2	0	0	12	9
2	1851	1794-95	0	15	7	0	13	6	0	10	8
3	1852	1795-96	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	4
4	1853	1796-97	0	5	6	0	4	0	0	6	8
5	1854	1797-98	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	6	4
6	1855	1798-99	1	0	6	0	7	6	0	10	1
7	1856	1799-1800	0	13	4	0	10	0	0	9	7
8	1857	1800-1	0	15	11	0	9	0	0	12	9
9	1858	1801-2	0	11	3	0	13	0	0	12	9
10	1859	1802-3	1	0	8	0	14	0	0	8	6
11	1860	1803-4	1	6	3	1	15	0	0	14	11
12	1861	1804-5	1	0	8	0	14	0	0	13	3
13	1862	1805-6	0	14	2	0	10	6	0	9	7
14	1863	1806-7	0	15	3	1	0	0	0	11	2
15	1864	1807-8	0	12	10	0	8	0	0	10	8
16	1865	1808-9	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	1866	1809-10	1	0	8	0	11	6	0	10	1
18	1867	1810-11	0	15	3	0	11	0	0	10	6
19	1868	1811-12	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	4
20	1869	1812-13	4	8	2	3	0	0	4	0	0
21	1870	1813-14	2	1	4	1	12	0	1	7	5
22	1871	1814-15	1	14	4	1	3	6	1	5	4
23	1872	1815-16	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	11	8
24	1873	1816-17	0	13	0	0	12	6	0	10	8
25	1874	1817-18	0	11	1	0	14	0	0	10	5
26	1875	1818-19	0	13	10	1	8	0	0	8	0
27	1876	1819-20	1	11	9	1	4	0	1	7	5
28	1877	1820-21	1	4	10	1	0	0	0	14	7
29	1878	1821-22	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	12	9
30	1879	1822-23	1	3	5	0	14	6	0	10	8
31	1880	1823-24	0	13	10	0	11	0	0	10	8
32	1881	1824-25	2	7	0	2	0	0	2	2	8
33	1882	1825-26	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	10	8
34	1883	1826-27	0	9	8	0	13	0	0	10	0
35	1884	1827-28	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	7	5
36	1885	1828-29	0	8	2	0	7	0	0	12	10
37	1886	1829-30	0	10	9	0	8	0	0	9	4
38	1887	1830-31	0	9	8	0	7	0	0	6	7
39	1888	1831-32	0	6	11	0	12	0	0	6	8
40	1889	1832-33	0	10	5	0	12	0	0	8	6
41	1890	1833-34	1	7	7	1	10	0	1	1	0
42	1891	1834-35	0	15	11	1	0	0	1	1	0
43	1892	1835-36	0	11	9	0	15	0	0	12	9
44	1893	1836-37	0	11	9	0	13	6	0	10	8
45	1894	1837-38	0	9	8	0	14	0	0	10	8
46	1895	1838-39	1	9	0	1	12	0	1	2	1
47	1896	1839-40	0	14	5	0	13	6	0	12	9
48	1897	1840-41	0	13	2	0	13	0	0	12	9
49	1898	1841-42	0	14	7	0	12	6	0	12	9

APPENDIX T.

Index to the several States of Kattywar now forming Separate Jurisdictions.

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No. in the Table.
A			
1	Akria	Kattywar	50
2	Amrellee	Ditto	1
3	Ankewaha	Jhalawar	26
4	Anundpoor.. .. .	Kattywar	30
B			
5	Babra Chumardee	Kattywar	4
6	Balaceewao	Babriawar	15
7	Bamunbor	Kattywar	35
8	Bantua	Soruth	2
9	Bheelka	Kattywar	3
10	Bhada	Babriawar	17
11	Bhadwa	Hallar	10
12	Bhalora	Jhalawar	33
13	Bhownuggur	Gohelwar	1
14	Bharejra	Jhalawar	52
15	Bheemora	Kattywar	34
16	Bhoeka	Jhalawar	17
17	Bhojawudur	Gohelwar	22
18	Bhoondree	Babriawar	5
19	Bhudlee	Kattywar	27
20	Bhudwana	Jhalawar	20
21	Bhulgam	Kattywar	18
22	Bhulgamra	Jhalawar	19
23	Bhundara	Oond Surweya	14
24	Bhuthan	Jhalawar	18
25	Bhutwudur	Babriawar	16
26	Bochurwa	Gohelwar	21
27	Bodanones	Oond	15
28	Buggusra	Kattywar	6
29	Bujana	Jhalawar	48
C			
30	Chitrawao	Gohelwar	11
31	Chobaree	Kattywar	40
32	Chok	Oond	9
33	Choor	Jhalawar	45
34	Choteela	Kattywar	31
35	Chuchana	Jhalawar	8
36	Chulala	Ditto	9
37	Chumardee	Gohelwar	4
38	Churkha	Kattywar	15
D			
39	Datha	Oond	22
40	Dedan	Babriawar	1

No.	Talookas	Prants.	No. in the Table
41	Dedukree	Gohelwar	29
42	Dedurra	Oond	6
43	Derree Junbaee	Kattywar	5
44	Dewkawudur	Babriawar	23
45	Dewlia	Jhalawar	14
46	Dhandulpoor	Kattywar	43
47	Dhola	Gohelwar	15
48	Dholadree	Babriawar	20
49	Dholurwa	Kattywar	17
50	Dhumol Surupdur	Hallar	23
51	Doodhala	Babriawar	18
52	Doodhrej	Jhalawar	32
53	Drapha	Hallar	2
54	Duheeroo	Kattywar	48
55	Durod	Jhalawar	15
56	Dussara	Ditto	47
E			
57	Eawej and Veerpur	Oond	1
58	Ebhulwur	Babriawar	28
59	Etria Gudhala	Kattywar	39
G			
60	Ganjawudur	Babriawar	30
61	Geegasarun	Kattywar	49
62	Geree	Jhalawar	7
63	Gheshpur	Babriawar	31
64	Gondul Dhorajee	Hallar	7
65	Goondeeealee	Jhalawar	30
66	Gowreedur	Hallar	13
67	Gudhalee	Gohelwar	17
68	Gudhea	Kattywar	14
69	Gudhoola	Gohelwar	18
70	Gundhol	Oond	20
71	Gurumlee Mhotee	Kattywar	12
72	Gurumlee Nhanee	Ditto	13
73	Gutka	Hallar	17
H			
74	Hindorna	Babriawar	25
75	Hulwud Drangdra	Jhalawar	1
76	Hurmutia	Babriawar	26
J			
77	Jaffrabad	Babriawar	33
78	Jakhun	Jhalawar	10
79	Jalia Beejoo	Oond	7
80	Jalia Dewanee	Hallar	25
81	Jalia Umajeeno	Oond	8
82	Jeekadree	Babriawar	14
83	Jetpoor Cheetul	Kattywar	2
84	Jhanka	Ditto	16
85	Jhampodur	Jhalawar	28
86	Jhnyoowara	Ditto	50
87	Jhumur	Ditto	31

No.	Talookas.	Prants	No. in the Table
88	Joonaghur	Soruth	1
89	Joonapadur	Oond	16
90	Jusdhun	Kattywar	26
K			
91	Kagwudur	Babriawar	10
92	Kankseealee	Hallar	21
93	Kanpor Eshuwaria	Kattywar	8
94	Karol	Jhalawar	4
95	Kathrota	Kattywar	10
96	Kutoria	Gohelwar	6
97	Katrorce	Oond	21
98	Katurdhur	Babriawar	7
99	Kesria	Jhalawar	41
100	Khandia	Ditto	11
101	Kheejria	Kattywar	11
102	Kheejria	Ditto	55
103	Kheejria	Gohelwar	20
104	Kheerusra	Hallar	24
105	Kheialee	Jhalawar	29
106	Khumbala	Kattywar	32
107	Khumlao	Jhalawar	6
108	Kooba	Kattywar	53
109	Koondhala	Babriawar	2
110	Kotharia	Hallar	14
111	Kotia Nuyajee	Ditto	26
112	Kotra Peetha	Kattywar	7
113	Kotra Sanganee	Hallar	9
114	Kotree	Babriawar	9
115	Kowaya	Ditto	29
116	Kumalpoor	Jhalawar	5
117	Kumundhia and Waoree	Kattywar	42
118	Kuner	Ditto	9
119	Kunjhurda	Oond Surweya	10
120	Kuntharia	Jhalawar	3
121	Kuntharia Kysa	Babriawar	8
122	Kuntharia Coolee	Ditto	11
123	Kureeana	Kattywar	29
124	Kurmur	Jhalawar	46
L			
125	Lakhpadur	Kattywar	20
126	Lahad	Jhalawar	21
127	Lathee	Gohelwar	16
128	Leemra	Ditto	24
129	Lumree	Jhalawar	2
130	Lodheeka	Hallar	15
131	Loongia	Kattywar	23
132	Lor	Babriawar	19
M			
133	Malia	Muchoo Kanta	2
134	Manawao	Kattywar	19
135	Mansa	Babriawar	13
136	Matra Timba	Kattywar	37

No.	Talookas.	Prants.	No in the Table.
137	Mchsria	Jhalawar	33
138	Mchwasa	Kattwar	36
139	Mengnee	Hallar	8
140	Monwel and Ruwancee	Kattwar	21
141	Mooice	Jhalawar	42
142	Mooleeraderce	Hallar	4
143	Moonjpoor	Jhalawar	43
144	Morehopna	Oond	13
145	Moivee	Muchoo Kanta	1
146	Muwa	Hallar	22
N			
147	Nagsree	Babriawar	6
148	Neelwra	Kattwar	41
149	Neengla	Babriawar	24
150	Nuwanuggur	Hallar	1
O			
151	Okhamundul	Okhamundul	1
152	Oontawudur	Babriawar	27
153	Oontree	Jhalawar	25
P			
154	Pa-a	Oond	5
155	Pal	Hallar	16
156	Palitana	Gohelwar	27
157	Palad	Kattwar	33
158	Pachuwra	Gohelwar	7
159	Patree	Jhalawar	49
160	Peechree	Babriawar	3
161	Phachnoo	Ditto	4
162	Porebunder	Burda	1
163	Puchegam	Gohelwar	10
164	Pulalee	Jhalawar	16
R			
165	Race Sanklee	Jhalawar	53
166	Rajkot Sudhar	Hallar	12
167	Rajpur	Jhalawar	34
168	Rajpura	Hallar	11
169	Rajpura	Oond	4
170	Rampurda	Kattwar	46
171	Ramunka	Gohelwar	12
172	Randha	Kattwar	54
173	Roheesala	Oond	18
174	Rutunpur Dhamunka	Gohelwar	2
S			
175	Saela	Jhalawar	44
176	Sakra	Babriawar	21
177	Saooka	Jhalawar	21
178	Sangana	Babriawar	32
179	Sstanoness	Oond	11

No.	Talookas	Prants.	No. in the Table
180	Satodur Waoree	Hallar	5
181	Secsang Chandlee	Ditto	6
182	Sejukpooi	Kattywar	45
183	Sewreewudur	Oond	17
184	Shapoor	Hallar	20
185	Sheroda	Oond	3
186	Silana and Halria	Kattywar	25
187	Sonpuee	Gohelwar	9
188	Soodamra	Kattywar	44
189	Sunia	Jhalawar	23
190	Summundhala	Kattywar	28
191	Summundhala	Oond Surweya	19
192	Summundhala and Chubaria	Gohelwar	23
193	Sunala	Oond	2
194	Sunosra	Kattywar	38
	T		
195	Tavee	Jhalawar	13
196	Than Luktur	Ditto	39
197	Umbee	Babriawar	12
198	Tora	Gohelwar	5
199	Tulsana	Jhalawar	12
	U		
200	Ulumpur	Gohelwar	14
201	Umrapur	Soruth	3
202	Ugunsook	Kattywar	51
	V		
203	Veerpur Khureee	Hallar	3
204	Veervao	Ditto	19
205	Vekria	Kattywar	22
	W		
206	Wagdra	Gohelwar	26
207	Wagwree	Kattywar	24
208	Wankaneer	Jhalawar	37
209	Waoree	Gohelwar	25
210	Waoree Wachanee	Ditto	8
211	Weechawur	Kattywar	52
212	Wejanoness	Oond	23
213	Withulghur	Jhalawar	40
214	Wudal	Oond	12
215	Wudalee	Hallar	18
216	Wudwan	Jhalawar	27
217	Wula	Gohelwar	3
218	Wuna	Jhalawar	36
219	Wunala	Ditto	22
220	Wunod	Ditto	51
221	Wurod	Ditto	35
222	Wurod	Gohelwar	13
223	Wuroonchya	Babriawar	22
224	Wussawur	Kattywar	47

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEX.

Index to the several States of Kattywar absorbed in, or united with other States, since the Permanent Settlement.

No	Talookas.	Prants	No in the Table	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
	A			
1	Ambla	Kattywar	3	} Under Amrellee. Do. Nowanuggur. Do. JUSDHUN Do. Nowanuggur.
2	Ambuhee	Ditto	2	
3	Amrun	Hallar	5	
4	Aneealee	Kattywar.	73	
5	Atkot	Ditto.	89	
	B			
6	Barputolee	Babriwar	2	Do. Dedan.
7	Bhadla	Kattywar.	90	Do. Nowanuggur.
8	Bhakodur	Babriwar.	16	United with Katurdhur.
9	Bharookia	Hallar	4	Under Nowanuggur
10	Burwala	Kattywar.	92	Do. do.
	C			
11	Chulala	Ditto.	30	Do. Amrellee.
	D			
12	Deetulwudur	Ditto.	33	} Do. do
13	Deola	Ditto.	32	
14	Depla	Oond.	29	Do. Bhownuggur.
15	Dhabalee	Kattywar.	13	} Do. Amrellee.
16	Dharee	Ditto.	15	
17	Dhareejuganee	Ditto.	34	
18	Dharugnee	Ditto.	16	
19	Dhulkhanoo	Ditto.	14	
20	Dhussa	Ditto.	101		United with Race Sanklee.
	G			
21	Ghanla	Babriwar.	33	Under Bhownuggur.
	H			
22	Halra	Kattywar.	62	United with Silana.
23	Hathsunee	Oond	1	Do. Datha.
24	Hemal	Babriwar	23	Do. Katurdhur.
25	Holee	Kattywar.	26	Under Amrellee.
26	Hureeana	Hallar.	3	Do. Nowanuggur.
27	Hurmuntia	Kattywar.	72	Do. JUSDHUN.
	I			
28	Ingorala	Ditto.	63	Do. Amrellee.
	J			
29	Jeera	Ditto.	10	Do. do.
30	Jesur	Oond	27	Do. Bhownuggur.
31	Jhur	Kattywar.	52	Do. Amrellee.
32	Jhurukhla	Oond	28	Do. Bhownuggur.
33	Jinkealee	Kattywar.	11	Do. Amrellee
34	Joria Balumbha	Hallar.	2	Do. Nowanuggur.
35	Jussupar	Kattywar.	68	Do. JUSDHUN.
	K			
36	Kalatur	Ditto.	87	United with Bheemora.
37	Katwree	Ditto.	7	Under Amrellee.
38	Kerala	Ditto.	104	Do. Wudwan.
39	Kerala	Ditto.	4	} Do. Amrellee.
40	Khakbaee	Babriwar	32	
41	Kheecha Nhana	Kattywar	8	
42	Kheerpo the 2nd	Gohelwar.	30	
43	Khumbaha	Kattywar.	9	

No	Talookas.	Prants.	No in the Table.	States in which absorbed, or with which united.
44	Kureree	Hallar	8	United with Veerpur.
45	Khoobra	Kattywar.	6	Under Amrellee.
46	Koondnee	Ditto.	66	Do Jusdhun.
47	Koota	Oond.	26	Do. Bhownuggur.
48	Kothee	Kattywar.	65	Do Jusdhun.
49	Kotra	Ditto.	5	} Do. Amrellee.
50	Kumee	Ditto.	28	
51	Kumeeghur	Ditto.	27	
52	Kunesra	Ditto.	67	Do Jusdhun.
	L			
53	Lampaha	Ditto.	36	Do Amrellee.
54	Lohana	Ditto.	57	United with Jetpoor.
	M			
55	Mehwassa	Ditto.	19	} Under Amrellee.
56	Menduwra	Ditto.	18	
57	Meree	Ditto.	35	
58	Modhooka	Ditto.	69	Do. Jusdhun.
	N			
59	Nagdhuree	Ditto.	29	Do. Amrellee.
	P			
60	Panchaora	Ditto.	94	Do. Nowanuggur.
61	Pandria	Oond.	8	United with Chok.
62	Patna Maljee	Gohelwar.	31	Under Jusdhun.
63	Peppaloo	Kattywar.	17	Do. Amrellee.
	R			
64	Rajpeepia	Gohelwar.	17	Do. Lathee.
65	Raneegam	Oond	7	United with Datha.
66	Ranpurra	Ditto.	21	Half under Datha and half under Rajpur in Jhalawar.
	S			
67	Sanklee	Jhalawar.	53	United with Raee.
68	Sanunthlee	Kattywar.	91	Under Nowanuggur.
69	Satpura	Oond	31	Do. Bhownuggur.
70	Seewur	Kattywar.	23	Do. Amrellee.
71	Setuhoo	Ditto.	71	Do. Jusdhun.
72	Sirumbra	Ditto.	24	Do. Amrellee.
73	Summundhiala	Ditto.	38	Do. do
74	Summundhiala	Ditto.	93	Do. Nowanuggur.
75	Summundhiala Nhana	Ditto.	25	} Do. Amrellee.
76	Surseea	Ditto.	22	
77	Surupdur	Hallar.	29	United with Dhurool.
	T			
78	Teekria	Kattywar.	12	Under Amrellee.
79	Tunkara	Jhalawar.	50	United with Morvee.
80	Turwura	Kattywar.	31	Under Amrellee.
	U			
81	Ujmer	Ditto.	95	Do. Nowanuggur.
	V			
82	Veerpoor	Ditto.	21	Do Amrellee.
83	Veerpur	Oond.	3	United with Eyawej.
84	Veerree	Gohelwar.	18	Under Lathee.
	W			
85	Wankia Mhota	Kattywar.	37	Do. Amrellee.
86	Waoree	Oond.	30	Do. Bhownuggur.
87	Wureeoo	Kattywar.	20	Do. Amrellee.
88	Wurja Teeruth	Ditto.	70	Do. Jusdhun.

N.B.—Eight new Tributaries having been established since the Permanent Settlement, render the numeric difference only 80, as shown in the General Abstract Table of the Statistical Returns.

(Signed) G. L. E. J. JACOB, Acting Political Agent.

BRIEF NARRATIVE
OF THE
NATURE OF THE BRITISH RELATIONS
WITH THE
NATIVE STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

BY
CAPTAIN J. T. BARR,
ACTING POLITICAL AGENT

Submitted to Government on the 9th June 1854.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

The more immediate connection between the Company's Government and the Chiefs exercising dominion within the limits of Kattywar commenced in the year 1807-8, when, in consequence of the inability of the Gaekwar administration to recover their revenue, and the state of anarchy and confusion to which the province had been reduced, the interference of the British Government became necessary as a matter of policy, and was desired by the Gaekwar, to enable him to realize his annual tribute.

Colonel Walker then proceeded into the province, commissioned to form arrangements for its tranquilization, and for permanently deciding the amounts to be levied under the British guarantee from the tributaries, who, although nominally under the sovereignty of Baroda, had for a series of years shown little obedience to the authority of that State, except when under the immediate intimidation of the Moolukgeeree armies, which it had been the practice periodically to send amongst them to enforce payment of revenue, and which, though they never succeeded in levying more than a very inconsiderable portion of what was due, inflicted incalculable misery upon the helpless population during their devastating progress.

The British and Gaekwar troops entered Kattywar to support the measures of Colonel Walker on the part of the Company, and those of Wittoba Deewanjee, deputed by the Baroda Court to act in conjunction with him; and, after various proceedings, which are recorded in the reports of the former functionary to the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, permanent settlements were made of tribute to be received from all the petty States and Principalities, and engagements were concluded, under our mediation, with the Chiefs, guaranteeing to the Gaekwar Government the punctual payment of the revenues determined, and binding them to refrain from depredation and mutual aggression, to relinquish piracy, and to discontinue the inhuman practice of female

More immediate connection between Company's Government and Chiefs exercising dominion in Kattywar, commenced in 1807-8.

Engagements concluded with the Chiefs, their nature explained.

infanticide, which, at the period of our first interference, prevailed to an almost universal extent amongst the Jhareja and Jetwa Rajpoots.

Company's Government charged with maintenance of the peace of the country, and collection of tribute.

We charged ourselves with the collection of the tribute and maintenance of the general peace of the country, reserving our share of the revenues as successors of the Peshwa, and securing to the Gaekwar Government its rights.

The year Sumvut

Year 1807-8 constituted one of limitation.

1864 (A. D. 1807-8), in which these arrangements were finally concluded, was constituted the one of limitation; and consequently the *status* existing at that period, or at the time of Walker's settlement, as it is popularly named, is now always referred to in deciding disputes regarding landed possessions, or hereditary rights, which are brought to the notice of the Political authorities.

Since the above date, we have continued to exercise a separate control over all the States and Principalities comprised within the limits of Kattywar, with the exception of Umrellee and Okhamundul (the affairs of which, although under the general superintendence of the Political Agent, are managed by Agents deputed from the Baroda Court), and of a portion of the Bhownggur Talooka, which is under the control of the Collector of Ahmedabad and subject to the Company's regulations.

Separate control, with some exceptions, exercised by Honorable Company's Government over all States and Principalities since 1807-8.

The force maintained by the Honorable Company to support the authority of our Government, consists of one regiment of regular cavalry, half a company of Golundauze, and a regiment of infantry, and is stationed at Rajkot, under the command of a Brigadier. We have also 1,000 Gaekwar irregular horse at Manikwarra, near Joonaghur, under the superintendence of a military officer nominated by our Government.

British and Gaekwar forces now stationed in the province enumerated.

The peninsula designated Kattywar is divided into ten provinces, namely

Peninsula divided into ten provinces; the names given, with a total population of 14,75,685 souls.

Political Agent) of 14,75,685 souls.

The number of separate jurisdictions comprised within the limits of the peninsula is not less than 224; but as the minor Rajpoot and Katty States maintain the rule of equal male inheritance, the subdivisions into which they are divided is constantly varying, and indeed many of the Principalities included in the number above specified do not contain more than three or four small villages, while some do not possess more than one.

Number of separate jurisdictions not less than 224, but constantly varying on account of the custom of equal male inheritance amongst minor Rajpoot and Katty States.

Jhalawar, Kattywar, Muchoo Kanta, Hallar, Soruth, Burda, Gohelwar, Oond Surweya, Babriawar (in which is Jaffrabad), and Okhamundul, with a total population (as estimated in 1842 by Colonel Jacob, then Acting

All Chiefs, however, who settle separately for tribute, are regarded as coming under the direct authority of Government, and the most petty of them are equally jealous of other interference as are the Talookdars of the larger States, and they all maintain the same degree of personal independence within their respective possessions.

One of the most important duties entrusted to the Political Agent, is the protection of the weaker Chiefs and Geerassias against the oppression and encroachment of their more powerful neighbours, without which these inconsiderable authorities would very rapidly lose their independence.

The division of Jhalawar, as its name denotes, is for the most part in the possession of Jhala Rajpoots. The principal Chiefs of this tribe of Rajpoots are the Raj of Drangdra, who is regarded as the head of the family, the Raj of Wankaneer, and the Thakoors of Limree, Wudwan, Than, Saeela, and Chooia. In addition to these States, however, there is the petty Principality of Moolee, under Purmar Rajpoots; the Mussulman one of Bujana possessed by Juts; the Principalities of Dussara and Wunod, also in the possession of Mahomedans; the Kolee Principality of Jhinjoowarra; and a part of Patree, which is ruled over by Koonbee Chiefs.

Kattywar, which is the central division, derives its name from the principal proprietors, who are Kattys; the principal of whom are the Chiefs of Jetpoor, Buggusra, Babra, Kotra, and Beelka, of the Wala tribe; Jusdhun, Choteela, Beemora, Anundpoor, and Mewassa, of the tribe of Khachur; Dandulpoor and Soodamra, who are Koours.

Muchoo Kanta is so named from the River Muchoo which runs through it, and is possessed by Jhareja Rajpoots; the two principal States being those of Morvee and Mallia.

Hallar is also possessed by Jhareja Rajpoots, and is said to take its name from Hala, a Chief of this tribe, who first conquered it. Its principal Chiefs are those of Nowanugur, Rajkot, Goondul, Dhurool, Drapha, and Kotia Sanganee.

Soruth,* which is the name by which the province of Kattywar was anciently known, is possessed by Mahomedans, the chief of whom are the Nuwab of Joonaghur, the Babee of Bantwa, and the Shaita of Umrappoor.

Burda is in the possession of the Rana of Porebundur, who is a Rajpoot of the Jaitwa tribe.

* Properly Sorashtia.

Gohelwar is possessed principally by the Gohel Rajpoots, the more important of whom are the Thakoors of Bhownuggur, Palitana, Principal Chiefs in Gohelwar enumerated. Wulleh, and Lathee.

Oond Surweya is possessed by Surweya Rajpoots, Dantha being the largest Principal Chiefs in Oond Surweya enumerated. Principality, containing about twenty villages, whilst the remainder are inconsiderable ones, not containing more than two or three villages, although settling directly for tribute with our Government.

Babriawar has only one Talooka of any size, named Dedan, and is occupied Principal Chiefs in Babriawar enumerated. by Kattys of the Babria tribe, of whom there are numerous petty independent Chiefs. Jaffiabad, which is also situated within this division, belongs to the Seedée of Junjeera.

Okhamundul is a possession of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who Principal Chiefs in Okhamundul enumerated. has also Umrellee, Dharee, and Danturwar in the Kattywar Division, Koreenar in Soruth, and Damnuggur in Gohelwar, all of which are comprised under the general name of Punchmahal.

There are very many other minor petty Principalities in the province, which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. Similar engagements were passed by them all to our Government when Colonel Walker made his settlements, A. D. 1807-8, in which year the rights of the Gaekwar in Kattywar were not only permanently defined by that officer, but were also formally recognized by the Chiefs.

The nature of these engagements has been generally described in the concluding portion of the 3d paragraph of this letter; Engagements intended to secure the peace of the country; regular payment of tribute, discontinuance of female infanticide and pacy. they were intended to secure the peace of the country, to guarantee the regular payment of tribute, to abolish the revolting practice of female infanticide, which, at the period of our first interference in the affairs of the province, was found to prevail almost universally amongst the Jhareja and Jaitwa tribes of Rajpoots, and to put down piracy, to which States bordering on the coast, but especially Okhamundul, had previously been much addicted.

Our expectations of favourable results from the mediation and interference of the Honorable Company have not been disappointed; Expectations from Honorable Company's mediation and interference fully realized. the peace of the country, although, as might naturally be anticipated where so many clashing interests are at work, occasionally interrupted by affrays and feuds between opposing Chiefs or Geerassias, has never been seriously disturbed since we charged ourselves with the superintendence and control of its affairs; nor have we on any occasion found it necessary to employ any considerable

force in the field to support our authority. Tribute has been levied with much regularity, and, while the revenue from this source has been materially increased, the people have been freed from the tyranny and oppression which Moolukgeeree armies, formerly sent into the country for this purpose by the Gaekwar Government, never failed to practise. Each succeeding annual Infanticide Report has shown that our endeavours to put down this barbarous crime, although met with most disheartening difficulties at their commencement, have been crowned with increasing success; the latest return exhibiting such favourable accounts, that we have the gratifying conviction that the inhuman practice, if still existing in a few isolated instances, can no longer be regarded as a stain upon the moral character of the Jhareja and Jaitwa tribes in Kattywar; and piracy is now unknown.

Considering the vast number of petty independent jurisdictions which exists in this province, it cannot be matter of surprise that measures for improving the condition of the people, and for raising them in the scale of civilization, should make less progress here than in countries more happily circumstanced.

Vast number of separate jurisdictions throw difficulties in the way of measures for general improvement of the people.

In Kattywar it is found almost impossible to introduce any uniform system of improvement—there are so many conflicting interests to unite, and so much jealousy to allay; but in spite of these difficulties, it is pleasing to know, that in addition to the benefits abovementioned, as results of our rule, others are being gradually developed, which in time cannot fail to yield much good both directly and indirectly.

Difficulty of introducing uniform system of improvement on account of number of opposing interests to be united and jealousies to be allayed; but gratifying amount of success nevertheless.

A general system of education has been lately introduced under the superintendence of Bhogeelal Pranwulubdass, who gave much satisfaction at Ahmedabad, and whose labours here already promise great success, and strenuous endeavours are being made to induce the Chiefs to improve the internal communications through the country by the improvement and construction of roads, to assist in the prosecution of which works the services of Lieutenant Boddam, of the Engineers, have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Political Agent.

Measures lately adopted for the benefit of the country.

Our relations with the different States under this Agency remain on the basis of the engagements passed to Colonel Walker in 1807-8.

NOTES

RELATIVE TO

THE PETTY STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR.

BY

CAPTAIN J. T. BARR,
ACTING POLITICAL AGENT.

Submitted to Government on the 31st August 1854.

*Brief Notes by Captain J. T. Barr, Acting Political Agent in
Kattywar, containing information on the following points con-
nected with the petty States in that Province.*

- I. Name, title, and age of each Chief.
- II. Usual place of residence of ditto.
- III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons of the Court.
- IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
- V. Estimated gross annual revenue.
- VI. Boundaries of territory 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.

SORUTH DISTRICT.

JOONAGHUR ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Mohubhut Khan (addressed by Government "Nuwab Saheb"), age eighteen years.*
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Joonaghur.
Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court	III. No issue. Principal persons of the Court— 1, Babee Mahomed Khan. 2, Anundjee Amerchund. 3, Hubeeb Khan.
Whether Tributary or not, if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To the British Government, Rs. 28,394. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 36,413.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rupees 6,00,000.
Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. It is impossible to give geographical boundaries to any of the States in Kattywar, they are so interlaced; and as no survey has been made, no estimate can be formed as to the area in square miles. The area of the whole peninsula of Kattywar, including the part under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, has been roughly estimated at 22,000 square miles.
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil generally black; in some parts light. Irrigation carried on by means of water drawn from wells, and by aqueducts; the Persian wheel, and water bag, or koss, are used for drawing water. Country generally flat, but contains the Geernar clump of hills, the highest peak of which is about 3,500 feet. There is also a wooded space, called the Geer, which contains ranges of hills, and is flooded during the monsoon.
Natural and Industrial Resources	VIII. Grain is produced plentifully, especially Bajree. Cotton is produced in the Kootiana and Kesod Purgunas, and exported for Bombay from the Bunder of Verawul. Sugarcane is also grown.

* In the year 1854.

Routes, Approaches,
and Means of Commu-
nication by Land and
Water.

IX. The Bunders, of which the principal are Vera-
wul, Nuwabunder, and Sootrapara, are good for vessels
of the country during the fair season. There are no
made roads through the country, with the exception of a portion of about
twenty miles from Verawul inland. The communication is by the common carts
of the country and pack bullocks for heavy goods, and on horseback for
travellers moving with expedition.*

X. The months from the end of March to the middle of July are very hot,
and during a portion of the cold season the weather is
very cold; on the whole, climate good. The climate on
the Geernar Hill is cool even during the hottest portion of the season. There
is no register of thermometer kept.

Average Annual Fall
of Rain.

XI. From fifty to sixty inches.

Estimated Popula-
tion.

XII. 284,300.

Religion, Language,
Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Hindooism, two-thirds, Mahomedanism one-
third. The different castes and tribes of Hindoos are—

Nagurs.	Bhurwars.	Rajpoots.
Bumuns.	Rubarees.	Uteels.
Bunias.	Charons.*	Koombars.
Lohanas.	Thurgalas.	Kattys.
Bhattias.	Koonbees.	Aheers, and others.

Language spoken, Guzerathee and Hindoostanee.

XIV. Crimes committed by one subject against another within the limits
of the Talooka are adjudicated by the Chief, except the
more serious ones threatening a breach of the peace of
the country, which are investigated by the Political
Agent, and disposed of by assessors chosen by him
from amongst the Chiefs generally, who award punishment subject to the
sanction of Government.

Nature of Punish-
ments awarded for Cri-
minal Offences.

XV. Fine and imprisonment; varying with the
gravity of the offence; capital punishment is of very
rare occurrence.

XVI. Balbood, &c. is taught on the Native system at present; English
and Guzerathee are taught by a teacher furnished by
Government and paid by the Nuwab. A school, in
which the Sanscrit and Oordoo is taught, is supported by the principal persons
of Joonaghur, and is patronized by the Nuwab. Schools are about to be
established in different parts of the Talooka.

- Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Two vaccinators are employed and paid by the Nuwab, to whom monthly returns of their work are furnished.
- Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fevers; cholera also prevails occasionally previous to the commencement of the monsoon, but disappears after a few heavy falls of rain; guinea-worm; and spleen.

BANTWA ESTATE.

- I. Babee Mahomed Khan, age seventy years.
 Names, Titles, and Ages of Chiefs. Babee Kumaldeen Khan, age forty-seven years.
 Babee Nuthoo Khan, age fifty years.
 Addressed by Government "Khan Shree."
 Usual Place of Residence. II. Bantwa.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. Shere Boolund Khan, forty years, son of Mahomed Khan. Bapoo Meea, ten years, son of Kumaldeen Khan. Nuthoo Khan has also a son, one and a half year old.
- Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 29,642.
- Estimated Gross Annual Revenue. V. About Rs. 85,000.
- Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.
- VII. The Talooka is very productive, the chief part being of rich black soil, and some sandy. It is irrigated from wells and rivers, by means of the leathern bag or koss and Persian wheel. Towards the south the country is watered by the Bhadur and Ojit rivers. The country is flat.
- Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.
- VIII. A large quantity of cotton is grown in this Talooka; the usual grains are also grown, and a considerable quantity of sugarcane, which is made into Goor, for the consumption of the province. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured by Mahomedans and Dhers.
- Natural and Industrial Resources. IX. A road is being constructed from Verawul to Kootiana, which it is proposed to carry through the Bantwa Talooka. The produce is exported chiefly from the port of Verawul, also from Mangrole and Porebunder.
- Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

- Climate and Average Range of Thermometer. X. The climate is the same as that of Joonaghur, which surrounds the Talooka.
- Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty-five inches.
- Estimated Population. XII. 20,000.
- XIII. The population of this Talooka is chiefly Mahomedan, of the Mehmon caste; there are also Hindoos of all denominations. The Guzerathee language is almost entirely spoken.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. The Chief administers civil and criminal justice for offences committed by his own subjects within his own territory, but has not the power of life and death.
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fining, and occasionally (but seldom) imprisonment, and only for grave offences.
- XVI. There is a school in Bantwa, where the Guzerathee language is taught; it is not well attended, the population being chiefly Mehmons. The expenses of the school are paid by a few of the chief inhabitants.
- Educational Measures.
- XVII. Vaccinators are not employed by the Talookdar, but those under the Civil Surgeon are employed in the Talooka.
- Progress of Vaccination.
- XVIII. Fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, small-pox, a few cases of guinea worm, and cholera (when prevalent in the country).
- Prevalent Diseases.

HALLAR DISTRICT.

NOWANUGGUR ESTATE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Jam Shree Veebajee (addressed by Government "Jam Shree"), age twenty-eight years.
- Usual Place of Residence. II. Nowanuggur, or Jamnuggur as it is sometimes called.
- III. No issue. Principal persons of the Court—
 Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. Shet Bugwanjee Kurmshee, Karbaree.
 Koor Jetejee, Jalimsingjee, and Bhowsingjee;
 Radoojee and Bugwan Shungjee; all Bhayad.

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

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VII. The Talooka is generally flat, but about two-thirds of the Burda hills are contained within this province. It is irrigated by means of water drawn from wells by bullocks, and in two places by aqueducts from rivers. The chief rivers are the Oond, Demec, Sasoe, Wurtoo, Vedmuttee, and Nagmuttee.

VIII. The usual grains and cotton; silk is also manufactured, but of an inferior quality; coarse cotton cloths are made by Mahomedans and Dhers, and a considerable number of people are engaged as dyers. There is excellent iron found at Rahan near Dwarka, a considerable quantity of which is yearly worked. There is also iron ore in great quantity in the Burda hills, but the expense of working makes it more expensive than English iron, and since the introduction of that, the manufacture of it has been abandoned.

IX. There are no made roads. The land communication is by carts, pack bullocks, horses, and camels. The Bunders are Jooia, Nowanuggur, Sulya, Meaube; and part of the produce is exported from Porebunder.

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

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

Estimated Population.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all castes, and their several religions—Vishnuvee, Shevi, Jain, &c.; the proportion of Mussulmans is small. Language Guzerathee.

XIV. The Chief has power of life and death, and in all cases within his own territory and over his own subjects exercises uncontrolled jurisdiction. Civil cases are generally settled by Panchayuts appointed by the disputants.

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

Name of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

Educational Measures:

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 50,312. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 64,183, including Wuttao about Rs. 3,481. Zortulabee to Joonaghur, Rs. 4,843.

V. About Rs. 6,00,000.

VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.

X. Climate good, especially on the coast of the Gulf of Kutch, along which this Talooka extends.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

XII. 207,680.

XV. Fines and imprisonment; the latter seldom and only for serious offences.

XVI. There is a Government school at Nowanuggur, which is well attended and conducted. The Guzerathee language is chiefly taught, also the elements of the English language.

XVII. Two Native vaccinators were employed, one of whom died, and the other was dismissed for misconduct; but the Jam has promised to entertain two others approved by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

XVIII. Fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent).

GONDUL ESTATE.

- I.** Sugramjee (addressed by Government "Thakoor"), age thirty-two years.
- II.** Gondul.
- III.** Pritheerajee, age thirteen years. Mehta Doolubjee, Karbaee.
- IV.** To the British Government, Rs. 49,096.
To the Gaekwar, Rs. 61,017.
Zortulubee to Joonaghur, Rs. 608.
- V.** About Rs. 3,00,000.
- VI.** Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.
- VII.** Soil chiefly black. Water is drawn in leathern bags from wells and rivers by bullocks. With the exception of the Atum hills, the country is generally flat. The Bhadur river flows through part of this Talooka, besides several other smaller ones.
- VIII.** The usual grains and cotton are grown, also sugarcane. Cotton cloths of a coarse description are made, also woollen cloths; and at Dhorajee carpets are manufactured.
- IX.** No made roads exist. It is an inland Talooka. The produce is exported from Mangrole, Verawul, and Jooria. During the monsoon the Bhadur river is navigable for small boats to Dhorajee, one of the chief towns of the Talooka.

- Climate and Average Range of Thermometer. X. Climate good.
- Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty inches.
- Estimated Population. XII. 84,700.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Population chiefly Hindoo in all its castes, also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. The Chief has power to administer civil and criminal justice for offences committed by his own subjects in his own territories, but has not the power of life and death.
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and imprisonment for graver offences.
- XVI. There is a well-conducted and well-attended school at Dhorajee; Educational Measures. Guzerathee is taught. There is no school at Gondul.
- Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination is conducted by men paid by the Gondul Durbar.
- XVIII. Fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent during Prevalent Diseases. the hot months before the rains).

RAJKOT ESTATE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Thakoor Meeramunjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age twenty years.
- Usual Place of Residence. II. Rajkot. The capital or Gadee was formerly at Surdar.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. No issue. No Karbaree. Laljee Pareck in charge of the Dufur.
- Whether Tributary or not, if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 18,991. Zortulubee, Rs. 2,330.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. About Rs. 50,000.
- Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. Vide answer to No. VI. at page 111.
- VII. Both black and light soil. Water drawn from wells and rivers with leathern bags by bullocks. Nature of the ground undulating and stony. The River Ajee flows past Rajkot; there are other and smaller rivers, but water is found at all seasons of the year in the Ajee.
- 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.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown, but little cotton is produced.

IX. The Talooka is inland; its produce is exported by Gogo and Jooria. Carts are the chief means of transport, also pack bullocks and horses.

X. Climate good, and generally very healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

XII. 20,000.

XIII. Population chiefly Hindoos of all castes, and Mussulmans. Religion Shrawki, Vishnoo, &c., and Mahomedan. Language Guzerathee, and a little Hindoostanee.

XIV. The Chief has not the power of life and death, but takes cognizance of minor offences committed within his own territories.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment for grave offences.

XVI. A Government school has existed here for some years, and a large school has just been built, and the Superintendent of Education in Kattywar and three schoolmasters are employed in teaching the English, Guzerathee, and other languages. The Superintendent has the supervision of the schools and education in general throughout Kattywar.

XVII. Vaccination is conducted by Native vaccinators under the Civil Surgeon,

XVIII. Fever, dysentery, small-pox, and cholera (when prevalent).

DHUROL SURUPDUR.

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.

I. Thakoor Jeysingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age thirty-one years.

II. Dhurool.

III. Hurreesingjee, age nine years. Hurreesingjee, brother of the Talookdar, thirteen years. KARBAREE, Melita Bawa Bhowaneeshunker.

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

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 9,552.
Zortulubee, Rs. 679.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 37,100.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

VII. Soil is generally light, and is irrigated from wells and rivers by means of leathern bags (koss) and bullocks. The country is generally undulating and rocky.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane, also cotton. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured.

IX. No made roads exist. Carts, bullocks, and horses are the means of communication by land. The Talooka is inland. The produce is chiefly exported from Jooria.

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

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate good, and generally very healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 14,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Population chiefly Hindoo, in all its castes; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

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

XIV. The Chief has not the power of life and death; he takes cognizance of minor offences, in which he is assisted by Punchayuts, &c.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment for the graver offences.

XVI. There is a Government school at Dhuroi, the Mehta of which has lately died. The Durbar has appointed a man until a teacher can be sent by Government.

Educational Measures

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Thakoor now promises to entertain a Native vaccinator approved by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever (frequently of a violent description), dysentery, small-pox, leprosy, and cholera (when prevalent).

KOTRA SANGANEE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Jhareja Meramunjee (addressed by Government "Jhareja"), age twenty-six years.
- Usual Place of Residence. II. Kotra. The seat of Government was originally at Urdoee.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. Jogajee, seven years old.
Munoba, four ditto ditto.
Karbaree, Huriepersad Ambaram.
- Whether Tributary or not, if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 10,189.
Zortulubee, Rs. 1,165.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Rs. 16,500.
- Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.
- Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VII. Water is drawn from wells and rivers by leathern bags, or koss, and bullocks. This Talooka is generally hilly and rocky.
- Natural and Industrial Resources. VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.
- Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water. IX. There are no regularly made roads. The Talooka is entirely inland. Its produce is chiefly exported from Gogo and Bhownggur.
- Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer. X. Climate generally healthy, though hot in the months of April, May, and October.
- Average Annual Fall of Rain. XI. Twenty inches.
- Estimated Population. XII. 8,000.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Religion and castes are those of Hindoos in all its forms, and Mahomedanism. Language Guzerathee.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief, among his own subjects. Punchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines chiefly; imprisonment, though seldom.
- Educational Measures. XVI. There is a school here, carried on by private teachers.
- Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination has not been introduced.
- Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fever, spleen, and cholera (when prevalent in Kattywar).

JHALAWAR DISTRICT.

DRANGDRA ESTATE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Name, Title, and Age of Chief.</p> | <p>I. Maharana Shree Mumulsingjee Jhalla (addressed by Government as Raj), aged forty-three years.</p> |
| <p>Usual Place of Residence.</p> | <p>II. Drangdra. Formerly the seat of Government was at Hulwud.</p> |
| <p>Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.</p> | <p>III. Mansingjee, eighteen years old.
 Merooba, fourteen years old.
 Ludooba, thirteen ditto ditto.
 Hurreesing, seven ditto ditto.
 Punchanjee, four ditto ditto.</p> |
| <p>Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.</p> | <p>Karbarees, Jhareja Sungojee and Ramchunder Sewajee.</p> <p>IV. To the British Government, Rs. 40,671.
 Zortulubee, Rs. 3,705.</p> |
| <p>Estimated gross Annual Revenue.</p> | <p>V. Rs. 1,10,300.</p> |
| <p>Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.</p> | <p>VI. The same as Joonaghur.</p> |
| <p>Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.</p> | <p>VII. The soil is chiefly of a middling description, a small portion of black, a good deal of rocky and hilly ground. There are several small rivers.</p> |
| <p>Natural and Industrial Resources.</p> | <p>VIII. A considerable trade in Chukees or hand millstones; the stone is considered very good. A quantity of wool is produced, as also the usual grains.</p> |
| <p>Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.</p> | <p>IX. This is an inland Talooka. There are no made roads. Carts, bullocks, &c. are the usual means of communication. Dholera is the nearest port.</p> |
| <p>Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.</p> | <p>X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.</p> |
| <p>Average Annual Fall of Rain.</p> | <p>XI. Twenty inches.</p> |
| <p>Estimated Population.</p> | <p>XII. 51,709.</p> |

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

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

Nature of Punishment awarded for Criminal Offences.

Educational Measures.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all forms and castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief among his own subjects. Punchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.

XV. Fines and imprisonment.

XVI. There are private schools, but no Government Mehta.

XVII. No vaccinator employed in this Talooka. Vaccination is performed by the Medical officer of this Agency.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera every two or three years.

WANKANEER.

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.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

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

I. Wukutsingjee Jalla (addressed by Government as Raj), age forty-seven years.

II. Wankaneer.

III. Bunesing, the grandson of the Talookdar (his father is dead), age twelve years.

Dansing, age twenty-two years;

Veerajee, age nineteen years;

Kengarjee, age seventeen years;

Dewajee, age fifteen years;

Deepsingjee, age eight years;

All sons of the Talookdar.

Karbaree, Munia Heerachund Nagjee.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 17,422.

Zortulubee, Rs. 1,457.

To Dundooka, Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,150.

V. Rs. 38,000.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

VII. Chiefly light soil. Water drawn for the purpose of irrigation from wells and rivers by bullocks and koss. This Talooka is generally hilly.

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.

XVI. There is a Government school here. The Mehta is paid by the Durbar; it is well attended and conducted. There are also private schools.

Progress of Vaccination.

Prevalent Diseases.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.

IX. This is an inland Talooka. There are no made roads; communication carried on by carts and bullocks; and the nearest port is Jooria.

X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.

XI. Twenty inches.

XII. 14,000.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all forms and castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief among his own subjects. Panchayuts are appointed for the decision of small cases.

XV. Fines, and imprisonment (though seldom).

XVI. There is a Government school here. The Mehta is paid by the Durbar; it is well attended and conducted. There are also private schools.

XVII. No vaccinator is employed in this Talooka. Vaccination is performed by the Medical officer of this Agency.

XVIII. Fevers, and cholera (when prevalent).

LIMREE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Jhalla Hurbhumjee* (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age seventeen years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Limree. The capital was formerly at Jamboo, and afterwards at Sheeanee.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. No issue.

Karbarees, Pareck Dosa Hurjee and Lallchund Heerachund.

Jhalla Akubhaee and Gohel Runesing Deepsing, Panchayut.

* Died on the 8th January 1856, and, having left no male issue, has been succeeded by his brother, Futtay Sing.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To Government, Rs. 48,102. Zortulubee, Rs. 1,390. On account of Zilla villages under Ahmedabad, Rs. 16,125-0-3.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 1,40,000.
Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.
VII. Soil black, red, and in some places sandy. Water is drawn from wells by bullocks and the koss. The Boyawa River flows through this Talooka; it becomes salt in the hot weather. There are also nullas, the water of which is brackish. The country is flat, with low rocky ridges.	
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VIII. The usual grains and a large quantity of cotton are grown; the latter is sent to Bombay by Dholera Bunder.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	IX. There are no made roads. Carts, bullocks, and horses are the carriage of the Talooka. The produce is chiefly exported from Dholera.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	XI. Thirty inches.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XII. 27,820.
Estimated Population.	XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction within his own territories, with the exception of those villages under the Ahmedabad Collectorate which are conducted by the Civil authorities there.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XV. Chiefly fines, imposed by Panchayuts of the caste.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XVI. There is no Government school here, but several private ones.
Educational Measures.	XVII. The Thakoor has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent in Kattywar).
Prevalent Diseases.	

WUDWAN ESTATE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Rajsingjee (addressed by Government "Thakoor"), age twenty-eight years.
- Usual Place of Residence. II. Wudwan.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. Chundeisingjee, age thii teen years.
Kesreesingjee, age seven years.
Karbaree Dosáchund.
- IV. To the British Government, Rs. 25,778.
Whether Tributary or not, if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. Zortulubee, Rs. 2,682.
Dundooka Sookree, Rs. 87-0-11.
To Ahmedabad for Zilla villages, Rs. 6,719-15-0.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Rs. 40,000.
- Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.
- VII. Soil black, also light. Irrigation is carried on by wells drawn by the koss and bullocks. The country is flat. There is a river at Wudwan, but it dries in the hot season.
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.
- VIII. The usual grains are grown. The produce of the Talooka is chiefly cotton. The Dhers manufacture coarse cotton cloths; a considerable number of people are employed as dyers.
Natural and Industrial Resources.
- IX. There are no made roads. The produce of the Talooka is exported from Dholera Bunder.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.
- X. Hot; but the inhabitants are healthy.
- Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.
- XI. Thii ty inches.
- Average Annual Fall of Rain.
- XII. 32,220.
- Estimated Population.
- XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.
- XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed within his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.
- XV. Fines; and imprisonment, but seldom.
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.
- XVI. There is a Government school here. The teacher is paid by the Educational Measures. Duibar; it is well attended and conducted.

XVII. The Thakoor has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera in the hot weather before the rains set in.

Prevalent Diseases.

THAN ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Kurrumsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age eight years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Luckthur.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. No issue.

Karbaree, Amrutrao Eshwuntrao.

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

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 6,763.

Veerungaon Sookree, Rs. 123-13 6.

Zoitulubee, Rs. 464.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 30,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

VII. Soil generally light, but a proportion of black. It is irrigated by water drawn from wells by the koss and bullocks. There are no rivers of any size, or hills; some tracts of rocky ground.

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

VIII. A large quantity of cotton is grown at Luckthur, and in the rest of the Talooka the usual grains. The Dhers and Borahs make cloths of a coarse description. The earthenware made at Than is celebrated throughout the province.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

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

IX. This is an inland Talooka, the nearest port is Dholera.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Hot, and dry; but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 28,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.

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

XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences

XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).

XVI. The Mehta Educational Measures.

sent by Government is employed in teaching the Thakoor and the children of the principal inhabitants.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Has promised to entertain one vaccinator instructed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

XVIII. Fever, chiefly in the month of September; cholera, when prevalent Diseases.

valent.

SAEELA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Kesreensing (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age thirty years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Saeela.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

III. Wukutsingjee, nine years.

Karbaree, Putwarree Wulubdass.

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

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 17,397. Zortulubee, Rs. 510.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 25,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

VII. Soil generally light. Water is drawn from wells for the purposes of irrigation by the koss and bullocks. There are rivers, but they soon dry up.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. Cotton the chief produce; the usual grains are grown. The dyers of this Talooka are good and numerous.

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

IX. This is an inland Talooka. The nearest port is Dholera, from which its produce is exported.

Climate and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate is hot and dry, but the inhabitants are healthy.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty inches.

- Estimated Population. XII. 10,000.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes. XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered. XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences. XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).
- XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried out by private individuals.
- Educational Measures.
- Progress of Vaccination. XVII. Vaccination not introduced.
- Prevalent Diseases. XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

CHOORA ESTATE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief. I. Bechersingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age fourteen years.
- Usual Place of Residence. II. Choora.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court. III. No issue.
Kaibaree, Gosuljee Veera Kullianjee.
- Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute. IV. To the British Government, Rs. 6,463.
Zoitulubee, Rs. 486.
Dundooka Sookree, Rs. 71-11-2.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue. V. Rs. 30,000.
- Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles. VI. The same as Joonaghur.
- VII. Soil generally light. There are no rivers; water is obtained from wells for the purpose of irrigation by the koss and bullocks. The appearance of the country is flat, with low rocky ridges here and there.
- Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country. VIII. Cotton the chief produce; the usual grains are also grown.
- Natural and Industrial Resources. IX. This is an inland Talooka. Dholera is the nearest port, from which its produce is exported.
- Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.	X. The climate is hot and dry, but the inhabitants are healthy.
Average Annual Fall of Rain.	XI. Twenty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 8,160.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Chiefly Hindoos, of all castes; also Mahomedans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered	XIV. Justice is administered by the Chief for offences committed in his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences	XV. Fines, and imprisonment (but seldom).
Educational Measures	XVI. There is a Government school here; the Thakoor is taught by the teacher.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Has promised to entertain one vaccinator.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MOOLEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Wukutsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor or Purmar Shree), age twenty-three years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Moolee.
Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.	III. No issue. Karbaree, Mehta Jugjeewun Nathjee.
Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.	IV. To the British Government, Rs. 7,501. Zortulubee, Rs. 1,853.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 70,000.
Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur.
Prevaling Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil is black and in many places light. Water for irrigation is obtained from wells by the koss and bullocks. The country is generally flat, with low rocky ridges; the rivers dry soon after the rains.
Natural and Industrial Resources.	VIII. The usual grains are grown.

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.

XVIII. Fever, dysentery, spleen, liver complaint, and cholera (when prevalent). These diseases are chiefly prevalent in the hot weather.

IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland; the nearest Bunder is Dholera. Communication is carried on by means of carts, pack bullocks, &c.

X. The climate is hot and dry.

XI. Twenty inches.

XII. 9,600.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories and by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried on by private individuals.

XVII. Vaccination not introduced.

BUJANA ESTATE.

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.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

I. Nuseeb Khan (addressed by Government as Mulek Shree), age thirty-two years.

II. Bujana.

III. Jeewun Khan, seven years.

Bawajee, five years.

Karbaree, Doshee Mowjee Juwere.

IV. To the British Government, Rs. 7,980.

V. Rs. 32,000.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

VII. Soil light, and salty in many places. Water is entirely obtained from wells. There are no rivers nor hills. The Talooka is flat.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains are grown.

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

IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is infand. Communication is carried on by bullock carts, pack bullocks, &c. The nearest port is Dholera.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. The climate is hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain

XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 9,320.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

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

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There is no Government school. Education is carried on by private individuals.

Progress of Vaccination

XVII. Vaccination not introduced.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MUCHOO KANTA DISTRICT.

MORVEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Ruwajee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age twenty-six years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Morvee.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III. No issue.

Karbaree, Heerachund Wukutchund (died lately).

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

- IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 49,208.
To the British Government, Rs. 9,263.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

- V. Rs. 1,50,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

- VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

- VII. Soil black and light in proportion. Water is drawn from wells and rivers. The country is generally flat. The river Muchoo flows past Morvee, and is never dry.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

- VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown. Coarse cloths are manufactured by the Dhers and Mussulmans.

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

- IX. There are no made roads. Communication is carried on by bullocks, carts, &c. Wowania, in the Gulf of Kutch, belongs to this Talooka, and is the port.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

- X. Climate near the coast is good.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

- XI. Twenty inches.

Estimated Population.

- XII. 24,216.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

- XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

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

- XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

- XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

XVI. There is a Government teacher here. The school is well attended; there are also private schools.

Progress of Vaccination.

- XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.

Prevalent Diseases.

- XVIII. Fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

MALLIA ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.	I. Suttajee (addressed by Government as Thakoor or Jhajeja Shree), age fifty years.
Usual Place of Residence.	II. Kakrechee. The capital is Mallia.
III. <i>Moriejee, eight years, grandson and heir apparent.</i>	
Names and Ages of legitimate Malg issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.	Kulliansing, thirty years. Jallunsing, twenty-five years. Karbaees, Mehtas Wujeshunker and Mukunjee.
Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute	IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 1,182. Zotulubee, Rs. 185.
Estimated gross Annual Revenue.	V. Rs. 14,300.
Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.	VI. The same as Joonaghur
Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.	VII. Soil black. Water is obtained from wells, tanks, and rivers. The Talooka is flat.
Natural and Industrial Resources	VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.
Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.	IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland. Communication is carried on by carts, bullocks, &c.
Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer	X. Climate hot and dry.
Average Annual Fall of Rain	XI. Twenty inches.
Estimated Population.	XII. 4,293.
Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.	XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.	XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.
Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.	XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
Educational Measures.	XVI. There is no Government school, but there are several private ones.
Progress of Vaccination.	XVII. Vaccination not introduced.
Prevalent Diseases.	XVIII. Fever, and cholera in the hot weather.

GOHELWAR DISTRICT.

BHOWNUGGUR ESTATE.

- I.** Akherajee, Thakoor, (addressed by Government as Rawul Shree), age thirty-seven years, died on the 29th July 1854, and his brother Jasmutsing ascended the Gadee with the consent of Government.
- Name, Title, and Age of Chief.**
- Usual Place of Residence.** **II.** Bhownuggur. Formerly the capital was at Seehor.
- Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.** **III.** No issue.
Karbarees, Suntokram Desae and Oja Gowree Shunker; Desae, Runchordass Bappoobae; Bukshee, Tqolsee.
- Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.** **IV.** To the British Government, Rs. 75,907.
Zortulubee, Rs. 22,746.
To Ahmedabad, Rs. 53,000.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue.** **V.** Rs. 8,50,000.
- Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.** **VI.** The same as Joonaghur.
- Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.** **VII.** Soil about half black, the rest light and sandy. Water is obtained from wells and rivers. The Shewur hills are situated in this Talooka.
- VIII.** Cotton in considerable quantities is produced, and shipped chiefly from Bhownuggur. Silk is manufactured of an inferior description, and a good deal of copper, imported from Bombay, is manufactured and sold inland. The usual grains and sugarcane are produced in abundance.
- Natural and Industrial Resources.**
- IX.** A road is in course of formation by Government from Gogo to Wurtej and thence to Ahmedabad. Carts and bullocks are the carriage of the Talooka. The ports of this Talooka are Bhownuggur and Gogo, Tullaja and Mowa.
- Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.**
- Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.** **X.** The climate on the sea coast is good; inland, hot and dry.
- Average Annual Fall of Rain.** **XI.** Thirty inches.

- Estimated Population.** XII. About 2,07,900.
- Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.** XIII. Chiefly Hindoos of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.
- XIV. The Chief** has jurisdiction of civil and criminal offences in his own villages, except those under Ahmedabad, in which the Collector of Ahmedabad takes cognizance of all offences, civil and criminal.
- Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.**
- Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.** XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.
- XVI. There is no Government School.** The Durbar defrays the expense of a Guzerathee school, which is tolerably well attended.
- Educational Measures.** There are also three other schools in contemplation—one at Seehor, one at Koondla, and one at Mowa.
- XVII. Three Native vaccinators were kept up by the Durbar until rejected** by the Superintendent of Vaccination, and the Thakoor has promised to supply others.
- Progress of Vaccination.**
- Prevalent Diseases.** XVIII. Chiefly fever, and cholera (when prevalent).

PALITANA ESTATE.

- Name, Title, and Age of Chief.** I. Nogunjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age sixty-five years.
- Usual Place of Residence.** II. Palitana. The capital was formerly at Gareadhar.
- Names and Ages of legitimate* Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.** III. Purbabsing, thirty-eight years.
Cullhansing, twenty-eight years.
Karbaree, Nurseedass.
- Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.** IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,874.
Zortulubee, Rs. 2,490.
- Estimated gross Annual Revenue.** V. About Rs. 80,000
- Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.** VI. The same as Joonaghur.
- Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.** VII. Soil black, and in some places salt. Water is obtained from rivers and wells by the koss and bullocks. The Sheetoonjee hills are situated in this Talooka.

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.

VIII. The usual grains and sugarcane are grown.

IX. There are no made roads. The Talooka is inland. Communication is carried on by means of carts and bullocks, &c.

X. Climate hot, but good on the hills.

XI. Thirty inches.

XII. 18,560.

XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories, by his own subjects; but he has not the power of life and death.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

XVI. There is no Government school, but several private ones.

XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.

XVIII. Fever, spleen, and cholera (when prevalent).

WULLAH ESTATE.

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.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

I. Pritheerajee (addressed as Rawul), age thirty-five years.

II. Wullah.

III. Megrajee, nine years old.
Karbaree, Bhutt Kessoojee Madoojee.

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,019.
Zortulubee, Rs. 1,853.

V. Rs. 40,000.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

Natural and Industrial Resources.

IX. This is an inland Talooka. 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.

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction of crimes committed within his own territories by his own subjects, but he has not the power of life and death. The Talookdaree villages are under Ahmedabad, like those of Bhownuggur.

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. Soil black and also light. Water for irrigation is obtained from wells by the koss.

VIII. The usual grains, and sugarcane and cotton, are grown.

The road at present in course of formation between Gogo and Ahmedabad will go through this Talooka. The nearest ports are those of Bhownuggur and Dholera.

X. Climate hot and dry.

XI. Thirty inches.

XII. 25,000.

XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

XVI. There is no Government school.

XVII. Vaccination is performed by the Civil Surgeon when he visits the Talooka.

XVIII. Fevers, and cholera (when prevalent).

LATHEE ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

Usual Place of Residence.

III. Dajee Raj, age eighteen years.

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. Geejee Soorsingjee (addressed by Government as Thakoor), age fifty-four years.

II. Lathee.

Puttoba, age twelve years.

Hunnojee, age eleven years.

Karbarees, Jeewun Ram and Narrunjee.

IV. To the Gaekwar, Rs. 861 and a horse.
Zortulubee, Rs. 146.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

V. Rs. 21,000.

Boundaries of Territory and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

VII. Soil black. Water is obtained from wells, and, if the monsoon is good, from rivers. The chief river is the Gangree. This Talooka is hilly in parts.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII. The usual grains, and sugarcane and cotton, are grown.

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

IX. There are no made roads. Bullocks, carts, &c. are the usual means of communication. The nearest Bunder is that of Bhownggur.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X. Climate hot and dry.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI. Twenty-five inches.

Estimated Population.

XII. 7,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

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

XIV. The Chief has jurisdiction in his own territories over his own subjects, but no power of life and death.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

XVI. There are private schools, but no Government ones.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. Not introduced.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, and cholera when prevalent.

BURDA DISTRICT.

POREBUNDER ESTATE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I. Vickmatjee (addressed by Government as Rana Shree), age thirty-four years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Porebunder.

Names and Ages of legitimate Male issue, and of the Principal persons of the Court.

- III. Madowsingjee, age sixteen years.
Purtabsing, age eight years.
Humeersingjee, age three years.
Karbaree, Gangee Kubba.

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

- IV. To the British Government, Rs. 21,202.
To the Gaekwar, Rs. 7,196.
Zortulabee, Rs. 5,106.
Share of custom duties, Rs. 15,000.

Estimated gross Annual Revenue.

- V. Rs. 1,50,000.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

- VI. The same as Joonaghur.

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

- VII. Soil black, and light in proportion. There are many rivers, the largest Somtee, Wurloo, Meensar, and Ojud; these have water generally throughout the year.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

- VIII. The usual grains, cotton, and sugarcane. A good deal of silk is manufactured here of a good quality, also cotton cloths.

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

- IX. There are no made roads. The Bunders are good and numerous; as Porebunder, Nuweebunder, Madoopoor, Meeanee.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

- X. Climate good on the sea coast.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

- XI. Thirty inches.

Estimated Population.

- XII. 55,000.

Religion, Language, Tribes and Castes.

- XIII. Hindoos, chiefly of the Vishnoo, Sumast, and Jain sects; also Mussulmans. Language Guzerathee.

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

- XIV. This Chief has jurisdiction in his own territories over his own subjects; he has power of life and death, with the consent of Government.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

- XV. Fines, and sometimes imprisonment.

Educational Measures.

- XVI. There are private schools. The Rana proposes building a large school-house and providing suitable teachers.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII. The Rana has promised to entertain Native vaccinators instructed by the Superintendent.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII. Fever, rheumatism, and cholera (when prevalent).

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CONNECTED WITH

**THE DISTRICTS OF JHALAWAR, KATTYWAR, MUCHOO
KANTA, HALLAR, SORUTH, BURDA, GOHELWAR,
OOND SURWEYA, AND BABRIAWAR.**

PREPARED BY

MR. D. A. BLANE,

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.

Submitted to Government on the 9th July 1831.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A.D. 1829-30).		Zorinubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.		
1	Hulwud Drangdra, Talooka of 108 villages.	38,940	1,67,900	48,909	..	.....	..	Ahmedabad Rs. 4,325, including Bhayad.	By the Chief, Raj Umer Singjee, who pays the tribute; for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
2	Limree, Talooka of 70 villages.	27,040	1,60,000	51,931	..	21,412 2 20	..	Ahmedabad Rs. 1,501.	By the Chief, Jhala Bhojrajee, who pays the tribute; for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

JHALAWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1804 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>By the Chief. During the Muratha management, an attachment was on one or two occasions resorted to, for the purpose of compelling a settlement of the balance of tribute; but this object being effected, the 'authority of the Chief was only very temporarily superseded.</p>	<p>Koonbees, Kolees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous classes, with some Wanees, Sepoy Rajpoots, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some blackland, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture having full effect. Several villages have from time to time been assigned by the Chief as a provision to members of the family; but jurisdiction is retained, and some money payment, either the "Vee-ra" or a fixed sum, is made from them to the Durbar.</p>	<p>The Raja of Drangdra is the head of the Jhala tribe of Rajpoots, all the other Jhala Chiefs, those of Limree, Wudwan, &c., being younger branches of his family. A large portion of the Talooka is still waste, from the effects of the dreadful famine in Sumvut 1869 (A. D. 1812-13), which have been aggravated by inroads of plunderers from Parkur, and excesses by the Mallia Meeanas. The badness and want of water in the neighbourhood of the Runn, is likewise a great disadvantage. A balance is due by him to his security, but not for such amount as to occasion embarrassment or complaint. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 39,000, and there is an old balance of Rs. 4,706 which has been set aside.</p>
<p>By the Chief.</p>	<p>Kolees, cultivating Rajpoots, Boras, and Wanees are the most numerous classes, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly and black in about equal proportions, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the date of the perpetual settlement.</p>	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Summary 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).			Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on the account.		
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.					
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	
3	Kuntharia, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,120	6,500	1,610	0	0	..	1,610	0	0		Ah. Rs. 225
4	Karol, Talooka of 2 villages.	380	4,000	758	2	0	.	...	...	...		Ah. Rs. 100
5	Kumalpoor, village of.	160	3,500	837	2	0	.	...	..	..		.....
6	Khumlaw, Talooka of 2 villages.	360	5,000	788	0	0	..	....	..	..		Ah. Rs. 150

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned; and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhala Jessajee Vuktajee, and others, the shareholders being collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	The population consists chiefly of Koonbees, Rajpoot cultivators, Kolees, &c., with a few Bramins and Wamas. The soil is principally black earth, with some gravelly land. Irrigation is resorted to in years of scarcity, but does not repay the cultivator in ordinary seasons, on account of the badness and want of water.	There are eight principal shares, of which five are in the hands of Jhala Jessajee and the remaining three are held by several persons. The proprietors are relations of the Limree family of Jhala Rajpoots, amongst whom the law of primogeniture is observed; but it extends with very trifling effect to the minor branches of small property, like the owners of this Talooka.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Dewajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the Government tribute.	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly similar to the above.	There are three shares, of which two are "Teelaat," or in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the family of the younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Runchorjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Nearly similar to the above; but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Vustajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; and wheat and other crops may be raised by irrigation.	Similar to the above.	

No of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar	The Province of Jhalawat.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulube collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	
7	Gerjree, Talooka of 2 villages.	320	5,000	1,296	0	0		...	Ah. Rs. 150
8	Cheechana, village of.	160	1,800	343	0	0	..	..	.....
9	Chulala, village of.	200	4,000	1,048	0	0	.	....	Ah. Rs. 139
10	Jankhun, village of.	160	1,000	261	0	0	..	..	Ah. Rs. 50
11	Jampodur, village of.	200	2,800	148	2	0	..	.....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhalas Jessajee Kandajee and Nuthoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Nearly similar to the foregoing ; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the family of the eldest son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger sons. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Jeewanjee and Govindjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto ; with the exception that crops of any kind may be produced by irrigation.	There are four principal shares separately managed. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthobae and Puthabae, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are six principal shares under separate management. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Rambae and Gujabae, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and shepherds are the most numerous, with a few Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and sandy. There is but little irrigation, by which barley is produced.	There are four principal shares, of which two are in the family of the elder son of the original grantee, and one in the families of each of the younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Dosajee and others, who are collectively re-	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous, with a few cultivating	There are three and a half principal shares, of which one and a half are	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooks in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30),		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	Tulsana, Talooka of 3 villages.	720	13,000	985	2 0	.	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 150
13	Tavee, village of.	120	2,200	335	0 0	.	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 27
14	Devlea, Talooka of 2 villages.	300	3,000	504	0 0	..	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 60

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1891) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>responsible for the tribute.</p>		<p>Rajpoots, Wani- as, &c. There are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>in the family of the elder son and of the in each of the fami- lies of the young- er. The former are managed separa- tely, the latter united. The Geer- sias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhalas Ukhahae and Rujabhace, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Kolees and Koon- bees are the most numerous, with a few shepherds, cultivating Raj- poots, Wani- as, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are nine shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separa- tely. The Geer- sias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhalas Fooljee and Bharajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are two and a half principal shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to the young- er, by whom they are managed separa- tely. The Geer- sias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Jalimsing- jee and others, who are collect- ively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are three shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to the young- er, by whom they are managed separa- tely. The Geer- sias are of the Limree family.</p>	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	
				To the British Govt.	To the Cash-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Cash-war Govt.			
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.		
15	Durod, village of.	140	1,000	395	0	0	..	.....	..	.....
16	Pelalee, village of.	80	2,500	385	2	0	..	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 50
17	Bhaika, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,000	10,000	1,899	0	0	..	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 301
18	Bethan, village of.	160	3,200	692	0	0	..	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 65-1-0

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumyut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthoo-bhaee and Suya-bhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, shepherds, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Ullojee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees are the most numerous class, with shepherds and a few cultivating Rajpoots, Wanas, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land; and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and two to the younger sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Chandjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto, with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhalas Nuthoojee and Bhanjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are four shares, of which two were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.</p>	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.		
19	Bulgamra, Talooka of 3 villages.	600	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 1,512	q. r. 0 0	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. ...	Ah. Rs. 113
20	Bhurwana, Talooka of 2 villages.	360	4,000	1,078	0 0	..	....	....	Ah. Rs. 90
21	Laliad, village of.	300	1,000	391	0 0	..	....	....	....
22	Wunala, village of.	360	2,000	428	0 0	..	428 0 0	....	.....
23	Sumla, Talooka of 2 villages.	440	8,000	1,035	2 0	..	....	....	Ah. Rs. 112-2-0

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Jessajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing; but wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, JhalasMudarSing and Rajabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three and a half shares; of which one and a half were given to the eldest son and one to each of the youngest sons, by whom they are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Nuthoojee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto; with the exception that wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>The village is divided into two equal shares, which are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Limree family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Jhalas Jetejee and Jeewabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No subdivision, concert amongst the sharers rendering it unnecessary. The Geeracias are of the Limree family.</p>	<p>The proprietors of this village are relations and sharers of the Kuntharia Talooka, No. 3.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Jhala Sumlajee Moolobhaee and others, who are</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son</p>	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nusab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	
				To the British Govt	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
24	Saooka, village of.	300	2,000	560	0 0	..	..	..	Ah. Rs. 69-3-0
25	Ooturee, village of.	240	2,000	532	0 0	..	....	....	Ah. Rs. 50
26	Unkewalia, Talooka of 3 villages.	800	9,000	1,403	0 0	..	.....	...	Ah. Rs. 244
27	Wudwan, Talooka of 30 villages.	44,000	1,67,000	28,331	0 0	.	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 2,896

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
collectively responsible for the tribute.			and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Asajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Similar to the foregoing, excepting that wheat and barley are raised by irrigation.	There are five principal shares, of which two were assigned to the eldest son and one to each of the three younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Sujabhaee Nuthoobhaee and Kullajee Babajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Sangajee and Wunojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into four shares, of which two were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Limree family.	
By the Chief, Jhala Rawsingjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Naroda Rajpoots and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with	No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and	The amount of tribute actually realized from this Talookais Rs 27831.

PROVINCE, OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumyut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	
28	Khandea, village of.	200	3,200	870	0	0	..	.....	Ah. Rs. 87-2-0
29	Kheralee, Talooka of 2 villages.	740	7,600	732	0	0	..	.....	.....
30	Goodeealee, Talooka of 2 villages.	900	9,000	1,520	0	0	..	.....	.....
31	Junmur, village of.	160	2,300	501	0	0	..	.....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut (1864 (A D 1807-8)), by whom conducted, &c	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jhalas Khorabhaee and Nuthoobhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	a few Geerasia Rajpoots, Wamias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly and black earth in about equal proportions; and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.	jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family or others, since the date of Colonel Walker's settlement.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Deepsingjee Rasajee with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous, with a few Wamias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietor, Jhala Ubehsingjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one in each of the two younger. The Geerasias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Bunesing and Khorabhaee, with others, who are collectively	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Not sub-divided. The Geerasia is of the Wudwan family.	
			There are three and a half shares, of which one and a half are in the elder branch and one	

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.		
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.			
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.		
32	Doodrej, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,100	8,000	1,189	2	0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 105
33	Bhalora, village of.	100	900	512	0	0	..	.....	....	.....
34	Rajpoora, Talooka of 2 villages.	1,000	8,000	2,804	0	0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 201
35	Wurod, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,600	10,000	1,553	2	0	..	.....	....	Ah. Rs. 300

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumyut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
responsible for the tribute. By the proprietors, Jhalas Bapabhaee and Jetejee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors	Similar to the foregoing.	In each of the two younger The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were given to the elder son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhala Sesajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are three and a half shares, disposed of as the above The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family.	
By the proprietors, Jhalas Mudevsing and Mudai Sing, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Not sub-divided, a sufficient understanding being maintained amongst the shares to allow of their remaining united. The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family	The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,604.
By the proprietors, Jhala Mudarsingjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto; excepting that Koonbees are the most numerous.	There are four principal shares, of which two were given to the eldest son and one to each of the younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family	The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rupees 1,351-2-0.

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sunvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
36	Wuna, Talooka of 3 villages.	2,440	Rs. 16,011	Rs. 4,011	q. 0	r. 0	Rs. ..	Rs. ...	Ah. Rs. 300
37	Wankaneer, Talooka of 66 villages.	17,140	27,000	18,809	0	0			New Koores 5,000
38	Than Lucktur, Talook of 46 village . . .	9,600	31,000	7,502	0	0		.. .	Ah. Rs. 501

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1804 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Bechurbhawa and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute</p>	<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing; but there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are five and a half shares, of which one and a half were assigned to the elder son and one to each of the four younger, by whom they are managed separately. The Geeracias are of the Wudwan family.</p>	
<p>By the Chief, Jhala Chundersingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto, with the exception that sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation</p>	<p>No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 12,500.</p>
<p>By the Chief, Jhala Pitherajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.</p>	<p>The Talooka had been pledged to Hirjee Kowas of Diangdra, who held it during Sumvut 1862-63 (A. D. 1805-07), after which he was expelled by Baba-jee Appajee on the part of the Chief, and a Gaekwar Thana was placed there, which remained till Sumvut 1874 (A. D. 1816-17), when the Chief's authority was again restored and has continued as at present.</p>	<p>Nacoda Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Bramins, Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land, and there are few wells for irrigation</p>	<p>No sub-division, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement</p>	<p>The amount of tribute realized from this Talooka is Rs. 7,301.</p>

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Survvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30)			Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nawab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.		
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.					
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	
39	Kesrea, village of.	100	500	300	0	0	..	...	..	..	..	..
40	Moolee, Talooka of 18 villages	16,620	65,000	8,908	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	Ah. Rs. 2,001
41	Moonjpoor, village of.	600	2,700	651	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Saeela, Talooka of 28 villages.	14,848	35,000	18,782	0	0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 550

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Zumeendars or proprietors, Jhala Kunthunjee and others, from whom, on the village being re-peopled, tribute will be received. Some progress in this respect has already been made, and the owners are prepared to pay a portion of the tribute for the present year.	Formerly by the proprietors, since which the village has been waste. In Sumvut 1854 the Geeracias again returned to it, and the management is now in their hands.	The population is chiefly of the Koonbee caste, with a few Malles and others. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land. There are no wells for irrigation.	There are two principal shares, of which there are likewise sub-divisions, but they are managed conjointly, and the produce divided. The Geeracias are of the Lucktur family.	The tribute of the village has not been realized for many years, on account of its having remained waste.
By the proprietors, Purmars Ramjee and Rugabhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Geeracia Rajpoots, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Rubarees, shepherds, Wamias, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and barley are raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided, the custom of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The Chiefs of this Talooka are "Purmar" Rajpoots, who, on the part of the Raja of Diang-dia, are stated to have obtained their "Geeracia" by a grant from his family, but they do not acknowledge any such original inferiority. The amount of tribute realized is Rs 8,098.
By the proprietors, Purmar Bunesing and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly similar to the foregoing, but there are no wells for irrigation.	Sub-divided into several shares. The Geeracias are of the Moollee family.	
By the Chief, Jhala Wukutsingjee,	Ditto ditto.	The population and soil are nearly si-	No sub-division, the rule of primoge-	The amount of tribute at present

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sunvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulube collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.			
			Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
43	Choorā, Talooka of 13 villages.	10,360	35,000	6,978	0	0		.. .	..	Ah. Rs. 730 including Bhayad.
44	Kurmui, village of.	300	1,700	151	0	0	..		.	Ah. Rs. 34
45	Dussara, Talooka of 25 villages.	8,000	22,000	14,001	0	0	..		..	.....

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>who pays the tribute.</p>		<p>milar to the foregoing, and wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>niture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.</p>	<p>realized from this Talooka is Rs. 12,001.</p>
<p>By the Chief, Jhala Raisingjee, who pays the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto; with the exception that Sutwaras, or vegetable growers, and Koonbees are the most numerous classes of the population.</p>	<p>This Talooka is entire, the law of primogeniture having full effect, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.</p>	
<p>By the proprietor, Jhala Ugaisingjee, who pays the tribute</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>The population is chiefly of the Koolce caste, with a few Rajpoot cultivators, Wanas, and others. The soil is similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>Not sub-divided. The Geerasia is of the "Choor" family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Muleck Udhabae and Bapabae, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, of which that given to the eldest son is said to have been the larger; but there is no positive rule to that effect amongst the proprietors of the Talooka. Subdivisions have since increased</p>	<p>The ancestors of the present proprietors are stated to have been Sepoys belonging to the Mogul Thana at Veerumgaum, who established themselves in their present possessions on the subversion</p>

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sum-ut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nawab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1811) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
46	Bujana, Talooka of 24 villages	7,600	13,000	8,615	....	..	..	By the proprietor, Mulek Durea Khan, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
47	Patree, Talooka of 12 villages	12,000	20,000	5,652	.	..	..	By the proprietor, Dessae Hureebhae, who pays the tribute to the Collector of Ahmedabad, by whom credit is given on this account to the Rajkot Agency.
48	Jhinjoowara, Talooka of 13 villages.	7,960	30,000	12,005	.	..	..	The management of this Talooka is conducted by the Collector of Ahmedabad, under the head of an attachment, and the tribute is collected by him and credited to the Rajkot Agency.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>By the proprietor.</p>	<p>Jats, Koonbees, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Wanias, Rajpoots, shepherds, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>the number of shares to seven, which are separately managed. Not sub-divided.*</p>	<p>of the Delhi Empire. The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs 12,001. The proprietors of this Talooka were also originally Sepoys on the Veerungaum establishment. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 5,001.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees are the most numerous, with some Koonbees, Wanias, Boras, &c. The soil is similar to the above.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>The Dessae obtained this inheritance by grants from the Murathas, in lieu of some rights which he previously enjoyed in Veerungaum. Patree was originally the residence of the Chiefs of the Jhala Rajpoots, but, having been occupied by the Moguls, was never recovered by that family, which has since made Hulwud its capital.</p>
<p>For the first five years after Colonel Walker's settlement, the management was in the hands of the proprietors, since which time it has been conducted by the Raja of Drangdra for two years, by Wittul Rao Dewajee on the part of the Gaekwar Government for four years, after which</p>	<p>The most numerous classes are Nacoda Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Wanias, Bramins, Bhats, Charons, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with but little gravelly land, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There were originally two principal shares, but these have been since sub-divided into twelve shares, and in these again there are a great many copartners.</p>	<p>The proprietors are Thakoors of the same caste as the Kolee Geerasias of Chowal.</p>

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Summary 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zorilubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
49	Wunode, Talooka of 5 villages.	2,200	7,000	2,108	..	..	..	By the proprietor, Mulek Alum Khan Heiat Khan, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
50	Tunkara, Talooka of 7 villages.	5,000	33,000	16,000	..	....	....	This Talooka is in the hands of Gopalrow Meiral, a Baroda Sowkar, to whom it has been made over for a fixed period of years, in discharge of debts due to the Gaekwar Government by the Chief of Morvee.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>it was farmed for two years during the administration of Major Ballantine, and subsequently remained in attachment for about one year from Rajkot, when it was finally made over to the Collector of Ahmedabad at the close of 1821.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees, Nacoda Rajpoots, and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with a few Sepoy Rajpoots, Wanas, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division.</p>	<p>The origin of this family is likewise assigned to a Sepoy in the Vee-rumgaum establishment.</p>
<p>For the first year after Colonel Walker's settlement, the management remained in the hands of the Chief. It was then transferred in mortgage for a debt to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who held it for some years and then made it over, in Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), to Meiral Narain, by whom, as a private transaction, his claims were discharged, but no final settlement being thus promoted, further embarrassment accrued, and a new arrangement was made in Sumvut 1882 (A. D. 1825-26) under the Government Bhandary, for a period of fifteen years, on the conclusion of which, the debt being considered to have been discharged, the Talooka is to be restored to the Morvee Chief.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Mehmans (chiefly manufacturers of cloth and petty traders) are the most numerous classes, the remainder, consisting of a few Bramins, Wanas, and Sindee Sumeja (persons of Sindian origin), who serve as Seebundee and likewise cultivate. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions, and crops of any kind (sugarcaue, &c.) can be produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>This Talooka belongs to the Chief of Morvee, a Jhareja Rajpoot, in whose family the law of primogeniture has full force, and it is not consequently subdivided.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute realised from this Talooka is Rupees 6,666-2-65.</p>

PROVINCE OF JHALAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the Province of Jhalawar.	The Province of Jhalawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
51	Bharejra, village of.	400	1,700	101 0 0		....	..	.....
52	Racee, village of.	200	2,000	300 0 0	.	...	..	....
53	Sanklee, village of.	240	1,700	300 0 0	..	.....	.	....
Sums Total .		..	..	2,83,253 0 0	..	23,450 2 20	..	.....

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Bhamla Kaloo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Kolees, Rubarees, shepherds, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with a few Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly, with but little black land, on which wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Kaloo Bhamla, a Katty Geerasia.</p>	
<p>By the proprietor, Dessaebae Dessaebae, who pays the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees and Sutwaras are the most numerous classes, with a few Koonbees, Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the management being conducted by a Karkoon of the proprietors.</p>	<p>The village was disputed by the Lumree and Wudwan Chiefs and a Katty Geerasia, from each of whom Dessaebae obtained a writing. He was a retainer of Babajee, the Gaekwar Sirsooba.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with some Rubarees, Wantias, &c. The soil is gravel and black earth in about equal proportions; and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed with the village of Raee by a Karkoon of the proprietors.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years	Amount of the Tribute according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Summary 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Old Koores	
1	Amrellee, Mahal of 28 villages.	36,000	60,000	.	1,600	.	..	11,920	By Govind Rao Dewajee, on the part of the Gaekwar Government.
2	Amberee, village of.	200	1,500	..	280	.	..	..	By the Gaekwar authorities at Amrellee, the village having been incorporated with that Mahal; and the tribute is adjusted under this head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.

KATTYWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sutavut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By Govind Rao Dewajee, on behalf of the Gaekwar Government.	Koonbees, Wanjas, and Waniyas are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Luwanees, and others. The soil is principally black land, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being a dependency of the Gaekwar State.	The Murathas are related to have obtained a share in Amrellee shortly after their first invasion of the peninsula, being called in by a Syud, whose ancestors had received a grant of it from Sultan Mahomed Begra, to support him against the encroachments of the Katty proprietors, and the cession of Damnuggur, formerly Chobatta, with ten dependent villages, by the Lathee Chief, as a dower to his daughter on her marriage with Damajee Gaekwar, laid the foundation of this territorial possession in Kattywar. Acquisitions during the management of Wittul Rao Dewajee, since Sumvut 1868 (A. D. 1811-12), have chiefly raised it to its present extent. Including Koonnar, ceded by the Nuwab of Joonaghur, the revenues amount to nearly three and a half lakhs of Rupees, and the part of Kattywar in which Amrellee is situated is the richest and most productive tract in the peninsula. The payment under the head of Zortulubee is on account of villages acquired since 1865, on which it had been previously levied.
By the Gaekwar authorities, since 1864.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been reeded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3	Ambra, village of . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	80	.	.. .	.. . .
4	Kirala, village of . . .	240	1,000	.. .	135	.. .	.. .	.. . .
5	Kotra, village of . . .	100	300	.. .	50	.. .	.. .	.. . .
6	Koobra, village of . . .	100	250	.. .	100	.. .	.. .	.. . .
7	Katwuree, village of . . .	120	300	.. .	75	.. .	.. .	.. . .
8	KheechaNahanee, village of . . .	240	1,500	.. .	75	.. .	.. .	.. . .
9	Kumbalea, village of . . .	300	2,500	.. .	100	.. .	.. .	.. . .
10	Jeera, village of . . .	120	300	.. .	75	.. .	.. .	.. . .
11	Jeekcealee, village of . . .	120	600	.. .	75	.. .	.. .	.. . .
12	Teekreea, village of . . .	100	200	.. .	50	.. .	.. .	.. . .
13	Dhabalee, village of . . .	100	200	.. .	25	.. .	.. .	.. . .
14	Dulkhanea, village of . . .	100	200	.. .	50	.. .	.. .	.. . .
15	Dharee, village of . . .	1,200	5,000	.. .	500	.. .	.. .	.. . .
16	Dharugnee, village of . . .	200	2,000	.. .	300	.. .	.. .	.. . .
17	Peepraloo, village of . . .	100	200	.. .	25	.. .	.. .	.. . .
18	Mandwura Vilanee, village of . . .	400	3,500	.. .	200	.. .	.. .	.. . .
19	Mewassa, village of . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	25	.. .	.. .	.. . .
20	Wureeoo, village of . . .	100	300	.. .	25	.. .	.. .	.. . .
21	Veerpoor, village of . . .	160	700	.. .	75	.. .	.. .	.. . .
22	Sirseea, village of . . .	300	2,500	.. .	300	.. .	.. .	.. . .
23	Seewur, village of . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	25	.. .	.. .	.. . .
24	Surtumbra, village of . . .	240	500	.. .	400	.. .	.. .	.. . .
25	Summundiala Nahana, village of . . .	160	1,000	.. .	40	.. .	.. .	.. . .
26	Holee, village of . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	50	.. .	.. .	.. . .
27	Kumeegur, village of . . .	400	2,000	.. .	176	.. .	.. .	.. . .
28	Kumee, village of	200	1,000	.. .	85	.. .	.. .	.. . .
29	Nagdhuree, village of	200	1,000	.. .	200	.. .	.. .	.. . .

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Gaekwar authorities. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	By the Gaekwar authorities. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Similar to the foregoing. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are but few wells for irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. The proprietors, Waslas Bya and Dewa Kunthul, enjoyed the village until 1868, when it fell under Amrellee.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The proprietors, by whom it was written over to Amrellee, were Dewanees Ghela and others.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The proprietors held it until 1868,	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30	Chulala, Talooka of.	1,600	7,000		1,701	.. .	....	.....
31	Turwura, village of.	100	300	....	260	.. .	.	.....
32	Deola, village of.	200	1,000	.. .	500	.. .	....	.....
33	Deetulwudder, village of.	200	1,000	.. .	265	.. .	....	.. .
34	Dhareejganee, village of.	..	....	....	260	.....	....	.....
35	Merdee, village of.	100	300	....	35	.....	....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the pres. at year (1831) by whom conducted, &c	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Gaekwar authorities.	when it fell under Amrellee. Until A. D. 1811-12 the management was principally in the hands of the Jam of Noanuggur, according to an agreement with the proprietors, who paid the tribute; but in that year the Jam transferred his rights to Amrellee, with which Mahal it has since been incorporated.	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	A village of the name of Teembla has been set aside exclusively for the Katty proprietors, the remainder of the Talooka being under the jurisdiction of the Amrellee authorities.
Ditto ditto.	The Zumeendar, Alanee Jeeta, held the village until A. D. 1811-12, when it fell under Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Alanee Zumeendar.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Alanee Zumeendar.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto until A. D. 1811-12, when it was obtained from the Dhunanee Zumeendars; but it is at present waste.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Until A. D. 1811-12 the proprietors, Waslas Hirsoor and others, held the village, which they then wrote over to Amrellee.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	q. r.	Rs.	
36	Lapalia, village of.	100	530	....	50	...		.	By the Gaekwar authorities.
37	Wankia Mohotta, village of.	800	5,000	..	553	...		.....	Ditto ditto.
38	Summundiala, village of.	300	2,000	....	501	....		.....	Ditto ditto.
39	Jaitpoor Cheetal, Talooka of 197 villages.	60,000	1,50,000	54,264	..	5,104	3 50	..	New Korees 4,000. Old Korees 5,195-3-0. By the proprietors, Walas Vee-cumsee Jeta-nee, Mooloo Najanee, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>Until A. D. 1811-12 it was in the hands of the proprietors, Walas Vega and others, who then wrote it over to Amrellee. The village had been mortgaged by the proprietor to Wala Veecumsee of Jaitpoor, who held it until 1868, when the Amrellee authorities obtained a bond transferring it to them, on the discharge of Wala Veecumsee's claims, and in consequence took possession of it.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>Until A. D. 1811-12 it was in the hands of the proprietors, when it was written over to Amrellee.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, except that the Talooka was placed under attachment from Sumvut 1882 to 1884 (A. D. 1825-6 to 1827-8) to obtain the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Komans rebellion.</p>	<p>Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with some Wanas, Rubarees, &c. The soil is chiefly black; and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Sub-divided into four principal shares, in each of which there are numerous sub-shares; but an agreement has been lately entered into to acknowledge the authority of one individual in each principal share, to manage their relations with Government.</p>	<p>The Jaitpoor Kattys (in which division the "Khachuis" and "Komans" are likewise included) are the principal family of the Wala tribe of "Shakayet" Kattys, and, according to the custom of the several Rajpoor families, those three tribes cannot intermarry, but must seek their brides amongst the several tribes of "Joritua" Kattys and give their daughters to them. There is a balance due to the Sowkar by some of the minor sharers, but the whole Talooka is eventually responsible, and several of the larger sharers, Mooloo Wala and others, are in wealthy circumstances.</p>

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
40	Bhulka, Talooka of 15 villages.	800	1,000	....	3,544	.	.	.....	By the proprietors, Walas Chomla Aghur, Luckmun Sata, and Deodan Ala, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
41	Bugusra, Talooka of 17 villages.	12,000	35,000	..	2,595	..	..	Old Korees 4,000.	By the proprietors, Walas Hirsoor and Wadsoor and Bya Godhur, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.
42	Babra Chumardee, Talooka of 12 villages.	11,200	35,000	1,800	1,750	..	..	.....	By the proprietors, Walas Eabul and Jetsoor, with others; the tribute being paid by Amrellee, in lieu of five villages incorporated with that Mahal.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>By the proprietors until 1870, when it became waste, in consequence of the feud between Bawa Wala Raning and Jaitpoor, regarding the village of Wagnia, and the tribute was not paid. For the purpose of securing a portion at least of the Government dues, an attachment was placed on the Talooka in A. D. 1821-22, which continued until A. D. 1829-30; but the receipts were very trifling. In the latter year the disputes between Jaitpoor and Amree being brought to a close, certain claims were established in favour of the proprietors of this Talooka, in lieu of which a reduction of Rs. 1,944 was made in the amount of the tribute, and the arrears cancelled, but no settlement having as yet been made for the balance, the attachment still remains.</p>	<p>Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black; but there are few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three principal shares, which are managed separately. The proprietors are of the Jaitpoor family, and possess likewise a share in that Talooka.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors. For the purpose of enforcing the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Koman rebellion, the Talooka was placed under attachment from 1882 to 1884, but with this exception the proprietors have had uninterrupted possession.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous classes, with some Wagnias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three principal shares, which are managed separately.</p>	
<p>The Zumeendars enjoyed the whole Talooka until 1868, when it was taken possession of by the Amree authorities, who assigned three villages for their maintenance. This arrangement continued until 1878, when the Kattys, pleading that they had been dispossessed by violence, claimed</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, which are managed separately.</p>	<p>The amount of the Government share of the tribute at present realized is Rupees 1,750.</p>

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
43	Kotera Peeta, Talooka of 18 villages.	6,560	12,000	5,236	...	..	..	New Ko-rees 2,501	By the proprietors, Walas Adha and Bhan, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.
44	Kanpoor Ishwara, Talooka of 2 villages.	560	2,600	226	...	.	..	New Ko-rees 401	By the proprietors, Walas Mansia and Walajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
45	Kuner, village of.	160	1,500	....	191	..	.	....	By the proprietors, Walas Vusta and Nag, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
46	Kathrota, village of.	160	600	....	51	..	..	.. .	By the proprietors, Jetsoor Jeewund and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the for new years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>the execution of the British Bhandary, and an amicable adjustment was effected, by the Amrellee authorities restoring three of the villages they had taken, and engaging to pay the tribute. For the six villages they now enjoy, the Kattys are directly responsible to Government as regards the Police, &c. ~ Until the year 1873 the Jam of Noanuggur managed the Talooka, according to an agreement with the Katty proprietors, and paid the tribute ; but disputes arising, a new arrangement was then made, restoring the management to the proprietors, who now enjoy it and discharge the tribute direct to Government.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with a few Kattys, Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, concert amongst the sharers allowing of its being managed conjointly.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are four principal shares, but, in consequence of concert amongst the sharers, they are managed conjointly ; and the revenues, after deducting expenses, are equally divided.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Kattys. The soil is chiefly gravelly, with a little black land There is but little irrigation</p>	<p>There are three principal shares, which are managed conjointly, the balance, after paying expenses, being divided.</p>	
<p>The village was waste until 1875, since which date it has been slowly restored by the proprietors, and has paid the tribute from the year 1883.</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Kattys, &c.; and there are few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, concert amongst the sharers being maintained.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
47	Kheejreea, village of.	120	400	. . .	51	. . .	. . .	. . . . .
48	Gurumlee Mohottee, village of.	200	1,000	. . . .	192	. . . . .	. . . . .	Old Koriees 62-2-0
49	Gurumlee Nahanee, village of.	200	800	. . . . .	190	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
50	Gudea, village of.	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	171	. . . . .	171	Old Koriees 55
51	Chirkha, village of.	800	8,000	. . . . .	493	. . . . .	. . .	Old Koriees 100

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Bhoja Najanee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until 1871, when it was restored by the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Walas Khora Verjang and Nag Deesa, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly; and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the shares.	
By the proprietors, Walas Ooner Dosa and Bhoota Bhoka, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into three principal shares, but these are at present managed conjointly.	The amount of the Gaekwar share of the tribute, at present realized, is Rs. 110.
By the proprietors, Wala Humeer and others, who have gone out on Bharwuttya against the Rajkot Chief, and the village has this year in consequence become waste.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	There are a great many sharers, but the village has not been sub-divided, concert having been maintained amongst the proprietors, who manage it conjointly.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Walas Nagdan Veekumsee and Fukeera Rana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubees collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
52	Jherkoo, village of.	200	1,500	.....	551	.....	....	.....
53	Jamka, village of.	400	2,000	.....	200	.....	....	.....
54	Dholurwao, village of.	240	1,500	.....	101	.....	....	Old Korees 60
55	Bhulgaum, village of.	160	300	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	....	New Korees 200
56	Manawao, village of.	120	500	.....	146	.....	....	Old Korees 60

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Walas Mansia Dana and others, who, in consequence of engagements with Amrellee, enjoy it free of any Government demands, and the tribute is adjusted under that head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly, and the produce divided after deducting expenses.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Walas Wagha Velanee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto ; having with others of the Alug Dhunanea villages, settled for their tribute only since 1877.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the management being conducted by Wala Wagha, in concert with the other sharers.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Walas Matra Ram and Humeer, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Sub-divided, but at present managed conjointly, and the produce, after deducting expenses, divided amongst the sharers.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Walas Jessa Hirsor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Walas Ransoor Manund & Ghodur Ala, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are but few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the proprietors.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No of the Talooks in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.		
57	Lohowaree, village of.	400	1,500	..	447	1 0	..	..	Old Koores 184-0-0	By the proprietors, Walas Hirsoor Walajee and Luckmun Sata of Jaitpoor.
58	Lakapadur, village of.	160	800	.	151	0 0	..	151	Old Koores 62-2-0	By the proprietors, Walas Kheemra Selar and Nagdan Vegar, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
59	Wagnia, Tuppa of 15 villages.	800	6,000	.	1001	0 0	..	..	....	By the proprietors, Walas Wagha and Naja, and others, (with the exception of the village of Wagnia, re-annexed to Jaitpoor); but having been waste since the feud with Bawa Wala, who seized Captain Grant of the Marines, the tribute has not been realized from the year Sumvut 1871 (A. D. 1815-16), and is not therefore brought to account.
60	Waguvree, village of.	120	500	..	133	0 0	..	..	Old Koores 50-0-0	By the proprietors, Walas Nagsoor, Khora Velanee, and Veekumsee Loona, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors. This village is entered as belonging to the Gaekwar share, but the proprietors deny ever having settled for the tribute as distinct from that of Jaitpoor, and the amount has consequently never been realized under this head.</p> <p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat or any other crop may be raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Sub-divided into several shares.</p> <p>Sub-divided into three shares, which are managed separately.</p>	<p>The tribute is not at present realized from this Talooka.</p>
<p>This Talooka was the property of the famous Katty, Raung Wala, who, notwithstanding his lawless behaviour, continued to pay the tribute until 1868, when he went out in open rebellion. In the course of the following year, he, however, died of disease, in the Geer hills, and his son Bawa Wala, being a minor, came in and submitted himself to the Amrellee authorities. He was then required to furnish security, and for this purpose wrote over the village of Wagna to the Jaitpoor and Cheetul Kattys, who are stated to have had some previous claim to it; but subsequently, to recover this alienated inheritance, he went out, like his father, in rebellion, and was eventually put to death in an attack on Veasawudder.</p>	<p>There are but few inhabitants, who are chiefly Koonbees. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are several sharers, by whose disagreement, chiefly, the re-establishment of the Talooka is retarded.</p>	<p>The tribute is not at present realized from this Talooka.</p>
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, content being maintained amongst the sharers.</p>	

No of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A D 1829-30).		Zorilubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1891) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
61	Silana, village of.	300	1,200	....	100	..	200	Old Korees 100	By Wala Mooloo Najana, of Jat-poor, who pays the tribute.
62	Halria, Talooka of 4 villages.	800	5,000	...	100	..	..	Old Korees 100	By the proprietors, Walas Hatheea Oghur and Jetsun Heepa, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
63	Ingoraloo, village of.	200	1,000		225	.	..	.....	By the Dhunance Kattys, the proprietors, subject to Amrellee; the tribute by agreement being carried to the account of that Mahal.
64	Jusdhun, Talooka of 15 villages.	12,000	40,000	3,611	..	.	..	Surat Rupees 2,405	By the Chief, Khachur Chela Wagsoor, who pays the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>The village was established A. D. 1811, by Walas Matra and Oghur and Hirpa and others, who held it and paid the tribute until 1821, when some of the sharers wrote it over to Wala Mooloo of Jaitpoor, who has since kept possession and discharged the tribute; but the validity of his claim is still disputed, and the Joonaghur State having also some demands against it, the village has been placed under a partial attachment to prevent disturbance.</p> <p>By the proprietors; having in the interim been waste for two years, from 1865 to 1867.</p> <p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Kattys and Koteles. The soil is black, but there are no wells for irrigation.</p> <p>Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Bramins & Wantias. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are several sharers, but the management is conducted by them in concert, without any actual sub-division.</p> <p>There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly.</p>	
<p>By the Chief; except that the Talooka was placed under attachment from A. D. 1826 to 1828, to obtain the performance of security engagements for the suppression of the Komau rebellion.</p>	<p>Koteles and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Koonbees, Wantias, and shepherds. The soil is black earth and in parts gravelly, and sugarcane and other crops are</p>	<p>No sub-division, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction, unusual amongst the Kattys.</p>	<p>The JUSDHUN Chief is the most powerful of the "Khachur" tribe of "Shakayet" Kattys. His present elevation has chiefly been the result of the daring character and abilities of his father, Wadjoor</p>

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sunvut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
The same as No. 64.	Until A. D. 1812 the village was managed by the proprietors, Khachurs Shela and Samla, who wrote it over in that year to the Chief of Jusdhun, with whose Talooka it has become incorporated.	Similar to the foregoing.	When in the hands of the original proprietors there were three shares, but they now cultivate certain lands assigned to them for maintenance, and are subject to the Chief of Jusdhun, who holds undivided authority.	Khachur, of whom a short history is given in Colonel Walker's Report on Kattywar, and he is himself a person of considerable talent and enterprise.
By the proprietors, Khachurs Keta and others, the tribute being paid by the Jusdhun Chief, according to the terms of an engagement entered into with him.	The proprietors paid the tribute direct, until about A. D. 1811-12, when they became subject to the Jusdhun Chief, on certain terms under which they now enjoy the village.	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares of equal extent, according to which three villages are separately and one conjointly managed.	
By the Chief of Jusdhun.	The village was waste until about A. D. 1817-18, when the proprietor wrote it over to the Jusdhun Chief.	Kolees, Bowsars, Shepherds, and Dhers are the inhabitants. The soil is black earth, with some gravelly land, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the management of Khachur Chela, the Jusdhun Chief, according to an agreement with the proprietor.	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
68	Jessapoor, Talooka of 2 villages.	440	5,200	576 0 0	....	.....	....	.....
69	Modhooka, Talooka of 14 villages.	1,400	14,000	2,101 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....
70	Verjateerth, village of.	300	2,200	290 0 0	....	.....	....	.....
71	Seetleoo, village of.	200	1,000	110 0 0	....	.....	....	.....
72	Hurmuntia, village of.	300	1,000	151 0 0	....	.....	....	Surat Rs. 75

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the JUSDHUN Chief, who pays the tribute; the proprietor, Wala Mansia, having retained certain rights, which he enjoys.	The village was waste until about A. D. 1817-18, when the proprietor wrote it over to the JUSDHUN Chief.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Wamas, Rubarees, &c. The soil is chiefly black land, on which sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being in the hands of the JUSDHUN Chief.	
By the JUSDHUN Chief, according to an agreement with the original proprietor, the former paying the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kelees, Kattys, and Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Wamas and others. The soil is black and gravelly in parts; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the JUSDHUN Chief.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,001.
By the JUSDHUN Chief, who pays the tribute; the original proprietors enjoying the rights reserved to them, according to their agreement.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the JUSDHUN Chief, who pays the tribute, according to an agreement with the original proprietor.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the JUSDHUN Chief, who pays the tribute; the proprietors, Khachurs Wagha and Ghodur, with others, enjoying the rights reserved to them by agreement.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sunvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
73	Aneialee, Talooka of 2 villages.	300	4,000	285	..	..	..	.....	By the JUSDHUN Chief, who pays the tribute.
74	Budlee, Talooka of 21 villages.	1,400	7,500	1,081	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 251	By the proprietor, Khachur Bhan Aghur, who pays the tribute.
75	Kerecana, Talooka of 10 villages.	2,032	6,000	835	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 301	By the proprietors, Kachurs Odha and Ooner Dosa, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute; but in consequence of disputes amongst the brothers, a Mehta on the part of Government, with a few Arabs, has been stationed there, to preserve the peace and receive the revenue, until a reconciliation can be effected.
76	Anundpoor, Talooka of 18 villages.	3,140	5,000	702	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 201	By the proprietors, Veesamur Khachur and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
77	Choteela, Talooka of 16 villages.	2,040	2,200	252	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 91	By the proprietors, Khachur Bhoj Dewai and others, who

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Survey 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>Khachur Jessoo and others, the original proprietors, held the village until A. D. 1812, when they wrote it over to the Jusdhun Chief. Ditto ditto. In consequence of the refractory behaviour of this Chief, troops were sent against him in A. D. 1819, and a detachment left in the town of Budlee for a year; after which they were removed on his paying a fine. Being one of the securities for the Komans, his Talooka was again attached in 1826, to enforce the performance of his engagements, and restored to him in 1828, a fine being likewise on this occasion exacted from him in reimbursement of the damage sustained during the rebellion</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing. Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing. No sub-division, Bhan Khachur having established a control over the other members of his family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Not sub-divided, the brothers having hitherto acted in concert.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are several shares, but the management is in the hands of Veesamur Khachur.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees, Kattys, and Charons are the most numerous,</p>	<p>No sub-division, the sharers, who are numerous,</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Summary 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
78	Khumbala, Talooka of 5 villages.	1,400	4,000	554	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 161	are collectively responsible for the tribute.
79	Paliad, Talooka of 19 villages.	5,100	7,500	979	..	....	..	Ah. Rs. 330	By the proprietors, Khachurs Rama and Mooloo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
80	Beemora, Talooka of 11 villages.	1,200	2,700	201	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 50	By the proprietors, Khachurs Jeewa Naja and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
	<p>with some shepherds, &c. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>having hitherto entrusted the management chiefly to Bhoj Khachur.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, Wanas, &c. The soil is black earth with some gravelly land, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Sub-divided into two principal shares of equal extent, which are managed separately.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, with many sub-shares, which are managed separately.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto; but Khachur Naja being guilty of great misconduct, troops were sent against him in A. D. 1812 from Amrellee, when Beemora was taken and Khachur Naja killed. On their return, his son however became a Barwuttya, and plundered the country. A party of troops was therefore again sent under Govindrao Dewajee in 1814, and Khachur Jeewa was seized and confined, and afterwards liberated on paying a fine and furnishing security. The Talooka, which had become waste, was again established in 1821, from which time it has paid the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division; the management being in the hands of Khachur Jeewa.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balances Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1888 (A. D. 1831-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.		
81	Bamunbore, village of.	120	300	75	..	....	..	....	By the proprietors, Khachurs Fukeera and Aghur, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
82	Mewasa, Talooka of 4 villages.	800	600	437	..	...	..	Surat Rs. 112	By the proprietors, Khachurs Ooner and others, who pay the tribute.
83	Matra Teemba, village of.	200	2,800	285	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 71	By the proprietors, Khachurs Moka and Mooloo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
84	Sunosra, Talooka of 2 villages.	200	500	182	..	....	..	Surat Rs. 50	By the proprietor, Khachur Veeroo, who pays the tribute.
85	Etria Gudala, Talooka of 2 villages.	800	500	397	..	110 2 55	..	Surat Rs. 132	By farmers appointed by the proprietor, Khachur Jeewa Rama; the general interference of Government being at his request provided in cases of disputes. The tribute is paid by the farmers in the name of the proprietor, who is thus eventually responsible.
86	Chobaree, Talooka of 2 villages.	80	100	151	..	....	..	.....	By the proprietors, Jeewa Naja, Vekumsee Rama, &c., who have been called upon to settle for the tribute.
87	Kalasir, village of.	80	250	201	..	....	..	.....	By the proprietor, Khachur Jeewa Naja, who has been called upon to settle for the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division; concert being maintained amongst the sharers.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Khachur Veroo.</p>	
<p>The proprietors, in concert with Gudvee Ram, Kheem Kurun, and Lakha Samut, conducted the management until A. D. 1816; but a balance of two years' tribute remaining in arrears, it was made over in mortgage to Khachur Mooloo, during whose term of possession it remained waste from A. D. 1817-18 to 1820-21, in consequence of a feud with Khachur Bhan, and the mortgage having expired in 1886, it was this year given in farm.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division.</p>	
<p>Mostly waste since A. D. 1808, but a few inhabitants have lately settled in it.</p>	<p>Chiefly Kolees, with a few Koonbees. The soil is black, and there are wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>There are three shares, but they are managed conjointly.</p>	<p>The tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>
<p>This village has been mostly waste since A. D. 1808, but there have been a few inhabitants in it for the last two years.</p>	<p>Kolees and Rubarees most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division.</p>	<p>The tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.				
88	Neelwura, village of.	400	Rs. 2,800	Rs. 501	q. 2	r. 0	..	..	..	Surat Rs. 151	By the proprietors, Khachurs Odha and Deodas, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
89	Atkot, village of.	1,200	7,500	2,149	2	0	.	.	..	..	By the Jam of Noonuggur, who pays the tribute, the original proprietors enjoying the rights reserved to them by agreement.
90	Badla, Talooka of 13 villages.	3,220	9,000	1,626	2	0	..	..	..	..	Ditto ditto.
91	Santhlee, Talooka of 12 villages.	1,700	8,000	1,477	0	0	..	..	..	Old Kores 900	Ditto ditto.
92	Berwala, Tuppa of 7 villages.	800	4,500	1,093	0	0	..	..	..	.....	Ditto ditto.
93	Summundiala, Talooka of.	1,600	2,000	620	0	0	..	..	..	.....	Ditto ditto.
94	Panchwura, village of.	240	1,500	277	0	0	..	..	..	.....	Ditto ditto.
95	Ajmer, Talooka of 4 villages.	600	900	175	0	0	..	..	..	.....	Ditto ditto.
96	Dhandulpoor, Talooka of 17 villages.	1,880	5,500	1,123	0	0	..	..	..	Ah. Rs. 301	By the proprietors, Kooer Nag Godhur and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous classes of the inhabitants, and the soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are two principal shares, with a great many sub-shares; but they are at present managed conjointly.	
By the Jam of Noanuggur.	Koonbees, Ganchees, and Kattys are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under the jurisdiction of the Jam of Noanuggur.	The Jam's possessions in Kattywar were until lately managed by a Mehta appointed by him to this duty, who resided with an establishment of Seebundy at this place or Badla, but at present they are in the hands of a farmer, subject to his control, independent altogether of any Government intervention.
Ditto ditto.	Koonbees, Kolees, and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is black, and gravelly in parts, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,100.
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous, with some Rubarees, shepherds, &c. The soil is black earth and gravelly land in about equal proportions, and wheat and	Sub-divided into two principal shares, but at present managed for the most part by Kooer Nag Godhur.	The "Kooers" are a tribe of the "Joritia" or ignoble Kattys as compared to "Shakayet" or noble. The former are the original Kattys, related to have come from "Pawur" in Wagur; the latter are the descendants of a Wala Rajpoot by a Katty mother.

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nawab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	
97	Soodamra, Talooka of 11 villages.	2,920	11,500	1,448 0 0	..	.....	..	Ah. Rs. 501
98	Sejuckpoor, Talooka of 3 villages.	1,600	2,800	683 0 0	..	.....	..	Ah. Rs. 251
99	Rampurda, village of.	100	325	81 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
100	Veesawur, Talooka of 10 villages.	2,000	7,000	751 0 0	..	.....	..	.....

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietor, Kooer Meiram Fukeera, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is given by him.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Kooers Moka and others, with the exception of the village of Morwur in the hands of Bhoj Khachur of Chooteela; the tribute being paid by both parties, according to agreement.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Kooers Mooloo and Rana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Dessae Shevukram and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p> <p>Ditto ditto; Bhoj Khachur having obtained possession of the village of Morwur in A. D. 1812.</p> <p>By the proprietors.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Kattys and Koonbees are the most numerous, with some Wanias, Rubarees, and shepherds. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Kattys and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is sandy and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p> <p>Mehmons are the most numerous class, with some Wanias, Koonbees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are produced by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by Kooer Meiram, but there is a dispute on this subject pending with the Kooers of Dhandulpoor.</p> <p>Sejuckpoor is managed by Kooer Moka, and Morwur by Bhoj Khachur, without further sub-division.</p> <p>No sub-division, concert being maintained amongst the sharers.</p> <p>There are three principal shares, but they are at present managed conjointly.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF KATTYWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Kattywar.	The District of Kattywar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sunvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.							
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.								
		Rs.	Rs.	q.	r.	Rs.	q.	r.							
101	Dhusa, Talooka of 4 villages.	800	6,000	.....		375	0	0	..	....	.....	
102	Geegasurun, village of.	200	1,200	.....		527	0	0	...	...	.....	
103	Akreea, village of.	200	1,200	126	0	0	...	....	....	....	Surat Rs. 25
104	Keerala, village of.	...	...	61	0	0	.....	....	....	....	.....
Sums Total..		88,363	2	0	22,606	1	0	5,415	2	5	522	0	0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Dessae Ramdass and others, who pay the tribute.	The Geerasia, Alanee Jukeeroo, held the Talooka till A. D. 1812, when it was written over to Dessaebae; the village of Duheroo being retained free of all demand as a provision for his expenses.	Koonbees and Kattys are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, shepherds, &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and crops of all descriptions may be raised by irrigation.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors, Koteela Wagsoor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors	Ditto ditto.	Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.	The "Koteelas" are another tribe of "Joritia" Kattys. The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 351.
By the proprietors, Chowras Samut and Umra, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Kattys are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above, but there are no wells for irrigation.	There are several shares.	The "Chowras" are likewise "Joritia" Kattys. There are a great many tribes of this race in Kattywar; but being sub-tenants, their names do not occur in this statement.
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	The tribute is not at present realized from this village. There is a village of this name in the Wudwan Talooka, the Geeracias of which are Kattys, which is supposed to be the one here mentioned; but this is denied by the Wudwan people.

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Morvee, Talooka of 124 villages.	24,784	85,000	..	50,001	....	....	....	By the Chief, Jhareja Prntherajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Soukar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

MUCHOO KANTA.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions in- to which the State has been partion- ed, and the nature of their present Tenure	REMARKS.
<p>On the settlement of this Talooka in A. D 1807-8, a large balance of tribute for former years was found to have accumulated, owing to the feud with Mallia and other causes. The Talooka of Tunkara in Jhala- war, a dependency of the State, was in consequence mortgaged by the Chief, Jhareja Jehajee, as explained under that head, for the purpose of effecting an adjustment. From 1810 nearly the whole amount of tribute was however again left unpaid. Much consideration was shown towards the Chief on account of the disturbed state of the country from the incursions of the Khosas, &c., but although a large amount of Wuttur, or reimbursement, was obtained for him from Kutch, and credited in part of the balance, there still appeared no prospect of his effecting the discharge of the Government demands. An attach- ment was in consequence placed on the Talooka in 1822, which, both by display- ing the actual state of its resources, and at the same time convincing the Chief of the necessity of some arrangement, led to a settlement in 1824. To effect this, it was however found necessary to calcu- late the balance due up to that date, at the reduced rate of Rs. 40,000 per annum, without interest, and to accept this amount in future until the resources of the Talooka should allow of its being in- creased to the extent of Colonel Walk- er's settlement, and the Chief has since retained the management of his estate on these terms. In consequence of a repre- sentation from the security, it became necessary a few months back to send Mehtas on the part of Government to</p>	<p>Wanias, Koon- bees, and Bra- mins are the most numerous classes, with Koleses, Raj- poots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and su- gar-cane and other crops are raised by irriga- tion.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Taloo- ka.</p>	<p>The Chiefs of Mor- vee are Jhareja Rajpoots, descen- dants of Keia- jee, the son of a Prince of Kutch, who was killed by his younger brother, in a dis- pute to the suc- cession to that kingdom, about 125 years ago. [A. D 1706]. Un- able to recover his father's rights, he accepted as an ac- commodation the Talooka of Mor- vee, and the Fort of Kuntharia and its dependant vil- lages in Wagur, which still remain in the possession of the family. The present Chief has neither the habits of business nor ability of his fa- ther Jehajee; but the Talooka is nevertheless gra- dually improving with the general improvement and tranquillity of the surrounding coun- try.</p>

DISTRICT OF MUCHOO KANTA.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Summut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortmabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been reded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
2	Mallia, Talooka of 10 villages.	4,800	22,000	....	1,201	...	..	Ah.Rs.200	By the proprietor, Jhareja Suttajee, who pays the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvit 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>prevent the misappropriation of the revenues previous to the settlement of his claims, but these being adjusted, they have since been recalled. The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 33,331-1-35</p> <p>By the proprietor, his Meeana subjects having in the interim repeatedly called for the interference of Government Colonel Walker, in his report on Muchoo Kanta, gives a summary of their history up to that date. The arrangements then made were not long respected by these freebooters, and a force was accordingly sent against them, and their fort destroyed, in A. D. 1810 Jhareja Gorjee of Wandia, the brother of Dosajee, then Chief, who was taken prisoner, becoming security, the place was restored, but Dosajee dying in 1814, and his successor being a minor, they again, in contempt of his authority, renewed their former misconduct. Having been pardoned and brought back, they still continued to quarrel amongst themselves, and broke into the factions of "Dhungs" and "Mowurs", on the occasion of a quarrel between Suttajee and his mother. Some of the most dissatisfied in consequence retired to Kutch, and took an active part in the disturbances of 1825. They were nevertheless again allowed to return with impunity, and the security of Momiajee, the son of Gorjee, was renewed, but from the want of co-operation on the part of Suttajee, little advantage was derived, and the Mowurs in consequence went out again in rebellion in 1827. Again a reconciliation was effected with the assistance of the Resident in Kutch, about the commencement of the present year 1831, but the Mowurs have broken through their engagements, and are at present in open rebellion. The necessity of placing this lawless tribe under some more competent authority, has in</p>	<p>Meeanas and Koonbees are the most numerous classes, with Wanas, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugar-cane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force</p>	

DISTRICT OF MUCHOO KANTA.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Muchoo Kanta.	The District of Muchoo Kanta.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Samvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulibee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1881) by whom conducted, &c
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	Sums Total	..	....	...	51,202	....		..	....

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>consequence been strongly urged on the attention of Government. The Jam of Noanuggur has the greatest strength in Seebundy, but it is worthy of consideration whether the impression amongst these Meeenas themselves, in favour of the right of the Thakoor of Morvee, may not render him the most eligible medium of accomplishing their reform.</p> <p>The Malla Chief, it is hardly necessary to add, is the descendant of a younger brother of the ancestor of the Morvee Thakoor, and that, although the village of Malla gives its name to his Talooka, his chief receipts are from Khakrejee and other villages, which remain in his hands.</p>			

THE DISTRICT

No. of the Talooks in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1820-30).		Zortulibes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.		
1	Noanuggur, Talooka of 622 villages.	2,00,000	6,00,000	47,259	45,750	12,510 2 26	26,521 2 4	.....	By the Chief, Jam Runmuljee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandari, is furnished by him.
2	Joria Balumba, Talooka of 21 villages.	12,000	70,000	.....	11,607	.....	.....	.....	By the Chief, Jam Runmuljee, who pays the tribute, which is included in the security for Noanuggur.

OF HALLAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>The management was conducted by an establishment under the Jam's own superintendence, but, in consequence of balances outstanding in A.D. 1821, security was demanded for the more regular discharge of the Government dues, and an agreement, under the Government Bhandary, was entered into with Shets Jeta, and Soonderjee Sewjee, to whom the revenues of the Talooka were mortgaged. These, however, were not paid with sufficient regularity to afford any prospect of eventual relief, and it was therefore arranged to farm the Talooka for nine years, from 1825 to 1833 inclusive, which was undertaken by the above Shets. Constant disputes rendered the success of this experiment very questionable, but the above Shets becoming insolvent, failed to discharge the tribute, and the collection of the revenue could therefore be no longer entrusted to them, and the contract was accordingly dissolved in 1829, since which time the Jam has again resumed the superintendence of his own affairs, which are at present very satisfactorily conducted.</p>	<p>Koonbees, Ahers, and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family since Colonel Walker's settlement.</p>	<p>The Jam of Noanuggur is the head of the Jharaja Rajpoots of Hallar. He is descended from Jam Rawul, the sovereign of Kutch, who having been expelled by R10 Khengar with the assistance of the King of Ahmedabad, retired across the Runn and founded the City of Noanuggur, about the year of Sumvut 1598 (A. D. 1542). Colonel Walker's report on this province contains a summary of the history of the family.</p>
<p>Kowass Sugram, a servant of the Noanuggur Durbar, had obtained possession of these Mahals, and settled for them as an independent Chief; but, in consequence of his being engaged in a rebellion of the Muskatty Arabs in the Jam's service, a force was sent against him in 1815, and the territory was restored to the Jam. Being required to furnish security for the repayment of the military expenses, he made it over in mortgage to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who held it on these</p>	<p>Koonbees, Lowanias, Bhatias, and Wagers are the most numerous classes, with Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3	Hurrecana, Talooka of 12 villages.	4,800	10,000	....	5,627	....	..	....	Similar to the foregoing.
4	Bharookea, village of.	...	....	....	152	.	..	....	By the Jam of Noanuggur, who pays the tribute; but the village is at present waste.
5	Amrun, Talooka of 24 villages.	10,000	16,000	..	2,404	....	..	....	By the proprietors, Kowass Abo and Puchan, who pay the tribute, through the Jam of Noanuggur, the amount being included in the security for that Talooka.
6	Drapha, Talooka of 24 villages.	4,000	10,001	4,001	....	826	..	....	By the proprietors, Jharejas Ryubjee, Vuktajee, and Jetejee, with others,

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>terms until A. D. 1825, when it was included in the farm of the Noanuggur Talooka. On the dissolution of that engagement it was placed in attachment, on the plea of the former mortgage, pending an adjustment of accounts; but no ostensible balance appearing against the Jam, and the Shet refusing to submit his claims to Punchayet, it was delivered over to the farmer at the commencement of 1830, on certain conditions respecting the claims of the Soondejee family, specified in a writing then given by him to Government.</p> <p>By the Chief; with the exception of its having been included in the farm of the Noanuggur Talooka from 1825 to 1829.</p> <p>By the Jam of Noanuggur, until the village became waste in 1812.</p> <p>The Talooka was given to Kowass Hirjee by the Jam of Noanuggur, in 1801, with the Mahals of Jooria and Balumba, and was continued to his family, as a provision, on the restoration of the latter in 1815.</p> <p>The management continued in the hands of the proprietors until 1818, when, in consequence of a large outstanding balance of tribute, the Talooka was placed under an</p>	<p>there are but few wells for irrigation.</p> <p>Koonbees, Sutwaras, and Bramins are the most numerous, with a few Waniyas. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Waste . . .</p> <p>Koonbees and Lowanas are the most numerous classes, with some Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane, wheat, and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Koonbees and Waniyas are the most numerous classes. The soil</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>No sub-division.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>There are twelve shares, which have been separately portioned</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.			Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30)		Zortulubees collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.			
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
7	Veerpoor, Talooka of 3 villages.	600	4,000	1,799 0 0	.	..	..	.....	By the proprietor, Jhareja Mooloojee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowka security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
8	Kureree, village of.	800	7,000	1,891 0 0	.	..	..	New Koreses 2,392	Similar to the foregoing.
9	Mooleeraderee, Talooka of 10 villages.	1,200	2,800	1,380 2 0	.	..	..	New Koreses 601	By the proprietors, Jhareja Nathoojee and Bharajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
10	Satodur Waoree, Talooka of 12 villages.	1,640	3,200	1,583 0 0	..	..	.	New Koreses 1,583	By the proprietors, Khana Khanjee, Lukhajee, and Rajeebhaee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the re-

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>attachment, which remained until 1820. It was then restored to the Geerasias, on their entering into an engagement for the discharge of the balance, but, having failed in this, an attachment was again sent in 1823. This was removed the following year, 1824, on the sharers having agreed to vest the management in the hands of two of their body, Jharejas Vuktaje and Jetejee, for a period of six years, which has now expired; but the arrangement remains in force pending a new settlement.</p>	<p>is similar to the above.</p>	<p>out, the town only remaining undivided and subject to their conjoint management. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.</p>	
<p>The management remained in the hands of the proprietor until 1822, when a large balance having accumulated, a farm, under the Government Bhandary, for six years, was given to Kulleangur Buwaneegur, the Munt of Tunnetur, in partnership with Jhalla Govindjee Umerjee, and since the expiration of this in 1827 it has reverted to the proprietor.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Koolies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wamas, and the soil is similar to the above.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Koonbees and Geerasias Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, on which wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,011-2-0.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Geerasias are the most numerous classes, with a few Wamas, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops</p>	<p>There are four principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Noanuggur family.</p>	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration, of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
11	Seesang Chand-lee, Talooka of 2 villages.	600	3,000	777	.. .	..	..	New Koores 777	By the proprietors, Jharejas Dadajee and Babjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute; but, in consequence of disputes, a Meh-ta has been sent there, temporarily, on the part of Government, to receive the revenue and give confidence to the Ryuts.
12	Gondul Dhora-rajee, Talooka of 179 vil-lages.	80,000	3,50,000	53,005	62,000	.	..	New Koores 2,087	By the Chief, Jha-reja Chunder-singjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security is furnished by him.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>The management was in the hands of the proprietors until A. D 1818, when a large balance of tribute having accumulated, it was farmed, under the Government Bhandary, to Parek Mon Lall, for ten years, since the expiration of which it has reverted to the proprietors.</p>	<p>are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>There are six principal shajies, but these are at present managed conjointly, and the revenue, after deducting expenses, divided. The Geerassias are of the Noanuggur family.</p>	
<p>The management was conducted by persons on the Chief's establishment, under his own superintendence, from 1808 to 1811, when, in consequence of a considerable balance of tribute, security was required of him, and a contract on that account was entered into with Dosee Veerjee Nanjee for seven years, from 1822 to 1828, under the Government Bhandary, by which the produce of the Talooka was mortgaged to him. But the revenues not being paid over to the security, as agreed upon, an attachment was, at his solicitation, placed on the Talooka in 1823. On this a farm of the Mahals of Dhorajee and Opletta, for five years, from 1824 to 1828 inclusive, was negotiated with Runchorjee Dewan, the rent to be paid to the security, together with a further sum of four lakhs of Korees, in part of the balance due to him, but the latter part of the engagement not being performed, an attachment was in 1825 sent on the Gondul Mahal, which con-</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and a jurisdiction retained over grants made to members of the family or others.</p>	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sum- vat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nawab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13	Mengnee, Talooka of 8 villages.	1,600	8,000	3,684	..	..	..	....	By the proprietor, Jhareja Samut-singjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
14	Kotra Sunganee, Talooka of 20 villages.	8,000	20,000	11,000	..	..	..	New Koreses 4,001	By the proprietor, Jhareja Bomiajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
15	Badwa, Talooka of 3 villages.	300	3,500	1,505	..	..	..	New Koreses 1,400	By the proprietor, Jhareja Wunajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>tinued until 1829, when the farm having expired, a new arrangement was made, restoring the management of the Talooka to the Chief, on his furnishing security. Disregard of his engagement with the security, again, however, rendered a temporary attachment necessary the following year, and notwithstanding a favorable adjustment was effected, and the attachment removed after a few months, there appeared little prospect of any permanent settlement, but things have been since put into a train of improvement, and the Chief remains in possession of his authority.</p>			
<p>By the proprietor</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is capable of producing wheat and other crops by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Gondul family.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,900.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Koolies are the most numerous classes, with a few Waniyas, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Sindians are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.</p>	<p>Several shares, but managed conjointly. The proprietors are of the Kotra Sun-ganee family.</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Summary 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been deducted on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1891) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	New Korees	
16	Rajpoora, Talooka of, 5 villages.	1,200	5,000	3,955	..	....	..	1,001	By the proprietor, Jhareja Ladajee, who pays the tribute.
17	Rajkot Sudhar, Talooka of, 55 villages.	20,000	50,000	20,503	..	....	..	8,000	By the Chief, Jhareja Soorajee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
18	Goureedur, Talooka of, 6 villages.	1,000	6,000	1,092	..	....	..	2,093	By the proprietor, Jhareja Morjee, who pays the tribute.
19	Kotaria, Talooka of, 5 villages.	600	1,500	1,024	..	....	..	1,024	By the proprietor, Jhala Maljee, who pays the tribute.

<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietor</p>	<p>Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 2,500.</p>
<p>In A. D. 1808 Jhareja Dadajee, the brother of Jhareja Runmuljee, then on the Gadee, conducted the affairs of the Talooka; but, in consequence of his lawless behaviour, Government troops were sent against him in 1809, and, having expelled him, the management was entrusted to Mehta Wasunjee, on the part of the Gaekwar Government, and a pension assigned to the Chief, Jhareja Runmuljee. The above Mehta continued in charge till 1813, when he was relieved by Baba Wussiekur, and to him Modee Kesewjee succeeded in 1818; with this person, the following year a farm was negotiated, and he held it in this manner until 1822, when a new farm was given to Runchorjee Dewan for seven years, since the completion of which, in 1829, the management has been in the hands of the Chief, Jhareja Soorajee.</p>	<p>Koonbees, Wanias, and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of every description are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka.</p>	
<p>By the proprietor</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land; and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division. The Geeracias are of the Rajkot family.</p>	
<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Population similar to the above. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division; the management being in the hands of Jhareja Maljee. The Geeracias are of the Rajkot family,</p>	

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	NewKorees
20	Lodeeka, Talooka of, 11 villages.	1,600	3,200	1,390	....	....	....	1,390
21	Pal, Talooka of, 6 villages.	320	800	1,353	....	353	....	....
22	Gutka, Talooka of, 6 villages.	1,800	2,600	694	....	....	....	694
23	Wudalee, village of.	300	300	266	....	....	....	250
24	Veerawao, village of.	200	300	161	....	....	....	151
25	Shapoor, Talooka of, 4 villages.	800	2,000	501	....	....	....	501
26	Kansealee, village of.	60	100	91	....	....	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Jharejas Jessajee and Kessajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, &c. is given by them.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Wamas, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Dosajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Cultivating Rajpoots, Ahers, and Sindians are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	Similar to the foregoing. No sub-division.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 553.
By the proprietors, Jharejas Kanjee and Govindjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees, Kolees, and Sindians are the most numerous classes, with a few Waniyas and Bramins. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Mudabhace, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	The Geerasias are of the Kotaria family.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Urjunjee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Jhareja Kullajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Koombars are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but the conjoint management is in the hands of Jhareja Kullajee. The Geerasias are of the Rajkot family.	
By the proprietors, Jhareja Huka-	The village became waste in	Rajpoots and Kolees, with a few Koonbees,	There are three principal shares,		The tribute is not at present

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumrut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
27	Mowa, village of.	40	100	130	....	..	..	.....	jcc Ladhajee and others. The village having been waste since 1812, the tribute has not been brought to account, but its realization is expected to commence again from next year.
28	Dhurul Surupdur, Talooka of, 29 villages.	10,000	8,000	....	5,346	..	..	New Koores 2,333	By the Chief, Jhareja Boputsingjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowcar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by him.
29	Surupdur, Talooka of, 30 villages.	4,000	9,000	....	4,359	..	..	.....	By the Dhurul Chief, Jhareja Boputsingjee, who pays the tribute.

THE DISTRICT OF HALLAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Hallar.	The District of Hallar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Col. Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubees collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	
30	Khesura, Talooka of, 14 villages.	1,600	3,500	2,554 0 0	....	.....	.....	NewKorees 1,200
31	Jhalia Dewanee, Talooka of, 20 villages.	800	1,500	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....
32	Kotra Neiajee, village of.	400	2,000	.....	551	.....	.. ...	NewKorees 500
Sums Total..		..	..	1,61,598 2 0	1,40,496	13,689 2 26	26,521 2 4	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor, Jhareja Doon-gurjee, who pays the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowcar security, &c. is furnished by him.	By the proprietor.	Koonbees and Woras are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietors are of the Dhurool family.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 1,400.
By the proprietor, Jhareja Kejee Jessajee, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wamas. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka. The proprietor is of the Dhurool family.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 500.
By the proprietors, Jhareja Khanjajee Morjee and Maljee Soorjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Koolas are the most numerous. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geeracias are of the Dhurool family.	

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Seruth	The District of Soruth.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1881) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Joonagbur, Talooka of, 611 villages.	3,60,000	6,00,000	30,655	45,000	....	..	.. . . .	By the Nuwab, Bahadur Khan.

SORUTH.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>In 1808 Mehta Rewashunker Tricumdass conducted the affairs of the State as Minister. The following year he was superseded by Mirza Ajum Beg, and Shah Kirshundass Deochund, who remained in power till 1811, when the Nuwab Hamed Khan died, and the present Nuwab, on his succession, appointed Ragoonathjee Dewan to the office of Karbaree, who held it during 1812, and was replaced the following year by Jemadar Omer Mokassim, who retained the management until 1816. Having usurped the entire authority, he was then expelled by the assistance of British troops. The expenses thus incurred were discharged by mortgaging the Zortulubee receipts to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, and Dewan Ragoonathjee was again entrusted with the management, which, during 1818-19, was transferred to the private establishment of His Highness. A farm for five years to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee was then resorted to, through the intervention of the Political Agent, but it did not continue longer than 1823, when, in consequence of disputes, it was set aside by mutual agreement. The management of Hamed Khan, the "Peer" or family priest of the Nuwab, then succeeded, and disturbances, accompanied by the plunder of the "Turnetur Munt," Dhool Dhorajee, Mokana, &c. were the result of his intrigues and connivance. On his death, a farm for nine years from 1825 was given to Jhala Govindjee, under the Government Bhandary, but in consequence of the disregard on both sides of the terms of the engagement, this was abandoned in 1830, and the management is now in the hands of the Nuwab's own establishment, principally directed by Shet Sungree Soonderjee.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with Waniyas, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black earth, with some gravelly land, and every description of crop is raised by irrigation. There are also several Bunders, from which a revenue is derived.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the jurisdiction of the Nuwab being reserved over all grants to members of his family or others.</p>	<p>The Nuwabs of Joonaghur are a branch of the Babi family, which established itself in this possession about A. H. 1152 (A. D. 1740-41), by the expulsion of the Nab appointed from Delhi. Previous to the invasion of Mahomed Begra, A. H. 877 (A. D. 1476-77), it had been the seat of the Choorasuma tribe of Rajpoots. The Geer hills being situated in this Talooka, an efficient management is of great importance in maintaining the tranquility of the southern part of the peninsula; but the habits of the Nuwab are so opposed to business, and his Durbar has been the scene of such frequent intrigues, that it is difficult to introduce any regularity or improvement into the administration of his affairs.</p>

DISTRICT OF SORUTH.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Soruth.	The District of Soruth.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. r.	Rs.	
2	Bantwa, Talooka of, 61 villages.	48,000	75,000	32,002	.....	4,030 2 0	..	.....
3	Amrapoor, Talooka of, 2 villages.	1,000	2,700	552	.....	.....	..	.....
Sums Total ..		.....	.....	63,209	45,000	4,030 2 0	..	

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1891) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the Chiefs, Babi Kumal-deen Khan and Mahomed Khan, who pay the tribute according to their shares.</p>	<p>By the Chiefs.</p>	<p>Koonbees and Mehmans are the most numerous classes, with Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares. The town of Bantwa is under their joint authority, the rest of the Talooka being sub-divided and managed separately.</p>	
<p>By the heir of Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, on the part of the proprietor, the former paying the tribute.</p>	<p>The Talooka remained in the hands of the proprietors, Seta Jee-wabhaee and others, until 1823, when, in consequence of a balance due to Shet Soonderjee Sewjee, who was security for the tribute, it was written over to him for a period of twenty-seven years, in discharge of his claims in full, with the cognizance of Government; and he has since made it over, as a private transaction, to Durumshee Hemchund, a Mangrol Sowkar.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>There are several sharers, who receive a maintenance.</p>	<p>The "Setas" are Moslem sepoy, originally from Sind. At one time they had considerable possessions in Kattywar, including Lathee and other places, but have since become a dependent class, with the solitary exception of this small Talooka.</p>

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Burda.	The District of Burda.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Porebunder, Talooka of, 180 vil- lages.	64,000	2,50,000	22,890 2 0	7,312 2 0	..	..	Hoondce on Dhorajee 16,500	By the Chief, Rana Khec- majee, who pays the tri- bute.
Sums Total.			..	22,890 2 0	7,312 2 0	..			

BURDA.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sunvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>Rana Sooltanjee, who was Chief of this Talooka in 1808, being in a state of mental derangement, had quarrelled with his son, Kooer Hallajee, on which account his Karbaree, Tucker Permanund, assembled a body of Mukranees, and the following year a contest having taken place, these mercenaries deserted and seized the fort of Kundorna. An application was in consequence made to Colonel Walker, then in Kattywar, by Kooer Hallajee, and a force was sent against Kundorna, from which the Mukranees were expelled, and the place was delivered over to the Kooer. His authority was likewise re-established in Porebunder, and Tucker Permanund removed, when, for the purpose of obtaining the continued support of the British Government, a half share of the customs of the port was made over to them, and a party of Sepoys stationed there. Soonderjee Sewjee was at the same time appointed Karbaree. Disturbances were, however, again raised by the Kowasses, Khachers and Mego having seduced away the son of Hallajee, and in his name seized the walled village of Khursura, and likewise, by the assistance of the Geerasia of Dhank, taken possession of the fort of Cherya Hallajee in consequence again sought the assistance of Government, and a force was sent against Cherya in 1811, and the place was taken, and Pritherajee <i>alias</i> Kheemajee, the son of Hallajee, being made prisoner, was delivered over to his father. The force then returned to Porebunder, and on its departure, in 1813, a farm for eight years was concluded with Soonderjee Sewjee. During this period the old Rana, Sooltanjee, died, and likewise his son Hallajee, and on its expiration the present Rana, Kheemajee, succeeded, and has since conducted the management by a Karbaree acting under his own superintendence.</p>	<p>Wanias and Mhars are the most numerous classes, with Bramins, Lowafas, shepherds, &c. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with some black land, and there are but few wells for irrigation, but the revenue from the sea customs is considerable.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants made to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.</p>	<p>The Rana of Porebunder is the head of the Jatwa tribe of Rajpoots, whose dominion is related to have extended over the modern divisions of Hallar and MuchooKanta, until the invasion of Jam Ooner from Kutch.</p> <p>Rana Kheemajee has very lately died, leaving a son, a minor, whose mother is entitled to the Regency. The new administration has not yet assumed any form, but it is to be hoped that little change will take place, as the management has with few exceptions been efficiently conducted by the present Minister, Otum Gandy.</p>

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of, Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one fourth has been ceded on this account.	The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bhownuggur, Talooka of, 488 villages.	3,80,000	7,50,000	74,500	..	..	....	Surat Rs. 23,000	By the Chief, Rawul Vujehsingjee, who pays the tribute.
2	Ruttunpoor Dharmunka, Talooka of, 2 villages.	400	4,000	....	762	..	....	Surat Rs. 150	By the proprietors, Rawuls Jetejee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.
3	Wulah, Talooka of, 32 villages.	14,000	33,000	....	7,132	..	....	Ahmedabad Rs. 2,555	By the Chief, Rawul Hirbunjee, who pays the tribute.
4	Chumardee, village of.	200	2,500	....	777	..	388 2 0	Ahmedabad Rs. 100	By the proprietors, Rawuls Sujajee and Dunajee,

GOHELWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the Chief.	Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, with Wamas, Bramins, Mehmons, &c. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land; and crops of all descriptions are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force, and jurisdiction being retained over any grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	The Thakoor of Bhownuggur is the head of the "Gohel" Rajpoots and the most powerful of the Kattywar Chieftains. His great ancestor, Sejuk Gohel, is related to have obtained a settlement in the province about 600 or 700 years ago, and the town of Bhownuggur to have been founded in A. D. 1742. The Talooka was enlarged to its present extent by Rawul Wukutsingjee, the father of the present Chief, better known by his surname of "Attabhaee." In many parts it contains a very unruly population, and, under the present want of co-operation in the punishment of banditti, may occasionally afford them a refuge; but on the whole the management is efficiently conducted, and the Thakoor is a person of ability and energy.
By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	There are several shares, but they are managed conjointly; the Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the Chief.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with Wamas, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with	There are several shares, which are managed conjointly. The	

DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR.

No of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Samvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulbee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
5	Tora, Talooka of, 4 villages.	300	2,000	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 60
6	Katoreeco, vil- lage of.	100	650	.....	196 0 0	.....	359 0 0	Ah. Rs. 30
7	Panchwura, vil- lage of.	100	1,000	...	207 0 0	.....	14 0 0	Ah. Rs. 40
8	Waoree Wachanee, Talooka of, 3 villages.	320	2,500	...	302 0 0	.....	.....	Ah. Rs. 60
9	Sonepuree, vil- lage of.	160	1,000	.....	511 0 0	.....	624 1 50	Ah. Rs. 75

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.		a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Jemutsing, Gujabhaee, and Ruwajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute	In A. D. 1811 two villages were written over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who in consequence pays half the tribute.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	There are three shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Babajee and Jessajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is black, and crops of all descriptions are raised by irrigation.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Kullajee and Jeeajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawul Bhodanjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wamas, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietor, Rawul Kenajee, with others, who are collectively	Ditto ditto. In A. D. 1814, in consequence of a feud with Govindancee	Kolees are the principal inhabitants, with a few Koonbees and Ge-	There are several shares, which are managed separately. The Ge-	

DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubees collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10	Puchegaum, Talooka of, 3 villages.	1,600	16,000	.. .	2,157	....	.....	Ah. Rs. 733
11	Seetrawao, village of.	200	1,100	..	499	...	.....	Ah. Rs. 41
12	Ramunka, village of.	240	2,500	....	583	....	...	Ah. Rs. 1,061
13	Wurod, village of.	320	3,000	....	955	.. .	....	Ah. Rs. 175

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
responsible for the tribute.	and other Geerassias of the Gogeh Purguna, it became waste, and was not restored until A. D. 1821, and is still in an impoverished state.	rassias. The soil is black, and capable of producing any crops by irrigation.	rassias are of the Wachanee branch of the Bhownuggur family	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Sujajee, Kusajee, Dayeebhace, and Huthcebhace, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.	There are four principal shares, but two and two are managed conjointly. The Geerassias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawuls Oonerjee and Bhanjee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerassias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Gohel Dosajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but the village is managed conjointly. The Geerassias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	
By the proprietors, Rawul Humut-singee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geerassias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownuggur family.	

DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Samvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. .	Rs.	
14	Ilampoor, village of.	400	3,500	....	1,254 2 0	...	....	Ah. Rs. 175
15	Dhola, village of.	160	1,200	....	330 0 0	..	...	Ah. Rs. 64
16	Lathee, Talooka of, 6 villages.	4,000	20,000	....	A horse.	...	..	Old Kores 2,550
17	Rajpeepla, village of.	200	2,000	..	525 0 0	....	...	Ah. Rs. 175
18	Veerdee, village of.	200	1,000	...	351 0 0	..	...	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A D 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Rawuls Khundajee and Kurnajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are six principal shares, which are managed conjointly. The Geeracias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownugur family.	
By the proprietor, Rawul Putabhace, who pays the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Cultivating Rajpoots are the most numerous class, with a few Geeracias. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, being in the hands of Gohel Putabhace. The Geeracias are of the Dewanee branch of the Bhownugur family.	
By the proprietor, Jeejee Soorsingjee.	Ditto ditto. The Tuppa of Damnuggur was granted by the family to Damajee Rao Gakwar, since which time a yearly present of a horse has been received in lieu of tribute.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanas, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force.	
By the Lathee Chief, Gohel Jeejee Soorsingjee, who pays the tribute.	Gohel Dajeebhace held the village until A. D. 1818, when, on his death without heirs, it reverted to the Lathee Durrbar.	Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.	
By the Lathee Chief, Jeejee Soorsingjee, who pays the tribute.	The village was originally the property of the Lathee Chief, but having been granted in Jewai, or tenure of service, it was, by the assistance of the Bhownugur Thakoor, withheld from him	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanas, Bramins, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhace. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.	

DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Samvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19	Gudalee, village of.	800	5,500	.	1,726	....	...	Ah. Rs. 325
20	Gudoola, village of.	160	800	.	171	..	....	Ah. Rs. 30
21	Dedukree, village of.	200	1,000	....	280	....	...	Ah. Rs. 30
22	Kheeyreeoo	200	1,000	....	387	..	....	Ah. Rs. 51
23	Bochurwa, village of.	140	1,200	....	253	..	....	Ah. Rs. 25

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Gohels Ubesing, Najee, and Khen-gajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	until A. D. 1810, when it was restored by the Gaekwar Government.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the most numerous classes. The soil is similar to the foregoing.	There are three principal shares, which are managed separately. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Soomra-gee Bawajee and Manajee Veeinjee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was held in Jewai, or tenure of service, by Wachanee Jetees until A. D. 1812, when the proprietor resumed it, which led to a feud, on which several persons on both sides were killed, but the proprietor has retained possession.	Koonbees and Setha Rajpoots are the most numerous classes, with a few Wachanees, Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	There are several shares, but they are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohels Merajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Wachanee Jetees held the village in Jewai until A. D. 1812, when it was resumed by the proprietor.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Gohel Dosajee, who pays the tribute.	By the proprietor.	Koonbees and Rajpoots are the principal classes. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Dosajee. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	
By the proprietors, Gohel Khorajee and others, who pay the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wamas, &c. The soil	The shares are at present managed conjointly. The Geerasias are of the Lathee family.	

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	
24	Bhojawuddur, village of.	400	2,500	.. .	418 0 0	... .	... .	Ah. Rs. 150 0 0
25	Summundiala, Talooka of, 2 villages.	720	7,500	..	1,922 0 0	... .	....	Ah. Rs. 420 0 0
26	Leembra, Talooka of, 4 villages.	1,200	8,000	...	949 2 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 300 0 0
27	Waoree, village of.	800	5,500	....	1,038 0 0	....	....	Ah. Rs. 222 2 0

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Gohel Khemajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>is black and gravelly in parts, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation. Koonbees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops of any description may be raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Managed by the sharers conjointly. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Gohels Morjee and Joonajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class, with Wanias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.</p>	<p>There are two principal shares, which are separately managed. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietor, Gohel Ujabhaee Lakhajee, who pays the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto. The two brothers of the proprietor, Gohels Hunoo-bhaee and Futtehsing, were killed in A. D. 1817, in a feud with the Kattee Meiram Guwaha, since which time he has enjoyed the whole inheritance, although his right is disputed by the Lathee Durbar.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division, the management being in the hands of Gohel Ujabhaee. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Gohels Soomrajee Bawajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>There are several sharers, who manage the village conjointly. The Geeracias are of the Lathee family.</p>	

DISTRICT OF GOHELWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Gohelwar.	The District of Gohelwar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulub collected the British Government the part the Nuwab, whom or fourth has been ceded on the account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
28	Wagudra, village of.	160	1,000	.. .	80 0 0	..	..	Ab. Rs. 2
29	Palitana, Talooka of, 92 villages.	32,000	60,000	....	8,001 0 0	..	..	Babashai Rs. 2,800
30	Kheejreeoo, the 2nd.	240	1,500	....	201 0 0	..	.....	....
31	Putunamaljee, village of.	300	2,500	....	401 0 0	..	.....	....
Sums Total..		....	....	74,500 0 0	32,669 0 0	..	1,385 3 50	

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1834 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Gohels Jeebhaee with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors	Similar to the foregoing.	Similar to the foregoing.	
By the farmer, Shet Wukutchund Khooshalchund, on the part of the Chiefs, Gohel Khandajee and his son Nongunjee, the former paying the tribute.	The management of the Talooka remained in the hands of the Chief until A. D. 1821, when, in consequence of an accumulation of debt, and the mental derangement of Khandajee, a farm was negotiated with Wukutchund Kooshalchund, including the tax on pilgrims to the Shravuk temples for ten years, until A. D. 1831, during which interval concert has been maintained between the parties and much advantage derived, and it has in consequence been renewed.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes, with Wanas, &c. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, & wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, the rule of primogeniture being in force in this Talooka, and jurisdiction being retained over grants to members of the family, or others, since the perpetual settlement.	
By the Amrellee authorities, the tribute being adjusted under that head in the Moolukgere accounts.	The proprietor, Charon Huson, held the village until A. D. 1812, when he wrote it over to Amrellee, and it has since been incorporated with that Mahal.	Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Rapoots. The soil is black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	No sub-division, being under Amrellee.	
By the Chief of Jusdhun, Khachur Chela, who pays the tribute.	By the Chief of Jusdhun	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division, being in the possession of Khachur Chela Wagsoor.	

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooks in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubea collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Hathsunee, village of.	200	1,200	...	351 0 0	...	....	Old Korees 40
2	Eyavej, village of	280	2,500	...	226 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 20
3	Sunala, village of..	240	2,000	..	301 0 0	..	..	Old Korees 40
4	Sheroroo, village of.	120	900	....	121 0 0	....	....	Old Korees 30
5	Veerpoor, village of.	....	..	....	51 0 0	....	....	.....

OOND SURWEYA.

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee and Manajee, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrnee River.	No sub-division.	The Surweyas are a branch of the family of the ancient Rao Rajpoot Sovereigns of Joonaghur. Precedence in rank is given to the proprietors of this village, but the country has long been divided into the same petty separate jurisdictions as at present, and for many years previous to 1868 it was entirely waste.
By the proprietors, Surweyas Hukajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Surweyas Ryubjee and Nathoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Surweya Bheemjee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
The village belongs to Surweyas Hukajee Vickajee & others, but is at present waste.	.....	.....	.....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A D 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nidwab, by whom one-fourth has been reded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	Rajpura, village of.	300	2,000	.	176	.	.	Old Koores 30
7	Runeegaum, village of.	280	2,500	.. .	701	..	100	.. . . .
8	Padrea, village of.	...	.	.	85	...	....	Old Koores 20
9	Paa, village of .	120	600	....	301	....	301	Old Koores 30
10	Dedura, village of.	40	200	....	101	....	....	.....
11	Jalioo-beejoo ..	....	....	....	30	....	....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1804 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS
<p>By the proprietors, Surweyas Wunajee & Nuthoojee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee Manajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors,</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Koonbees and Ahers are the most numerous classes, and there are but few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>The village belongs to Surweyas Jeebhac and Wunajee, with others, but it became waste in 1830.</p>	<p>The village was waste from 1808 to 1811, when it was re-established, but it again became waste in 1817 and remained so till 1822. From that year, until 1830, the cultivation was resumed, but the village has since been again deserted.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Surweyas Wunajee and Wukajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Surweyas Kerajee & Bunesing, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors...</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black, and there are means for irrigation.</p> <p>Kolees are the most numerous. The soil is barren, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.</p> <p>Similar to the above.</p>	
<p>This village belongs to Surweyas Manajee and Vickajee and others, but is at present waste.</p>	<p>The village was waste in 1808, but was re-established in 1811, and continued to be inhabited till 1822, when it was again deserted.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	Jalia, village of .	80	300	..	125	....	...	Old Korees 20
13	Choke, village of	280	2,000	....	301	....	....	Old Korees 40
14	Kunjurda, village of.	....	...	..	125	....	....	.....
15	Sathananass, village of.	100	300	....	101	....	....	Old Korees 14
16	Wudal, village of..	180	800	....	151	....	....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Surweya Umrajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors. The amount of tribute in 1821 was considered as a fixed settlement; previously the collections had been regulated by the state of the cultivation.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	
By the proprietors, Suweyas Jeebhace and Putabhace, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until 1812, when, being partially re-established, a yearly settlement was made for the tribute, according to the state of its cultivation, until 1821. The amount at that time has been since considered as fixed.	Ahers and Kolees are the most numerous, with a few Rajpoots, Wamas, &c. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	There are two principal shares, which are managed separately, and a separate share has also been partitioned off to the Mool Geerasia.	
This village belongs to Suweya Buggabhaee and others, but it is at present waste.	It had previously remained waste from 1808 to 1814, but having been re-established during the latter year, the tribute was paid until 1819, when it was again deserted.	.....	.....	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Kamlia Natha Ramana with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors .	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinee river.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors, Kamlia Naja Sungana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.	

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Oond Surweya	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1866 (A. D. 1820-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account :
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaek-war Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	
17	Morchopna, vil- lage of.	60	300	.. .	151	....	....	Old Korees 23
18	Bhundaria, vil- lage of.	300	1,500	..	301	...	....	Old Korees 40
19	Badanones, vil- lage of.	140	1,000	..	101	....	....	Old Korees 23
20	Joonapadur, vil- lage of.	80	300	..	41	....	....	Old Korees 20
21	Ranpurdoo, vil- lage of.	200	800	....	151	....	....	Old Korees 30
22	Seoreewudder, village of,	100	300	....	51	.. .	....	Old Korees 20

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Kamlia Wasa Kandhana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly hilly land, on which there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Kamlia Soonra Jेतana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are but few wells for irrigation, by which wheat and Jowaree are raised.</p>	<p>There are four principal shares, which are managed separately.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Kamlia Wagsoor Vusana & others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>The village, which was waste in A. D. 1808, was re-established in 1812, and a yearly settlement continued to be made until 1821, the amount for that year having since been collected as a fixed tribute.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Busia Vusta and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>The village was waste until 1814, when it was re-established by the proprietors, who have since been in possession.</p>	<p>Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Wunajee Hadajee and Kerajee Halajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors</p>	<p>Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	
<p>By the proprietors, Khosia Hama Vejjana & others, who are collect-</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irri-</p>	<p>No sub-division.</p>	

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooks in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nawa by whom one-fourth has been ceded on the account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23	Roheesala, village of.	100	500	...	101	...	.....	Old Korees 20
24	Summundiala, village of.	100	600	....	501	....	.....	Old Korees 20
25	Gundal, village of.	60	250	....	101	....	.....	Old Korees 20
26	Koontea, village of.	80	350	....	125	....	.....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-8), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure	REMARKS.
<p>ively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By Gohel Ujabhae, according to a agreement with the proprietor, Surweya Umajee Panchajee, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>The proprietors neid the village until A.D. 1811, when they wrote it over to Gohel Ujabhae, but the settlement with Government is still in the name of the proprietors.</p>	<p>gation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river.</p> <p>Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is black and gravelly in about equal proportions, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by the sharers conjointly.</p>	
<p>By Shet Vukutchund Kooshalchund, who holds it in mortgage from the proprietors, Surweyas Umrajee and others, and pays the tribute.</p>	<p>The village, which was waste in 1808, was restored in 1812, and was mortgaged to Shet Vukutchund in 1815.</p>	<p>Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and irrigation is carried on by means of ducts from the Sutrinjee river.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by an Agent of Shet Vukutchund Kooshalchund.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present, realized from this village is Rupees 251.</p>
<p>By Gohel Visajee Oonerjee, who pays the tribute, according to the terms of his engagement with the original proprietors, Surweyas Vustajee and others.</p>	<p>The village was waste until 1812, when the proprietors wrote it over to Gohel Oonerjee, who re-established it, and has since retained possession.</p>	<p>Kolees are the most numerous class. The soil is for the most part gravelly, with but little black land, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being under the management of Gohel Oonerjee.</p>	
<p>By the Thakoor of Bhownggur.</p>	<p>The village was waste until 1810, when the proprietor, Kamlia Kaloo, re-established it, and paid the tribute for that and the following year, but the Thakoor, while on a visit to Amrellee in 1812, represented that the village was included in the settlement</p>	<p>Ahers are the most numerous class. The soil is black and gravelly in parts, and there are no wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownggur.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulabee collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
27	Jesur, village of..	400	3,000	.. .	600	....	....	.....
28	Julukurao, vil- lage of.	80	350	....	200	....	....	.....
29	Depla, village of.	320	2,000	.. .	351	...	....	.....
30	Waoree, village of.	100	200	.. .	251	....	....	.....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvat 1804 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS
Similar to the foregoing.	made for his Talooka, and the collection of the tribute has in consequence been since discontinued. The village was waste in A. D. 1807-8, but was re-established in the following year, settled for the tribute in 1810, and was written over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur in 1811.	Koonbees and Kolees are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Similar to the foregoing.	
Ditto ditto.	The former proprietors were Surweyas Desuljee and others, who wrote it over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, by whom it was re-established.	Koonbees are the most numerous class. The soil is chiefly black, and capable of producing sugarcane and other crops by irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
Ditto ditto.	The village was waste in A. D. 1807-8, but the proprietors, Surweyas Suttabhacee and others, re-established it in 1809, and paid the tribute direct for one year, when they wrote it over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	Ahers and Puncholes are the most numerous classes, with a few Wannias, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.	Ditto ditto	
Ditto ditto.	The village, which was waste in A. D. 1807-8, was re-established by Kamlia Kunthur in 1809, and the tribute for 1810-11 was received from him; but in 1811, as in the above case, it was made over to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is chiefly black, with some gravelly land, but there are no wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	The tribute of this village is written off.

DISTRICT OF OOND SURWEYA.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Oond Surweya.	The District of Oond Surweya.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		Zortulubes collected by the British Government on the part of the Nuwab, by whom one-fourth has been ceded on this account.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31	Satpura, village of.	100	350	....	225	....	....	.....
32	Katrorree, village of.	200	1,500	....	386	.. .	....	Old Korees 25
33	Data, Talooka of, 24 villages.	6,400	13,000	....	4,739	....	....	Ah. Rs. 300
	Sums Total.	....	....	....	11,623	....	401	

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, according to agreement with the proprietors Surweyas Dewajee and others.</p> <p>By the Kooer Bhow-singjee, the son of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who pays the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Surweyas Kera-je Manajee and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, for the regular discharge of which Sowkar security, under the Government Bhandary, is furnished by them.</p>	<p>The village, which was waste in A.D. 1807-8, was restored by the proprietors in 1810, and the tribute paid by them direct for one year, since which it has been subject to Bhow-nuggur.</p> <p>The village was waste until 1811, when it was re-established by the proprietor, Surweya Virajee, who held it until 1819, when he wrote it over to Kooer Bhow-singjee.</p> <p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing Wells or a Nulla afford the means of irrigation.</p> <p>Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Koon-bees, Wamas, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and sugarcane and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p> <p>Ahers and Pancholies are the most numerous classes, with a few Wamas, Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and wheat and other crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>No sub-division, being under the management of Kooer Bhow-singjee.</p> <p>There are two principal shares, which are managed separately, with the exception of the Town of Data and three other villages, which are under the conjoint authority of the sharers, having been until lately mortgaged on account of debts against the Talooka.</p>	<p>This Talooka is properly in the Division of Walak, but is usually included in Oond Surweya, in consequence of being in the possession of Geerasias of this tribe.</p>

DISTRICT OF

No. of the Talooka in the District of Bahliawar.	The District of Bahliawar	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).		The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dedaun, Talooka of, 7 villages.	2,400	6,000		2,901	....	....	By the proprietor, Koteela Jetmul Duntana, who pays the tribute. But a Mehta has been temporarily sent there to receive the revenues, until the balance against the Talooka be discharged.
2	Barputolee, village of.	400	2,000	...	101	...	202	By the proprietor, Koteela Jetmul Duntana, who pays the tribute.
3	Koondleeala, village of.	104	400	..	126	....	126	By the proprietors, Koteela Manund and others, who are collectively re-

BABRIAWAR.

The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor.	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Wanas, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, the father of the present proprietor, Dunta Koteela, having exercised undivided authority, which has descended to his son.	This is the only Talooka in Babriawar which was settled by Colonel Walker, having alone, through the enterprising character of Dunta Koteela, retained any importance since the invasion of Purbooshunker, the Joonaghur Dewan, in A. D. 1792-93. Previous to this date Babriawar is described as populous and flourishing, but the inhabitants addicted to the most predatory habits. The principal families are the "Koteelas," "Wuraoos," and "Dhankeras." The Nuwab of Joonaghur collects a considerable revenue from these Babria villages, and the Sedee of Jafferabad has also certain rights. As the villages have been re-established, they have likewise been required to settle for the Gackwar tribute, which has occasioned the most injurious confusion of jurisdiction, to obviate which, arrangements are in progress to receive the tribute through the Nuwab of Joonaghur, whose authority will thus be rendered more efficient both to protect and restrain these petty Geeracias.
Koteela Mooloo, the original proprietor, enjoyed the village until A. D. 1814-15, when it fell into the hands of Koteela Dunta, of Dedaun.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Babrias, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	No sub-division.	
By the proprietors.	Kolees and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sum- vat 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.
4	Peechree, village of	40	150	....	21	....	....
5	Fachrecoo, village of . . . . .	....	....	....	101	....	....
6	Boodree, village of	60	100	....	51	....	40 0 0
7	Nagusree, Talooka of, 9 vil- lages.	800	3,500	....	576	....	....
8	Koturdhur, village of	240	2,000	....	101	....	82 2 0

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Koteela Natha Najana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p>	<p>The village was waste until A. D. 1821, when it was re-established by the proprietors.</p>	<p>lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.</p> <p>Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Wantias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division.</p>	
<p>The village belongs to Koteela Nuthoo, but is at present waste.</p>	<p>From A. D. 1807-08 to 1810-11 the village was waste, and having been then re-established, it was again deserted in 1824.</p>	<p>Waste</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.</p>
<p>By the proprietor, Koteela Megha Khanda, who pays the tribute.</p>	<p>The village was re-established in A. D. 1824, having been waste until that year.</p>	<p>Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 40.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Wuroo Sadool Somasur, Kanthur, and Samut, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute. A Government Mehta has been temporarily placed there, at the request of the proprietors, in consequence of disputes with Joonaghur.</p>	<p>By the proprietors.</p>	<p>Babrias and Koteles are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are abundant means for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.</p>	<p>The Geerasias of this Talooka are the principal family of the "Wuraoo" tribe of Babria Kattys.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Wuroo Huka and Monna Humeer,</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	<p>Population similar to the above. The lands are hilly,</p>	<p>Ditto ditto.</p>	

No of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Kuntharia, village of	108	300	....	75	....	55
10	Kordee, village of	600	2,500	....	201	....	....
11	Kagwurudde, village of	160	300	....	56	....	....
12	Kuntharia, village of	120	300	....	75	....	51
13	Teembee Munsa, Talooka of, 2 villages.	800	4,000	....	901	....	....

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
<p>with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Wuroo Kushoo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Wuroo Samut Wagsoor and Dhankera Deva, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietor, Wuroo Rawul Dada, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Wuroo Soora and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the proprietors, Gohel Jessa, and others, who pay the tribute; a Government Mehta having been temporarily placed there, at the request of the proprietors, in consequence of disputes with Joonaghur.</p>	<p>The village was waste until A. D. 1820-21, when it was restored by the proprietors.</p> <p>By the proprietors.</p> <p>The village was waste from A. D. 1815 to 1820, with which exception it has been in the hands of the proprietors.</p> <p>By the proprietors, with the exception of the village having been waste from A. D. 1815 to 1824.</p> <p>Wuroo Humeer conducted the management of this Talooka until A. D. 1817, when he joined the feud between the Sedee of Jafferabad and Dunta Koteela, being a relation of the latter, and the villages in consequence became waste. In 1819 the original proprietor, Jessa Gohel Kaunt, was reinstated by Soonderjee</p>	<p>and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.</p> <p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Bramins, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are a few wells for irrigation.</p>	<p>No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.</p> <p>-Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Sub-divided into two principal shares, which are managed separately.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 55.</p> <p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 51.</p>

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	Jeekadree, village of	200	450		50	..	..
15	Balancewao, village of .....	....	...	..	101	....	...
16	Bakodur, village of	120	250	....	101	...	..
17	Bhertwudder, village of ..	40	125	....	101	....	....
18	Bada, village of	80	250	....	51	....	....
19	Doodhala, village of	120	250	....	275	....	100

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831), by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Peita Koo-pana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Shet, then Dewan of Joonaghur, in the village of Teembee with its dependent hamlets, and the village of Mansa was assigned to Humeer Wuroo, which arrangement still continues By the proprietors ..	Babrias and Koles are the most numerous classes. The soil is black, and there are but a very few wells for irrigation.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	
The village belongs to Wuroo Nagpal and others, but is at present waste.	The proprietors enjoyed the management until A. D. 1823-24, when the village was deserted.	Waste.....	. . .	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Huka and Moma Humeer, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto, having been in a very waste condition until A. D. 1825-26.	Babrias are the most numerous class. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	
By the proprietors, Wuroo Nagpal and Jessa Neiya, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1828-29, when it was re-established by the proprietors.	Similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this village is Rs. 41.
By the proprietor, Wuroo Peita Koo-pana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The lands of this village were cultivated by the inhabitants of the village of Teembee until 1817, when the original village was separately established.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietor, Wuroo Sumesur Satana, with others, who are	Until A. D. 1825 the village was nearly waste, since which some improvement has taken place.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Koles, &c.	Ditto ditto.	The amount of tribute at present realized from

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.
20	Lore, village of.	20	....	.	100 0 0	....	....
21	Dholadree, village of. . . . .	..	....	....	35 0 0	....	...
22	Sakreea, village of. . . . .	....	....	....	51 0 0	....	..
23	Humul, village of.	40	100	....	87 2 0	....	....
24	Wurtincheia, Talooka of, 6 villages.	800	4,000	....	1,126 0 0	....	960 1 0

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvut 1864 (A.D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
collectively responsible for the tribute.		The soil is similar to the foregoing, but there are means for irrigation.		this village is Rs. 75.
By the proprietor, Wuroo Soora, who will be required to settle for the tribute, which has not for some time been realized, in consequence of the village being waste.	Since A. D. 1807-08 the village has occasionally for a short time been established, and again left waste, and its restoration was again commenced last year.	The proprietors and a few Kolees are the only inhabitants. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The amount of tribute is not at present realized from this village.
The village belongs to Wuroo Poona, but is at present waste.	A few Babrias inhabited the village until A. D. 1821, since which time it has been waste.	Waste; but the soil is black, and wheat, &c. may be raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	Ditto ditto.
The village belongs to Wuroo Ala Jet and others, but is at present waste.	An attempt was made to re-establish the village in A. D. 1828, but with that exception it has remained waste since A. D. 1807-08.	Waste	Not sub-divided.	Ditto ditto.
By the proprietors, Wuroo Juvo and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute, of which a portion is remitted, the actual realization being only Rs. 50.	By the proprietors.	Babrias are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rs. 50.
By the proprietors, Dhankera Sadool and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Babrias and Ahers are the most numerous. The soil is chiefly black, and Jowaree is raised by irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	The Geerasias of this Talooka are the principal family of the "Dhankera" tribe of Babria Kattys. The amount of tribute at present realized is Rs. 950.

DISTRICT OF BABRIAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Bahriawar.	The District of Bahriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balances Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 1886 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Deokawudder, village of ..	400	1,200	...	376	...	406
26	Hundorna, village of	200	400	....	75	.. .	75
27	Hunmuntia, village of .	160	500	.. .	126	.. .	126
28	Oonteeawudder, village of ..	300	900	...	126	.. .	126
29	Eibulwur, village of	180	450	....	51	....	.. .
30	Koweia, village of	240	1,000	....	101	....	101

The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.	The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Sumvat 1864 (A.D 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.	Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.	Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.	REMARKS.
By the proprietor, Aber Jala Dewana, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	By the proprietors.	Ahers are the most numerous class, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Not sub-divided.	
By the proprietors, Putal Rana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Kolees and Ahers are the most numerous classes. The soil is gravelly, and there are no wells for irrigation.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Punjoor, Hufsa, Hada, and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto, with the exception of the soil being black.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Aber Wagha Verana and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Humeer Hursoor and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village was waste until A. D. 1826, when it was re-established by the proprietors.	Babrias are the most numerous, with a few Kolees, &c. The soil is similar to the above.	Ditto ditto.	
By the proprietors, Lakhnothio, Khando, Devo, with others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.	The village, which was waste in A. D. 1807-08, was restored in 1817 by the proprietors, who have since retained the management.	Kolees and Babrias are the most numerous classes. The lands are hilly, and there is no irrigation, the water being at a great depth from the surface.	No sub-division, being managed by the sharers in concert.	

DISTRICT OF DABRIAWAR.

No. of the Talooka in the District of Babriawar.	The District of Babriawar.	Estimated Population, at about four persons to each house.	Estimated Revenue, on the average of the last three years.	Amount of the Tribute, according to Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement.		Balance Outstanding at the close of Sumvut 188 (A. D. 1829-30).	
				To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.	To the British Govt.	To the Gaekwar Govt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. q. r.	Rs.	Ha. q. r.
31	Gunjawudder, village of	80	150	....	101 0 0	...	75 0 0
32	Khakbhaee, village of	320	2,000	....	100 0 0	..	....
33	Ganla, Talooka of, 6 villages.	800	5,500	... .	1,201 0 0	... .	....
Sums Total		....	....	....	9,621 2 0	....	2,525 3 0

<p>The Revenue Administration of the present year (1831) by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>The Revenue Administration of the former years, since Samvat 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), by whom conducted, &c.</p>	<p>Description of the Population, Soil, Cultivation, &c.</p>	<p>Sub-divisions into which the State has been partitioned, and the nature of their present Tenure.</p>	<p>REMARKS.</p>
<p>By the proprietors, Ahers Jessanee Bhoja and others, who are collectively responsible for the tribute.</p> <p>By the Amrellee authorities, the tribute being adjusted under this head in the Moolukgeeree accounts.</p> <p>By the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, who pays the tribute.</p>	<p>By the proprietors</p> <p>The proprietor, Dhankera Mooloo, held the village until 1873, when it was written over to Amrellee.</p> <p>Jumadar Noor Deen Jakera held these villages until 1875, when he was expelled by the Thakoor, on the grounds of his having been placed in charge of them by him, and the management has since been in the hands of the Thakoor; but his right to them is disputed by the Nuwab of Joona-ghur.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Koonbees are the most numerous class, with a few Wanias, Ahers, &c. The soil is chiefly black, and crops are raised by irrigation.</p>	<p>Similar to the foregoing.</p> <p>No sub-division, being under the management of Amrellee.</p> <p>No sub-division, being under the management of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur.</p>	<p>The amount of tribute at present realized from this Talooka is Rupees 75.</p>

MEMOIR
ON THE
PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR;
ACCOMPANIED BY REMARKS
ON THE
RUNN OF KUTCH.

BY THE LATE
LIEUTENANT J. MACMURDO,
7TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.

Submitted to Government on the 2nd October 1815.

MEMOIR ON THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR, &c.

The memoir of a country, in order that it be complete, and afford a distinct perception of every subject connected with its resources, embraces many heads ; it will therefore perhaps be proper, for the sake of perspicuity, that they be treated of separately, and in the course in which they appear naturally to follow each other. The following appear nearly to comprehend every head on which it will be necessary to treat :—

- I.—The situation and boundaries of the country.
- II.—Its general divisions into districts.
- III.—The face and general appearance of the country.
- IV.—The towns and forts.
- V.—The roads, rivers, and mountains.
- VI.—State of society, whether warlike or otherwise.
- VII.—Produce as connected with military supply.
- VIII.—Imports and exports as affecting the same.
- IX.—Seasons and climate ; and
- X.—The mode of defence best adapted ; with a description of the Runn, which bounds one-half of the Peninsula.

The Peninsula of Guzerat, commonly known by the name of Kattywar, is situated within the $69^{\circ} 5'$ and 72° parallels of East longitude, and the 23° and $20^{\circ} 40'$ degrees of North latitude. No country could be defined by more positive limits ;—on the North, a sandy desert tract, called “Runn,” stretches from the Gulf of Kutch (which forms the Western boundary) nearly in a direct line Eastward, dividing it from Guzerat, and joins the Gulf of Cambay, which bounds the Peninsula on the East, whilst the Western Ocean washes it on every other side.

This country is divided into nine districts as follows :—

- I.—Jhalawar.
- II.—Kattywar.
- III.—Gohelwar.
- IV.—Muchoo Kanta.

- V.—Hallar.
- VI.—Soruth.
- VII.—Babriawar.
- VIII.—Jetwar or Burda.
- IX.—Okhamundul.

For the sake of clearness I shall consider these districts separately, in as many of the above points of view as will apply, leaving till the conclusion of this Report a consideration of those of a more general nature.

JHALAWAR.

Jhalawar derives its name from the Jhala Rajpoots, who compose its principal Zemindars. It is the most northerly district, and, generally speaking, includes the tract from the neighbourhood of Hulvud on the west, extending along the bank of the Runn as far as the Honorable Company's Purgana of Rampoor. In this tract, however, there are several inferior divisions, viz. Jutwar, which is composed of twenty-four villages inhabited by Juts of Sindian origin, lying on the bank of the Runn between Drangdra and Patree; Null Kanta, so called from its being on the border of a piece of water called the Null, which appears only another appellation of the Runn, in a more contracted and canal-like form. Null Kanta joins the east of Jutwar, and extends along the Dholka frontier, nearly as far as Meetapoor, where the Runn, re-assuming the Runny aspect, the name of Null is lost. A third division is that known by the name of Bál; it is a name given to those parts of Dhundooka, Limree, and Wudwan which produce corps of wheat without the necessity of irrigation. It can scarcely be called a division of the country, because the Null Kanta is included under the term Bál; but it is proper to mention it as a common name of the lands abovementioned.

The whole of Jhalawar is one vast flat, with a decided but scarcely discernible slope towards the Runn. There is a wonderful sameness in the face of this district, so much so, that I do not know of a single hill in it. There is also a visible want of wood, trees of the larger kind being exclusively confined to the environs of villages: of brushwood there is a good deal, along a range of rising ground, which appears to run in a north-west direction from the Thau hills past Seeta and Drangdra, and thence to the Runn, with which it afterwards runs parallel as far west as Hulvud. This range, which is rocky, is never very broad, perhaps two miles at the most, and is incapable of cultivation. The soil of Jhalawar is sandy, partaking of that of the Runn, with slips of rich black soil; the former yields plentiful crops of Jowaree and Bajree, whilst on the latter, which is most to be met with near the Runn, very fine

crops of wheat and cotton are produced. The water throughout Jhalawar is contained in wells and tanks, chiefly the former, the soil not being in general well adapted for the latter: the wells are, with few exceptions, brackish in April and May, and the tanks are generally dry in those months. There is one tank, called Chundiesir, near Seeta, and another in the vicinity of Peepree in Jutwar, that are seldom or ever dry, and contain good water.

There are few rivers in this district, and those are salt, with sandy beds and low banks. These are the Bhogawa, which passes Limree and Wudwan and falls into the Runn on the Dholka frontier; the Bambun, which falls into the Runn at Tekur to the west of Hulvud, and another river which passes Drangdra and falls into the Runn at or near Dehgaum. Troops have some difficulty in finding water in this district just before the rains, particularly if attended by many cattle.

The roads in general lead on sandy ridges, and are good throughout the year. In some places the sand is heavy for carriages, and in the rains a couple of days' fair weather is sufficient to render the roads excellent, with the exception of those near the Runn, which are muddy.

DRANGDRA.—The principal town is Drangdra, surrounded by a wall in a decayed state: it is the residence of the Raj, or Chief of Jhalawar and head of the Bhayad. Here is bad water.

LIMREE.—A town of the first importance in this district: it is the residence of a Rajpoot Chieftain. Limree is situated on the Bhogawa river, and surrounded by good walls. The water is very indifferent. This town is however the emporium of trade between Marwar and the Peninsula, and is remarkable for the number and respectability of its mercantile and monied men.

WUDWAN.—Another Rajpoot independency. The town, which is strongly and newly walled, is situated on the Bhogawa river, but has good water, both tank and well. Wudwan is of a mercantile disposition, and, like Limree, has a rich population, who speculate in the grain trade to and from Guzerat and the Peninsula, and also in Marwar cloths.*

No district in the province yields so much to the general subsistence of man as Jhalawar. Its staple produce is wheat, of which it sends considerable quantities to Guzerat, besides supplying the wants of the Peninsula. Limree, Wudwan, and Dhundooka yield a never failing supply of this essential, and any depôt formed in the province must depend in a great measure upon these places for this article. The wheat of Dholka being, I believe, chiefly sent to Ahmedabad and Baroda, little can be brought across the Runn. The Bajree and Jowaree cultivated in Jhalawar, previous to the late famine, were

* There are other places, such as Sylah and Moollee, &c., but it would be needless to notice more than the chief towns.

sufficient for the wants of its own inhabitants, but since that period the produce has fallen far short of the consumption, and both are brought from Guzerat. A few years' peace and prosperity will soon remedy this deficiency.

The horses bred on the River Bhogawa, are both numerous and of a description fitting native cavalry, and there is little doubt but that they could be rendered useful in this branch of service by proper encouragement and attention.

The cultivators of Jhalawar being chiefly Koonbees, the district is peaceable and orderly. The predatory and unsettled life, common in some other parts of the Peninsula, is here only to be met with among the Juts, who seem to have originally been addicted to plunder. Perhaps the vicinity of Jhalawar to Guzerat may have had some influence in civilizing the society.

KATTYWAR.

Kattywar takes its name from the Katty tribe, who inhabit that district. It has Gohelwar and Soruth on the south and east, Jhalawar on the north-west, and Hallar on the west. This district may be said to extend from Pallad as far as the town of Dhorajee and the mountains of Babiawar in a southern direction, and Thaun and Chotilla in the north.

The district in question is extensive and its features of course are various. The northern parts about Chotilla are mountainous, whilst the general appearance is hilly and barren. The range of hills called the Chotilla Mountains extends from about Thaun in a direction across the Peninsula towards Bohra and Pallad; the principal hill is of a conical and remarkable shape. These hills are covered with brushwood, and thinly inhabited; water is scarce throughout that tract, and the roads are scarcely practicable. The other hills in Kattywar are detached barren rocks, and cannot well be particularised.

The soil throughout is stony, with a light red earth, and has little variation, if we except those parts on the Bhadur river, where the soil is rich. The stony soil is only adapted to the cultivation of Bajree and Jowaree, which are in consequence the staple produce.

The district of Kattywar is abundantly supplied with excellent water: every village possesses numerous wells, which both serve for consumption and for irrigating the land. Tanks are not so common as in some other parts. The wells preserve their water perfectly sweet throughout the year, and water is generally found at a moderate depth and principally in blue rock.

Kattywar has two large rivers, both of which are named the Bhadur. They rise on two opposite sides of a hill, not far from Jusdhun. The one pursues a south-west course, and, leaving Kattywar, waters the whole of Soruth,

and falls into the sea near Nuvée Bunder below Poorbunder: this is undoubtedly the finest river in the province, both as regards the abundance and quality of its water. The other Bhadur is distinguished by the title of Sooka Bhadur: it pursues an eastern course to Rampoor, whence its waters mix with the Bhogawa, and fall into the Runn near the Gulf of Cambay. The water of this Bhadur is neither so good nor so useful as that of the other. There are a variety of small streams, which, descending from the hills, after a short course fall into the larger rivers: these streams in general supply water to a few villages on their banks, and in short it may be said that few parts of the country are better furnished in this necessary article of life than Kattywar.

The roads, partaking of the soil, are stony, but extremely good at all seasons. The banks of the rivulets are often steep, but have regular roads to pass. The great Bhadur can only be crossed at certain places, on account of the loftiness of its banks: every village has a pass for carriages. The rain, if heavy, cuts off communication across the Bhadur, often for several days; and the rivulets at the same season flood and subside with an hour's rain or fair weather.

JETPOOR.—There are no large towns in the district of Kattywar, but the principal one is Jetpoor, a Katty independency, situated on the south bank of the Bhadur: it is a walled town, in the centre of a tract yielding vast crops of Bajree. Jetpoor could formerly send out seven or eight hundred Katty horsemen, but now not a fourth of that number remains.

JUSDHUN.—Jusdhun is a walled town, situated near the source of the Bhadur: it is the residence of a Katty Chieftain, remarkable for the propriety of his behaviour for some years past.

BOHIRA.—A hill-fort belonging to Jusdhun, of a formidable appearance, but destitute of water.

CHOTILLA.—A fort remarkable for nothing but the natural difficulties of the surrounding hills and for the plundering disposition of its Katty inhabitants.

The district of Kattywar yields little other kinds of grain than Bajree and Jowaree, which, however, are plentiful, and reckoned of a superior kind. Most other parts of the peninsula draw a supply of these grains from hence. Bajree is the chief food of the Katty and of his numerous flocks, notwithstanding which, quantities were formerly annually exported. Since the famine, however, foreign Bajree is consumed in Kattywar.

The Kattys, who are originally of pastoral habits, breed vast herds of cattle, and the hilly parts are solely adapted for pasturage. Almost every village in the district has from two to four hundred goats and sheep, with cows and buffaloes in like proportion. They are however averse to sell them.

The inhabitants of this district are of those predatory and warlike habits common to all erratic people: they are averse to agriculture, and it is only since

a Government of some efficiency has been established that they have begun to till the ground. They are a hardy and hospitable set of people, keenly alive to the perverted sense of honour common to similar societies all over the world. If not kept in strict awe, they are inclined to plunder, and to give much trouble.

GOHELWAR.

Gohelwar, so called from the caste of Rajpoots who are its chief Zemindars, is a small and fertile tract lying along the sea-coast, from about Bhownuggur to Jafferabad; the boundary on the land side follows the line of Kattywar.

Gohelwar is a flat country, but there are two remarkable hills in it, viz. Palitana and Sihore. Here is a great want of wood: there is, however, a Mango grove near Bhownuggur of several miles in extent, and the only thing of the kind to be seen in the province.

The soil of Gohelwar resembles that of Kattywar, but is not so rocky, and is equally fertile in the same kind of grains.

There is no want of water, which is found both in wells and tanks. The only river is the Sutrinjee, which, rising in the Joonagur hills, falls into the sea near Mowah. This river follows the Muchoo in point of size, and its water is of a good quality.

The soil of Gohelwar being gravelly, the roads are consequently in general hard and level. The country is little intersected by nullas or ravines, and the heavy rains alone obstruct a free communication by wheeled carriages.

BHOWNUGGUR.—Bhownuggur, the principal town, is large and populous, and is surrounded by a wall. It is a sea-port of the first consequence in the Peninsula, and a great mart of trade to Bombay.

MOWAH.—A sea-port of small importance, belonging to Bhownuggur.

SABER KOONDLA.—Two small districts with Kusbas, originally the property of Kattys, now purchased by Bhownuggur.

The great produce of Gohelwar is Bajree, and in this it is very fruitful; as in Kattywar, that grain forms the principal food of the inhabitants. Grain is also produced in Gohelwar more generally than in other parts of the peninsula. The sea-ports of Dholera, Bhownuggur, Gogo, and Mowah secure not only to this district, but to others, a plentiful supply of foreign necessaries.

The inhabitants of Gohelwar being much connected and intermixed with the Kattys, resemble that race in their disposition; they are addicted to plunder and a roving life. There are, however, abundance of peaceable cultivators found in every village. Gohelwar has always been a district noted for its

opposition to the superior authority (Muratha), and its efforts to resist the violence of that Government were often successful.

MUCHOO KANTA.

The name "Muchoo Kanta," implies the country on the bank of the River Muchoo. The country nearest the source of the river, or from near Sirdhar to Wankaneer, is hilly and covered in many places with large rocks. From Wankaneer, along the course of the river to the Runn, are flat and waste plains covered with prickly-bushes; wood is scarcely to be seen.

The soil is extremely rich and fertile, producing vast crops of Jowaree; it is surpassed by none in the Peninsula in its fertility.

The water of the Muchoo Kanta is not good, and in some places not very plentiful; that of the river is used by the inhabitants of the villages on its banks, but it is brackish, and very much so in the hot months. Tanks are more common than wells, as being more wholesome.

The Muchoo river rises near Sirdhar and pursues a northern course past Wankaneer, Moorvee, and Mallia to the Runn. It has high banks and few good passes. In the rains it is often impassable for some days together.

The roads in the hilly parts are of hard rock, in other parts black rich soil; very good in fair weather but the contrary in the rains. The Muchoo river must always be an obstacle to a force marching across it. The ford at Mallia is inaccessible to guns, and that of Moorvee, although perhaps the best, is very bad. The Wankaneer Pass I look upon as almost impracticable for guns, and troops marching by the route of Thaun, Sylah, and Wankaneer ought to pass the latter place and cross the Muchoo below it on the road to Titwa. Muchoo Kanta is a bad country for troops in the rains, and particularly so for movements.

MOORVEE.—Moorvee is the principal town, surrounded by a wall and ditch; it has suffered, much, and is but thinly inhabited. It can afford nothing material in the way of supplies.

WANKANEER.—Is also a walled town on the river, situated under a range of rocky hills. This has also suffered, and possesses no wealthy or respectable inhabitants.

TUNKARIA.—Is situated on the River Dehmoy, about seven koss from Moorvee. It has an old fort, and was at one time a large town; now very much deserted.

MALLIA.—A famous den of robbers, surrounded by a wall; now an open village with a very few inhabitants.

The grain produced in greatest quantities in this district is Jowaree, and in that it is peculiarly abundant. The want of inhabitants, however, will

prohibit our deriving any benefit from the natural advantages of the soil. The Rehbares, who form a great part of the remaining population, rear numerous herds of sheep and goats. We can look for nothing else in this district under its present deplorable state of population.

The people in the Muchoo Kanta, whatever they may formerly have been, have not now the smallest tendency to plunder or disturbance of any kind. They are chiefly herdsmen and cultivators, and have so little military spirit remaining, as to surrender their property to any desperate freebooter without resistance.

HALLAR.

Hallar is the name of the tract extending along the coast of the Gulf of Kutch, from the River Ajee as far as Kumbalia and the borders of Okhamundul. In depth it includes Gondul, Rajkot, and Sirdhar.

It would be difficult to describe with exactness the appearance of so large an extent of country. There are ranges of hills, with extensive plains destitute of wood; the southern and eastern parts are perhaps the most hilly. The only part difficult for movements of a train is a range of rocky hills extending from the Mensa river near Kundorna in a north and easterly direction. These hills are not lofty, but rocky and cut with ravines.

The soil of course is various: those parts near the sea being of a rich black nature, whilst that further removed from the coast is high, light, and gravelly or stony. The plains or villages, however, are everywhere loamy; the rising grounds light and stony.

No country of similar dimensions perhaps in India is so remarkably well watered as Hallar, chiefly by streams falling into the Gulf. Every village in the district has a stream of clear, and, in general, excellent water; and indeed I never saw a country so much intersected with rivulets. The water of Hallar is celebrated for its excellent quality.

Independently of these streamlets there are several rivers in Hallar. First, the Ajee, which, rising near Sirdhar, pursues a straight course to the Gulf at Balumba. This river is justly spoken of for the beauty and excellence of its water; its banks are gravelly.

The Ound, another river of excellent water, flows through Hallar and falls into the sea at Jooria.

The Rungmuttee and Nagnee rivers unite and join the Gulf at Noanuggur; the banks are often level with the country, and the beds gravelly or stony.

The roads in Hallar are naturally good although not much used; those a little way from the coast are best, but the whole district may be traversed with facility, excepting during the heavy fall of rain which generally happens from the beginning of July till the end of August. The rivulets offer very little

obstacle to wheeled conveyances, and, should they flood, they subside in a few hours' fair weather.

NOWANUGGUR is the capital, and is a large, populous, and flourishing sea-port town, surrounded by a wall and ditch.

JOORIA.—Another * populous and flourishing sea-port town, walled and ditched.

RAJKOT.—A town, formerly of some consequence, on the Ajee river, surrounded by a wall now decayed.

DRAPPA.—A similar place.

PURDUREE.—A small town, surrounded by a weak wall, with a good inner fort; situated on the Dehmoy, near the Ajee.

SIRDHAR.—To the east of Rajkot, a moderately large town, but now in a state of decay. Here is the largest tank in the province, but it is sometimes dry.

GONDUL.—A town of first importance, both as to neatness, riches, and respectability, in the district: it is surrounded by a wall. It is the capital of a Rajpoot Chief, and of a most fertile and abundant country.

There is no doubt but that Hallar might be made to afford supplies to a large extent; for although the great produce I believe to be Jowaree, yet the numerous sea-ports, and their extensive connection with Sind and the coasts of the Konkun and Malabar, secure certain supplies of Bajree, rice, and other necessary grains. The villages in Hallar have each large flocks of sheep and goats, which, by a systematic and well-judged mode of application, materially supply the wants in the article of animal food. Firewood is very scarce, and is the article of supply most difficult to be procured.

The inhabitants of Hallar are by no means of a restless or troublesome disposition; on the contrary they appear to be orderly, although of the more warlike tribes of men. We seldom hear of any very notorious disturber of the public peace in this district, although the foreign Seebundees, Arab and Sindian, give rise to some acts of insolence and disrespect to the superior Governments. Upon the whole, Hallar is by no means a country which requires troops to keep it in awe.

SORUTH.

Soruth, by which name the whole Peninsula was known to the Mahomedans, is properly the tract lying in the neighbourhood of the Joonagur hills. It is bounded to the south by Babriawar and part of Kattywar; on the west by the sea-coast and Jetwar; on the north by Hallar; and on the east by Kattywar.

Soruth is one flat and fertile plain, watered by the Bhadur river and numerous lesser streams. In the plain, however, stands the singular and lofty

clump of Joonagur or Giral hills: the main hill is a long ridge of seven peaks, extremely lofty, and the whole surrounded by smaller hills having a rich valley between. The country of Soruth is in general well wooded with the Mango and other trees of the larger sort, and is assuredly the most pleasant-looking district in the province.

The soil of Soruth is of that black rich kind calculated to produce anything planted or sown therein, and unfit for military movements in the monsoon.

The water used is chiefly that of rivers and wells, although there are tanks in some places; the water throughout is of very superior quality and exists in abundance.

Many parts of the country and roads, particularly to the north, are rocky. The best road is by Jetpoor and Dhorajee along the banks of the Bhadur, coming into Soruth by the north and west of the Joonagur hills. There is no proper road to enter Soruth by the south of the same.

JOONAGUR.—Joonagur is the chief place in the district. It has a wall for its protection, and is surmounted by a fort, in which there are now no inhabitants. Above this, on the brink of a precipice and near the summit of the lofty mountain, is a small fort called Rao Kengar Mehil. The town of Joonagur is on the plain below, and can only be approached on one side, which is covered with a thick jungle and has but a scanty supply of water.

CHORWAR.—A walled town, to the south of Joonagur.

DHORAJEE.—A large and populous place, surrounded by good walls: it is eight koss north of Joonagur, and subject to the Raja of Gondul. Here are many rich and respectable people, and supplies of every kind are procurable.

KOTIANAH.—A walled town on the Bhadur river, twenty koss from Joonagur.

MANGROLE.—A sea-port town, which carries on a coasting trade.

PUTTUN.—Two towns on the sea-coast close to each other, and having a port for coasting trade; they are noted as places of Hindoo worship.

KORINAR.—A sea-port town, a few koss above Deo; it belongs to the Gaekwar, and carries on a coasting trade.

The grains chiefly produced in Soruth are Bajree and Jowaree, both of which are in abundance and form the sole food of the inhabitants. The produce is considerably more than the consumption in general years, but of late the quantity of all the necessaries of life produced has been deficient. Of goats and sheep there is no want, and it would only require a systematic mode of drawing upon the villages to ensure a regular supply.

The great body of the cultivators of Soruth are Koonbees, and this circumstance, together with the whole being united under one Government without federals or Bhayad, accounts for the very peaceable and orderly disposition of Soruth. The Kattys, who are neighbours, often find excuses for plundering

the Ryuts of Soruth, and the race of Kants or Kolees are also addicted to the same practice. No district in the peninsula is better adapted to receive, or more worthy of being placed under, a good system of government.

BABRIAWAR.

Babriawar takes its name from the Babria Kolees who inhabit it. This district includes the point of the peninsula towards Deo.

Babriawar is almost the only hilly part of the province. The mountains are covered with timber and low jungle, the former of the useless kind. The country exhibits a perfectly wild hilly forest, intersected with deep and intricate ravines and rivulets.

The soil is incapable, I believe, of yielding any other than the coarser grains, if we except the small vallies, which are rich and fertile.

The water is universally bad among the hills, and has the most injurious effects on strangers; the symptoms are a swollen stomach and face, with gradual loss of strength. The Rawul is a mountain stream, very romantic in its appearance, but the water is bad.

The roads of Babriawar are unfit for the movement of troops from the number of ravines and thick jungle.

Babriawar is thinly inhabited and has no towns of any consequence.

The only grain produced in any quantity is Bajree, and is barely sufficient for the use of the inhabitants. Forage is, however, very good and in great plenty, more so perhaps than in any other part of the Peninsula.

The inhabitants of Babriawar are Kolees chiefly. They are in a very barbarous state, but have neither the means, nor are they sufficiently numerous, to be very troublesome to the peace of the province. Their utmost power in that way extends to protecting outlaws and robbers, who, safe in that wild country, can assemble a couple of hundred followers and annoy their neighbours. These assemblies are called Dhungs.

JETWAR OR BURDA.

This small district comprises the Talooka of Poorbunder, the Rana of which is a Jetwa Rajpoot.

Jetwar is flat, but has a range of hills running north and south, called the Burda Mountains; the hills are covered with scanty brushwood, and the whole country has rather a barren appearance.

The soil is a light earth over a sea rock found a few feet from the surface, the latter much impregnated with iron ore.

The water is in general brackish, and, where it is not so, it is said to be unwholesome. The river Mensur flows along the east side of the Burda hills, and falls into the Bhadur river. The waters of the Mensur are prejudicial to health.

The roads are not fit for carriages in very rainy weather, but it seldom occurs that they are shut up for any length of time; a few days' fair weather generally brings them into a proper state. There is no road for carriages through Burda, and a circuit must be made either round the north or south end.

POORBUNDER.—Poorbunder is the capital, and a flourishing sea-port town surrounded by a wall. It has a brisk trade in a coasting way, and was formerly deeply engaged in the Mocha commerce, and in that of the Red Sea and Mozambique.

NUVEE BUNDER.—This is a town and sea-port situated at the mouth of the Bhadur river, and a few miles south-east of Poorbunder. This place falls far short of Poorbunder in every respect.

I fancy nothing towards the support of a force can be expected from this Talooka, excepting as far as the importation of supplies is considered; a few cattle of the smaller kind are perhaps procurable. Firewood and forage are only to be had in the Burda hills.

The inhabitants of Jetwar are peaceable and industrious; indeed Jetwar, of all other Talookas, is perhaps less addicted to the use of arms, although the Meers, a race of men found here alone, have the reputation of great bravery.

OKHAMUNDUL.

Okhamundul consists of the point of the Peninsula on the north-west, and is cut off from the main by a back-water, or Runn, dry in some parts except in the rains. This is a small district, with a few inhabitants, and those of a semi-barbarous and thievish description. It is covered with jungle, and has only a few patches of cultivation, and even this I fancy arises from pure necessity. Dwarka and the Island of Bate, both Hindoo places of worship, are in this wretched country; but they have few inhabitants, save Brahmins and Rajpoots, who both plunder the pilgrim, the one by force and the other under the cloak of religion. Bate is a small square fort with strong bastions; it contains only the Raja's palace and four Hindoo temples. The place is strong from the want of ground to occupy in its vicinity. Here is a harbour, where the heaviest ships lie in safety in all weathers; it however has a dangerous entrance. Fresh water is scarce throughout.

I need offer no further remarks on this jungly and miserable country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The preceding concise account of the nature of the country of the Peninsula will suffice for the object in view, but some additional observations on general subjects become necessary.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH.—The three first months of the year are distinguished by peculiarly thick fogs (more prevalent inland than on the coasts) and heavy dews; a thick fog is generally followed by a very hot day. These fogs collect at day-break, and are dispelled by the sun generally by nine o'clock. I have not however found these fogs unhealthy either to Europeans or Natives; no bad effects were found from them on the Noanuggur campaign, and they were very prevalent that year.

APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE.—The hot weather sets in in April, and continues until the rain falls, which in general takes place in showers, about the middle of June. The hot wind blows in various degrees in different parts: it is hottest on the southern part of the Peninsula; on the coast it is little felt, and very partially on the Jhalawar Runn. They are undoubtedly the months when fever diseases prevail, and they are considered as relaxing and destructive to the European constitution.

JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.—The rains generally set in properly at the first change of the moon in July, and their force is spent by Coconut-day. The rains are never so severe as they are in Guzerat, and decrease in severity as we proceed westward. These months have no characteristic diseases. Slight fevers are prevalent in July.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.—From the end of September the climate throughout the whole of Guzerat takes a change uncongenial to the health both of foreigners and natives; it is not my province to discover the causes of this change. The sun in September and October is felt peculiarly powerful although the weather is cloudy. The grain is ripe on the ground and the earth everywhere sends forth a warm steam, which, drawn up by the sun, cannot fail to be injurious, as it is sensibly disagreeable. I firmly believe that much of the disease at this season in Europeans might be avoided by a strict attention to diet in the preceding month; a small allowance of animal food, I conceive, would add materially to their health. Natives always eat less in these months than in any other. The situation I consider as having little or no effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's force of two battalions and six hundred Europeans was encamped at Mallia, close to the Runn, from July till the end of September, and I believe we marched without a sick man; no officer was ill. The rains of that year were peculiarly severe. Major Imlach with one battalion was encamped on a rocky sandy soil, eight koss

from the Runn, from June till October, and he marched with nearly seven hundred sick. In short, situation will avail little when the climate is everywhere distempered.

December resembles January in all respects, as does November, although the early part of this month partakes of the unhealthy season.

The climate of the Peninsula is in general pleasant. In the hottest weather the thermometer is seldom above 110° in a tent, although generally about 104° or 102° . In the cold weather it is seldom or never below 42° . I think that the climate of the Peninsula will be found extremely healthy for Europeans. I am by no means inclined to give in to the general outcry against the climate, even in September and October; they are the only months in the year at all sickly, and they are often quite healthy. A violent bilious attack, which yields in four or five days, and is followed by an ague and fever, are the characteristics of the only disease to be found in Kattywar.

If any districts in the Peninsula deserve a preference with respect to climate and healthiness, I should certainly give it to Kattywar and Hallar. The bank of the Runn is not more sickly than any other part. What I have mentioned of Colonel Walker's detachment is one proof of this observation; and it may be added, that in October 1814, when Major Imlach's battalion, in common with the whole country, suffered so much, a Gaekwar Thana in Ghatilla (close on the Runn) of about two hundred men, had no instances of sickness among them; and at the same time, the Gaekwar army at Hulwud had scarcely a man free from fever. The inhabitants of the vicinity of the Runn are a healthy, stout, and good-looking race of men. A great distinction between this Runn and a marsh or swamp is, that it has no vegetation and that it is salt water; two strong reasons for its not being sickly. The Null Kanta is fresh water and has luxuriant vegetation; it is consequently found very unhealthy.

The convenience of carriage which this Peninsula affords is confined to carts. Pack bullocks are nearly unknown, excepting the Charons who trade to Malwa with small numbers. Brinjarees are not to be had. The carts are small, but the bullocks good: every village in the Peninsula at an average could furnish four carts on hire, and in either of the large districts—Soruth, Hallar, Jhalawar, and Kattywar—I should suppose five hundred carts could be collected in twenty days. The people from want of custom are averse to employ their cattle on hire, more particularly during the cultivating season, from June till October. In these months no carts are to be had but by the use of authority. I have little doubt, however, that a short experience of the Honorable Company's regularity of payment and liberal wages, would induce the inhabitants to send at least half their cattle on hire. The rates expected are forty-five

rupees per month for a cart with four, and thirty rupees per cart with two bullocks.

Every individual of the labouring class being a possessor of land, there is no such practice as daily labour in the Peninsula. This observation is general, and the large towns are exceptions. The disposition of the people is averse to this kind of employment, which they consider as a drudgery. Time will doubtless make great alterations in the manners of the inhabitants, who may indeed be moulded as the Government direct their views.

Timber for permanent cantonment will be brought from Gogo and Bhow-nuggur: there is none to be had in the Peninsula.

Bajree and Muth are both abundant, and will be chiefly home produce, although the former grain is to be had in any quantities from Sind, whence it is brought to Jooria and other sea-ports in the Gulf. Muth is little used in Kattywar, Bajree being considered preferable for cattle. The home produce of Bajree is drawn from Hallar, Soruth, and Kattywar. With regard to this branch of supply there is no difficulty, the sea-ports are so numerous and so conveniently situated.

The natives of the province having never been in the habit of seeing cows and bullocks slaughtered, will, for a long time, be averse to the practice. Of goats and sheep the province has abundance, but as the natives breed them almost exclusively for their milk, which forms a part of their subsistence, encouragement must be given for a short time in order that they may find their advantage in breeding. The natives are in the habit of destroying male sheep when born of a black colour, as none of the people who eat animal food will use a black sheep for that purpose. The common price of a full-grown sheep or goat is three rupees, and two rupees or one and a half for a young animal.

The practice of *Véte*, or compelling villagers to carry baggage without reward, is common throughout the Gaekwar dominions. In Guzerat certain people are appropriated for that purpose, and have established privileges, either in land or grain. In this Peninsula, however, no such practice having been known until the Muratha system was introduced, there is consequently no allowance whatever made for this kind of labour. The Raja of a district, if travelling through it, cannot press a coolie to carry his baggage, but the meanest and most insignificant individual in the Gaekwar or Company's service can press men and carts for his private convenience. The men so employed are taken away from the work to which they are indebted for their daily* subsistence. The practice is so totally at variance with the principles by which Europeans are guided, so hurtful to feelings of humanity, and so

* The men pressed as coolies are chiefly Dhers, who gain a daily subsistence by weaving coarse cloth.

totally adverse to justice and good government, that I venture humbly to bespeak the commiseration of Government in behalf of this race of men, as far as is connected with our own camp. That "every man is worthy of his hire" is equally just and true, and I should hope that the feelings of Englishmen would require little to induce them, in such cases, to bestow sufficient food for the day, or for one meal at least.

The circumstance of a permanent camp being established in this province will be a subject of pleasure to all the industrious and valuable part of the population, and the Chiefs will, in a few years, also become sensible of the advantages arising from it to their interests; and I may confidently state that few provinces are better deserving of having British protection extended to them. The climate is unexceptionable, the whole country fertile, the coast abounding in ports and mercantile speculators, whilst the inhabitants are perhaps the most hospitable, kind, and willing race anywhere to be met with; at least the experience of several years, in situations both of authority and otherwise, has satisfied me of the worthy character of the inhabitants of this Peninsula, in whose prosperity and happiness I shall ever feel a sincere regard.

THE RUNN.

The Runn, which separates Kutch from Kattywar, has, at different seasons of the year, the distinct appearances of a sandy desert, a muddy swamp, and a wash. The word Runn or Erun, signifies a waste tract dangerous to travel, and in some cases is applied to a celebrated field of battle. The Runn in question is connected with the Gulf of Kutch on the west, and with the Gulf of Cambay on the east, which being thus joined particularly in the monsoon, forms the Peninsula of Kattywar into an island, the access to which is however never entirely cut off. In order to give a proper idea of the state of the Runn at different seasons of the year, it will be necessary to begin at the west side, and mention the state of the different passes; for although the tract has no particular roads, yet there are certain routes more generally followed than others.

The Gulf of Kutch may be said to stretch as far up between Kutch and Kattywar as Wowania on the latter coast, and Rhor on that of the former; both of these places are accessible to fishing boats.

MALLIA PASS.

The first pass of the Runn may be styled the Mallia, although it is of late called the Beral Pass, from the village of Beral, which is about four miles west of Mallia. This pass is the narrowest of all; it is entered at a large tank called Nowa Tallow, two miles from Mallia; and a direct

line of three and half koss or seven miles north brings the traveller to the opposite side, whence the town of Wandia is three miles further : here (and at the deserted village of Kurye, about a like distance from the Runn) is plenty of water for drinking. This pass is overflowed by the water from the Gulf, if the full and new moon are attended by strong west winds. This may occur throughout the year, but it generally comes up in a space about a mile in breadth, which, by keeping a route a little easterly, can be got round.

Excepting contingencies of the abovementioned kind, this pass is considered perfectly accessible at the Dewallee, which is perhaps early in November, but it is the 15th of December before it is open in some years. Much depends upon the state of the rain and rivers, because if the Bunass and other large rivers are flooded late in the season, their waters carry out all the salt water, and fresh water dries up much quicker than salt, the latter leaving a crust upon the surface, which the sun cannot penetrate.

Under the most favourable circumstances, however, it would not be prudent to calculate on this pass being open before the middle of December. It will continue quite dry (subject however to the influx of the sea as already noticed) during January, February, and March. From the beginning of April the west winds are generally so strong and prevalent, that they keep the sea water from returning when it has once penetrated, and the route in consequence becomes uncertain. During April and May carts of the country, lightly loaded, can cross with much difficulty, but from the first of June, in July, August, and September, that kind of communication is shut up. In October it again opens, and gradually improves until it entirely dries. Camels and bullocks lightly loaded can cross, excepting from about the 1st July until 31st August, during which months the latter animals have some difficulty. The bottom of this pass is a hard sand in appearance, and has seldom so much mud as in other parts ; it is muddiest near the shores, but even there seldom twelve inches deep : the water at the fullest two and half feet deep, and where there is water there is least mud. The Muchoo river falls into the Runn a little to the eastward of Nowa Tallow, but has no further effect than to moisten its immediate vicinity. In July and August small boats cross from Mallia to Wandia.

CHICKLY PASS.

The next pass to that of Mallia, in an eastern direction, is that commonly called the Chickly Pass, from the name of a deserted village which lies about seven miles east of Mallia, and at which the entrance into the pass lies. The road leading nearly in a north-west direction for nine miles will bring the traveller to the opposite shore, on the route to Kurye ; but by keeping more north he will arrive at the village of Manamba, where there is good fresh water. This is by no means a convenient pass, on account of the

distance from water to water.* It is however said to be sooner dry than any other, as the Runn hereabouts has elevated sand ridges, over which the road leads. I have not, however, inspected it, except in April, when it was quite dry. There are quicksands in this pass, and nowhere else in the Runn that I can learn. The casual influx of the waters of the Gulf does not affect this route; but when the west winds fairly set in, in April, it is overflowed about fifteen days after that of Mallia, and instantly becomes impassable to carriages of every description, although it is travelled at all times on horseback and on foot by persons well acquainted with its dangers. The Chickly road is dried up generally fifteen or twenty days before any other.

VENASIR PASS.

About six miles east of Chickly lies the village of Venasir; here is an old fort on the brink of the Runn, with tank and well water. The place belongs to Morvee, and is uninhabited.

Two roads lead hence, one due north to Kanmeer, and one a little westerly to Manamba. From Venasir to Kanmeer is about nine koss or sixteen miles, eight of which, or fourteen miles, are Runn. Manamba is about a similar distance. Fresh water is found at Venasir on this brink, and there are six wells of brackish water on the opposite brink, called "Gond Wells." This is a favourite pass among the Natives, but, owing to the desertion of Venasir, it is of late years not much frequented. Futteh Mahomed, with the Kutch army, crossed from Manamba to Venasir in the beginning of Margesir, which was perhaps early in December or late in November. I have had good opportunity of observing the state of this pass, and am able to state, from personal inspection, that it was not open for carriages on the 17th December 1814, and was shut up from the same kind of intercourse on the 20th April 1815.† I should therefore, as a general rule, be inclined to believe this pass accessible to carriages from the 1st January until 15th March, and to horse and foot at all seasons. The mud is deep, but the bottom is a good hard sand. The Manamba route is dry sooner by a few days than that of Kanmeer, I believe.

GHATILLA PASS.

The village of Ghatilla lies about three miles from the bank of the Runn, and four east of Venasir. From this place is a road leading to Kanmeer, distant twelve koss, eight of which are Runn. When you enter the Runn at the

* Runn.....	9 miles.
From Chickly to Runn	3 "
And from Runn to Manamba..	2 "
	14 miles.

† The Runn was filled sooner this year than it has ever been in the memory of man.

Ghatilla pass, there are tanks and a well of fresh water ; and proceeding nearly north eight koss or fourteen miles, you reach the Gond wells, and thence to Kanmeel one and a half mile further. This pass is at no time very accessible to carriages, although I believe they do cross it in February. Horses, bullocks, and camels cross at all times, but with much difficulty in the rains. On this route, about five and a half miles in the Runn, lies a narrow slip of land called Kesmalla, higher than the level of the Runn, and covered with long coarse grass, and a few bushes. It is a gravelly and rocky soil, and has no water. The road leads over this ridge, which runs east and west for two or three miles, breadth from one mile to two hundred yards. The Ghatilla and Venasir passes, as regards state and seasons, are nearly alike, with this difference, that the former is never so good as the latter.

TEKUR PASS.

From the village of Tekur, which lies four miles east of Ghatilla and about four miles from the Runn, a road leads to Arresir, in Wagur, a distance of twenty-two koss or thirty-eight miles, of which twenty are Runn.

From Tekur to the bank of the Runn four miles north, there is a small supply of fresh water. On entering the Runn you proceed due north about six miles to a slip of land covered with coarse grass, above the level of the Runn. This slip is called Bungoria ; it is of a sandy soil, about two miles in length and a quarter of a mile broad : no water.

From Bungoria, eight miles of Runn to a similar ridge, but much more lofty and covered with brushwood : this ridge is called Murdock, and its length I am not precisely acquainted with ; but it does not, I believe, exceed three or four miles. It has no water, and is of a rocky and gravelly soil. From Murdock six miles further due north you reach the Wagur side, and in one and a half mile the tank of Wurno and several wells afford a tolerably large supply of water.

The Tekur Pass is one more frequented than any other excepting Mallia. Goods of various kinds are brought into the Peninsula from Radhunpoor and Marwar by this route, and grain, cotton, &c. carried away.

I crossed this Runn on the 13th May 1814, quite dry and on a fine hard sand, but I believe this to be a rare instance of its being open so late in the season.

I would calculate the Tekur pass to be open to carriages from the 15th January till the 15th April as a general rule. Infantry can cross at all times, but the distance is too great for horses to travel through mud and water, although they sometimes come across in the rains.

DEHGAUM PASS.

Owing to the shape and branching form which the Runn now assumes, there is no other pass until you reach Dehgaum, a deserted village about

twenty koss or thirty-four miles east of Tekur. At Dehgaum there are two tanks, dry in May; but water can be had by digging. From this village there are two roads, one leading north nine koss or fourteen miles to Jhinjoowara in Wadyai, and the other leading about NW. by W. to Wurno in Wagur, a distance of thirty-seven koss or nearly fifty-eight miles. In this latter distance there is a piece of Bheer land (or elevated ridge) in which there is a spring of fresh water; but the water is bad, and the supply scanty. This water, which has the reputation of being an antidote to canine madness, is called "Mowa," and by some "Vachura Solnkee"; it is nine or ten koss from Jhinjoowara, and twelve at least from Dehgaum. This pass is open until the beginning of the monsoon, or until the waters of the Gulf of Kutch have surmounted a low ridge of sand and dirt which is collected like a bar and runs across from about Kopurnee: this bar is scarcely perceptible. When the water rises above this, it flows without obstruction to Patree, which is fourteen miles east of Dehgaum. The Jhinjoowara route is then likewise shut up. The route from Dehgaum to Wagur is only calculated for travellers, or for bands of robbers whose movements cannot be traced in so extensive a desert.

PATREE PASS.

The Patree Pass lies fourteen miles east of Dehgaum, and is quite unconnected with Wagur. The breadth of the Runn here is to appearance about two and a half miles, but in the rains the water covers nearly the whole space from Bujhanna to Patree, which is, I believe, about five miles. This Runn has no mud at any season, and is crossed throughout the year by carts.

Patree being considered the head of the Runn on the west side, I shall defer speaking of the remainder of the tract until I have made a few general remarks on the whole of the Runn from Beral to Patree, in which I intend to elucidate the subject in a general point of view.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RUNN FROM BERAL ON THE WEST TO PATREE ON THE EAST.

The boundaries of the Runn are as distinctly defined as those of the sea. They consist of a low rising bank covered with vegetation, distinct from the barren sand of the Runn. The banks are nowhere higher than sand hillocks. Many inlets or small branches of the Runn penetrate into the country, all bearing the characteristic appearance of the Runn, which is that of a sandy desert, a perfect plain in appearance, with the "Bheers," or elevated ridges abovementioned, extending longitudinally like islands. There is not a blade of vegetation on the Runn itself. It has every appearance of the sea having shortly withdrawn from it. This is supported by the semblance and production of the neighbouring country; and large stones are found on this shore,

several miles from the present Runn, of a description similar to those used as anchors—they have holes bored through for the cable. On the shore at different places are shown small ancient buildings called Dán-Derees, or houses where the Dán, or customs, were collected; and in short it is a tradition in the country that Khor, a village two miles east of Tekur, was a sea-port town about fifty years since. The wreck of a vessel of a size far beyond that of any of the craft now in use in the Gulf of Kutch was discovered at Wowania sunk in the mud about fifteen feet. The sea is gradually encroaching there, and has assumed the shape of a deep and narrow creek, which at low water is left dry. As the bank was carried away, the wreck became exposed, and the timber was used in the village of Wowania for fuel. There was no iron in the vessel; she was bound by cordage of coir. These circumstances would induce a belief that at some former period the Gulf of Kutch penetrated very high up to the eastward, although it is a well known fact that it has been increasing for these last hundred years, during which period it has been much enlarged.

Several considerable rivers fall into the Runn—the Bunass on the north, the Drangdra near Dehgaum, the Bambun or Bamun near Tekur, the Gorah Droee near Chickly, and the Muchoo near Mallia. These waters have no effect upon the Runn, excepting when flooded in the rains, in which case the Bunass alone deepens the water in the Runn to five feet in some parts, carrying down trees and villages in its stream.

In October and November the Runn is covered with a sheet of salt, which extends unbroken from shore to shore, and has a singular appearance. Foot passengers can travel over, but horses sink deep in mud. In the rains the Runn is one sheet of water from shore to shore, generally knee-deep, occasionally more or less. In April and May, when the west winds blow, the Runn is covered with a cloud of red dust, which discolours the atmosphere to a great height, and which continues until the water spreads. The water rushes in as fast as a man can walk, but in a stream of no great breadth.

It may be said once for all that the Runn cannot be travelled during the day with safety excepting perhaps in rainy weather; but to travel the Runn after 9 or 10 A. M. or before 3 or 4 P. M. in the months of April and May, and often in June, is almost certain death, from the heat and strong reflection. At no time of the year will a footman venture into the Runn in the daytime excepting in the rainy months, far less a man laden with a heavy burthen.

In addition to the remarks on this Runn, I may add that the Natives look upon the Runn to be open at the Dewally and shut up on the Akatreege or 3rd of Weisack Sood, which occurred on the 11th May 1815. It would, however, be dangerous to set down this as a rule, more particularly as the fact is often the contrary, and as it can be discovered by sending a few horsemen across to examine.

Even should the Gulf water not be pushed up in April, there is a salt moisture exudes about that period from the Runn, making it too muddy for heavy carriages.

The Runn, when full, abounds in fish of various kinds, some of which are peculiar to it, I believe, and are exceedingly delicious. Wild asses, found nowhere else in India, are here in great numbers; they breed on the Bheer* lands in the Runn, and feed on the scanty shrubs and vegetation on the banks, often wandering in land forty koss for food. As this Runn is materially connected with the great desert between India and the Indus, it is not improbable that the asses have originally come from thence.

There is plenty of fresh water all along the Runn within a couple of miles, excepting in April and May, when it is scarce.

Such is the nature of the information which I can afford of this part of the Runn, and I shall therefore now proceed to consider the next division, from about Patree on the west to Meetapoor on the east, and which is styled the "Null" and "Null Kanta."

NULL KANTA.

From Patree the appearance of the Runn is materially changed. Here ends the sandy waste, which is succeeded by a fertile and rich soil in narrow vallies with sandy ridges between: the whole tract is covered with vegetation and well peopled. The Null, however, runs directly through this productive country. A partial observer would not discover this continuation of the Runn (which it certainly is) unless he happened to travel in the rains, when he would probably discover it to his cost. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the country, nor have I in my possession a map to enable me to name the villages by which the Null passes; but in the monsoon months it may be remarked that the tracts lying between Lugtur and Jallapoor, and between Tulsanna and Muckewan, are covered with water. In this country there is a slope towards the centre, which carries the water of the country in streams into the lowest part, which forms a kind of river, and flows rapidly by Meetapoor into the Eastern Runn.

In July 1813 I marched from Limree to Tulsanna, from thence in a direct line to Burkanna, Sanund, and Ahmedabad. From Tulsanna to within a few miles of Sanund I did observe a spot of dry ground fit to pitch a tent; from village to village was one sheet of water, generally knee-deep, and often up to the neck, with a rapid stream towards the centre or Null. In the Null itself, which is a sandy bed like that of a river, about a bow-shot broad, I found my horse swimming, and the water rapidly increasing. In the course of some fair weather the water runs off, and leaves the soil in a state for producing the most luxuriant crops of wheat and some rice.

* Waste, elevated sands.

As an instance of the difficulty of travelling, I may add, that in the short space from Tulsanna to Muckeawan I lost every camel that I had, and the greater part of my baggage was carried down by the stream, which ran throughout the whole distance.

I marched the route from Sunund to Bukrana, to Wittulghur (called Wantoo), and to Lukhtur in the latter end of September 1813, but the camels found great difficulty, and carts could not travel. The rains of 1813 were however very severe. I look upon the country here spoken of as much more difficult of access than the Runn between Wagur and Jhalawar; the latter has a hard sandy bottom under a few inches mud, but the former is one continuation of vallies of rich soil, which retains moisture for a long time and has no footing below the mud. In the fair season no Runn is here perceptible, and the Null is often mistaken for the bed of a dry river. In the above tract there is a rivér or stream called the Bamunee, which is dangerous on account of quicksands.

THE RUNN FROM MEETAPOOR TILL IT JOINS THE GULF OF CAMBAY.

At Meetapoor, which is the name of the pass leading from Limree to Kote and Dholea, the Runny appearance once more is observed. In the fair season it is only a sand space of a few hundred yards in width; the country on both sides is overflowed in the monsoon, and forms a sheet of water and deep mud of many miles. Lives are often lost in attempting to cross in the rains.

Heavy rain in June cuts off the communication, so that it will be observed that everything in this Runn depends on the weather, whereas the Wagur Runn is quite independent of the state of the weather. In April and May there is a scarcity of water on the route by Meetapoor; the wells are generally few and salt in those months, and the tanks dry.

Further to the eastward lies what is called the Dundhooka Pass. On the Dholea side, and nine koss from that place, stands the village of Baland, close on the edge of the sandy bed of the Runn, which is not above a musket-shot broad. In this bed water is often found.

With respect to the branch which runs west from Patree and forms what is called the Santulpoor, or more properly the Peemlee Pass, I am informed that it is not accessible to carriages before the beginning of December, and continues so until the rain falls, when it becomes more difficult than any other on account of its muddy bottom. This pass is very narrow (about two and half miles), and it is inconveniently situated and little frequented.