

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
OF THE
PALAMAU GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
PALAMAU DISTRICT, IN CHOTA NAGPUR,
BENGAL,
SEASONS 1894-95 TO 1896-97.

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Calcutta:
BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1898.

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"	XXIV.—Household furniture of the people		cxc
"	XXV.—Domestic animals		cxc
"	XXVI.—Agricultural implements		cxc
"	XXVII.—Rivers of Palamau		cxc
"	XXVIII.—The people, their habits and customs. Also an account of the Chero, Kherwar, Parhaiya, Brijia, Korwa, Kissan, Agaria, Dhanuk, Koiri, Bhuiher and Oraon castes		cxc

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
PALAMAU GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
PALAMAU DISTRICT, IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

Part I.—The Tract under Settlement.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT UNDER REPORT
AND STATISTICAL RESULTS.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.—BOUNDARIES AND AREAS.

THE Palamau district lies between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 19' 35''$ and $24^{\circ} 39' 00''$ north latitude and $83^{\circ} 23' 20''$ and $85^{\circ} 02' 00''$ east longitude. It may be said to resemble a parallelogram, having irregular sides, with a length from north-west to south-east of 119 miles and breadth from west to east of 101 miles. The approximate area of the district is 4,905 square miles. Of this, only 298.93 square miles, or 187,520 acres, were traversed and surveyed cadastrally, and 131.29 square miles, being jungle and waste land, were only traversed. The total area traversed was 425.22 square miles, or 272,000 acres, which is the area of the 399 villages belonging to Government to which this report relates.

2. The boundaries of the district are—

North—Mirzapur, Shahabad, and Gaya districts.

South—Sirguja and Lohardaga districts.

East—Lohardaga and Hazaribagh districts.

West—Mirzapur and Sirguja districts.

3. Palamau was a subdivision of the Lohardaga district up to 1st January 1893, when it was created a separate district, and simultaneously pargana Tori of Lohardaga was excluded from that district and added to Palamau, which now comprises four parganas, viz., Palamau, Japla, Belounja, and Tori. Of these parganas, Palamau is subdivided into 25 tappas as follows:—

North—(1) Deogaon.

South—(2) Seema, (3) Chechari, (4) Bareysand, (5) Khamhi, (6) Saneya, and (7) Durjag.

South east—(8) Mankeri, (9) Tappa.

South-west—(10) Udaipur, (11) Uchri, (12) Berkol, (13) Duthu, (14) Chatki, and (15) Kutri.

East—(16) Mutooli and (17) Pundag.

West—(18) Khapparmanda and (19) Untari.

Centre—(20) Bari, (21) Tareya, (22) Goawal, (23) Taleya, (24) Kote, and (25) Imli.

4. The 399 Government villages to which this report relates are situate in the tappas which are shown in *italic*, fifteen in all. Besides these one village lies in pargana *Japla*, and three villages are contained in the Shikmi or subordinate tappas of *Amhar* and *Sirhey*; thus making a total of seventeen tappas and one pargana.

5. The size of the largest village, Purnadih, in tappa Kote, is 2,627 acres according to the Revenue survey of 1864-65, and that of the smallest, Chak Mankeri, in tappa Mankeri is 4 acres.

6. The number of fields in all measured by the Survey Department is 161,352. The average size of a field, excluding jungle, is 0.69 acre. The size of the largest field being all jungle is 1373.62 acres, and that of the smallest is 0.01 acre.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND KINDS OF SOIL.

SECTION I.—ASPECT OF THE DISTRICT.

7. *Features of the hill-ranges.*—Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal," pages 234 and 236, says of Palamau as follows:—

"On the east and south it consists of spurs thrown off from the plateau of Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpur, while the rest of Palamau is a tangled mass of isolated peaks and long irregular stretches of broken hills. The general run of these hill-ranges is from east to west; but the relations of the minor ridges are most involved, and the size of the valleys which they form is stated to vary from one to nine hundred square miles. The average elevation of the country is about 1,200 feet above sea-level; but some of the southern peaks, forming the southern face of the valley of the Auranga, rise to more than 3,000 feet. In the eastern and southern portions of Palamau the rocks consist of gneiss and various kinds of granite, while many of the western and south-western hills are capped with sandstone and laterite. The contour of the hills is mainly determined by the rocks of which they are composed; those topped by laterite or sandstone have long flattened summits; but the crystalline rocks show an irregular outline broken by sharp ridges and conical peaks. Trap dykes occur frequently, and masses of quartz, hornblende, and felspar are found all over Palamau. The face of the country is wilder and more broken by rock and jungle than in Chota Nagpur. There are no level areas of any extent except the valleys of the North Koel and Amanat rivers, to which rice cultivation is confined.

"One of the most prominent features of the hill system of Palamau is the Chechari valley, which occupies the south-west corner of the district. This valley is a complete basin with only one outlet to the north, through which a small stream takes off the drainage of the highlands into the river Koel. On the south it is overlooked by the range of hills in pargana Barwe; on the west the Jamira *pat*, a high plateau in the tributary mahal of Sirguja, rises like a wall to a height of nearly 4,000 feet, confronted on the eastern side of the valley by the Nethurhát *pat* of 3,600 feet; while a lofty spur from the Jamira *pat*, crowned by the natural fortress of Tamolegarh, overhangs the valley to the north. The summit of the Nethurhát *pat* is on an undulating table-land about four miles long and two-and-a-half miles broad. A small stream runs through the centre of the plateau. The climate of Nethurhát is cool throughout the year; the summit is free from clouds and mist, and the place is stated to be well suited for a sanitarium. The other most conspicuous peaks of Palamau are—Bulbul, on the south-east boundary, 3,329 feet; Buri, on the south-west boundary, 3,078 feet; Kotam, 2,791 feet; Kumandi, 2,530 feet; Tungari, 2,108 feet."

8. *River banks and beds.*—On the south of the district upper reaches of the Koel, Amanat, and Auranga are characterized by rugged and occasionally precipitous banks with clear water dashing over boulder and shingle, or gliding calmly in shallow reaches terminated by rocky barriers. On the north these streams have deep sandy beds, into which the water sinks out of sight during the summer, percolating through the soft sand till some outcrop of rock here and there arrests its course, and forces it to the surface, forming an occasional pool. When the traveller would slake his thirst he digs a hole a couple of feet in depth, and soon obtains as much water as he may need.

9. *Scenery.*—The scenery in many parts of the district is very remarkable. Nothing can exceed the beauty of certain portions of the Koel and Amanat rivers, where they flow in long, cool-looking, often meandering reaches, between high banks covered near the water's edge with short grass, and crowned with large trees of all descriptions, which overhang the water and under which deer and jungle fowl may sometimes be seen feeding. The views from Chandwa to the south of Palamau, those in the Seema and Durjag valleys, and those in Bareysand towards the Chechari valley are very grand, and afford lovely bits for the painter. The whole district, in fact, presents the same features, and the traveller passing along the main road cannot but be struck by the beauty of the place.

10. In February and March the blaze of colour in the valleys, from the scarlet flower of the palas (*Butea frondosa*), which burst forth into bloom

everywhere, and the bright yellow flowers of the gulgul (*Cochlospermum Gossypium*), making up bouquets, as it were, on the hillsides, gladden the eye, while the whistling of the birds that begin to appear with the opening of spring, and continue till winter sets in, is extremely exhilarating.

11. Another feature that constitutes a charm of the district is its beautiful sunsets. Between June and September, and often during the winter also, the sky is tinged with red, purple, orange, and every colour that can possibly be imagined, and as the sun sets and disappears behind the green carpetted undulating land and blue hills, the scene is truly magnificent, and no words can convey to those who have not visited Palamau the sensation of delight which the mind experiences from it.

12. *Rivers.*—The principal rivers in Palamau are the Koel, Amanat, Auranga, and Kunhur. The Són river runs about 15 miles to the north of the northern boundary, and the Kunhur river is the boundary between Palamau and Sirguja on the south-west. A description of the rivers will be found in page 235 of Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal, an extract from which is given in Appendix XXVII of this report.

12a. The banks of the Koel, Amanat, and Auranga wherever possible are well under cultivation with a variety of native vegetables, and in places with sugarcane also, and so valuable is the land for this purpose that Kunjras and Koiries, the market gardeners of Palamau, readily pay for it at from Rs 6 to Rs. 8 per local bigha.

13. *Hot springs.*—One of these is situated in the bed of the Tataka river at Jarum, about a mile and-a-half north-west of Pochra, or in north latitude $23^{\circ} 49'$ and east longitude $84^{\circ} 32'$. The highest temperature of the water is said to be 132° F. Another hot spring is in the village of Thatha in tappa Durjag. The highest temperature of this spring is said to be 151° F. For further information about these springs, I would beg the reader to refer to "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," volume XV, part I, page 19.

14. *Mineral products.*—Coal of good quality is known to exist in large quantities in the district. Dr. W. Saise says:—

"There is a large quantity of good useful fuel fit for locomotive and steaming purposes, and a very large quantity of good brick burning and lime burning coal, to be got at comparatively shallow depths. In addition there are many millions of tons of coal not considered as useful for locomotive or general steaming purposes, but which may be considered as an ideal fuel for domestic purposes as it ignites readily, burns easily, and with as little smoke as wood, and leaves a white ash similar to wood."

14a. Iron ore is plentiful, especially in the southern tappas, and all agricultural implements used by cultivating classes throughout Palamau are made from iron smelted by Kol lohars and Asur Agarias within the district. Copper and mica are also to be found, and good chalk, which is used by people for whitewashing walls of houses, is available in village Ukamand, tappa Durjag. There is also an inexhaustible supply of kunkur lime in Palamau. For further information as regards coal and iron, I would ask perusal of—(1) Report on the Daltonganj coal-field, by Mr. W. H. Hughes, in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," page 325; (2) Mr. V. Ball's report on the Auranga and Hutár coal-fields and the iron ores of Palamau and Tori, in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," volume XV, part I; (3) Report on the Daltonganj coal-field, by Mr. T. D. laTouche, in "Records of the Geological Survey of India," volume XXIV, part 3; and (4) Dr. W. Saise's report on the Daltonganj coal-field of 31st July 1896.

15. *Trees, shrubs, and grasses.*—A list of the fruit and other trees found in the district, and how they are used, is supplied in Appendix XIX of this report. Jungle products are abundant, and furnish a means of subsistence to the majority of the people for several months of the year.

16. *Wild animals.*—A list of them will be found in Appendix XX.

17. *Birds, snakes, and fishes.*—In Appendices XXI to XXIII I have furnished a list of the birds, snakes, and fishes found in the district.

18. I would request perusal of all these appendices, as they contain much useful information relating to the district and its people.

SECTION II.—HISTORY.

19. *Origin of the word Palamau.*—It is difficult to say what the meaning of the word Palamau really is. Mr. Forbes in paragraphs 70 and 71 of his settlement report writes thus :—

“The word ‘Palamaw’ or ‘Palamon’ with the final nasal *n*, as it is written in the Deva Nagri, is sufficient in itself to raise up a host of conflicting opinions. The etymology of the name is not clear. I am not myself sufficiently an etymologist to venture an opinion, otherwise I might suggest that the word may have some connection with the Pallanas or Palli race, or that it may have sprung from the word ‘Pallya’ or ‘Parraya’ or ‘Paria,’ the name of one of the oldest aboriginal tribes of India. The existence of a tribe of Parrayas in the pargana would seem to strengthen the latter suggestion; but Colonel Dalton, I believe, is of opinion that these Parrayas are of Kolarian and not of Paria origin.

“Another suggestion I would like to make before leaving this subject is that the word may spring from the Hindi words ‘pala ona’ पलायना, to flee, पलायमान, ‘palayaman,’ running away, पलायन ‘palayan,’ flight, ‘palayan,’ ‘parayan,’ means a fugitive. The word Palamau may signify a place of flight, a refuge for fugitives, which it was well adapted for, situated as it is so close to one of the oldest seats of civilization in India.”

20. There seems to me, however, no sufficient reason for accepting Mr. Forbes’ meaning of the word. No one is known to have fled from or to Palamau, hence why should the word mean flight or to flee? The probable meaning of Palamau appears to me to be this. The district, as is well known, is afflicted during the winter months of December to February with heavy falls of frost, and the injury done by it is so great that fields of *kurthi* and *rahar*, as well as large trees, are so scorched that frequently not a green leaf is to be seen on them. Now, the Hindi word ‘*Pala*’ means frost and the *gaonānri* Hindi word “*moo*” or “*mu*” means “to die.” The word “*moo gia*” is often used in Palamau for explaining “is dead.” Taken together, the words “*Pala*” and “*moo*” would mean, *dead from frost*. In my opinion, therefore, the word Palamau or Palamoo simply means dead from frost. The word is spelt in petitions and vernacular official papers as पलामू and not as पलानो or पलानों, mentioned by Mr. Forbes.

21. *Early history.*—But little is known concerning the early history of Palamau. The information on this subject collected for Mr. Forbes by his settlement peshkar, Babu Anokhy Lal, who is still in Daltonganj, will be found in page 27 of his final report. For a detailed and interesting account of the district, however, I would refer the reader to Hunter’s “Statistical Account of Lohardaga District,” volume XVI, page 454.

22. *Objects of antiquarian interest.*—The only object of interest is the Palamau fort. This place was the seat of the old Rajas of Palamau. There are two extensive forts, the walls and other buildings of which are built entirely of brick and stone. The walls, which are in fair preservation, are about five feet in thickness, and those in the old fort bear marks of cannon balls and bullets in many places. The gate leading into the old fort, the court-room, temple, and zanana quarters of the Rajas, as also two deep, but silted-up wells in the old fort, are very interesting. Most interesting of all, however, is a massive beautifully carved stone gate (the Nagpuri Gate) in the new fort and a round room, in which a well had been sunk to provide a supply of drinking-water. Both forts lie within Government Reserved forests, and in many places are now covered by jungle. I would ask Government to cause the gate be removed to Daltonganj and preserved.

SECTION III.—SOILS.

23. *Varieties of soils.*—The soils of the villages in Palamau, as understood by the raiyats, are mentioned below in order in which they stand :—

- (1) *Kewal, awal; kewal, dursa or dorasa; and kewal, doma.*—This is a calcareous soil of a blackish hue, and principally devoted to the growth of paddy, wheat, and barley. Its most prominent attribute is cohesion; its specific gravity is sensibly greater than that of any of the other soils. After a rainfall it is easily ploughed, can be thickly sown, and yields a superior quality of wheat. It has an extraordinary faculty for retaining moisture, and is considered to be the best soil of the district, and in many places yields a crop of paddy and one of *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*) in the same year. Gram and *masuri* (*Ervum lens*) are also grown on *kewal* soil.

- (2) *Pawar dulki; pawar lalka; and pawar ankri.*—This is a mixed soil of clay and sand, the latter preponderating. It pulverises freely, and is of a light greyish colour. It is comparatively easily ploughed, and its favourite crops are gram, *marua*, and barley. Wheat will not thrive in it in the natural condition of the soil; but artificially fertilized with irrigation and manure *pawar* will grow most crops.
- (3) *Gorea or Doma.*
- (4) *Gangti.*
- (5) *Pathli or Ankri.*
- (6) *Lalki.*
- (7) *Balsoondar.*
- (8) *Rehra.*

24. From three to seven are poor soils. Gram, linseed, til (gingelly), *kodo*, and pulses of sorts are grown on them; but the outturn is less than that from *pawar*. *Gorea* is a light, white, sandy soil. If irrigated, rice can be grown on it with good results. *Gangti* contains a large proportion of *kankar* lime. *Pathli* or *ankri* is a refuse soil. It lies on slopes, on the beds, and on the margins of ravines, and is full of gravel and small pebbles. *Lalki* and *balsoondar* are red soils containing sand and gravel mixed with fine clay. If the latter soil be irrigated, it yields good crops, hence the saying:—

“Sare bál,
Kare nehal.”

(If *Balsoondar* soil be well watered, it yields abundantly.)

Rehra is barren waste. This soil is licked by cattle owing to the large amount of salt it contains.

25. In paragraph 331 of this report I have explained how the lands containing these soils were classified for assessment purposes.

CHAPTER III.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SECTION I.—LINES OF RAIL.

26. The nearest railway station to Daltonganj at present is Gaya, which is about 86 miles distant. The construction of a line from Baroon, on the Són river, to the Daltonganj coal-fields at Rajhara, has been sanctioned by the Imperial Government, but it is not known when the work will be commenced.

SECTION II.—METALLED OR ORDINARY ROADS.

27. The following is a list of the roads in the district:—

Serial number.	From.	Via.	To.	Towards.	Length in miles.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Daltonganj	Chattarpur and Nawa.	Maharajganj	Aurangabad and Gaya.	43½	One of the most important roads in the district. There is a heavy traffic on it between April and October. It crosses the Amanat river at the 8th mile, where there is a ferry during the rains only. It is unbridged and unmetalled.
2	Ditto	Garwa and Majigawan.	Hussainabad	Dehree and Baroon.	51	Crosses the Koel river below Daltonganj, and again at Majigawan, at both of which crossings there are ferries during the rains only. Much used in consequence of the heavy traffic at Garwa. An unbridged and unmetalled road.
3	Ditto	Leeligunge and Padma.	Ekgharra	Sherghati and Gaya.	37½	Much used by carts and pack bullocks, especially between October and April in their journeys from the district to Raniganj and Gaya. It is an unbridged and unmetalled road, and crosses the Amanat river at the 16th mile, where there is a ferry during the rains only.
4	Ditto	Manka, Lattahar and Chandwa.	Border of district.	Ranchi	65	An unbridged and unmetalled road with no ferries; but many of the rivers are fordable during the rains.
5	Ditto	.....	Patan	.....	14	A village road on which there is little wheel traffic.
6	Chandwa	Balumat	Border of district.	Chattras	23	A much used road leading to important marts of Chattras in Hasaribagh and Lohardaga in Lohardaga district.

Serial number.	From.	Via.	To.	Towards.	Length in miles.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Balumath	Hirhing	Jhabar	Pankey	5	A newly constructed village road.
8	Garwa	Ramua	Untari	Mirzapore border.	28½	An unbridged and unmetalled road on which there is little wheel traffic.
9	Untari	.....	Birbal	.....	6	A new village road on which there is little traffic.
10	Lesliganj	Konwai	Panky	Hazaribagh border.	20	A third-class road, unbridged and unmetalled.
11	Ditto	Jhabar	Khandih	Satbarwa	6	A new village road.
12	Ohandwa	.....	Border of district.	Lohardaga	4½	An important road owing to the heavy traffic between Chattri and Lohardaga.
13	Garwa	Ranka	Ditto	Sirguja	15	One of the most important roads of the district, owing to the enormous traffic between Garwa and Sirguja. This traffic is carried on at present on pack bullocks and ponies only for want of a cart road. Only 15 miles are open at present.
14	Lesliganj	Seema	Patan	.....	.....	Is under construction. A village road.
15	Padma	Nawa	Do.	.....	.....	Under construction. Will be useful to adjoining villages only.
16	Latiahar	Koneh	Ooreya	Sarjoo	.....	Under construction. A third-class village road.
17	Garwa	.....	Pesca	.....	.....	Under construction. Will be useful to contiguous villages only.
18	Garwa	.....	Bisrampur	.....	.....	Under construction. Will be a good feeder road for the railway.

28. *Improvements made since last settlement.*—From 1 to 4 are old roads which were in existence or under construction at last settlement. The others are new ones.

29 Besides the above-mentioned roads, all of which are *kutchas*, there are many old-established foot-tracks in the southern part of the district, which is a large tract of roadless country, mostly covered by jungle and forest. No part of the district stands more urgently in need of opening out by construction of new roads than this southern part, the principal foot-tracks in which are (1) those leading from Daltonganj, viz., Ker, Garoo, and Bareysand to Mahuadanr (a police-station) and Chechari, and (2) those leading to Bhandariya and Chetkie and also Hutar, where there is a large and important coal-field. I would strongly recommend the construction of the following roads, which would not only help to open out the district, but would also be useful for working the Reserved forests which lie to the south of the district. Some of them would be good feeder roads for the railway, and would be of great use in opening up tracts where large quantities of iron ore are known to exist, and where iron manufactories may be started :—

- (a) Ranka to Sirguja.
- (b) Daltonganj *via* Ker to Bareysand and Chechari.
- (c) Garoo *via* Seema to Sarjoo and Latiahar.
- (d) Balumath *via* Hirhing to Pankey.
- (e) Latiahar *via* Kurid to Pankey.
- (f) Chattarpur *via* Soshiganj to Husseinabad.
- (g) Sonpura *via* Bhaonathpur to Untari.

SECTION III.—OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

30. *Navigable rivers.*—The Són river is navigable by flat-bottomed country boats carrying 300 maunds up to Husseinabad during the rains only. The Koel is navigable by flat-bottomed 100-maund boats up to Daltonganj during the same period.

31. *Ferries.*—The following is a list of ferries under (1) Government, (2) the District Road Committee, and (3) private parties or zamindari ferries :—

(1) UNDER GOVERNMENT.

1. Dangwar ghât ferry.
2. Boodhooa.
3. Deari.
4. Ranidewa.
5. Soondipura.
6. Sonpura.
7. Hariharpur.
8. Kadhwan.
9. Parti.
10. Kbonka.
11. Gara.

These ferries are across the Són river, which separates the Palamau district from Shahabad and Mirzapur.

(2) UNDER DISTRICT BOARD.

1. *Tharasee ghat ferry*.—Across Amanat river on 16th mile of Daltonganj-Ekgharra Road.

(3) PRIVATE FERRIES.

1. *Shahpur ghat ferry*.—Across the Koel to Daltonganj.
2. *Singra*.—Across the Amanat river at 6th mile of Daltonganj to Maharajganj Road.

CHAPTER IV.

SECTION I.—SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.

32. *Ahars or reservoirs*.—Irrigation (*patdwan*) is from *ahars* or reservoirs of various size, from masonry and kutchha wells, and in places occasionally from tanks. *Ahars* are made by throwing embankments across drainage hollows or across the natural slope of fields to interrupt the surface drainage. They are constructed of earth dug from the bed of the depression. The height of the embankment is usually eight to ten feet, while its width on the top is from four to occasionally as much as twenty feet. When the *ahar* is being made *bhao* (cylinders or tubes of baked earth) fitting one into the other are placed along its entire width as outlets for water, and one opening of the tube is in the *ahar* itself while the other is on the side of the fields to be irrigated. When the rains begin, the mouths of these cylinders on the *ahar* side are closed with either a lump of earth or with an iron *karai* or a bundle of straw or grass. Water then accumulates in the bed of the *ahar*. If there be insufficient rain in *hathiya* (September-October) the *bhaos* are opened and water passes through them into the paddy-fields below. As soon as the fields are sufficiently submerged, the cylinders or pipes are again closed. After eight days they are re-opened and water is again let into the fields. If there be no rain, the next watering is done in *Chitra*. After this if any water remains in the *ahar* it is let out in *Swati* (October) to allow the *doob* or basin of the *ahar* to dry for the purpose of being cultivated with wheat, barley, onions, garlic, and other garden and cold weather crops. It is the most valuable of all lands in Palamau.

33. *The utility of ahars*.—It is impossible to say too much of the utility of *ahars* or of the urgent necessity for making them wherever possible, and also of the importance of repairing them wherever they may be broken either from thoughtlessness of tenants in making cuttings in the embankment for the purpose of obtaining more water than passes out of the *bhao*, or from long neglect. Villages where *ahars* are in order never fail to give the agriculturist a good harvest of paddy whether rainfall be sufficient or not, while villages where *ahars* are in disrepair or where there are no *ahars* yield little or no paddy. Unlike other districts, Palamau depends on reservoirs alone for the success or failure of the winter rice crop. If these be full of water, there is generally nothing to fear. If they be empty, paddy fails, and wheat and barley also yield a small outturn. There were 148 *ahars* at last settlement, against 1,095 found at this settlement. To this increase is chiefly due the increase in area of rice (*dhankhet*) land from 10458·89 acres at last settlement to 13,888·83 acres as now measured. Of the 1,095 *ahars*, more than half are in disrepair at present: hence the short outturn of paddy crop during the last two years. I would strongly urge that a special grant be made for putting them in order. The cost will not be much, while the benefit to the tenants, to Government, and the district generally will be immense.

34. In some places small streams which are dry in the summer are dammed up, and *pynes* or narrow water-channels are cut from them leading into the beds of *ahars*. In the rains these streams are swollen with water which passes along the *pynes* into the beds of *ahars*, which are soon filled to overflowing. The *bhaos* being left open the water flows into the *kiares* or rice-fields. As soon as these are submerged to allow of ploughing operations and sufficient water is obtained in the *ahar*, the excess water is allowed to pass off by means of other *pynes* to other *ahars*, or, if more water is not needed, the excess runs through

a cutting called *kanua* into the bed of the stream behind the embankment or dam, and thence flows onwards.

35. *Irrigation.—Necessity for constructing dams across the Nadaura and Hargarwa rivers.*—And here I would beg to mention two important works which, if carried out, would be the means of for ever preventing scarcity or loss of crops in two highly-cultivated and thickly-populated tracts. The first is in the damming up of the Nadaura river near Tarhasse in tappa Pundag, while the second is the damming up of the Hargarwa river near Lesliganj in tappa Kote. On my representation the cutting of a pyne from the Nadaura river, preparatory to damming up this stream, was begun this year as a famine work, but it was afterwards stopped for want of labourers. The expenditure of about Rs. 3,000 only will finish this work, and as soon as complete and in working order, it will be impossible for crops to fail in a group of thirty villages belonging to Government, in which there is at present over five hundred acres of rice land. As to the next work, viz., the damming up of Hurgarwa river, I have no hesitation in saying that, if this work be carried out, the reservoirs of some seventy villages, containing over 2,000 acres of rice land, will be well supplied with water, and loss of crops will never be known. These two schemes require the earnest attention of Government, and I trust they may receive early and favourable consideration. In mauza Sagalim, tappa Pundag, a small stream called Semur khar, if dammed up would permanently benefit the village rice lands and convert some 200 acres of *bhita* and waste into first-class rice lands.

36. *Irrigation.—Lever wells.*—All wells, whether they be masonry or kutchra, are called *indara*. Of the former, there were 149 and the latter 573 at time of survey. Wells used for irrigating fields have a *latha* a few feet off, consisting of two *sál* posts planted about eight inches apart from each other. A few feet below the top of these posts a long wooden lever is attached, with vertical action. At the end farthest from the well the lever is weighted with a heavy lump of sun-baked mud or with a large stone. To the near end is attached an iron cone-shaped bucket called *kunri* by a rope long enough to allow it to dip into the water at the bottom of the well. When not at work the far end of the lever is kept on the ground by the attached weight. When the well is at work a man, sometimes two men, stands near the mouth of the well, and pulls down the near end of the lever till the bucket dips into the water. He then lets go, and the weight of the other end supplies enough power to raise the bucket to the top of the well, where it is emptied into a shallow depression, whence the water is conducted by a small channel to the land to be irrigated. Irrigation by means of wells is found chiefly in tappas Pundag, Kote, Imli, Deogaon, and Goawal, where Koiries and Kunjras reside, and where sugar-cane and vegetables are largely grown. In seasons of drought and in villages where reservoirs are in disrepair, lever wells are frequently run up, and the area irrigated by them is large. The cost of erecting them is trifling. The bucket is made by the Lohar, and costs a rupee, and men as well as women may be seen working them. The average depth at which a sufficient supply of water is obtained between July and September for irrigation purposes is 12 feet, but in some places in Pundag I have known water to be found in fields all the year round at 4 to 6 feet depth.

37. *Tank water used for irrigation.*—In seasons of drought water is obtained from tanks for irrigation purposes by cutting banks and making a channel leading to the fields to be irrigated. I have found this, however, only in the tanks at Kote and Loharsi, which are the largest in Palamau. I have also seen pools and ponds drained of their water by means of a basket called *sair*.

38. *Basket-irrigation.*—Two ropes are attached to each of two sides of a shallow basket, and are grasped by two men who hold one rope in each hand, and standing opposite each other in front of the pond from which the water is to be drawn dip the basket into the pond with a forward swing, which continued, throws the water out by the basket into a shallow depression, whence the water flows through a drain into either the bed of the *ahar* in which water is needed or into the land to be irrigated. This method is, however, practised in few places, the work being very heavy and requiring some skill.

SECTION II.—STATISTICS OF AREA IRRIGATED.

39. The following statement shows the area irrigated in the villages to which this report relates:—

Serial num- ber.	NAME OF TAPPA OR PARAGANA.	DETAILS OF IRRIGATED AREA AS REGARDS SOURCE.												UNIRRIGATED AREA.		DETAILS OF IRRIGATED AREA AS REGARDS CROPS.										NUMBER OF AHARS OR RESER- VOIRS—		NUMBER OF WELLS.		Tanks.	REMARKS.
		Area irrigated from Govern- ment canals.		Area irrigated from public canals.		Area irrigated from reservoirs or chaks.		Area irrigated from wells.		Area irrigated from other sources.		Total irrigated area.		Irrigable.	Not irrigable.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Other food- crops.	Non-food- crops.	At last settle- ment.	At present settle- ment.	Masonry.	Katcha.							
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.												A.	D.	A.	D.	A.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	Tappa ...	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
2	Bareysand ...					544	40			3	52	547	92			547	92														
3	Mankeri ...					29	10	3	45	8	86	41	41			41	41														
4	Sirhey ...					513	84	4	04	41	85	559	23			559	04														
5	Sirhey ...					61	10					61	10			61	10														
6	Seema ...					366	81	5	91	56	91	429	88			428	66														
7	Durjag ...					218	55			32	45	251	00			250	45														
8	Khambi ...					92	80					92	80			92	80														
9	Imli ...					544	53	39	78	17	52	691	33			563	46			3	09	36	24		04	7	40	9	79	1	
10	Pundag ...					2,084	19	307	40	28	32	2,419	91			2,095	90	5	61	49	28	258	68	10	24	54	193	17	256	9	
11	Bari ...					1,519	18	13	30	13	52	1,545	00			1,535	09			9	90	10	01			5	123	24	43	5	
12	Goswal ...					383	23	1	17			334	40			333	23					10	55		49	40	187	9	11	1	
13	Taleya ...					355	23					355	23			341	69			21	92	1	82			7	67	9	3	2	
14	Kote ...					1,045	63	12	88	207	52	1,263	08			1,250	72			10	63	24	60			23	123	66	94	12	
15	Barkole ...					13	98					13	98			13	98														
16	Chachari ...																														
17	Doothu ...					2	32			2	01	4	33			4	33														
18	Amhar ...					13	68					13	81			13	81														
19	Jalpa ...					21	97					21	97			21	97														
GRAND TOTAL ...						7,759	04	386	93	413	61	8,558	55			8,124	56	5	69	85	47	332	04	10	82	148	1,095	149	573	36	

(6)

CHAPTER V.

SECTION I.—RAINFALL.

40. *Rainfall-registering stations.*—The rainfall-registering stations in Palamau are Daltonganj, Hussainabad, Garwah, and Balumath. The average rainfall at Daltonganj is 47·97 inches. The following statement shows the amount of rainfall at Daltonganj during each of the last 26 years:—

MONTHS.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
April ...	14	90	74	...	02	...	232	107	...	01	...	44	39
May ...	68	08	251	01	96	123	125	256	13	40	121	33	45
June ...	1351	93	1253	1879	1106	200	210	137	339	558	773	409	531
July ...	1601	852	930	1488	1565	1701	692	1051	1883	608	1450	1109	1013
August ...	984	835	440	1480	782	769	1106	1209	921	745	1718	1575	811
September ...	1231	927	65	1020	670	957	1010	599	657	642	101	521	735
Total for six months.	5240	2799	3013	5869	4221	3750	3375	3359	3662	2690	4242	3691	3173
October ...	385	43	...	1005	11	123	554	07	94	340	735	108	49
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	45	...	357	162
December ...	...	...	96	...	...	...	158	...	...	17	...	...	...
January ...	...	35	...	165	155	...	180	116	...	01	10	...	214
February ...	24	41	...	179	179	...	225	27	31	107	13	33	...
March ...	37	113	69	53	53	03	145	72	03	...	235	...	211
Total for six months.	446	252	156	1402	408	126	1202	366	123	510	962	496	626
Total for twelve months.	5695	3051	3169	7270	4639	3876	4637	3745	3990	3100	5224	4189	3809

MONTHS.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average of 26 years.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
April ...	...	...	...	35	...	018	82	000	008	...	013	...	058	59	
May ...	78	98	214	552	33	146	85	015	032	...	096	...	040	106	
June ...	270	1000	613	297	24	727	97	628	1003	806	565	1080	227	623	
July ...	730	1219	641	1839	1977	1812	1207	1379	1233	1565	1006	866	873	1241	
August ...	223	1668	791	1081	2142	1287	2071	1244	991	2191	734	1137	1476	1196	
September ...	1068	1024	1405	838	506	864	1080	830	1389	529	349	425	...	771	
Total for six months.	3069	5010	3667	4622	4082	4356	4532	4097	4691	5111	2762	3493	...	3986	
October ...	127	830	935	219	...	009	007	57	...	488	068	...	...	274	
November ...	...	...	64	...	10	000	006	000	...	048	...	118	...	108	
December ...	10	280	...	...	...	000	000	000	...	...	...	179	...	118	
January ...	...	42	...	411	153	000	075	000	107	...	077	...	042	133	
February ...	15	102	10	...	63	000	023	077	184	...	038	...	151	79	
March ...	...	...	237	...	...	096	235	000	6094	...	038	...	146	110	
Total for six months.	152	734	1246	630	255	155	396	134	385	536	231	238	...	611	
Total for twelve months.	3221	5744	4913	5252	5237	4511	4948	4231	6076	5647	2993	3786	...	4797	

41. Information as to the rainfall at (1) Hussainabad, (2) Balumath, and (3) Garhwa during each of the last six years is given in the following statement:—

MONTHS.	HUSSAINABAD.								BALUMATH.								GARHWA.							
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average of 7 years.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average of 7 years.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average of 7 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'48	'48	0'38	...	0'45	...	1'58	...	0'30	'35	...	...	...	...	0'58	...	0'54	'53
May	0'80	1'00	0'72	...	1'02	...	0'19	'88	1'61	0'22	1'53	...	0'22	...	0'50	'33	0'39	0'15	0'05	0'18	0'53	...	0'29	'25
June	3'40	7'38	10'98	9'09	7'63	7'02	5'48	7'23	1'73	9'48	18'34	10'99	8'17	9'25	5'40	9'04	0'32	4'48	9'84	11'74	3'73	7'62	3'70	8'99
July	5'50	12'25	14'81	20'87	14'74	7'72	13'62	12'78	11'80	12'44	17'15	17'25	20'40	9'18	13'41	14'49	7'25	10'29	10'38	11'97	18'68	10'10	9'04	12'18
August	7'60	17'01	7'44	18'96	10'75	11'36	14'05	12'55	13'65	19'15	17'40	20'77	8'80	10'20	11'70	14'49	22'42	18'86	5'96	10'22	13'97	9'44	16'00	15'12
September	5'46	7'39	13'99	3'07	4'05	4'11	...	6'34	9'48	7'52	15'00	5'95	8'97	4'23	7'50	8'79	7'60	5'23	17'63	8'54	5'22	4'54	3'95	6'86
Total for six months ...	22'76	45'03	47'94	51'99	39'12	31'31	33'72	40'34	28'40	48'78	60'87	57'96	48'39	32'36	38'91	48'39	33'41	45'04	50'46	46'65	33'24	31'70	33'23	40'93
October	0'02	0'44	5'70	0'60	0'10	...	...	2'37	0'98	3'58	6'71	7'49	2'24	...	...	4'20	1'66	1'33	3'55	6'96	0'63	...	...	2'82
November	...	...	0'41	0'51	...	1'07	...	'69	0'01	0'11	3'91	...	0'60	0'60	...	1'04	...	...	0'59	0'37	...	1'42	...	'79
December	...	...	...	0'21	...	0'63	...	'43	...	...	...	0'13	...	0'70	...	'41	...	...	...	0'16	...	0'76	...	'46
January	1'25	0'80	1'39	...	0'80	...	...	'08	1'10	...	1'03	...	0'38	0'05	0'45	'60	7'50	0'10	0'86	...	0'30	...	0'65	1'33
February	...	1'07	2'28	0'60	0'55	...	1'52	1'19	0'01	2'18	4'54	...	0'32	...	0'60	1'37	...	1'39	2'80	...	0'96	...	1'62	1'74
March	0'60	...	0'73	...	0'30	...	2'01	'03	2'01	...	1'18	...	0'60	...	1'30	1'59	4'35	...	1'17	...	0'52	...	0'99	1'75
Total for six months ...	1'77	2'01	10'48	8'02	1'75	1'72	2'53	6'74	5'11	4'87	17'33	7'62	4'14	1'85	2'55	9'12	18'51	2'32	8'98	7'49	2'41	2'18	3'46	9'44
Total for twelve months ...	24'53	47'04	58'43	60'01	40'87	33'03	37'25	47'08	43'51	53'63	87'29	65'58	53'53	34'21	41'36	67'51	51'92	47'59	59'44	64'14	40'65	33'68	36'68	50'37

SECTION II.—TEMPERATURE.

42. *Temperature.*—The following table shows the temperature at Dalton-ganj, the only registering station in the district, during each of the last five years:—

Months.	1893.			1894.			1895.			1896.			1897.			Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April ...	108°0	69°0	89°0	108°0	63°0	86°0	106°2	82°3	84°4	105°0	61°0	83°0	104°0	61°0	82°0	
May ...	109°0	71°0	90°0	114°5	70°0	82°3	114°0	69°5	91°3	112°0	74°0	93°0	116°0	71°0	93°0	
June ...	108°0	75°0	92°0	114°0	77°0	95°0	112°5	73°0	92°2	105°0	75°0	90°0	116°0	72°5	94°3	
July ...	85°0	71°0	83°0	93°0	73°0	83°0	98°0	74°0	86°0	96°0	74°5	85°3	108°0	75°0	81°0	
August ...	83°0	75°0	84°0	99°0	72°0	86°0	94°0	74°6	84°3	94°0	75°0	84°0	94°0	74°0	84°0	
September ...	84°0	70°0	82°0	94°0	75°0	85°0	95°5	68°8	81°7	96°0	68°5	82°3	...	...	...	
October ...	80°0	57°0	74°0	90°0	58°0	73°0	94°0	53°0	74°0	93°0	58°5	75°3	...	...	...	
November ...	83°0	48°0	68°0	87°0	48°5	67°8	90°0	48°0	69°0	87°0	52°0	69°0	...	...	...	
December ...	78°0	42°5	60°3	80°0	42°0	61°0	86°0	38°0	59°0	84°0	37°0	61°0	...	...	...	
January ...	...	...	...	86°0	40°5	63°3	82°0	42°0	62°0	74°0	38°0	56°0	83°0	43°0	63°0	
February ...	...	...	...	91°0	40°0	70°0	83°8	43°0	63°4	87°0	42°0	64°0	80°0	47°0	63°0	
March ...	...	...	...	89°5	50°0	74°8	90°6	53°0	71°3	92°0	50°0	71°0	83°0	51°0	67°0	

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.—CLIMATE.

43. *Climate.*—The climate is for the plains temperate. With the exception of the latter half of May and June if the rains have not come, the heat in ordinary years is not excessive and hot nights are few. About the end of March firing of the tops and sides of hills, preparatory to gathering of mahua from trees that are there, begins. This adds to the heat, and the rise in temperature becomes perceptible and goes on till the rains, which usually break about the middle of June and clear off about the middle of September. After that the mornings begin to get cool, and by the end of October the cold weather has regularly set in. There is usually rain about Christmas, though latterly exceptions to the rule have prevailed. If not, it is almost sure to come before the end of January. Frosts are heavy, and, as far as my experience goes, occur mostly during January. I have seen large trees and fields of *kurthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*) and *rahar* (*Cajanus Indicus*) in the southern tappas of Palamau, especially at Seema and Bareysand, completely scorched by frost as if they had been passed through a furnace. And the weather is so cold here during December and January that water kept in a basin at night in the open may be found in the morning frozen to an inch in thickness. Night after night the fly of my tent has been laden with hoar-frost, and often in the morning the ground all around has been a beautiful sheet of whiteness which has disappeared only after the sun had risen for about two hours. The cold weather proper lasts up to about the end of February, after which the high wind, called by the natives *lahar*, announcing the advent of the hot season, begins. Generally proceeding from the west, it lasts from about 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and as the year goes on, it gets worse and worse and more and more dust-laden till the end of May, degenerating at times into regular yellow dust-storms and whirlwinds called *bandowa*. The general height of the temperature in the depth of winter in the afternoon and in the shade is from 38° to 68°; in the hottest season it is from 90° to 115°. But though the summer heat is so great, it is seldom very oppressive, being generally accompanied by a refreshing south-easterly breeze, and the air being extremely dry. Hail-storms are not very common, and usually take place about February. A curious circumstance is the regularity with which atmospheric phenomena, as rainfall or dust-storms, repeat themselves day after day at almost the same hour.

44. *Principal diseases of Palamau.*—Of the effect of the climate on health, it may be said that ophthalmia is common in Palamau during the hot season, and is believed to arise from checked perspiration; but is aggravated by the dust and intense glare that prevails, and also by the general neglect of the people of themselves. Many of them not knowing how to treat it allow it to run its course

with the result that some of them are deprived of the sight of one or both of their eyes. Malarial fever with spleens enlarged to perhaps a greater extent than is found in other parts of Bengal, as also dysentery and diarrhoea and a skin disease called *sewaiá*, which often prostrates people and from which they are great sufferers, are the principal diseases of Palamau, while epidemics of cholera occur quadrennially, and less frequently biennially, almost throughout the district, and deaths from this disease alone are generally appalling. The number of reported deaths from all diseases that occurred in 1894 was 26,369, or 44·18 per mille of the total population; in 1895 it was 16,528, or 27·69 per mille, and in 1896 it was 18,084, or 30·30 per mille. Of these, the number of deaths from fever alone in 1894 was 16,312, or 27·33 per mille; in 1895, 13,462, or 22·55 per mille; and in 1896, 15,219, or 25·50 per mille. The most feverish months in Palamau are August to November owing to the damp and, in places, water-logged condition of the soil, and as the Koel and Amanat valleys retain moisture until late in the cold season, it is not considered safe to go into camp till December. But although Palamau is regarded as an unhealthy district, the average tenure of life may be put down at 30 years. The largest number of deaths from fever are believed to occur in the southern tappas, where heavy jungle and Reserved forests exist, while in the northern tappas many men have passed the age of 50 years, and a few are known to have exceeded the age of 70 years.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION I.—TOWNS.

45. The following are the most important places in Palamau:—

Serial number.	Tappa or pargana.	Town.	Population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kote ...	Daltonganj ...	5,195	Daltonganj Municipality.
2	Sirhey ...	Garhwa ...	3,997	
3	Pargana Japla ...	Hussainabad ...	3,518	
4	Taleya ...	Cheinpur ...	2,864	
5	Pargana Japla ...	Hydernagar ...	2,616	
6	Uchri ...	Ranka ...	1,892	
7	Bari ...	Satbarwa ...	1,587	
8	Untari ...	Nagar Untari ...	1,514	
9	Taria ...	Bisrampur ...	1,349	
10	Deogan ...	Hariharganj ...	1,344	
11	Deogan ...	Nawa ...	858	
12	Pundag ...	Pankey ..	834	
13	Tappa ...	Latishar ...	810	
14	Kote ...	Lesliganj ...	669	

46. Daltonganj was founded in 1862 by Colonel Edward Tuite Dalton, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, and was named after himself. It lies on the right bank of the Koel river, and is the head-quarters of the Palamau district. Daltonganj is the only municipality in the district, and contains a police-station, large district school, dispensary, post and telegraph office, dák bungalow, pukka court-house, and jail. A new charitable dispensary building has been erected at a cost of Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 8,000 were paid by Bhya Dirgaj Deo, of Nagar Untari. The roads are well made, with some fine avenues of teak, mango and cork trees. A few of the houses are of burnt brick, but most are of sun-dried bricks, and all have ordinary tiled roofs. The chief townspeople are Kayasths, Rajputs, and Muhammadans, who are on

very friendly terms with each other, so much so that the festivals of the Muhammadans are joined in by the Hindus. A large market is held at Daltonganj on Wednesdays, and brisk trade in lac, rice, *ghi*, wheat and all country produce is carried on throughout the year. A fair commencing on 13th *Magh* and lasting for about a month is held annually under Government auspices. The principal drawback of Daltonganj is its isolated situation. The nearest railway station of Gaya is 86 miles distant by one route and 110 miles by another. Were the town connected with the railway system of India, there would be advancement and material improvement all around. The town is considered to be unhealthy, owing to its being overcrowded. Much fever prevails here, especially towards close of the rains, and quadrennially from March to about end of July epidemics of cholera occur, and are the cause of great loss of life.

47. On the opposite bank of the Koel is the town of Shahpur, which is part of Daltonganj Municipality. Shahpur was at one time the residence of the late Maharaja of Palamau. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company have a large agency here for purchase of raw lac. The appearance of Shahpur town at sunrise is pleasing in the highest degree. It is built on a high tract of land, and therefore affords an amphitheatrical view from Daltonganj. The old palace of the Maharaja, now a ruin, the white Sivala, and other pukka buildings, the huts roofed with red tiles, the crowds of trees of all kinds reared above the buildings, all sharply defined against the clear blue sky, give an appearance of lightness and cheerfulness which is most exhilarating.

48. Garhwa obtains its name from the fact that it is built on low land. It is surrounded on three sides by the Dauree and Sarsati rivers. It has the most important market in Palamau, and perhaps also in Chota Nagpur Division. The market begins on Thursdays, and lasts till Saturday. During this time about 10,000 people from Palamau, Shahabad, Mirzapur, Sirguja, and Gaya attend the market, and some 500 pack bullocks come in daily on market days. There is a police-station, school, pound, post and telegraph office, and rest-house. There are several pukka built houses and *sivalas*. There are unmetalled roads leading to Ranka, Daltonganj, Husseinabad, Nagar Untari, and Mirzapur, and all are fit for wheel traffic during the rains. Lac, rice, wheat, *mahua*, gram, and oil-seeds of all kinds, as also *ghi*, are sold wholesale here, and trade is very brisk. The principal exports are lac, *ghi*, and oil-seeds. The importance of Garhwa as a centre of trade lies in the fact that a great portion of the agricultural produce of the Tributary States of Sirguja finds its way into this hât, where, having changed hands, it is exported *via* Husseinabad and the canal station at Baroon to Calcutta and other places.

49. Husseinabad is said to have been founded by Nawab Syud Hedayet Ali Khan Bahadur, who was naib suba under the Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi, and to whom a "*sanad altamga*" of pargana Japla was given. The town was named after Hussein, one of the grandsons of the Prophet Mahomed, and it stands on the site of village Japla Danaira. There is a police-station, post and telegraph offices, upper primary school, and a large market, which is held on Sundays and Thursdays. The town is within two miles of the Són river, and about thirty miles distant from Dehree. A good view of the tableland of Rohtas, to the west, in Shahabad district, is to be seen from here rising nearly 2,000 feet above the plain.

50. Cheinpur is said to mean a place of happiness, and is the residence of Raja Thakurai Bhagwat Dyal Singh Bahadur, one of the jagirdars of Palamau and an Honorary Magistrate. It is situate about two miles west of Daltonganj, with a good gravelled road leading to it. A market is held here on Saturdays, and a large trade is carried on in lac during the season. Ordinary country *durries* and brass utensils are made in Cheinpur, and the town contains the ruins of an old fort somewhat the worse for the ravages of time.

51. Hydernagar bears its name from Ali or Haider, father of Hussein, and was founded subsequent to Husseinabad by Syud Naki Ali Khan, son of Nawab Syud Hedayet Ali Khan. There is a lower primary school and a large market, which is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

52. Ranka obtains its name from the word *Rank*, meaning beggar, and is the residence of the present Chief, Rai Thakurai Govind Persad Singh Bahadur. It is said that his ancestors used to support a number of beggars here, hence the name. Ranka lies at a distance of 14 miles south of Garhwa, and has a good

cart road leading to it. A market is held here on Tuesdays, but is of little importance, owing to Garhwa being so near. Ranka is the head-quarters of a police-station. The place is unhealthy owing to the heavy jungle lands lying in the vicinity of it; but some of the best shooting grounds in Bengal are to be found here. There is a good rest-house, and also a well-provided charitable dispensary, which was established by Rai Thakurai Govind Pershad Singh, Bahadur, and is entirely supported by him. This Chief also made himself conspicuous during the recent scarcity in the district by the many useful relief works he opened and the large number of people he helped thereby. His large-heartedness and willingness to help the needy at all times have endeared him to his tenants, and he is perhaps the most popular among the zamindars and jagirdars of Palamau.

53. Satbarwa lies on the Daltonganj-Ranchi Road, and is an important trade centre. A bazar is held here on Wednesdays. *Ghi*, *gur*, and oilseeds are the chief articles exported. There is a school and post-office here. There are the remains of some old temples, and the place is of some historical interest.

54. Nagar Untari is the seat of Bhya Dirgaj Deo, a chief of Palamau. There is a police outpost, post-office, school, and police rest-house. A large market is held here on Tuesdays, and brisk trade is carried on in rice, grain, and oilseeds of all kinds.

55. Bistrampur is an old town and the seat of Babu Bhagwat Bux Rai, a descendant of the Chero rulers of Palamau. A market is held here on Sundays.

56. Hariharganj is situate on the Daltonganj-Gaya Road, and adjoins Maharajganj on the border of the Gaya district. A large market is held here on Fridays. There is a police outpost, upper primary school, and rest-house. Important trade in rice and grain of all kinds is carried on here.

57. Nawa lies at a distance of about twenty miles to the north-east of Daltonganj, and is the seat of a Chief, Rai Kishen Bux Rai Bahadur, the direct descendant of the late Maharaja of Palamau. Roads leading to Nawa are under construction. A market is held here on Tuesdays, and fair trade is carried on in country produce. There is a rest-house here.

58. Pankey is important owing to the large trade that is carried on in rice, grain, lac, and oilseeds by several resident mahajans. A flourishing market is held on Fridays. There is a police outpost, rest-house, post-office, and pound. A road fit for wheel traffic has lately been constructed from Pankey to Lesliganj.

59. Latiahar is one of the oldest towns, and is situate on the Daltonganj-Ranchi Road. There is a police-station and rest-house, also a lower primary school, post-office, tahsil office, and pound. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company have an agency here for purchase of raw lac. A market of little importance is held here on Fridays.

60. Lesliganj obtains its name from the late Mr. Matthew Leslie, who was Collector of Ramgarh. The head-quarters of the Palamau subdivision were here up to 1862, when they were removed to Daltonganj. There is a police-outpost, tahsil office, post-office, rest-house, and school. A small bazar is held here on Sundays. Lesliganj is called by the natives Chauni, because a regiment used to be stationed here. It lies on the Daltonganj-Sherghati Road, and is ten miles distant from Daltonganj.

SECTION II.—MARKETS.

61. *Improvements since last settlement.*—There were 43 weekly markets in pargana Palamau at last settlement. Since then pargana Tori has been added to the district, and there are now 96 markets in all. Of these, 11 belong to Government and 85 to jagirdars. Of the Government markets, the one at Ker was established by me about two years ago, and, if properly looked after, is likely to become a good mart for the sale of lac. Most of the Government markets are, however, in a neglected, languishing state, because it appears to be nobody's duty to improve and keep them clean or to watch whether chowdhries or farmers are oppressive or not. Were the receipts from these markets, amounting to Rs. 834-6 in all, expended in sanitary improvements and erecting sheds, etc., much good would be done within a few years. Of all markets in

Palamau, the one at Garhwa is the largest and most important. The following is a list of markets in the district:—

NAMES OF MARKETS.	Names of villages where market is held.	Name of tappa.	Day on which market is held.	Owner.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
GOVERNMENT MARKETS.					
1. Daltonganj	Daltonganj	Kote	Wednesday	Government	Leas-d, and rent is taken by Daltonganj Municipality.
2. Latiabar	Latiabar	Tappa	Friday	Ditto	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 50 annually.
3. Nawagarh	Nawagarh	Mankari	Saturday	Ditto	The Government share in Garhwa bazar is two annas, and the rent obtained for this share annually is Rs. 624-6.
4. Garhwa	Garhwa	Sirhey	From Thursday to Saturday.	Ditto	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 80 annually.
5. Sarjoo	Sarjoo	Seema	Friday	Ditto	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 60 annually.
6. Tarhassi	Tarhassi	Pundag	Thursday	Ditto	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 60 annually.
7. Loharasi	Loharasi	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 15 annually.
8. Kasmar	Kasmar	Do.	Monday	Ditto	
9. Ker	Ker	Bari	Friday	Ditto	
10. Seraidih	Pakhri	Do.	Saturday	Ditto	
11. Garoo	Garoo	Seema	Sunday ... ..	.....	Leased to the chowdhry for Rs. 15 annually.
JAGIRDARI MARKETS.					
1. Chainpur	Chainpur	Talleya	Saturday	Jagirdari.	
2. Pathra	Pathra	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
3. Sokra	Sokra	Duthu	Thursday	Ditto.	
4. Chunga	Chunga	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
5. Salatus	Salatus	Talleya	Do.	Ditto.	
6. Jalim	Jalim	Mankari	Monday	Ditto.	
7. Manka	Manka	Bari	Do.	Ditto.	
8. Seraidih	Seraidih	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
9. Satharwa	Satharwa	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
10. Korid	Korid	Matuli	Thursday	Ditto.	
11. Duarka	Duarka	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
12. Balumath	Balumath	Tori	Tuesday	Ditto.	
13. Seragarh	Seragarh	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
14. Hirhanj	Hirhanj	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
15. Sibal	Sibal	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
16. Balubhang	Balubhang	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
17. Murupp	Murupp	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
18. Baloo	Baloo	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
19. Patratoo	Patratoo	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
20. Holag	Holag	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
21. Chandwa	Chandwa	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
22. Haria	Haria	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
23. Chakla	Chakla	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
24. Bampur	Bampur	Do.	Thursday	Ditto.	
25. Loharsi	Loharsi	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
26. Chiree	Chiree	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
27. Fulsoo	Fulsoo	Fulsoo	Thursday	Ditto.	
28. Ranka	Ranka	Uchri	Tuesday	Ditto.	
29. Sewadih	Sewadih	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
30. Purgara	Purgara	Udaipur	Monday	Ditto.	
31. Udaipur	Udaipur	Ditto	Friday	Ditto.	
32. Ramkanda	Ramkanda	Ditto	Tuesday	Ditto.	
33. Ranpura	Ranpura	Khaparmanda	Saturday	Ditto.	
34. Kajia	Kajia	Chetaki	Monday	Ditto.	
35. Chatterpore	Chatterpore	Deogan	Tuesday	Ditto.	
36. Naudiba	Naudiba	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
37. Sosiganj	Sosiganj	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
38. Nawa Jaipur	Nawa Jaipur	Do.	Tuesday	Ditto.	
39. Nawa Bazar	Nawa Bazar	Do. (Kanda)	Wednesday	Ditto.	
40. Hariharganj	Hariharganj	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
41. Dhapp	Dhapp	Do.	Thursday	Ditto.	
42. Mahuadair	Mahuadair	Chechahari	Monday	Ditto.	
43. Patan	Patan	Imli	Thursday	Ditto.	
44. Kishunpur	Kishunpur	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
45. Paleh	Paleh	Do.	Ditto	Ditto.	
46. Satana	Satana	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
47. Husseinabad	Huseinabad	Japla	Sunday and Thursday.	Ditto.	
48. Adhaure	Adhaure	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
49. Dhangwar	Dhangwar	Do.	Do.	Ditto.	
50. Haidernagar	Haidernagar	Do.	Tuesday and Friday.	Ditto.	
51. Paidih	Paidih	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
52. Pandoo	Pandoo	Khaira	Thursday	Ditto.	
53. Garhwa	Garhwa	Sirhey	Do.	Ditto.	
54. Meral	Meral	Untari	Sunday	Ditto.	
55. Untari	Untari	Do.	Tuesday	Ditto.	
56. Bishunpura	Bishunpura	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
57. Peshka	Peshka	Katari	Wednesday	Ditto.	
58. Sonahara	Sonahara	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
59. Obra	Obra	Goawal	Sunday	Ditto.	
60. Lakhna	Lakhna	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
61. Arsali	Arsali	Belonga	Thursday	Ditto.	
62. Lalgunj	Lalgunj	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
63. Ketar	Ketar	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
64. Kadhwan	Kadhwan	Do.	Tuesday	Ditto.	
65. Haribpur	Haribpur	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
66. Sonapura	Sonapura	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
67. Kusa	Kusa	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
68. Morway	Morway	Do.	Saturday	Ditto.	
69. Maghison	Maghison	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
70. Ohak	Ohak	Pundag	Thursday	Ditto.	
71. Padma	Padma	Do.	Monday	Ditto.	
72. Manatu	Manatu	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
73. Kurda	Kurda	Do.	Tuesday	Ditto.	
74. Panki	Panki	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
75. Tetraia	Tetraia	Pundag	Tuesday	Ditto.	
76. Hurlong	Hurlong	Do.	Wednesday	Ditto.	
77. Gurta	Gurta	Taria	Tuesday	Ditto.	
78. Bistrampur	Bistrampur	Do.	Sunday	Ditto.	
79. Rajhara	Rajhara	Do.	Tuesday	Ditto.	
80. Iesliganj	Iesliganj	Kote	Sunday	Ditto.	
81. Dhangain	Dhangain	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
82. Haratua	Haratua	Do.	Friday	Ditto.	
83. Ramna or Bagardha	Ramna	Koranga	Thursday	Ditto.	
84. Kanwai	Kanwai	Matuli	Saturday	Ditto.	
85. Poolpool	Poolpool	Bari	Tuesday	Ditto.	

62. *Tolls in markets.*—Every market has a chowdhry, whose duty it is to weigh all grain, lac, etc., that may be brought for sale. He levies tolls at the following rates:—

- (1) For all grain weighed, one *powah* ($\frac{1}{4}$ seer *kachi*) is taken from the seller, and one Gorukhpuri pice from the buyer.
- (2) A handful (called *chungi*) of grain is taken from petty shop-keepers selling rice or other grain brought in baskets. In some markets where small quantities are sold the toll is half a Gorukhpuri pice per rupee. When more than one hundred rupees' worth is sold the charge is four annas per cent.
- (3) For lac, *ghi*, and cotton the seller has to give one and a half seer per *tangi* of six maunds, while the purchaser has to pay for lac and cotton at two annas per *tangi* and for *ghi* at six annas per *tangi*.
- (4) When pack-bullocks bring articles for sale, the seller is charged half an anna per bullock. When articles are brought on carts, the charge is two annas per cart.
- (5) For cloth shops the seller has to pay a pice on each market day. In some markets cloth is measured by the *dalal*, who is generally a *jolaha*. For doing this the buyer has to pay him one pice per rupee on the value of the cloth purchased.
- (6) All petty shop-keepers have to pay one pice per rupee.
- (7) The Kumhar has to give an earthen pot every bazar day.
- (8) Sellers of baskets give a basket or a pice every market day.
- (9) The charge for cattle sold is two annas per animal and one anna per calf.

63. No two chowdhries levy tolls at same rates. In some places the chowdhry, often compounds with sellers. Instead of levying tolls at each market, he takes tolls from the sellers annually according to their circumstances.

SECTION III.—FAIRS.

64. The following is a list of the principal fairs of the district. None of them are religious gatherings. They are held for the purpose of enabling the people to provide themselves with new cattle, brassware, and other articles necessary for the agriculturist:—

Village or town.	Tappa or pargana.	Date of fair.	Estimated number of people who assemble.	REMARKS ABOUT FAIR.
1	2	3	4	5
Hirhing ...	Pargana Tori ...	5th Magh ...	4,000	Important on account of the large number of cattle that are brought for sale. The principal fair of the centre of Palamau.
Nagar Untari ...	Tappa Sirhey ...	13th Falgun ...	4,000	
Daltonganj ...	" Kote ...	25th Magh ...	3,000	
Korid ...	Pargana Tori ...	Katik ...	2,000	
Soshiganj ...	" Japla ...	30th Katik ...	1,500	
Kiasenpur ...	Tappa Deogan ...	30th Cheyt ...	1,000	
Joura or Tura ...	Ditto ...	Katik ...	1,000	
Raksi ...	Tappa Duthu ...	13th Magh ...	1,000	
Haraiya ...	Pargana Tori ...	Cheynt ...	800	
Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Magh ...	600	
Sirikdar ...	Tappa Pundag ...	7th Falgun ...	600	
Chetma ...	" Bari ...	16th Katik ...	500	
Kotam ...	" Seema ...	16th " ...	500	
Gurgurwa ...	" Geawal ...	25th Magh ...	500	

CHAPTER VIII.

POPULATION AND CASTE DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—STATISTICAL.

65. The last census, taken on the 26th February 1891, showed the total population of Palamau to be 596,770, of whom 294,320, or 49 per cent., were males, and 302,450, or 51 per cent., were females.

66. The previous census was taken in 1881. The figures of both years are given below in juxtaposition:—

Source of information.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Area in square miles.	Percentage per square mile.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
By census taken in 1881	551,075	273,320	277,755	4,905	112	
Ditto in 1891	596,770	294,320	302,450	4,905	121	

67. The figures of the census of 1891 compared with the census of 1881 show an increase of 45,695 in the population of the Palamau district. Of this, 10,197 are the actual natural increase in population, and the balance (35,498) are accounted for as follows:—

Immigrants from Hazaribagh	...	...	...	7,390
Ditto Shahabad	...	...	...	5,659
Ditto Singhbhum	...	...	...	10
Ditto Gaya	...	...	...	14,948
Ditto Manbhum	...	...	...	95
Chota Nagpur Tributary States	...	...	...	25
Total from contiguous districts			...	28,127
Immigrants from other districts in Bengal Proper	...	...	...	1,427
Ditto from Bihar	...	...	...	2,180
Ditto from other provinces	...	...	...	3,764
Total Immigrants			...	35,498

68. The following statement shows the distribution of people according to caste:—

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION.			REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Agaria	71	69	140	Iron smelters of Palamau.
Asur Agaria	369	295	664	
Babhan	1,871	1,932	3,803	
Baidya	168	178	346	
Baisnab	192	143	335	
Baniya	3,735	3,549	7,284	
(1) Kasarwani	211	211	422	
(2) Khatri	253	185	438	
(3) Rauniar	1,141	982	2,123	
Barnik	860	805	1,665	
Barhi	1,824	2,008	3,832	
Barai	281	307	588	
Bhat	2,314	2,551	4,865	
Bhuinya	9,752	9,478	19,230	
Birjia	260	263	523	
Brahman	7,647	8,043	15,690	
Chamar	9,219	9,543	18,762	
Chero	6,976	7,089	14,065	
Chik	3,555	3,406	6,961	
Dhanuk	1,188	1,292	2,480	

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION.			REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dhoby ...	2,805	3,093	5,898	
Dom ...	1,042	1,005	2,047	
Dosadh ...	12,570	12,174	24,744	
Gareri ...	2,394	2,669	5,063	
Ghasi ...	1,227	1,180	2,407	
Goala (Ahir) ...	12,171	12,363	24,534	
Gond ...	342	207	549	
Gorait ...	103	92	195	
Gosain ...	615	548	1,163	
Gulguliya ...	218	227	445	
Hajam and Napit ...	2,988	3,213	6,201	
Halwai and Maira ...	1,055	906	1,961	
Hari and Mehter ...	302	249	551	
Hindustani ...	386	433	819	
Jaiswar ...	91	103	194	
Jhora ...	14	22	36	
Kahar ...	12,049	13,569	25,618	
Kalwar and Sunri ...	2,693	2,700	5,393	
Kandu ...	3,255	3,209	6,464	
Kansari ...	289	269	558	
Kayasth ...	1,778	1,577	3,355	
Kewat or Mallah ...	25	13	38	
Kharia ...	11,258	11,401	22,659	
Kherwar ...	20,394	21,393	41,787	
(1) Bhogta ...	6,463	6,527	12,990	Sub-caste of Kherwars. Ditto. Ditto.
(2) Gounju ...	825	877	1,702	
(3) Manjhi ...	109	64	173	
Kissan ...	2,226	1,993	4,224	
Koiri ...	11,115	11,229	22,344	
Korwa ...	3,213	3,156	6,369	
Kumhar ...	3,014	2,960	5,974	
Kurmi ...	5,342	5,734	11,076	
Lohar and Kamar ...	4,585	4,900	9,485	
Mahili ...	1,408	1,353	2,761	
Mallar ...	4,035	4,378	8,413	
Malakar or Mali ...	310	287	597	
Munda ...	27,002	27,277	54,279*	*I believe that the majority of these are Oraons and not Mundas. The latter caste are seldom met with in Palamanu, whereas Oraons are found in considerable numbers throughout the district.
Nagesia ...	3	1	4	
Nuniya ...	455	486	941	
Oraon ...	23,799	24,747	48,546	
Parhaiya ...	3,172	3,163	6,335	
Paik ...	148	184	332	
Pasi ...	894	431	825	
Patar ...	66	58	124	
Rajput ...	12,827	12,993	25,820	
Rajwar ...	1,380	897	2,277	
Rautia ...	71	116	187	
Sarak ...	838	865	1,703	
Sonar ...	1,040	1,155	2,195	
Tanti ...	548	606	1,154	
Teli ...	6,410	6,452	12,862	
Thatera ...	164	325	489	
Turi ...	1,575	1,568	3,143	
Others ...	5,044	8,359	13,403	
Muhammadans—				
(1) Pathans ...	2,958	3,112	6,070	
(2) Sayyad ...	533	532	1,065	
(3) Sheik ...	20,051	19,489	39,540	
(4) Jolaha ...	1,246	1,227	2,473	
Total ...	2,94,320	3,02,450	5,96,770	

69. The following statement shows the number of persons of each religion and the number of male and female pupils, literate and illiterate:—

NAME OF THANA.	HINDUS.						MUSALMANS.					
	Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daltonganj ...	119	4	305	14	43,343	45,221	19	...	82	2	4,323	4,607
Garhwa ...	191	3	1,331	117	83,477	86,732	21	...	107	4	6,943	6,964
Banka ...	65	...	263	17	12,921	13,253	...	...	85	...	1,837	806
Chhatrapur ...	113	...	545	25	18,531	19,286	7	...	37	1	1,021	1,078
Patan ...	131	...	1,258	19	85,290	87,695	6	1	180	...	3,410	3,581
Hussainabad ...	347	...	1,307	133	45,723	46,005	71	...	237	1	6,099	6,166
Lathar ...	33	...	300	7	16,308	16,783	...	...	68	...	1,508	1,535
Mahudaur ...	7	...	184	1	7,813	7,890	...	...	26	...	423	467
Balumat ...	76	...	493	6	23,387	24,147	...	...	70	...	1,746	1,818
Total ...	1,071	16	6,618	339	2,36,793	2,51,581	137	4	892	16	24,308	25,036

NAME OF THANA.	CHRISTIANS.						THE ANIMISTIC.						TOTAL.					
	Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Daltonganj ...	1	...	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2,629	2,648	139	4	392	27	56,325	52,607
Garhwa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,330	2,352	312	3	1,435	121	40,800	44,453
Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,970	2,975	69	8	303	17	16,735	17,037
Chhatrapur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	203	119	1	592	26	19,760	20,667
Patan ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	696	127	1	1,454	24	39,360	41,873
Hussainabad ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	289	418	2	2,185	135	52,141	57,042
Lathar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,962	3,185	43	...	432	7	20,778	21,505
Mahudaur ...	...	...	12	4	2,204	2,228	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,407	7	...	208	5	12,871	13,063
Balumat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,047	8,513	76	...	555	6	32,814	33,890
Total ...	1	...	25	11	3,311	3,328	1	...	25	...	21,138	22,067	1,210	20	7,560	368	265,590	292,034

70. It is, I believe, the wish of Government that no remarks should be made in the body of a report of this nature relative to the social life of the people. I have, therefore, supplied some information on this interesting subject in Appendix XXVIII, to which I would beg the reader to refer.

CHAPTER IX.

PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LANDS.

SECTION I.—INCREASE OF CULTIVATION SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.

71. The following statement supplies particulars of cultivated lands in the Palamau estate as disclosed by the present survey:—

CLASS OF CULTIVATORS.	PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LANDS.								REMARKS.
	Number of holdings.	Percentage of holdings to total.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.		Percentage of area to total.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	
			Acres.	Dec.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Settled raiyats	5,409	37.82	Acres. 39,379	Dec. 74	60.18	Acres. 7	Dec. 36	Rs. A. P. 46,947 11 0	1 3 0
2. Occupancy	2,467	18.63	8,630	40	13.09	3	47	11,920 8 0	1 6 1
3. Non-occupancy	5,478	41.35	17,015	71	25.98	8	10	15,564 12 0	0 14 7
4. Rent-free holders	293	2.20	530	18	.80	1	81	...	...
Total	13,244	.....	65,546	93	.....	...	...	74,432 10 0	.....

72. The figures contained in column 4 show all kinds of lands, cultivated as well as culturable, i.e., fallow, including homestead, held by the raiyats. Details of the figures, tappa by tappa, will be found in the statement contained in paragraph 357, and in Appendices I to XVIII of this report.

73. If we take *dhankhet* and *bhita* alone as the cultivated lands, the increase in cultivation since last settlement stands thus :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.			Area by present survey.		Area by last survey.		Percentage of increase in cultivation.
1			2		3		4
			Acres.	Dec.	Acres.	Dec.	%
Dhankhet	...	...	13,888	83	10,458	89	601
Bhita	...	...	42,989	68	7,052	55	
Total			56,278	61	17,511	44	221

73a. The increase in cultivation of *dhankhet* or rice land appears to be small. This is due to my having caused a considerable area of land which the amins had entered in the khatians as 3rd class *dhankhet* to be classified and assessed as 1st class *bhita*. I did this (1) to remedy errors made at time of survey in classification of soil, and (2) because the rates for 1st class *bhita* were more favourable to the tenants. Moreover, the difference between 1st class *bhita* and 3rd class *dhankhet* is so fine that I preferred to lean on the side of the tenants in this matter.

SECTION II.—DETAILS OF AREAS OCCUPIED BY EACH CROP.

74. The following statement exhibits details of areas occupied by each crop :—

NAME OF TAPPA.	Bhadol rice.		Aghani rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Millet (jowar).		Manrua.		Maize.		Gram.		Tawa rice.		Other food-grains, including pulses.		Linseed.		Jinjelly.		Others.		
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
Kote	611	40	1,745	87	555	86	675	45	16	40	134	53	335	19	1,226	14	...	...	2,347	95	1,114	28	725	85	263	60	
Pundag	1,163	76	2,149	06	332	40	533	34	71	82	155	05	623	05	990	93	3	03	2,761	38	697	67	498	92	499	89	
Bari	718	17	1,880	01	141	86	849	19	25	77	486	06	1,426	75	1,381	85	...	...	4,103	25	285	67	1,255	17	1,226	66	
Imli	401	72	599	07	136	38	194	46	4	68	59	93	108	97	535	84	...	...	639	71	271	60	322	37	104	16	
Taleya	171	25	328	63	60	19	106	43	5	73	12	30	45	78	236	10	...	...	591	06	178	86	132	94	24	41	
Goawal	287	19	333	43	125	43	255	74	5	19	85	31	146	20	227	53	...	...	1,216	16	551	35	600	83	75	27	
Tappa	95	75	840	17	8	95	98	91	2	17	32	62	174	45	43	00	...	...	402	38	39	16	42	85	208	58	
Mankeri	265	30	1,405	32	27	54	167	61	...	70	104	83	352	48	188	08	...	...	1,050	34	53	58	146	11	719	67	
Seema	436	98	1,105	24	19	62	804	11	5	67	284	10	765	19	489	86	...	...	2,181	66	...	98	60	35	1,031	63	
Baraysand	165	05	251	37	5	52	89	38	...	10	25	84	124	72	124	75	...	...	407	28	...	...	10	41	161	39	
Durjag	171	60	229	19	10	80	435	70	12	67	179	77	477	04	564	75	...	...	1,161	20	4	39	467	01	305	30	
Khamhi	76	93	174	37	3	01	98	63	5	46	67	36	173	23	103	48	...	...	464	11	...	...	19	92	183	97	
Chechhari	8	97	30	26	...	...	...	09	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	...	...	11	54	...	...	1	52	21	17	
Japla	...	...	22	08	...	...	6	37	...	...	4	23	1	45	14	08	...	...	46	70	...	...	...	...	1	09	
Sirhey	11	84	71	63	12	65	16	77	...	13	4	64	26	20	46	59	...	...	181	33	...	...	50	41	6	99	
Barkole	4	43	5	43	...	19	8	34	...	...	3	55	6	07	5	88	...	...	18	20	...	...	5	03	16	21	
Doothoo	48	12	69	78	...	2	84	48	94	...	47	12	90	84	56	15	53	...	...	78	46	...	...	6	89	17	26
Amhar	1	24	15	86	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	9	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4,325	70	11,281	06	1,439	68	3,803	19	156	84	1,639	51	4,820	69	6,496	02	3	03	17,895	42	3,145	30	4,337	68	4,865	04	

NAME OF TAPPA.	Condi- ments and spices.		Sugarcane.		Cotton.		San.		Dyes (kocsum).		Garden produce and orchards other than mango groves.		Potatoes.		Yams.		Non-food.		Total.		Area cropped more than once.		Net area cropped.		
	15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
Kote	53	84	43	97	159	77	...	25	...	...	13	81	3	21	...	12	...	...	10,026	45	1,626	78	8,309	67	
Pundag	33	86	261	28	113	45	0	21	...	...	25	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,825	43	1,901	67	8,603	76	
Bari	38	64	12	11	292	08	16	86	...	...	3	66	...	08	...	...	...	...	14,143	25	2,272	75	11,870	50	
Imli	22	12	44	14	107	44	...	43	...	...	12	91	1	17	5	74	...	...	3,674	84	366	61	3,308	21	
Taleya	4	71	...	...	43	56	13	61	...	...	...	37	...	73	...	...	...	...	1,945	85	220	17	1,725	48	
Goawal	10	08	1	91	128	08	12	67	...	24	1	15	1	09	...	...	...	...	4,410	44	658	95	3,751	49	
Tappa	7	38	...	...	31	40	3	44	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	02	2,061	49	293	30	1,768	10	
Mankeri	14	16	3	88	46	75	...	01	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,537	09	568	20	3,969	49	
Seema	15	50	...	...	178	37	5	99	...	...	...	16	...	01	...	04	...	...	6,875	44	1,149	23	5,726	21	
Baraysand	3	56	...	...	54	76	...	14	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,434	24	188	99	1,245	23	
Durjag	8	60	...	...	209	94	1	66	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,303	77	689	...	3,614	77	
Khamhi	1	49	...	...	34	07	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	01	245	21	1,154	80	
Chechhari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	14	...	...	74	14	
Japla	1	49	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	20	...	24	75	97	
Sirhey	1	57	...	09	30	33	...	...	...	...	5	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	16	93	57	354	59	
Barkole	...	...	...	...	1	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	15	12	60	60	25	
Doothoo	...	15	...	...	2	23	...	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	81	53	95	273	86	
Amhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	55	...	2	66	20	49
Total	213	05	327	38	1,434	39	62	29	...	24	66	51	8	27	5	90	...	02	66,706	71	10,429	20	56,278	51	

75. The following table shows the percentage of each crop on the entire area under cultivation:—

Serial number.	DETAILS OF CROPS.			Area of each crop.	Percentage of each crop on the entire crop.	REMARKS.
1	2			3	4	5
				Acres.	Dec.	
1	Rice	...	...	15,906	76	23.84
2	Wheat	...	...	1,439	68	2.16
3	Barley	...	...	3,803	19	5.70
4	Millet (jaware)	...	...	156	84	.24
5	Marua	...	...	1,659	51	2.49
6	Maize	...	...	4,820	69	7.23
7	Gram	...	...	6,496	62	9.74
8	Tewa rice	...	...	3	03	.00
9	Other food-grains, including pulse...			17,895	42	26.83
10	Linseed	...	...	3,147	30	4.72
11	Jinjelly	...	...	4,337	58	6.50
12	Others	...	...	4,865	04	7.29
13	Condiments	...	...	213	05	.32
14	Sugarcane	...	...	387	38	.58
15	Cotton	...	...	1,434	39	2.15
16	Flax	...	...	62	29	.10
17	Kusum	...	...	0	24	.00
18	Garden produce	...	...	66	51	.10
19	Potatoes	...	...	6	27	.01
20	Yams	...	...	5	90	.00
21	Non-food	...	...	0	02	.00
	Total	...		66,706	71	100.00
	Area cropped more than once	...		10,428	20	...
	Net area cropped	...		56,278	51	...

SECTION III.—CLASSIFICATION OF CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.

76. The following statement shows the classification of lands held by cultivating tenants and rent-free holders (i.e., including Khalsa.)

Serial number.	NAME OF TAPPA OR PARGANA.	REVENUE-PAYING (REVENUE-FREE AREA BEING NIL)—											
		Rent-paying.			NOT-RENT-PAYING.								
					Held by revenue-free holders (masafdar).								
					Khairat.		Balgai.		Poojai or Deorai.		Pardhani.		
					Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Tappa	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
2	Bareysand	1,717	28	447	47	2,164	75	18	88	6	05	24	30
3	Mankeri	1,225	50	510	06	1,735	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sirhey	3,883	06	611	40	4,494	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Seema	354	59	34	37	388	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Durjag	5,486	02	1,363	43	6,859	50	1	56	76	71	4	02
7	Khamhi	3,533	13	760	36	4,289	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Imli	1,112	67	370	78	1,483	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Pundag	3,292	53	425	47	3,718	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bari	8,754	87	1,146	56	9,901	43	42	02	72	23	24	42
11	Goawal	11,721	95	1,611	63	13,333	58	2	10	...	...	...	...
12	Taleya	3,735	18	417	07	4,153	25	8	17	15	1	39	11
13	Kote	1,723	70	123	44	1,846	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Barkole	3,394	40	1,214	15	4,608	55	35	65	36	13	19	14
15	Chechhari	265	25	47	75	313	00	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Doothoo	70	38	29	55	99	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Amhar	69	00	6	87	65	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Japla	20	21	...	62	20	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Japla	93	64	33	71	130	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	54,361	41	9,159	73	64,521	13	109	09	7	51	339	92

Serial number.	NAME OF TAPPA OR PARGANA.	REVENUE-PAYING (REVENUE-FREE AREA BEING NIL)—concluded.												REMARKS.											
		NOT RENT-PAYING.										GRAND TOTAL.													
		Held by revenue-free holders (masafdar).				Uncultivated waste held by ralyats.		Khalsa lands.																	
		Gorati or chaudiari.		Total masf. i.e. columns 6 to 15.				Cultivated area no longer held by ralyats.	Area occupied for public purposes.	Others.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.	Total.									
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Homestead.	Others.																		
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26											
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.										
1	Tappa	6	10	1	83	49	18	12	62	19	17	11	38	1	64	1	87	5,070	73	1,768	10	5,563	23	7,331	33
2	Bareysand	...	...	...	...	16	26	4	57	6	58	...	...	1	49	...	...	2,632	71	1,246	25	5,153	82	4,399	17
3	Mankeri	...	...	...	...	15	26	4	57	6	58	...	...	1	49	...	...	6,143	70	3,069	49	6,800	97	10,770	46
4	Sirhey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	90	354	59	463	12	833	71
5	Seema	...	...	...	...	80	79	4	08	32	54	11	76	149	40	3	46	19,104	31	5,728	31	20,519	63	26,245	84
6	Durjag	...	...	...	...	35	13	...	51	21	48	...	43	56	61	...	10	20,181	49	3,514	77	20,584	97	24,579	14
7	Khamhi	...	...	...	...	35	76	7	17	8	46	...	09	6	37	...	13	2,170	94	1,154	80	2,557	54	3,712	34
8	Imli	...	...	...	...	4	84	...	31	8	86	...	36	18	01	1	73	4,322	74	3,308	21	4,763	31	6,076	52
9	Pundag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,408	09	8,863	76	11,634	60	20,493	36
10	Bari	...	...	...	...	67	55	8	74	71	86	18	37	30	69	14	39	29,323	85	11,870	50	31,642	84	43,519	34
11	Goawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,580	32	3,751	48	5,016	97	8,769	46
12	Taleya	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	72	1,725	48	2,000	25	3,725	73
13	Kote	...	...	...	...	10	31	...	54	59	05	1	04	101	91	18	45	5,954	83	8,399	87	7,508	69	15,903	36
14	Barkole	...	...	...	...	7	66	2	35	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	88	273	86	1,258	79	1,528	65
15	Chechari	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	36	74	14	294	43	868	57
16	Doothoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	54	60	35	538	93	597	18
17	Amhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	05	20	49	4	39	25	18
18	Japla	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	25	95	3	68	481	01	49	17	424	27	86	05	436	09	339	48	114,812	10	56,278	51	124,771	79	181,050	30

SECTION IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL AREA BY FISCAL ARRANGEMENT.

77. The following statement shows the classification of the total area of the estate by fiscal arrangement :—

Serial number.	TAPPAS.	CULTIVATED.										ON CULTIVATED AREA.							
		Bhadol.		Aghani.		Rabi.		Other cropped area, i.e. tea, pan, &c.		Total cropped.	Dafali.	Net cropped area.	New fallow.	Old fallow.					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1	Tappa ...	484	39	1,187	48	439	64	...	...	2,061	40	293	30	1,768	10	281	48	1,816	13
2	Japla ...	25	56	25	18	71	46	...	...	132	20	24	75	97	45	13	63	53	07
3	Baraysand ...	581	14	485	40	367	70	...	...	1,434	24	186	59	1,246	25	235	00	982	24
4	Mankeri ...	1,097	55	2,338	03	1,101	31	...	...	4,537	09	508	20	3,969	40	514	76	2,153	32
5	Sirhey ...	104	61	159	44	184	11	...	...	448	16	93	57	354	59	27	01	209	18
6	Seema ...	2,555	96	2,547	23	1,773	25	...	...	6,876	44	1,140	23	5,736	21	1,001	42	6,190	20
7	Durjag ...	1,096	83	1,637	08	1,569	81	...	...	4,303	77	639	00	3,614	77	553	00	10,241	15
8	Khamhi ...	573	80	437	68	388	66	...	...	1,400	01	245	21	1,154	80	214	61	1,240	98
9	Imli ...	649	14	1,526	84	1,498	86	...	...	3,674	84	366	63	3,308	21	404	26	1,307	28
10	Pundag ...	2,314	93	4,317	70	4,192	80	...	...	10,825	43	1,961	67	8,863	76	920	37	3,005	79
11	Bari ...	3,595	75	5,533	65	5,013	35	...	...	14,143	25	2,272	73	11,870	52	1,356	37	7,175	23
12	Goawal ...	1,078	78	1,363	81	1,987	87	...	...	4,410	44	658	95	3,751	49	363	94	2,907	53
13	Taleya ...	426	94	618	79	899	92	...	...	1,945	65	320	17	1,725	48	107	54	785	86
14	Kote ...	1,424	25	3,450	68	5,151	32	...	...	10,026	45	1,636	78	8,389	67	902	65	3,439	62
15	Barkole ...	140	33	105	62	81	57	...	...	327	81	53	96	273	86	40	31	880	79
16	Chechhari ...	13	50	55	54	5	10	...	...	74	14	...	...	74	14	27	34	214	45
17	Doothoo ...	23	65	17	66	81	84	...	...	73	15	12	90	60	25	8	95	233	64
18	Amhar ...	3	17	15	55	8	83	...	...	22	55	2	06	20	49	...	60	1	63
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,140	30	25,824	32	24,742	09	...	...	68,706	71	10,428	20	58,278	51	7,110	04	42,863	06

Serial number.	TAPPAS.	OF CULTIVATED AREA—concluded.				OF NON-CULTIVABLE AREA.												GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Mango grove.		Total culti- vable area.	House, tem- ples &c.	Tanks.	Rivers.	Roads.	Others.	Total.									
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1	Tappa	1	50	2,099	11	23	73	50	78	192	57	49	03	2,149	02	3,464	12	7,331	53
2	Japla	...	...	66	70	3	36	1	31	...	74	1	66	3	04	9	91	174	06
3	Baraysand	2	20	1,219	44	8	71	2	60	232	11	35	17	1,355	99	1,934	48	4,399	17
4	Mankeri	39	02	2,707	10	32	67	62	24	404	66	94	47	3,499	83	4,093	87	10,770	46
5	Sirhey	...	...	296	83	4	23	...	...	29	18	14	92	122	97	171	26	622	71
6	Seema	14	32	7,205	94	40	44	23	00	1,287	21	112	87	11,900	17	13,313	69	26,245	84
7	Durjag	...	...	10,794	93	22	76	27	31	684	87	68	72	9,365	79	10,165	45	24,579	14
8	Khamhi	...	...	1,494	59	9	02	8	64	106	26	29	72	907	31	1,062	95	3,712	34
9	Imli	1	90	1,713	44	18	42	35	13	301	03	51	58	2,648	72	3,054	87	6,076	52
10	Pundag	43	70	3,969	76	76	33	143	31	994	80	210	31	6,239	99	7,664	74	20,498	20
11	Bari	24	67	8,556	16	103	88	131	67	1,588	08	356	31	20,914	14	2,309	26	643,519	34
12	Goawal	6	79	3,278	26	17	56	19	43	574	00	111	92	1,015	80	1,733	71	8,768	46
13	Taleya	1	83	955	22	24	55	20	49	295	31	33	92	670	16	1,045	03	3,725	73
14	Kote	13	28	4,355	55	150	91	72	95	829	62	210	30	1,875	36	2,146	14	15,903	36
15	Barkole	...	...	927	00	7	83	...	...	57	81	7	88	257	40	331	79	1,532	63
16	Chechhari	...	...	241	79	...	02	...	...	13	63	...	...	38	69	62	64	368	57
17	Doothoo	...	...	239	59	...	56	...	...	4	03	2	94	289	67	297	34	597	18
18	Amhar	...	...	2	22	...	03	1	00	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	47	26	18
	GRAND TOTAL	150	52	50,123	62	554	09	601	26	7,547	11	1,891	26	64,354	45	74,648	17	181,050	30

CHAPTER X.

PROPRIETARY AND CULTIVATING CLASSES.

78. The following statement shows the different classes or castes to which the raiyats of the Palamanu estate belong; the number of holdings and area of land in possession of each class and how much of the total revenue of Rs. 74,433, which have been obtained by this settlement, is paid by them separately :—

Serial number.	CASTE.	Hold- ing.	Area.	Former rent.	Present rent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres. Dec.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Rajput ...	658	6,295 31	6,996 8 0	10,199 5 0	
2	Brahmin ...	824	6,427 23	6,471 12 3	8,184 13 0	
3	Kherwar ...	1,919	11,205 09	7,055 12 3	8,105 10 0	
4	Oran ...	1,352	9,808 66	5,766 10 4	7,054 2 0	
5	Muhammadan ...	1,196	4,841 45	5,650 9 6	6,717 14 0	
6	Koiri ...	613	3,654 25	4,480 5 11	5,653 12 0	
7	Ahir or Goala ...	582	3,819 39	2,917 1 4	3,735 2 0	
8	Chero ...	455	3,203 42	1,657 4 0	2,428 3 0	

Serial number.	CASTE.	Holding.	Area.	Former rent.	Present rent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres. Dec.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	Teli	335	1,268 03	1,832 4 8	2,252 6 0	
10	Bania	247	890 09	1,336 5 7	1,716 11 0	
11	Kayaath	119	964 08	918 4 2	1,570 9 0	
12	Dusadh	474*	1,067 08	1,206 6 6	1,494 13 0	
13	Bhuiya	1,114	1,755 47	1,118 6 5	1,279 9 0	
14	Sunri	179	757 17	979 4 1	1,219 0 0	
15	Kahar	374	787 45	819 5 2	1,098 11 0	
16	Hajam	148	598 88	801 14 4	968 12 0	
17	Kalwar	69	571 48	465 6 6	869 11 0	
18	Kandu	119	477 70	723 7 9	861 14 0	
19	Chamar	311	700 10	641 9 4	833 0 0	
20	Lohar	210	647 16	629 3 6	745 8 0	
21	Gareri	127	343 94	533 9 7	646 4 0	
22	Dhobi	112	460 68	390 7 6	572 3 0	
23	Fakir (Gosain)	84	436 99	304 8 11	536 11 0	
24	Barhi	129	386 35	443 4 9	531 15 0	
25	Kumhar	123	284 87	424 15 2	489 15 0	
26	Bhuinhar	56	288 18	301 9 6	373 14 0	
27	Rajbhat	37	134 53	283 12 3	321 11 0	
28	Tamoli	64	400 74	235 4 7	297 3 0	
29	Babhan	17	123 13	232 5 0	278 7 0	
30	Halwai	80	193 24	218 13 8	274 8 0	
31	Pshraiya	131	430 02	221 1 3	236 0 0	
32	Ghasi	71	165 97	146 15 3	170 7 0	
33	Kurmi	17	100 95	99 12 0	144 4 0	
34	Dorihar	30	26 98	128 9 6	142 3 0	
35	Kalal	32	98 72	112 13 0	140 15 0	
36	Mallah	61	262 34	107 8 0	137 8 0	
37	Agaria	29	66 70	108 15 0	123 1 0	
38	Turi	39	116 47	116 7 0	119 5 0	
39	Birja	61	213 99	115 1 8	99 10 0	
40	Dhunua	17	43 75	58 5 9	97 13 0	
41	Sonar	43	32 74	75 15 6	93 9 0	
42	Kissan	43	243 17	74 3 0	81 11 0	
43	Korwa	43	138 60	75 10 0	76 12 0	
44	Kunjra	16	43 33	63 8 3	64 0 0	
45	Churihar	30	30 10	49 14 4	63 5 0	
46	Agarwala	21	9 28	46 4 9	62 7 0	
47	Ranki	9	37 29	45 11 9	56 12 0	
48	Mir Shikar*	11	12 85	22 15 6	29 3 0	* These people are chiefly employed in netting the large blue king-fisher, and selling skins of this bird to traders.
49	Malur	4	8 62	22 7 0	20 2 0	
50	Sinduria	6	14 42	17 0 0	19 4 0	
51	Dhanuk	4	35 63	9 4 8	16 14 0	
52	Kasaundan	18	9 98	15 9 0	16 0 0	
53	European	2	2 73	13 8 0	16 0 0	
54	Dabgar	7	6 10	12 7 6	12 11 0	
55	Pasi	5	8 65	6 13 6	12 4 0	
56	Dafali	5	6 15	10 7 0	9 15 0	
57	Halkhor or Mehter	16	5 12	3 14 9	9 11 0	
58	Mali	7	4 72	4 8 0	9 0 0	
59	Janspuri	3	0 81	1 13 6	7 6 0	
60	Bisati	2	0 72	1 7 0	7 4 0	
61	Kasai	8	11 63	3 8 8	7 3 0	
62	Munda	1	2 12	3 8 6	4 0 0	
63	Baidhya	1	0 25	2 8 0	2 8 0	
64	Sett	2	0 15	2 13 6	2 5 0	
65	Sadgop	1	0 21	0 6 9	2 2 0	
66	Dom	17	1 38	0 12 0	1 15 0	
67	Thathera	2	0 28	0 11 6	1 12 0	
68	Bangrez	4	0 61	0 13 6	1 11 0	
69	Madhesia	1	0 33	0 15 6	1 0 0	
70	Birhort†	1	0 57	1 0 0	1 0 0	† Birhors are rarely found in the district.
71	Tanti	1	0 09	0 2 0	0 12 0	
72	Gonr	1	0 11	0 8 0	0 8 0	
73	Baraik	1	0 19	.....	.....	
74	Khatri	1	0 04	.....	.....	
Total		12,952	64,961 95	57,693 2 1	74,432 10 0	
Add area held by rent-free holders		292	530 18	.....	.....	
Total of the estate		13,244	65,492 13	57,693 2 1	74,432 10 0	

CHAPTER XI.

CLASSIFICATION OF TENANTS.

SECTION I.—PARTICULARS OF AREAS AND RENTS.

79. The tenants of the Palamau estate have been classified as shown in the following statement, in which particulars of total and cultivated areas and aggregate rents as fixed by me, together with average rents, are also given :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.													REMARKS										
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey.	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.												
									Before settlement.	According to settlement.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
Cultivated lands— Dhanket ... Bhita ... Total cultivated	A. 13,888 42,369	D. 88 68	A. 10,458 7,062	D. 89 58	A. 8,058 194	D. 07 47	A. ...	D. ...	Settled raiya Occupancy raiya Non-occupancy raiya Rent-free holders. C. Others (Khairat, &c.) Total	Resident Non-resident Resident Non-resident Resident Non-resident A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari (B. Chaukidari &c.) Total	3,875 1,134 1,882 605 3,693 1,883 284 7 51 13,244	A. 97,675 11,703 6,016 2,804 10,642 6,373 402 10 116 65,546	D. 84 90 14 28 22 40 96 22 40 03	A. 7 9 2 4 2 3 1 1 2 ...	D. 23 00 00 30 97 38 72 54 23 ...	Rs. 23,914 10,988 6,228 2,754 8,098 5,708 57,698	A. 6 5 6 11 9 8 2	P. 11 0 0 0 5 5 1	Rs. 31,702 15,246 8,104 3,815 8,019 6,545 74,432	A. 11 0 0 0 9 3 10	P. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rs. 3,546 1,157 1,426 8,602 8,041 1,971 11,687	A. 1 1 1 1 1 1	P. 11 8 6 2 6 8
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable	A. 7,110 42,863 150	D. 04 06 52	A. ...	D. ...	A. 308	D. 04	A. ...	D. ...																
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable	A. 553 8,148 65,946 74,648	D. 69 37 71 17	A. 97	D. 34	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...																
Total of village	181,050	30	37,810	62	8,559	58	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	2,619	2,977	24	1	18	5,966	16	6	...	...	...				

80. Details of these figures, tappa by tappa and village by village, will be found in Appendices I to XVIII of this report. Attention is also invited to the statement contained in paragraph 357.

81. From Mr. Forbes' settlement records I find that the total number of tenants with whom he dealt was 5,476 only. The number now is 12,952, excluding rent-free holders, or an increase of 7,476 raiyats. Of these, 9,330 are resident, i.e., they reside in the villages to which this report relates, and 3,662 are non-resident, i.e., they reside on contiguous or other jagirdari villages.

SECTION II.—ABWABS.

82. No abwabs were found in existence in Government villages. In two villages in tappa Goawal each of the raiyats annually gave the thiocadar a few annas for payment to the village *Baiga* for propitiating the deity; but this can hardly be called an abwab.

83. *Harai*.—In jagirdari villages, according to custom, every raiyat possessing a plough has to give *harai*, which is to plough the jagirdar's *khalsa* fields for three days in each year. He is allowed three seers of any grain per day as *banni* for doing this.

84. *Ropni*.—At time of transplantation the raiyats of a village have to attend to the jagirdar's or the farmer's lands before their own for a period of eight days. They receive three seers of grain for each day they may be employed. This includes *lukma* and *kalewa* given to them.

85. *Salaami*.—During the *Dashara* festival from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 are taken by jagirdars from each farmer of their villages, or if there be no farmer, from the tenants jointly of each village. In some jagirdari villages the farmer also has to give a rupee as *salaami labuan* for the jagirdar's son, and a rupee as *salaami tacurbari* on account of worship of the taur or idol in the jagirdar's house. A he-goat is also taken from each village.

86. *Dewan resum.*—If the village is *sir*, the tenants have to pay the jagirdar's *dewan* at the rate of one pice on each rupee of the total rent. If the village be in farm, the thiccadar has to pay *dewan resum*.

87. *Musaddi kharcha* or *Farkattana*.—When a raiyat pays up his dues in full he is granted a *farkatti* by the jagirdar. For this the charge is generally one anna; but in cases of well-to-do thiccadars one rupee is charged by the person who writes receipts.

88. *Mohur kharcha* or *Mohurana*.—Is taken at the end of each year from every raiyat at the rate of two annas to four annas each by the man who stamps receipts granted to them for rent paid.

89. *Gammi*.—Is a cess which jagirdars take at the rate of one rupee per raiyat when any death occurs in the jagirdar's family. This is to pay funeral expenses of deceased.

90. *Mukh-dekhai*.—On the birth of a son or daughter to the jagirdar or zamindar every raiyat has to pay at the rate of one rupee. For doing this they are allowed, if desired, to see the child's face.

91. *Bardaomach*.—Jagirdars get a castrated bull every third year from each of their villages. The cost of the bull is paid by the villagers jointly. For this they are permitted to graze cattle on the jagirdars' lands without payment of grazing dues. The price of the bull is paid by only those raiyats who have 15 or more cows.

92. *Bet-begár*.—If the services of the *kumhar*, carpenter or blacksmith be needed at festivals or on any special occasion, they have to work for the jagirdar without payment, but they receive three seers of grain every day they may be employed.

SECTION III.—TENANT RIGHT AS TO TRANSFERABILITY OF HOLDINGS.

93. *Raiyats have every right to transfer holdings.*—I am not aware of any order of Government or any other superior authority prohibiting raiyats from transferring their holdings either by sale, gift or otherwise. In fact there is an unwritten law allowing them to do so, and many of them avail themselves of it whenever they either desire to leave the district for tea gardens or to settle on new lands on other villages. They make the transfers on stamp paper; but rarely register them. They also do so by verbal arrangement, which is considered quite as binding as if it had been done on paper. This is what we found in some cases while attestation work was proceeding. The raiyats therefore possess every right to transfer their holdings to the best advantage if they wish to do so.

94. *Shifting habits of raiyats.*—There are 5,009 settled raiyats, 2,467 occupancy raiyats, and 5,476 non-occupancy raiyats. The Board of Revenue, in letter No. 1528A. of 13th November 1895, asked for explanation regarding the high percentage of non-occupancy raiyats. I reported, after testing in each village separately the status entries as made at time of attestation, and correcting mistakes which had been made by my assistant, that the raiyats of Palamau are always shifting, especially in the southern tappas, where they care little for their lands. Trifles persuade them to leave lands even where occupancy rights have been already acquired, and go to fresh fields. Sickness or failure of crops for two or three years, domestic quarrels, or frivolous disputes and misunderstandings with other raiyats suffice to abandon holdings and move off either to tea districts in Assam and the Duars, or to Sarguja or other suitable lands in Palamau.

95. The raiyats of villages in Palamau, both Government and jagirdari, when spoken of or mentioned in vernacular petitions are described as (1) *assami*, (2) *jeth raiyats*, and (3) *khut-kati raiyats*. The word *assami* ordinarily means an accused person or defendant, and I am therefore unable to understand, and nobody has been able to tell me as to why it is used to mean village raiyats. But it is a word of old standing in Palamau, and may be defined as a person recognized by the proprietor of the village as the lawful occupant of land contained therein. The *assami* may mean a tenant of any of the above-mentioned classes except a rent-free holder. *Jeth raiyat* is headman of a village. *Khut-kati raiyat* means a man who has held lands and resided in the village since its foundation. The number of shikmi or under-raiyats found on the estate during attestation was 2,519. I did not deal with them or fix their rents, as I was not authorised to do so.

SECTION IV.—RENT FREE TENURES.

96. *Details of rent-free tenures.*—The following statement gives particulars of the rent-free holders and the lands in their possession. It also shows what the rent of the lands would have been had they been assessed :—

NATURE OF TENURES.	Number.	DHANKHET.						BHITA.						Other kinds.	Total area.	Rent (if land had been assessed).	REMARKS.			
		CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL.																		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12									
1. Baigai ...	214	A. 106	D. 93	A. 61	D. 77	A. 43	D. 97	A. 68	D. 91	A. 53	D. 58	A. 41	D. 29	A. 1	D. 33	A. 377	D. 77	Ra. 864	A. 14	P. 0
2. Pujai or pujari	5	...	71	3	24	...	...	1	70	...	05	...	...	...	...	5	70	12	2	4
3. Deorai or dewar	2	...	17	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	3	12	6
4. Pordhani ...	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	3	2
5. Chankidari ...	7	...	22	3	16	...	97	...	77	...	...	...	27	...	43	10	83	41	6	5
6. Goraiti ...	12	7	89	5	60	...	23	...	61	1	15	2	01	...	43	17	81	66	9	4
7. Khairat ...	51	64	18	18	73	7	17	18	79	6	53	2	38	...	60	116	40	202	13	0
Total ...	293	186	34	90	50	52	61	90	79	61	23	45	95	2	77	580	18	1,381	13	9

97. These tenures were found in existence at time of attestation ; but so far as I am aware have not been formally sanctioned by Government. It is, therefore, necessary that sanction should now be accorded to them.

98. *The Baiga.*—The baigai and pujari or pujai lands are held by the same person, viz., the village priest, and are entered in the settlement records simply as “maafi baigai” or “maafi pujai.” Messrs. Hewett and Forbes, at last settlement, had shown baigai tenures in the names of people who were then in possession. At time of attestation we found that some of them had passed away in consequence of death, while others had been ousted by the village community and their places filled by the present baigas. When the lands contained in these holdings were measured the survey amins entered the names of the present baigas in the khatians as owners, but at attestation we found that some of these baigas, overlooking the fact that a baigai holding is not heritable or transferable, but merely a service tenure, had obtained loans on security of the baigai lands, which had thereby passed into the hands of the *mahajan* or money-lender instead of remaining with the baiga. The raiyats objected to this, and urged that a baiga has no power to alienate lands entrusted to him for service either by mortgage or otherwise. They urged that the baiga is kept in the village for a specific purpose, namely, to propitiate the village deity and to perform other services which, in the opinion of these superstitious, people are indispensable for their welfare and the good of the village. So long as the baiga performs these services satisfactorily, he is as a rule not interfered with ; but the raiyats alleged that if a baiga be once allowed to alienate lands entrusted to him, and if he thereafter be slack in his duties, and trouble follows in the village, they would be unable to appoint another baiga because the lands which ought to be his for his services in the village would be in possession of the mahajan. A baiga can only be appointed by the village community, and he is kept on or ousted, according to the degree of satisfaction he is able to give the raiyats. I reported this to the Commissioner, and recommended that, in view of preventing any alienation of such tenures, they should be entered in the new settlement records merely as maafi baigai, without addition of names of the present holders. The Commissioner passed order in his letter No. 302L.R., dated 22nd May 1896, as follows :—

“The baiga has clearly no right to transfer or mortgage his holding, and no such transfers which have taken place should be recognised in the present settlement. I approve of the Settlement Officer’s proposal to enter as maafi baigai, without the addition of the name of the present holder.”

99. *The Deorai.*—The deorai or dewar was found in most villages of the southern tappas ; but he is in possession of rent-free land only in tappa Khami. His office is simply to propitiate evil spirits, so that they may not hurt the village. He is quite separate from the baiga, and while each does not interfere with the other, both are considered to be equally important for the welfare of the village.

100. *The Prodhan.*—A single prodhan was found in village bari of tappa Bari. His office is to look after the village, settle new tenants, and help and

advise those that are there already. The area of land held by him is only 0.24 acre. I had wished to assess this; but the raiyats alleged that the tenure is of old standing, and declared that, if the prodhan be abolished, everything would go wrong with them. Seeing that they were in earnest and that the area of land is only a fraction of an acre, I allowed it to continue, on the understanding that the prodhan will perform his above mentioned duties to the satisfaction of the District Officer.

101. *Chaukidari* and *Goraiti* are mere service tenures. Those who hold them are village watchmen, who, in consideration of their having these lands, receive a smaller pay than chaukidars who have no lands. The chaukidar and gorait are the same in Palamau.

102. The *khairat* tenures like other Palamau tenures were created by the Chero rulers of Palamau, who became subject to the British Government in 1773 A.D. The most important of these tenures are called *jagirs* and *ijaras*, and are mentioned in the enclosures to letter No. 799R., dated 17th August 1894, to the Board of Revenue, L.P., as follows.

103. The *jagirs* are classified thus:—

1. *Service jagirs*.—Grants made by old Maharaja of Palamau in lieu of payments for various civil, military, and political services rendered.
2. *Jagir Kanungo* } Grants made in virtue of the office held and in lieu of
3. " *Kazi* } official salaries.
4. *Jagir Babuan*.—Grants made by the Maharaj to their near relatives, for whose maintenance the proceeds of the lands were intended.
5. *Jagir Cherooan* } These are similar tenures, being grants made as
6. " *Kherwar* } reward or in return for military services to these tribes, who were the original soldiers of the pargana.
7. *Jagir inami*.—Grants for services rendered during the rebellion of a Chero sardar, 1209 F.S.
8. *Jagir mutforka (miscellaneous)*.—Simple *jagirs* in the *sanads*, for which no terms nor conditions except the fixed amount of quit-rent are specified.
9. *Jagir by purchase*.—These are *jagirs* that were surrendered to the Maharaja by the old grantees for inability to pay the rent, and which were then sold by the Maharaja to other persons, including also sales of *jagirs* formally recognized by the Maharaja.
10. *Modern jagirs*.—These are *jagirs* granted as reward by the British Government in recognition of the loyal services done by the *jagirdars* during the Mutiny and Bhogta rebellion.

104. The *ijara* tenures are thus classified—

- (a) *Ijara by patta*.—Grants for lands that had been purchased out and out by the occupants.
- (b) *Ijara khairat*.—These are charitable grants.
- (c) *Ijara jagir* }
- (d) *Ijara inami* } These are reward grants for miscellaneous services.
- (e) *Jama birt*.—Grants for money consideration, some nominal rent being fixed.
- (f) *Ijara under common lease*.—These are simple *ijaras* for which no terms or conditions except the fixed amount of rent are specified. Some of these are leases for specific terms of years, while others are *be-miadi pattas*.
- (g) *Ijara makarrari*.—Grants that had descended hereditarily for many generations without any variation of *jama*.

105. *Khairat* tenures are heritable and transferable by sale, gift or otherwise, and in fact many of them are no longer in possession of the original grantees.

106. *Baigai*, *pujai*, *deorai* or *dewar*, *prodhani*, *chaukidari*, and *goraiti* tenures are neither heritable nor transferable. They are entered in the records of the present settlement as mentioned in paragraph 98 of this report, the names of the present holders being altogether omitted. These people have been clearly made to understand that they will be retained in the tenures only so long as the raiyats are satisfied. If they vacate office, they will also have to give up the lands which will then pass on to their successors.

CHAPTER XII.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

107. *Improvement since last settlement.*—It is only possible in a report like this to give general results. Roughly speaking, the people are certainly better off than at last settlement. Thirty years back there was no road to Sherghati, and important marts were reached with great difficulty; the road to Ranchi also was then only under construction. Crops and other produce could not be disposed of with facility. Prices were consequently low, and the people were obliged to deal with the mahajan alone. He fixed rates and flourished over his profits while they remained poor. Now all this has changed. The district is fast opening out. Many good roads have been made and others are under construction. There are more markets now, and while mahajans and European agencies compete in the purchase of grain and other produce, the people have little difficulty in disposing of all they wish, and often at good profits. Their own habits have also changed, and are changing with the times, inasmuch as the majority of them, from the humble Birjea, Pahariya, and Korwa to the proud Rajput, Chero, and Brahman, may now be seen wearing clothing made of English material, whereas formerly they wore what Jolahas weaved for them. And there is also scarcely a family now in which brass utensils are not used in place of leaf plates and wooden drinking cups. That some of the people are in debt is certainly true. In a country where it is looked upon as a duty to procreate heirs on the earliest practicable date, irrespective of the means for supporting the family when it arrives, temporary dependence on others for food and raiment is unavoidable in the case of a large number. Absurdly disproportionate marriage expenses, and the general improvidence of the raiyat, particularly among the Cheros, Kherwars, Oraons, and Bhuinas, precludes his hoarding up any surplus. Perhaps a bad season intervenes, and he can no longer pay his rent without recourse to the village *Sao* or *Mahajan* (money-lender). No doubt this individual—who is a much, and in my opinion generally a very wrongfully abused person—will charge him high interest, will lend grain at one rate, and insist on repayment at a higher rate, irrespective of market prices: in fact will make as much profit as he can out of the transaction. All these facts are familiar from many highly-coloured pictures. But there is another side to the question: the money-lender's chances of loss are often very great, and the periods of credit are generally long. He will only realize when he knows there is something to be got from the grain or earnings for the moment in the raiyat's possession; he will help in the maintenance of the raiyat's holding, for that gone he has little hope of realizing his principal. Raiyats, however, in bad years abscond to Assam, the Duars, and other districts. In the course of time the raiyat who borrows may be sold up and forced to work as a labourer or *kamiā*; but this is what might have happened to him at a much earlier stage if he had not been lent money by the *Sao* whom he dislikes with all the intensity of feeling that a borrower always has towards the person to whom he is under an obligation for temporary assistance. The *Mahajan* or *Sao* has perhaps not many admirable qualities, but his existence is essential to the future progress of the raiyats who started with no capital, and must from time to time, as seasons vary, require external aid to help him in the up-keep of his holding.

108. The opinion of Mr. W. R. Bright, who was Deputy Commissioner of Palamau and who knew the district and people thoroughly, wrote of their material condition in 1894 as follows:—

“There is little that can be said on this point which is new. The year has been a prosperous one. The failure of the Indian-corn crop being compensated by the abundance of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* rice crops.

“Prices have generally ruled lower than usual. The extremely abundant lac harvest poured a large sum of money into the hands of the caste people who engage in this particular business, while, I am afraid—much—indeed most—of this went in drink. In some cases at any rate the happy possessors of the money invested in bullocks and ploughs, and converted themselves from landless labourers into independent cultivators. During my tour in the more jungly part of the district on the southern border, I found that the Korwas and other jungly tribes who used to exist on jungle fruits and little coarse grain which they grow on the hill sides and to whom money rent was a thing unknown were in some instances so

advancing in civilization that they were actually entreating their landlord to substitute a money rent for their old rent in kind. It cannot be too often repeated that there are many people in this district who live to such a large extent upon jungle fruits that the failure or abundance of the rice crop has little or no interest to them.

"I think there are signs that the condition of the people is improving : weekly markets are being established at new villages which are often crowded, and the comparatively large sums which are invested in metalware at the annual Daltonganj fair seems to show that there is a certain amount of spare cash available. Of course the poorer classes are almost to a man in the hands of their mahajans, but that is the rule everywhere. The mahajans are, perhaps, a little more grasping than usual, but then the people are more ignorant than elsewhere, and the only remedy is improvement in education."

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURAL APPLIANCES.

109. *Soils*.—An account of the different kinds of soil found in the district is given in paragraphs 23, 24, and 331 of this report.

110. *Irrigation*.—The sources of irrigation and other particulars are mentioned in paragraphs 32—38, to which the reader's attention is invited.

111. *Ploughs and other implements*.—A list of all agricultural implements in use in Palamau is given in Appendix XXVI of this report. Information as to the use of each article and other details are also supplied therein.

112. *Cattle*.—Agricultural work is almost entirely done by oxen. Large numbers of cattle die from rinderpest and other diseases, owing to which milch cows are sometimes used for ploughing purposes. Male buffaloes are occasionally used for ploughing; but this is chiefly among Oraons to the south of the district. A list of domestic animals and an account of the diseases from which they suffer, together with other particulars relating to them, are given in Appendix XXV.

113. *Manures*.—Cow-droppings called *karsi* or *mānd* is put on *kiari* lands. Cattle, and also sheep, are often folded on lands intended for growing winter paddy, *makai*, and *marua* on. Sweepings of the house, called *barharna* or *barhan*, are used on *bari* and *kiari* lands. The scrapings of the cowshed (*gaosāla*), called *karsi*, are also used on *bari* lands.

114. In places towards the north of the district, cowdung and *bhusa* or husk of paddy, wheat or barley, are mixed together by women, and made into cakes (*chipri*), which are dried on walls. These are burnt for cooking food, and are also burnt in a *borsi* (earthen pan) during the winter for warming people. Dry leaves are burnt for cooking food. Straw is also burnt for the same purpose. The ashes of all these are used as manure.

115. *Ploughing*.—Ploughing begins with the first rains towards the end of *Jeyt*, and as soon as the land is ready, the autumn crops are sown. When this is accomplished the cultivator is hard at work preparing his land for the more valuable spring crops, and it is with the care with which he attends to the ground that chiefly decides the outturn. No one knows better than he the advantage of frequent ploughings to keep down weeds, break up clods, admit sun and air, and render the soil soft, so that as little rain as possible may run off and be wasted. Ploughing is called *jethna*. Two bullocks are yoked to each plough, and from four to eight ploughs often work side by side. A furrow is called *serowr* and each field, with *ayles* or boundary ridge, is called *kiari*. The bullocks always turn from right to left. Sometimes a man ploughs another's field for two days with the plough and cattle of the owner of the field. He receives three-fourths of a seer of grain for this, but he may also on the third day use the plough and cattle on his own field. This is called *angora-pasri*.

116. The first ploughing is called *phārān*, the next *dobār*, the third *tebār*, and the last *chaubār*. When the field is first prepared each ploughing is parallel to the last. When gram, wheat, *jau*, and *makas* are to be sown, each ploughing is at right angles to the last. For paddy, *marua* and other millets and oilseeds each ploughing is parallel to the last. The plough turns up the soil some 3 to 6 inches deep, according to weight of the plough and length of the share, and

the furrows are about the same width. The soil is generally hard, and is only scratched up with the first ploughing; but with the second and subsequent ploughing it is well turned over. For the more valuable crops the land is ploughed continuously for three or four days. The ploughman (*harwah*) takes the field at about 7 A.M., and seldom leaves it before 4 P.M. His meals are carried to him daily by his wife or other member of his family.

117. A pair of bullocks will plough for five hours, then rest for two hours, and plough again for four or five hours. The system of ploughing adopted for each of the more important crops will be found in the description of the cultivation of the crop concerned.

118. The plough is carried to and from the fields by being hung over the yoke between the bullocks. This is called *harsour*.

119. *Harrowing*.—There are two kinds of harrows. One is a beam called *hengá*, the length of which is 15 feet, and is drawn by two pairs of bullocks; the other, *hengi* or *patta*, is a smaller beam, about 10 feet in length, which is drawn by a single pair of bullocks. They are used between the ploughing for the purpose of breaking up clods of earth, and also after the last ploughing to level the ground. The land has to be gone over along the length and then the breadth of the field until it is sufficiently level for sowing operations.

120. *Sowing*.—Sowing is called *bunná*. The seed (*bihan*) is either broadcasted (*chitna*) or is sown in the furrows by a man or woman following the plough. When the drill plough is used the seed is dropped in a wooden cup, whence it passes into a bamboo tube, which is fixed to the plough, and falls into the furrows made by the share as the plough moves along. The *taria hal* or drill plough is used when the soil has dried up much, so as to ensure the seed reaching moist subsoil. Wheat and *jau* (barley), mixed with gram (called *bera*) and occasionally *musuri*, are sown by means of the drill plough.

121. Care is generally taken to sow only the best seed grain. This is always selected from the crops as soon as harvesting is finished. When good seed is not in the house it is either purchased or borrowed. If borrowed, the loan is repaid with interest of from 50 to 100 per cent.

122. At time of transplanting paddy, and also at weeding of *makai* fields, women sing a great deal to help them to work cheerfully and to prevent time being irksome. Their love songs (*jhumar*), which are generally sung, are numerous, one of the best of them being as follows:—

“Dil á lagal Hari,
Aisan badri ká ohánd cham ke nájari,
Hamrá boláke gáile káon khori?
En hu se áwat rahi, on hu se áwat ráhi,
Biohe khori bhet bhet, káile bálá jori.
Phor dele sámká ohuri, bahiá má muri.”

[My heart longs for Hari,
His face is like the brightness of the moon.
He called me, now where has he gone?
He came by one road, and I went by another,
And we met at the crossing,
He held me violently,
And not only broke my bracelet, but also hurt my hand.]

I mention this, as people often wish to know what the chanting of *ropni* women is about.

123. *Weeding*.—This operation is called *nikwan*, and is done by both men and women, generally the latter. It is chiefly confined to *makai* and cotton, and also to paddy that is sown by the *lewa* process. Weeds are called *gháñs*. The labourers who do the weeding are called *banihárs*, and are paid *banni* at the rate of 3 seers of grain per diem. When children are employed they are paid at half-rates.

124. *Protection of crops*.—All crops that are liable to injury from ravage by cattle are fenced, called *ghorán*, with thorny twigs. *Gharbari* lands on which *makai* is sown are fenced with bamboos and branches of trees. In the southern tappas considerable injury is occasionally done by wild pig and deer.

125. Crops are watched night and day by men, women, and children called *rakhwaries*. Scare-crows, called *dhua*, of all sorts are set up in every field. In *makai* fields the *rakhwaries* sit on platforms (*macháns*) raised well above the crops, and make a noise there by beating an empty kerosine tin, or shouting from time to time. Gram and other low growing crops are watched from the ground.

126. *Reaping*.—Reaping or harvesting is called *catni*, and is done by the owner of the crop with the help of his *kamias*, or with hired labourers called *banihars*. They are paid in kind. The *kamias* are permitted to take a sheaf (*anti* or *lohra*) of the crop that is reaped as large as they may be able to cut. Besides this they yet one *bojhá* or bundle in every 21 that they may cut. The *banihars* are allowed only one *bojha* in every 21 that are cut. All crops that are harvested are taken daily to the *kharian* (threshing floor) and stacked there.

127. *Threshing*.—To thresh is called *dawahi* or *dáonri*. The *kharián* or threshing floor is swept and plastered with a mixture of cowdung and water by women, and a pole (*neh*) is set up in the middle. The straw with the ears is then spread out round the pole, and from four to eight bullocks, and sometimes six buffaloes, according to the quantity of grain to be threshed, are tied up in a row and one end of the cord with which they are tied is fastened to the pole. The cord with which the bullocks or buffaloes are tied is called *doghá*. The bullocks are driven round and round the pole treading out the grain, the straw being turned over and over several times with the *akhain*, so as to expose all parts to their feet. The straw is then removed, and the grain, called *anaj*, remaining is winnowed. The broken ears called *agwar*, instead of being threshed, are set aside and a part thereof is given to the *harwa* or ploughman.

128. *Winnowing*.—To winnow is called *osáwan*. This operation depends entirely on the wind. The mixed grain and chaff are taken up in a *soup* (flat basket), and shaken slowly out from a height of about ten feet. The grain falls straight down, while the wind blows the chaff to one side. The chaff (*bhusa*) is given to cattle as fodder.

129. *Measuring*.—The clean grain is collected in a heap called *dheri*. A ring is made with ashes round the centre of the *dheri* to keep off the evil eye, and also to prevent theft. On top of the *dheri*, in the centre, a lump of cowdung is placed. This is believed to cause the quantity of grain to increase prior to being brought to the scales, called *dhára*. Grain should be weighed either in the morning after sunrise up to 9 o'clock or between 4 P.M. and sunset. It should not be weighed on Wednesdays or Saturdays, which are considered to be bad days.

130. *Storage of grain*.—All grain is stored in (1) *morá* or basket of plaited straw, (2) in large bamboo baskets called *dáli*; (3) in square earthen receptacles called *koti*, or (4) in earthen jars called *kunrá*. These are kept on platforms or *machans* from 3 or 4 feet off the ground to obviate injury from dampness. Ordinary *raiya*s keep their stocks of grain within their homesteads. *Zamin-dars* and *jagirdars* have a *bhándar* or granary for this purpose. Every *bhándar* is in charge of a *mulázim* or agent.

131. Among *Brijias* and *Parhaiyas* grain is stored in cone-shaped bundles called *potoms*, which are made of leaves of the *mahulán* creeper. The *potoms* are bound carefully with *mahulán* string and are made water-tight. They are kept within caves (*mánda*) in out-of-the-way places on top of hills, which are known only to the person who stores them there and to members of his family. It is said that animals seeing these *potoms* do not stay in the caves from fear of meeting people there. A sufficient supply of grain is always kept in the homestead of every *Brijia* and *Parhaiya* for immediate want. The *potoms* are opened according to requirements.

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

132. *The Seasons*.—In Palamau the *Fasli* year commencing with the Hindu month of *Assin* is current. In calculating their seasons, Brahmans, Rajputs, Koiries, Cheros, and the bulk of the agriculturists follow the Hindu year, which is divided into 12 lunar months of 30 days each, or 360 days in all. Each month is divided into (1) a dark half and (2) a bright half. The year is further divided into 27 lunar asterisms (*nachhater*), each of which varies in length from 12 to 15 days.

133. The following calendar gives the way in which the agricultural year is divided, as also how the agriculturist is generally employed during each month, and the proverbial sayings and wise saws of the district affecting the month:—

NAME OF MONTH.		Asterisms.	CROPS.						Remarks on weather.	Proverbial sayings.
English.	Vernacular.		For which ploughing takes place.	Sown.	Weeded.	Watered.	Out or gathered.	Threshed and winnowed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
September ... October ...	Asin or Kuar.	Utra ... Hatiya ... Ohitra.	Gram ... Wheat ... Barley ... Mustard ... Masuri ... Matar.	Jatangi ... Moong ... Radish ... Sarson ... Masuri ... Matar ... Gram ... Tisi ... Red wheat.	.....	.....	Makai ... Urid ... Bakar paddy ... Sati ... Kudrum ... Dhani paddy.	.....	Rain is good for jarhan or winter paddy. East winds are desirable, as they are believed to bring rain.	(1) "Adra towa tin jao. San sati kapas. Hatiya baras sab kuch samre." (If it be hot in Adra, sun, sati paddy and cotton will die. If it rains in Hatiya, all is saved.) (2) "Hatiya garje obitur mar rai. (Ghar me baisal kiann rera)." (If it rains in Hatiya and Ohitra, the cultivator rejoices seated in his house.) (3) "Ada hatiya mung mural. Ada hatiya sarson rye." (Sow mung and radish in the first half of Hatiya and sarson and rye in the next half.) (4) "Adra jao to tin jao. San sati kapas. Hatiya jao sub jao. Agil pachli chas." (If Adra passes without rain, san sati paddy and kapas are lost. If Hatiya passes without rain, all is lost.) (5) "Jo Ohitra me latl gare. Tekar dhan kabina mare." (If in Ohitra a stick sinks in the field, the paddy there will never die.)
October ... November ...	Katik	Swati ... Bich or Bisakha.	Gram ... Wheat ... Barley ... Sarson ... Lotni ... Jai.	Seed lac is applied on Palas trees.	.....	Winter paddy (if rainfall be insufficient.)	Sugarcane ... Karangi paddy ... Karhanni paddy: Lac from kussum trees is cut. Bodi ... Jinor.	.....	Two or three showers of rain needed for paddy and rabi crops. East winds good.	(1) "Bich dia pao. Jao ko dia duo." (If it rains in Bich, barley is strengthened.) (2) "Savan sukla satmi. Chap ke nge bhan. Jable deo barise. Chat deotan." (If during the bright half of Savan on Satmi day the sun rises obscured by clouds, there will be good rain from then up to deotan.)
November ... December ...	Aghan	Andhuradha ... Jestha.	.....	Barley ... Wheat ... Gram ... Matar ... Masuri ... Tini.	.....	.....	Aghani paddy ... Solari ... Bodi ... Wild ber ... Sugarcane ... Loika ... Kurti ... Jinor ... Bajra ... Moong ... Kustan ... Tansun ... Marca ... Batta ... Kunua.	Aghani paddy	Rain bad, as it injures out crops. Strong west wind and sun-bine with heat necessary for successful threshing and winnowing.	
December ... January ...	Pous	Mul ... Purbakhar.	.....	Poppy ...	.....	.....	Aghani paddy ... Til ... Kurti ... Urid ... Kodo ... Sugarcane ... Wild ber.	Aghani paddy ... Til ... Kurti ... Urid ... Kodo.	Moderate rain needed for rabi crops on the ground. Sunshine also desirable.	(1) "Pous dohar, Magh dera Phagan sawai. Chait me baras. To gharo jae." (If it rains in Pous, the land will yield double. If it rains in Magh, the outturn will be 50 per cent. If it rains in Phalgun, the outturn will be 25 per cent. If it rains in Chait, all is lost.)

January February	Magh	Utrakhari Sraona.		Sugarcane... Onions. Brinjals. Cheena. Vegetables. Seed lac is applied on kusum trees.		Sugarcane	Kudrum Turmeric. Ginger.		Rain benefits <i>rabi</i> crops; but cloudy weather is hurtful. Sunshine necessary to prevent rust. West wind necessary to keep off rust.	(1) "Magh e ukham, jeyt eljar. Paile muhe galir kar. Kahe bhanrar ehi bani. Savan-Bhadro, nahi pani." (If it be hot in <i>Magh</i> and cold in <i>Jeyt</i> , paddy of low land will die first. The poet says it will not rain in <i>Savan</i> and <i>Bhadro</i> .)
February March	Phagun	Dhanistha... Satabhik.			Sugarcane		Gram Barley. Wheat. Masuri. Matar. Tisl. Sarson. Khesari.	Gram Wheat. Barley. Masuri. Matar. Tisl. Bahar. Sarson. Khesari.	Sunshine and heat are needed to bring on <i>rabi</i> crops. Moderate rain beneficial to sugarcane.	
March April	Cheyti	Purnabhad Uttarbhad. Rosti.			Sugarcane Brinjals.		Barley Wheat. Gram. Masuri. Khesari. Bahar. Phaguni mahua.	Gram Wheat. Bahar.	Rain bad. Strong sun- shine and heat needed for reaping <i>rabi</i> crops and gathering mahua.	
April May	Baisakh	Asuni Bharui.			Sugarcane		Mahua Lac from palas trees is cut. Piar. Ten or Kendh.	Barley Wheat. Gram.	Rain not needed at all. The more heat now, the better the fall of mahua. Sunshine and strong west wind needed for threshing and winnowing.	
May June	Jeyt	Kirkita Rohani.	Winter paddy	Khatin paddy Jaltham paddy. Danto paddy. Marna. Kusuan. Barki rahar.			Lac from palas trees is out. Piar. Ten or Kendh. Sera (seed of <i>adi</i> tree). Behri.		Rain at the end of this month good for paddy. Sunshine and heat hurt- ful to lac.	
June July	Asarh	Mirigda Adra. Purnabhas.	Marna Makai. Sawan. Gondli. Selari. Kodo.	Makai Sawan. Gondli. Selari. Marna. Kodo. Seri paddy. Sati paddy. Gora paddy. Dhani paddy. Jarhan paddy. San. Cotton. Kudrum. Bodi. Sim. Vegetables. Barai. Bahar. Bakar paddy. Karangi paddy. Loika. Kunna. Hatta. Cheena. Tangun. Bajra. Urid.	Sugarcane	Sugarcane	Dori (fruit of mahua tree).		Rain needed for all crops sown, and also for plough- ing. Strong west winds good; east winds bad.	(1) "Purnabas lewa kare Magha Asrea kado sene." (Sow paddy by lewa in Purnabas, and transplant paddy in Magha and Asrea.) (2) "Awat Adar na die, Jat nahi die Hast, B pache dono jae, Pahoon aor girhast." (If rain does not fall in Adar and Hastiya, the cultivator is ruined.) (3) "Charat barse Adara, Utarat barse Hast, Mudh barse Maghe suki, Hae girhast." (If it rains in Adara, Hastiya, and Magha, the culti- vator has nothing to fear.)

NAME OF MONTH.		Asterisms.	CROPS.						Remarks on weather.	Proverbial sayings.
English.	Vernacular.		For which ploughing takes place.	Sown.	Weeded.	Watered.	Out or gathered.	Threshed and winnowed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
July ... August ...	Sawan ...	Puk Asresa. ...	.....	Jarhan paddy ... Urid. Selari. Kurti. Marua.	Makai Cotton. ...	.....	.....	.....	Rain at intervals is good for transplanting marua and winter paddy, and also for cotton, sugarcane, and makai. Moderate wind, if not from east is good.	(1) "Sawan mas bahe Purwai, Bael bech lehu dhenu gais." (If it blows from east in Sawan, sell plough cattle and buy milch cows.) (2) "Asresa ke rop. Ghar ban top." (Paddy transplanted in Asresa yields a full outturn). (3) "Sawan purba sarba sok, Bhadon purba halak lor." (If the wind blows from east in Sawan, there will be no rain. If there be east winds in Bhadon, good rain will follow.) (4) "Puk Punarbas bune dhan, Asresa-Magha kado san." (Plough in Puk and Punarbas, and transplant in Asresa and Magha.) (5) "Sawan sukla Satmi. Obipke uge bhan, Jahan takab tahan kitab, Jaran dhan." (If during the bright half of Sawan on Satmi day the sun rises obscured by clouds, paddy is sure to grow and may be cut wherever the eye falls.) (6) "Puk me je rope dhan, Se lagae muk me an." (He who transplants paddy in Puk is sure to have food.) (7) "Puk me je ropal dhan. Se upjal pure dhan, Asresa Magha ropal dhan. Se jano adhi an. Purba je me ropal dhan. Tere khakri tin dhan." (Paddy that is sown in Puk always yields a full outturn; paddy that is transplanted in Asresa and Magha does not yield more than half; and paddy that is transplanted in Purba yields only three-sixteenths of a full crop.)
August ... September ...	Bhadon ...	Magha Purba. Utra. ...	Sugarcane ... Wheat. Barly. Gram. Rabar.	Jarhan paddy ... Kachanni paddy Urid. Til. Kurthi.	Bhadol paddy	.....	Makai Sawan. Gondli. Marua. Selari. Barai. Bodi. Tangun. Cheena.	Sawan ... Gondli. Marua. Selari. Cheena.	Moderate rain good for paddy. Sunshine and heat bad for lac. East wind good.	(1) "Purba dhan je rope bhaiya, Tin bai me tera paia." (Whoever transplants paddy in Purba will get more husk than paddy.) (2) "Jab karab Purba me chas, Tab karab goham ke as." (If ploughing be well done in Purba, wheat is sure to succeed.) (3) "Puk ke rop, Ghar ban topa, Asresa ropo tar be tar, Magha ropo kado sar, Purba me mat ropo bhai. Tin dhan aur tere pal." (Paddy that is transplanted in Puk yields a bumper crop. Paddy that is transplanted in Asresa and Magha yield about half. Do not transplant paddy in Purba because the outturn will be 8 per cent. grain and 13 per cent. husk.)

SECTION III.—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS AND MODE OF CULTIVATION.

134. There are three harvests in Palamau, viz., *bhadoi*, *aghani*, and *rabi*. The crops of the district sown by the people during each period are mentioned below:—

Bhadoi.	Aghani (jarkali).	Rabi (dhupkali).
1	2	3
Cereals. 1. Cheena, a millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). 2. Gondli, a millet (<i>Panicum miliare</i>). 3. Gora dhan, upland paddy (<i>Oryza sativa</i>). 4. Korhan dhan, upland paddy (<i>Oryza sativa</i>). 5. Makai, maize (<i>Zea mays</i>). 6. Marua, a millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>). 7. Menjhri, a millet (<i>Panicum psilopodium</i>). 8. Sawan, a millet (<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>). Pulses. 1. Barai (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>?). 2. Bodi (<i>vigna catiang</i>). 3. Tangun (<i>Setaria italica</i>). 4. Urid (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).	Cereals. 1. Bajra, a millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>). 2. Jarhan dhan, low land paddy (<i>Oryza sativa</i>). 3. Jinor, a millet (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>). 4. Kodo, a millet (<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>). 5. Kunna (a millet) (<i>Sisymbrium Iris</i>). 6. Loika (a millet). 7. Marua, a millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>). 8. Ratta, a millet. 9. Selari, a millet. Pulses. 1. Bodi (<i>Dolichos</i>). 2. Kurthi (<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>). 3. Kusuan (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>). 4. Moong (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>). 5. Tangun (<i>Setaria italica</i>). 6. Tusru (<i>Phaseolus</i>). 7. Rahar (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>). 8. Semi (<i>Dolichos lablab</i>). 9. Urid (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>). Oilseeds. 1. Lotni, rape (<i>Brassica juncea</i>). 2. Til, gingelly (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>). Fibre crops. 1. Kapas, cotton (<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>). 2. Kudrum (<i>Hibiscus Cannabinus</i>). 3. San, Sunn, hemp (<i>Crotolaria juncea</i>). Other crops. 1. Katari, sugar-cane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>).	Cereals. 1. Cheena (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). 2. Goham, wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>). 3. Jai, oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>). 4. Jau, barley (<i>Hordeum hexastichum</i>). Pulses. 1. But, gram (<i>Cicer aristonum</i>). 2. Khesari (<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>). 3. Masuri, Lentil (<i>Ervum lens</i>). 4. Matur, Peas (<i>Pisum arvense</i>). 5. Rahar (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>). 6. Sugua batura. Oilseeds. 1. Renri, castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>). 2. Sarson, mustard (<i>Brassica campestris</i>). 3. Sirguria or jatangi, Niger oil-seed (<i>Guzotia abyssinica</i>). 4. Surajmukhi, Sun flower. 5. Tisi, linseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>). Other crops. 1. Mahua (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>).

BHADOI CROPS.

135. Cheena, a millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) is sown by Koiris in Aghan (November-December) on the banks of the Amanat river and reaped in Magh (January-February); is again sown in Magh and reaped in Cheyt (March-April); is again sown in Cheyt and reaped in Jeyt (May-June). The crop is grown by irrigating fields. Another variety of cheena is grown by Kissans, Parhaiyas, Brijeas, and Korwas in villages lying to the south of the district. It is sown in Assar (June-July), and reaped in Bhadon (August-September).

136. Gondli (*Panicum miliare*) is sown in Assar in gorea or doma soil. The land is ploughed several times in Magh and Assar, after which seed (*behrni*) is sown at the rate of six seers per local bigha. No harrowing is done, but after sowing the land is ploughed lightly to allow of the seed being covered up by the soil. Germination takes place in six days. The outturn is about four maunds (pucca weight) per bigha. The crop is reaped in Sawan (July-August).

137. A gondli, called *jarhanwa* or *burhia* gondli because it ripens late, is sown by Korwas, Brijeas, and Parhaiyas in Assar (June-July), and reaped in Aghan (November-December). *Dudhia* or *barka* gondli is grown only by Parhaiyas.

138. The grain is threshed (*dāon*) and winnowed (*osawán*) in the *kharián*. It is husked in the *okhar*. The pole with which the husking is done is called *musar*. The separation of the husk from the grain is done in a bamboo tray called *soupli* and this operation is called *phatkan*. After this the grain is again rocked and cleaned in the *soupli*. This is called *dokan*. Gondli is boiled in water and eaten as *bhát* together with vegetables, pulse or buttermilk. The straw is eaten by cattle only when fresh; otherwise it is thrown away or burnt for manure as white-ants are attracted by it.

139. *Gora dhán*, autumn rice, (*Oryza sativa*) is grown by cultivators of the southern tappas of Mankeri, Seema, Tappa, and Chechari on *tanr* lands without *ayles* and is of the following varieties:—

(1) *Koréá* (black), (2) *alsanga* (white), (3) *chirai* (fine white long grain), (4) *kaio*, (5) *malehi*, (6) *seraiphai*, or *batasphai*, (7) *rultu*, (8) *raidgur*, and (9) *bakar*; also (10) *durga parsad*, (11) *jhari*, and (12) *bondea* are sown in the beginning of *Assar* (June-July) on manured land. By end of *Assar* the seedlings of the three last-named varieties are ready and are transplanted. The other varieties are broad-casted in *Assar*, on third class rice lands and the crop is reaped in *Assin* (September-October).

140. In the cultivation of *gora paddy* the land has to be ploughed continually. The more ploughing the better the outturn, hence the saying:—

“Bare mainá tere chás,
Tab karo goro ke ás.”

(Plough thirteen times in twelve months, after which *gora paddy* may be sown.)

141. After ploughing the seed is broadcasted. One maund per bigha is sown. The land is then lightly re-ploughed, and afterwards harrowed. Germination takes place in eight days. After a month *nikwan* (weeding) is done once only. The paddy is ready for the sickle by end of *Bhadon*, (August-September) and is then reaped. The approximate outturn per bigha is seven maunds. The proportion of *gora paddy* sown in the southern tappas to *aghani* or *jarhan* paddy is about one-third to two-thirds.

142. *Diseases*.—*Machi* (a small green fly) attacks *gora paddy* when the grain is forming. To prevent this some assafoetida, called *hing*, is dissolved in water, which is poured over the seed prior to sowing. Another supposed remedy is this. When the fly is observed a branch of the *Sinduar* tree (*Pogostemon Patchouli*) is planted in the field. The man who plants the branch has to enter the field before daybreak and while cocks are crowing. He should go there quite naked, and without washing his mouth or touching water. A branch of the *Karihari* tree is also planted on the east and west sides of the field. The odour from this is said to drive away the flies.

143. *Korhan dhán* (*Oryza sativa*).—This paddy is sown in *chowr*, also called *uperwar* or third-class rice lands in the month of *Assar* (June-July). It ripens early, and is reaped in *Katik*. The varieties grown are:—

(1) *Karhanni*, (2) *satti*, (3) *seri*, (4) *bakar*, (5) *bundia*, (6) *danr-banko*, (7) *karangi*, (8) *nata*, (9) *mahera*, (10) *ramdi*, and (11) *dhani*.

144. Of these, *danr-banko* is sometimes transplanted; but all the varieties are generally sown by the *lewa* process, which is as follows.

145. The field is ploughed three times in *Savan* (July-August) after rainfall, and is worked into a puddle. *Chaukmara* (harrowing) is then done for the purpose of levelling the ground, and the seed is broadcasted. Germination takes place in eight days; but on the third day the *ayles* of the field are cut and water on the ground is let out. When the plants are about six inches high, the *ayles* are again closed and water is allowed to collect. The more water now, the better the crop. After a month from sowing *bedaki* (light ploughing) is done. On the following day harrowing follows and kills the weeds. The crop is ready for the sickle in *Aghan* (November-December). One maund of seed is sown per local bigha. The outturn may be from ten to twelve maunds, but is always uncertain, hence the saying—

“Levá chevá kheti.
Jog totam ke larká.
Bhelá to bhela.
Nai to gelá.”

(Leva sowing is uncertain. It may succeed or it may not. If it fails, all is lost.)

146. *Tewa dhan* (*Oryza sativa*).—This paddy is broad-casted in *Falgun* (February-March) and reaped in *Jeyt* (May-June). Is grown in the south of the district in the beds of small streams; but by very few people. Is sown by the *lewa* process.

147. Maize, *Makai*, (*Zea mays*).—The principal *bhadosi* crop, and much depended on by the people, being their staple food.

148. Three kinds of *makai* are grown, viz.—

Tepraiya a bluish grain, and *piarka* a yellow grain, are sown in *Assar* (June-July), and reaped in *Assin* (September-October); *dudiya charak* a soft, sweet white grain, which is liked best and cultivated most, is sown and harvested during the same periods.

Tinpakhiya or *tulbulia*, a bluish grain with short cobs, is sown in *Assar* and reaped in *Bhadon*.

Malangwa or *Khatangwa*, a large white grain is sown in *Assar* in highly-manured lands and reaped in *Katik*.

149. The land is first ploughed in *Magh* (January-February) after mustard is reaped, provided the soil is moist, otherwise it is allowed to stand until the first fall of rain when ploughing and cross-ploughing is done three or four times. The next ploughing is done in *Assar* (June-July) from one corner of the field to another, and then in circles. While this ploughing proceeds, a person who walks behind does the sowing (*bunân*) by dropping seed, one by one, into the furrows at a distance of about twelve inches apart. After this *choukmara* or harrowing follows. Germination (*jamna*) takes place in about six days. On the lapse of twelve days the soil is lightly turned up with a *Maghi* spade, and weeds are removed. When the plants are about a foot high, if their colour is not a bright healthy green, the soil is again loosened by light digging, and weeds are destroyed. If, on the other hand, the plants look well, they are allowed to grow, and they give no further trouble. The cobs begin appearing in about a month from time of sowing. Fields are then watched by "*rakhwaries*" both during day and night to prevent injury by squirrels, parrots, pig, bear, porcupines and jackals, and also loss from thieves. Each plant has from one to three cobs, but the third cob always has very poor grain. The plant is called *makai*. The cob is *bâl*, the seed is *dânda*, the thin leaf covering the cob is *pathâ*, the strings that issue from on top the cob are *bhûdâ*, the stem holding the cobs is *dânt*, the flowers that burst on top of the plant before the cobs appear are *jowkhâ*. The cob after seed is removed is *harri*.

150. In manured land (*sares khet*). Four seers of seed are sown per local bigha. If the land be poor (*naram khet*), six seers of seed are sown per bigha. The outturn varies according to rainfall and sun: the average may, however, be taken at ten maunds (pucka weight) per bigha. The seed should be sown thinly, hence the saying—

"Birar makai, dhawa de kapas.

Ghâne bune Sanai se me lage nai batâs."

(Sow makai and kapas thinly, allowing space between. Sow *san* thick so that wind may not pass through it.)

151. The seed crushed in the *dhenki* is called *ghata*, and is boiled and eaten as *bhat*. It is also ground to flour in a *silaut* (stone slab) and eaten in the shape of *roti* (cakes). It is also fried and then ground in a *jath* (stone mill), and made into *sathu* and eaten mixed with water. The seed is fried in sand in a *khapri* (earthen plate) and made into *lawa*, and so eaten. The whole seed is often boiled and eaten. The cob is roasted and eaten.

152. The cobs intended for seed are selected with care. Only the best, largest, and ripest cobs are kept. There are several ways of storing *makai* seed grain. The cobs are tied together in small bundles and hung on a wall inside the hut or in the *bhandar* or granary. Sometimes seed is separated from the cobs and stored in a *mora* or basket of plaited straw, the mouth of which is plastered over with cowdung and made air tight. Frequently seed is kept in an earthen *kunra* or *kachri* or in a *koti*. The storing of seed grain is done during the *andhra pak*, or dark half of the month. If seed be stored during the *injora* or light period, it is believed that insects injure it. After the seed is placed in the *kachri* sand is put over it and then cowdung ashes, and after this the mouth of the vessel is made air tight with a plastering of cowdung and water.

153. *Diseases of maize*.—A hairy worm called *bhud* attacks the tender leaves and cobs, and causes loss. A small worm eats into the stalk and kill the plant.

154. The leaves of makai are eaten by cattle. The cobs after seed are removed are called *harri* and are dried and used as fuel. The *harri* reduced to ashes and dissolved in water together with a little salt is drunk as a remedy for stomachache.

155. Marua, a millet (*Eleusine coracana*).—There are two kinds of marua, viz., *bhadoi* marua, which is sown in *Adra* (June-July) for seedlings, is reaped in *Katik* (October-November) and *charak* or *lapharwa* or *jhabura* marua, having long stems, which is also reaped in *Katik*. The plot of land selected for growing seedlings on is called *gachiar*. Dry cowdung, called *karsi*, is burnt on it. This operation is called *bira*. With the fall of rain the seed is sown on the ashes, and the land is ploughed twice, after which *choukmara* or harrowing is done. Seed is sown in *Assar* (June-July), and the seedlings (*gachi*), which germinate in eight days, are ready for transplantation in about a month. During this period the land intended for the crop is cross-ploughed four or five times. This ploughing is done at intervals of eight or ten days. After this transplantation (*ropan*) follows. Transplanting is done by women called *ropni*. For doing this they receive two and-a-half seers of grain as *banni*. The crop is ready for the sickle by *Katik* (October-November), and is then reaped by women called *banihars*, who receive as wage one *dauri* (basketful) of whatever they may cut. The outturn averages eight maunds (kachi weight) per local bigha. The grain is threshed and then ground in a *janta* (stone mill) into flour, which is mixed with warm water and made into little cakes which are baked in an iron plate called *tawa*. The baking is called *sekna*. The cakes are *roti*, and are eaten with *dál*, vegetables or *mahua*. The grain is also ground into *sathu* and mixed with either gram, makai or jau *sathu* and water and so eaten in balls. Marua follows makai, sawan, urid or barai or any other upland crop, and is considered among the staple food of the people. Being an exhausting crop marua is not sown on the same land two years successively. The land on which it is transplanted is frequently manured by cattle being herded on it for three or four days before ploughing begins. If not grown on *sargat* or manured land, the outturn is small.

156. Menghri, a millet (*Panicum psilopodium*).—Is sown by Parhaiyas, Korwas, and other aboriginal tribes in *Assar* (June-July), and is reaped in *Sawan*. The seed resembles gondli, but is a smaller grain. Is called *kutki* gondli in tappa Chechari, where it is grown by Oraons.

157. The land is ploughed and cross-ploughed three or four times, after which the seed is broadcasted at the rate of nine seers per bigha. No harrowing is done; but after sowing the land is lightly ploughed. Germination takes place in eight or ten days. The outturn is from 4 to 10 maunds according to rainfall. The grain is husked in *dhenki* or *okhar*, and is boiled and eaten with *dál* and vegetables as *bhát*.

158. *Sawan*, a millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*).—Sawan is sown in lands which had yielded marua during the previous year and also on new uplands, and is grown all over the district. There are six varieties of sawan, viz., *charak sain*, *charak dudh kanrar*, and *jogia* or *lalka*, also *khaira*, *khama phal*, *kanda* and *jhal*. The last three have long seed stems. The *charak sain* is the small grain, the *dudh kanrar* is a larger grain, and the *lalka* is the largest grain. The land is ploughed and cross-ploughed for two days in *Assar* (June-July), and seed for *sain* variety is sown broadcast at the rate of six to eight seers per local bigha, and *dudh kanrar* and others at the rate of four seers per bigha.

159. After sowing light ploughing follows. No harrowing is done; nor is the land ever weeded. The crop ripens in *Bhadon* (August-September) and is reaped at once, as delay causes loss by falling off of the grain from the stems. The outturn is approximately five maunds per bigha. The *banihars* who do the reaping receive as wages one-fourth of whatever they may be able to cut. The seed is husked in the *okhar* or *dhenki*, and boiled in water and eaten as *bhát* with *dál* or *mátta* (buttermilk). The straw is not much eaten by cattle. It rots quickly and is a good manure.

160. *Barai* (*Phaseolus mungo*).—There are two varieties, viz., *hariar* and *karia*. Both are sown as a simple crop in *Assar* (June-July), and are reaped in *Katik* (October-November). Is boiled and eaten as *bhát*. Is ground into flour and eaten. Three seers of seed are sown per bigha, and the outturn is two maunds.

161. *Bodi (Vigna Catjang)*.—There are three varieties, viz., *Katika bodi*, *Bhadeya bodi*, and *Dang bodi*. The *katika bodi* is sown with *makai*, and often alone in *Assar* (June-July) and is reaped in *Katik* (October-November). *Bhadeya bodi* is sown alone and also with *rahar* (pulse) in *Assar*, and is reaped in *Katik*. *Dangbodi* bears transplantation and grows on fences round houses. It yields a crop up to *Aghan* (November-December). The pods of *bodi* are gathered and eaten as they ripen. This is done two or three times until the plant withers. After the crop has been reaped, cattle are allowed to graze on the leaves which are said to be very nutritious.

162. *Tangun, (Setaria italica)* a millet, grown by Brijeeas, Parhaiyas, and other aboriginal tribes on hill sides on the south of the district. Is called *erba* by Brijeeas. There are two varieties, viz., *bhadaiya* and *aghani*. Is sown in *Assar* and reaped, in *Bhadon* (August-September), and again in *Aghan*. Is boiled and eaten as *bhat*. Is ground to flour and eaten in the shape of *roti*.

163. *Urid (Phaseolus radiatus)*—Is of three varieties—*Karia* or *bhadeya*, sown in *Assar* (June-July) and reaped in *Asin* (September-October); *karmua*, sown with *kurthi* towards end of *Bhadon* and early part of *Katik* and reaped in *Pous* (December-January); and *soharai* or *larangua*, sown with *marua* in *Assar*, and reaped in *Katik* and *Aghan*.

164. *Urid* is sown in *tanr* and *bhita* lands, and follows a crop of *sawan* or *gondli*. It is not sown on the same land annually, nor is land used for this crop manured. Ten seers of seed are sown per bigha. The outturn averages six maunds per bigha. *Urid* is boiled and eaten as *ddl*. It is also ground into a paste and made into small cone-shaped balls called *adouri*; the same paste mixed with *til* and made into balls of the same shape are called *tilouri*; and mixed with a white gourd (*kohnra* or *raksa*) and made into balls is called *kohnraori*. These are cooked with vegetables as wanted, and are said to be much relished. The *bhusa* or husk of *urid* and all that is treaded by cattle in separating the grain is given to them and ponies, and is considered very nourishing fodder. Parhaiyas and Brijeeas who grow *urid* exchange it with the Mahajan for an equal quantity of either rice or salt.

AGHANI CROPS.

165. *Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)* is grown chiefly by Brijeeas, Parhaiyas, and Korwas. Is sown broadcast in *Assar* and reaped in *Aghan*. *Bajra* is husked in *okhar*, and boiled and eaten as *bhat*.

166. *Aghani* or winter paddy is grown on low land, which is called *dohar* or *kiari* in the northern part of the district, and *doon* or *dodon* in the southern tappas. *Jarhan dhan* is grown on *kiari* or *dohar* lands. The several varieties being as follows:—

Fine rice.		Medium rice.		Coarse rice.	
Name.	Colour of grain.	Name.	Colour of grain.	Name.	Colour of grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bital chini ...	White ...	1. Kalumdan ...	White ...	1. Dhouri ...	White.
2. Siri kamal ...	White ...	2. Gajpatti ...	White ...	2. Maina pank ...	Red.
3. Laru jawain ...	Reddish ...	3. Rajnet ...	Red ...	3. Babur's phul ...	Black.
4. Sam jira ...	Black ...	4. Ramdi ...	White ...	4. Moti chur ...	White.
5. Deoki jira ...	Black ...	5. Laldei ...	Red ...	5. Kaunk chur ...	White.
6. Kissen bhog ...	Black ...	6. Mahadeo ...	Red ...	6. Baldulari ...	Red.
7. Persad bhog ...	White ...			7. Khuswas ...	Black.
8. Chandun phul ...	Red ...			8. Bansphul ...	Red.
9. Sikki Sar ...	White ...			9. Bhaisa jawar ...	Black.
10. Mekjawain ...	Black ...			10. Kat karar ...	Black.
11. Basmati ...	White ...			11. Juhara ...	Red.
12. Jiwa malar ...	White ...			12. Khating ...	Black.
13. Kachmi Persad ...	White ...			13. Bhanta phul ...	White.
14. Kunia Pank ...	White ...			14. Ketki ...	White.
15. Taur bhog ...	Red ...			15. Dolang ...	Black.
16. Sukdas ...	White ...			16. Ratt goti ...	Red.
17. Mirchai phul ...	Red ...			17. Samar mura ...	White.
18. Jirwa kamod ...	White ...			18. Bilarmani ...	White.
19. Rajbhog ...	White ...			19. Baijnath bhog ...	White.
20. Jaongi-hare ...	White ...			20. Bhenra kabar ...	Red.
21. Hardiguri ...	White ...			21. Tilusar ...	White.
22. Makar kalam ...	White ...			22. Khira bia ...	White.
				23. Kanou ...	White.
				24. Kanajhar ...	White.
				25. Kharas Soondar ...	White.
				26. Sonkharika ...	Red.
				27. Jateo Mahadeo ...	Red.
				28. Jaltam ...	Black.
				29. Danto ...	White.
				30. Balpanjar ...	White.
				31. Sumba ...	Red.

167. *Jarhan dhan* (*Oryza sativa*) is grown by either (1) the *ras* or *ras-buna* or *dhuria bhawag* process, or (2) by *ropa* (transplantation). The latter process is more in vogue. In *ras-buna* paddy is sown on only first-class *kiari* lands. The field is ploughed and cross-ploughed from *Magh* (January-February) as soon as rain falls. These ploughings are called (1) *pharan* and (2) *dobar*. The soil being turned up is benefited by frost and sun. Again a second *pharan* and *dobar* ploughing is done in *Phalgun* (February-March), and similarly in *Chey*t (March-April) and also in *Bysack* (April-May). In *Jeyt* the land is again ploughed, and seed is sown at the rate of one maund (pucka) per bigha. Germination takes place in eight days. When the plants are about six inches high, *bedaha* or light ploughing is done, and afterwards the land is harrowed (*henga dewa*). This destroys all the weeds. The *ayles* of the field are then banked up, so that water may not escape. If there be weed in *Bhadon* (August-September), *banihars* are employed to do the *nikwan* (weeding). The paddy ripens in *Aughan* (November-December), and is then reaped. The outturn is generally better than that of *Korhan* paddy, but less than *ropa* paddy, hence the saying—

“Ras ghar bas
Lewa ghar chewa
Ropa ghar topa.”

[Ras paddy supports one, lewa is uncertain, and *ropa* (transplanted) paddy fills the house.]

168. For *ropa* or transplanted paddy the proceedings are as follows:—

The seed beds, called *bihan bira*, are highly manured with *karsi* or scrapings of the cattle-shed or with cowdung. Cows and sheep are frequently folded on fields that are intended for seed beds. In the month of *Magh* or as soon as rain falls, these fields are ploughed and cross-ploughed several times, and all weeds are carefully removed. With rainfall, and as soon as the field is well under water, the land is reploughed and cross-ploughed until the soil becomes mere puddle. After this it is harrowed, and seed is broadcasted. On the third day from sowing the *ayles* of the field are cut, and water is allowed to run out to prevent the seed from rotting. The seedlings, called *bihan*, are ready in about 20 or 30 days. Paddy is often sown on dry land for seedlings. These seedlings are considered best, and are called *bodar bihan*. The *Assar* (June-July) seedlings are transplanted in *Sawan* (July-August) or as soon as there is sufficient rainfall, and *Sawan* (July-August) seedlings are transplanted in *Magha* (August-September). The transplantation, called *ropan*, is done by women called *ropni* who are paid for this at the rate of three seers of grain as *banni* per diem. The seedlings are lifted from the beds by men and boys who are called *bihan kabari*. The men receive *banni* at the rate of three seers of grain each; boys are allowed half this quantity.

169. *Religious ceremonies performed prior to transplantation of paddy.*—Before transplantation can be done, however, the *pachant*, or ceremony of planting first five blades of paddy is performed by the *baiga*. He propitiates the deity *Dhartidhiwar* by killing ten fowls at the village *gdonhel* (sylvan shrine) and offering them to him. He lights a fire there, and pours *ghi* over it. This is called doing *hoom*. He then repeats the following lines:—

“Dekho Maharaj chi chi kál
Bhumir kal, Sagre bihan hojâe
Tanre tikure ohhilak jâe
Ghate nahi pâre das ânti ubar jâe.”

(Oh. king! this is the time for planting and attending to the earth. Grant that the seedlings may grow everywhere, and that the *tanr* and *kiari* lands may be covered with crops, also that the outturn may not be short, but rather that it may be in excess).

170. *The panchât ceremony.*—After this the *baiga* or village priest comes to the field where paddy is to be transplanted, bringing with him some *sindur* (vermilion) and oil on a leaf, a *lota* of milk, some curd, and five small lumps of earth. He then again repeats the above-mentioned lines here, after which he takes five *antis* or blades of seedlings, and rubs each of them with *sindur* and oil. Having done this, he plants the seedlings in the field, and thereafter pours some milk over them. This is called the *panchant*. The *baiga* then tells the *ropni* (women) to begin transplantation. Before doing so, however, the owner

of the field supplies them with *sindur* and oil, with which they rub themselves. They are also given a ball made up of mahuā and til, together with some gram, either parched or soaked, as refreshment. On receipt of this they proceed with transplantation.

171. *Religious ceremony prior to harvesting.*—The paddy ripens by *Aghan* (November-December). But before it can be harvested the *baiga* has to perform the *keda* ceremony. He cuts five *araps* or sheaves of paddy, threshes and husks some of it, and makes *chura* or parched rice. He takes this *chura* together with some milk and *gur*, to the *gaonhel* as an offering to the deity *Dhartidhiwar*. He takes fire and burns *ghi* over it to propitiate the deity. This is doing *hoom*. If he has wine, he pours it over the *chura*, together with some water. After this he returns home with the *chura* and instructs the people to begin reaping. This operation is performed by men as well as women, who receive as wages one *bojá* or bundle in every 21 that each of them may cut.

172. *Diseases of paddy.*—(1) *Chátar*; the plant ceases to grow and gradually dries up; (2) *kharwat* or *khándwat*; the plant withers and dies; (3) *bánki*; the plant becomes white, and the yield of paddy is small. When this happens, a branch of the *Sale* tree and some straw are placed in the channel by which water passes into the field for irrigating it. This is said to remove the disease; (4) *arai*; the plant comes up well; but suddenly, after flowering, withers and dies; and (5) *máchi*; green flies suck all the milk from the grain. The remedy for green flies is to plant a branch of the *Sindur* tree (*Pogostemon Patchouli*) in the affected field. This should be done at daybreak only on Sundays and Tuesdays, and the person who may do the planting should not drink water until after the branch has been placed in the field.

173. *Jinor* (*Sorghum vulgare*)—Is sown with *makai* in *bari* lands in *Assar* (June-July), and is reaped in *Katik* and *Aghan*. The fresh leaves of *jinor* are good fodder for cattle; the stalks are thrown away or used as fuel. *Jinor* is ground into flour and eaten in cakes called *roti*. It is sometimes eaten as *sathu*.

174. *Kodo* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).—There are two kinds of kodo, viz., *dasar*, having a greyish colour, which is reaped in *Aghan*, and *karia* or *ledaria*, of a dark colour, which is reaped in *Asin*. Kodo generally follows til. With the fall of rain in *Magh* (January-February), the land is ploughed and cross-ploughed. Again in *Assar* or *Adra* (June-July), the second or *dobar* ploughing is done. The seed is then sown broadcast, after which *bedai* or light ploughing follows to allow of the seed being covered over by the soil. After this grass that may be on the field is collected and thrown away, and harrowing follows. Germination takes place in six to eight days. Ten seers (pucca) of seed are sown per bigha. The outturn is from twelve maunds per bigha. No manure of any kind is used.

175. The grain is threshed and eaten in the same manner as sawan. The straw is thrown away. In building walls of huts kodo straw is kneaded with the mud that is used for them. Such walls are considered to be very strong, and are said not to crack. Kodo is not grown much in tappa Seema, as the grain is believed to cause intoxication.

176. *Kunúá*, a millet (*Sisymbrium Iris*)—Is a small black grain grown only by Parhaiyas, Brijas, and Korwas. It is broadcasted in *Assar* and reaped in *Aghan* (November-December). It is reduced to flour in a *jantha* and eaten as *sathu*.

177. *Loika*—Is grown by Parhaiyas, Brijas, and Korwas on hillsides where juming is done. It is sown in *Assar* and reaped in *Aghan*. It is a fine grain, and is husked in the *okhar*. Is cooked and eaten as *bhát* in the same way as sawan.

178. *Ratta*—Is grown on hill-sides by Brijas, Parhaiyas, and Korwas. The seed is broadcasted in *Assar*, and is reaped in *Aghan*. *Ratta* is ground to flour and eaten in the shape of *roti*.

179. *Selari*—Is sown in *Assar* along with loika in the same land, and is reaped in *Aghan*. It is a fine grain, and is husked in the *okhar* and boiled and eaten as *bhát*.

180. *Kurthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*)—There are three varieties, viz., *lalka*, *ujharka* and *karia*. The *ujharka* is the better kind. *Kurthi* is sown on *pawar* soil, and also on land from which a crop of sawan has been reaped. It is also sown on

tanr lands. The field is ploughed and cross-ploughed three or four times, and all grass is removed. The seed is broadcasted, after which light ploughing and then harrowing follows. Sowings are made in *Bhadon* (August-September), at the rate of ten seers (pucca) per bigha, and the crop is reaped in *Aghan* and *Pous* (December-January). The outturn is four maunds. Sowing should be done moderately, hence the saying:—

“Gan Kurthi, biral til.
Dhawade kapás
Esan bune Sanai
Tanko nahi lagē batāa.”

(Sow kurthi and til moderately and kapas at a pace apart. Sow san in such a way that wind may not pass through it.)

181. *Diseases*—Frost does much injury to kurthi which is sown in *Asin* (September-October). If the weather remains cloudy, a red caterpillar, called *balui*, injures the crop.

182. Kurthi is eaten boiled as *dāl*, and is also ground into flour and eaten as *sathu*.

183. *Kusuan* (*Canavalia ensiformis*)—Is grown only by Brijas, Korwas, and Parhaiyas, and is a large flattish seed. Is sown in *Jeyt* (May-June), and harvested in *Assar*. Is eaten boiled.

184. *Moong* (*Phaseolus mungo*)—Is grown by only a few of the leading jagirdars and cultivators. Seed is sown in *Bhadon* (August-September), in *pawar* or *balgai* soil, and is reaped in *Aghan*. It is sown alone at the rate of two seers (pucca) per bigha. The outturn is two maunds per bigha. Is eaten boiled as *dāl*.

185. *Tusru* (*Phaseolus mungo*)—Is a pulse grown by Parhaiyas, Brijas, and Korwas only on hill-sides, where *beora* or juming cultivation is done. Holes are made in the ground with a ram (called *rami* or *sursi*), and seed grain is dropped into each hole separately. The crop is reaped at the end of *Kuar*.

186. *Rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*).—There are three varieties, viz., *aghania*, *chaiti*, and *ram rahar*. The first two are sown on the plains along with sawan, gondli, and kodo, and also often with makai and marua in the months of *Assar* and *Savan*, and are reaped in *Aghan* and *Cheyti*. *Rahar* is never sown alone. *Ram rahar* is grown on hill sides by Brijas, Parhaiyas, and Korwas only, and is reaped in *Magh*. It is generally exchanged by them with the *mahajan* or itinerant traders for an equal quantity of rice or salt instead of being sold in the local markets.

187. The quantity of seed sown is two seers (pucca) a bigha. The outturn is about five maunds per bigha. *Rahar* is harvested by either cutting the stalks or stems from near the ground, which is called *jarkatti* process, or by the *munvera* process, which is simply to lop off about one cubit length from the top of the stem containing the pods. Whatever is cut is tied in bundles, and deposited in the *kharian* (threshing floor), where it dries for about ten days, after which it is treaded by cattle. Winnowing follows, and the grain is separated from the *bhusa* or husk. The latter is given to cattle as fodder. The stalks or stems are used as fuel, also for fencing fields, and covering roofs of huts. They are also sometimes made into baskets for carrying wheat *bhusa*, straw, etc. In cloudy weather or irregular rainfall *rahar* is often injured by a caterpillar called *alui*. Frost also often destroys whole fields of this crop. *Rahar* is boiled and eaten as *dāl*. It is also ground and eaten as *sathu*.

188. *Semi* (*Dolichos lablab*).—There are three varieties, viz., *batroiya*, *lalka*, and *charka*. Is sown in bari lands in *Assar*, and being a creeper soon covers the *ghoran* (fences) that are prepared for it round homesteads. It is a crop of considerable importance in Palamau. The fruit is obtained from *Aghan* (November-December), to *Cheyti* (March-April), and is among the staple food of the people. It is eaten cooked as *tia* (curry); is also boiled and eaten. The ripe seed is stored and eaten as *dāl*, is also fried and eaten, and is often ground into flour and eaten as *sathu*.

189. *Lotus* (*Brassica juncea*)—Is sown on *Asin* (September-October) in bari land, and follows makai. It is grown chiefly for home consumption. Oil is expressed from it for rubbing over the body, and the refuse is eaten by cattle. Three seers are sown per bigha, and the outturn is five maunds per bigha.

190. *Diseases*.—A black insect called *lahi* attacks the flowers. When this appears the outturn is very small.

191. *Til, ginjelly* (*Sesamum Indicum*)—Is sown on new *tanr* lands called *nawa khet* in the month of *Bhadon*. There are three varieties, viz., 1) *charku* or *paintki* (white); (2) *suá-i* (black); and (3) *karia* (black). No manure is used. The land is ploughed and cross-ploughed three times, after which the seed is broadcasted at the rate of two seers per bigha. The land is then lightly reploughed. No harrowing is done. The outturn is four maunds. The *charka* til yields most oil and is reaped in *Katik*; *karia* comes next and is reaped in *Aghan*, and *suari*, a large seed, is cut in *Asin*.

192. Til is fried and eaten with mahua. It is also fried and eaten alone. Oil is expressed from it, and used for rubbing over the body and head. Sweetmeats are made of til oil and also of the seed.

193. Cotton, *Kapas*, (*Gossypium herbaceum*).—Two varieties of cotton are grown, viz., one called *dahia kapas* and *kachhar* or *kachhauni kapas*. *Dahia* cotton is always grown on new lands. Wood is collected and placed on the field where the crop is to be grown, and is burnt in *Bysack* (April-May). The ashes remain on the ground. In *Adra* (June-July), as soon as rain falls cotton seed called *banour* is broadcasted at the rate of ten seers per bigha, and the land is then ploughed and allowed to rest. No harrowing is done. Germination takes place in six to eight days. As soon as two leaves appear the field is fenced; this is called the *ghurna*. In *Sawan* (July-August), and again in *Bhadon* (August-September), *nikwan* or weeding is done. The flower, a yellow one, appears at the end of *Bhadon*, and the pods form in *Kuar* (September-October). The pods begin bursting (*phutna*) in *Katik* (October-November), and the cotton is then collected.

194. In *Kachhauni* cotton the land is ploughed in *Assar*, and seed is broadcasted. No manure is used. The crop is ready by *Aughan*, and is then gathered. Light weeding is done in *dahia* cotton, and it is harvested after the *Baiga* does *puja*. *Kachhauni* cotton may be reaped at any time as soon as ripe.

195. The most yield is from *dahia* cotton. The stalk of the plant is *banga*; the pod is *dhenri*; the stem on which the pod grows is *danti*; the cotton with seed is *kapas*; the cotton alone is *rua*; the seed is *banour*; the petals that cover the cotton in the pod are *kosa*. Each plant has from three to five pods. The outturn per bigha is four maunds. The *banour* is separated from cotton in the *charka*, and is roasted in sand. The kernel called *guri* bursts, and is eaten.

196. *Kudrum* (*Habiscus cannabinus*)—Is sown in *Assar* with either cotton or *makai*. It is never sown alone. Is reaped in *Aghan*. The young leaves are eaten as vegetable. The ripe seed is fried and ground and eaten with mahua. The stalks provide string. They are steeped in water for eight days, after which the fibre is removed, dried, and twisted into string.

197. Hemp, *San* (*Crotalaria Juncea*)—Is sown in the month of *Assar* (*Adra nachhatre*) in *bari* lands on *pawar* or *gorea* soil. The land is ploughed once, and seed, called *bichi*, is broadcasted, after which a second ploughing and then harrowing follows. A maund of seed is sown per bigha of land. Sowing should be done thickly, hence the saying—

“Gan kurthi biral dáñt
Dhawa de kapas
Aisan birhinia buniya Saniya
Mukh na lage batas.”

(Sow kurthi moderately and cotton seed at one pace apart. Oh husband sow san in such a manner that wind may not blow through it on your face.)

198. The seed is said to germinate within twelve hours. The crop is cut in *Magh* and *Pous*, and the stalks are allowed to dry for eight days, after which they are tied in bundles called *larcha*. The upper ends (*palai*) containing seed pods are cut off and taken to the *kharian*, where they are threshed and the seed is removed. The husk or *bhusá* is given to milch cows and cattle generally.

199. The lower end, called *sanai*, are tied in bundles or *bojhas*, and are steeped in water for five or six days. They are then beaten on a stone, and the fibre (*rua*) is removed, while the sticks are used for fuel, and also for thatching houses, and sometimes also for *jhaikas* (scarecrows). It is said that roofs of houses that are thatched with san sticks are absolutely waterproof. The fibre is

then spun into string in a *dhera* (spinning-wheel), and afterwards this string is made into *táts* (strips of cloth), which are sold to mahajans and owners of pack-bullocks at eight annas for 20 cubits length.

200. Sugarcane, *katari* (*saccharum officinarum*).—The several varieties are—

- (1) *Ketar*—Is a white long cane that yields the most juice.
- (2) *Bhunraliya*—Is a short cane, the juice of which possesses a saltish taste. It yields little juice, but the juice when boiled is said to become very thick and to weigh more than *ketar* juice.
- (3) *Mungo or Man Katar*—Is a short white cane with little juice.

201. The *ketar* variety is chiefly grown in the district. The top of the cane is called *ager*. This is used by people for thatching houses. It is also given to cattle as fodder. From the *ager* to the true cane about a cubit in length is cut off. This is called the *pohonra*, and is the seedling. The part between the *pohonra* and the roots, i.e., the true cane, is called the *danr*. The whole cane is *katari*.

202. *Ploughing*.—The first ploughing (*chas*) is done in the month of *Assar* (June-July). The field is ploughed and cross-ploughed, and then harrowed, after which it is allowed rest. Again, in the month of *Assin* (September-October), ploughing and harrowing goes on continually, until the soil is reduced to a fine tilth. The number of ploughings at this time varies from ten to twenty, according to the soil. The land is then again allowed rest. After this cane of the previous year that is on fields, being ripe for cutting, are attended to. Lopping the cane off from the root is called *para*, and is done by men with a *tangi* (axe). The cutting off of the upper end of the cane, which consists of the *ager* and *pohonra*, is called *munnerna*, and is done with a sickle. This portion is carefully stacked in the field, one against the other with their leaves covering them for protection against the sun. The making of *gur* then proceeds.

203. *Expressing of juice and making of gur*.—The cane juice is expressed in Behea mill, which is in use throughout the district. A pole called *juat* is fixed to the upper part of the mill, and a bullock is yoked to it with a leather rope (*jothi*). While the bullock travels round and round a man who is seated in front of the mill feeds it. The juice falls from the mill into an earthen jar called *thilla* or *khachri*. From the *khachri* it is poured into an iron pan called *karra*, in which it is boiled until it becomes sufficiently consistent. A wooden spoon called *ghortan* or *dabtan* is used for stirring the juice during the process of boiling. As soon as it is thick enough to settle and congeal it is removed from the *karra* with a wooden ladle called *khurpi*, and poured into a wooden form called *katra*. In this, as soon as cool, the *gur* takes the shape of large square slabs called *chhaki*. After the *katra* is full, if any *gur* remains over in the *karra*, it is carefully removed, and made into balls called *bhelia*. The refuse cane after the juice is expressed passes out of the mill in opposite direction. It is called *chipi* or *khoia*, and is used as fuel for the long furnace (*chula*) on which the *karra* remains.

204. Immediately on *gur*-making being finished, the field on which sugarcane is to be grown is again attended to. The *ager* with the *pohonra* which had been stacked are now separated. The latter is cut off with a *tangi*, and is steeped in still water for four to eight days during which shoots called *ank* appear. The *pohonra* are then planted on the prepared ground. The number of cuttings used per bigha is determined as follows:—Five *pohonras* are taken in the right hand and five in the left hand. These ten make one *dhara*. Forty *dharas* are counted in this manner, and complete one *lakri*. Eleven *lakris* are equal to one *khar*, and two and-a-half *khars* of *pohonras*, each of which should be a cubit in length, are used per bigha of land. As soon as planting of the cuttings is finished the field is irrigated. On the lapse of four days the land is ploughed in a circle from right to left. The cuttings that are worked up in the furrows (*sirour*) are put back therein by a man who remains behind the plough for this purpose. The field is then irrigated. Eight days after another ploughing follows for the purpose of loosening the soil. The cuttings that are worked up are again put back, and after this harrowing is done, first along the length of the field, and then breadthways in order to break up all clods of earth. The cuttings now take root, and the shoots from them appear in *Falgun*. In *Cheyit* (March-April), they are about

six inches or a foot high. The field is then again irrigated and afterwards hoed. This hoeing is called *ganrari katna*. Three days afterwards the land is again hoed. This is called *ujhilna*. Each time the field is irrigated it must be hoed *ganrari* and *ujhilna*. The banks round fields are called *ayle*. Each field is divided into small squares called *kiari* or *ganrari*. Drains are made on the sides of these squares for irrigation purposes and are called *karhá*. Hoeing and irrigating assists growth of the cane, and are continued with suitable intervals until *Assar*, when the canes are banked up (called *paunchi bharan*) with earth, and allowed to rest. They become ripe by *Aughan*, and from then up to *Pous* the cutting and cleaning called *cholaí* goes on for the purpose of making *gur*. The women who cut off the leaves and prepare the cane for the mill are called *cholni*. For doing this each is paid one seer of *gur* per day, or if they take cane also, each receives from two to five pieces of cane and half-a-seer of *gur*.

205. On the day on which the sugarcane is cut and taken to the mill five canes are made over to the *barhi* as an offering for propitiation of the deity, *Bisso Karma*. The *barhi* makes three balls of earth and places them alongside the plinth of the *kolsar* (the place where the juice is expressed). The five canes are kept here. After this expressing of the juice and manufacture of *gur* proceeds. From the first of this *gur* five small balls (*dheki*) are made over to the *barhi* as an offering to *Bisso Karma*. These and the five canes are taken by the *barhi*.

206. In *Assar*, after fields intended for sugarcane are ploughed, cows or sheep are folded there for a month or so. People who are unable to do this use cowdung as manure, and also ashes of burnt cattle-droppings.

207. The hire of a pair of bullocks employed in the mill is nine seers of *gur* a day. The man who drives the bullocks gets one seer of *gur* per day and half-a-seer per night. Each pair of bullocks have to express juice to fill three *kachris*. Each *kachri* or *thilla* contains six *paseris* or eighteen seers (*kachi*) of juice, which yields six seers of *gur*.

208. Diseases of sugarcane—*Sumbár*. The cane dries up in *Bysack*. On cutting it open worms are found inside.

RABI CROPS.

209. Wheat, *Goham* (*Triticum Sativum*). Three varieties of wheat are grown in *Palamau*, viz.—

- (1) *Champapuri* or *daodi*. A soft white grain, which is always sown in *kewal* soil.
- (2) *Murdli* or *harhi*. A soft, white, beardless grain.
- (3) *Jagia* or *lalka*. A rather hard, red grain.

The *murdli* variety is grown by few people.

210. Wheat is grown on both *doob* and *bhita* lands in *kewal* and *gorea* soils. It often follows *makai* on *bari* lands; but the outturn is small. The best outturn is obtained from *doob* lands.

211. The first ploughing is done in *Assar*, and the soil is exposed to the sun. Again in *Katik* or *Kuar* the land is ploughed as often as possible. The more ploughings now the better the outturn. The field is then harrowed, and the seed is sown with the help of a *taria* plough. A bamboo cylinder with a wooden cup on top of it, called *mala bansa*, is fixed to the plough. While the plough is working round the field seed is dropped into the furrows through the cup and cylinder. If the soil be soft, both ploughing and sowing are done by one man, otherwise two men are employed.

212. The crop is ready by *Cheyti*, and is then harvested by both men and women called *banihars*. It is cut and tied up in *bojhas* or bundles, and brought into the *kharian*, where it is spread and allowed to dry for two or three days. For their labour for harvesting the crop the *banihars* receive one *bojha* of wheat in every 21 *bojhas*. *Kamias* of the village who may be employed in reaping are required to also clean the *kharian* and plaster it with cowdung. For doing this each of them is allowed one *anti* or sheaf of wheat. As soon as sufficiently dry the wheat is threshed by a line of six or seven bullocks tied to each other by the neck, and then to a pole called *meh*, which is fixed to the ground in the centre of the *kharian*. Threshing is called *daonri*, and is done two days for about three hours each day. The treading

by bullocks separates the grain from the blades. After this *osawan* or winnowing is done. *Khurdaon* or retreading by cattle follows this winnowing, after which a second winnowing is done. If any straw be left with the grain, it is carefully separated with the *barni* or broom. This is called *sarhatal*.

213. After the *daonri* or treading is finished, and before the bullocks are released, a handful of the straw is taken, and a lump of dung is placed on it. The bullocks are made to smell this, and the following lines are repeated by the owner of the grain:—

“Lachmi sáns dē,
Sao Mahájan hákim se ugar garhan ho jae.”

(May the cattle have time for rest. May the mahajan's dues and the rent of the land be satisfied.)

214. *Religious ceremonies prior to weighment of grain.*—The lump of dung is then kept on the *meh* or pole to which the bullocks had been tied. After this the clean grain is carefully arranged in a circular heap, which is called *dheri*, and is made flat on the top. The lump of cowdung is now placed on top the *dheri* in the centre. The Brahman then takes some of the grain and mixes it with *ghi* in a pan, after which it is set ablaze. This is called doing *hoom* for propitiation the deity. The *baiga* also does *puja*. After this the owner of the grain takes some of it from the *dheri*, and presents it to the Brahman. This giving is called *agaon*. The quantity given is according to the outturn, or generally one *paseri* or six seers (*kachi*), which are divided between the Brahman and the *Baiga*; the former gets two-thirds and the latter one-third. After this ceremony weighment of the grain is made.

215. On *tanr* lands wheat and gram called *but-goham*, are sometimes sown together so that one or the other of these crops may be obtained in case either fails.

216. *Tisi* is frequently sown on the fringe of wheat fields for the purpose of preventing cattle from entering the fields. The flower of *tisi* is said to be poisonous, especially if the seed is sown in *hatiya nachhatar*, (September-October), and is avoided by cattle.

217. The straw of wheat called *bhusa* is good fodder for cattle. It is often sold in the markets at about one anna per basket.

218. *Diseases of wheat.*—The only disease of wheat is *harda* or rust, the colour of which is yellow. It is said to be caused by continuous cloudy and wet weather. It sometimes attacks the late sowings of wheat, not the early sowings. The blades of wheat that may be attacked whither and yield no grain. The injury is generally slight. During cloudy weather there is sometimes a tendency among the natives to exaggerate the evil effects of *harda*.

219. *Loss from insects.*—The *uchring* or *katoi*, a large cricket, occasionally attacks the young plants and causes injury by biting the blades. It appears only in badly-ploughed land, in which lumps of earth are allowed to remain. In damp soil the cricket does no injury. A small cricket called *ga-laia* bites the plant while it is growing. The *karup* worm also eats the plant at the root. It is said to run along the furrows (*serour* or *senwat*), and to appear at night only. The remedy is to burn straw at night along the affected furrows. Grass-hoppers (*phanga*) and locusts (*tirri*) seldom injure wheat and other *rabi* crops. Hailstorms are feared most while wheat is growing, but my experience is that areas affected by them are very limited.

220. The above are the only troubles that the agriculturist is apt to suffer in growing wheat. When he sustains loss, however, it is generally trifling, and tales of such losses should always be accepted with caution, as the tendency is on the side of exaggeration.

221. Wheat is broken up in the *junta*, and cooked as porridge called *ghatta*. It is ground into flour and made into cakes called *roti*, and it is also fried and eaten as *bhunjna*.

222. Oats, *Jai* (*Avena sativa*).—Is grown by only a few of the leading zamindars on the same lines as wheat and barley, and is used by them for feeding horses. It is a crop that does well in Palamau; but is not grown by the people as there is no demand for it.

223. Barley, *Jau* (*Hordeum hexastichum*).—There are two varieties, viz., *ujla* and *karia*. The land is ploughed and cross-ploughed five or six times between

Kuar and *Katik*. The seed is then broadcasted in *Katik* at the rate of a maund per bigha. The outturn is sixteen maunds to twenty maunds per bigha.

224. Jau is generally sown alone; but sometimes gram and wheat are grown along with it in the same field in *tanr* lands. This is called *bera*. When jau and wheat are sown together it is called *gojai*. Jau is sometimes attacked by *gerui*, a yellow rust, which is attributed to cloudy weather and excessive rain. It reduces the outturn. A disease called *koil* also occasionally affects this crop. The grain becomes soft and, if pressed, is reduced to powder of a dark colour. Jau is ground into flour and eaten in cakes called *roti*, also as porridge called *bhat*, and as *sathu*, and it is fried and eaten as *pharui*. This crop thrives best on the side of streams and in moist third-class rice lands.

225. Gram or Chicken pea, *Bât* (*Cicer arietenum*).—The land is ploughed and cross-ploughed four or five times. Seed is sown in *Katik* at the rate of thirty seers per bigha.

226. In *dhelgar khet* (lumpy soil) the *taria* plough is used for sowing gram; in *balgar khet* (sandy soil reduced to a fine tilth) the seed is broadcasted. After sowing the field is lightly ploughed (*bidaha*) and then harrowed. Germination takes place in eight days, and the plant grows quickly. In *Aughan* and *Pous* the tender leaves are plucked for *ság* and eaten as a vegetable. Towards end of *Pous* a post called *rakhi* with a bundle of straw tied on top of it is planted in the centre of the field. This sign indicates that no more pluckings of leaves should be made, and it is respected. The crop is harvested in *Cheyti*. The *banihars* or reapers receive as wages one *boja* or bundle in every 21 that may be reaped. The balance is stacked for a couple of days in the *kharian*. As soon as sufficiently dry it is beaten with a stick to separate the leaves from the stalks. The leaves are winnowed and thus separated from the pods, which are again further beaten. After this threshing the grain is separated from the shell by further winnowing. If wheat and gram are grown together, the two crops are separated after winnowing with a sieve, which retains the gram and allows the wheat to pass through. The fine broken stalks, shell and leaves of gram are called *bhusa* and are given to cattle. The pods are called *phal*. The outturn is about six maunds per bigha.

226a. Diseases.—A small caterpillar called *ghangra*, which appears only when there is rain in *Falgun*, causes loss of gram. It bores through the pod and eats up the seed.

227. Gram is roasted and eaten as *bhunjna*. It is fried and ground, and eaten as *sathu*. It is often mixed with jau, and eaten as *sathu*. Green or unripe gram is eaten by all the natives. It is soaked in water over night and eaten next morning with salt. It is crushed in *janta*, and then husked in *okhar* and eaten as *dál*. It is ground in the *silot*, mixed in water, and drunk as *jhor* or *pare*.

228. *Khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*)—Is sown in *Katik* (October-November) when paddy in *kiari* lands is in flower and gram is forming. Seed is broadcasted in the *kiari* lands at the rate of one maund per bigha, and the outturn is sixteen maunds. *Khesari* and gram are sometimes sown together. This is called *khesar-but*. *Khesari* is reaped in *Cheyti* (March-April). It is generally boiled and eaten as *dál*; it is occasionally ground and eaten as *sathu*.

229. *Masuri*, *Lentil* (*Ervum lens*)—Is sown in *Katik* in third-class *kiari* or *bhita* lands, also in *doob* lands, and is reaped in *Cheyti*. Half a maund of seed is sown per bigha; the outturn is four maunds. *Masuri* is boiled and eaten as *dál*, and is also ground into flour and eaten as *sathu*.

230. *Matar* (*Pisum arvense*)—Is sown in *bari* lands, generally near wells, whence it can be easily watered. It is also occasionally sown in *kiari* lands in moist soil. Seed is sown in *Katik* at the rate of twelve seers per bigha, and is reaped in *Cheyti*. The outturn is unknown, as the pods are plucked as ripe and sold in markets. *Matar* is eaten with other vegetables.

231. *Sugua batura*—Is sown with *khesari* in *kiari* lands in *Katik* when paddy is ripening, and is reaped in *Cheyti* and *Falgun*. *Sugua batura* is ground and eaten as *sathu*. It is also boiled and eaten as *dál*.

232. Castor seed, *Rehri* (*Recinus communis*)—Is sown in *bari* lands in *Assar*. There are two varieties, viz., *bagrehra*, which yields large seed, and *chaudki*, which is a small seed, and falls from the pods as soon as ripe. Oil is expressed from the seed, and is used in the house for lamps, and also for softening shoes.

Large quantities of rehri are sold in Garhwa bazar and exported to Gya and other places. Brijias who grow rehri on hill-sides exchange it with the Mahajan for an equal quantity of rice.

233. Mustard, *Sarson* (*Brassica Campestris*)—Is sown in *Katik* in bari lands after a crop of makai. It is also sown in highly-manured bhita lands. Four seers of seed are sown per bigha, and the outturn is three maunds per bigha. Oil is expressed from the seed, and is used for cooking food and rubbing over the body. The refuse or oilcake is eaten by cattle and sometimes also by the poorer people. The tender leaves (*sag*) are eaten as a vegetable.

234. *Sirgugia* or *jatangi* (*Guizotia abyssinica*)—Is sown alone, and also often with kurthi in the same field in *Bhadon*. The crop is ready by *Magh*, and is then reaped. Oil is expressed from the seed, and is used for cooking food and rubbing over body, and also for lamps. *Sirgugia* grows best in *gorea* soil and on banks of streams. Four seers of seed are sown per bigha, and the outturn is three maunds.

235. *Surujmukhi* (*Sunflower*)—Is sown in *Bhadon* and is reaped in *Aghan*. Is grown in few places in the southern tappas. Oil is expressed from the seed for burning in lamps, and also for cooking food.

236. Linseed, *Tisi* (*Linum usitatissimum*)—Is sown in *Katik* on *ayles* of rabi fields, and also alone in *kewal* or *pawar* soil. It follows sawan or barai, and is sown at the rate of nine seers per bigha. The crop is reaped in *Cheyti*. The outturn is four maunds per bigha.

237. Diseases. *Harda*—a sort of yellow mildew or rust—affects *tisi*, and is caused by cloudy weather in *Phalgun*. *Katoi*, an insect, also eats the young plants. It is a crop that is easily injured, hence the saying:—

“Jau jame,
Goham ghare áwe,
Tisi ká tel piráwe.”

(Barley is certain if it germinates, wheat when it is brought home, and *tisi* when oil is obtained from it.)

238. *Tisi* is fried and pounded with *mahua* in the *okhar*. The mixture is called *latta*, and is given to *banihars* or reapers in payment of wages. When the out turn is good oil is expressed from *tisi*.

239. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*).—The number of *mahua* trees in the villages to which this report relates was not counted at time of survey. Thirty thousand four hundred and nineteen of this valuable and useful tree were, however, dealt with by us. Of these, 12,047 were allowed to the tenants rent-free and 18,372 were assessed to rent at the rates mentioned in paragraph 359.

240. There are three kinds of *mahua*-bearing trees, viz., (1) *Faguni*, (2) *Cheyti*, and (3) *Bysakhi*. They are named after the months in which they flower. The *Cheyti mahua* is said to generally yield the most flower. The part of the *mahua* which is eaten is the corolla of the flower, the colour of which is a light yellow. When fresh it has a peculiar luscious taste and quenches thirst; when dried it is very like a raisin. The blossoms spring from the ends of the smaller branches of the tree, in bunches of from twenty to thirty, and as they ripen swell with juice and fall to the ground. Much depends on the weather while the flowers are developing. The more sunshine and heat the better for this crop, while thunder, sheet lightning, and cloudy weather cause the blossoms to shrivel up. The work of collecting *mahua* is done by women and children between 6 and 11 A.M., which is the time that the blossoms fall during the season. The average yield of a tree is about 1 maund 25 seers of ripe blossom.

241. *Mahua* is eaten either dried, fried, or boiled, and is among the staple food of the people. The *mahua* fruit called *dori*, ripens in June. Its fleshy covering called *koinda* is boiled and eaten. The seed yields oil, which is used for cooking food and also for burning purposes.

SECTION IV.—PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

242. *Rise in prices of food-grains since last settlement*.—The following table exhibits the prices current of the chief food-crops individually for the last twenty years. The cheap prices of the past, especially as regards rice, makai, and gram, will probably never occur again with the Moghalsarai-Gaya Railway now under construction. Were this railway connected with

Daltonganj, foreign and distant markets, where prices rule high, would be able to keep easy touch with Garhwa and other of the larger markets of Palamau and influence their selling prices. What the Palamau agriculturist needs is a railway to wake him up to a new order of things, and when he is awake he will soon find the ability to benefit by it. It is the local *sao* or *mahajan*, with here and there some astute and thrifty jagirdars, exceptions to their species, who are flourishing at present at the expense of the humble, slow-moving rustic:—

NAMES OF CROPS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Rice (husked)	1 11 0	1 5 4	1 9 7	2 0 7	1 15 0	1 15 4	1 8 2	2 2 7	2 9 3	2 4 6	2 0 0
2. Wheat	2 5 7	1 14 8	2 3 5	1 11 8	2 11 10	2 2 3	1 9 8	2 0 10	2 7 4	2 3 0	1 9 0
3. Barley	1 5 11	1 4 10	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	1 4 6	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 5 0
4. Maize	1 3 10	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 1 0	1 4 10	1 3 6	0 12 4	1 3 8	1 13 0	1 7 8	1 0 2
5. Gram	2 0 10	2 2 6	1 14 3	0 15 6	2 9 3	1 5 10	1 7 3	1 9 0	1 12 6	2 3 7	1 7 0
6. Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Marua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	1 2 10	1 5 4	1 0 7
9. Mahua	...	...	...	0 8 11	1 4 6	0 10 1	0 9 2	0 11 9	2 8 0	1 5 0	0 9 9
10. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAMES OF CROPS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Percentage of rise in prices.	REMARKS.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Rice (husked)	2 1 0	2 8 6	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 13 6	2 10 9	2 9 8	2 13 9	2 15 5	76	
2. Wheat	1 13 0	2 3 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	3 4 2	2 13 7	2 15 5	2 13 0	17	
3. Barley	1 9 6	1 9 6	...	...	...	2 3 9	1 9 9	1 15 3	1 11 0	23	
4. Maize	1 2 8	1 10 8	1 10 9	1 11 1	2 11 11	1 11 10	1 10 0	2 15 5	2 3 7	79	
5. Gram	1 6 6	1 15 0	2 10 0	2 8 6	2 4 9	2 13 7	1 13 7	2 13 9	2 13 7	39	
6. Til	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	2 15 10	3 8 10	5 0 0	51	
7. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 11	3 8 3	3 12 11	4 0 0	17	
8. Marua	2 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	1 15 7	1 9 0	...	3 5 8	1 15 3	60	
9. Mahua	0 13 0	1 0 2	1 3 10	1 3 9	0 15 3	0 13 3	...	0 10 5	0 11 10	33	
10. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	14 10 2	20 6 3	23 0 0	23 13 8	56	

Figures for the year 1881 were not obtainable.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

243. Exports consist mostly of raw produce, chiefly of lac, resin, catechu, cocoons, hides, *ghi* (clarified butter), *ticur* (arrowroot), concrete sugar, oilseeds and cotton. Lac goes to Imanganj in Gaya and thence to Calcutta; hides are sent to Dinapore, concrete sugar (*gur*) goes chiefly to Lohardaga; oilseeds, catechu, cocoons, and cotton are despatched *via* Raniganj in Gaya to Calcutta. In the absence of a railway, trade is carried on by means of pack-bullocks, the most important marts being Garhwa, owing to its proximity to Sirguja, as also Daltonganj, Hussainabad, Cheinpur, Hariharganj, Nagar Untari, Pankey, and Pathra.

244. The principal articles of import are piece-goods direct from Calcutta, brass utensils from Mirzapore, Sasseram, and Daudnagar; salt from Dinapore, Dumraon, Nasriganj, and Barun; twist, yarn, and kerosine oil from Calcutta; sugar from Arrah and Gaya, and tobacco from Tirhut, Monghyr, and Calcutta.

245. There are no trade-registering stations in the district, and no trade statistics are available.

246. The manufacturing industry of Palamau has got little beyond supplying the wants of a frugal agricultural population. Weaving is carried on everywhere, and in some villages of the northern tappas looms are numerous. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured by Jolahas, and supplies most of the dress of the poorer classes; brass ornaments, plates and cups are made by thateras; lac bracelets (*churi*) and armlets (*churli*), which form the principal ornaments of the women of Palamau, are made by churihars; blankets are made by gareris; san cloth (*tat*) is made by Mallas for pack-bullock bags; leather jars (*kupas*) for

keeping *ghi* in are made by Dabgars; catechu (*kath*) is manufactured by Mallas; coarse carpets (*durries*) are made by Dhunnyas and Kasabs in Shahpur, Cheinpur, and Daltonganj; cloth saddles (*khugir*) are made by Muchis, and lime is made

by Nunias. Country guns are found all over the district, and are made by gunsmiths who sell them according to length of barrel, the rate being a rupee per span. The best guns are made at Hirhing, in tappa Tori, and Daltonganj; arrowroot (*ticur*) is made in the southern tappas by Korwas, Parhaiyas, and, in places, by Kherwars;

iron axes, ploughshares, and well buckets are made by Lohars; iron is smelted by Asur Agarias and Kol lohars. The ore is called *bichi*, and is crushed between two large stones and reduced to powder, which is put in a furnace called *koti*. The furnace is heated by fire made of charcoal called *massala* and the iron in liquid passes into a cavity at the base of it. As soon as the smelting is complete the *koti* is pierced at the base and the iron pours out into a hole which is made in the ground to receive it and where it is allowed to remain until cool. Six seers of iron are obtained from each maund of *bichi*. The bellows used for keeping the fire ablaze are called *bhati*. The smelting is done at intervals of three or four days.

247. Hides that are exported are roughly cured by chamars. The process of curing is this. The skin is rubbed over with lime and steeped in water in a *nád* (earthen jar), in which it remains for 7 or 8 days. It is then washed until the hair on it falls off, after which it is again steeped in water together with leaves of the *aonra* tree and salt for 7 days; after this it is taken out, and bark of *kahua* tree well crushed is rubbed over it. The skin is then sewn up with strips of *khajur* (date palm) leaf and is filled with water. It remains in this state for two days, and is then washed, salted, dried, and sold to the *sowdagar* (trader) at eight to twelve annas per cow hide, Re. 1-4 per buffalo hide, and two annas per goat skin.

KOA (TASSER SILKWORM COCOONS).

248. *Koa* or cocoons are obtained from the tasser silkworm moth, *Antheraea Mylitta*. The female moth is called *kir* and the male *pursa*. Both issue from the cocoon in the month of *Adra* (June), and are kept together in the morning as soon as out. They are separated in the evening of the same day, and after the wings of the female moth have been broken off, she is kept on a brass plate. During the night she lays eggs on the plate. Those eggs are taken up and rubbed lightly between the palms of the hands, and are then put into a cloth bag, where they remain for eight days during which they hatch and the worms called *pilua* appear. Small packets of leaves of the *Asan* tree with openings in them are then made up; the worms are enclosed in them, and they are kept in suitable positions on *Asan* trees.

249. On the fifth day the worms cast their skins, and on the eighth day they refuse food. On the ninth day they again begin eating. On the 30th day they form into *koas* or cocoons. These *koas* are kept for seed. Moths issue from them after twenty days, and eggs and worms in due course. *Koas* form again in *Katik*, and are then sold by number to the Mahajan. *Koas* are counted in the following manner:—

5 *koas* equal one ganda.

21 *gandas* equal one hundred.

1,200 „ equal one thousand.

250. The price of *koas* varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 according to demand. *Koas* are exported from Palamau to Dinapore and Patna; but the trade is small and languishing owing to both Government and jagirdars having protected the *Asan* tree, which is the only tree on which silkworms are reared in this district.

251. The right of rearing silkworms for *koa* is farmed annually by Government. No revenue was obtained from this source last year; and as *Asan* is now a protected tree, it is doubtful whether anybody will accept settlement of silkworm rearing again.

252. The farmer charges the people who rear the worms at the rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per *hansua* or sickle. This may include three or four members of a family, each of whom may not only watch the worm while it is on the tree, but may also, with their sickles, remove the cocoons from the tree as soon as formed

on the branches. The cocoons being appended to inaccessible parts of the tree, they cannot generally be removed without cutting off the branches. But even when cocoons can be easily reached, the natives do not like to take the trouble of climbing trees and carefully removing the cocoons, but rather prefer to lopp off branches wholesale and at the nearest points. The result of this is that frequently *Asan* trees used for rearing silkworms on are absolutely bare of branches. Sometimes young *Asan* trees, trunk and all, are entirely cut down, and the destruction and waste are so great and unnecessary that it would, in my opinion, be wise policy to stop the farming of *koa* together. Only *Mallas*, *Cheros*, and a few *Oraons* attend to *koa*, and these only in the northern tappas of Palamau.

KATH OR CATECHU.

253. *Kath* is manufactured from the wood of the *Khair* trees (*Acacia catechu*). The trees that yield this substance are regarded as mature when about a foot in diameter. They are then felled by *Mallas*, who come from *Gaya* and other districts, and are cut up into blocks two or three feet long. Trees between twenty-five and thirty years old are regarded as best suited, and are said to yield more or less according to the number of white lines perceived in the heart-wood. The bark and the outer sap-wood are removed and rejected. The red heart-wood is cut up by men into small chips (*chaili*), which are then well stuffed in earthen jars called *chatti*. These jars are placed on a circular oven (*chula*), over which from four to six jars rest at the same time, and their contents are boiled for twelve to sixteen hours. During the process of boiling the juice (*rus* or *arak*) is allowed to overflow into another *chatti*, which is kept alongside for the purpose. From this the *arak* is poured into another earthen vessel, *jhawa* (half a *chatti*), which is then placed on the fire. The liquid is boiled and stirred till it attains the consistency of syrup, and is then poured into another circular earthen vessel (*karai*), where it remains for one night to settle. On the following morning it is poured into a large basket (*deli*) through which it strains. The liquid portion called *kans* drips through the *deli* to the ground in a hollow which is made to receive it. The thick portion remains in the *deli* for about a month, during which it further thickens according to the temperature of the weather. The mass is then poured in a layer on the ground over ash, upon which it is kept for eight or ten days, during which it hardens. It is then cut up with a knife into squares (*goties*), in which shape it is sold to the *mahajan* or trader.

254. *Kath* can only be made during the cold weather. It fails to harden on hot days, and *Mallas* therefore close work by the end of February.

255. The manufacture of *kath* involves the destruction of a very large number of *Khair* trees, which is one of the protected trees of Palamau. The Forest Department does not allow the cutting of this tree in Reserved forests for manufacture of *kath*. It is used for house-posts, ploughs, and making charcoal, for which it is admirably suited. Hitherto *Mallas* who came to the district every year in October, when the manufacture of *kath* begins, have cut down most of the best *khair* trees in Government villages, and there has been great and unnecessary loss, while the revenue obtained has been small. I would recommend that this may be altogether stopped in future. The revenue obtained from *kath* in Government villages during the last four years was as mentioned below:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
In 1893-94	...	...	...	125	0	0
„ 1894-95	...	...	...	303	0	0
„ 1895-96	...	...	...	106	0	0
„ 1896-97	...	...	...	265	0	0

LAC.

256. A large trade in lac is carried on in the district by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, who have agencies at *Shahpur*, opposite *Daltonganj*, and *Latehar*. They buy raw lac at different markets and despatch it by carts and packbullocks to their factory at *Imamganj*, in *Gaya* district, where, I believe, stick lac is manufactured.

257. The most important lac marts in Palamau are *Nawaghar* in tappa *Mankeri*, *Garhwa* in tappa *Sirhey*, *Cheinpur* in tappa *Taleya*, *Tarhassi* in tappa *Pundag*, and *Daltonganj* in tappa *Kote*.

258. Lac is obtained from (1) Kussum trees (*Schleichera trijuga*), (2) Palas trees (*Butea frondosa*), (3) Khair trees (*Acacia catechu*). Kussum lac is said to be the best, and keeps good for six years, while the lac of other trees, it is stated, lasts for two years only.

259. *Kussum lac*.—Lac seed is applied to kussum trees in the month of *Magh* (January-February). The mode of doing this is to cut off a branch of an old tree with the insects upon it, and to place this branch upon a branch of a fresh tree. The little insects soon spread themselves over the new branch and form lac.

260. Kussum lac seed is sold by weight, and occasionally by bundle. The size of the bundle, which is made up of twigs with the insects on them, should be as much as may be tied in the centre with a cord, the length of which should not be more than the circumference round a man's head. The value of this is one rupee, and it suffices for four trees only.

261. Two men can apply seed to five trees each per diem. For this they are paid three seers of grain as *banni* and two annas a day. The trees have to be watched against marauders and *agoria* or *rakhwars* are therefore employed for this purpose for four months annually. They are paid at the rate of three seers of grain a day as *banni* and Rs. 2 a month as wages.

262. The principal crop of kussum lac is harvested in *Katik* (October-November) of each year. A crop called *jeythua* lac is also cut in *Chey*t (March-April), but the quantity obtained is very small. The outturn of lac from a kussum tree of medium size is approximately thirty seers pucca weight.

263. The goodness of lac depends upon the brightness of the colour and the thickness of the incrustation; this in kussum lac is often nearly an inch thick, completely encircling the twig.

264. *Palas lac*.—Seed is purchased in bundles or *bojhas*. The cord to tie a bundle of seed should be the length of both arms held out together, or approximately five feet. The price of each bundle is one rupee. A bundle of seed suffices for five trees.

265. A man is able to supply seed to from ten to fifteen trees per day. He is paid for doing this at the same rate as for kussum trees. *Agoria*, or watchmen, are similarly paid.

266. The principal crop of palas lac is obtained in the month of *Bysack* (April-May). The twigs on which lac has formed are lopped off with a *tangi* (axe) and the lac is afterwards removed with a sickle. A part of the lac is left on trees and is ready by *Katik* (October-November), when it is cut as *choochia* lac and sold as seed. The lac that remains on trees increases, and in *Katik* yields the *Bysack* crop. From two to three seers (pucca weight) of lac are obtained from each tree of average size.

267. The approximate cost of production and the growers' profits in cultivating lac on palas trees are shown below:—

Out-going.			In-coming.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Cost of brood lac for 100 palas trees ...	20	0 0	Value of five maunds of lac from 100 trees, at Rs. 12 per maund ...	60	0 0
Labour for applying lac to 100 trees, ten men at six annas each ...	3	12 0			
Watching crop for four months, at Rs. 2 a month	8	0 0			
Wages of twenty men, at two annas each for harvesting	2	8 0			
Rent of 100 palas trees, at two annas each ...	12	8 0			
Total ...	46	12 0	Total ...	60	0 0
			Deduct out-goings ...	46	12 0
			Net approximate profits ...	13	4 0

or a little over two annas per tree, which cannot be said to be much. The risk of growing lac is great. The seed often dies from excessive heat in *Bhadon* as

also in *Cheyti*. Fog (*kuhás*) is hurtful to lac, and cloudy weather with lightning are injurious, and frequently destroys, most of the crop.

268. There are said to be two kinds of khair trees in the district, one being more astringent than the other. Lac is grown by Oraons and others in the southern táppas of Palamau on the less astringent tree. Kussum lac seed is applied to khair trees in the month of *Assar* (June-July), and the crop is harvested in the months of *Asin* and *Kartik* (October-November). The outturn of lac from a khair tree of medium size seldom exceeds half-a-seer (pucca weight).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

269. Grain is bought and sold by weight. When an agriculturist speaks of a *ser* he always means the local weight of that name, which is just 45 tolas pukka or bazaar weight. The usual subdivisions of the *ser* are—

The *kanua* or *chatak*, which equals the weight of 3 Gorakhpuri pice; *adh pao* or two *kanuas*, which equals the weight of 6 Gorakhpuri pice; *pao* or four *kanuas*, which equals the weight of 12 Gorakhpuri pice or *chau takka*; *adh ser* or eight *kanuas*, which equals weight of 25 Gorakhpuri pice; *ser* or 16 *kanuas*, which equals weight of 50 Gorakhpuri pice or $12\frac{1}{2}$ *gandas*. Six seers make one *paseri*, and 48 seers make one maund.

270. Large quantities of grain and other articles are measured by *paseris*. Straw is sold by the *boja*, which is as much as can be tied up with a *pagha* (cord) six cubits in length. In the harvesting of crops the measure is—

5 araps = one panja.
3 panjas = one boja or karai.

If the outturn be full 2 bojas equal one maund. If it be short 4 bojas equal one maund.

271. In bazars the English yard of 36 inches is in use; but among the villagers the *katchá guj* still prevails. It consists of 16 *girahs*, each of 3 finger (*angul*) breadths. In other cases the standard of height and length are the *hath* of 8 *girahs*. The *hath* is as long as from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, or about 18 inches.

272. Land is measured by the *báns* or bamboo pole, the length of which is 6 *haths*. The *hath* in this case is as long as from the elbow to the tip of the thumb and four fingers, taken each after the other and the forefinger a second time, or the *hath* may be the breadth of 5 *muktas* or fists. Twenty poles in length and one in breadth make one *cotta*, and the square of 20 poles makes one local bigha.

CHAPTER XV.

VILLAGE CUSTOMS.

273. *Village officials*.—The village servants who are found almost everywhere are (1) the *lohar* or blacksmith; (2) *barhi* or carpenter; (3) *napit* or *naoa*; (4) *dhoby*, and (5) *kumhar*. These are the *panchpaoni*, or people who must be paid.

274. *The blacksmith's dues*.—The *lohar* has to make and keep in repair all agricultural implements and domestic utensils made of iron. The iron needed is supplied by the person employing him. The *lohar* supplies the coal. He gets a share of the produce calculated on the working plough. He is never paid in cash. As an example of how he is paid, one village may be taken, in which his dues are—*Manni* of one maund (*kachi*) of grain annually per working plough. It is generally paid in two instalments, viz., half-a-maund in *Aughan* and half-a-maund in *Cheyti*. In *Assar* he gets 3 seers of grain as *morghari* or *lagaoni* per working plough. He also gets one *panja* (sheaf of paddy in *Aughan* and one of jau or gram in *Cheyti*. In *Assar* at the beginning of the season he repairs ploughshare. For this he gets *sidha* of $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers of grain.

275. *The carpenter's dues*.—The *barhi* is paid at the same rate as the blacksmith. His business is to make and repair agricultural and domestic implements and furniture made of wood, and to repair the sugarcane mill

when out of order. His employer supplies the material used. On the first day of ploughing in *Assar* he is supplied with *sidha*, which is called *pat-thokai*. For this he puts the ploughs, etc., in order.

276. *The barber's dues.*—The *napit* or barber is given three *paseris*, or eighteen seers of grain per head. For this he has to shave and crop a person at least three times a month. He gets a *panja* or sheaf of paddy in *Aughan* and one of some rabi crop except wheat in *Cheytt*. When a son is born he gets four annas: on birth of a daughter he gets two annas. At death he is paid at the same rates. At marriages of Hindus he and the Brahman jointly get Rs. 4-8. Of this, one-third is taken by the *napit* and two-thirds by the Brahman. At Muhammadan marriages Re. 1-4 are paid to the person who reads the prayers and two annas a day to the *napit*.

277. *The dhoby's dues.*—The *dhoby* or washerman is paid four annas at the birth of a son and two annas at the birth of a daughter. At *chhati* he gets three and-a-half seers of *sidha*. For washing clothing he is paid in cash.

278. *The potter's dues.*—The *kumhar* or potter is of importance for all villages. He supplies the cooking pots and water-vessels in daily use. From *Aughan* to *Cheytt* he is paid in kind for the vessels supplied, the charge being as follows :—

For a <i>gharra</i> ...	One seer of grain.	For a <i>thila</i> ...	Half-a-seer of grain.
For a <i>kachri</i> ...	Ditto.	For a <i>karhai</i> ...	Ditto.

For other small vessels he is paid in cash. From *Bysack* to *Savan* he is paid in cash for all articles supplied.

279. The clay which the *kumhar* requires is obtained without payment. He kneads it with his hands and feet for from two or three days before it is wanted. This operations is called *sanna*. As soon as sufficiently soft and pliant, the clay is made up into cone-shaped lumps and kept ready for use on the wheel called *chak*. The frame of this wheel is of bamboo, which is plastard with mud until it is about six inches thick. Beneath the wheel in the centre a circular flat stone is fixed; the stone rests on a pivot called *khunti*. The *chak* is turned on the pivot with a stick called *chakaith*. While the wheel is revolving water is used for moistening the clay: the water is kept in a *pathila*. As soon as a vessel is finished, it is cut off from the clay with a cord called *chānu*. The larger vessels are moulded by hand. After being taken off the *chak* they are kept in shade for three days, after which they are hammered into shape with the aid of an earthen *pirhur* and a wooden *pitna*. The *pirhur* is held inside the vessel with the left hand, and the pot is gently beaten from outside with the *pitna*.

280. A few of the articles made by the *kumhar* and in daily use with the *raiya*t, as also the cost of each, are mentioned below :—

Serial number.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	How used.	Cost in Gorakhpuri pice.
1	2	3	4
1	Ohari ...	For cooking rice in ...	4 pice.
2	Ghaila ...	For keeping water in ...	4 "
3	Sohpar ...	For keeping milk in ...	4 "
4	Do. ...	For milking cows in ...	2 "
5	Handi ...	For cooking rice in ...	2 "
6	Do. ...	For cooking dāl in ...	2 "
7	Karai ...	For cooking vegetables in ...	2 "
8	Athra ...	For keeping fire in ...	1 "
9	Tawa ...	For baking bread on ...	1 "
10	Dabri ...	For eating rice on ...	1 "
11	Gilas ...	For drinking-water in ...	1 "
12	Katora ...	For eating vegetables in ...	1 "
13	Dosti chirag ...	For the night lamp ...	1 "
14	Dhibri ...	For kerosine-oil lamp ...	1 "
15	Hatna ...	Jar for storing water in ...	8 "

281. Besides the *panch-paoni* above mentioned, the *chamar* should also be noticed.

282. *The Chamar*.—He is also called *Mahara* and uses the title of *Mahto*. His wife is called *Chamain* and also *Maharain*. He has to supply the *nadha* and *joti*. He is generally paid for this at eight Gorukhpuri pice per plough. In some villages he receives *manni* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain per plough. He gets the skins of all dead cattle. He supplies shoes to the raiyat—a pair at each of the three seasons, viz., *bhadoi*, *jarkali*, and *dhupkali*—and is paid in cash for them at four annas per pair, together with *sidha* for the day.

283. *The baiga or pahan*.—He is the priest, and his presence is a necessity in every village. He is generally a Bhuian or Kherwar; but I have seen Brahmans as *baiga*. He is elected by the residents of the village. If able to keep them happy and contented, he is allowed to remain in his post without trouble. On the other hand, if there be frequent sickness in the village, if cattle die, or any other calamities follow, the *baiga* is blamed for being unable to propitiate the deity, and the village headmen jointly oust him and appoint another *baiga* in his place. But such measures are only adopted in extreme cases. I know of only one. In mauza Kasmar, tappa Pundag, a large number of cattle had died from rinderpest. The raiyats, however, believed that the *baiga* was at fault, and nothing could persuade them to think differently. I was in camp in the village, and, at their request, called a meeting of the residents of the place. In my presence they informed the *baiga* that he had failed to do his duties properly, owing to which the deity was dissatisfied. He protested, and alleged that their offerings had been insufficient. He also threatened them with further trouble if they dispensed with his services; but without effect! They had determined to oust him, and begged me to appoint a suitable *baiga* for the village. With their assistance I then selected another *baiga*, and he was duly inducted on the spot. I afterwards learnt that the village was quiet, and that the people were contented and happy.

284. The *baiga* is required to make offerings three times during the year at the village *gaonhel* (sylvan shrine), viz., (1) the *Sarhool* puja in *Jeyt* (May-June), when fowls are killed. On the completion of this *kursi* (dry cowdung) is burnt for *marua* sowing, and *daha* (fuel) is burnt on fields intended for cotton, (2) the *Saoni* puja in *Savan* (July-August), after which transplantation goes on, and (3) *kharaj* puja in *Pous* (December-January), when offerings of fowl and goat have to be made for propitiation of the deity. After this the raiyats may proceed to cut grass, collect fuel, and do other work connected with their homesteads. An account of the pujas done by the *baiga* when paddy is to be transplanted and harvested will be found in paragraphs 169—171 of this report.

285. *Baiga's receipts*.—He gets *phakira* in the shape of 3 to 6 seers of grain from each raiyat in *Chey*t and *Aughan*. The offerings of fowls and kids made by him at the *gaonhel* are his perquisites. In marriage ceremonies the earth needed for the altar is dug by him; he gets a piece of cloth or two annas for this. After wheat is threshed he gets a part of what is offered to the deity, as mentioned in paragraph 214 of this report. When Ahirs or Goalas have a *báthan* in a village the *baiga* is required to do puja for the safety from sickness of the cattle that are kept there. He gets *seráhi* or a present of a seer of *ghi* for this. The *dudh-dharna* or offering-of-milk ceremony has to be performed annually by the *baiga*. He takes some milk in a leaf-cup, and pours it on the ground at the *gaonhel* and *bathan* three or four times. This is done to propitiate (1) *Baram*, the deity who is believed to look after the welfare of the village; (2) *Dharti-dihwar*, who guards the village lands, (3) *Baghout*, the deity of the jungles and wild animals, (4) *Debi*, the chief deity of the village, and (5) *Raksel*, *Bisua*, and *Jamharia*, minor deities. Ahirs are obliged to have a *báthani* puja before they can shift a *báthan* from one village to another. Offerings of a kid, goat, and pig have to be made to the above-mentioned deities. For doing this the *baiga* receives *jaraor* of ten annas in cash or four yards of cloth.

286. *The deorai or dewar*.—Some villages, especially those lying to the south of the district, have a *deorai* or *dewar* in addition to the *baiga*. While the latter propitiates good spirits at the *gaonhel* the former's duty is to be vigilant that *durha* and *dakin*, both of whom are said to be evil spirits, do not disturb the peace of the village. If they are angry crops are said to fail. Therefore they have to be frequently appeased with offerings of fowls, which are killed in some

quiet corner of the village and afterwards taken by the *deorai*. He is precluded from killing any animals or going to the *gaonhel*.

287. *The Purohit or family priest.*—He receives *agāwān* according to the outturn of the crops. Among Cheros the *purohit* visits the family on the 1st *Bhadon*, and ties a cord on the wrist of the right hand of the head male member as a charm against sickness and trouble. The string is called *rakhi*.

287a. I will close this chapter of my report by mentioning the *Kamia*. This individual is to be found in every village, and is a mere serf. At time of squatting in the village the *Kamia* receives a loan of Rs. 10 from whoever may desire to keep him. He is also either provided with free quarters or allowed sufficient bamboo and straw to build a hut for himself and his family. He is obliged to remain in the village and to work for his master so long as the loan remains unpaid. His wife and children have to do the same. If he dies the debt becomes due from his widow. This is generally stipulated in the bonds on stamp paper that are executed by *Kamias*. Such documents, however, are never registered. *Kamias* plough and do all field work for their masters, and are paid in kind for this at the village rates for every day they may work. When they fail to turn out they receive nothing. When the police or Government officials or *jagirdars* and others of the district are travelling, *Kamias* have to perform all *begar* work in the shape of carrying loads from camp to camp. For doing this they are paid at the rate of one Gorukhpuri pice per mile! There are generally 112 of these pice to each rupee. It will thus be seen how low the rate is. Even then *Kamias* are frequently not paid at all. I would ask Government to cause fair rates of wage to be fixed for them and ameliorate their condition. At present they are having a hard time indeed. They are in very poor circumstances, and generally live from hand to mouth, and when forced to travel long distances, often without sufficient food, and at the end of the journey are sent away without payment, their troubles can be more easily imagined than described.

Part II.—Fiscal History.

CHAPTER XVI.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

288. From Volume XVI, page 454 of Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal" it will be seen how Palamau became a British province about the year 1773A.D., and also that the first settlement here was made in that year by Mr. Camac for a period of five years, the settlement-holders being Gopal Rai, Gujraj Rai, and Sewgund Rai jointly. The revenue payable by them for the first year was fixed at Rs. 6,000; for the second year the amount payable was Rs. 8,000; and for the remaining three years the sum payable was Rs. 12,000 annually. The next settlement was made in the year 1786 A.D. by Mr. Mathew Leslie, Collector of Ramgarh, to which district Palamau had been attached after it came under Government rule. A *sanad* was granted to Churaman Rai, a minor, who had then become Maharaja, and the sum of Rs. 15,000 was fixed as payable annually for a period of ten years. In the following year, however, viz., 1787A.D., Mr. Leslie allowed a reduction on account of markets and *gunges*, and fixed the revenue payable to Government at Rs. 12,181. During the period of Churaman Rai's minority the estate was managed by a regent, who was (1) Churaman's mother, and after her (2) Thakurai Sew Persad, and things appear to have run pretty smoothly. On Churaman Rai coming of age, he soon proved himself a worthless ruler. He was unable to manage the estate, and in 1812A.D., owing to non-payment of the Government revenue amounting to Rs. 55,189, the pargana was put up to public auction and bought in by Government for the amount due. Palamau then became a Government estate. Four years after this, namely, in 1816A.D., as a reward for loyal services, Government bestowed the pargana upon Raja Fattey Narain Singh of Deo in Gaya district, and on his son, Ghanasam

Singh. In the following year the Raja's servants, who had been appointed to collect the revenue, oppressed the raiyats, and owing to gross mismanagement the people broke out into open rebellion. On hearing this, Government in 1818 A.D. revoked the deed of grant, took back the pargana, and allowed the Raja a remission of Rs. 3,000 a year from the revenue of his Bihar estates by way of compensation.

289. The next settlement was made in 1839 by Mr. Davidson, the then Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, whose official designation with respect to Palamau was "Principal Assistant Agent to the Governor-General." This settlement was for a period of 20 years, and the revenue assessed was Rs. 12,247-4. There were then only 177 villages as Government *khalsa*, and settlement of only these villages was made. The word *khalsa* is derived from *khali*, meaning one's own or personal property. Mr. Davidson's settlement terminated in the year 1859 A.D. No records relating to it are forthcoming. After this Mr. Thomas Campbell made a summary settlement for three years, viz., from 1860 to 1862, and fixed the revenue payable to Government at Rs. 22,293-3-2 for 263 villages, which were then *khalsa*. On the expiration of Mr. Campbell's settlement the thikadars or farmers were allowed to hold by *ekrarnamas*, which were renewed annually, until 1864, when a fresh settlement was begun by Mr. Hewett, Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga. He had, however, assessed only 19 villages of tappa Tappa to rent when he was obliged to return to Lohardaga on other duty. In April 1865 Mr. L. R. Forbes, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Palamau, continued the work and completed it in five years. The period of settlement was fixed for a term of 26 years, and the rent was assessed at Rs. 40,843. Of this amount, Rs. 4,413 were allowed to thikadars or farmers as commission, and the balance (Rs. 36,430) was the rent payable to Government.

290. Two systems were followed by Messrs. Hewett and Forbes in making their settlement, viz., (1) the *paria* or *pariadari* system, and (2) the *uttakar* system. The word *paria* means part of a village, and is an indefinite division of the *kiari* or rice lands thereof. The nature of the *paria* system is explained by Mr. Forbes in paragraphs 574 to 578 of his Settlement Report. In paragraphs 584 and 644 of the report he says that both Mr. Hewett and he allowed the raiyats of *paria* villages, upland or *bhita*, either equal to or double the area of their rice or *dhancket* lands according to circumstances, the area of *dhancket* being three pargana or local bighas; one bigha six cottahs and 18 dhoores being equal to an acre. In *paria* villages only rice land was measured, and only this land was entered in the *frists* or extracts from jamabandis which were given to the raiyats. Nothing was mentioned in these *frists* or indeed in any record appertaining to the settlement about the uplands, nor were the raiyats told what particular uplands they may or may not cultivate. The fact is that, while he gave *pariadars* rights over only such rice land as was found in their possession, he allowed them none whatever over uplands, but to persuade them to accept the settlement he left them to do as they pleased, and the thikadars made their own arrangement with them subsequently with respect to these lands.

291. In paragraph 634 of his report Mr. Forbes writes thus:—

"One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome was to get them to admit the necessity of relinquishing their custom of cultivating any quantity of the uplands without rent. This privilege they clung to with the utmost tenacity; but it was imperatively necessary for the success of the settlement that they should no longer hold it, and after great patience and hard work I carried my point."

But this was not correct, and was subsequently contradicted by Mr. Forbes in his letter No. 417 of 19th October 1872, and is also contrary to what was found in the settlement to which this report relates.

292. Under the *uttakar* system rent is paid for each bigha of land, whether it be *dhancket* or *bhita*.

293. For purposes of assessment Mr. Hewett made three classes of *parias* as follows:—A first-class *paria* Rs. 10, second-class *paria* Rs. 5, and a third-class *paria* Rs. 2. This was the rate throughout the villages of tappa Tappa, which was settled by him, although the conditions of one village differ in many respects from those of another. Following Mr. Hewett's system, Mr. Forbes divided the villages into three classes, and made his settlement at as

many classes of rates. Those are taken from page 78, paragraph 624 of his final report, and are mentioned below:—

VILLAGE CLASSIFICATION.		PARIA RATES.											
		Classes of soil.			Classes of soil.			Classes of soil.			Classes of soil.		
		1			2			3			4		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	...	16	12	8	15	9	6	13	9	3	15	6	3
Second "	...	12	6	4	10	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third "	...	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		UTTAKAR RATES.											
		5	3	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Rice land.		
First class	{	1	0.8	0.4	1	0.8	0.4	.....	.....	.....	Upland.		
Second "	{	3	2	1	1.8	1	0.8	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.		
Third "	{	1	0.8	0.4	1	0.8	0.4	.....	.....	.....			
Third "	...	2.8	1.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	1	0.4	0.2			

294. But these rates do not agree with those shown in Table IV of Mr. Forbes' Final Report. A different set of rates is given there, as will be seen from a copy of the table which is given hereunder:—

PARIADARI VILLAGES.											UTTAKAR VILLAGES.										
Number.	NAMES OF TAPPAS.	Number of villages, 1st class, as per following rates--			Number of villages, 2nd class, as per following rates--			Number of villages, 3rd class, as per following rates--			Number of villages, 1st class.			Number of villages, 2nd class.			Number of villages, 3rd class.			Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.	Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.	Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.	Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.	Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.	Class 1st.	Class 2nd.	Class 3rd.		
		Rs. 16 13 8	Rs. 15 9 6	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3	Rs. 15 9 3		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Tappa	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	Mankari	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	Bari	...	1	3	1	3	28	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
4	Seemah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Baremand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Khamsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Durjag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pundag	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Amli	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Taleya	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Goawal	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sirhey	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amhar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Burkole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Boothoo	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chechari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	3	2	1	89	74	124	20	294	8	76	2	3	1	...	5	10	2	107	401

295. Again, when the rates in this statement are compared with those shown in Mr. Forbes' settlement records, I find that the rates mentioned in columns 3, 4, 6, and 10 of the statement were not applied to any village for assessment purposes. It is clear that, having a variety of rates for his guidance, Mr. Forbes used his discretion in their application. If, by using a first-class rate to a first-class village, the revenue rose too high, second or even third-class rates were adopted to fix rents which the raiyats would not object to. Again, if by applying third-class rates to a third-class village, it was found that the Government revenue fell, second or even first class rates were used for the village, in order that Government may not lose revenue. This procedure was not objected to by the raiyats. In assessing the revenue, Mr. Forbes placed

most of the villages in the lowest class, and this also apparently to secure consent of the raiyats to the settlement.

296. With regard to his rates, Mr. Forbes observed in paragraphs 625 and 626 of his final report as follows:—

“The above rates, I must observe, represent in almost every instance those actually existing immediately prior to settlement; the rates have not been increased in any way. There was no necessity for it, nor would it have been advisable to do so. The Government demand had of course to be increased, and has been; but this was effected merely by the adoption of a raiyatwari settlement, and by dealing directly with the raiyat. Any increase which had arisen in the value of land had already been taken advantage of by the farmer, who enjoyed the profit now appropriated by the State.

“Many raiyats of course now pay a somewhat higher rent than they formerly did, but this was the natural result of measurement, and from it no dissatisfaction arose, as the cultivators always had the option given them of relinquishing any portion of their excess upland, though no instance occurred in which this was done.”

297. As to the result of his assessment, Mr. Forbes remarked in paragraph 631 of his report as mentioned below:—

“There can be no better proof of the lightness of the assessment than the admission of the fact by the cultivators themselves; in fact there is no doubt that somewhat higher rates could have been assessed without much fear of any evil consequence, as I find that testing the demand in upland, for instance, according to the average productiveness of the several staple grains of the rabi crop, the rates assessed represent less than one-sixth of the produce, and in case of some of the best lands a twelfth—a very light tax indeed, and one which the cultivators ought to be able to pay at all seasons.”

298. The settlement was made with the cultivators or raiyats, Government being the landlord or zamindar; but there was a *thiccadar* or farmer over them, and he was the collector of the Government rent. For his services in making the collection he was allowed a commission of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per cent., according to the circumstances of the village, and in a few villages he was also granted certain manjhas or mahtwana lands within the village. He was precluded from acquiring any right of occupancy over such lands, although he paid rent for them in the same way and at the same rates as the raiyats do for other lands. He was entitled to hold the manjhas lands only so long as he may manage the village properly and treat the raiyats well. The area of manjhas land found by us, at time of attestation, in possession of thiccadars in 68 villages of 11 tappas was 311.91 acres. This land has now been assessed to rent and settled with them. The rent fixed is Rs. 616 only.

299. The *thiccadar* was the *gaona* or chief authority in the village, as many of them are still called, although the *thiccadari* system has been abolished. He was vested by both Messrs. Hewett and Forbes with authority to settle new raiyats in the village and to do everything in his power for its improvement. And it was “specially declared to him that he need not fear being dispossessed of his manjhas lands during the currency of the settlement except for misconduct, and that good management and a liberal outlay of capital, combined with a proper treatment of his raiyats, would give him a prior claim at any future settlement.”

300. Being thus empowered, he naturally took every advantage of his position for the purpose of increasing his profits, and he soon undid most of what Mr. Forbes declares in his report to have done. Mr. Forbes made his assessments at the rates mentioned in paragraph 624 of his Final Report. The thiccadar abolished those rates in the case of relinquished lands and new lands, and substituted higher ones for them. Villages that had been placed by Mr. Forbes in the lowest class were made first class, while villages that had been assessed at Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per paria were raised to Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per paria—rates which we found common even in southern tappas viz.: in tappa Tappa, where Mr. Hewett had made his settlement at Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 per paria, and in Mankeri, where Mr. Forbes completed his assessment at Rs. 8, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2 per paria. In the same manner, the uttaker rates of Rs. 5 per bigha for the best class of rice land was increased to Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per bigha in both the northern and southern tappas, while the highest rate of one rupee per bigha for first-class bhita land was enhanced by the thiccadar to as much as Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per bigha in the northern tappas of Kote, Pundag, Imli, Sirhey and Goawal where sugarcane is grown and the best

wheat lands exist. When any pariadari raiyats of Mr. Forbes' settlement gave up their lands or moved on to fresh fields, as they are in the habit of doing in this district, these lands were promptly resettled by the thiccadar for his own advantage with new tenants at uttaker rates instead of pariadari rates. With the influx of new tenants who had to be allowed some rice land, however small the area thereof, the paria of three bighas of dhankhet land, as fixed by Messrs. Hewett and Forbes, speedily vanished. The thiccadar with the consent of the original holders reduced the area of their rice land to in many cases as little as ten cottas as we found at time of survey, and in lieu of the lands so reduced he gave them a few mahua trees, which they were glad to obtain, having received none at time of settlement from Mr. Forbes. When they desired to plough fresh lands they were allowed a free hand without any restriction whatsoever, and we found them in possession of bhita lands, the area of which in most cases was large.

301. In this manner villages that had been settled on the pariadari system had become uttaker villages either wholly or in part, and very few raiyats indeed were able to say what a paria meant or how much land it comprised. How great the changes made were will be seen from the following table:—

NAME OF TAPPA.	PARIADARI VILLAGES.		VILLAGES IN WHICH RAIYATS WERE FOUND TO BE HOLDING AT BOTH PARIA AND UTTAKER RATES.		UTTAKER VILLAGES.		REMARKS.
	According to last settlement.	As found in pre- sent settlement.	According to last settlement.	As found in pre- sent settlement.	According to last settlement.	As found in pre- sent settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Northern tappas.</i>							
Kota ..	18	...	...	7	22	30	* Includes Garh- wa bazar.
Imli ...	10	...	...	3	5	12	
Pundag ...	20	...	...	11	49	67	
Taleya ...	9	...	...	3	2	7	
Goawal ...	14	...	...	3	11	23	
Sirhey ...	1	...	...	...	2*	2	
Bari ...	65	...	...	20	13	67	
Amhar ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Japla ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
<i>Southern tappas.</i>							
Tappa ...	17	...	...	15	...	4	† Twelve villages were made re- served forest after the settle- ment.
Mankeri ...	30	...	...	16	...	14	
Seema ...	67†	...	...	44	...	11	
Bareysand ...	12‡	...	...	6	...	1	‡ Five villages were made re- served forest after the settle- ment.
Khami ...	16	...	...	12	...	1	
Durjag ...	18	...	...	18	...	5	
Berkol ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Chechari ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Duthu ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	294	...	...	161	107	238	

302. The result of the action of the thiccadars was that during the term of Mr. Forbes' settlement they raised the rent fixed by him as cultivation advanced, and tenants increased from Rs. 40,842 to Rs. 57,693, which is the attested rent.

303. *Working of Mr. Forbes' Settlement.*—With the exception of the changes and alterations above mentioned, made by the thiccadars, no revisions or alterations in the demand fixed by Mr. Forbes were found necessary by order of Government during the term of his settlement. But when a thiccadar was deprived of a village either for mismanagement or otherwise, Government or rather the district authorities stepped in and either re-settled the village

with another thiccadar for the full amount realized by his predecessor from the raiyats, minus commission, or if the village was kept under khas management, as happened in several cases, the raiyats paid Government the full amount they had been giving the thiccadars. In this manner in many villages Government received during the term of the settlement not the rent fixed by Mr. Forbes, but what thiccadars had raised it to subsequently.

CHAPTER XVII.

COERCIVE PROCESSES FOUND NECESSARY FOR THE COLLECTION OF RENT.

304. The following statement shows the number of certificates issued from 1882-83 to 1896-97, the amounts for which they were issued, and the percentage of uncollected balance at the end of each year:—

Year for which revenue was due.	Annual demand minus commission.	Number of certificates issued.	Amount of revenue for which the certificates were issued.	Percentage of uncollected balance at end of each year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.		
1882-83* ...	36,430	194	11,725 1 2	32	* Figures prior to 1882-83 are not available in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.
1883-84 ...	"	243	10,383 3 0	28	
1884-85 ...	"	234	8,415 10 8	23	
1885-86 ...	"	197	10,125 14 5	28	
1886-87 ...	"	159	7,551 5 9	20	
1887-88 ...	"	86	2,507 3 11	7	
1888-89 ...	"	94	3,463 8 3	9	
1889-90 ...	"	73	2,448 15 4	6	
1890-91 ...	"	127	4,652 1 2	12	
1891-92 ...	"	87	3,477 7 3	9	
1892-93 ...	"	105	4,271 3 8	12	
1893-94 ...	"	104	3,580 6 4	9	
1894-95 ...	"	101	2,918 9 0	8	
1895-96 ...	49,914†	111	4,288 0 7	4	
1896-97 ...	"	67	2,573 11 3	Nil.	† Attested rent minus commission.

305. The thiccadari or farming system prevailed from 1882-83. On 1st April 1896 the thiccadari system was abolished, and the estate was brought under khas management.

306. No information is available as to the extent to which raiyati rights have been affected by sale or other mode of transfer except mortgage, during the term of last settlement. Effort was made to obtain such information at time of attestation, and also from the office of the Sub-Registrar of Palamau, but there was none, as no deeds of transfers had been registered. For the same reason no information can, I regret to say, be supplied as to the average price per acre of land in Palamau. The estate belongs to Government, and there is no other proprietor.

307. The following statement shows the number of mortgages as disclosed during attestation:—

HELD BY MORTGAGEES.											
From rent-free holders.			From settled raiyats.			From occupancy raiyats.			From non-occupancy raiyats.		
Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Dec.		Acres.	Dec.		Acres.	Dec.		Acres.	Dec.
27	30	15	8	60	50	11	23	27	2	5	66

Part III.—Account of the Survey and Settlement operations.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

308. The Palamau Government estate was cadastrally surveyed by Mr. Forbes in 1864 and a raiyatwari settlement concluded for 30 years, which expired on the 31st March 1894. In compliance with a requisition of the Board of Revenue, contained in their letter No. 331A of 20th August 1891, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga submitted proposals for the re-settlement of the estate. Nothing, however, was done on this report because (1) it was considered to be not sufficiently exhaustive, and (2) as Palamau was about to be created a separate district, the Commissioner, Mr. Grimley, "thought it advisable that the proposals for resettlement should emanate from the newly-appointed Deputy Commissioner of Palamau after an opportunity had been given him for carefully considering the subject." Proposals for resettlement of the estate were made by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 77R of 29th April 1892, which was forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, with the Commissioner's letter No. 292R. of 17th May 1892. The Director submitted the matter to the Board with his letter No. 1420T.A., dated 23rd August 1892. Government order No. 728T.R., dated 6th October 1892, directed that the resettlement should be postponed in view of the large amount of survey and settlement work in progress at the time, and that the existing settlement should be allowed to continue from year to year till a new settlement could be undertaken. After further consideration, however, Government directed in order No. 1024, dated 1st March 1893, that the survey of the Palamau estate should be at once taken up. After this the following notification, No. 2725L.R., dated 1st August 1893, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

"Under section 3 of Act V. (B.C.) of 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made of all lands comprised within the boundaries of the 'Government Khalsa' mauzas of the Palamau Government estate, in the district of Palamau, and that the boundaries of the estate, mauzas, tenures, and fields included within such be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed."

309. A few points were raised by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner regarding the survey and settlement of the estate. These were dealt with and submitted for the consideration and orders of Government by the Board in their letter No. 118A. of 30th January 1894, from which the following extract is given:—

"Whether upland cultivation in the more jungly tappas is to be allowed free of rent, and whether the settlement is to be generally on what is known as the *Uttakar* system.—The Government estate of Palamau is composed of small villages which present an irregular and undulating surface. These villages are subdivided for convenience of administration into tappas, which are more or less jungly, and consist of high and low lands. It appears that at the last settlement the more advanced tappas (where cultivation was more permanent and the raiyats were of the more advanced castes) were settled under the ordinary *uttakar* system, that is, every bigha of land was assessed at a certain rate of rent. The more jungly tappas were, however, let out on the most liberal terms, the system adopted being what is known as *pariadari*. A *pariadar* or holder of a *paria* (share) was given a quantity of rice lands or low lands, measuring generally three *pargana* bighas, with an equal area of upland attached to it, but in some villages where there were no paddy lands, the *paria* was fixed on cultivated *bheeta* land, and in some uncultivated villages it was fixed even on *mahua* trees. According to the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Bright), the *pariadar* paid only for the rice land and held the rest free of rent. Mr. Bright is of opinion that rents should generally be charged for all uplands at a rate per bigha (that is, under the *uttakar* system), but that the *pariadari* system may be resorted to in special cases in the settlement of the more jungly tappas, should the Settlement Officer consider it desirable.

The Commissioner, who supports this recommendation, would leave it entirely to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to decide whether a particular village or plot of land should be settled under the one or the other system. He observes:—

"I should like to see the pariadari system abandoned and made to yield to the ordinary system of measurement. It will be for the Settlement Officer to induce the villagers to accept the uttakar or bigha system. If they persist in having the pariadari system continued, the Settlement Officer must continue it, as it will not be advisable to disturb long-existing customs too suddenly. In those lands which border on Sirguja and the district of Lohardaga, where uplands are practically unassessed, it will be difficult to abandon the system, as the raiyats would probably abandon their holdings if any attempt were made to break it down."

"The Director of Land Records takes the view that under the paria system (at least in the more advanced tappas) rent was in fact charged at the last settlement on the uplands included in a paria, even where those lands did not exceed the rice lands, but that the rent for the uplands and rice lands was lumped together in a single rent imposed upon the whole holding or paria. He considers that at the present settlement all lands should be classified and valued, even though it be thought best to continue or impose only a lump rent upon the whole holding. He observes that "in the more jungly tappas the rates for rice lands and uplands may, if necessary, be made lower than in the more advanced tappas." The Board agree with the local officers in thinking that the uttakar system should be introduced wherever possible: they at the same time agree in the Director's recommendation that all cultivated lands should be classified and valued whatever system of settlement may be followed."

"In fixing the rates of uplands it should be borne in mind that the rent fixed at the last settlement was then intended to be the fair rent for the whole area in the tenants' possession, and must now also be regarded as fair for the whole area of the holding except in so far as an increase can be justified by rise of prices. If by the last settlement a tenant held, say three bighas of rice land with an additional three bighas of upland, at a rental of Rs. 3, and if an increase of 50 per cent. on the rental is justified by rise of prices, the new rent would be Rs. 4-8, which should be rateably distributed over the six bighas according to the relative values assigned to low lands and uplands."

3. "*Whether culturable upland is to be settled, or whether only cultivated land is to be dealt with.*—At the last settlement the culturable uplands in pariadari villages, in excess of those included in the parias, were assessed at 2 annas a bigha. This method, Mr. Bright observes, greatly reduced the work of annual measurement, but also laid a heavy burden on the thiccadars in many cases where the land, though it might be culturable, was so little worth cultivation that it would only be taken up when pressure of population drove the raiyats to plough the more barren lands. On the other hand, he adds, where the uplands were good in quantity and already cultivated, such a system gave an undue profit to the thiccadar. The extract below gives the Deputy Commissioner's and the Commissioner's views on this point in full":—

"I (Mr. Bright) propose to do away with this system altogether. I propose to measure all the cultivated lands, whether uplands or low lands, and to settle these cultivated lands with the cultivators found to be cultivating. I propose to allow the thiccadar to make his own arrangements with the raiyats for land which is brought under cultivation during the term of his lease, for the first few years only half rates are to be taken. If the proposals be adopted, there will of course be an initial loss of revenue on these culturable, but not cultivated lands."

This proposal is good and superior in every way to the arbitrary system followed by Mr. Forbes of assessing culturable lands, and I approve of it.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

subject to some provision that

But perhaps there will be no loss if the assessment on cultivated uplands (the minimum rate) be fixed at something more than 2 annas a bigha. A Palamau bigha is equal to 2½ Bengali or standard bighas. The 2 annas rate gives even less than one anna per standard bigha, a very low rate.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

But it can hardly be believed that what was culturable 28 years ago is still culturable. Much of this quantity has, no doubt, come under cultivation during the last 28 years.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

"It is impossible to say what proportion of these lands are now cultivated and what not, but the importance of a decision on the point will be at once seen when the total of this class of land is noted. I have had the Settlement Register carefully gone through, and I find that the area of this land is no less than 54,833 standard or about 24,400 local bighas. The rent derived from this is, therefore, about Rs. 3,000, and some though, perhaps, only a small part of this, will no doubt have to be relinquished. But I think it would be well worth the sacrifice."

"If it be considered necessary to continue the system, it will then be necessary to consider what increase in commission should be given to the thiccadars to induce them to take

settlement. We shall undoubtedly in all but the more jungly villages, and I hope in those too, assess all the lands now under cultivation at a minimum of the rent now actually paid by the raiyats. The difference between those rates and the 2 annas' rate paid by the thiccadar, which alone has made it worth his while to take the 2 annas' settlement, will now be taken by Government. At the same time, it may be confidently presumed that most of the easily culturable land has already been taken up, and that the land now left is of inferior quality or in a disadvantageous position. To settle this land with the thiccadar at 2 annas a

It will, I think, be best to leave out from settlement the culturable waste.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

bigha would certainly mean that for some years to come he would have to pay this amount out of his own pocket. The ten per cent. commission in the jungly villages, where this 2 annas' rate would come to the largest sum, is a very small sum, and would not compensate the thiccadar for his loss. It will, therefore, be necessary to induce the thiccadar to take settlement to raise the commission."

"Another point of importance which turns on the decision of this question is this. If Mr. Forbes' system is to be continued, in common fairness it will be necessary to measure and separate the culturable lands. If my proposal be accepted, it will be only necessary to measure cultivated land, except in those villages in which the area of cultivated land is not sufficient to make up the paria, and where a certain amount of culturable lands, sufficient to make up the deficiency, will require to be measured."

"It will no doubt be objected that to give all uncultivated lands to the thiccadar free of rent will be a great inducement to him to throw land out of cultivation towards the close of this settlement in order to get them resettled with him for nothing. But with the present arrangement the thiccadars even now do this in hopes of getting land settled at 2 annas with them, and the difference of 2 annas a bigha is not sufficiently great to increase the inducement to this kind of fraud to any great extent. Moreover, such a practice should be easily discovered

It will not be difficult to ascertain what lands were never cultivated at all, and what have been left uncultivated for a few years. Any lands which will be found to be actually cultivated will be settled. Uncultivated lands will not be settled.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

These proposals are all good, and may be accepted, but in my opinion we are not bound to stereotype the thiccadari system in the new settlement. Where the present thiccadars have fulfilled their obligation and carried out improvements and proved themselves good landlords, it will be advisable to continue them on, but wherever it is possible to substitute the khas-tahsil system for the thiccadari arrangement, this should be done. I understand that the khas-tahsil system was tried and failed in Palamau. This was many years ago. Now that Palamau has been made into a district, there seems no reason why, with the increased supervision at Daltonganj, the tahsil system should not succeed, at all events in that part of the district which is now head-quarters.

W. H. GRIMLEY.

by the Settlement Officer, who could easily punish a thiccadar of this class by refusing him settlement."

"The Director of Land Records considers that while it is not desirable to repeat the course followed in the last settlement, under which the culturable land not included in holdings was settled with the thiccadar at two annas a bigha, it will often be necessary or desirable to leave some culturable land with the tenants. He suggests that a rule should be made that culturable lands, not exceeding in area 25 per cent. of the cultivated lands of a holding, may be settled with a tenant. The Board are, however, inclined to agree with the Commissioner. They consider that this is a matter for the discretion of the Settlement Officer, who should be guided by the merits of each case, and weigh for himself whether particular uplands should be retained for grazing purposes, whether the applicant for a lease of such lands has the ability to bring them under cultivation or not, etc. A separate report is promised by the Director on the rate to be imposed on culturable lands, on receipt of which the Board will again address Government on the point."

"Whether the Settlement Officer is merely to record existing rents, or whether he is to fix a fair rent of his own motion.—The Deputy Commissioner observes:—"There can be no doubt that the rates of rent in many of the Government villages are below those prevailing for similar lands in adjoining villages, and it is a fact that the thiccadars are in some cases taking higher rates for the uttakar holdings than those charged for the old fristi holdings, which must of course have been originally the best land. It seems to me, therefore, only fair that the Settlement Officer should be instructed to fix a fair rent on his own motion in all cases where the rates are clearly too low. In order to prevent undue increase, the rent resultant from this process should be fixed at a gradually increasing figure. I by no means wish to unduly increase the rent of the raiyats, but it is unfair to Government that rents should remain unduly low, simply because they were so fixed twenty years ago, in order to obtain agreement to the settlement. Raiyats of Government villages have a fixity of tenure unknown to raiyats holding under other landlords. Their thiccadars are liable to dismissal if they oppress them, and they are the only raiyats in the district who have obtained occupancy rights. With all these valuable privileges attached to their tenures it is merely unfair that in

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addition they should not pay a fair rent. Subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1879 and Act I of 1879, the Settlement Officer should, I think, settle fair rents at his discretion. I would make a special case of Daltonganj itself, where the rent of land for building sites is ridiculously low, and ought to be much increased, as land is greatly in demand. It will not, I think, be feasible to settle rates for the whole of each of the tappas, though in the cases of the smaller tappas it would be probably quite possible. I would have rates fixed for as wide an area as possible."

"The Board agree with the Director that the Settlement Officer should carry out the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 and the instructions given in rules 21 to 30 of the Rules under the Tenancy Act (pages 52 and 53 of the Settlement Manual, 1888) with regard to preparation of tables of rates, classification of lands and tenants, and enhancement."

310. Government issued instructions on the Board's letter in order No. 840L.R., of 14th February 1894, paragraphs 1 to 7 of which are quoted below *in extenso* :—

"I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's letter No. 118A., dated the 30th January 1894, regarding the survey and settlement of Palamau, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor on the several points raised.

2. (1) "*Whether upland cultivation in the more jungly tappas is to be allowed free of rent, and whether the settlement is to be generally on what is known as the uttakar system.*"—The Board and the local officers agree that the uttakar system should be introduced wherever possible, and it is recommended that all cultivated lands should be classified and valued, and that the rental should be rateably distributed over the whole area of raiyat's holding according to the relative values assigned to low lands and uplands. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that by the expressions 'classified and valued' and 'relative value assigned' the Director and the Board refer to the process by which the Settlement Officer is to calculate the total rate for each holding. It is understood that it is not intended that the classification and valuation should be published, so that a raiyat should be able to throw up a part of his holding and claim a reduction in the lump rent at which such holding has been assessed according to the Settlement Officer's valuation."

Subject to this explanation, His Honour agrees to the Board's recommendation that the uttakar system should be adopted where possible.

(2) "*Whether culturable upland is to be settled, or whether only cultivated land is to be dealt with.*"—The Lieutenant-Governor does not clearly follow the Board's meaning, but as at present advised, is of opinion that where a raiyat has hitherto held culturable waste in his patta, he should continue to do so, or even if he has not hitherto held culturable waste he should be allowed to do so if no objections exist on his paying reasonable addition to the rent payable by him for cultivated lands. Any waste lands not so taken up should be left to the thiccadar, if there is a thiccadar, on payment of a reasonable sum which may either be a low rate per bigha or a lump sum for "bunker."

4. "(3) *Whether the Settlement Officer is merely to record existing rents or whether he is to fix a fair rent of his own motion.*"—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that the Settlement Officer should carry out the provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1879, and instructions given in Rules 21 to 30 of the rules under the Tenancy Act with regard to the preparation of tables of rates, classification of lands and tenants, and enhancement.

5. "(4) *Whether the estate should be held khas or settled with thiccadars.*"—The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised by the Board; but if there is to be no thiccadar, His Honour would desire to be informed who is to be in charge of the waste not taken up by raiyats and who is to pay rents for such lands and settle cultivators on it.

6. (5) His Honour agrees with the Board, in thinking that occupancy rights should be allowed and recorded in the case of all raiyats paying direct to Government or to the farmer.

7. (6) If *gharbari* means homestead lands, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Board's recommendation that they should be surveyed plot by plot.

311. *Appointment of a Settlement Officer.*—As regards the appointment of a Settlement Officer, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows—"Considering the difficult character of the questions which will have to be determined, I hope that a specially good officer may be appointed. If it be possible, I would recommend that a European officer be sent, as it is a well-known fact that the aboriginal tribes work better with a European. I wish to express my opinion that the settlement to be now undertaken will be a difficult one, and that a good deal of opposition will have to be faced."

312. Having completed the settlement of the Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, I was selected for the post of Settlement Officer, Palamau, by Sir Charles Elliott, and was gazetted accordingly.

313. I took charge of the settlement on 17th November 1894, and carried it through successfully as, I hope, the pages of this report shew. My work closed at Palamau on 24th October 1897.

CHAPTER XIX.

SURVEY.

314. Survey operations in Palamau were under the charge of Mr. F. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who was assisted during the first year by Mr. P. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. Mr. Berkeley was deputed at the close of the season of 1892-93 to recess at Palamau for the purpose of getting a small area of traversing done, to enable him to commence the cadastral survey as soon as the field season opened, and also that he might supervise the training of local surveyors. His work in the district was completed by 12th June 1896, when his office closed and he left.

315. If further information be wanted, the reader will find it in the published Annual Reports on the Survey operations in Bengal for the years 1892-93 to 1895-96, inclusive.

CHAPTER XX.

RECORD-WRITING.

316. Khanapuri or record-writing was done in the Survey office under the supervision of the Survey Officer, and in the Settlement office under the supervision of my Assistant, Babu Ramesar Persad, and myself. At the beginning of the operations Babu Ramesar Persad, who had been in the district as a kanungo for about 14 years, was appointed in Government Notification No. 1396L.R., of 10th March 1894, to be an Assistant Superintendent for the purpose of carrying out the survey of Palamau Government estate, and he assisted the Survey Officer until attestation work commenced. A set of instructions to suit the requirements of the district for record-writing were drawn up and approved by the Board of Revenue, and were generally followed in writing up the (1) khasra, (2) khatian, and (3) parcha. Instructions were also given therein as to (1) how work was to be commenced by the amin and as to numbering of fields; (2) how disputed and undisputed entries were to be made; (3) how intermixed mauzas were to be treated; (4) how lists of tenants were to be obtained from thiccadars; (5) how attendance of parties was to be secured; (6) as to the daily comparison of khasras and khatians, and other matters for the correct preparation of records.

317. The records which the Survey Department prepared and furnished were—

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Map. | 4. Khewat. |
| 2. Khasra. | 5. Agricultural statistics. |
| 3. Khatian. | |

318. The records which the Settlement office prepared were—

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|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Milan khasra. | 3. Jamabandi. |
| 2. Terij. | |

319. A map of each village separately was prepared, and has been drawn to the scale of 16 inches to the mile.

320. The form of khasra used was the one approved by the Board in letter No.1097A., of 21st August 1893. It contains the following headings, which were filled up by the survey amins:—

1. Field: (1) number, (2) boundaries.
2. Name of estate.
3. Name of proprietor.
4. Name of tenure-holder.

5. Name of raiyat, father's name, caste and residence.
6. Name of under-raiyat, father's name, caste and residence.
7. Area in acres.
8. Area in bighas.
9. Method of irrigation.
10. Cropped area: (a) Bhadoi—(1) crop, (2) area in acres and decimals; (b) Aghani—(1) crop, (2) area in acres and decimals; (c) Rabi—(1) crop, (2) area in acres and decimals; (d) Dofasli—area in acres and decimals.
11. Uncropped land: (a) class of land, (b) area.
12. Rate of rent of tenant.
13. Class of soil.
14. Remarks.

321. The form of khatian used was the same as that adopted for Bihar survey and contains the following headings:—

- (1) Serial number.
- (2) Name, parentage, caste and residence of tenant.
- (3) Khasra number of fields and boundaries: (a) number, (b) boundaries.
- (4) Area included in the holding in acres: (1) cultivated (2) uncultivated, and (3) total.
- (5) Present rent: (a) according to landlord, (b) according to tenant.
- (6) Present rent: (a) as ascertained by Revenue Officer.
- (7) Fair rent settled by Revenue Officer.
- (8) Particulars of tenancy—(1) status and length of possession in case of non-occupancy tenants, (2) whether rent fixed by contract, order of Court, or otherwise, (3) if the rent is progressive, and (4) special conditions and incidents.
- (9) Disputed entries.
- (10) Remarks.

322. The khewat, fard hawala, milan khasra and terij forms were the same as those adopted in Bihar survey. The jamabandi form, however, was a special one and contains the following headings:—

- (1) Number of tenancy.
- (2) Name, parentage, caste and residence of tenant.
- (3) Khasra number of plots.
- (4) Land as ascertained in the present survey: (a) description of land, (b) area of each plot or of a group of plots of the same description in acres and decimals.
- (5) Total area of tenancy.
- (6) Former rent.
- (7) Rent resultant from application of rates.
- (8) New rent settled.
- (9) Clause or clauses of section 6 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 under which rent has been enhanced, and
- (10) Remarks.

323. The records supplied by the Survey Department were received on the dates mentioned hereunder—

					Number of villages.
December	1894	...	...	...	20
January	1895	...	...	...	27
February	"	...	...	...	123
March	"	...	...	...	83
April	"	...	...	...	48
May	"	...	...	...	64
June	"	...	...	...	17
July	"	...	...	...	16
August	"	...	...	...	1
September	"	...	...	...	1
Total					400

324. Of these one village, viz., Chak Chappardagga, was excluded from settlement under orders of the Divisional Commissioner. The remaining 399 records were dealt with by me.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE SETTLEMENT RECORD.

325. The settlement record consists of the following papers in the order given—

- (1) The fly-leaf or table of contents; (2) trace; (3) khasra, with milan khasra and crop statement; (4) fard hawala; (5) khatian, with ghoshwara; (6) terij; (7) jamabandi; (8) khewat; (9) notice of attestation; (10) report of the attestation muharrir; (11) order sheet; (12) fard tanaza (dispute list); (13) fard rad-badal (corrections made later on); (14) list of raiyats absent at time of attestation; (15) papers filed by survey amins and inspectors; and (16) other papers, *i.e.*, notice of publication of the jamabandi.

326. The records have been bound up separately, village by village, and are comprised in 399 volumes which have been deposited in the record-room of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

CHAPTER XXII.

ATTESTATION.

327. Attestation and khanapuri or record-writing work proceeded simultaneously. Attestation work was commenced on 6th August 1894 by Babu Ramesar Persad, Kanungo, under the supervision of Mr. W. R. Bright, Deputy Commissioner. I took charge of the settlement on 17th November 1894, and from then up to end of September 1895; when the last batch of records was received from the Survey Department work was pushed on with all possible speed. As both my Assistant, Babu Ramesar Persad, and I were employed on attestation work, we were frequently ahead of the Survey Officer, and much valuable time was lost owing to his inability, from want of a competent and sufficient establishment, to supply us with records fast enough. He was often hard pressed, and was therefore obliged to send us records before they could be properly compared and examined in his office. Errors and discrepancies wherever found were corrected, and the records put in order in my office.

328. There were 71 camps in all, as shown below, and attestation was done as far as possible within a three-mile radius of the villages concerned and frequently in the villages themselves. The camps were at the following places:—

- (1) Tappa Kote—(a) Dhangardih, (b) Kumand, (c) Dabra, (d) Lesligunge, (e) Goradih Khas, (f) Chaukra, (g) Phulang, (h) Daltongunge—8 camps.
- (2) Tappa Taleya.—(a) Bamandih, (b) Shahpur, (c) Taleya, (d) Cheinpur—4 camps.
- (3) Tappa Goawal.—(a) Tildag, (b) Soh, (c) Garhwa, (d) Pertabpur, (e) Pataria, and (f) Chapardagga—6 camps.
- (4) Tappa Sirhey.—(a) Chirounjia—1 camp
- (5) Tappa Imli.—(a) Kankey Kalan, (b) Bhusra and (c) Aredana—3 camps.
- (6) Tappa Pundag.—(a) Suggi, (b) Manatoo, (c) Dhumkhar, (d) Bunsikhurd, (e) Kasmar, (f) Loharsi, (g) Goindi, (h) Mukta, (i) Kerki, (j) Khamdih, (k) Erua, (l) Asehar, (m) Gogda—13 camps.
- (7) Tappa Bari.—(a) Jhabar, (b) Bari Khas, (c) Dhawadih, (d) Hurmur, (e) Pipra Kalan, (f) Namudag, (g) Kutmoo, (h) Sinjo, (i) Kui, (j) Ker, (k) Pokhri Kalan, (l) Bakhoria, (m) Aurwatanr, (n) Jamuna, (o) Dumri, (p) Patuki, (q) Nawadih, (r) Kumandi, (s) Deobar, (t) Ledhpa, and (u) Kalianpur—21 camps.

- (8) Tappa Tappa.—(a) Persahi, (b) Pandehpura, and (d) Latiahar—
3 camps.
- (9) Tappa Munkeri.—(a) Mungar, (b) Nindir, and (c) Nawaghur.—
3 camps.
- (10) Tappa Seema.—(a) Surjoo, (b) Gotag, (c) Kotam, (d) Rood, (e)
Nethurhat, (f) Chorha, (g) Makundpur, (h) Goindi, (i) Garoo.—
9 camps.

329. Considerable trouble was felt in ascertaining true rents paid to thiccadars. In some villages raiyats in collusion with thiccadars suppressed the amounts actually paid by them. The attested rent, as recorded by us, is, however, not far from what the raiyats had been paying.

330. In accordance with rule 67 of the instructions for record-writing, every raiyat was supplied with a parcha by the Survey Department. At time of survey, while attestation was proceeding, these parchas were produced, and the boundaries and areas of the fields in each man's holding and other particulars, as shown in khatians, were carefully explained to him by the muharirs, first in bighas, cottahs and dhurs, and afterwards in acres and decimals. Disputed entries were written in red ink in all the records. Wherever these were found enquiry was made by either Babu Ramesar Persad or myself on the ground. All disputes were settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned and there was no friction or trouble of any kind at any time from them. And the raiyats were so convinced that justice was done in every case that there was not a single objection or appeal to higher authority. When a raiyat was satisfied as to correctness of the entries relating to his lands, he attested the khatians by signing his name or making his thumb print thereon.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SECTION I.—CLASSIFICATION OF LAND.

331. In paragraphs 23 to 24 of this report I have mentioned the soils of the villages in Palamau as understood by the raiyats. As in last settlement, so now the lands under cultivation contained in the villages have been classified as follows:—

1. *Dhankhet* or rice land : first class, second class, third class.
2. *Bhita* or upland : first class, second class, third class.
3. Homestead.

332. First-class *dhankhet* is the lowest land where most water remains. It is consequently the best for growing rice on. Second-class *dhankhet* is land slightly higher than this, and third-class *dhankhet* is higher than second-class land. In tappas Pundag, Bari and Kote sugarcane is generally grown on third-class rice lands.

333. First-class *bhita* are the uplands on which *bhadoi* paddy, wheat, barley, maize and sugarcane are grown ; second class *bhita* are lands which yield *marua*, linseed and gram ; third-class *bhita* are lands which generally produce *til* (gingelly), cotton, and pulses of sorts.

334. *Doob* is the land lying within the basin of embankments or bunds, and produces good crops of wheat. In the northern tappas of Kote and Pundag, *doob* lands are generally cultivated with onions and vegetables by Koiries and Kunjras the market gardeners of Palamau. *Doob* lands are generally held jointly by several raiyats who have occupancy settled rights in them. When sublet these lands fetch as much as Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per bigha. I have included *doob* in first-class *bhita* land and have assessed it accordingly.

335. *Tanr* means waste uplands, which are cultivated once in three or four years. It is included in third-class *bhita* lands.

336. During the course of the settlement the Board of Revenue desired to know whether the classification of lands into first, second and third-class *dhankhet* and *bhita*, respectively, is understood by the raiyats or not. I replied that the more intelligent raiyats, namely, Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Muhammaddans, Cheros, Koiris, and Kayasths, appeared to understand the classification.

Some of them challenged it when they thought a field was not what the khaara showed it to be ; but the bulk of the tenants are unable to distinguish first-class bhita from second or third-class dhankhet because here, as in other parts of Bengal, the difference is very fine. They talk of their inferior rice lands as "*unchat*," "*uperwar*," and "*chaur*" or "*chaura*," and of their high lands, made up with ayles for growing paddy on, as "*ariawat*." "*Aj*," "*gahir*" or "*gahera*" are the expressions used for the best low lands on which winter paddy is grown. Had I been permitted to fix the classification of soils in Palamau, I should have preferred to have had only four classes, namely, dhankhet, "*gahira*," dhankhet "*unchat*," bhita, and *tanr*. Orders on this matter had, however, been passed before I was placed in charge of the settlement. Nine out of ten people in India would not be able to classify land into first, second and third-classes, as was done here by the survey amins, especially as, in consequence of the undulating nature of the country, the fields in most of the villages are in terraces or steps, the number of which varies from three to twelve. To be able to do so with anything approaching accuracy requires long residence here, constant practice and experience, frequent inspections of the lands at all seasons of the year to know how they are affected during the rains as well as in dry weather, and a thorough knowledge of the soils. None of the surveyors possessed these qualifications. They came from the North-West Provinces and Bihar districts, where the soils and system of cultivation and physical features are totally different from here. Hence, I should be sorry to say that the classification of soil as made by them is accurate. The raiyats themselves are unable to classify their lands, as the amins have done, without considerable hesitation and difficulty. I therefore think we should not have attempted to do here what the raiyats themselves hesitate in doing. It would have been best in my opinion to have assessed the revenue according to the soil of each field or according to the classification which the majority of the tenants understand as explained above.

SECTION II.—CLASSIFICATION OF VILLAGES.

337. The imperfect classification of soil as made by the survey amins caused me anxiety from the beginning. Errors wherever pointed out or found to exist were of course corrected; but the fact remains that we did what the raiyats themselves abstain from doing. The only remedy for this was (1) to arrange the villages in as large a number of classes as possible instead of following Mr. Forbes' plan of having only three classes for assessment purposes, and (2) to adhere to the rates of last settlement which are mentioned in Table IV of Mr. Forbes' final report. Having decided upon this, I set to classifying the villages and making them as it were the basis of assessment. It was responsible and anxious work. The curious, almost inexplicable, differences in the fertility of adjoining villages, of apparently the same soil and of the same advantages as regards irrigation, configuration, &c., were such that at first I never knew until I had announced the new assessments to the raiyats whether I was right or wrong. I had several guides in the assessment of the villages, the first of these being the frequent inspection of them. I went over them each after the other as carefully as possible, examining their condition as to (1) soil and crops, and (2) number of tenants in them. I sought the opinion of jagirdars and respectable men of contiguous villages, and from them obtained much help in regard to the comparative value of villages. Then, again, the opinion of my Assistant, Babu Rameswar Persad, who had been in the district for upwards of fourteen years, during which period he had frequently inspected the villages in his capacity as kanungo, was of the greatest help to me. The several thiccadars and their agents gave me valuable information, and I could see from the appearance of the tenants, the cultivation, and the surrounding circumstances whether the village was a flourishing one or not. The length of residence of the raiyats of the villages was carefully enquired into by me. If many of them had fled or relinquished their holdings settled by Messrs. Hewett and Forbes, the cause or causes was ascertained. The number of *ahars* or reservoirs in the villages and other facts as to irrigation were ascertained, and this was one of the most useful guides in their valuation. Well-irrigated villages always yield good crops, and can therefore easily bear higher rates for assessment of rent than less favoured ones. In the northern tappas villages lying in the

vicinity of hills are frequently better than those lower down because of the large amount of water that flows into them, while in the southern tappas villages away from the hills are superior to the upper ones, the soil of which being faulty, water percolates through the beds of reservoirs and passes into the villages lower down. The configuration of the country is of importance in the valuation of land, and it possesses a special importance in a hilly district like Palamau. Again, in the southern tappas villages in the vicinity of hills and large streams curiously suffer more from hoar-frost during the winter than other villages farther away, and crops are injured. Loss of crops also often occurs in villages that are contiguous to reserved forests, where pig, bears and deer abound. These are some of the principal instances that account for differences existing between neighbouring villages, and I mention them only to show that frequent inspection and local knowledge was necessary, and that the classification was made after the fullest enquiries on the ground. Then, again, besides re-arrangement of villages, I applied another remedy for correction of inaccurate classification of soil. A considerable area of land which the amins had entered as 3rd class dhankhet was transferred by me to 1st class bhita. My reason for doing so is explained in paragraph 73 of this report. The tenants benefited by my action.

338. In paragraph 293 I have mentioned that Mr. Forbes assessed the villages according to three classes, viz., first class, second class, and third class. My division of them is shown below:—

Northern tappas.			Southern tappas.		
Kote	...	Six classes.	Tappa	..	Three classes.
Imli	...	Five classes.	Mankeri	...	Three classes.
Pundag	...	Twelve classes.	Seema	...	Two classes.
Bari	...	Eleven classes.	Bareysand	...	Two classes.
Goawal	...	Six classes.	Khami	...	One class.
Sirhey	...	Two classes.	Durjag	...	One class.
Taleya	..	Five classes.	Berkol	...	One class.
Japla	...	One class.	Duthu	...	One class.
Amhâr	...	One class.	Chechari	...	One class.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIXATION OF RATES.

339. There is little to say on this subject. After careful inspection of the villages I had to deal with, their surrounding circumstances, extension of cultivation and other matters relating to them, I found that a large accession of revenue would accrue to Government without changing the rates of last settlement. I accordingly asked for permission to complete my settlement at those rates. My recommendations were not accepted by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Streatfeild), who had thought that higher rates could with safety be applied, but the Divisional Commissioner (Mr. Grimley) supported me, and my proposals were submitted to the Board of Revenue. After this by request of the Board I visited Calcutta, and explained that my proposed rates were practically the same as those of last settlement. I also assured the Board that the raiyats were willing to accept them, that if permitted to do so I could complete the settlement at those rates without friction or difficulty, and that I had no doubt the new rentals at those rates would be realized with facility. Accepting this assurance, the Board authorised me to proceed with the settlement in anticipation of the sanction of Government. In reporting this to Government they wrote as follows:—"The Board have much confidence in Mr. Sunder's tact and judgment," and that "he concluded successfully a difficult settlement in Jalpaiguri."

340. After this His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Mr. Secretary Bolton's letter No. 77T.R., Land Revenue, dated 29th April 1896, sanctioned the rates recommended by me, and I carried the settlement through without trouble or friction of any kind with the raiyats.

341. It will be found in some villages, especially in tappas Pundag and Bari, as also in the southern tappas, that the rates of my settlement are somewhat lower than those at which Mr. Forbes assessed them at last settlement. I found it desirable to do this in consequence of the wider and, I believe, better classification of villages adopted by me, and also because, in my opinion, the villages in which such lower rates have been used could not have borne those applied to them at last settlement without injuriously affecting the tenants and retarding cultivation. The Board of Revenue, in paragraph 13 of their letter No. 235A. of 18th March 1896, permitted me to apply lower rates where I found it to necessary. On the whole, however, Mr. Forbes' rates have been generally adhered to in making the new assessment; and considering that he declares in paragraph 625 of his report that his rates "*represent in almost every instance those actually existing immediately prior to settlement,*" and that he did not increase them in any way, it is manifest that what was considered to be fair 30 years ago, when the estate was in a backward condition, is fair now when land has been cleared of jungle, cultivation has extended, roads and markets have increased, and better prices are obtained for crops.

342. It will be seen from paragraph 357 of this report how great the increase of cultivation has been; paragraph 61 shows the increased number of markets, and the table in paragraph 242 discloses that the prices of rice and maize alone have risen by 76 and 79 per cent. respectively.

343. For the information of the reader I would beg to mention that Mr. Forbes' rates, as contained in Table IV of his Final Report, are for each bigha, whereas my rates, as shown in the tables of Appendix I to XVIII of this report, are for each acre of land. An acre is equal to one bigha six cattas and 15 dhurs.

344. The rates at which assessment of the new rent was made in each village will be found in Appendices I to XVIII of this report. Information as to the lands brought under assessment, number of tenants, and other particulars is also given in those appendices. I trust that each of them will be perused, and that the recommendations made therein may be approved and sanctioned by Government.

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.

345. Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, section 9, under which the settlement operations to which this report relates was conducted, requires that a copy of the jamabandi, or extracts therefrom should be published at the mal-cutcherry of the village to which the jamabandi relates. The rates for this settlement having been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in letter No. 235A. of 18th March 1896, the Board in the same letter authorised me to proceed with the settlement in anticipation of the sanction of Government. Accordingly I completed my assessments of the future rent, and by the end of April 1896 had announced them to the raiyats. Each raiyat separately was told the amount of rent payable by him on the new basis, and the area of his lands was also explained to him by me at the same time. The rents were generally accepted. There were a few objections; but these were chiefly against the classification of soil as made by the surveyamins. After this, when the extracts from the jamabandis were about to be published as required by the law, the Divisional Commissioner ordered that, as the rates for settlement palas and kussum lac-bearing trees had not been sanctioned, the jamabandi should not be published until orders of Government were received. When orders reached me on 11th August 1896, when I at once commenced by me. If ferists. Ferists were granted to the raiyats by Mr. Forbes at last settlement and are looked upon by them as an authority from Government to cultivate their lands. It is a statement showing details of the lands in each holding, together with the rent payable therefor during the term of the settlement. Without ferists the raiyats would have declined to pay the rent on the new basis, the first kist of which became due on 28th October 1896.

Hereunder is a copy of the form in which ferists have been issued to each raiyat under my signature:—

Statement showing the settlement of holding No. , in mauza , tappa , district Palamau, with effect from 1st April 1896, in the name of. for fifteen years.

Number of plots.	DETAIL OF LANDS COMPRISED WITHIN THE HOLDING.			DETAILS OF TREES ATTACHED TO THE HOLDING.						Total rental payable for the holding.	REMARKS.
				MAHUA TREES.		NUMBER OF LAC-BEARING TREES SETTLED FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.					
	Description of lands.	Area.	Rent settled.	Number.	Rent.	Palas.	Kusum.	Khair.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres. Dec.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	
	Dhankeht, 1st ...										
	Ditto, 2nd ..										
	Ditto, 3rd ...										
	Bhita, 1st ...										
	Do., 2nd ...										
	Do., 3rd ...										
	Total ...										
	Homestead ...										
	Bari ...										
	GRAND TOTAL ...										

346. No pattas were issued to the raiyats. They are content with the ferist, and are paying the rent on the new basis without giving trouble of any kind. A form of patta is, I believe, under consideration of the Board of Revenue, and I learn that it will be issued by a special establishment as soon as approved. As in last settlement so now the ferist has been accepted as a lease. The raiyats are satisfied. Is it wise to disturb them again now?

347. It will be seen that the ferists issued to the raiyats not only contain the contents of each khatian, but of the jamabandi also. I have already stated that in April 1896, when I announced the new rentals to the raiyats, each of them was separately told the amount of rent payable on the new basis and the area of the lands comprised in the holding. Again, in August 1896, when the raiyats appeared a second time, and before the issue of any ferists to them, I again personally explained to each raiyat all its contents, i.e., all particulars relating to his holding. The area of his lands was first explained in bighas cottahs and dhurs, and then in acres and decimals. The number of palas and kussum lac-bearing trees within his holding and the rates at which these trees, as also excess mahua trees, have been assessed, were also explained to the tenants. Those of them who had lac-bearing trees were informed that the settlement for these trees is for one year only, and that the trees may be re-settled with them or not in the following year, as Government may determine. This was done under the special orders of Government as contained in Revenue Department letter No. 3292, dated 17th August 1896. After everything had been fully explained, and if there was no objection, the tenant signed his name or affixed his thumb print in the jamabandi against his name in token of his acceptance of the settlement, and after this the ferist was made over to him. Between 1st August, when I commenced the issue of ferists, up to end of September new 11,206 ferists out of the total number of 11,696 had been issued.

assurance of the sanction. And here I desire to state that, while the above-mentioned work follows:—Seding, Mr. J. D. Cargill, Deputy Commissioner, visited my office and many occasions, and not only watched how the work was done, but also often questioned the raiyats himself in respect to matters connected with their lands and the new assessments. Mr. Cargill took a great interest in all that was done in regard to the settlement, and I am indebted to him for the support he gave me during his stay at Palamau.

349. The form of jamabandi, used for this settlement, was sanctioned by Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, in letter No. 1152S., dated 15th April 1895. A copy of the form is given below :—

Jamabandi of mauza , tappa , Palamau district.

Number of tenancy.	Name, parentage, and residence of tenant.	Khasra number of plots.	LANDS AS ASCERTAINED IN THE PRESENT SURVEY.		Total area of tenancy.	Former rent.	Rent resultant from application of rates.	New rent settled.	Clause or clauses of section 6 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 under which rent has been enhanced.	REMARKS.
			Description of land.	Area of each plot or of a group of plots of the same description.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres, Dec.	Acres, Dec.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		

350. Extracts from the jamabandi were published in the form shewn below and in the manner required in section 9 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The publication was made at the *bhandars* of the thiccadars, and where there were no *bhandars* at places selected with reference to the raiyats' abodes, *i.e.*, in *tolas* of villages where most of them are to be found, as ordered by the Divisional Commissioner.

Extract from the jamabandi of mauza , tappa , Palamau district, published under the provisions of section 9, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, for the information of all raiyats of the mauza, with the intimation that the original jamabandi is open for inspection in the office of the Settlement Officer of Palamau, at Daltonganj, where it can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily except Sundays.

Serial number.	Name, parentage, caste, and residence of tenants.	Khasra number of plots.	LAND AS ASCERTAINED IN THE PRESENT SURVEY.							Total area of tenancy.	Former rent.	New rent settled.	Clause or clauses of section 6, Act VIII (R.O.) of 1879, under which rent has been enhanced.	Mahua.	Palas.	Kusum.	Rent payable for trees.	Total rent payable.	REMARKS.
			Rent-paying area.				Non-rent-paying area.												
			Dhankhet.	Bhita.	Garden.	Total.	Homestead.		Other kinds, if any.										
							House.	Barl.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

CHAPTER XXVI.

PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT.

351. The settlement has been made for the term of fifteen years. The orders of Government on this subject as contained in Revenue Department letter No. 3292, of 17th August 1896, are as follows :—

“As it is in contemplation to extend to Chota Nagpur the Bengal Tenancy Act, under which the statutory term for settlements is 15 years, and also as the Palamau estate is to be held khas, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the term of the settlement in that estate shall be for 15 years. If at the end of that time it is thought by the authorities of the day desirable to extend the period, they can do so.”

CHAPTER XXVII.

CASE WORK.

352. The following statement shows the case work done by me from the beginning up to the close of settlement operations in Palamau:—

Boundary disputes taken up under the Bengal Survey Act.	Miscellaneous cases.	Applications for fixation of shikmi or under-raiyats' rent.	Mutation cases.
Instituted and disposed of.	Instituted and disposed of.	Instituted and disposed of.	Instituted and disposed of.
1	2	3	4
176	1,459	102	98

353. In the settlement of the boundary disputes the Revenue survey of 1864-65 was adhered to, in accordance with Government order No. 3916 (Land Revenue) of 14th August 1895.

354. Of the mutation cases, 57 related to people who had bought houses or house sites in Daltonganj, and consequently effected alteration of names; the remainder were cases in which people had succeeded by inheritance.

355. Seventy copies of village maps and 80 copies of khatians, etc., were supplied to tenants who paid Rs. 365-4-6 for this in cash, including the price of tracing cloth and forms. The money was paid into the Palamau Treasury to the credit of this settlement.

Part IV.—Comparison of the Condition of the Tract as regards Rentals before and after Survey.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECTION I.—FORMER AND PRESENT RECORDED RENTALS.

356. The rent of the Palamau estate was fixed by Messrs. Hewett and Forbes at last settlement at Rs. 40,843. In paragraphs 300 to 303 of this report I have stated how this amount was increased by thiccadars during the term of the settlement to Rs. 57,693, which is the attested rent. The increase in attested rent on former rent is 41 per cent. The rent as now fixed by me for a period of 15 years is Rs. 74,433. The increase in this amount on rent of last settlement is 82 per cent. and on the attested rent 29 per cent. Against this I should mention that the increase in cultivation since last settlement is 221 per cent. In Dhankhet the increase is 32 per cent., and in Bhita 501 per cent. The figures are supplied in paragraphs 73 and 357. The increase in the number of tenants since last settlement is 137 per cent.

357. In the following statement I have supplied full details as to how the sum of Rs. 74,433 is made up tappa by tappa. I would ask special attention to the figures given in columns 3 to 10 and 15 of the statement. Column 17 shows how low the rent as now fixed is :—

Serial number.	TAPPA.	Classification of lands.	Area by survey.		Percentage of increase in cultivation.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.												REMARKS.		
						Class of tenants.	NUMBER OF TENANTS.		Percentage of increase in tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT.		Percentage of increase in rent.	Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.				
							By survey.	By last survey.				Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	NORTHERN TAPPAS.	CULTIVATED LANDS.	ACRES.	DEC.	ACRES.	DEC.				ACRES.	DEC.	ACRES.	DEC.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
1	Kota	Dhankhet	1,978	77	1,603	24	25	Settled raiyats ...	1,373	631	176	6,985	40	5	08	8,193 11 4	11,480 8 0	1,179	1 10 4	A brief description of this tappa and full particulars relating to each of the villages in it, which were brought under settlement, will be found in Appendix I to which attention is invited.
		Bhita	6,520	90	1,753	56	27 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	182			322	72	1	77	405 8 6	611 0 0	155	1 14 3	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	737						737			2,251	29	3	05	2,925 2 2	2,654 4 0	649	1 2 10	
		Total	8,399	67	3,356	74	...	.....	2,392	...	...	9,559	41	...	...	10,824 6 0	14,753 10 0	36	1,983	...
2	Pundag	Dhankhet	2,394	35	2,394	55	37	Settled raiyats ...	631	758	163	5,94	10	9	56	6,478 2 10	8,544 10 0	616	1 7 0	Particulars regarding the soils and crops of this tappa and other information will be found in Appendix II, perusal of which is requested.
		Bhita	5,569	41	1,570	06	25 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	631			1,844	90	2	92	2,685 12 3	3,714 15 0	467	2 0 2	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	745						745			2,194	77	2	94	2,012 3 5	2,321 14 0	657	1 0 11	
		Total	8,363	76	3,964	61	...	.....	1,997	...	...	9,979	77	...	...	11,174 2 0	14,561 7 0	80	1,740	...
3	Imli	Dhankhet	847	08	499	23	73	Settled raiyats ...	168	194	212	3,165	09	16	83	2,271 5 2	3,328 14 0	183	1 1 0	Appendix III, which I would ask the reader to see, contains further information regarding this tappa and its villages.
		Bhita	2,461	15	371	39	56 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	87			80	83	0	92	59 4 6	74 1 0	33	0 14 9	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	144						144			481	87	3	41	301 12 6	355 4 0	106	0 11 6	
		Total	3,308	21	800	62	...	.....	419	...	...	3,737	70	...	...	2,639 6 3	3,792 2 0	44	382	...
4	Bari	Dhankhet	2,401	65	1,908	26	25	Settled raiyats ...	671	1,194	108	7,121	19	10	61	5,050 5 1	6,619 7 0	683	0 14 10	In Appendix IV I have furnished information relative to the soils, crops, and rates at which lands in this tappa were assessed.
		Bhita	9,468	85	1,195	32	62 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	765			3,339	69	4	41	3,684 14 9	4,839 7 0	662	1 7 2	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	1,066						1,066			2,962	98	2	77	2,494 5 11	2,843 14 0	960	0 15 4	
		Total	11,870	50	3,103	58	...	.....	2,493	...	...	13,423	81	...	...	11,139 9 9	14,295 12 0	22	2,285	...
5	Taleya	Dhankhet	320	56	292	00	2	Settled raiyats ...	337	172	130	1,543	78	5	37	1,549 8 0	2,174 7 0	278	1 6 6	The principal crops grown in the villages of this tappa are wheat and barley, for which the soil is well suited, hence the large area of bhita or upland. Detailed information regarding this tappa is supplied in Appendix V.
		Bhita	1,404	92	444	19	21 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	12			3	43	0	28	9 12 3	13 2 0	12	4 8 4	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	66						66			327	45	3	24	198 10 2	261 12 0	88	0 12 8	
		Total	1,725	48	736	19	...	.....	397	...	...	1,874	61	...	...	1,756 14 6	2,449 5 0	39	978	...
6	Goawal	Dhankhet	402	19	391	32	2	Settled raiyats ...	370	168	272	3,118	54	8	42	2,309 14 11	2,217 10 0	314	1 0 6	Attention is invited to Appendix VI, in which an account of this tappa and its villages is given.
		Bhita	2,340	30	1,226	38	17 1/2	Occupancy raiyats	8			65	48	10	91	17 1 0	17 15 0	6	0 4 2	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	233						233			1,041	38	4	46	766 12 0	921 1 0	196	0 14 2	
		Total	2,751	49	1,617	70	...	.....	609	...	...	4,225	40	...	...	2,153 11 11	4,156 10 0	31	515	...
7	Sirhey	Dhankhet	74	90	82	44	33 1/2	Settled raiyats ...	87	71	83	313	94	3	60	637 2 0	749 1 0	66	2 6 3	See Appendix VII for further particulars concerning this tappa.
		Bhita	279	69	...	...		Occupancy raiyats	1			0	07	0	07	0 8 0	0 8 0	1	7 2 3	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	48						48			78	80	1	88	141 4 6	134 7 0	48	1 11 4	
		Total	354	59	82	44	...	.....	130	...	...	393	81	...	...	778 14 6	834 0 0	12	129	...
8	Ambar	Dhankhet	15	66	13	23	12	Settled raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Further particulars of this tappa and its villages are supplied in Appendix VIII, perusal of which is requested.
		Bhita	4	81	3	72	29	Occupancy raiyats	2			9	99	4	99	23 0 0	34 0 0	1	2 6 4	
		Non-occupancy raiyats.	1						1			0	88	10	88	24 0 0	35 0 0	1	3 2 10	
		Total	20	49	17	65	...	.....	3	...	...	20	85	...	...	53 0 0	69 0 0	2	...	...

9	Japla	Dhankhet	23	84	...	...	...	Settled raiyats ...	3	...	...	0	77	...	25	...	1 2 0	...	3	1 7 4	An account of this pargana and the lands assessed to rent will be found in Appendix IX.		
		Bhita	74	61	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats	28	...	...	129	52	...	62	...	240 0 0	...	18	2 0 7			
		Total	97	45	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	9	...	...	1	53	...	17	...	1 13 0	...	5	1 0 0			
SOUTHERN TAPPAS.																							
10	Tappa	Dhankhet	915	78	485	35	87	Settled raiyats ...	210	336	101	1,413	10	6	72	1,539 5 8	2,116 8 0	...	209	1 7 11	Information regarding this tappa and the villages brought under settlement is furnished in Appendix X, to which attention is invited.		
		Bhita	852	37	45	67	1,768	Occupancy raiyats	237			410	54	1	73	455 3 5	665 8 0	...	182	1 9 11			
		Total	1,768	10	531	92	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	229			372	66	1	69	582 15 10	682 13 0	...	190	1 13 4			
11	Mankeri	Dhankhet	1,444	50	908	54	59	Settled raiyats ...	455	569	89	3,368	16	7	40	3,028 10 1	4,413 8 0	...	440	1 4 11	Further information regarding the condition of this tappa, and its villages, as also of its requirements will be found in Appendix XI, perusal of which is requested.		
		Bhita	2,524	99	45	74	5,420	Occupancy raiyats	133			164	08	1	24	239 15 0	297 4 0	...	106	1 12 11			
		Total	3,968	49	952	28	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	491			1,006	70	2	05	863 7 6	1,058 8 0	...	446	1 0 10			
12	Seema	Dhankhet	1,246	58	1,075	83	16	Settled raiyats ...	303	574	142	3,032	67	7	71	3,059 1 2	2,168 10 0	...	387	0 11 5	See Appendix XII for an account of this tappa, of its villages and its requirements.		
		Bhita	4,479	63	92	41	4,747	Occupancy raiyats	181			877	51	4	84	608 0 9	625 10 0	...	171	0 11 4			
		Total	5,725	21	1,168	24	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	818			2,993	62	3	68	2,166 2 0	2,214 10 0	...	769	0 11 10			
13	Chechari	Dhankhet	30	41	27	39	11	Settled raiyats ...	...	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Appendix XIII contains particulars relative to this tappa.		
		Bhita	43	73	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats	1			...	...	9	74	9	74	...	5 0 0	...		1	0 8 10
		Total	74	14	27	39	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	24			...	...	90	19	3	75	...	53 0 0	...		24	0 10 3
14	Bareysand	Dhankhet	268	43	209	93	23	Settled raiyats ...	46	123	153	523	18	11	37	286 6 3	300 13 0	...	45	0 9 2	See Appendix XIV for further information concerning this tappa and its villages and requirements.		
		Bhita	986	82	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats	39			319	26	8	18	143 4 9	151 0 0	...	39	0 7 6			
		Total	1,245	25	209	98	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	227			899	70	8	96	496 4 0	476 13 0	...	213	0 8 5			
15	Khami	Dhankhet	229	53	190	53	30	Settled raiyats ...	119	163	62	827	28	3	95	551 7 6	608 14 0	...	118	0 11 9	Appendix XV supplies particulars as to soil, crops, and needs of this tappa and its villages.		
		Bhita	925	22	160	42	476	Occupancy raiyats	35			177	59	5	07	89 1 6	101 6 0	...	35	0 9 1			
		Total	1,154	80	350	95	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	150			487	11	3	24	484 8 9	481 7 0	...	144	0 15 9			
16	Durjag	Dhankhet	414	60	391	99	5	Settled raiyats ...	178	283	185	1,918	10	10	77	236 7 9	1,106 12 0	...	176	0 9 2	See Appendix XVI for further information regarding this tappa.		
		Bhita	3,200	17	135	08	3,269	Occupancy raiyats	121			772	64	6	38	393 7 9	448 10 0	...	119	0 9 3			
		Total	3,614	77	527	07	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	379			1,624	66	4	29	629 15 8	943 14 0	...	360	0 9 3			
17	Duthu	Dhankhet	8	64	7	45	16	Settled raiyats ...	4	13	276	32	60	8	15	21 10 3	33 14 0	...	4	1 0 8	An account of this tappa and its villages will be found in Appendix XVII. In the two villages brought under settlement the Government share is four annas and six pies only.		
		Bhita	51	51	8	87	495	Occupancy raiyats	2			5	37	2	68	...	3 0 0	...	1	0 8 7			
		Total	60	25	16	12	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	43			28	42	0	66	...	23 14 0	29 5 0	...	28		1 0 4	
18	Berkol	Dhankhet	62	36	88	85	210	Settled raiyats ...	4	23	162	73	89	19	22	35 11 3	41 7 0	...	4	0 3 7	See Appendix XVIII for further information regarding lands in this tappa.		
		Bhita	191	50	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats	14			67	06	6	21	55 8 6	52 8 0	...	13	0 9 8			
		Total	273	86	88	85	...	Non-occupancy raiyats	40			151	77	3	80	...	79 1 6	90 5 0	...	35		0 9 6	
Total		Dhankhet	13,838	83	10,458	89	33	Settled raiyats ...	5,009	5,452	187	39,579	74	7	86	34,903 13 4	45,047 11 0	...	4,703	1 3 0			
		Bhita	42,389	68	7,052	55	501	Occupancy raiyats	2,467			8,930	40	3	49	8,933 1 11	11,920 3 0	...	2,023	1 6 1			
		Total	56,278	51	17,511	44	231	Non-occupancy raiyats	5,476			17,015	71	3	10	13,807 2 10	16,564 12 0	...	4,912	0 14 7			
GRAND TOTAL		Dhankhet	13,838	83	10,458	89	33	Settled raiyats ...	5,009	5,452	187	39,579	74	7	86	34,903 13 4	45,047 11 0	...	4,703	1 3 0			
		Bhita	42,389	68	7,052	55	501	Occupancy raiyats	2,467	8,930	40	3	49	8,933 1 11	11,920 3 0	...	2,023	1 6 1					
		Total	56,278	51	17,511	44	231	Non-occupancy raiyats	5,476	17,015	71	3	10	13,807 2 10	16,564 12 0	...	4,912	0 14 7					

SECTION II.—CAUSES OF INCREASE OF ASSETS.

358. It will be seen from the figures contained in the foregoing statement that the increase in rent by present settlement is simply due to extended cultivation, which may be ascribed to the large addition that has taken place (1) in the number of tenants, and (2) in the number of reservoirs in the estate since last settlement, as mentioned in paragraph 39 of this report. The opening out of the estate by new roads, the establishment of new markets, the facility with which crops can now be disposed of at higher rates than before, and the clearance of jungle and consequent less unhealthiness of the district now than formerly are causes which have attracted new tenants to the estate, and thereby extension of cultivation and consequent increase in rents. There has also been a great rise in prices since last settlement, as will be seen from the table in paragraph 242 of this report. These facts fully support the increase of assets.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ANNUAL DEMAND AND THE KISTS OF REVENUE.

359. The following statement shows the demand on account of (1) land rent, (2) rent of mahua trees, and (3) rent of lac-bearing trees for each tappa separately. It also shows the three kists or instalments of rent. The first 4-anna kist is due on 28th October; the next, or 8-anna kist, is due on 28th January, and the last kist of 4 annas is due on 28th March of each year:—

Serial number.	NAME OF TAPPA.	Land revenue assessed and fixed for 15 years.	KISTS OF RENT.			MAHUA TREES ASSESSED TO RENT FOR 15 YEARS.			NUMBER OF LAC-BEARING TREES ASSESSED TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.				Total rent payable.	REMARKS.
			4-anna kist.	8-anna kist.	4-anna kist.	Number of trees.	Number of paying trees.	Rent.	Pala.	Kusum.	Khair.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Pundag ...	14,581 7 0	3,754 8 0	7,206 11 0	3,628 4 0	1,463	3,246	654 8 0	14,520	112	...	1,775 2 0	17,021 1 0	
2	Kote ...	14,755 10 0	3,808 3 0	7,215 3 0	3,632 4 0	397	790	233 0 0	18,854	...	...	1,731 13 0	16,719 6 0	
3	Imli ...	3,792 3 0	967 2 0	1,580 4 0	844 13 0	301	1,341	335 4 0	1,583	...	...	197 14 0	4,325 5 0	
4	Bari ...	14,295 12 0	3,736 4 0	7,025 2 0	3,534 6 0	1,978	3,769	699 8 0	14,222	1,703	...	2,005 15 0	17,001 2 0	
5	Taleya ...	3,449 5 0	681 3 0	1,189 2 0	599 0 0	135	499	122 8 0	4,176	...	...	522 0 0	3,098 13 0	
6	Goawal ...	4,156 10 0	1,044 2 0	2,043 6 0	1,029 2 0	190	1,085	241 4 0	1,038	...	...	139 12 0	4,627 10 0	
7	Sirhey ...	684 0 0	230 3 0	434 7 0	219 6 0	16	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	685 4 8	
8	Amhar ...	69 0 0	17 4 0	34 8 0	17 4 0	3	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	71 2 0	
9	Japla ...	263 3 0	70 3 0	132 0 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263 3 0	
10	Mankari ...	5,773 10 0	1,508 7 0	2,639 8 0	1,424 11 0	1,334	1,581	214 3 0	1,771	642	...	271 8 0	6,239 15 0	
11	Tappa ...	3,464 15 0	916 15 0	1,698 14 0	840 2 0	703	925	115 10 0	6,064	369	...	478 12 0	4,050 5 0	
12	Seema ...	5,008 14 0	1,331 9 0	2,447 8 0	1,229 13 0	2,305	1,805	225 10 0	7,877	2,819	...	1,199 4 0	6,433 12 0	
13	Chechari ...	63 1 0	19 7 0	39 0 0	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 1 0	
14	Bareysand ...	928 10 0	254 1 0	447 7 0	227 2 0	517	1,045	130 10 0	680	767	...	234 4 0	1,293 8 0	
15	Duthu ...	66 3 0	18 15 0	31 8 0	15 12 0	33	76	9 6 0	1,491	...	...	93 3 0	168 14 0	
16	Berkole ...	184 4 0	47 12 0	90 8 0	45 0 0	171	331	41 6 0	409	...	...	25 9 0	261 3 0	
17	Khami ...	1,191 11 0	314 14 0	583 6 0	293 7 0	466	311	26 6 0	5,278	702	...	506 6 0	1,723 7 0	
18	Durjag ...	2,499 4 0	658 0 0	1,224 10 0	616 10 0	1,593	1,662	307 12 0	11,308	848	...	917 3 0	3,624 6 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	74,432 10 0	19,500 0 0	36,553 0 0	18,379 10 0	12,047	18,372	3,299 12 0	74,271	7,986	...	10,067 5 0	87,759 11 0	

360. The four-anna kist of 28th October is paid from the sale-proceeds of *bhadoi* crops; the eight-anna kist of 28th January is paid from paddy and other *khárf* crops, and the last four-anna kist is paid from the sale-proceeds of *rabi* crops, mahua and lac.

361. Neither Mr. Hewett nor Mr. Forbes allowed the raiyats any mahua trees at last settlement. With the permission of Government I have granted every raiyat, whether rent-paying or not, two each in the northern tappas and four each in the southern tappas wherever a sufficient number of trees was available. Besides this every resident raiyat has been given five cottahs, or 0.19 acre of *gharbari* land rent-free according to custom of the district. This concession also was not granted by the above named gentlemen at last settlement. I allowed it because it was declared in paragraph 6 of Mr. Secretary Bolton's letter No. 77T.R., dated 29th April 1896, that "it is the desire of Government, in all cases, to treat its tenants with consideration and leniency." My action gave great satisfaction to the people, and they thoroughly appreciate the kindness shown to them.

362. The total area of *gharbari* land allowed to the raiyats is 991·51 acres. Had this land been assessed, the rent, at the sanctioned rates, would have amounted to Rs. 934·3·5, details of which are given in the following statement:—

Serial num- ber.	NAME OF TAPPA.	TOTAL AREA OF EACH CLASS OF BHITA LAND ALLOWED TO THE RAIYATS RENT-FREE.								Rent.	REMARKS.
		1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.		Total.			
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	8
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Kote	112	76	8	70	2	53	123	99	104 6 9	
2	Pundag	123	69	12	72	2	81	139	22	143 14 3	
3	Imli	90	11	4	34	0	85	25	30	22 7 11	
4	Bari	174	37	36	51	6	19	217	07	188 9 4	
5	Taleya	7	24	2	63	1	31	11	08	13 10 8	
6	Goawal	52	27	3	09	0	44	55	80	63 0 9	
7	Amhar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
8	Sirhey	15	74	0	26	0	60	16	60	32 0 8	Only one village in which the Government share of 4 annas is held by the jagir- dars of the remaining portion of the village.
9	Jalpa	1	82	0	16	0	18	2	16	5 13 4	
10	Mankerl	78	49	8	29	1	63	88	41	83 0 1	
11	Tappa	40	53	8	00	1	24	50	07	46 9 9	
12	Seema	86	66	22	66	5	07	114	39	48 11 3	
13	Barayend	22	32	4	54	1	11	27	97	16 5 4	Only one village. Not habited.
14	Ohechari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
15	Khami	19	60	8	93	0	79	29	52	24 13 4	
16	Durjag	61	02	15	11	1	21	77	34	68 13 11	
17	Duthu	1	59	2	43	0	69	4	71	2 15 8	
18	Berkol	7	62	0	26	...	...	7	38	3 14 0	
	Total	626	33	138	63	26	55	991	51	934 3 5	

363. The orders of Government regarding the settlement of trees with the raiyats as contained in Revenue Department No. 3292, of 17th August 1896, are as follows:—

"As to the settlement of *mahua*, *asan*, *khair*, *palas* and *kussum* trees, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the following recommendations of the Commissioner and the Board:—

- Mahua trees*.—That after distributing these trees, two per raiyat in the northern tappas, and four in the southern tappas, rent free, the excess trees held by a raiyat should be assessed at 4 annas per tree in the northern tappas and at 2 annas in the southern tappas.
- Asan trees*.—That the right of using *asan* trees for rearing silk cocoons be sold annually by auction by the Deputy Commissioner, either for the whole estate or for groups of villages or for separate tappas, as may appear most advantageous.
- Khair trees*.—That the Deputy Commissioner be left to settle these trees from year to year to the best advantage. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in thinking that, in villages where *khair* trees are numerous, there would be no objection to some of them being destroyed for the manufacture of *kath*, and that in others it might be advisable not to allow such destruction, especially where they are used for lac cultivation.
- Palas and kussum trees*.—The *palas* and *kussum* trees already entered in the raiyats' names in the khatians as being in their possession should be settled with them separately at Mr. Sunder's rates* for one year, on the distinct understanding that they will be re-settled with them or not, as Government may determine on receipt of fuller information."

* In the northern tappas *palas* at 2 annas a tree, *kussum* at 6 annas a tree.

In the southern tappas *palas* at 1 anna a tree, *kussum* at 4 annas a tree.

364. These orders were duly complied with.

CHAPTER XXX.

KHAS MANAGEMENT OF THE PALAMAU ESTATE.

365. Mr. Forbes made his settlement with the raiyats, but he placed a *thikadar* or farmer over them for the purpose of collecting the Government rent. For this the *thikadar* was allowed a commission of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per cent., as explained in paragraph 298 of this report. From 1st April 1896 the *thikadari* system was abolished, and the estate was brought under *khaz* or direct management. In Mr. Secretary Finucane's letter No. 3292, (Land Revenue), dated 17th August 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the introduction of *khaz* management, but permitted settlement still to be made, as suggested by the Board, "with such individual *thikadars* as may have special claims to consideration on account of long ancestral connection with the village or of extensive improvements." Sanction was also accorded to the formation of four tahsil circles. The head-quarters of these circles and the amount of rent on the new basis to be collected by the tahsildars in charge of them are shown in the following statement :—

Serial number.	Name of circle or tahsil.	For 1896-97.			Percentage of collection on demand.	For 1897-98.			Percentage of collection on demand.	REMARKS.
		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Daltonganj ...	27,242 0 0	25,995 14 13	1,276 1 1	95	27,242 0 0	18,552 2 0	8,689 14 0	68	
2	Lesliganj ...	26,621 7 0	25,523 2 5	1,098 4 7	96	26,621 7 0	18,680 1 3	7,941 5 9	71	
3	Laliahar ...	12,276 6 0	11,741 11 9	534 16 3	95	12,276 6 0	7,327 8 6	4,948 13 6	60	
4	Garoo ...	8,292 13 0	8,075 5 3	217 7 9	97	8,292 13 0	7,185 0 6	1,107 12 6	81	
	Total ...	74,432 10 0	71,308 2 4	3,126 7 8	95	74,432 10 0	51,844 13 8	22,587 13 9	70	

CHAPTER XXXI.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE ON THE NEW BASIS.

SECTION I.—DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF LAND REVENUE.

366. In accordance with Government order No. 3292 (Land Revenue) of 17th August 1896, the increased rentals took effect from September 1896, the beginning of the *Fash* year, which is current in Palamau. The following statement shows the demand of the Palamau Government estate for land revenue during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively, as also the rent collected and the uncollected balance :—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Palamau Government estate	1896-97.			
	74,432	71,306	3,127	95
	1897-98.			
	74,432	51,845	22,587	70

367. The settlement has stood the ordeal of collection, and considering that the year 1896-97 was one of scarcity, I beg to submit that the above figures cannot be said to be other than satisfactory. It should be noted that, in addition to land rent, the raiyats have for the first time this year also paid rent on account of *mahua* and lac-bearing trees as will be seen from paragraph 368. As to the small balance that remained unpaid for the year 1896-97, I learn that it was chiefly due from raiyats who had either proceeded to tea-gardens in Assam and the Duars, or moved on to fresh fields. The people towards the south of the district care little for their lands even where occupancy settled rights have been obtained. In paragraph 94 of this report I have explained how easily they are persuaded to move off. The only remedy for preventing loss of rent is for tahsildars to be vigilant and resettle holdings as soon as they may be relinquished either from superstition or any other equally absurd cause. There are people in almost every village who are in need of more land, and would gladly take up whatever they may be able to secure. The demand for land is great, especially as the people find that the assessment is light, and the rent can be easily paid. Vacancies caused by absconders and others are generally filled up by newcomers from other villages or contiguous districts, and there will never be loss of rent if relinquished holdings be speedily resettled with them. As to the balance of 1897-98, a large balance generally remains uncollected at the end of the year. This is due to the present kist dates being inconvenient for payment of rent. The last four-anna kist is paid from the sale-proceeds of *rabi* crops, *mahua*, and *lac*. The *rabi* crops are not ready for the market until about the end of April. *Mahua* falls in March and April, and is therefore also not ready. *Lac* is not reaped till April and May. People begin paying up after this, and the whole of the revenue is pretty regularly collected within July of each year.

SECTION II—DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF RENT OF MAHUA AND
LAC-BEARING TREES.

368. Under orders of Government, contained in Revenue Department letter No. 3292, of 17th August 1896, excess *mahua* trees were settled with the raiyats for the period of the settlement, viz., 15 years, and lac trees were settled with them for one year only, viz., for 1896-97. The following table shows the demand, collection, and balance on account of rent of the trees:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5
1896-97.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mahua	3,270	10,048	3,309	75
Palas and kussum lac trees	10,087			
Total ...	13,357	10,048	3,309	75

369. Lac is a precarious crop. It is easily injured by frost, thunder, and other causes, and may or may not succeed, and Government should be prepared for loss of rent under this head. Considering that the year 1896-97 was a bad one for both *mahua* and lac, the collection is satisfactory.

Part V.—Financial Results.

CHAPTER XXXII.

COST OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

SECTION I.—COST OF SURVEY.

370. The total cost of survey was Rs. 79,165. Details of this amount are given below:—

PARTICULARS.	Season, 1893-94.	Season, 1894-95.	Season, 1895-96.	Season, 1896-97.	Season, 1897.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Traversing	6,748	2,339	14,095	8,324	31,446	
2. Cadastral survey	15,604	11,978	266	93	27,941	
3. Completion of records	4,685	10,354	2,547	2,192	19,778	
Total	27,037	24,671	16,848	10,609	79,165	

371. The cost of survey per acre on the entire area surveyed was annas 4-8, and on the area cadastrally surveyed was annas 6-9.

SECTION II.—COST OF SETTLEMENT.

372. The cost of settlement was Rs. 40,387-5-9, details of which are given hereunder.

EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cost for the year 1893-94	422 8 0	Court fees	324 8 0
Ditto 1894-95	8,349 14 10	Survey fees	110 0 0
Ditto 1895-96	17,993 13 4	Copying fees	385 9 9
Ditto 1896-97	12,829 12 1	By sale of old materials (furniture, empty cases, &c.).	86 2 0
Ditto 1897-98	5,977 5 1		
Total	45,578 5 4	Total	906 8 9
Deduct amount to be debited to famine on account of pay of the Settlement Officer while acting as Charge Superintendent from 14th February to 17th July 1897, at Rs. 400 a month.		Add price of tents and other articles made over to the Deputy Commissioner (a).	
	2,274 3 1		2,005 8 9
Balance	43,299 2 3		
Deduct receipts as per contra	2,911 12 6		
Actual cost	40,387 5 9	Total	2,911 12 6

	Rs. A. P.
(a) Tents	1,450 0 0
Survey instruments	230 13 0
Settlement buildings	133 0 0
Stationery	82 11 9
Furniture	84 0 0
Blank forms and books... ..	25 0 0
Total	2,005 8 9

373. The cost of settlement per acre on the area cadastrally surveyed was annas 3-5 and on the entire area was annas 2-4.

373a. The rent on the new basis having been collected with effect from the year 1896-97, the cost of settlement and also a portion of the cost of survey has already been paid.

Part VI.—Arrangements proposed for Maintenance of Records and Permanent Survey Marks.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SECTION I.—MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.

374. *Proposals for maintenance of records.*—The records of 399 villages comprising the estate have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, to whom a register of all raiyats holding land, whether rent-paying or not, has also been furnished. The register shows (1) the names of the raiyats and their fathers' names; (2) the area of their holdings, raiyat by raiyat; (3) the amount of rent payable for each holding, and (4) all baigai and other revenue-free holdings. This register should be kept up, and for this purpose I would beg to propose—(1) that the Maintenance of Records Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, be extended to Palamau, especially as it is, I believe, contemplated to make the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act applicable to the district. The tahsildars of the estate should be appointed Registrars for mutations of names in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the work done by them would of course be generally supervised and confirmed by the district officer. As the tahsil offices are conveniently situated and easily accessible, the raiyats would have no difficulty in registering transfers, and they would readily do so as soon as they learn that no transfer will be recognized by Government unless and until it is duly registered. If this proposal cannot be carried out, I would suggest (2), that a copy of the above-mentioned register may be supplied to the Sub-Deputy Collector and tahsildar of the Palamau estate. In the cold weather of each year this officer should proceed to the several tappas, camp in suitable places, and call the raiyats of each village before him. This can be easily done, with no inconvenience or trouble to the people, because most of the 399 villages to which this settlement relates are in groups. When the raiyats are before him he should compare the names mentioned in the register with the names of the raiyats then found residing and holding land in the villages. If there be any changes, the register should be corrected at once. To do this work will not occupy the tahsildar more than two months in all, as I know from experience at time of attestation. And the only establishment he will need will be four muharrihs at Rs. 15 each a month. The total cost for two months, together with contingencies, would not be more than Rs. 150 each year. I would recommend that, if there be no objection, the latter proposal be sanctioned.

SECTION II.—PERMANENT SURVEY MARKS.

375. *Necessity for inspection of boundary marks.*—These comprise (1) the masonry pillars that were erected during the survey of 1864-65 at every tri-junction, and (2) of the stones embedded in similar localities and along boundary lines of some of the villages during the present survey. The position of all these marks has been shown by the Survey Department on the village maps with which the tahsildars will have to work. I recommend that the Sub-Deputy Collector who is in charge of the estate and the tahsildars under him be required to inspect the marks annually and to report on their condition.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

376. *Notice of officers.*—The only assistant I had was Babu Ramesar Persad, who had been a kanungo, but was promoted to be a Sub-Deputy Collector while the settlement was proceeding. He is a hard working and laborious officer, and did good work.

CONCLUSION.

377. In concluding this report I desire only to thank His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue for the confidence placed in me "to complete the assessment in a manner equitable to both Government and the tenants." I need hardly say that I endeavoured to do this to the best of my ability, and the results show how far I succeeded. From start to finish I had the complete trust of the raiyats and carried them with me without hitch or trouble or objection of any kind. The raiyats are satisfied that the assessment is just and fair, and Government will see that a large increase has been effected in the revenue at a small cost.

DALTONGANJ; }
The 24th October 1897. }

D. SUNDER,
Settlement Officer, Palamau.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

TAPPA KOTE.

This is, in my opinion, the best tappa in Palamanu, and it would be difficult to find, any where in Bengal, better rice and wheat-growing lands than those that are seen here. Situated in the valley of the Amanat river and with very rich *Kewal* soil throughout the tappa, the villages in it are the abode of the best class of tenants, viz., Brahmans and Rajputs, the majority of whom are extremely prosperous in consequence of the plentiful harvests of rice, barley and wheat, they generally obtain. Every bit of cultivable land has been brought under the plough by them, and there is no jungle now, except blocks of protected forest, the produce of which they fully enjoy.

Roads.—Several main roads traverse the tappa, and markets are easily get-at-able.

The markets are:—(1) Daltonganj, (2) Lesliganj, (3) Dhangaon, and (4) Haratua.

The villages belonging to Government, 37 in all, are:—(1) Aloala, (2) Bansdohar, (3) Kumandh (Barkagaon), (4) Baurakhar, (5) Dhangardih, (6) Daltonganj, (7) Gopalganj, (8) Goradih Jagatpurwa, (9) Goradih Khas, (10) Goradih Kothilwa, (11) Goradih Piprahat, (12) Goradih Toli, (13) Jaitu Khar, (14) Jamuna, (15) Jhagarpur, (16) Chowkhra, (17) Kamalpur, (18) Khairant, (19) Kote Khas, (20) Kundri, (21) Kurainpatra, (22) Mundaria, (23) Nakti, (24) Parasramkhap, (25) Phudia, (26) Phulang, (27) Pipra Khurd, (28) Pokhrah-Kalan, (29) Pokhrah Khurd, (30) Purnadih (Purnibathan), (31) Rajpur, (32) Rajwadih, (33) Rohra, (34) Sitadih, (35) Sudna, (36) Sondhisera, and (37) Urhulia.

Reservoirs.—There are 126 *ahars* or reservoirs in these villages now, while at last settlement there were only 23. Of these 126, some have been repaired this year, but many remain to be attended to. It is only by keeping reservoirs in order that loss of crops and consequent scarcity and non-payment of rent will be prevented. This cannot be mentioned too often or too strongly to the authorities. If the Hurgarwa river be dammed up, as recommended in paragraph 35 of this report, immense good will result to the above and many other villages, and failure of crops will never be known. The initial expense to Government in carrying out the scheme will be about Rs. 4,000 in all, but that will be fully covered by the vast amount of good that will be done.

The area of lands assessed to rent and other details are given in the following statement:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.																			
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	REMARKS.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	1,078	A. 4,082 D. 2,303	A. 4 D. 34	Rs. 5,759 A. 13 P. 5	Rs. 7,915 A. 13 P. 0	898	Rs. 1 11 0	0			
Dhanket ...	1,578	77	1,503	24	1,330	72	...	...												
Bhita ...	6,520	90	1,753	50	...	...	...	...	Non-resident raiyats.	395	2,303	35	7 80	2,433	14 11	3,574	9 0			
Total cultivated ...	8,399	67	3,256	74	1,230	72	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	170	275	84	1 62	324	6 8	581	4 0			
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident raiyats.	12	46	88	3 90	81	2 0	89	12 0			
									Non-occupancy raiyats.	493	1,175	21	2 38	1,077	14 5	1,347	15 0	407	1 2 4	
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	902	65	...	...	35	31	...	...	...	244	1,076	08	4 41	1,147	3 9	1,306	5 0			
Old fallow ...	3,439	62	2,141	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	4,355	55	2,141	20	35	31	...	...	Rent-free holders.	15	19	31	1 28	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	3	4	77	1 59	...	...	...	...			
									B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									C. Others ...	10	36	01	3 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Total	2,320	9,619	50	...	10,824	6 0	14,755	10 0	1,983	...	...
Sites of houses ...	159	89	89	43	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	309	587	60	1 50	1,338	15 3	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	802	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	2,085	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	3,143	14	89	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village	15,903	36	5,487	37	1,266	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 157 per cent., in *dhan khet* alone it is 25 per cent., and in *bhita* it is 272 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 8,404-5-6, the attested rent is Rs. 10,824-6, and the new rent settled is Rs. 14,755-10. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 75 per cent., and on the attested rent is 36 per cent. The increase is only due to extension of cultivation.

The number of tenants in the villages of this tappa has risen from 831 at last settlement to 2,320 now; the increase is 178 per cent.

The new rent was assessed at the following rates, which are the same as those of last settlement:—

TAPPA KOTE.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages ...	4	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	In Daltonganj civil station the rates charged for house sites per acre are : — 1st class house sites, Rs. 10 2nd " " " " 6 3rd " " " " 4
2nd " " ...	15	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
3rd " " ...	13	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
4th " " ...	1	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
5th " " ...	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
6th " " ...	3	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Total	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA PHUDIA, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA PARASRAMKHAP, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KUMANDH, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA MUNDARIA, TAPPA ROTĒ, DISTRIOT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KAMALPUR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	20	24	22	1	21	41 1 0	50 6 0	14	2 1 8	Dhankhet Ditto Ditto Bhita Do. Do.	1st 2nd 3rd 1st 2nd 3rd	6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on 17th Octo- ber 1896.
Dhankhet	15	56	12	76	14	05	...	...			5	36	74	7	84	59 12 0	70 7 0	5	1 14 8				
Bhita	48	49	42	72	...	...	...	...															
Total cultivated	64	05	55	48	14	05	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	1	1	26	...	...	0 8 0	...	1	0 6 4			
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- pancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	8	4	73	...	59	1 1 0	6 11 0	6	1 6 7				
New fallow	1	93	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Old fallow	5	51	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Groves, &c.,	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total culturable	7	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Non-culturable—													...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sites of houses	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Rivers, tanks, &c.	2	00	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Roads, &c.	5	69	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total non-culturable	8	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		2	...	72	...	86	2 2 0	...	...	...				
Total of village	80	58	55	48	14	05	...	...															

MAUZA GOPALGUNGE, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
										Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands for holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.					
														Before settlement.	According to settlement.									
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				
Cultivated lands—									Settled	{	Resident	...	59	58	77	...	99	88 9 9	96 10 0	46	1 10 3	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.		
Dhankhet	8	21	10	04	4	91	...	...	rai-yats.		Non-resident	...	22	136	22	6	19	74 3 3	104 3 0	22	0 12 2			
Bhita	217	70	157	00	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	{	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st		1 8 0	
Total cultivated	225	91	167	04	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.		Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do. 2nd	0 12 0
									Non-occu-	{	Resident	...	2	5	50	2	76	5 12 0	6 8 0	2	1 0 0		Do. 3rd	0 6 0
Culturable, i.e.—									pancy rai-		Non-resident	...	21	45	12	2	14	43 11 6	47 10 0	21	1 0 10			
New fallow	17	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	{	A. Service-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Old	103	74	...	...	...	...	...	...			tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	211	69	...	...	...	...	...	...			C. Others	...	1	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...			
											Total	...	105	247	56	...	...	212 4 6	253 15 0	91	...			
Non-culturable—											Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	16	54	76	3	42	37 8 0	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...																
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Rivers, tanks, &c.	28	46	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Roads, &c.	9	09	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Total non-culturable	39	71	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Total of village	477	31	167	04	4	91	...	...																

MAUZA SONDHI SERAI, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated land—									Settled raiyats.												
Dhankhet ...	7	16	4	01	7	08			{ Resident ...										Dhankhet 1st	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Bhita ...	158	47							{ Non-resident ...	4	66	87	16	71	36 10 0	75 0 0	4	1 11 1	Ditto 2nd	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	165	63			7	08			Occupancy raiyats.										Ditto 3rd	2 0 0	
									{ Resident ...										Bhita 1st	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...										Do. 2nd	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	54	40							Non-occupancy raiyats.	5	43	35	8	67	26 14 3	31 12 0	5	0 11 8	Do. 3rd	0 4 0	
Old ...	74	15	203	00						10	60	02	6	10	52 3 0	53 2 0	10	0 14 1			
Groves, &c. ...																					
Total culturable ...	128	55	203	00					Rent-free holders.												
									{ A. Service tenure.												
									{ B. Chaukidari												
									C. Others ...												
Non-culturable—									Total	19	170	24			115 11 3	159 14 0	19				
Sites of houses ...		64																			
„ of temples ...																					
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	7	88																			
Roads, &c. ...	2	16																			
Total non-culturable ...	10	68							Shikmi or under-raiyats												
Total of village ...	304	86	207	01	7	08															

MAUZA ALAOLA, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA PHULANG, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—								Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	17	177	81	10	45	92 5 9	286 3 0	17	1 4 1	Dhankhet 1st... Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd... Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet...	58	79	17	12	54	64	...														
Bhita ...	109	05	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	12	8	18	...	26	4 0 0	4 7 0	6	1 6 8	...	...	
Total cultivated ...	167	84	17	12	54	64	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenurea. B. Chakri- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	...	07	...	...	...	...	...			Total	...	29	180	99	...	...	98 5 9	290 10 0	23	...	...
New fallow ...	...	61	160	00	...	...	...			Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	8	18	19	4	39	...	...	...	...	...
Old „	36	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total culturable ...	86	68	160	00	...	...	...														
Non-culturable—	...	48	...	...	...	...	...														
Sites of houses ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...														
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c.	...	64	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	8	96	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	11	08	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	215	55	177	12	54	64	...														

MAUZA BANSDAHAR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.																														
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.																															
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.																																			
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.																											
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	Resident Non-resident	3 6	A. D.	14 04	A. D.	4 11	68 06	Rs. A. P.		3 6	Rs. A. P.		0 14 0 0 11 9																											
Dhankhet...	42	24	15	09	28	90	...	...									8 0 0	12 5 0		Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0																												
Bhita ...	444	92	52	28	...	...	...	...	31 0 0	48 12 0	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0																																					
Total cultivated ..	487	16	67	37	23	90	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0																																					
Culturable, i.e.—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident Non-resident	11 3	A. D.	109 7	A. D.	63 99	9 2	96 66	Rs. A. P.		10 8	Rs. A. P.		0 11 11 0 7 6																										
																		Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident Non-resident		24 35	A. D.		191 215	11 53	7 6	96 15	105 14 0 183 11 9	148 9 0 149 9 0	24 35	0 12 5 0 11 0																		
																																Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
																																										C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	3	A. D.	2 67	A. D.	...	89	Rs. A. P.		...	Rs. A. P.		...																											
Sites of houses																	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...																						
„ of temples																	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...																						
Rivers, tanks, &c.																	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...																						
Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																											
Total non-culturable	896	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																											
Total of village	1,253	85	67	37	25	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																											

MAUZA PIPEA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated land—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	44	183	85	4	17	400 4 0	541 2 0	31	2 15 6	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	96	02	62	62	47	25	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0	
Bhita ...	102	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	198	66	62	62	47	25	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st	1 8 0	
									{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd	0 12 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	16	23	82	1	48	58 10 0	62 4 0	11	2 9 9	Do. 3rd	0 6 0	
New fallow ...	4	05	...	...	...	23	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Old „ ...	32	63	138	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	86	68	138	00	...	23	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	1	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
									{ B. Chaukidari.	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
									C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
									Total	...	62	209	54	...	...	458 14 0	603 6 0	42	...	...		
Non-culturable—									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	2	...	54	...	27	...	...	...	...	...		
Sites of houses ...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...														
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	10	03	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	282	78	200	62	47	48	...	...														

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated land—									Settled	Resident	4	7	32	1	83	29 0 0	29 2 0	4	8 15 7	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 29th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	84	86	42	07	98	69	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	6	87	67	6	27	154 1 6	159 0 0	5	4 3 6	Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0	
Bhita ...	21	56	28	46	...	...	...	...												Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	78	21	65	52	28	69	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	3	...	27	...	09	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd	0 4 0	
Old " ...	7	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	7	81	69	4	62	202 12 6	204 3 0	6	6 7 1			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.													
Total culturable ...	7	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	9	91	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	21	77	13	...	...	385 14 0	392 5 0	16	...			
Roads, &c. ...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-railyats	8	17	93	2	24	144 3 3	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	12	72	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	96	68	65	52	28	69	...	...														

MAUZA URHULIA, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated land—									Settled	Resident	3	59	38	19	77	12 0 0	46 0 0	3	0 12 4	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	8	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	8	52	08	6	61	24 11 6	88 14 0	8	0 10 4	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	133	94	42	23	...	...	...	...												Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	137	58	42	23	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	15	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd	0 4 0	
Old " ...	56	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	11	45	37	4	12	28 1 0	38 3 0	11	0 13 5			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.													
Total culturable ...	72	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	1	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	23	157	65	...	...	64 12 6	118 1 0	22	...			
Roads, &c. ...	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-railyats	12	15	94	1	33	5 15 0	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	222	47	42	23	...	...	...	...														

MAUZA NAKTI, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	1	13	07	...	24	17 4 0	26 0 0	1	1 15 9	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	24	76	5	15	24	00	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	2	8	48	4	24	22 10 0	25 2 0	2	2 15 4	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	21	22	4	82	...	...	...	...												Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	45	98	9	97	24	00	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	4	3	56	...	89	3 7 0	2 12 0	3	0 12 4	Do. 3rd	0 4 0	
Old " ...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	8	23	80	2	97	79 15 0	90 12 0	8	3 13 0			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.													
Total culturable...	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	1	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	16	49	53	...	...	123 4 0	144 10 0	14	...			
Roads, &c. ...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-railyats	3	2	85	...	95	5 12 0	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	52	29	9	97	24	00	...	...														

MAUZA BAURAKHAR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rents.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.											
					Before settlement.	According to settlement.															
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. 52	D. 60	A. 39	D. 02	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Settled raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	1	A. 47	D. 78	A. ...	D. ...	Rs. A. P. 19 13 9	Rs. A. P. 24 3 0	1	Rs. A. P. 0 8 1	Dhankhet 1st Ditto 2nd Ditto 3rd Bhita 1st Do. 2nd Do. 3rd	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	52	60	40	05	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	3	2	89	...	96	2 2 0	2 9 0	8	0 14 2	...	...	
Total culturable	18	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	5	53	66	...	...	23 8 9	28 0 0	5	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	22	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	1	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	88	78	40	05	...	...	...	...													

MAUZA JAITUKHAR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	20 298	91 16	18 ...	76 ...	18 ...	05 ...	...	...	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	12 6	134 115	92 50	11 19	24 25	70 1 0 58 5 0	101 1 0 106 10 0	7 6	0 11 11 0 14 9	Dhanket 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	319	07	18	76	18	05	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	14 136 ...	57 75 19	...	...	11 00 ...	20 ...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	5 10	8 80	39 35	...	67 03	10 10 0 40 2 0	5 12 0 54 5 0	4 10	1 11 1 0 10 9	...		
Total culturable ...	151	51	203	00	11	20	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	92 59 104	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	94	336	10	...	...	177 2 0	267 12 0	27	...	...		
Total non-culturable	261	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	2	13	82	6	91	5 0 0	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ...	732	07	221	76	29	25	...	...													

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	88 284	90 95	45 ...	39 ...	36 ...	26 ...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	37 ...	225 ...	49 ...	6 ...	09 ...	85 10 0 ...	171 15 0 ...	26 ...	0 12 1 ...	Dhankhet 1st... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.	
Total cultivated	308	85	45	39	36	26	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.,	47 188 ...	98 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	12 3	101 24	45 40	8 8	45 18	52 0 0 9 8 0	68 1 0 11 14 0	10 3	0 10 8 0 7 9	...	...		
Total culturable	236	10	329	00	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	1 ...	1 ...	04 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	2 42 89	07 97 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	53	352	38	...	...	147 2 0	251 14 0	39	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	84	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	19	6	93	0	36	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village	624	23	374	39	36	26	...	...															

MAUZA GORADI JAGATPUR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	15 27	55 17	13 24	00 69	...	...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 2	19 1	10 93	...	...	24 1 0 4 1 0	29 3 0 8 11 0	1 2	1 8 3 4 8 0	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	42	72	37	69	...	...	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	...	21 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 4	...	02 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	19	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. ...	...	27 22 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	8	43	30	...	...	180 8 0	115 9 0	7	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable ...	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	66	69	37	69	...	...	...	...														

MAUZA GORADI KHAS, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	64 254	92 53	34 ...	80 ...	...	56 ...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	11 19	175 88	82 99	15 4	98 68	135 1 6 117 4 0	232 8 0 123 12 0	10 19	1 5 1 1 6 0	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 6 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.
Total cultivated	319	45	34	80	...	56	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	52 207 ...	95 09 ...	...	187 38	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	23 19	75 89	61 78	3 2	28 09	104 0 0 32 4 0	116 0 0 43 8 0	22 19	1 8 6 1 1 3	...	...	
Total culturable	280	04	187	38	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	1 3 16	02 68 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	72	380	20	...	...	388 9 6	514 7 0	70	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	20	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	1	1	94	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	600	27	222	18	...	56	...	...														

MAUZA JHAGARPUR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA JHAGARPUR, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

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xi.

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MAUZA SUDNA, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA PURNADIH, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KUNDEI, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA CHOWKHRA, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KOTE KHAS, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA DALTONGANJ, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	A. 47 140	D. 61 52	A. 11 78	D. 63 85	A. 10 ...	D. 81 ...	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	222 ...	A. 224 ...	D. 17 ...	A. 1 ...	D. 00 ...	Rs. A. P. 365 2 11	Rs. A. P. 690 0 0	221 ...	Rs. A. P. 8 1 2 ...	Dhankhet 1st ...	6 0 0	In the civil station of Dalton-ganj the rates charged for house sites were as follows:— 1st class house sites Rs. 10 per acre. 2nd class house Rs. 6 sites per acre. 3rd class house sites Rs. 4 per acre. The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.		
Total cultivated ...	188	18	90	48	10	81	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	91 ...	10 ...	58 ...	...	11 ...	25 15 6	102 7 0	91 ...	9 10 10 ...	Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0			
Culturable, & c.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c.	41 179 7	51 48 58	... ... ...	... ... ...	2	00 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	126 ...	50 ...	15 ...	...	89 ...	128 5 4	185 10 0	126 ...	8 11 2 ...	Bhita 1st ...	2 0 0			
Total culturable ...	228	65	...	...	2	00	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Ch a u k i - d a r i . C. Others ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... .....	... ... .....	... ... ...	... ... ...	Do. 2nd ...	1 0 0			
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... „ of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	105 ... 141 58	15 02 92 59	89	43 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	Total ...	499	284	90	...	...	519 7 9	*978 1 0	498	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 8 0			
Total non-culturable	305	68	89	43	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	19	11	29	...	54	5 7 0	.....	...	...					
Total of village	722	86	179	91	12	81	...	...															

* NOTE.—This amount includes Rs. 576-8-3 being rent of house sites and garden lands in Daltonganje civil station details of which are given below:—

Area in acres.	Rent.
1st class holdings at Rs. 10 per acre	48-78
2nd class holding at Rs. 6 per acre	7-35
3rd class holding at Rs. 4 per acre	11-21
Total	67-28
	576 8 3

MAUZA SITADIH, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	{ Resident ...	12	32	24	2	68	45 14 6	51 9 0	11	1 9 8	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet	90	47	66	00	89	17	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident		43	195	24	4	64	273 10 6	487 10 0	42	2 7 11		Ditto 2nd...		4 0 0
Bhita	183	09	99	56	...	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	273	56	165	56	89	17	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st	1 8 0	
Culturable, & c.—								Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	11	5	89	...	53	10 5 0	8 10 0	6	1 7 5	Do. 2nd	0 12 0		
New fallow	7	01	...	...	4	12	...	pancy	{ Non-resident...	29	24	75	...	85	36 4 9	36 9 0	26	1 7 8	Do. 3rd	0 6 0		
Old fallow	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.														
Groves, &c.	...	51	...	...	...	...	...															
Total culturable	44	85	...	...	4	12	...															
Non-culturable—									{ A. Service	2	8	93	1	96	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	holders.		{ B. Cha u k i -	1	2	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		dari,													
Rivers, tanks, &c.	31	15	...	...	...	...	...															
Roads, &c.	8	13	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	2	12	08	6	01	...	...	...	...				
Total non-culturable	40	17	...	...	...	...	...		Total	100	276	11	...	...	366 2 9	584 6 0	85	...				
Total of village	358	58	165	56	93	29	...		Shikmi or under-raiyats	46	68	90	1	63	242 7 0	...	...	...				

APPENDIX II.

TAPPA PUNDAG.

THIS is one of the best tappas in Palamau. To the east the rice and *bhita* lands are valuable, and yield good crops of paddy, wheat, and barley. A great deal of sugarcane is also cultivated here. The centre of the tappa (the valley of the Amanat river) contains the flourishing villages of Konwai, Tetrain, Sagalim, and Tarhassi, while to the west are Chilo, Gogda, and other splendid villages. Some of the richest cultivation in the district is to be found here. The chief crops grown in the centre of the tappa are paddy and sugarcane, for which the soil, which is a sandy loam, is admirably suited. A variety of vegetables are grown here by Koiries and Kunjras. The northern and southern parts of the tappa are hilly; but, wherever cultivable, are thickly populated; have been brought well under the plough; and good crops of wheat, barley, and gram are obtained from the soil, which is chiefly *pawar* and *gorea*.

Roads.—A road from Lesligunge to Pankey and another from Daltonganj towards Shergotty pass through the tappa.

Markets.—There are nine markets, viz.—Tarhassi, Pankey, Pudma, Tetrain, Hurlong, Manatu, Karda, Kasmar, and Loharsi. Of these, the first three are the most important.

There are 78 Government villages in the tappa as follows:—(1) Asehar, (2) Baghi, (3) Bahadag, (4) Balamua, (5) Bansi Khurd (6) Bara, (7) Barakurwa, (8) Berkoma, (9) Bansdewa, (10) Bedani Khurd, (11) Bedani III, (12) Bhaluguri, (13) Bhandra, (14) Bhandraha, (15) Bharatpur, (16) Birounda, (17) Birtia, (18) Bissenpur, (19) Budhu Chak, (20) Chabachwa, (21) Champi, (22) Chopea, (23) Chaura, (24) Chilho, (25) Dhuma, (26) Dhumkhar, (27) Garhwat, (28) Gassedag, (29) Ghangri, (30) Gharo, (31) Goindi Khas, (32) Goindi II (Dhoribar), (33) Goindi III (Kolhaistámr), (34) Gudipahari, (35) Hardi, (36) Hesatu, (37) Irwa, (38) Jaspur, (39) Kaliana, (40) Karma, (41) Jhurha, (42) Joongur, (43) Kasmar, (44) Kerki, (45) Khamdih, (46) Kelhua, (47) Kusladih, (48) Loharsi, (49) Lohariya, (50) Madheya, (51) Mahuadand, (52) Masuria, (53) Matpuri, (54) Nakti Khas or Nakti II, (55) Nakti I (Siridumar), (56) Nakti III (Thekahi), (57) Nawa, (58) Parpain, (59) Parsawan, (60) Parsain, (61) Pasahar, (62) Pipratand, (63) Mahari, (64) Mukta, (65) Rangea, (66) Sagalim, (67) Saraidih, (68) Simri, (69) Sikni, (70) Sinduria, (71) Sugi, (72) Tarhassi, (73) Tildiha, (74) Tinamba, (75) Tirwa, (76) Tiroundha, (77) Udaipur, and (78) Gogda.

Details as to the area of lands assessed to rent in this tappa and other particulars are given below:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.													REMARKS.				
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.		
													Before settlement.				According to settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cultivated lands—									Settled									
Dhanket	3,394	36	2,394	55	2,095	90	...	...	{ Resident	421	4,032	77	9	57	4,111	9 0	5,583	4 0
Bhita	5,509	41	1,570	06	188	13	...	...	{ Non-resident.	200	1,907	33	9	53	2,364	9 10	2,961	6 0
Total cultivated	8,903	76	3,964	61	2,284	03	...	...	Occupancy	517	1,299	56	2	51	2,020	10 6	2,639	12 0
									{ Resident	114	545	34	4	78	665	1 9	1,025	3 0
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident.	471	1,111	78	2	38	1,029	1 2	1,088	3 0
New fallow	920	27	...	...	135	88	...	...	Non-occupancy	274	1,082	99	3	95	883	2 3	1,233	11 0
Old	8,005	79	2,192	84	...	...	...	...	{ Resident	27	28	10	1	10	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c.	43	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	3,969	76	2,192	84	135	88	...	...	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									{ B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses	78	35	7	81	...	...	...	...	C. Others.	23	42	74	1	85	...	...	...	...
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	2,047	10,060	61	...	...	11,174	2 6	14,581	7 0
Rivers, tanks, &c.	1,133	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	810	873	14	1	07	2,062	2 2	...	...
Roads, &c.	6,450	30	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	7,664	74	7	81	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...
Total of village	20,468	96	6,165	36	2,419	91	...	...										

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 123 per cent.; the increase in *dhanket* alone is 37 per cent., and in *bhita* 255 per cent.

The number of tenants in the villages above mentioned has risen from 758 at last settlement to 2,047 now, the increase being 170 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 8,607-3-3; the attested rent is Rs. 11,174-2-6; the new rent settled is Rs. 14,581-7. The increase on the rent by last settlement is 69 per cent., and on the attested rent is 30 per cent. The increase is entirely due to extension of cultivation.

The rates at which the new rent was assessed are shown in the following table and are the same as those of last settlement :—

[illegible]

MAUZA LOHARIYA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settle-ment.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...
Dhanket ...	4	83	4	60	4	83	...	...														
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	4	83	4	60	4	83	...	...	Non-occu-pancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	4	4	83	1	20	82 10 3	33 0 0	4	6 13 3	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	...
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	...
Old fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	...
Total culturable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Non-culturable—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	4	4	83	...	...	82 10 3	33 0 0	4	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	4	4	83	...	...	82 10 3	33 0 0	4	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	4	4	83	...	...	82 10 3	33 0 0	4	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	4	83	4	60	4	83	...	...	Shekmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAUZA NAKTI II OR NAKTI KHAS, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

xi.

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 18th
October 1896.

xi.

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 18th
October 1898

xi.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.

MAUZA SINDURIA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settle-ment.								
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	12	17	12	17	16 14 0	36 0 0	1	2 15 3	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankot ...	18	02	18	38	7	11	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	...	68	...	31	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	...	92	...	92	0 9 6	1 0 0	1	1 1 4	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	18	65	18	64	7	11	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	2	1	06	...	53	1 0 0	2 0 0	2	1 14 2	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy raiyats.	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Servi c e -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									{ B. Cha u k i -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—											...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	14	15	18	64	7	11	...	...	Total	...	4	14	15	...	...	18 7 6	89 0 0	4	...			
									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	1	1	76	...	...	6 15 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA JHURHA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands —									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankot ...	8	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	2	4	70	...	85	12 0 0	12 0 0	2	2 8 10	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	2	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	1	1	43	...	43	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	2 12 9			
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	...	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	...	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Servi c e -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									{ B. Cha u k i -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—											...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	3	6	13	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	3	...			
									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA MATPURI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	3	19	...	6	33	29 10 0	31 0 0	3	1 10 1	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	30	68	24	47	5	87	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	31	78	31	44	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	7	22	42	8	20	36 15 0	58 2 0	7	2 5 10	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	63	46	55	91	5	87	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	4	18	41	4	60	15 12 0	20 12 0	8	1 2 0	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	5	71	...	...	4	27	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	1	11	88	11	88	23 5 0	16 0 0	1	1 5 6	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	8	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	8	79	...	...	4	27	...	...	B. Chauki-	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									dari.	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	1	45	...	36	...	...	...	...	Total	...	15	71	71	...	...	105 10 0	120 14 0	14	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-railyats	...	10	2	86	...	23	2 0 0	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	5	86	...	36	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	77	61	56	27	10	14	...	...														

MAUZA PARPAIN, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	15	27	12	98	0	13	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	...	43	...	...	10	16	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	5	1	13	...	22	2 15 0	3 4 0	5	2 14 0	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	15	70	12	98	10	29	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	15	9	99	...	68	12 5 6	15 12 0	15	1 9 2	Bhita 1st...	1 9 0	
Culturable i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	4	1	99	...	49	3 7 0	4 0 0	2	2 0 0	Do. 2nd...	0 12 0	
New fallow ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 6 0	
Old fallow ...	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									C. Others	...	1	4	20	4	20	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	25	17	81	...	...	18 11 6	23 0 0	22	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-railyats	...	36	9	74	...	27	36 15 0	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	22	50	12	98	10	29	...	...														

MAUZA BAGHI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	7	13	88	1	97	29 9 0	38 4 0	7	3 2 0	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	11	50	11	04	...	...	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	12	64	11	04	...	...	...	...	railyats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	7	13	88	1	97	29 9 0	38 4 0	7	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-railyats	...	5	0	25	0	05	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	15	20	11	04	...	...	...	...														

XIX

XIX

XIX

XIX

MAUZA SIMRI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	4	38	22	9	55	37 4 6	37 0 0	4	0 15 5	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.
Dhanket	26	80	12	32	13	06	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	1	9	27	9	27	8 8 6	9 0 0	1	0 15 6	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita	130	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	2	9	67	4	88	8 0 0	12 5 0	2	1 4 3	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	167	63	12	32	13	06	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	2	15	74	7	87	10 2 6	53 10 0	2	0 10 6	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	12	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	10	81	62	8	16	32 0 0	10 7 0	10	0 10 8	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	503	10	186	...	...	...	...	...	yata.											Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	1	1	94	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	515	81	186	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—										C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	20	156	46	...	...	95 10 6	122 6 0	19	...			
„ of temples	24	84	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-raiyata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	13	02	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	89	79	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total of village	713	28	186	32	13	06	...	...								...	...	...	...			

MAUZA BARAKURWA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	6	19	06	3	17	29 6 9	51 0 0	6	2 10 9	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhanket	16	62	20	05	9	23	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	16	62	20	05	9	23	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	yata.							...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	8	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—										C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	6	19	06	...	...	29 6 9	51 0 0	6	...			
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-raiyata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	1	02	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total of village	28	01	20	05	9	23	...	...								...	...	...	...			

MAUZA BARA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	7	20	74	2	96	29 4 0	38 9 0	7	1 12 3	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhanket	24	42	20	32	15	55	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita	13	19	11	31	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	1	3	45	3	45	0 8 0	4 6 0	1	1 4 3	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	37	61	31	63	15	55	...	...	rai-yata.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	3	05	...	...	...	57	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	12	16	47	1	37	41 15 0	46 8 0	12	2 13 2	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	yata.							...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	4	42	...	...	...	57	...	...	holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—										C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	20	40	66	...	...	71 11 0	89 7 0	20	...			
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-raiyata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	3	09	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	6	62	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Total of village	43	65	31	63	15	12	...	...								...	...	...	...			

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MAUZA BERKOMA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

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MAUZA KALIÂNÁ, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhanket 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.		
Dhanket ...	10	42	20	64	...	...	...	...														...	...
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0			
Total cultivated ...	10	42	20	64	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0			
Culturable, &c.—																							
New fallow ...	9	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Old fallow ...	8	45	...	...	...	...	...	...													C. Others ...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	18	07	...	...	...	...	...	...													Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...
Non-culturable—									Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Total ...	...	...
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...													Total ...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	800	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	818	07	...	...	...	...	...	...													Total ...	...	...
Total of village ...	846	56	20	64	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA BIRTIA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	{ Resident ...									Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet	7	59	7	17	7	59			{ Non-resident										Ditto 2nd ...	8 0 0	
Bhita	12	19	17	70															Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	19	78	24	87	7	59			Occupancy	{ Resident ...											
									{ Non-resident												
Culturable, &c.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident ...									Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
New fallow	2	61							pancy	{ Non-resident	6	26	92	4	47	66 4 6	67 0 0	6	2 7 9	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0
Old fallow	4	71							rai-yats.										Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.																					
Total culturable	7	32							Rent-free-	{ A. Serv ice-											
									holders.	tenures.											
										B. Cha uk i-											
										dari.											
Non-culturable—										C. Others											
Sites of houses																					
„ of temples																					
Rivers, tanks, &c.	1	24							Total		6	26	92			66 4 6	67 0 0	6			
Roads, &c.	7	40																			
Total non-culturable	8	64							Shikmi or under-raiyats												
Total of village	35	74	24	87	7	59															

MAUZA KELHUA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	10 76	28 55	27 07	7 ...	15 75	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	11 ...	69 ...	75 ...	6 ...	34 ...	24 4 0 ...	50 0 0 ...	11 ...	0 11 5 ...	Dhankhet 1st... Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd... Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	4 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	86	83	27	07	7	90	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	...	09 69	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	8 1	17 ...	45 58	2 ...	18 58	15 0 0 ...	15 0 0 0 9 0	8 1	0 18 9 0 15 6			
Total culturable ...	105	78	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Cha u k i- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. ...	...	77 98 23	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	20	87	78	...	...	39 4 0	65 9 0	20	...			
Total non-culturable	41	98	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	284	59	27	07	7	90	...														

MAUZA CHOPEA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	14 4	02 21	6 ...	78 69	...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 ...	16 ...	77 ...	16 ...	77 ...	16 4 0 ...	32 7 0 ...	1 ...	1 14 10 ...	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	18	23	7	42	...	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 ...	...	89 ...	...	89 ...	2 0 8 ...	2 0 0 ...	1 ...	5 2 0 ...			
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	...	05 51	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 2	...	82 86	...	82 48	...	0 2 0 0 9 0	1 2	0 6 8 0 10 5			
Total culturable ...	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Cha u k i- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. ...	...	06 87 41	...	28 ...	...	...	...	Total	...	5	18	84	...	...	18 12 9	35 2 0	5	...			
Total non-culturable	...	84	...	28	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	1	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	20	63	7	70	...	...	...														

MAUZA GOINDI III, OR KOLHALATANE, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	7 ...	15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	The jamaband of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	...	78 47	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Cha u k i- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	4	7	88	...	...	0 3 0	2 0 0	4	...			
Total non-culturable	20	94	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	80	29	...	...	...	...	...														

MAUZA BAHADAG, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

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MAUZA GOGDA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

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MAJZA PASAHAR, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA PASARAH, TAHA KUNDRA, DISTRICT PALAMU.																						
Cultivated lands-- Dhankhet... Bhita...	117 82	69 67	118 ...	95 ...	107 41	39 32	...	...	Settled raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	6 ...	30 ...	06 ...	5 ...	01 ...	36 4 0 ...	101 4 0 ...	4 ...	3 5 10 ...	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	180	26	116	95	148	71	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	40 6	89 81	54 28	2 6	23 24	288 4 6 78 7 6	804 9 0 102 2 0	18 2	3 5 5 3 4 8	Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd...	3 0 0 2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.-- New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	41 45 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	14 1	28 1	44 57	1 1	67 57	93 12 0 ...	91 1 0 6 0 0	4 ...	3 14 1 3 13 2	Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd...	1 8 0 0 12 0	
Total culturable	13	88	87	74	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Services tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	1 ...	...	97 ...	...	97 ...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 6 0	
Non-culturable-- Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	8 9 4	48 21 49	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	7	84	7	84	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	69	184	65	...	...	541 12 0	605 0 0	26	...			
Total of village	211	87	204	69	148	71	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		34	16	58	...	25	65 0 0	...	...				

MAUZA MAHUDAND, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA DHUMKHAR, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.												
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.															
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.																			
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.													
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	4	34	...	8	50	8 0 0	14 0 0	4	0 6 7	Dhankhet 1st ...	8 0 0												
Dhankhet ...	2	8	...	...	2	47	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhita ...	53	38	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total cultivated ...	55	22	...	...	2	47	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0												
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	4	23	27	8	81	6 8 0	9 8 0	3	0 6 6	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0												
New fallow ...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total culturable ...	11	47	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Non-culturable—									Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service-tenures. B. Chaukidari. C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sites of houses ...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. ...	10 38	42 66	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	49	88	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total of village ...	117	07	...	...	2	47	...	...			8	57	27	...	...	14 8 0	23 8 0	7	...														
									Shikmi or under-raiyats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														

MAUZA BHANDRA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled											
Dhankhet ...	87	54	28	68	20	18	...	...	{ Resident ...	5	40	51	8	10	50 1 0	78 5 0	5	1 12 11	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0
Bhita ...	19	51	18	88	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	4	18	31	3	82	20 10 0	29 12 0	4	2 4 1	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0
Total cultivated ...	57	06	42	06	20	18	...	...	Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0
Culturable, i.e.—									rai-yats.											
New fallow ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	8	2	98	...	99	0	6 12 0	2	2 4 2	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0
Old fallow ...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	1	...	60	...	60	0	3 0 0	1	5 0 0	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0
Total culturable ...	18	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									rai-yats.											
Sites of houses ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	11	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ...	82	24	42	06	20	18	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
									Total ...	17	58	16	...	...	77 2 0	112 14 0	18	...		
									Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	4	2	54	...	63	8 1 0	...	...	...		

MAUZA BANDRAHA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—								Settled	Resident	2	49	...	24	50	18 0 0	66 0 0	2	1 6 6	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	15	42	...	...	8	08	...	raiya.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ..	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	61	83	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	76	75	...	...	8	08	...	Occupancy	Resident	1	2	81	2	81	1 0 0	4 0 0	1	1 6 9			
								raiya.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, &c.—								Non-occu-	Resident	8	29	64	8	70	15 6 0	25 0 0	7	0 13 5	Bhita, 1st...	0 12 0	
New fallow	8	89	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	Non-resident	3	1	40	...	46	0 7 0	0 9 0	3	0 6 5	Do. 2nd...	0 6 0	
Old fallow	11	65	...	...	...	...	...	raiya.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 3 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	20	54	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—								holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	13	...	...	...	...	...		B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	7	65	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	96	25	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	104	03	...	...	...	...	...	Total		14	82	85	...	...	84 18 0	95 9 0	18	...			
Total of village ...	201	82	...	...	8	08	...	Shikmi or under-raiya		1	5	44	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA RANGEA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—								Settled	Resident	8	43	...	14	33	21 0 0	22 0 0	3	0 8 2	Dhankhet 1st ...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	8	23	...	81	...	...	...	raiya.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	161	44	19	67	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	169	67	20	48	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	14	80	73	5	78	29 8 0	38 1 0	14	0 7 6			
								raiya.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, &c.—								Non-occu-	Resident	36	55	96	1	38	81 4 0	36 2 0	32	0 10 8	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
New fallow	8	45	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	5	38	...	...	...	...	...	raiya.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	13	78	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—								holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	1	99	...	...	...	...	...		B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	19	70	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	64	55	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	86	24	...	...	...	...	...	Total		53	179	69	...	...	81 12 0	96 8 0	49	...			
Total of village ...	269	69	20	48	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiya		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA MASURIA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—								Settled	Resident	4	45	57	11	29	10 8 0	20 15 0	4	0 7 4	Dhankhet 1st ...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	raiya.	Non-resident	2	22	21	11	10	5 4 0	10 12 0	2	0 7 8	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	188	28	14	51	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	144	60	14	51	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
								raiya.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, &c.—								Non-occu-	Resident	16	70	45	4	40	29 14 0	85 2 0	15	0 7 11	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
New fallow	5	82	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	Non-resident	4	17	06	4	26	8 4 0	9 4 0	4	0 8 8	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	5	43	...	...	...	...	...	raiya.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—								holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	98	...	...	...	...	...		B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	32	05	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	208	57	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	241	60	...	...	...	...	...	Total		26	155	29	...	...	58 14 0	76 1 0	25	...			

MAUZA GARHWAT, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but no irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated ... Culturable, i. e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. Total culturable ... Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. Total non-culturable Total of village ...	A. ... 40 40 1 7 8 ... 14 55 70 119	D. ... 51 51 63 07 70 86 35 44 15 36	A. ... 19 19 19 19 93	D. ... 93 23 19 42	A. ... 2 2 1 ... 1 8	D. ... 23 19 19 42	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari. C. Others Total ... Shikmi or under raiyats ...	1 9 10 ...	A. 7 85 42	D. 35 03 38	A. 7 8	D. 35 50	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0 16 5 0 24 5 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0 17 4 0 25 4 0	 1 7 8	Rs. A. P. 1 1 4 0 7 10	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd .. Ditto 3rd .. Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	4 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

MAUZA GHANGRI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	5	52	40	10	48	29 10 6	35 0 0	5	0 10 8	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 23rd October 1896.
Dhankhet...	2	20			1	40			{ Non-resident ...		4	30	70	7	67	18 2 0	18 2 0	4	0 9 5	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	65	54	54	02					Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1		55		55		0 9 0	1	1 0 4	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	67	74	54	02	1	40			{ Non-resident ...													
Culturable, i. e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	6	11	90	1	98	10 11 0	10 4 0	3	0 13 9	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	29	48							{ Non-resident ...		1	1	67	1	11		0 7 0	1	0 4 2	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	17	09																		Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...																						
Total culturable ...	46	57							Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	1		37		37							
Non-culturable—									{ B. Chaukidari.													
Sites of houses ...		37		19					{ C. Others ...													
of temples ...																						
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	13	09																				
Roads, &c. ...	50	43							Total		18	97	59			58 7 6	64 6 0	14				
Total non-culturable	65	39		19					Shikmi or under raiyats													
Total of village ...	180	20	54	21	1	40																

MAUZA KARMA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	13	75	25	57	...	...	...	...	Settled	Resident	2	8	11	4	05	5 12 9	9 9 0	2	1 2 10	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet	11	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	5	6	53	1	80	18 8 6	28 0 0	5	8 15 8	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	25	49	25	57	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	24	64	...	...	3	27	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	4	50	27	12	56	52 7 3	36 11 0	4	0 11 8	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	20	64	43	00	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	4	5	83	1	45	11 8 0	16 9 0	4	0 13 5	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	45	28	43	00	8	27	...	...	holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	15	70	74	...	...	88 4 6	88 13 0	15	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	2	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	73	28	68	57	8	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA CHAMPI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	12	40	1	18	1	16	...	...	Settled	Resident	3	73	29	24	48	22 0 0	48 11 0	8	0 10 7	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Dhankhet	129	80	24	48	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	2	7	99	3	66	5 4 0	6 10 0	2	0 13 6	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	141	70	25	61	1	16	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	1	7	51	7	51	4 0 0	4 12 0	1	0 10 1	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	6	19	12	8	18	12 12 0	13 8 0	5	0 11 8	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	3	45	68	15	22	28 0 0	25 4 0	3	0 8 10	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	44	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	15	153	59	...	...	87 0 0	98 13 0	14	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	10	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	2	3	01	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	29	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	41	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	228	27	25	61	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA DHUMA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	15	88	6	76	13	58	...	...	Settled	Resident	1	27	92	27	92	20 8 0	20 0 0	1	0 11 5	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet	102	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	3	89	23	29	74	60 0 0	61 0 0	3	0 10 4	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	118	22	6	76	13	58	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	87	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	Resident	4	1	06	...	26	...	0 5 0	4	0 4 8	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow	14	28	98	20	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	Non-resident	6	29	21	4	86	82 3 6	24 13 0	6	0 13 6	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	51	70	98	20	...	...	...	...	holders.	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	14	147	42	...	...	112 11 6	106 2 0	14	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	30	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	549	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	580	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	750	50	104	98	13	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA TARHASSI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rent were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	49 2	A. 300 5	D. 48 76	A. 6 2	D. 13 88	Rs. A. P. 497 4 0 12 13 6	Rs. A. P. 609 13 0 13 8 0	48 2	Rs. A. P. 2 0 5 2 5 6	Dhankhet 1st... Ditto 2nd... Ditto 3rd...	5 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	207	43	163	01	137	94	...	...														
Bhita ...	99	68	53	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total cultivated	307	11	216	59	137	94	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	21 ...	13 ...	03 ...	...	86 ...	27 14 0 ...	35 5 0 ...	8 ...	1 15 3 ...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	14 9	A. 8 52	D. 27 94	A. ...	D. 23 94	Rs. A. P. 4 12 6 12 7 6	Rs. A. P. 4 1 0 12 0 0	1 9	Rs. A. P. 1 8 10 1 6 6	Bhita 1st... Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	
New fallow	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Old fallow	88	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	7	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	115	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari	1 ...	1 ...	92 ...	1 ...	92 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									C. Others	...	4	A. 2	D. 76	A. ...	D. 69	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	
Sites of houses	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...														...
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	49	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	100	340	74	...	...	555 3 6	674 11 0	68	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	11	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	54	49	65	...	91	136 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	67	08	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village	490	03	216	59	137	94	...	...														

MAUZA BANSI KHURD, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiya.	{ Resident .. Non-resident ..	14	141	80	10	12	57 7 9	68 7 0	14	0 7 8	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0
Dhankhet ...	7	83	6	08	...	54	...	...			1	28	52	28	52	19 4 6	17 0 0	1	0 9 6			Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0
Bhita ...	273	12	159	09	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	2	9	98	4	99	3 0 0	3 0 0	2	0 12 9	Ditto 3rd...	3 0 0
Total cultivated	280	95	165	17	...	54	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	26	118	01	4	54	66 9 6	72 2 0	25	0 9 9	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0
New fallow	21	04	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	5	04	5	04	4 0 0	2 12 0	1	0 8 8	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0
Old fallow	19	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari	1	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	40	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—											Total	...	45	303	66	...	...	155 5 9	168 5 0	43	...
Sites of houses	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...			21	34	36	1	63	19 12 0	...	...	...
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	41	08	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Roads, &c.	945	78	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total non-culturable	988	48	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village	1,309	80	165	17	...	54	...	...													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.

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The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 16th
October 1896.

xxvii

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 19th
October 1896.

xxvii

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 24th
October 1896.

MAUZA BISSENPUR, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.		Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.		Per acre.		
														Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated lands—									Settled													
Dhankhet ...	60	62	80	28	22	71	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Resident ...	2	8	84	4	17	17 2 6	16 8 0	2	1 15 7	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	
Bhita ...	65	57	28	83	15	16	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	28	109	01	8	89	163 6 0	169 2 0	28	1 8 9	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	125	119	108	111	37	87	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident ...	3	11	28	8	76	26 15 0	80 6 0	3	2 11 1	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
										{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	8	92	...	...	8	18	...	...	pancy	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	41	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	45	74	...	...	8	18	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	1	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...			
									holders.	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—										{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	...	84	128	86	...	...	207 7 6	216 0 0	33	...		
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	8	7	52	...	94	11 18 0	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	42	83	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	72	76	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	115	69	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	287	62	53	61	41	05	...	...														

MAUZA BEDANI KHURD, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled												
Dhankhet ...	71	22	63	74	61	89	...	...	{ Resident ...	16	43	80	2	73	84 11 6	101 12 0	16	2 5 2	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.
Bhita ...	30	21	21	76	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	7	18	69	2	67	50 2 0	65 7 0	7	3 8 0	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	101	43	85	50	61	89	...	...	Occupancy	3	...	48	...	16	...	0 1 0	3	0 2 1	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
									{ Resident ...	7	38	26	5	46	123 4 0	134 8 0	6	3 8 3			
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	1	...	11	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	1	2 13 5	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	7	07	...	...	...	81	...	...	rai-yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	8	22	...	...	...	81	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									Rent-free	1	...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	8	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	35	102	24	...	...	258 6 6	302 1 0	33	...			
Total of village ...	118	46	85	50	62	20	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	23	29	88	1	29	56 2 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA BANSDEWA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	40 50	67 50	87 50	93 88	10 ...	61 ...	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	Resident Non-resident	1 16	8 39	06 80	8 2	06 44	8 8 0 59 12 0	8 8 0 85 13 0	1 16	2 10 9 2 2 10	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	41	57	88	81	10	61	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai-yats.	Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0	
Total culturable	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	2 1	80 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable	4	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	17	42	86	...	...	67 15 0	94 0 0	17	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total of village	45	89	88	81	10	61	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	8	...	74	...	24	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA TIROUNDHA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA CHILO, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU

[illegible]

MAUZA GHARO, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rent were settled.	Average rent of cultivated acre per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settle- ment.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands--																					
Dhankhet ...	28	94	24	58	...	...	...	...	Settled { Resident ...	1	A. 2	D. 18	A. 2	D. 18	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 1 0	1	1 13 1	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Bhita ...	5	58	10	98	...	...	...	...	raiya { Non-resident ...	6	83	44	8	57	52 8 0	80 11 0	6	2 6 7	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	32	52	35	56	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
									raiya { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e. --									Non-occu- { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy raiya { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free { A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									holders. { B. Chauki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable--										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	7	85	62	...	...	55 8 0	84 12 0	7	...			
Total of village ...	38	98	35	56	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA SARAIIDH, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands--									Settled { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	66	56	38	33	36	64	...	...	raiya { Non-resident ...	4	91	36	22	84	143 8 6	200 10 0	4	2 3 1	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	32	73	64	29	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	99	29	102	62	36	64	...	...	raiya { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.--									Non-occu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	4	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy raiya { Resident ...	11	9	68	...	88	...	6 12 0	11	0 11 1	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	84	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	raiya { Non-resident ...	3	4	27	1	42	4 8 0	11 5 0	3	2 10 1			
Groves, &c. ...	...	04	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	88	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable--									C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	18	105	81	...	...	153 0 6	218 11 0	18	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	80	25	64	...	85	22 10 9	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	8	08	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	4	67	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	142	81	102	62	36	64	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA SUGGI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	85 77	89 55	79 55	28 50	55 9	90 29	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	8 16	21 80	12 77	2 5	64 04	26 1 9 117 1 3	36 11 0 150 2 0	8 16	1 11 10 1 13 8	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	163	44	134	76	65	19	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	16 3	5 1	53 27	...	34 42	8 0 0 2 0 0	5 5 0 2 2 0	14 8	0 15 3 1 6 10	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	2 13 3	13 24 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	22 14	8 48	52 79	...	38 48	6 13 0 50 12 6	7 11 0 63 0 0	22 13	0 14 7 1 4 7	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Total culturable	18	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari	1 ...	1 ...	29 ...	1 ...	29 ...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	1 ... 2 7	50 ... 63 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable	11	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	80	167	29	...	...	205 12 6	264 15 0	76	...			
Total of village	193	75	134	76	65	19	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	2	1	82	...	91	1 0 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA BHALUGARI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	43 43	51 55	32 32	33 72	8 7	30 19	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	19 ...	30 ...	40 ...	4 ...	23 ...	104 1 0 ...	150 7 0 ...	19 ...	1 13 11 ...	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The Government share in this village is 8 annas only. The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Total cultivated	87	06	65	05	15	49	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	2 1	1 8	91 56	...	63 56	7 0 0 23 12 0	7 0 0 37 0 0	3 1	3 10 7 4 5 1	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	4 11 ...	11 22 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	1 ...	...	12 ...	...	12 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 2 0 ...	1 ...	1 0 4 ...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Total culturable	15	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari	1 ...	...	53 ...	...	53 ...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	1 ... 1 8	93 ... 41 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	24	91	62	...	...	137 15 0	194 9 0	24	...			
Total of village	114	50	65	05	15	49	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	39	4	18	...	10	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA BEDANI III, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	1 13	12 50	8 8	75 63	...	20 ...	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	6 1	3 10	06 39	...	51 36	8 8 0 8 10 0	8 12 0 10 6 0	6 1	2 13 9 1 0 0	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	14	62	12	43	...	20	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	7 ...	...	98 ...	...	13 ...	0 14 0 ...	0 14 0 ...	4 ...	0 14 3 ...	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	17 78 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Total culturable	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	50 ... 09 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	15	15	24	...	...	14 8 0	21 8 0	12	...			
Total of village	16	80	12	43	...	20	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA CHAURA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.	Area by old survey.	Irrigable.	Irrigated but not irrigated.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS
					Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
									Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cultivated lands—	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.		
Dhankhet ...	34	16	27	91	14	57	...	...	...	...	6	2 2 7	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0			
Bhita ...	15	25	15	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 7 10	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0			
Total cultivated ...	49	41	42	14	57	...	...	...	...	...	10	0 15 1	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0			
Culturable, i.e.—																	
New fallow ...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0			
Old fallow ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0			
Groves, &c. ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0			
Total culturable ...	1	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Non-culturable—																	
Sites of houses ...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Roads, &c. ...	2	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total non-culturable ...	4	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total of village ...	55	09	43	42	14	57	...	...	65 8 0	115 9 0	20	...					

MAUZA PIPRATANE, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											</
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MAUZA BALAMAU, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA GUDIPAHARI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands ...	56	32	52	18	54	79	...	...
Dhankhet ...	14	24	9	53	...	...	...	...
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	70	56	61	71	54	79	...	...
Culturable, &c.— New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	7	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	7	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of temples ...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	88	89	61	71	54	79	...	...

Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	23	00	23	00	19 8 0	51 0 0	1	2 3 5	Dhanket-1st...	3 0 0
	{ Non-resident	2	5	00	2	50	8 11 6	12 10 0	2	2 8 4		
Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	3	53	3	53	4 12 0	7 2 0	1	2 0 3	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0
	{ Non-resident.	8	20	04	2	50	45 11 3	58 11 0	8	2 14 10	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0
Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	2	...	95	...	47	2 8 0	2 10 0	2	2 12 2	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0
	{ Non-resident	5	18	50	3	70	36 7 0	47 0 0	5	2 8 7	Do. 2nd...	6 8 0
Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0
	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		19	71	02	...	...	117 4 9	179 1 0	19	...		
Shikmi or under-raiyats		2	1	18	...	59	2 9 0	...	...	...		

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.

MAUZA LOHARSI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands —										Settled raiyats.										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										Shikmi or under-raiyats									
Dhankhet	...	388	78	245	64	232	26	...	...	Resident	...	32	239	39	7	48	579	2	9	733	3	0	82	8	1	0	Dhanket	1st...	5	0	0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.																											
Bhita	...	322	85	146	00	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	7	66	18	9	45	77	5	6	130	0	0	7	1	15	5	Ditto	2nd...	3	0	0																												
Total cultivated	...	659	58	391	64	232	26	...	...	Resident	...	62	122	88	2	98	176	10	6	244	13	0	33	1	15	10	Ditto	3rd...	2	0	0																												
Culturable, i.e.—										Non-resident	...	13	219	87	16	91	170	1	0	346	4	0	13	1	9	2	Bhita	1st...	1	0	0																												
New fallow	...	30	54	...	...	17	03	...	...	Resident	...	10	19	69	1	97	26	6	0	27	0	0	8	1	5	1	Do.	2nd...	0	8	0																												
Old fallow	...	284	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	15	49	14	3	27	84	11	6	114	9	0	15	2	5	3	Do.	3rd...	0	4	0																												
Groves, &c.	...	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.																																
Total culturable—		318	69	...	...	17	03	...	...	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																	
Non-culturable—}										C. Others	...	11	9	46	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																	
Sites of houses	...	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	150	726	55	...	...	1,114	5	3	1,595	13	0	103	...	...																																		
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																		
Rivers, tanks, &c	...	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																		
Roads, &c.	...	81	31	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																		
Total non-culturable		60	83	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																		
Total of village		1,030	10	301	64	249	29	...	...																																																		

MAUZA NAWA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.	Area by old survey.	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
					Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per area.	Class of soil.	For acre.			
									Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cultivated lands—	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	A. D.	A. D.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.		
Dhankhet ...	6 68	... 72	3 91	... 87			4 87	5 8 0	5 8 0	1 1 1 4							
Bhita ...	73 84	121 76	... 91	... 26 73	26 73	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 11 11	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0							
Total cultivated ...	80 50	122 48	3 91	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	3 15 64	5 21	12 4 0	12 6 0	3 0 12 7	Ditto 3rd...		2 0 0				
Culturable, i.e.—					Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Bhita 1st...	1 0 0			
New fallow ...	8 74	... 86	... 91	... 6 76			1 35	8 9 6	8 12 0	5 1 4 8	Do. 2nd...					0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	15 36	... 87	... 91	... 2 07	2 07	31 10 0	32 8 0	11 1 0 8	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0							
Groves, &c. ...	... 36	... 87	... 91	... 2 07	2 07	12 12 0	13 10 0	5 1 5 0									
Total culturable ...	24 10	... 87	... 91	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures B. Chaukidari. C. Others	1 ... 27	... 27	... 90 11 6	92 12 0	23							
Non-culturable—					Total	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Sites of houses ...	... 46	... 86	... 91	...												...	...
„ of temples ...	... 53	... 86	... 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	... 53	... 86	... 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	41 91	... 86	... 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
Total non-culturable	42 90	... 86	... 91	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
Total of village ...	147 50	122 48	3 91														

MAUZA MADHEYA, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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MAUZA MAHARI, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	183 150	81 48	191 ...	84 ...	41 ...	32 ...	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	8 28	37 262	40 80	4 9	67 38	64 2 0 351 7 1	63 8 0 497 1 0	8 28	1 11 1 1 14 8	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	833	79	191	84	41	32	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	4 1	...	70 12	...	17 12	0 2 6 ...	0 9 0 ...	1 ...	0 12 10 ...	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	6 12	65 53	...	...	...	53 ...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	2 12	4 38	34 40	2 3	17 56	11 8 0 80 11 6	11 8 0 54 2 0	2 12	2 10 4 2 8 0	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total culturable ...	19	18	165	80	6	53	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	1 9 18	10 71 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	55	343	76	...	...	507 15 1	656 12 0	51	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable	24	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	56	75	42	1	34	188 18 6	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total of village ...	377	68	356	64	47	85	...	...														

MAUZA JOONGUR, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ...	66	81	20	00	20	97	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	23	587	82	25	56	232 15 0	293 2 0	23	0 7 11	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.
Bhita ...	370	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ..	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	436	91	20	00	20	97	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ...	108	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	12	56	03	4	67	81 6 6	38 10 0	12	0 10 8	Bhita 1st...	0 12 0	
Old fallow ...	196	31	115	04	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 6 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Cha u k i- dari, C. Others ...	1	2	24	2	24	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 8 0	
Total culturable ...	304	70	115	04	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...			Total	...	36	649	9	...	...	284 5 6	331 12 0	85	...	...
" of temples ...	93	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1,003	89	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	1,099	06	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ...	1,840	67	135	04	20	97	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA ASEHAB, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	96 380	30 01	49 ...	87 ...	70 ...	12 ...	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	17 1	140 18	47 58	8 18	26 58	186 15 3 29 8 0	190 0 0 30 0 0	17 1	1 5 7 2 8 4	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 23rd October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	476	31	49	87	70	12	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	20 ...	81 ...	37 ...	4 ...	06 ...	133 0 6 ...	206 2 0 ...	20 ...	2 8 6 ...	Ditto 2nd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	125 229	94 89	...	...	...	73 ...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	47 25	136 253	63 64	2 8	90 49	211 18 3 48 5 0	146 15 0 141 6 0	47 25	1 1 2 0,10 7	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Total culturable ...	355	83	406	00	...	73	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service- tenures. B. Cha u k i - dari. C. Others ...	2 ...	1 ...	06 ...	0 ...	53 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	1 47 818	90 04 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	112	626	75	...	...	609 10 0	714 7 0	110	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable	882	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	9	7	49	...	83	41 6 4	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	1,694	52	455	87	70	85	...	...														

[illegible]

MAUZA PARSAWAN, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA SAGALIM, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA GASSEDAG, TAPPA PUNDAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.													REMARKS.				
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irri- gated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT.		Number of tenan- cies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cul- tivated area per acre.		
													Before settlement.				According to settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.										
Cultivated lands—									Settled { Resident ... raiya. { Non-resident ...		A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		The jamaband of this village was published on the 10th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...																		
Bhita ...																		
Total cultivated																		
Culturable, i.e.—									Occupancy { Resident ... raiya. { Non-resident ...									
New fallow ...																		
Old fallow ...																		
Groves, &c. ...																		
Total culturable																		
Non-culturable—									Non-occu- pancy { Resident ... raiya. { Non-resident ...									
Sites of houses																		
of temples																		
Rivers, tanks, &c.																		
Roads, &c. ...																		
Total non-culturable																		
Total of village																		
									Rent-free { A. Service- holders. { tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...									
									Total ...									
									Shukmi or under-raiya ...									

The jamaband
of this village
was published
on the 18th
October 1896.

APPENDIX III.

TAPPA IMLI.

This fine tappa is not only highly cultivated, but is also thickly populated by Brahmans Rajputs, and other of the well-to-do classes of Palamanu. It is bounded on the north by a range of hills, from which many streams flow southwards to the Amanat river, which is the southern boundary of the tappa. A few of these streams have been dammed up in places, and afford an abundant supply of water for irrigation of rice lands.

Soils.—The soil is *kesal* and *pawar*, from which splendid crops of paddy, wheat, sugarcane, and a variety of pulses are generally obtained.

Markets.—The markets are (1) Patan, (2) Kissenpur, (3) Paleh, and (4) Satana.

Roads.—A good fair-weather road passes through the centre of the tappa towards Patan. The villages in which lands have been assessed to rent are—(1) Angra, (2) Aredana, (3) Bhusra, (4) Deheria, (5) Jagodih, (6) Jhari, (7) Kalapahar, (8) Kankey Kalan, (9) Kankey Khurd, (10) Karar Kalan, (11) Khami, (12) Kokersa, (13) Murma, (14) Rajhera, and (15) Utaki.

Reservoirs.—The reservoirs of two villages, viz., Kankey Kalan and Kankey Khurd, were thoroughly repaired this year; those of other villages are in disrepair, and urgently need attention. Towards Murma and Jhari there are one or two small streams which, if dammed up, would permanently benefit those and other contiguous villages by supplying water in abundance for irrigation of rice-fields. If this scheme be carried out, it would be impossible for crops to fail even if rainfall were deficient. I therefore beg that this work may be attended to.

The following statement shows details of the lands assessed to rent, and other particulars:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.														REMARKS.					
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigat- ed.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—			Number of tenan- cies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cul- tivated area per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-yats.	134 54	2,225 930	86 23	16 17	61 39	1,547 784	3 0	3,248 1,116	3 0	139 54	1 0 1 0
Dhankhet ...	847	06	489	23	562	37	—	...												
Bhita ...	2,461	15	371	39	...	23	...	...	{ Non-resi- dent.											
Total cultivated	3,308	21	860	62	562	60	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	83	78	29	...	90	54	4 6	65	7 0	30	0 15 10
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	4	6	54	1	38	5 0 0	6 10 0	3	1 8 10		
New fallow ...	404	26	...	...	39	23	...	...											{ Resident...	
Old ..	1,307	23	1,663	13	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resi- dent.	78	158	69	2	14	191	6 0	143	2 0	35	0 15 1
Groves, &c. ...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	71	335	18	4	72	180	6 6	207	2 0	71	0 9 10
Total culturable	1,713	44	1,663	13	39	23	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.	5	9	28	1	84	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—										B. Chauki- dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	424	3,747	91	...	...	2,632	6 3	3,709	3 0	323
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	336	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	329	394	32	1	30	473	3 9	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	3,700	30	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total non-culturable...	3,054	87	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total of village	8,076	62	2,523	75	601	83	...	...												

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 284 per cent.: in *dhankhet* alone the increase in cultivation is 73 per cent., and in *bhita* it is 563 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 1,803-5-5; the attested rent is Rs. 2,632-6-3, and the new rent settled is Rs. 3,792-3. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 110 per cent., and on the attested rent is 44 per cent., and is only due to extension in cultivation.

The number of tenants has risen from 134 at last settlement to 424 now, the increase being 216 per cent.

The rates at which the new rent was assessed are the same as those of last settlement and are mentioned below :—

TAPPA IMIL.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages ...	4*	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	* Of these villages the Government share in one is 2 pies, in another 2½ pies, and in another 4½ pies only.
2nd " " ...	4	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
3rd " " ...	3	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
4th " " ...	2	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
5th " " ...	2	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Total ...	15							

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DIS

MAUZA DEHERIA, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...											
Dhankhet ...	...	99	...	65	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	1	1	26	1	26	5 0 0	5 0 0	1	8 15 5	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	
Bhita ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...											Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	1	27	...	65	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...									Ditto 3rd...	8 0 0	
Culturable, &c.—									{ Non-resident ...												
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...									Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Old fallow ...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...										Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total culturable ...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.											
Non-culturable—									{ B. Cha uk i-dari.												
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...												
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	1	1	26	1	26	5 0 0	5 0 0	1	...			
Roads, &c. ...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...												
Total non-culturable ...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village ...	1	82	...	65	...	...	...	...													

MAUZA KHAMI, TAPPA IMLI DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...											The Government share in this village is 4½ pies only.	
Dhankhet ...	1	24	2	61	1	24	...	...	{ Non-resident ...											Dhankhet 1st ...		6 0 0
Bhita ...	8	77	4	51	...	23	...	...												Ditto 2nd...		4 0 0
Total cultivated ...	10	01	7	12	1	47	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	2	13	08	6	54	8 0 0	12 12 0	1	0 15 7	Ditto 3rd...	8 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Culturable, &c.—									{ Non-resident ...													
New fallow ...	...	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Old fallow ...	3	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...											Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total culturable ...	3	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									{ B. Cha uk i-dari.													
Sites of houses ...	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...													
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	2	13	08	6	54	8 0 0	12 12 0	1	...				
Roads, &c. ...	7	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...													
Total non-culturable ...	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	21	79	7	12	1	47	...	...														

MAUZA JAGODIH, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA KANKEY KALAN, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA BHUSRA, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

ΠΔΓ

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

ΠΔΓ

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 21st
October 1896.

ΠΔΓ

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 23rd
October 1886.

MAUZA KOKERSA, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.		
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8		9		10		11		12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	10	251	24	25	12	193 5 8	309 2 0	10	1 8 10	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.		
Dhankhet ...	117	13	52	04	64	98	...	...			1	91	97	91	97	42 12 0	80 0 0	1	0 10 5	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0			
Bhita ...	189	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	15	49	35	3	29	41 8 6	45 4 0	8	0 14 8	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0			
Total cultivated ...	806	64	52	04	64	98	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, i.e.—											Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Cha u k i-dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
New fallow ...	74	88	...	...	...	...	...	...					9	...	47	...	05	...	0 1 0	1	0 2 1		Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0
Old fallow ...	242	29	181	00	...	...	...	...					1	...	52	...	52	...	2 4 0	1	4 5 2		Do. 2nd...	0 8 0
Groves, &c. ...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Total culturable ...	317	71	181	00	...	...	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—											Shikimi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Sites of houses ...	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	12	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads &c. ...	6	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	20	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	393	55	...	...	277 10 2	416 11 0	16	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	644	89	233	04	64	98	...	...	...	...	21	43	74	2	08	44 12 0	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA MURMA, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	25	319	61	12	78	366 13 0	419 13 0	25	1 5 0	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	73	31	74	01	71	06	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	8	72	97	24	82	90 0 0	181 0 0	8	1 12 0	Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0		
Bhita ...	308	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	11	1	82	...	12	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	376	44	74	01	71	06	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Culturable, f.a.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	7	...	62	...	08	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	44	98	...	...	22	11	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	101	74	369	03	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Cha u k i-dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	146	72	369	03	22	11	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									Total	...	46	394	62	...	...	456 13 0	550 13 0	28	...			
Sites of houses ...	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	87	38	04	...	43	111 10 6	...	...	...			
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	34	50	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	691	53	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	730	46	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	1,263	02	443	04	93	17	...	...														

MAUZA KARAR KALAN, TAPPA IMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	{ Resident ...	17	283	79	16	98	164 5 0	273 5 0	17	0 15 1	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	100	42	55	03	60	65	...	...	rai-yats.		{ Non-resident	1	8	94	8	94	5 0 0	5 0 0	1	1 4 8	Ditto 2nd...		2 0 0
Bhita ...	185	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident ...	2	...	63	...	31	0 8 0	0 10 0	2	0 15 10	Ditto 2rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	285	35	55	03	60	65	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	5	14	81	2	96	18 14 6	21 3 0	5	1 6 1	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	42	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy		{ Non-resident	2	2	38	1	19	1 0 0	1 4 0	2	0 8 4	Do. 2nd...		0 8 0
Old fallow ...	23	53	78	00	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	70	74	78	00	...	...	...	...	holders.	{ B. Cha u k i-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
										dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—										C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	...	27	310	55	...	...	189 11 6	301 6 0	27	...	...	
„ of temples ...	21	39	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	553	81	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	576	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	6	8	19	1	36	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	913	28	183	03	60	65	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The new rent was assessed at the rates mentioned below. Speaking generally, these rates are the same as those of last settlement: in a few cases they are lower than those rates—

TAPPA BARI.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHAN-KHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
Classification of villages by pre- sent settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st-class villages	10	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
2nd do. ditto	8	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
3rd do. ditto	10	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
4th do. ditto	1	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
5th do. ditto	32	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
6th do. ditto	2	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
7th do. ditto	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
8th do. ditto	12	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
9th do. ditto	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
10th do. ditto	1	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
11th do. ditto	1	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	
Total	77	111 0 0	61 0 0	41 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	

MAUZA ANTIKHETA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivated lands— Dhanket Bhita Total cultivated	A. 47 77	D. 75 35	A. 17 ...	D. 42 ...	A. 13 ...	D. 20 ...	A.	D.	Settled rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident	12 ...	A. 98 ...	D. 59 ...	A. 8 ...	D. 21 ...	Rs. A. P. 148 4 0 ...	Rs. A. P. 150 12 0 ...	12 ...	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0 ...	Dhankhet 1st Ditto 2nd Ditto 3rd	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 26th October 1894.
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c. Total culturable	...	65 25 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident	12 ...	24 ...	92 ...	2 ...	07 ...	31 0 0 ...	30 11 0 ...	8 ...	1 3 10 ...	Bhita 1st Do. 2nd Do. 3rd	1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. Total non-culturable Total of village	1 ... 8 636 636 804	12 ... 56 48 16	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaunkidari... C. Others Total	1 25	3	64	3	64 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	...		

MAUZA BARI KHAS, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled rai- Resident	10	11	32	1	13	11 1 0	15 9 0	10	1 5 11	Dhankhet 1st ...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 1st. October 1894.
Dhanket	279	91	281	74	246	16	...	...	yats. { Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	4 0 0	
Bhita	363	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident	114	601	96	5	28	635 7 1	1,149 1 0	82	1 15 2	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	643	12	281	74	246	16	...	...	yats. { Non-resident	9	86	12	4	01	54 14 0	81 3 0	9	2 4 2	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- Resident	15	15	81	1	05	25 12 3	34 8 0	14	2 2 10	Ditto 2nd ...	0 8 0	
New fallow	11	30	...	...	6	54	...	...	yats. { Non-resident	4	...	89	...	22	0 2 0	1 5 0	4	1 7 7	Ditto 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	19	19	361	62	...	...	...	...	Rent-free { A. Service ten- ures.	1	1	57	1	57	...	...	...	...	Do. 1st ...	...	
Groves, &c.	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders. { B. Chaunkidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	...	
Total culturable	32	28	...	...	6	54	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	...	
Non-culturable—									Total	153	687	67	...	...	777 4 4	1,281 10 0	120	...			
Sites of houses	9	43	...	...	...	...	...	...													
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Rivers, tanks, &c.	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Roads, &c.	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total non-culturable	43	91	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village	719	31	649	86	252	70	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	91	64	39	...	70	112 11 9	...	...	...			

1

[illegible]

MAUZA BARAITOLA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA BARWADIE, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—										Settled rai-yats.										Occupancy rai-yats.										Non-occupancy rai-yats.										Rent-free holders.										Shikmi or under-raiyats																																																											
Dhankhet ...										Resident ...										Resident ...										Resident ...										Resident ...										Resident ...										Resident ...																																																	
Bhita ...										Non-resident...										Non-resident...										Non-resident...										Non-resident...										Non-resident...										Non-resident...																																																	
Total cultivated																																																																																																													
Culturable, i.e.—																																																																																																													
New fallow																																																																																																													
Old fallow																																																																																																													
Groves, &c.																																																																																																													
Total culturable																																																																																																													
Non-culturable—																																																																																																													
Sites of houses																																																																																																													
, of temples																																																																																																													
Rivers, tanks, &c.																																																																																																													
Roads, &c.																																																																																																													
Total non-culturable																																																																																																													
Total of village																																																																																																													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.

MAUZA BAKHORIA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.							RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.					
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.		Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.									
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled rai- yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	59 1	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	58 1	Rs. A. P.	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	5 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	89	38	66	14	47	57	...	...				...	...	801	97	13	59		440 11 11				579 9 0	0 10 8 0 13 6
Bhita ...	780	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	87	11	87	7 5 0	10 0 0	0 13 6						
Total cultivated	869	68	66	14	47	57	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	16 7	45 57	98 82	2 8	55 26	35 15 5 41 5 7	43 4 0 62 13 0	16 7	1 0 1 1 1 6				
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	{ Resident Non-resident	34 13	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	38 13	Rs. A. P.				
New fallow ...	153	48	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...
Old fallow ...	158	59	276	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c. ...	4	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	311	76	276	76	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sites of houses ...	7	07	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	85	63	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	866	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	958	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	60	A.	D.	...	...	41 7 1	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village	2,150	48	842	90	47	57	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

MAUZA BECHRA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-										
Dhankhet ...	9	64	15	23	3	18	...	...	yats. { Resident ...	1	4	86	4	86	2 8 0	3 8 0	1	0 11 6	
Bhita ...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats. { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated	35	03	15	23	3	18	...	...	Occupancy { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									yats. { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	3	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	3	14	64	4	88	12 8 0	12 4 0	3	0 13 6	
Old fallow ...	45	43	55	55	...	...	...	...	yats. { Resident ...	2	18	24	9	12	20 0 0	23 0 0	2	1 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats. { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	48	50	55	58	...	...	...	...	Rent-free { A. Service ten-	1	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									holders. { B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders. { C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	7	38	64	...	...	35 0 0	39 12 0	6	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	9	56	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	53	10	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable	71	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	1	...	78	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	
Total of village	154	04	71	40	3	18	...	...											

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.

TAXI:

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1898.

TAXI:

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 28th October 1896.

TAXI:

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1898.

MAUZA CHARWADIH, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.					
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.									
1	2		3		4				5				6		7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.								
Cultivated lands—																											
Dhankhet ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	6	103	23	17	53	18 5 3	30 8 0	6	0 4 7	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1894.					
Bhita ...	148	60	8	78	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0						
Total cultivated	149	34	8	76	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	13	78	13	78	2 0 0	3 0 0	1	0 3 9	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0						
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
New fallow ...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	4	40	55	10	13	8 0 0	11 8 0	4	0 4 0	Bhita 1st ...	0 8 0						
Old fallow ...	27	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 4 0						
Groves, &c. ...	...	03	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 2 0						
Total culturable	37	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Non-culturable—									{ B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sites of houses ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	11	158	55	...	...	28 5 3	45 0 0	11	...								
Roads, &c. ...	176	78	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total non-culturable	199	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total of village	336	84	8	76	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								

MAUZA CHECHENDA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1894.
Dhankhet ...	1	23	...	...	1	38	...	...	{ Resident ...	1	57	41	57	41	13 13 0	26 0 0	1	0 7 2	
Bhita ...	37	65	8	15	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated ...	39	93	8	15	1	38	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	8	46	09	5	76	13 13 0	19 2 0	3	0 6 7	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old fallow ...	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	8	1	27	...	15	...	0 5 0	2	0 3 11	
Groves, &c. ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	20	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									Rent-free	1	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service ten-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	70	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable ...	77	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	18	105	29	...	...	27 10 0	45 7 0	6	...	
Total of village ...	136	58	8	15	1	38	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	18	14	15	1	08	8 4 0	...	...	...	

MAUZA CHURIYA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet	17	14	13	13	7	03	...	...	Settled raiyats. { Resident	5	61	27	12	25	48 0 0	58 8 0	5	0 14 9	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 30th October 1896.
Bhita	56	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	1	7	66	7	66	3 0 0	4 8 0	1	0 9 4	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	73	64	13	13	7	03	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident	1	8	61	8	61	5 0 0	7 8 0	1	0 13 11	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	13	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-pancy raiyats. { Resident	2	7	95	3	97	4 0 0	6 0 0	2	0 13 1	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Old fallow	17	03	47	00	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total culturable ...	30	52	47	00	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	1	2	58	3	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	21	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	10	68	07	...	...	54 0 0	74 8 0	9	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	279	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	2	...	33	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable ...	301	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	406	05	60	12	7	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA CHETMA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet	58	02	37	22	30	69	...	...	Settled raiyats. { Resident	3	31	98	10	64	55 12 8	51 0 0	3	1 9 8	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Bhita	87	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	1	20	50	20	80	31 4 4	35 0 0	1	1 10 11	Ditto 2nd ...	4 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	145	92	37	22	30	69	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident	1	5	14	5	14	...	...	1	0 5 2	Ditto 3rd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	10	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-pancy raiyats. { Resident	17	50	79	2	98	51 2 4	70 1 0	4	2 0 5	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Old fallow	13	51	91	70	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	4	11	69	2	92	31 4 0	27 4 0	4	2 5 2	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	1	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	29	41	31	70	...	...	...	...	B. Chankidari	2	1	80	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	28	157	11	...	...	325 15 4	257 10 0	29	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	14	6	76	...	48	18 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	46	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable ...	49	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	224	77	58	92	30	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA CHAK MINHAI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet	7	99	8	15	7	99	...	...	Settled raiyats. { Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st ...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	4 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	7	99	8	15	7	99	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident	1	6	63	6	63	25 4 5	37 5 0	1	5 9 9	Ditto 3rd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-pancy raiyats. { Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident... ..	1	1	11	1	11	5 10 1	6 11 0	1	6 4 0	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	2	7	99	...	...	31 14 6	44 0 0	2	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	7	99	8	15	7	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA DEOBAR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.		Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.		Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.		
															Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated ...	A. 18 69 87	D. 45 39 84	A. 14 ... 14	D. 49 ... 49	A. 2 ... 2	D. 99 ... 99	A.	D.	Settled rai-yats. Occupancy rai-yats. Non-occupancy rai-yats. Rent-free holders. Total ...	Resident ... Non-resident ... Resident ... Non-resident ... A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari ... C. Others ... Total ...	5 ... 13 2 1 ... 20	A. 26 ... 56 27 2 ... 114	D. 48 ... 43 07 23 ... 20	A. 5 ... 4 13 2	D. 29 ... 87 53 23	Rs. A. P. 20 11 6 ... 26 9 8 7 8 0 ... 54 13 0	Rs. A. P. 30 15 0 ... 39 4 0 16 4 0 ... 86 7 0	... 5 13 2 ... 19	Rs. A. P. 1 2 8 ... 0 10 8 0 9 7	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 26th October 1896.
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable ...	8 88 94	52 43 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable ... Total of village ...	 83 341 425 608	47 ... 44 35 26 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA DHAWADIH, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	106 486	29 91	9 236	39 00	49 ...	88 ...	...	...	Settled rai- yats.	Resident Non-resident	25 ...	423 ...	93 ...	16 ...	95 ...	211 7 9 ...	307 2 0 ...	25 ...	0 11 7 ...	Dhankhet 1st	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 10th October 1896.
Total cultivated	593	20	245	39	49	83	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	Resident Non-resident	16 4	149 43	80 10	9 10	35 77	77 14 6 33 1 0	114 6 0 78 0 0	15 4	0 12 2 1 8 4	Ditto 2nd	4 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old Groves, &c.	64 273 ...	68 49 ...	...	...	2 ...	79 ...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats.	Resident Non-resident	19 1	39 4	25 93	2 4	08 98	30 4 6 2 0 0	38 4 6 2 0 0	17 1	0 12 4 ...	Ditto 3rd Bhita 1st	2 0 0 1 0 0	
Total culturable	339	17	...	...	2	79	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaukidari	1 ...	2 ...	47 ...	2 ...	47 ...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd Do. 3rd	0 8 0 0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	3 ... 28 60	37 ... 49 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	91	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	66	663	28	...	...	354 11 9	535 12 0	63	...	...	...	
Total of village	1,033	16	245	39	53	61	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	34	21	99	...	64	23 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA DORANG, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA DUMARIYATANR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA DUMBL, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

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MAUZA DUMI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.		
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-											
Dhankhet ...	38	38	28	28	6	68			yats. Resident ...	11	58	38	5	30	23 0 3	38 4 0	11	0 9 11	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0
Bhita ...	79	70							yats. Non-resident...	6	33	56	5	42	53 3 9	67 2 0	6	2 0 11	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0
Total cultivated ...	118	68	28	28	6	68			Occupancy Resident ...	2	8	39	4	14	1 5 0	2 9 0	2	0 9 4	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0
									rai-yats. Non-resident...	10	12	34	1	23	15 2 6	17 8 0	10	1 6 8		
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupan-	7	18	56	1	78	7 1 0	9 8 0	7	2 6 3	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0
New fallow ...	4	38							cy rai-yats. Resident ...	5	2	30		58	3 1 9	3 18 0	5	1 4 8	Bhita 1st ...	1 6 0
Old ...	12	31	17	37					holders. A. Service ten-	1		92		92					Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0
Groves, &c. ...									holders. B. Chankidari										Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0
Total culturable ...	17	18	17	37					C. Others											
									Total	42	127	95			102 7 3	186 11 0	41			
Non-culturable—																				
Sites of houses ...	1	96							Shikmi or under-raiyats	20	9	58		27	17 11 0					
of temples ...																				
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1	37																		
Roads, &c. ...	69	37																		
Total nonculturable ...	78	60																		
Total of village ...	208	65	45	35	6	68														

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1894.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1894.

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MAUZA GODNA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-											
Dhankhet ...	78	32	35	31	2	55			yats. Resident ...	18	241	20	12	69	167 8 0	236 6 0	18	0 14 11	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0
Bhita ...	113	34							yats. Non-resident...	2	13	91	6	95	19 3 0	25 0 0	2	1 13 9	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0
Total cultivated ...	191	46	35	31	2	55			Occupancy Resident ...										Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0
									rai-yats. Non-resident...											
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupan-	5	31	90	6	28	21 0 0	26 9 0	4	0 13 3	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0
New fallow ...	84	38							cy rai-yats. Resident ...	3	10	68	3	56	27 4 0	33 0 0	3	2 1 5	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0
Old ...	86	95	200						holders. A. Service ten-	1		64		64					Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0
Groves &c. ...									holders. B. Chankidari											
Total culturable ...	171	28	200						C. Others											
									Total	30	298	83			236 1 0	310 15 0	27			
Non-culturable—																				
Sites of houses ...		96							Shikmi or under-raiyats											
of temples ...																				
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	32	34																		
Roads, &c. ...	297	04																		
Total non-culturable ...	430	34																		
Total of village ...	708	25	235	31	2	55														

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 29th October 1894.

The jamsbandi of this village was published on the 27th October 1896.

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The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 25th October 1896.

MAUZA HUTAR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH THE NEW RENT WAS ASSESSED.		REMARKS.		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated ... Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable ... Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable ... Total of village ...	A. 24 60 6 36 42 141	D. 76 77 26 81 67 54	A. 23 22 ... 40 40 63	D. 76 76 ... 54 54 30	A. 17 17 17	D. 82 82 82	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. Occupancy raiyats. Non-occupancy raiyats. Rent-free holders. Total ... Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	Resident ... Non-resident ... Resident ... Non-resident ... A. Service tenures. B. Chankidari C. Others ... Total ...	1 1 1 1 1 4	24 18 24 24 20 67	57 39 43 43 20 58	24 18 24 24 20 ...	18 0 0 27 0 0 32 0 0 18 0 0 38 8 0 68 0 0	27 0 0 33 0 0 ... 38 8 0 ... 97 8 0	1 1 1 1 1 ...	1 1 7 1 11 10 ... 1 9 2	Dhankhet, 1st Ditto, 2nd Ditto, 3rd Bhita, 1st D., 2nd Do., 3rd	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 6 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1894.

MAUZA HURMUR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	58	11	46	26	51	48	...	...	Settled raiyats.	Occupancy raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.	B. Chankidari.	C. Others.	Total.	Shikmi or under-raiyats.		
Dhankhet ...	108	66	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	161	77	46	26	51	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.	B. Chankidari.	C. Others.	Total.	Shikmi or under-raiyats.				
New fallow ...	9	60	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Old ...	186	31	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	184	81	51	61	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.	B. Chankidari.	C. Others.	Total.	Shikmi or under-raiyats.				
Sites of houses ...	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...											
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	5	08	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable ...	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village ...	306	89	97	87	59	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAUZA JAMUNE, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA JORAHUNHE, TAPPA BARL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA JHABAR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—										Settled rai—										Occupancy rai—										Non-occupancy rai—										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Shikni or under-raiyats									
Dhankhet										Resident										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										19									
Bhita										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25									
Total cultivated										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy rai- yats.										Bent-free holders.										C. Others										Total										25									
Culturable, i.e.—										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										25																			
New fallow										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25																			
Old										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										25																			
Groves, &c.										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25																			
Total culturable										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy rai- yats.										Bent-free holders.										C. Others										Total										25									
Non-culturable—										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										25																			
Sites of houses										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25																			
of temples										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										25																			
Rivers, tanks, &c.										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25																			
Bonds, &c.										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy rai- yats.										Bent-free holders.										C. Others										Total										25									
Total non-culturable										Resident										Resident										A. Service ten- ures.										Total										25																			
Total of village										Non-resident..										Non-resident..										B. Chankidari										Total										25																			

IXVII

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

IXVII

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

IXVii

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA KUSABATHAN, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ADJUSTMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.											
					Before settlement.	According to settlement.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita Total cultivated ...	A. 98	D. 99	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Settled raiyats { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	A. P. ...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ...	Rs. A. P. ...	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1899.
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c. Total culturable ...	1 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. Total non-culturable ... Total of village ...	7 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy { Resident ... raiayats. Non-resident ...	4 1	23 5	47 84	5 5	86 84	26 0 0 ...	24 0 0 3 0 0	4 1	1 0 4 0 8 8	...	...	
	9	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free-hold-ers. { A. Service tenures. B. Chanki-dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	104	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	5	29	01	...	...	26 0 0	27 0 0	5	...	...	...	
	115	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA KUI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	36 294	06 96	30 ...	01 ...	24 ...	18 ...	...	...	Settled raiyats { Resident ... Non-resident ...	18 10	107 94	18 39	8 9	24 43	51 5 4 111 14 11	74 14 0 150 9 0	18 10	0 11 2 1 9 6	Dhankhet 1st ...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	330	99	30	01	24	18	...	Occupancy { Resident ... raiayats. Non-resident ...	4 ...	4 ...	44 ...	1 ...	11 ...	0 14 0 ...	2 7 0 ...	4 ...	0 8 9 ...	Ditto 2nd ...	4 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	11 27	24 97	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy { Resident ... raiayats. Non-resident ...	31 30	27 39	64 39	3 1	15 96	60 5 5 39 14 10	64 12 0 41 14 0	29 20	0 10 7 1 1 0	Ditto 3rd ...	3 0 0		
Total culturable ...	49	11	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-freehold- ers. { A. Service tenures. B. Chanki- dari. C. Others ...	1 ...	1 ...	26 ...	1 ...	36 ...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	2 37 1,113	08 24 71	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	79	344	25	...	...	264 5 6	334 8 0	76	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0		
Total non-culturable ...	1,163	73	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	17	9	04	...	...	59	49 13 7	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0		
Total of village ...	1,533	83	30	01	24	18	...														

Index

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

Index

The Jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1898.

Index

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 11th October 1896.

MAUZA NAWADHOR, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by of survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent--		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.										
					Before settlement.	According to settle- ment.														
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cultivated lands--									Settled											The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1894.
Dhankhet ...	19	78	47	32					{ Resident									Dhankhet, 1st	5 0 0	
Bhita ...									{ Non-resident									Ditto, 2nd	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	20	52	47	32					Occupancy									Ditto, 3rd	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.--									{ Resident									Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	11	01							{ Non-resident									Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	31	59							Non-occu-									Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...									pancy rai-	2	31	53	15	75	43 0 0	43 0 0	2			
Total culturable	42	60							yats.											
Non-culturable--									Bent-free											
Sites of houses									{ A. Service											
of temples ...									{ B. Chaukidari											
Rivers, tanks, &c.	1	99							{ C. Others											
Roads, &c. ...		69							Total	2	31	53			43 0 0	43 0 0	2			
Total non-culturable	2	63							Shikmi or under-raiyats											
Total of village	65	80	47	32																

MAUZA NAMUDAG, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands--									Settled	{ Resident	11	130	45	11	85	123 1 0	135 3 0	11	1 0 7	Dhankhet, 1st	6 0 0
Dhankhet ...	44	32	30	98	39	10	...	...	raiyats.	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd	4 0 0	
Bhita ...	220	36	42	00	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 3rd	3 0 0	
Total cultivated	264	68	72	98	39	10	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident	4	7	52	1	88	7 1 6	7 9 0	3	1 0 3		
Culturable, i.e.--									raiyats.	{ Non-resident	1	6	83	6	83	31 15 0	22 0 0	1	4 10 11		
New fallow ...	23	43	...	...	1	34	...	...	Non-occu-	{ Resident	37	136	31	8	68	139 8 6	145 13 0	35	1 1 1	Bhita, 1st	1 0 0
Old fallow ...	52	02	...	63	...	...	...	...	yats.	{ Non-resident	2	4	63	2	31	9 0 0	8 0 0	2	1 13 9	Do., 2nd	0 8 0
Groves, &c. ...	...	04	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do., 3rd	0 6 0	
Total culturable	76	09	...	63	1	34	...	...	Bent-free	{ A. Service ten-	1	1	12	1	12	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable--									holders.	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sites of houses	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total		56	286	76	...	...	309 10 0	328 9 0	52	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c.	10	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		4	4	36	1	09	31 15 0	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	527	07	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	540	06	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village	890	77	73	60	40	44	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1894.

MAUZA NAWADIH KALLAN, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	80 71	00 64	23	72	18	23	...	...	Settled rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident	10 ...	77 ...	85 ...	7 ...	78 ...	109 7 0 ...	111 7 0 ...	10 ...	1 6 10 ...	Dhankhet, 1st	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October, 1896.
Total cultivated	101	64	23	72	18	23	...	...	Occupancy { Resident Non-resident	5 ...	1 ...	85 ...	...	37 ...	10 0 0 ...	8 2 0 ...	2 ...	4 11 8 ...	Ditto, 2nd	4 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	41 9	77 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident	8 ...	18 ...	89 ...	2 ...	36 ...	80 0 0 ...	23 9 0 ...	6 ...	1 3 1 ...	Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
Total culturable	51	25	64	00	...	...	...	...	Rent-free { A. Service ten- holders. { ures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	1 ...	...	43 ...	0 ...	43 ...	...	...	...	...	Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	1 12 344	08 22 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	29	143	08	...	...	211 9 9 ...	194 7 0 ...	23 ...	...	Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable	353	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	5	17	02	2	88	34 4 0	...	...	...			
Total of village	511	56	86	72	18	23	...	...													

MAUZA NAWADIH KHURD, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	12 73	23 76	7 ...	67 ...	...	80 ...	...	Settled rai-yats. { Resident Non-resident ...	1 ...	1 ...	49 ...	1 ...	49 ...	0 11 2 ...	3 0 0 ...	1 ...	1 5 6 ...	Dhankhet, 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	85	98	7	67	...	80	...	Occupancy rai-yats. { Resident Non-resident ...	4 32	20 62	51 99	5 1	12 96	9 12 0 23 4 1	23 3 0 47 6 0	2 32	1 1 3 0 12 0	Ditto, 2nd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	29 55	...	72 65	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident ...	1 ...	1 ...	66 ...	1 ...	66 ...	1 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	1 ...	0 12 0 ...	Ditto, 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total culturable ...	...	84	72	65	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaukidari ... C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c.	...	20 98 64	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	88	86	56	...	...	37 15 3 ...	72 13 0 ...	30 ...	...	Do., 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable ...	66	35	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	4	1	73	...	48	4 0 0 ...	...	...	...	Do., 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total of village ...	152	17	80	32	...	80	...													

MAUZA NADBELWA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	105	26	12	42	...	...	...	...	Settled rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident ...	7 1	67 35	14 38	9 85	59 38	15 1 0 14 0 0	22 4 0 16 4 0	7 1	0 5 3 0 7 4	Dhankhet, 1st ...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 27th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	105	26	12	42	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident rai-yats. { Non-resident ...	1 ...	...	30 ...	...	30 ...	...	0 1 0 ...	1 ...	...	Ditto, 2nd ...	2 0 0	
Culturable i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	11 550	69 03	...	19 29	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident ...	3 ...	11 ...	11 ...	2 ...	23 ...	5 0 0 ...	5 0 0 ...	4 ...	0 7 2 ...	Bhita, 1st ...	0 8 0	
Total culturable ...	561	72	29	19	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaukidari... C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do., 2nd ...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c.	...	61 23 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	14	118	93	...	...	34 1 0 ...	43 9 0 ...	13 ...	...	Do., 3rd ...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable ...	58	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	725	37	41	61	...	...	...	...													

MAUZA PATOKI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	1	7	59	7	59	10 2 0	13 0 0	1	1 11 4	Dhankhet, 1st	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 30th October 1894.
Dhankhet	15	88	13	78	1	40			{ Non-resident										Ditto, 2nd	3 0 0		
Bhita	19	91							Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	4	12	67	3	16	15 12 0	20 2 0	4	1 9 5	Ditto, 3rd	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	35	79	13	78	1	40			{ Non-resident													
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	2	5	87	1	88	7 14 0	9 7 0	3	1 11 1	Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
New fallow	4	06							{ Non-resident		6	12	81	2	13	40 13 0	50 1 0	6	3 14 6	Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
Old fallow	4	43	56	00																		
Groves, &c.																						
Total culturable	8	49	56	00					Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	2		94		47					Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
									{ B. Chankidari.													
Non-culturable—										{ C. Others.												
Sites of houses		22																				
of temples																						
Rivers, tanks, &c.	2	41																				
Roads, &c.	45	82																				
Total non-culturable	48	45							Total		16	89	58			83 9 0	92 10 0	14				
Total of village	92	78	69	78	1	40			Shikmi or under-raiyats													

MAUZA PIRHIA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	2	80	6	94	2	80			Settled raiyats.	1	8	76	8	78		2 3 0	1	0 3 11	Dhanket, 1st	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1894.
Dhankhet	80	81			6	11			{ Non-resident										Ditto, 2nd	3 0 0	
Bhita									Occupancy raiyats.	2	26	37	13	18	27 2 0	27 2 0	2	1 0 5	Ditto, 3rd	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	92	61	6	94	8	91			{ Resident										Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident	22	78	78	3	82	59 0 0	60 10 0	22	0 12 1	Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
New fallow	24	05			24	05			Non-occupancy raiyats.										Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
Old fallow	44	09	105	04																	
Groves, &c.																					
Total culturable	68	14	105	04	24	05			Rent-free holders.	1		41		41							
Non-culturable—									{ A. Service tenures.												
Sites of houses									{ B. Chankidari.												
of temples									{ C. Others.												
Rivers, tanks, &c.	6	25																			
Roads, &c.	3	28																			
Total non-culturable	9	53							Total	26	116	33			86 2 0	89 15 0	25				
Total of village	109	68	111	98	32	96			Shikmi or under-raiyats												

WASULA & LINDA WASHMAN, LATELY DEAD, DISINHERIT FATHER AND MOTHER.

[illegible]

MAUZA POKHRI KALAN, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—										Settled rai-	Resident ...	18	46	10	3	56	152 3 8	152 4 0	18	3 4 3	Dhanket, 1st	...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1866.
Dhankhet ...	148	88	138	87	137	35	...	...	yats.	Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd	...	4 0 0		
White ...	236	98	177	66	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	Resident ...	99	208	27	2	98	853 1 0	860 3 0	31	2 14 11	Ditto, 3rd	...	2 0 0		
Total cultivated	385	86	316	43	137	35	...	...	rai-yats.	Non-resident ...	4	10	20	2	55	37 11 10	48 16 0	4	3 5 0	White, 1st	...	1 0 0		
									Non-occupancy	Resident ...	35	31	39	...	89	80 10 5	83 1 0	22	2 10 8	Do., 2nd	...	0 8 0		
Culturable, i.e.—									yats.	Non-resident ...	4	26	85	1	46	14 2	25 1 0	4	0 15 6	Do., 3rd	...	0 4 0		
New fallow	10	66	...	...	...	...	...	...		A. Service	1	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...					
Old fallow	48	56	1	78	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Groves, &c.	3	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	B. Chautkidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total culturable	63	25	1	78	...	...	...	...		C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Non-culturable—										Total	...	161	407	48	...	...	1,137 12 0	1,164 8 0	129	...				
Sites of houses	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	48	61	23	1	27	152 3 9	...	...	...					
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Rivers, tanks, &c.	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Roads, &c.	34	79	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Total non-culturable	57	85	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Total of village	505	42	318	16	187	35	...	...																

MAUZA POKHRI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

MAUZA SEWCHARAN TOLA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated ... Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable ... Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable ... Total of village ...	A. 27 61 89 4 17 23 31 3 237 261 353	D. 54 69 23 94 97 91 81 88 34 58 67	A. 19 ... 19 ... 59 59 78	D. 80 ... 80 ... 90 90 80	A. 5 ... 5 5	D. 49 ... 49 49	A.	D.	Settled rai-yats. { Resident ... { Non-resident ... Occupancy rai-yats. { Resident ... { Non-resident ... Non-occupancy rai-yats. { Resident ... { Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. { B. Chaukidari { C. Others ... Total ... Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	5 1 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 15	A. 91 1 94	D. 33 57 79 15 69 42 35	A. 16 1 1	D. 28 57 79 78 69 42	Rs. A. P. 82 2 0 4 8 0 6 13 0 6 12 0 100 2 0	Rs. A. P. 103 0 0 4 0 0 0 8 0 ... 7 4 0 6 0 0 120 12 0	5 1 1 4 2 4 2 18	Rs. A. P. 1 4 3 2 8 9 0 10 1 ... 1 0 2 2 13 11	Dhankhet, 1st ... Ditto, 2nd ... Ditto, 3rd ... Bhita, 1st ... Do., 2nd ... Do., 3rd ... 8 8 9		
The jamabandi of this village was published on the 26th October 1896.																					

MAUZA SIMBHU-CHAK, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	10	45	8	79	2	75	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	1	7	21	7	21	13 13 10	17 2 0	1	2 3 8	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	18	21	10	60	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated ...	28	66	19	48	2	75	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	23	12	44	...	64	19 6 7	26 11 0	20	2 2 3	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...	4	4	78	...	18	18 13 11	21 6 0	4	4 7 8	
New fallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	5	...	58	...	10	1 8 0	1 8 0	3	2 11 4	
Old fallow ...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy rai-yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c. ...	...	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	33	24	81	...	...	48 10 4	66 8 0	28	...	
Sites of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	7	2	42	...	24	0 12 0	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable ...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village ...	28	61	19	48	2	75	...	...											

MAUZA TUMAGARA, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. 36 99	D. 58 12	A. 11 ...	D. 67 ...	A. 17 ...	D. 21 ...	A. ...	D. ...	Settled rai- yats. { Resident ... Non-resident...	2 4	A. 17 79	D. 30 27	A. 8 19	D. 65 81	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0 34 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0 86 0 0	2 4	Rs. A. P. 0 6 6 1 1 4	Dhankhet, 1st ...	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	135	70	11	67	17	21	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats. { Resident ... Non-resident...	3 ...	65 ...	91 ...	21 ...	67 ...	45 0 0 ...	91 9 0 ...	3 ...	1 6 6 ...	Ditto, 2nd ...	4 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	21 19 ...	16 84 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident ... Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 3rd ...	3 0 0	
Total culturable ...	40	80	60	93	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	1 ...	48 ...	...	48 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	36 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	11	102	66	...	...	86 6 0	184 13 0	10	...	Do., 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable ...	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	16	13	44	...	84	20 12 0	...	...	...	Do., 3rd ...	2 4 0	
Total of village ...	224	97	73	59	17	21	...	...													

MAUZA ZER, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	68 58	07 20	57 ...	60 ...	22 ...	28 ...	...	...	Settled rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident...	3 ...	81 ...	14 ...	40 ...	67 ...	99 3 0 ...	109 0 0 ...	2 ...	1 5 6 ...	Dhankhet, 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 28th October 1896.	
Total cultivated ...	106	27	57	60	22	28	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats. { Resident Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd ...	3 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	18 98 ...	09 68 ...	...	160 00 ...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident Non-resident...	5 17	25 32	05 03	5 1	01 23	33 4 0 67 0 0	30 8 0 61 12 0	5 17	3 5 1 14 10	Ditto, 3rd ...	1 0 0		
Total culturable ...	117	40	160	00	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service- tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others	1 ...	1 ...	34 ...	1 ...	34 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st ...		1 0 0
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c.	...	78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	25	189	56	...	...	189 12 0	201 4 0	24	...	Do., 2nd ...	0 8 0		
Total non-culturable ...	83	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	5	4	23	...	84	10 0 0	...	...	...	Do., 3rd ...	0 4 0		
Total of village ...	306	46	217	60	22	28	...	...														

MAUZA SINJO, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands--									Settled rai-	Resident	7	92	82	13	26	110 11 6	106 7 0	7	1 3 4	Dhankhet, 1st	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 23rd October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	36	35	25	06	25	98	...	...	yats. {	Non-resident	1	33	08	35	08	77 7 0	87 8 0	1	1 16 9			
Bhita ...	134	17	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total cultivated	170	52	25	06	25	98	...	...	Occupancy	Resident	4	16	86	4	21	23 14 0	24 7 0	3	1 7 2	Ditto, 2nd	4 0 0	
									rai-yats. {	Non-resident	4	3	60		90	5 4 0	7 4 0	4	3 0 2			
Culturable, i.e.--									Non-occu-	Resident	11	23	69	2	15	28 12 3	26 6 0	10	1 1 10	Ditto, 3rd	3 0 0	
New fallow ...	31	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-													
Old fallow ...	173	48	431	22	...	...	...	...	yats. {	Non-resident	7	7	08	1	08	67 8 0	50 4 0	7	6 8 8	Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total culturable	205	87	431	22	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	A. Service	1	2	07	2	07	...	...	...	...			
									holders. {	tenures.						...	...	...	...	Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
Non-culturable--										B. Chaukidari						...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	1	06	...	...	...	...	...	...		C. Others						...	...	...	...	Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	35	181	80	...	...	203 8 0	232 4 0	38	...			
Roads, &c. ...	446	09	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	449	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		8	24	60	3	07	22 12 0	...	...	...			
Total of village	626	21	456	28	25	98	...	...														

MAUZA SIMRI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH THE ASSESSMENT OF NEW RENT WAS SETTLED.		REMARKS.		
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	14 169	70 89	8 ...	91 ...	7 ...	15 ...	...	...	Settled rai- yats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	12 8	78 123	68 93	6 15	55 49	24 0 6 40 5 9	33 11 0 51 14 0	12 8	0 6 6 0 6 8	Dhankhet, 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 10th October 1890.
Total cultivated ...	184	89	8	91	7	15	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 ...	...	66 ...	...	66 ...	...	0 6 0 ...	1 ...	0 9 2 ...	Ditto, 2nd ...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	40 48	99 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- yats. { Resident ... Non-resident...	16 2	27 1	37 80	1 ...	70 93	7 15 0 0 15 3	9 10 0 1 0 0	15 2	0 5 5 0 8 7	Ditto, 3rd ...	1 0 0	
Total culturable ...	89	35	106	97	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others ...	1 ...	1 ...	85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	40	234	24	...	...	73 4 6	95 9 0	38	...	Do., 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable ...	359	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	2	1	30	...	65	0 13 0	...	...	...	Do., 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total of village ...	543	75	110	88	7	15	...	...													

MAUZA THEMI, TAPPA BARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—																			
Dhankhet ...	28	70	11	48	28	70			Settled rai- { Resident ...	1	90	75	9	75	54 11 9	140 0 0	1	1 8 8	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1890.
Bhita ...	71	33							yata. { Non-resident ...	3	1	25		41		0 11 0	3	0 6 9	
Total cultivated	100	98	11	48	28	70			Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ...	1	1	68	1	68		1 0 0	1	0 9 6	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- { Resident ...	14	20	68	1	47	17 8 0	19 4 0	11	0 14 10	
New fallow ...	13	46				32			pancy rai- { Non-resident...	4	6	43	1	60	4 8 0	4 12 0	4	0 12 2	
Old fallow ...	50	11	35	11					holders. { A. Service	1		53		53					
Groves, &c. ...									tenures.										
Total culturable	62	56	35	11		32			B. Chaukidari										
Non-culturable—									C. Others ...										
Sites of houses ...		51							Total ...	24	121	80			76 11 9	165 11 0	20		
of temples ...																			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	5	39																	
Roads, &c. ...	5	41																	
Total non-culturable	11	81																	
Total of village	174	39	46	59	29	92			Shikmi or under-raiyats										

MAUZA PATARIA, TAPPA TALEYA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. 174	D. 48	A. 26	D. 06	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Settled raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	8 4	A. 3 34	D. 13 43	A. ...	D. 39 60	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 13 1 0	Rs. A. P. 1 2 0 17 14 0	7 4	Rs. A. P. 0 5 9 0 8 8	Dhankhet, 1st Ditto, 2nd Ditto, 3rd	...	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.		
Total cultivated	174	48	26	06	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	4 132 ...	24 18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	1 15	...	19 41	...	19 29	0 8 0 46 3 6	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st Do., 2nd Do., 3rd		1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	
Total culturable	136	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	14 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	15	88	...	...	...	...	...	...		28	177	18	...	...	80 0 6	81 11 0	28	...					
Total of village	326	73	26	06	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

MAUZA BANJARI, TAPPA TALEYA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.										
Dhankhet	61	06	56	00	61	29	...	...	{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhita	184	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	20	212	09	10	60	192 12 6	278 11 0	20	1 4 4	Dhankhet, 1st
Total cultivated	245	74	56	00	61	29	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow	2	54	...	...	...	82	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	121	39	67	00	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	2	11	23	5	61	10 2 0	13 5 0	2	1 2 10	Bhita, 1st
Groves, &c.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident	9	24	93	2	77	18 0 6	33 2 0	9	1 5 3	Do., 2nd
Total culturable	124	06	67	00	...	82	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									Rent-free holders.	1	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	5	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	10	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	82	248	42	...	...	220 15 0	325 2 0	31	...	...
Total non-culturable	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village	336	01	123	00	62	11	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 16th
October 1895.

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ

The Government share in this village is 12 annas only.

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 14th
October 1896.

MAUZA NAWADIH, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.				
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.							
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.											
1	2		3		4				5				6				7	8				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.																					
Cultivated lands—																													
Dhankhet ...	5	81	6	10	4	99			Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	11	20	45	1	85	28 2 6	38 10 0	10	1 14 0										
Bhita ...	18	12								Non-resident	1	2	28	2	28	4 13 6	5 0 0	1	2 3 1	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0								
Total cultivated ...	23	93	6	10	4	99			Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...																			
										Non-resident																			
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	4	3	44		86	5 4 0	5 12 0	4	1 10 8										
New fallow ...	2	10								Non-resident	1		06		06		0 5 0	1	5 3 4	Bhita 1st...	2 0 0								
Old ...	6	45																											
Groves, &c. ...																													
Total culturable ...	7	55							Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.																			
Non-culturable—										B. Chaukidari.																			
Sites of houses ...		31																											
of temples ...																													
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...		11																											
Roads, &c. ...	1	68								C. Others ...																			
Total non-culturable	2	10								Total ...	17	23	23			38 4 0	49 11 0	16											
Total of village ...	33	58	6	10	4	99																							

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1897.

MAUZA NAWADIH, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	22	90	32	94	18	96	...	...	27	220	53	8	16	223 11 9	241 5 0	19	1 1 6	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	161	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	07	...	...	...	0 4 0	1	3 7 1	Ditto 2nd...	5 0 0	
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	4 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	184	17	32	94	18	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Culturable, i.e.—																				
New fallow ...	43	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	65	0	33	1 6 6	1 10 0	4	0 9 9	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Old ...	75	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	72	...	...	22 0 0	15 0 0	1	2 3 8	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total culturable ...	118	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—																				
Sites of houses ...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	56	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	4	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable ...	62	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	230	47	...	...	247 2 3	258 3 0	25	...			
Total of village ...	365	21	32	94	18	96	...	...	7	7	63	1	09	22 8 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA DHANGARDIH, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	8 4	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P. 5 4 0 18 1 6	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0 24 8 0	7 4	Rs. A. P. 0 15 8 1 18 2	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ...	6 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.			
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet... Bhita ...	8 21	35 08	8 ...	01 ...	8 ...	35 ...	...	...				...	...	7 13	31 42								...	97 35	...
Total cultivated ...	24	38	8	01	8	35	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	6 2	2 1	57 71	...	43 85	1 6 0 1 0 0	2 8 0 1 5 0	1 1	0 15 6 0 12 8	...	...		...		
Total culturable ...	10	50	25	71	...	...	...	...	Rent-free-holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chakidari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses , of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	55 95 24	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total non-culturable	7	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	20	25	01	...	...	25 11 6	35 5 0	13	...	...	...				
Total of village ...	42	62	28	72	8	35	...	...	Shikhsi or under-raiyats	...	12	6	58	...	54	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...				

MAUZA GARHAUTA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA BIKSANDHA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	12	161	62	13	88	79 12 0	119 11 0	12	0 11 10	Dhankhet 1st...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Dhankhet	30	52	2	04	14	62	...	...	{	Non-resident	1	58	71	58	71	22 18 6	45 0 0	1	0 12 3	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita	347	03	71	00	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	377	55	78	04	14	62	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{	Resident	18	187	81	10	43	123 4 9	143 0 0	18	0 12 2	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow	32	83	...	...	1	17	...	...	{	Non-resident	7	118	45	16	92	26 0 6	48 6 0	7	0 6 6	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	277	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	360	54	...	...	1	17	...	...	{	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									{	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	88	526	59	...	...	251 14 9	356 1 0	38	...	...	...	
" of temples	15	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	7	8	88	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	207	93	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	224	85	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total culturable	962	94	73	04	15	79	...	...														
Total of village																						

MAUZA TENAR, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	5	1	47	...	29	...	0 10 0	4	0 6 9	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 20th October 1896.
Dhankhet	50	56	35	30	41	09	...	...	{	Non-resident	4	199	31	49	32	132 3 0	221 7 0	4	1 1 9	Ditto 2nd...	4 0 0	
Bhita	133	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated	183	81	35	30	41	09	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{	Resident	8	2	09	...	26	2 0 0	2 9 0	8	1 3 9	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow	18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	22	08	133	70	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	40	41	133	70	...	...	...	...	{	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									{	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	17	202	87	...	...	134 8 0	224 10 0	16	...	...	...	
" of temples	19	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	16	99	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	87	62	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	261	84	169	00	41	09	...	...														
Total of village																						

MAUZA GANGI KHURD, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	11	108	68	9	88	37 5 6	83 2 0	9	0 12 1	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Dhankhet	16	69	17	00	16	69	...	...	{	Non-resident	5	39	16	7	33	16 16 6	36 5 0	5	0 14 10	Ditto 2nd...	3 0 0	
Bhita	128	26	77	08	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	144	95	94	08	16	69	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{	Resident	3	...	80	...	26	...	0 6 0	2	0 2 0	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0	
New fallow	7	15	...	...	...	35	...	...	{	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	26	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	35	52	...	...	...	35	...	...	{	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									{	C. Others	2	1	76	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	21	150	40	...	...	54 5 0	119 18 0	16	...	...	...	
" of temples	64	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	67	91	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	248	38	94	08	17	04	...	...														
Total of village																						

MAUZA SOH, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	38 25	142 134	16 68	3 5	73 38	211 0 0 216 10 3	278 13 0 323 12 0	33 25	2 1 3 2 6 5	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 23rd October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	75	87	96	90	38	27	...	...															...
Bhita ...	199	80	223	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total cultivated ...	275	77	319	60	38	27	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	5 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident	3 2	1 1	39 12	...	46 56	0 8 0 8 5 6	0 10 0 7 0 0	3 2	0 7 2 0 4 0	Bhita 1st...	1 0 0		
New fallow ...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...															...
Old ...	80	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Groves, &c. ...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									C. Others	...	68	279	35	...	...	436 7 9	610 3 0	63	...	Do. 2nd...	0 8 0		
Sites of houses ...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	6	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	68	279	35	...	...	436 7 9	610 3 0	63	...	Do. 3rd...	0 4 0		
Total of village ...	390	97	319	60	38	27	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	14	31	73	2	26	45 12 3	...	...	...	...	...		

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 23rd October 1896.

MAUZA PERTABPUR, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled											
Dhankhet	22	29	23	45	22	29			{ Resident	18	307	58	17	98	240 9 0	261 12 0	11	0 13 7	Dhankhet 1st ..	6 0 0
Bhita	255	09	321	06					{ Non-resident	1	1	98	1	98	...	1 0 0	1	0 8 0	Ditto 2nd...	5 0 0
Total cultivated	277	38	344	51	22	29			Occupancy										Ditto 3rd...	4 0 0
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident											
New fallow	15	64			2	85			{ Non-resident											
Old	186	34							Non-occu-	8	5	64		70	...	2 15 0	5	0 6 8	Bhita 1st...	1 8 0
Groves, &c.									pancy										Do. 2nd...	0 12 0
Total culturable	202	48			2	85			rai-yats.										Do. 3rd...	0 6 0
Non-culturable—									{ A. Service	1		43		43	...					
Sites of houses		69							tenures.											
" of temples									B. Chaukidari											
Rivers, tanks, &c.	34	38							C. Others	1		76		76	...					
Roads, &c.	493	09							Total	29	316	39			240 9 0	265 11 0	17			
Total non-culturable	528	36							Shikmi or under-raiyats											
Total of village	1,008	22	344	61	25	14														

The Government share in this village is seven annas and six pies only.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

MAUZA DARMI, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	8 27	58 52	7 ...	05 ...	8 ...	45 ...	...	...	Settled (Resident ... raiya. (Non-resident ...	2 ...	31 ...	58 ...	45 ...	76 ...	28 8 0 ...	36 12 0 ...	2 ...	1 2 7 ...	Dhankhet 1st... Ditto 2nd...	6 0 0 5 0 0	The Government share in this village is two annas only.
Total cultivated ...	31	10	7	05	8	45	...	...	Occupancy (Resident ... raiya. (Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd... Bhita 1st...	4 0 0 1 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ...	1	16 81 ...	... 15 ...	... 02 ...				...	Non-occu- (Resident ... pancy (Non-resident ... raiya. ...	1 ...	...	29 ...	...	29 ...	...	0 2 0 ...	1 ...	0 6 10 ...	Do. 2nd... Do. 3rd...	0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.
Total culturable ...	1	97	15	02	...	...	...	...	Rent-free (A. Service holders. (B. Chaukidari ... C. Others ...	1 ...	...	13 ...	...	18 ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	 89 3	11 ... 82 78	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	Total ...	5	32	37	...	...	28 8 0	36 14 0	3	...			
Total non-culturable ...	93	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	126	78	22	07	8	45	...	...													

MAUZA SARJAMA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ...	23	25	16	05	...	...	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	2	24	41	12	20	8 11 6	12 0 0	1	0 7 10	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0	The Government share in this vil- lage is seven annas and six pies only. The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.	
White ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0		
Total cultivated ...	23	25	16	05	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident .. Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ...	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Servi c e tenures. B. Cha u k i dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhitta 1st ...	1 0 0		
Old „	17	78	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0
Total culturable ...	19	65	...	...	...	...	...	...			Total ...	...	2	24	41	...	...	8 11 6	12 0 0	1	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	...	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...		4	10	99	2	74	5 0 0	...	...	...			
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	39	43	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	41	68	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total of village	84	58	16	05	...	...	...	...															

MAUZA PATARIA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	199 ...	93 ...	42 ...	80 ...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	10 ...	187 ...	07 ...	18 ...	70 ...	41 11 0 ...	32 13 0 ...	10 ...	0 7 0 ...	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ...	4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	199	93	42	80	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	5 ...	3 ...	72 ...	...	75 ...	1 15 0 ...	1 15 0 ...	5 ...	0 5 4 ...	Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ...	20 124 ...	10 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	144	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- holders.	{ A. Servi c e tenures. B. Cha uk i- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-cult rable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	01 72 1	...	...	...	...	...	...			18 1	219 ...	46 ...	...	...	55 2 6 ...	94 12 0 ...	18 ...	...	...		
Total non-culturable ...	8	69	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ...	352	83	42	80	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...		1	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

MAUZA CHAPPARDAGGA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. 8 866	D. 34 60	A. 8 68	D. 08 09	A. 8 ...	D. 34 ...	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	17 4	A. 212 60	D. 50 45	A. 12 15	D. 50 11	Rs. A. P. 68 3 6 25 8 8	Rs. A. P. 83 6 0 27 4 0	16 4	Rs. v. P. 0 6 3 0 7 2	Dhankhet 1st...	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 12th October 1896.
Total cultivated	374	94	76	17	8	34	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	1 ...	7 ...	86 ...	7 ...	86 ...	15 2 0 ...	16 0 0 ...	1 ...	2 0 6 ...	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old Groves, &c.	81 1,025 ...	55 04 ...	...	...	11 ...	74 ...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident	11 34	10 129	61 55	...	96 81	8 15 0 37 8 6	6 3 0 52 11 0	10 34	0 9 5 0 6 6	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total culturable	1,106	59	...	...	11	74	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari. C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable	57	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total of village	1,538	57	76	17	20	08	...	...	Total	67	420	97	...	...	148 5 8	185 8 0	65	...			
									Shikmi or under-raiyats	10	10	55	1	05	36 14 0	...	...	...			

MAUZA GARNAHA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	8 86	26 57	8 ...	09 ...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	5 1	28 58	61 28	5 58	72 28	8 8 6 29 1 0	20 5 0 51 0 0	5 1	0 11 4 0 14 0	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	89	83	8	09	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ...	8 89	79 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	5 1	5 3	26 47	1 3	05 47	1 7 6 ...	4 1 0 4 0 0	3 1	0 12 4 1 2 5	...	...	
Total culturable ...	48	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	24 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	24	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	52	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	13	98	86	...	...	39 1 0	79 6 0	10	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	190	45	8	09	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	1	3	24	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands-- Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	1 92	42 07	1 88	40 01	1 ...	42 ...	...	...	Settled raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet, 1st...	4 0 0	The Government share in this village is annas 7-6 only.
Total cultivated ...	98	49	84	41	1	42	...	...	Occupancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd...	2 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.-- New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ...	3 19	19 18	...	...	...	13 ...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	7 ...	96 ...	65 ...	13 ...	80 ...	55 10 9 ...	56 11 0 ...	2 ...	0 9 4 ...	Ditto, 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total culturable ...	22	87	...	...	...	13	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Cha uki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita, 1st...	1 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Non-culturable-- Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	20 15 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	7	96	65	...	...	55 10 9	56 11 0	2	...	Do., 2nd...	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable ...	81	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	8	27	99	8	49	10 6 0	...	...	...	Do., 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total of village ...	197	50	84	41	1	55	...	...													

MAUZA PANCHPARWA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands-- Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	25 52	74 91	25 61	08 ...	25 ...	08 ...	...	...	Settled raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	67 3	71 4	87 88	1 1	07 62	107 0 9 ...	149 15 0 24 8 0	52 3	2 1 4 5 0 4	Dhankhet, 1st...	6 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 21st October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	78	65	86	08	25	08	...	...	Occupancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 2nd...	5 0 0	
Culturable i.e.-- New fallow ... Old ... Groves, &c. ...	1 22 ...	31 52 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	18 2	5 1	16 60	...	20 80	6 13 9 0 12 0	10 0 0 1 5 0	10 2	1 15 0 0 11 10	Bhita, 1st...	1 0 0	
Total culturable ...	28	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Cha uki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do., 2nd...	0 8 0	
Non-culturable... Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	3 4 8	26 86 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	90	88	51	...	...	114 10 8	185 12 0	67	...	Do., 3rd...	0 4 0	
Total non-culturable ...	16	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	10	4	18	...	41	16 14 0	...	...	...			
Total of village ...	119	46	86	08	25	08	...	...													

MAUZA GANGI KALAN, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands-- Dhankhet ...	10	02	17	12	9	18	...	...	Settled raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	12	59	80	4	94	82 1 0	85 8 0	7	0 9 7	Dhankhet, 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Bhita ...	189	56	99	05	...	...	...	...		1	88	19	88	19	63 15 0	64 0 0	1	0 11 7	Ditto, 2nd...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	149	58	116	17	9	18	...	...	Occupancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 3rd...	2 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.-- New fallow ...	3	09	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-occu- pancy raiya. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	4	...	59	...	14	...	0 1 0	1	0 1 7	Bhita, 1st...		1 0 0
Old ...	63	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do., 2nd...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do., 3rd...	0 4 0		
Total culturable ...	66	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Cha uki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable-- Sites of houses ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of temples ...	58	98	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	4	98	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	2	14	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	18	150	22	...	...	96 0 0	99 9 0	9	...	...		
Total non-culturable ...	64	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ...	280	60	116	17	9	18	...	...													

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[illegible]

MAUZA JALA, TAPPA, GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

Cyil

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

Cyil

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

Cyil

The Government share in this village is annas 7-8 only.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

MAUZA GIDHA, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA DUBIAHI, TAPPA GOAWAL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII.

TAPPA SIRHEY.

This is a shikmi or subordinate tappa of tappa Untari, and lies to the west of Palamanu. With Garwa market situated within the tappa, the lands have attracted a large number of cultivators, are valuable, and well under the plough.

Roads.—A good, driveable road passes through the tappa towards Mirzapur, and there is always much traffic on it.

The Government villages here are (1) Chirounjia and (2) Gurdi. In the latter the Government share is seven annas and six pies only.

The soil is chiefly *kewal* and *pawar*. The principal crops grown are paddy, sugarcane, and wheat. Most of the tenants in Chirounjia are Koiries, who keep Garwa Bazar supplied with garden vegetables, sugarcane, and *gur*.

Details as to the area of lands assessed to rent in this tappa, as also the number of tenants dealt with, and other particulars are furnished in the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.														REMARKS.			
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT			Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	86	253	33	2	94	595 8 0	629 1 0	85	2 7 8
Dhankhet ...	74	90	82	44	61	10	...	...	{ Resident...	1	60	61	...	...	41 10 0	120 0 0	1	1 15 8
Bhita ...	279	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	854	69	82	44	61	10	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	1	...	07	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	1	7 2 8
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow ...	27	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old ...	269	18	236	22	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	38	46	08	1	39	129 14 3	129 12 0	38	2 10 7
Groves, &c. ...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident...	9	32	74	3	68	18 6 8	11 11 0	9	0 6 8
Total culturable ...	296	83	236	22	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									B. Chaukdari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses of temples	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	O. Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	130	392	81	...	...	778 14 6	864 0 0	129	...
Roads, &c. ...	137	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats...	20	22	59	1	12	58 4 9	...	...	...
Total non-culturable ...	171	29	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total of village ...	823	71	318	66	61	10	...	...										

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 331 per cent. In *dhankhet* the decrease is due to an error in classification at last settlement.

The number of tenants has risen from 71 at last settlement to 130 now, the increase being 83 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 347-7-6, the attested rent is Rs. 778-14-6, and the new rent settled is Rs. 884. The increase on the rent by last settlement is 154 per cent. and on the attested rent is 13 per cent. The increase is due to extension of cultivation.

Reservoirs.—Were the reservoirs in these villages repaired and extended and new reservoirs made, much *bhita* land would be converted into good *dhankhet*. There are only 18 reservoirs here at present.

APPENDIX VII.

TAPPA AMHAR.

This is a shikmi or subordinate tappa of Tappa Untari and lies to the west of the district. The only village dealt with here is Majhiawan in which the Government share is four annas. The village is situate within a mile of the road leading from Garwa towards Mirzapur, and is a well cultivated one.

Soils.—The soil is chiefly *pawar*. The principal crops grown are rice, wheat and barley. The reservoirs of the village have not been attended to for some years, and urgently need to be put in order. The tenants of the four annas share assessed to rent are the jagirdars who possess the remainder of the village.

Markets.—The markets are (1) Ramná, (2) Untari, (3) Garwa, and (4) Miral. Details of the lands assessed to rent in the village, as also the number of tenants dealt with, and other particulars are furnished in the following table :—

[illegible]

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 16 per cent., that in *dhankhet* alone is 12 per cent., and in *bhita* 29 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 47-12-5, the attested rent is Rs. 52, and the new rent settled is Rs. 69. The increase on the rent by last settlement is 44 per cent., and on the attested rent is 33 per cent.

The following statement shows the rates at which the new rent was assessed.

TAPTA AMBAR.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DRAYEST PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class	2nd Class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages	1	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	The Government share in this village is four annas only.
Total	1							

MAUZA MAJHIWAN, TAPPA AMHAR, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

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APPENDIX IX.

PARGANA JAPLA.

This pargana lies to the north of the district along the Són valley, and is entirely cultivated. The only village dealt with is Baldiri, in which a ten-anna share is held under attachment by order of the Criminal Court; this share has been assessed to rent. It was not in possession of Government at last settlement.

The only road is a fair-weather one leading from Husseinabad towards Garwa. The tenants are Muhammadans. The crops grown are rice, wheat, barley and sugarcane.

The soil throughout the village is a black sandy loam.

The markets are (1) Hydernagar, (2) Husseinabad, and (3) Majhiawan.

The following statement shows the area of the lands assessed to rent and other particulars:—

[illegible]

The increase on the attested rent is 12 per cent. •

The rates at which the new rent was assessed are mentioned in the following statement:—

PARGANA JAPLA.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKEHT PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class village ...	1	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	A ten-anna share of this village only has been assessed to rent. It is held under attachment by Government until the actual owners are known.
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA BALDIRI, PARGANA JAPLA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settle-ment.					
	2		3		4		5		6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	3	...	77	...	25	...	1 2 0	3	1 7 4	Dhankhet 1st...	6 0 0	A share of ten annas only in this village has assessed to rent. It is held under attachment by Government until the actual owners are known. The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	22	84	...	...	21	97	...	...															Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident ...	28	129	52	4	62	240 0 0	265 4 0	18	2 0 9	Ditto 2nd...	5 0 0
Bhita ...	74	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-pancy rai- yats.	{ Residents ... Non-resident ...	5	...	23	...	04	...	0 2 0	1	0 8 8	Bhita 1st...	3 0 0		
Total cultivated ...	97	45	...	...	21	97	...	...															Rent-free holders.
Culturable, i.e.—									C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 12 0			
New fallow ...	13	63	...	...	...	...	...	...													Total		...
Old " ...	53	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	17	5	36	...	81	4 0 4 1	...	...	...					
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total culturable ...	66	70	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Non-culturable																							
Sites of houses ...	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...															
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Roads, &c. ...	4	60	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total non-culturable	9	91	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total of village ...	174	06	...	...	21	97	...	...															

APPENDIX X.

TAPPA TAPPA.

THIS tappa obtains its name from a high hill which is in the centre of it. It is bounded on the south by the Auranga river, and on the north by pargana Tori. It is a flourishing tappa, well under cultivation, and has the advantage of a main road (that from Daltonganj to Ranohi) running through its centre. Owing to the undulating nature of the country in places, terraced rice-fields are common here.

The principal crops grown are rice, *makaï*, oil-seeds, cotton, and little barley. Wheat does not thrive here, owing to unsuitability of soil which is chiefly *pamar* and *ankri*. In a few beds of old streams which have silted up the soil is a rich black loam, from which good crops of rice are obtained.

Markets.—The only market in the tappa is Latishar, but the tenants have every facility for selling crops at Korid, Zalim and Nawaghur markets, which lie within six miles.

The Government villages in the tappa are as follows:—(1) Amwatikar, (2) Banpur, (3) Chandandih, (4) Dudangi Kalan, (5) Dudangi Khurd, (6) Dugila, (7) Hutwag, (8) Jalta, (9) Kerkat, (10) Khaparkheta, (11) Latiahar, (12) Manko, (13) Manikpur, (14) Pandehpura, (15) Parsahi, (16) Rajahar, (17) Rehra, (18) Salodih, and (19) Tappa Khas.

Reservoirs.—The reservoirs or *ahars* in all these villages are in a neglected condition and urgently need to be repaired and put in order. Until this is done, Government need not expect either further improvement in the tappa or punctual payment of the rent. The outlay of a small amount for making and repairing reservoirs will ensure a full harvest of the crops and permanently benefit both the tenants and Government.

Roads.—A road from Latiabar to Korid, and thence to Pankey, would be of much use to the raiyats.

Details of the area under assessment and other particulars are supplied in the following statement:—

[illegible]

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 233 per cent.; in *dhankehet* alone it is 87 per cent.; and in *bhita* 1766 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 1,915-8-2; the attested rent is Rs. 2,577-8; and the new rent settled is Rs. 3,464-15. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 80 per cent., and on the attested rent is 34 per cent. This increase is due to the enormous extension of cultivation that has taken place.

The number of tenants has risen from 336 at last settlement to 701 now, the increase being 108 per cent.

The new rent was assessed at the rates mentioned below:—

[illegible]

MAUZA CHANDANDIH, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rent—		12	13	14	15	16				
											Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.						Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Before settlement.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled												
Dhankhet ...	68	55	56	30	57	27	...	...	{ Resident ...	3	11	83	3	94	10 13 3	15 12 0	3	1 5 3			
Bhita ...	83	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	9	15	64	2	80	20 3 10	41 8 0	6	2 10 5	Dhankhet 1st ...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated	97	81	56	30	57	27	...	...	Occupancy												
									{ Resident ...	6	6	39	1	27	4 4 10	10 2 0	5	1 9 4	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...	14	39	92	3	90	49 7 1	107 7 0	14	2 11 10	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
New fallow	11	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-												
Old fallow	69	23	8	50	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	3	2	54	...	84	0 3 6	1 6 0	3	0 8 3	Ditto 1st ...	1 0 0	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	14	23	95	1	59	39 15 9	81 7 0	14	2 2 4	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Total culturable	80	97	8	50	...	...	...	...	Rent-free												
									holders. { A. Service-	2	6	24	3	12	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									{ B. Chankidari	1	1	83	1	83	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	48	107	44	...	...	135 0 3	227 10 0	45	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	4	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	3	3	24	1	98	10 12 0	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	56	67	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total non-culturable	61	35	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village	240	63	64	80	57	27	...	...													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

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MAUZA TAPPA KHAS, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled										
Dhankhet ...	109	98	86	11	93	35	...	...	{ Resident ...	9	15	63	1	74	56 3 3	73 4 0	9	4 10 10	
Bhita ...	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	5	35	92	7	18	45 13 7	61 0 4	4	1 11 2	
Total cultivated ...	129	113	86	11	93	35	...	...	Occupancy										
									{ Resident ...	27	6	63	...	24	8 5 6	11 2 0	18	1 10 8	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...	18	53	98	2	98	130 9 4	172 3 0	14	3 3 3	
New fallow ...	8	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-										
Old fallow ...	67	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-										
Groves, &c. ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats. { Resident ...	9	...	81	...	99	1 3 0	1 5 0	6	1 9 21	
Total culturable ...	73	43	6	69	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	3	24	77	3	25	38 10 5	47 0 0	1	1 14 4	
Non-culturable—									Rent-free										
Sites of houses ...	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders. { A. Service-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	19	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	1	2	38	2	38	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	72	139	85	...	...	280 13 6	365 14 0	53	...	
Total non-culturable ...	53	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	5	4	73	...	94	15 10 0	...	...	...	
Total of village ...	256	35	92	80	83	35	...	...											

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

MAUZA BEHRA, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA JALTA, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	18	59	36	96	16	16	...	...	Settled yats	rai- Resident	...	2	17	23	8	61	23 0 0	30 0 0	...	1 2 6	Dhankhet 1st	...	5 0 0		
Dhankhet	46	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	2nd	...	3 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats	Resident	...	1	31	98	31	98	23 0 0	23 0 0	1	0 10 0	Ditto	3rd	...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated	64	82	36	96	16	16	...	...	...	Non-occupancy rai- yats	Resident	...	3	22	98	7	34	14 0 0	16 3 0	3	0 11 8	Bhita	1st	...	1 0 0
Culturable, &c.—	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	7	4	60	3	39	18 0 0	21 4 0	2	1 11 8	Do.	2nd	...	0 8 0	
New fallow	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders	A. Services tenures.	...	1	1	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	Do.	3rd	...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. Ohan k i - dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	O. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	33	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	9	78	98	...	...	71 0 0	67 5 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	2	11	11	1	23	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c.	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c.	203	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	300	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	398	58	36	96	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1898.

MAUZA PERSAHI, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

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MAUZA MANKO, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands--																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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MAUZA LATIAHAR, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KHAPARKHETA, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	2	71	2	71	13 13 8	14 0 0	1	5 2 7	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0
Dhankhet ...	...	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0
Total cultivated	...	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0
New fallow...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0
Old fallow...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service-ter ures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Groves, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chankidari...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									Total	...	1	2	71	...	...	13 13 8	14 0 0	1	...		
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Rivers, tanks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total non-culturable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village	...	2	71	...	...	...	...	...													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

MAUZA MANIKPUR, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

*CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.		
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.											
					Before settlement.	According to settlement.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated	A. 23 10 34	D. 20 86 00	A. 29 29 29	D. 40 40 40	A. 7 7 7	D. 84 84 84	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	2 1 1 1 1	A. 37 4 69 01 04	D. 68 69 01 04 04	A. 18 24 169 01 04	D. 80 169 01 04 04	Rs. A. P. 73 10 0 118 12 0 113 0 0 1 12 0 1 12 0	Rs. A. P. 90 7 0 113 0 0 113 0 0 1 12 0 1 12 0	2 1 1 1 1	Rs. A. P. 3 6 5 2 15 9 2 15 9 5 10 2 5 10 2	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do, 2nd ... Do, 3rd ...	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Culturable, &c.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable	A. 9 103 118	D. 31 89 10	A. 27 27 27	D. 46 46 46	A.	D.	A.	D.	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chauthdar. C. Others Total	1 1 1 1 3	A. 01 04 01 04 44	D. 01 04 01 04 85	A. 01 04 01 04 ...	D. 01 04 01 04 ...	Rs. A. P. ... 1 12 0 85 12 0	Rs. A. P. ... 1 12 0 105 3 0	 1 ... 4	Rs. A. P.	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable	A. ... 3 3 6	D. 29 74 49 52	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	...		
Total of village	163	72	56	86	7	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

MAUZA AMWATIKAR, TAPPA TAPPA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	151 49	07 12	86 ...	86 ...	102 ...	09 ...	...	...	Settled Resident raiya. { Non-resident ...	12 36	106 56	28 40	8 9	77 23	143 11 8 64 15 6	199 11 0 099 6 0	12 6	1 14 8 1 15 5	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	200	19	86	86	102	09	...	Occupancy Resident raiya. { Non-resident ...	30 8	15 9	64 82	...	3 3	78 27	25 0 6 27 12 7	35 10 0 32 4 0	16 1	2 5 6 2 4 6	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, &c.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	18 92	01 88	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai- ya. { Resident Non-resident ...	15 7	6 24	50 19	...	...	43 45	7 2 0 47 15 5	3 0 0 68 1 0	16 5	1 4 1 2 9 1	Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total culturable ...	110	87	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free { A. Service holders. { tenures, B. Chauthi- andami.	1 ...	8 ...	12 ...	8 ...	12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	09 87 24	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	4	21	30	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 5 0	
Total non-culturable	33	89	...	...	...	...	...	Total	68	246	125	...	...	...	217 18 5	266 12 0	64	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Total of village ...	344	75	86	86	102	09	...	Shikmi or under-raiya	2	2	24	1	17	5 0 0	...	...	...	...			

The important market of Nowaghur lies in the centre of the tappa, and the tenants dispose of their crops with facility here as well as at Zalim and other markets which are held in contiguous tappas.

The rates at which the new rent was assessed are mentioned in the following table:—

TAPPA DANKHET.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages	18	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	
2nd class village	1	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
3rd class villages	11	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Total	30							

CHXI

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1898.

CHXI

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

CHXI

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1893.

MAUZA PACHAMBA, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAM AU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
																	Before settlement.	According to settle-ment.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
Cultivated lands—									Settled	{ Resident															
Dhankhet ...	28	57	23	38	26	26			rai-yats.		{ Non-resident	8	26	53	8	34	56 4 0	68 0 0	3	2 7 9	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was on the 18th Octo-ber 1896.		
Bhita ...	17	04							Occupancy	{ Resident	1		93		93	6 0 0	6 0 0	1	6 7 3	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0				
Total cultivated	45	61	22	38	26	26			rai-yats.	{ Non-resident										Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0				
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident											Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0			
New fallow		25							pancy	{ Non-resident	16	14	18		38	66 4 0	67 5 0	16	4 12 3	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0				
Old fallow	9	69	2	24					rai-yats.											Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0				
Groves, &c.																									
Total culturable	9	94	2	24					Rent-free	{ A. Service tenures.	1	2	38	2	38			1							
Non-culturable—									holders.		{ B. Chanki-dari.														
Sites of houses		02																							
of temples																									
Rivers, tanks, &c.		46																							
Roads &c.		80																							
Total non-culturable	1	28																							
Total of village	54	89	24	62	26	26			Total		21	43	97			128 8 0	139 5 0	21							
									Shikmi or under-raiyats																

MAUZA NAWAGHUR, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	68	94	44	52	58	63	...	...	Settled raiyats.	63	131	22	1	69	258 9 3	233 1 0	79	2 2 3	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	132	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident	1	53	28	53	28	52 8 9	58 0 0	1	1 1 5	
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated	195	82	44	52	58	63	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	34	12	93	...	38	23 11 0	25 11 0	20	1 15 1	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old fallow ...	33	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	56	18	54	...	33	16 1 9	20 1 0	38	1 1 3	
Groves, &c. ...	25	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident	2	1	71	...	35	0 14 0	1 6 0	2	0 12 10	
Total culturable	110	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	9	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chanki-dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	178	218	68	...	...	331 12 9	338 8 0	143	...	
Roads, &c. ...	346	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	4	2	47	...	61	8 9 3	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	398	42	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village	704	51	44	52	58	63	...	...											

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1893.

СХЖИ

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.

The Jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

The Jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA KHAIRA, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Rent—		12	13	14	15								
										Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.					Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Before settlement.		According to settlement.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated	A. 14 48 63	D. 27 80 07	A. 4 ... 4	D. 39 ... 39	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	4	A. 24	D. 17	A. 6	D. 4	Rs. A. P. 18 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17 2 0	4	Rs. A. P. 0 11 4	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ...	2.	5 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1898.	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable	5 15 ... 91	94 18 ... 49	... 31 ... 31	... 76 ... 76	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable	... 1 30 31	... 23 24 75							Non-occu-pancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	3 14 ...	5 86 ...	64 90 ...	1 2 ...	38 63 ...	6 0 0 42 3 6 ...	6 1 0 39 5 0 ...	3 14 ...	1 1 2 1 0 10 ...	Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...		1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0		
Total of village	116	25	36	16	...	...	...	...	Bent-free holders. { A. Service-tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others Total	1 22	2 69	58 20	2	58	 66 3 6	 62 3 0	 21	... ... ... ...	...	...			
									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

MAUZA KERU, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1894.
Dhankhet ...	71	80	14	31	45	18	...	...	rai-yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhita ...	188	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident	11	177	...	18	99	73 4 0	285 12 0	11	1 5 4	
Total cultivated	260	51	14	31	45	18	...	...	{ Non-resident	2	5	44	2	72	2 0 0	3 8 0	2	0 10 3	
Culturable, i.e.—									Occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	10	95	...	...	...	05	...	...	{ Resident	3	4	94	1	64	3 0 0	7 0 0	3	1 6 6	
Old fallow ...	141	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	153	29	...	...	...	05	...	...	pancy rai-	27	73	60	2	72	24 15 6	68 0 0	27	0 13 8	
Non-culturable—									yats.	10	12	37	1	25	5 3 0	6 8 0	10	0 8 3	
Sites of houses ...	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service-	1	1	06	1	06	...	...	...	...	
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	17	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	17	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	36	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	24	274	61	...	...	109 6 6	316 12 0	52	...	
Total of village	449	24	14	31	45	18	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	3	1	62	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	

MAUZA TABWADIH, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA MANAN CHOTAG, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankeht	48 214	61 34	17	47	7	34
Bhita ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Total cultivated	262	95	17	47	7	34
Culturable, &c.— New fallow	70	59	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	104	78	...	66	...	...
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	175	37	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses	3	20	...	...	...	...
" " of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	19	89	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	224	51	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	246	60	...	...	...	...
Total of village	684	93	13	13	7	34
Settled raiyats. { Resident { Non-resident	18 ...	263 ...	33 ...	14 ...	76 ...	85 8 0 ...
Occupancy raiyats. { Resident { Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident { Non-resident	12 3	77 1	39 61	6 ...	45 50	37 0 0 0 6 9
Hent-free holders. { A. Service-tenures. { B. Chankidari C. Others Total	1 ...	4 ...	14 ...	4 ...	14 ...	 133 14 9
Saikum or under-raiyats	5	3	93	...	78	3 0 0

MAUZA BARIATU, TAPPA MANKEERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Disankhet	59	15	35	51	40	49	...	...
Bhita	84	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	123	65	35	51	40	49	...	...
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	57	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	...	02	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	9	02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	247	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable ...	257	00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	438	11	35	51	40	49	...	...
Settled raiyats. { Resident	11	107	14	9	44	112 10 0	226 7 0	11
{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy raiyats. { Resident	7	19	90	3	84	10 8 0	32 13 0	7
{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Non-resident	7	10	09	1	46	5 14 0	13 4 0	6
Rent-free holders. { A. Service-tenures.	1	1	76	1	76	...	...	...
{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	138	97	...	...	139 0 0	271 7 0	24
Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	3	1	44	...	48	4 8 0	...	...

The jawabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.

MAUZA MURGIDIH, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	2	21	50	10	75	15 0 0	17 3 0	2	0 13 0	Dhankhet 1st	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	50	24	54	04	18	01			{ Non-resident	5	36	80	7	37	04 12 11	33 8 0	5	2 10 11	Ditto 2nd	2 0 0			
Bhita ...	66	42							Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	4	5	04	1	26	23 3 6	23 13 0	4	4 8 2	Ditto 3rd	1 0 0		
Total cultivated	116	66	54	04	18	01			{ Non-resident														
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	11	52	99	4	81	44 8 0	50 6 0	11	0 15 2	Bhita 1st	1 0 0		
New fallow ...	10	81							{ Non-resident	7	9	23	1	08	24 15 9	25 6 0	7	3 12 1	Do. 2nd	0 8 0			
Old fallow ...	17	81																					
Groves, &c. ...									Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service-tenures.													
Total culturable	28	82							{ B. Chaudidari														
Non-culturable—									C. Others														
Sites of houses ...	01	40							Total	29	125	65			201 8 2	214 8 0	29		Do. 3rd	0 4 0			
of temples ...																							
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	5	89																					
Woods, &c. ...	7	04																					
Total non-culturable	13	89							Shikmi or under-raiyats														
Total of village	158	97	54	04	18	01																	

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA KARHUMAH, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident											
Dhankhet ...	45	04	41	41	12	71				{ Non-resident											
Bhita ...	68	40																			
Total cultivated	111	68	41	41	12	71			Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident											
										{ Non-resident											
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident											
New fallow ...	6	11								{ Non-resident											
Old fallow ...	129	88	66	40																	
Groves, &c. ...																					
Total culturable	135	99	66	40					Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service-tenures.											
										{ B. Chaudidari											
Non-culturable—										{ C. Others											
Sites of houses ...		66																			
of temples ...																					
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	7	29																			
Roads, &c. ...	215	20																			
Total non-culturable	223	09																			
Total of village	470	80	107	90	12	71			Shikmi or under-raiyats												

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

Figure 1

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1893.

The jamebandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.

MAUZA, KUSAHA TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregated area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rents.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident									
Dhankhet ...	3	80	4	00	3	80			{ Non-resident										
Bhita ...																			
Total cultivated	3	80	4	00	3	80			Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident									
									{ Non-resident										
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident									
New fallow ...									{ Non-resident										
Old fallow ...		51																	
Groves, &c. ...																			
Total culturable		51							Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.									
									{ B. Chaukidari										
Non-culturable—									G. Others										
Sites of houses ...									Total	1	5	80							
„ of temples ...																			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...									Shikmi or under raiyats										
ads, &c. ...																			
Total non-culturable																			
Total of village	4	81	4	00	3	80													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1898.

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MAUZA HARKA, TAPPA MANKERI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident							
Dhankhet ...	16	25	16	16	11	17			{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhita ...	28	70								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated	44	95	16	16	11	17			Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident							
									{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident							
New fallow ...	8	00							{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	38	75	36	40						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...									Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.							
Total culturable	44	75	36	40					{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									G. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...		06							Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples ...										14	85	70	...	...	67 13 11	79 2 0	13
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	30	15							Shikmi or under raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	108	34															
Total non-culturable	138	54															
Total of village	274	94	54	50	11	17											

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1898.

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The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896

The Jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

APPENDIX XII.

TAPPA SERMA.

This tappa is bounded on the north-west and south by Reserved forest. The Koel river passes through the tappa, and the valley is highly cultivated in many places, especially to the south and east, where the soil is a rich clayey loam yielding splendid crops of paddy. Owing to the hills which surround the tappa and the undulating nature of the country, the lands are naturally well watered, and irrigation is not much resorted to. There are villages, however, where the construction of reservoirs would be extremely beneficial, and would help to convert much upland into best rice lands. I recommend that this be attended to.

Reservoirs.—There are 54 reservoirs in the Government villages now against none at last settlement.

Roads.—The roads through the tappa are almost impassable for any but foot-passengers. A good road through the tappa towards Latiabar and one to Daltonganj would be a great improvement.

Markets.—The markets are (1) Sarjoo, (2) Nawaghur in tappa Mankeri, and (3) Garoo.

The Government villages, are:—

(1) Chatam, (2) Selariland, (3) Piri, (4) Makundpur, (5) Chipru, (6) Karitola, (7) Rol, (8) Patratoo, (9) Sonwar, (10) Udaipura, (11) Hanumantola, (12) Sarjoo, (13) Ghasitola, (14) Chancha, (15) Allugdiha, (16) Pailapathal, (17) Gotag (18) Lai, (19) Bandua, (20) Chorha, (21) Morpa, (22) Dabri, (23) Puranki Dabri, (24) Doram, (25) Ooreya, (26) Dhan-gartola, (27) Garoo, (28) Samudh tola, (29) Luhurtanr, (30) Bhawarbanda, (31) Hissag, (32) Puranki Hissag, (33) Baherwatola, (34) Karwai, (35) Het tola, (36) Goindi, (37) Salwe, (38) Baigatola, (39) Kotam, (40) Serum, (41) Darichapar, (42) Seema Khas, (43) Kabri-dahar, (44) Mahuadabar, (45) Kante, (46) Tooridag or Tanti, (47) Cheraiya, (48) Champi, (49) Rood, (50) Neturhat, (51) Birjiatola, (52) Huluk, (53) Gassegara, (54) Korwatola, and (55) Bheriabathan.

Of these villages, Neturhat is an extensive plateau over 3,000 feet above sea level. Here and in other places in the tappa some good grazing lands are found.

Details of the area of the villages assessed to rent and other particulars are given in the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										REMARKS.	
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated land—									Settled raiyats.	Resident Non-resident.	277	2,242	08	8	09	1,288 3 8	1,368 8 0	263	0 9 8	
Dhanket ...	1,246	58	1,075	83	428	66	...	...			116	790	59	6	81	770 14 6	803 2 0	124	1 0 2	
Bhita ...	4,479	63	98	41	...	...	...	...			129	913	80	5	53	404 6 8	421 5 0	125	0 9 5	
Total cultivated ...	5,726	31	1,168	24	428	66	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident Non-resident.	53	163	71	3	14	203 10 6	204 5 0	46	1 3 11	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident Non-resident.	514	2,126	67	4	13	1,368 13 3	1,434 14 0	468	1 1 0	
New fallow ...	1,001	42	...	...	...	97	...	...			304	366	95	2	35	797 4 9	779 12 0	301	0 14 4	
Old ...	6,190	20	4,428	86	...	...	...	...			37	23	31	2	25	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c. ...	14	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	7,205	94	4,428	86	...	97	...	...	B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	C. Others	1	1	56	...	...	...	...	...		
Sites of houses ...	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	...			Total ...	1,430	6,968	67	...	...	4,833 3 11	5,008 14 0	1,537	...
Sites of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			46	66	89	1	45	172 0 0	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1,260	21	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Roads, &c. ...	12,013	06	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total non-culturable ...	13,313	69	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Total of village ...	20,245	84	5,597	10	428	63	...	...												

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 390 per cent.; that in Dhankhet is 16 per cent., and in Bhita is 4,747 per cent.

The rent as fixed at last settlement was Rs. 3,599-8-3; the attested rent is Rs. 4,833-3-11; the new rent settled is Rs. 5,008-14. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 38 per cent., and on the attested rent is 3 per cent., and is due only to extension of cultivation.

The number of tenants at last settlement was only 574, whereas now it is 1,430, giving an increase of 149 per cent. The majority of the tenants in this tappa are Oraons and Kherwars.

The new rent was assessed at the rates mentioned in the following table, and are the same as those of last settlement :—

TAPPA SEEMA.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHAI KET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Number.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages ...	18	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	
2nd " " ...	37	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
Total ...	55							

MAUZA BIRJIATOLA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.								DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.						RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.	Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.
Dhankhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	...	...	...	...
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	78	41	6	72	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow ...	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	2	22	10	05	9 10 0	8 10 0	2	0 2 7
Old fallow ...	224	41	2	28	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	20	52	62	2 63	5 15 3	8 12 0	20	0 2 7
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	280	06	2	28	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chauki dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	...	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	22	74	72	...	9 9 8	12 6 0	22	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	158	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	158	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	437	40	8	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAUZA NETARHAT, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	42	40	46	06	20	39	...	...	Settled raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhankhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	25	268	65	10	74	92 14 11	102 14 0	25
Bhita ...	298	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	2	...	69	...	84	2 8 0	2 8 0	2
Total cultivated ...	336	13	46	06	20	39	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	6	81	37	5	22	10 8 0	11 0 0	6
New fallow ...	94	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	1,061	28	811	65	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	1,155	51	811	65	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chauki dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	46	895	10	...	...	125 13 2	137 13 0	46
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	17	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	07	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	44	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	64	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	1,555	89	857	71	20	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAUZA TOORIDAG OR TANTI, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	Dhankhet 1st...	...	Rs. A. P.	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	20	88	18	56	...	...	...	...															
Bhita ...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	...	...	
Total cultivated ...	36	00	18	56	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	Bhita 1st ..	...	Rs. A. P.	
New fallow ...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...															...
Old fallow ...	4	63	16	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	...	...	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	8	88	16	66	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Cha u k i - d a r i . C. Others	...	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...	...		
Non-culturable—																						...	...
Sites of houses ...	...	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	5	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	...	11	40	81	...	...	80 8 0	76 10 0	10	...	...		
Total of village ...	50	84	35	22	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

MAUZA KANTE, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	6	28	8	28	...	...	...	...	Settled		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0
Dhankhet ...	23	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0
Total cultivated ...	80	02	8	28	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	1	8	42	8	42	16 0 0	13 0 0	1	1 6 9	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
New fallow ...	5	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resident	4	21	84	5	46	5 13 8	4 4 0	4	0 3 1	Bhita 1st...
Old fallow ...	10	13	13	66	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy	6	6	18	1	02	0 8 0	1 3 0	6	0 3 1	Do. 2nd...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...
Total culturable ...	15	14	13	66	...	...	...	...	A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									B. Cha u k i -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	11	86	89	...	...	22 5 6	17 7 0	11	...	
Roads, &c. ...	167	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	174	95	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village ...	220	11	21	94	...	...	...	...											

MAUZA DARICHAPAR, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. 10 74	D. 08 64	A. 6 ...	D. 47 ...	A. 3 ...	D. 31 ...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Dhankhet 1st...	8 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	84	72	6	47	3	31	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	1	33	81	33	81	20 0 0	20 0 0	1	0 9 5	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, &c.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	18 43 ...	49 07 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	13 1	75 ...	54 ...	5 75	81 75	33 11 3 ...	23 9 0 0 1 0	13 1	0 6 0 0 1 4	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Total culturable	66	56	33	33	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari.	1 ...	1 ...	45 ...	1 ...	45 ...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	...	76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	16	111	55	...	...	53 11 3	48 10 0	15	...			
Total of village	225	93	39	35	3	31	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA SERUM, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	8 37 73 53	3 41			Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...			Rs. ... A. ... P. ...	Rs. ... A. ... P. ...	...	Rs. ... A. ... P. ...	Dhankhet 1st ..	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Total cultivated	76 90	3 41	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	1 1	7 44 24 63	7 44 24 63	3 12 0 3 12 0	3 2 0 5 4 0	1 1	0 4 6 0 3 4	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, &c.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	8 18 72 76	 41 63 ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	9 8	23 48 25 16	2 60 3 14	13 4 0 8 8 0	10 12 0 8 3 0	9 8	0 7 3 0 5 2	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Total culturable	80 94	41 63	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari.	1	4 61	4 61	... ..	... ..	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	... 23 4 50 84 27	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	C. Others ...	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable	39 05	...	...	...	Total	20	35 32	...	34 4 0	26 5 0	19	...			
Total of village	196 89	45 09	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	6	20	67	3	44	14 8 0	17 9 0	6	0 13 7	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	83	01	29	82	27	56	...	...	Non-resident	...	6	18	73	2	28	18 8 0	18 10 0	6	0 15 10	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	126	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	5	18	67	3	73	16 4 0	16 14 0	5	0 14 5	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	169	87	29	82	27	56	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	20	73	80	3	66	37 8 0	49 13 0	19	0 10 10	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-resident	...	29	44	85	1	52	73 0 0	68 4 0	29	1 8 7	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
New fallow	21	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	1	3	89	3	89	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Old fallow	41	35	92	23	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	68	86	92	23	...	...	...	...	Total	...	67	174	61	...	...	154 12 0	166 2 0	65	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...														
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c.	8	02	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	187	02	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	195	81	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village	419	04	122	05	27	56	...	...														

MAUZA SALWE, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	5	16	04	3	20	12 0 0	7 8 0	5	0 7 5	Dhankhet 1st ...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	2	81	1	66	2	07	...	...	Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	84	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	3	2	43	...	81	4 0 0	3 12 0	3	1 8 8	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	86	82	1	66	2	07	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	3	41	13	5	14	15 12 0	10 6 0	8	0 4 0	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-resident	...	10	33	39	3	88	19 0 0	16 2 0	10	0 6 7	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
New fallow	15	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	1	4	63	4	63	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Old fallow	178	04	80	87	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	188	11	80	37	...	...	...	...	Total	...	27	103	12	...	...	50 12 0	37 12 0	23	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	1	...	18	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...														
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c.	29	07	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	384	01	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	413	48	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village	688	41	82	08	2	07	...	...														

MAUZA KOTAM, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	Resident ...	19	123	32	6	49	88 18 0	108 5 0	17	0 14 0	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	47	19	41	70	1	00	...	...	Non-resident	...	2	...	82	...	41	7 8 0	5 4 0	2	0 6 5	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	231	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	12	36	96	3	08	25 0 0	29 13 0	9	0 12 10	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	278	39	41	70	1	00	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	36	141	52	3	93	110 0 0	128 6 0	33	0 14 6	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-resident	...	7	12	58	1	79	25 8 0	24 4 0	7	1 14 10	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
New fallow	36	09	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	1	1	63	1	63	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Old fallow	55	57	263	00	...	...	...	...	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	93	13	263	00	...	...	...	...	Total	...	77	316	83	...	...	254 13 0	296 0 0	68	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	2	4	73	2	36	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	2	69	...	...	...	...	...	...														
of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c.	59	98	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	588	27	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	650	94	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village	1,022	46	304	70	1	00	...	...														

MAUZA CHANCHO, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.								DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 11th October 1896.
Dhankhet ..	38	64	34	93	4	17	...	...	yats. { Resident ...	9	38	08	8	56	48 8 0	43 12 0	9	0 5 9	
Bhita ...	29	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats. { Non-resident ...	2	29	82	14	91	94 0 0	73 0 0	2	2 7 2	
Total cultivated ...	68	54	34	93	4	17	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ...	1	1	74	1	74	1 0 0	1 0 0	1	0 9 2	
Culturable, i.e.—									Occupancy raiyats. { Non-resident ...	1	3	80	3	80	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	1 8 4	
New fallow ...	8	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ...	3	5	80	1	76	5 8 0	5 4 0	3	0 15 10	
Old fallow ...	22	57	50	26	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Non-resident ...	4	3	07	...	76	6 0 0	6 0 0	4	1 15 8	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	1	1	78	1	78	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	31	21	50	26	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	21	77	04	...	...	154 0 0	133 0 0	20	...	
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable ...	8	86	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village ...	108	61	85	19	4	17	...	...											

MAUZA GOTAG, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled rai-										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 17th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	9	89	12	18	6	91	...	...	yats. { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhita ...	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats. { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated ...	52	07	12	18	6	91	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									Occupancy raiyats. { Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	5	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ...	4	13	84	3	83	12 0 0	12 0 0	4	0 14 4	
Old fallow ...	20	07	35	00	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Non-resident ...	1	13	77	13	77	18 0 0	18 0 0	1	1 4 10	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	25	08	35	00	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	5	27	11	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	5	...	
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	23	84	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable ...	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village ...	108	45	47	18	6	91	...	...											

Cxlix

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

Cxlix

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

Cxlix

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 16th
October 1896.

MAUZA UDAIPURA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	A. 20 16	D. 86 01	A. 20 ...	D. 78 ...	A. 1 ...	D. 28 ...	A. ...	D. ...	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	Rs. A. P. 87 2 0	Rs. A. P. 89 4 0	...	Rs. A. P. 2 6 9	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ...	3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	36	87	20	78	1	28	...	...	Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... on-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	0 8 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	7 24 ...	01 50 ...	...	54 ...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	31	51	...	54	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Cha uki-dari. C. Others ...	1	...	58	...	58					...	...	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... „ of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	 2 1	 85 20	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	Total ...	8	43	21	...	...	99 8 0	100 12 0	7	...	...		
Total non-culturable	4	06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	18	32	70	2	51	74 6 6	...	...	...	...		
Total of village ..	72	48	21	27	1	28	...	...													

MAUZA SONWAR, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled										
Dhankhet ...	68	85	44	55	4	89	...	...	{ Resident ...	10	82	39	8	23	67 12 0	70 0 0	8	0 13 6	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Bhita ...	73	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	8	83	86	11	13	18 12 0	23 4 0	3	0 13 6	
Total cultivated ...	137	82	44	55	4	89	...	...	Occupancy	2	4	66	2	33	3 12 0	3 9 0	2	0 12 2	
									{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New fallow ...	6	00	...	...	...	97	...	...	Non-occu-	11	30	95	2	81	37 6 0	39 2 0	11	1 4 3	
Old fallow ...	50	67	121	23	...	...	...	...	yats.	3	2	47	...	82	1 4 0	2 12 0	3	1 1 10	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable ...	56	67	121	23	...	97	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—																			
Sites of houses ...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	1	2	69	2	69	...	...	...	...	
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	9	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roads, &c. ...	18	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Cha uki-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	28	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									Total ...	80	156	52	...	...	123 14 0	143 11 0	27	...	
Total of village ...	222	63	165	78	5	88	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	6	7	54	1	25	12 12 0	...	...	...	

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	16	121	37	7	58	27 8 0	23 14 0	16	0 3 1	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 19th October 1896.
Dhankhet	4	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	1	9	03	9	03	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	0 3 6	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita	159	80	36	24	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident	4	23	61	5	90	5 6 0	4 14 0	4	0 3 8	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	163	82	36	24	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, &c.—									Non-oc u-	{ Resident	18	80	48	4	47	21 8 0	22 12 0	14	0 4 6	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
New fallow	55	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	{ Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Old fallow	205	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Groves, &c.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	261	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	1	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	{ B. Ch a u k i-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	13	66	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	76	09	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	91	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			40	235	26	...	...	56 6 0	63 8 0	85	...			
Total of village	516	57	36	24	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA CHIPRU, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	1	4	16	4	16	2 7 9	2 8 0	1	0 9 4	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.
Dhankhet	4	91	5	31	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	1	20	38	20	38	1 12 8	4 4 0	1	0 8 4	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita	60	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	65	87	5	31	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	3	15	13	5	04	8 8 0	7 12 0	3	0 8 2	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Culturable, &c.—									Non-oc u-	{ Resident	6	16	71	2	78	11 5 6	10 7 0	6	0 9 11	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
New fallow	3	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	{ Non-resident...	2	4	04	2	02	2 0 0	2 0 0	2	0 7 11	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Old fallow	81	07	68	16	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	84	71	68	16	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	{ B. Ch a u k i-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	11	92	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	256	94	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	269	13	...	...	...	...	...	...			13	60	42	...	...	26 1 9	26 15 0	13	...			
Total of village	369	71	73	47	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA BHERIABATHAN, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.
Dhankhet	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	{ Non-resident...	1	...	33	...	33	0 8 0	0 8 0	1	1 8 2	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Culturable, &c.—									Non-oc u-	{ Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
New fallow	40	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy rai-	{ Non-resident...	1	...	83	...	83	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	2 6 6	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	40	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									holders.	{ B. Ch a u k i-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	2	58	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c.	1	83	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	3	91	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	1	16	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2	...			
Total of village	44	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA PATRATOO, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.								
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class.	Per acre.											
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.													
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident...	11	57	53	5	23	66 8 0	53 10 0	11	0 14 10	Dhankhet 1st...	8 0 0												
Dhankhet ...	24	33	28	67	4	45	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhita ...	69	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident...	6	15	09	3	01	14 8 0	14 0 0	5	0 14 10	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0												
Total cultivated ...	83	44	28	67	4	45	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ... Non-resident...	9	18	75	1	52	21 0 0	16 13 0	6	1 3 6	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0												
Culturable, i.e.—																						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New fallow ...	4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	41	35	135	27	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chauki dari. C. Others ...	1	1	91	1	91	...	...	...	...	...													
Total culturable ...	45	90	135	27	...	...	...	...	Total	...	26	88	28	...	...	102 0 0	84 7 0	22	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0												
Non-culturable—																						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	18	76	...	...	...	...	...	...														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	63	18	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Total non-culturable	68	05	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Total of village ...	197	89	163	94	4	45	...	...																									

MAUZA ROL, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled											
Dhankhet ...	34	37	62	11	10	70	...	...	{ Resident ...	3	32	26	10	75	33 0 9	30 0 0	3	0 14 10	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 0
Bhita ...	96	06	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	1	54	50	54	50	50 2 6	50 0 0	1	0 14 8	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0
Total cultivated ...	130	43	62	11	10	70	...	...	Occupancy	5	21	99	4	39	23 14 6	22 8 0	5	1 0 4	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...	10	28	12	2	81	23 3 3	22 4 0	10	0 12 7	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0
New fallow ...	8	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	3	3	45	1	15	11 0 6	10 14 0	3	3 2 5	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0
Old fallow ...	145	41	202	28	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0
Groves, &c. ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total culturable ...	149	45	202	23	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable—									Rent-free holders.	1	3	02	3	02	...	...	...	...		
Sites of houses ...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	413	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable	426	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	23	143	34	...	...	141 5 6	135 10 0	22	...		
Total of village ...	706	65	264	34	10	70	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Culturable Areas—										Settled raiyats.										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										Shikmi or under-raiyats									
Dhankhet...	32	21	19	06	5	88	...	...	...	Resident ...	3	18	65	6	21	20	0	0	17	10	0	3	0	15	1	Dhankhet 1st...	8	0	0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.																													
Bhita ...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-resident ...	1	2	70	2	10	4	0	0	3	8	0	1	1	10	8	Ditto 2nd...	2	0	0																															
Total cultivated ...	59	35	19	06	5	88	...	...	Resident ...	2	5	01	2	50	12	0	0	12	1	0	2	2	6	6	Ditto 3rd...	1	0	0																															
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	18	47	73	2	65	50	12	0	45	4	0	17	0	15	2	Bhita 1st...	0	8	0																															
New fallow ...	78	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resident ...	1	2	41	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0	4	0																															
Old fallow ...	114	94	132	74	...	...	...	...	Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0	2	0																															
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																			
Total culturable ...	128	07	132	74	...	...	...	...	B. Chauki dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																			
Non-culturable—	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	25	75	90	...	...	86	12	0	78	7	0	23	...	...	...																																			
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	8	96	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																			
Roads, &c. ...	380	29	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																			
Total non-culturable	389	41	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																			
Total of village ...	576	83	151	80	5	88	...	...																																																			

MAUZA DABRI, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet	27 16½	18 94	16 ...	85 ...	18 ...	39 ...	...
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	194	12	16	85	18	39	...
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	47	08	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	89	71	135	86	...	...	...
Groves, &c.	...	03	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	136	80	135	86	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
" " of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	34	14	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	827	93	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	863	18	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	694	10	152	21	18	39	...
Settled raiyats. Resident ... Non-resident ...	7 ...	132 ...	79 ...	18 ...	97 ...	51 0 0 ...	55 4 0 ...
Occupancy raiyats. Resident ... Non-resident ...	4 ...	29 ...	33 ...	7 ...	38 ...	10 0 0 ...	13 6 0 ...
Non-occupancy raiyats. Resident ... Non-resident ...	16 8	51 21	95 29	3 2	24 66	27 0 0 14 14 3	26 15 0 10 2 0
Rent-free holders. A. Service tenures. B. Chakri-dari. C. Others ...	1	4	03	4	08 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
Total ...	36	289	39	...	...	102 14 3	105 11 0
Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAUZA POORANKI DABRI, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—										Settled										Occupancy										Non-occupancy										Rent-free										Non-culturable—										Total non-culturable										Total of village									
Dhankhet ...										Resident										Resident										A. Service										Sites of houses										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
Bhita ...										Non-resident										Non-resident										tenures.										of temples										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
Total cultivated ...										Occupancy										Non-occupancy										holders.										Rivers, tanks, &c.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
Culturable, &c.—										Resident										Resident										B. Ch a u k i -										Roads, &c.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
New fallow ...										Non-resident										Non-resident										dari.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Old fallow ...										Resident										Resident										C. Others ...										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Groves, &c. ...										Non-resident										Non-resident										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																																							
Total culturable ...										Occupancy										Non-occupancy										holders.										Rivers, tanks, &c.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
Non-culturable—										Resident										Resident										C. Others ...										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Sites of houses ...										Non-resident										Non-resident										dari.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...										Resident										Resident										C. Others ...										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Roads, &c. ...										Non-resident										Non-resident										dari.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													
Total non-culturable										Occupancy										Non-occupancy										holders.										Rivers, tanks, &c.										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																			
Total of village ...										Resident										Resident										C. Others ...										Total										Shikmi or under-raiyats																													

MAUZA KARITOLA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	4 1	38 8	54 75	8 6	38 75	20 4 0 1 0 0	16 4 0 1 0 0	4 1	0 7 9 0 2 4	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0
Dhankhet	4	66	8	80	...	...	...	...													
Bhita	66	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	1	18	77	18	77	2 13 6	3 0 0	1	0 3 5	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0
Total cultivated	70	24	8	80	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident Non-resident	4 1	17 8	11 09	4 8	27 09	8 0 0 0 8 0	8 4 0 0 8 0	4 1	0 7 8 0 2 7	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0
Culturable, i.e.—																					
New fallow	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures. B. Chakidari. C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	29	62	40	75	...	...	...	...													
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total		11	74	26	...	...	32 9 6	29 0 0	11	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0
Total culturable	38	79	40	75	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0
Non-culturable—																					
Sites of houses	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...													
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Rivers, tanks, &c.	6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Roads, &c.	99	27	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total non-culturable	106	19	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total of village	215	22	44	55	...	...	...	...													

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 22nd October 1896.

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MAUZA MAKUNDPUR, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	{ Resident	7	43	34	6	19	43 0 0	43 0 0	7	0 15 10
Dhankhet	81	58	18	10	24	63	...	...	raiya.	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhita	80	58	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated	112	16	18	10	24	63	...	...	Occupancy	{ Resident	1	4	84	4	84	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	0 13 2
									raiya.	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	{ Resident	15	82	07	5	47	78 8 0	79 4 0	14	0 15 6
New fallow	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	14	39	45	74	...	...	...	...	raiya.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	28	61	45	74	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	{ A. Service	1	...	76	...	75	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									holders.	{ B. Cha u k i-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c.	4	01	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	253	09	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	258	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total		24	181	00	...	...	125 8 0	126 4 0	22	...
Total of village	399	07	63	84	24	63	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats		2	...	66	...	33	6 0 0	...	...	...

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	9 9	82 77	15 ...	29 ...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	12 40	3 10	5 0 0 6 8 0	...	4 0 7 11	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	19	89	15	29	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	1 44	2 44	...	0 5 0 ...	1 0 2 0	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	15 89	87 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Total culturable ...	55	60	112	05	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	8 70 118	82 42 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable ...	186	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	51 8 0 47 0 0	...	17	...	...	
Total of village ...	281	95	127	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA GAROO, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	11 40	76 84	6 ...	50 ...	6 ...	00 ...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	23 70	2 83	20 11 0 20 3 0	...	9 0 13 7	Dhankhet 1st...	5 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	52	60	6	50	6	00	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	9 58	25 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Total culturable ...	62	57	102	09	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	07 77 532	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable ...	610	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	72 9 0 72 4 0	...	19	...	...	
Total of village ...	725	76	108	59	6	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA BHAWARBANDHA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ...	...	74 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	13 22	13 22	2 0 0 2 5 0	...	1 0 2 9	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.
Total cultivated ...	77	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	4 83	7 95	9 4 0 9 11 0	...	4 0 4 10	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ...	15 498	48 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy raiyats.	Resident ... Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Total culturable ...	513	88	87	02	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures. B. Chauki- dari. C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ...	...	46 26 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Total non-culturable ...	55	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	45 8 0 50 2 0	...	29	...	...	
Total of village ...	646	78	87	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MAUZA POKHRA KHURD, TAPPA KOTE, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	20	45	8	51	11	96	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	6	87	22	14	53	28 8 0	28 10 0	6	0 5 3	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	146	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0	
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	2	55	70	27	85	16 0 0	19 4 0	2	0 5 6	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	167	88	8	51	11	96	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	17	22	66	5	45	37 0 0	32 10 0	16	0 5 7	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	88	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	1	8	11	8	11	...	0 8 0	1	0 2 6	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0		
Old fallow ...	309	47	28	27	...	...	...	...												Do. 3rd...	0 2 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total culturable ...	347	86	23	27	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	1	1	50	1	50	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									{ B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...														
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	15	55	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c. ...	224	44	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	240	93	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	756	17	81	78	11	96	...	...														
									Total ...		27	240	19	...	...	81 8 0	81 0 0	25	...			
									Shikmi or under-raiyats ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA GASSEGARA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ...	73	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	6	49	10	8	18	...	9 12 0	6	0 3 2	Dhankhet 1st...	...	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Bhita ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	...	
Total cultivated ...	73	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	1	11	08	11	08	...	2 0 0	1	0 2 10	Ditto 3rd...	...	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ...	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Old fallow ...	24	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	3	6	50	2	16	...	0 9 0	3	0 1 4	Do. 2nd...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	14	35	40	2	52	...	5 0 0	14	0 2 3	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0		
Total culturable ...	32	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	...	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chaukidari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	11	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	...	24	102	08	...	...	...	17 5 0	24	...	...		
Roads, &c. ...	374	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total non-culturable ...	385	49	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village ...	491	98	...	...	...	...	...	...														

MAUZA BANDUA, TAPPA SEEMA, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ...	61	58	46	00	26	81	...	...	Settled rai-yats.	{ Resident ...	14	208	40	14	88	94 12 0	91 8 0	13	0 7 0	Dhankhet 1st...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	196	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd...	2 0 0
Total cultivated ...	257	82	46	00	26	81	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ...	6	23	66	8	94	11 4 0	11 5 0	5	0 7 7	Ditto 3rd...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow ...	66	60	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	191	16	72	37	...	...	...	...	Non-occu- pancy rai-yats.	{ Resident ...	22	138	87	6	31	83 10 0	82 18 0	20	0 2 6	Bhita 1st...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do, 2nd...	0 4 0
Total culturable ...	257	76	72	37	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	2	3	24	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd...	0 2 0
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ B. Chauki- dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	87	59	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total ...	...	44	374	17	...	...	189 10 0	185 10 0	88	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	1,201	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	1,290	91	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	5	3	30	...	66	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	1,808	49	118	37	26	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The jamabandi
of this village
was published
on the 16th
October 1896.

APPENDIX XIII.

TAPPA CHECHARI.

This tappa is the most southerly one of the district, and contains some very rich rice and other cultivation in its centre, which is a flat open basin, receiving the drainage and alluvial deposit of hills that completely surround it.

The tappa contains only one village, viz, Jangsi, belonging to Government, the tenants of which are all Oraon Christians. The crops grown are paddy and pulses.

Roads.—The roads through the tappa are mere foot tracks and difficult of passage during the rains. A good road from Mahuadand through tappa Bareysand towards Daltonganj would be a great improvement.

Markets.—The only market is at Mahuadand.

Details of the area assessed to rent are supplied in the table given below :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.															REMARKS.			
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irri- gated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.		Average rent of cul- tivated area per acre.		
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
	2	3	4	5	6				7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled { Resident ... raiyata. { Non-resident										
Dhankhet ...	30	41	27	39	...	...	...	...											
Bhita ...	48	73	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total cultivated ...	74	14	27	39	...	...	...	...	Occupancy { Resident ... raiyata. { Non-resident	1	9	74	...	...	5 0 0	...	1	0 6 2	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu- pancy rai- yata. { Resident ... Non-resident										
New fallow ...	27	34	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Old fallow ...	214	45	153	79	...	...	...	...											
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24	90	19	3	75	53 0 0	53 1 0	24	0 10 8	
Total culturable ...	241	79	153	79	...	...	...	...	Rent-free- { A. Service holders. { tenures. B. Chanki- dari.	1	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—									C. Others ...										
Sites of houses ...	...	02	...	...	...	...	...	...											
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	13	63	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	38	99	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable...	53	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	26	101	25	...	...	53 0 0	63 1 0	25	...	
Total village ...	368	57	180	18	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 171 per cent. in *dhankhet* it is 11 per cent. There was no *bhita* at last settlement.

The rent assessed at last settlement was Rs. 48-12: the attested rent is Rs. 53, and the new rent settled is Rs. 63-1. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 28 per cent., and on the attested rent is 19 per cent. The increase is due to extension of cultivation.

The number of tenants has risen from 10 at last settlement to 26 now, the increase being 160 per cent.

The rates at which the assessment was made are shown below :—

TAPPA CHECHARI.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9
1st class villages	1	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	
Total ...	1							

MAUZA JANGSI, TAPPA CHECHARI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled														
Dhankhet ...	80	41	27	39					{ Resident ...														
Bhita ...	43	73							{ Non-resident ...														
Total cultivated	74	14	27	39					Occupancy														
									rai-yats.														
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...														
New fallow ...	27	34							{ Non-resident ...	1	9	7½	9	7½		5 0 0	1	0 8 3					
Old fallow ...	214	45	152	79					Non-occu-														
Groves, &c. ...									pancy rai-														
									yats.														
Total culturable	241	79	152	79					{ Resident ...	24	90	19	3	75	53 0 0	53 1 0	24	0 10 3					
									{ Non-resident ...														
Non-culturable—									Rent-free														
Sites of houses ...		02							holders.	1	1	32	1	53									
„ of temples ...									{ A. Service-ten-														
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	13	03							raes.														
Roads, &c. ...	38	09							{ B. Chaulkidari...														
									O. Others ...														
Total non-culturable	53	64							Total	25	101	25			53 0 0	03 1 0	25						
Total of village	368	57	180	18					Shikmi or under-raiyats														

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1898.

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1898.

APPENDIX XIV.

TAPPA BAREYSAND.

This tappa is surrounded by hills and jungle on all sides. Reserved forests lie to the north and east, while tappa Chechari is situate to the west and south.

There are only seven villages in the tappa, viz. (1) Bareysand Khas, (2) Mayapur, (3) Derhgaon, (4) Danrkocha, (5) Paharkocha, (6) Ramisilli, and (7) Mangra. With the exception of the first two, where the rice lands and soil are good, the remaining villages contain inferior *doma*, *ankri* and *lalki* soil, on which the principal crops grown are pulses of sorts and cotton. All the villages belong to Government. The tenants are chiefly Kherwars and Bhuinas.

Roads.—There are no roads leading to the tappa. The foot-tracks are bad, and during the rains difficult of passage.

Markets.—The markets lie at a distance, and the tenants are put to much inconvenience on this account. I had intended establishing a weekly market at Bareysand Khas; but funds were not provided, and the matter was allowed to drop. A market is urgently needed here and should be opened. It would soon pay for itself, as cotton, grain, lac and other articles would be brought for sale from Chechari and Barwe, and a large trade would speedily follow. Moreover, the good that this would do to the Government villages would be very great.

Details of the lands assessed to rent in this tappa, and other particulars regarding them are given in the statement below :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.														REMARKS.				
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—			Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.		
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	37	246	21	9	35	186 3 3	207 7 0	36	0 9 7
Dhankhet ...	258	48	209	98	41	41	...	...	{ Non-resident.	9	176	27	19	68	100 3 0	93 6 0	9	0 8 5	
Bhita ...	988	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	33	277	10	8	39	122 7 3	130 2 0	83	0 7 6
Total cultivated	1,246	25	209	98	41	41	...	...	{ Non-resident.	6	43	16	7	23	20 13 6	20 14 0	6	0 7 11	
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	159	629	64	3	96	340 4 3	337 4 0	145	0 8 4
New fallow ...	285	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident.	68	270	06	3	97	157 15 9	139 9 0	68	0 8 8	
Old fallow ...	932	24	1,368	40	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	6	22	88	3	80	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chanki-dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	1,219	44	1,368	40	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									Total	...	318	1,764	87	...	...	927 15 0	938 10 0	297	...
Sites of houses of temples	8	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats...	1	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	234	61	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roads, &c. ...	1,691	16	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable	1,934	48	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village	4,399	17	1,678	36	41	41	...	...											

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 493 per cent.; in *dhankhet* the increase is 23 per cent. There was no *bhita* at last settlement. All was jungle.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 697-8; the attested rent is Rs. 927-15; the rent now fixed is Rs. 928-10. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 33 per cent.

The number of tenants has risen from 123 at last settlement to 318 now, the increase being 158 per cent.

The following statement shows the rates at which the assessment of rent on the new basis was made. The rates are practically the same as those of last settlement. :—

TAPPA BAREYSAND.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.							REMARKS.
		DHANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.				
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1st class villages ...	3	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 32 0	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0		
2nd " " ...	5	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0		
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		

MAUZA BAREYSAND KHAS, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
Cultivated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	14	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	81	99	84	83	13	20	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	3	119	65	8	04	50 4 0	54 11 0	14	0 7 9	Dhankhet 1st ...		5 0 8
Bhita ...	289	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	71	26	23	75	55 0 0	58 4 0	3	0 11 11	Ditto 2nd ...		3 0 0
Total cultivated	351	48	84	83	13	20	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	5	52	95	10	59	55 0 0	51 0 0	5	0 15 4	Ditto 3rd ...		3 0 0
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Non-resident	...	2	4	04	2	03	...	0 14 0	2	0 8 5	Bhita 1st ...		0 15 0
New fallow	132	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy.	{ Resident	56	190	96	3	41	117 8 0	118 13 0	52	0 9 9	Do. 2nd ...		0 8 0
Old fallow	311	77	306	23	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	29	99	11	3	41	60 8 0	49 3 0	29	0 7 11	Do. 3rd ...		5 3 0
Groves, &c.	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	1	6	85	6	85	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable	444	27	...	23	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	110	637	82	...	...	338 4 0	326 2 0	105	...			
Sites of temples	56	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	1	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Roads, &c.	445	92	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total non-culturable	505	66	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Total of village	1,301	41	483	06	13	20	...	...														

MAUZA MAYAPORE, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.												The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	83	27	63	18	7	82	...	...	{ Resident ...	17	139	80	8	23	117 8 2	126 0 0	16	0 14 5	Dhankhet 1st ...	5 0 5	
Bhita ...	134	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0	
Total cultivated ...	217	59	63	18	7	82	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	16	54	46	8	40	35 15 0	34 4 0	16	0 10 0	Ditto 3rd ...	3 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...	1	1	80	1	86	1 3 6	2 4 0	1	1 8 4	Bhita 1st ...	0 12 0	
New fallow ...	31	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	36	87	08	2	41	91 7 3	96 6 0	32	1 1 4	Do. 2nd ...	0 6 0	
Old fallow ...	187	68	272	21	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	4	3	43	...	86	12 14 6	11 13 0	4	3 6 9	Do. 3rd ...	0 8 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total culturable ...	188	69	272	...	21	...	...	...	{ Non-resident ...	1	2	42	2	42	...	...	...	...			
Non-culturable—									Rent-free holders.												
Sites of houses ...	3	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ B. Chankidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	84	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	75	289	02	...	...	256 0 6	239 10 0	69	...			
Total non-culturable ...	105	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total of village ...	511	44	335	39	7	82	...	...													

MAUZA DERHGAON, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.										
					Before settlement.	According to settlement.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet ... Bhita ... Total cultivated ... Culturable, &c.— New fallow ... Old fallow ... Groves, &c. ... Total culturable ... Non-culturable— Sites of houses ... " of temples ... Rivers, tanks, &c. ... Roads, &c. ... Total non-culturable ... Total of village ...	A. 19 60 80 14 24 1 40 6 48 55 175	D. 67 64 81 39 65 09 13 31 33 63 27 71	A. 19 ... 19 115 134	D. 74 ... 74 00 74	A. 4 ... 4 4	D. 49 ... 49 49	A.	D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Non-occu- pancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service ten- ures. ... B. Chankidari ... C. Others ... Total ... Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	1 1 1 13 16 1 33	2 2 1 54 81 2 95 49 95	A.	D.	Rs. A. P. 12 2 0 31 8 9 37 10 6 91 0 3	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0 28 12 0 31 13 0 78 3 0	... 1 1 12 16 31	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7 0 8 4 1 0 3	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1893.

MAUZA MANGRA, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	9	97							Settled raiya.	{ Resident Non-resident	4	8	87	2	21		1 0 0	4	0 1 9	Dhankhet 1st ...	3 0 0
Total cultivated	9	97							Occupancy raiya.	{ Resident Non-resident	2	27	67	13	83		5 0 0	2	0 2 10	Ditto 2nd ...	2 0 0
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	15 23	68 39							Non-occu- pancy raiya.	{ Resident Non-resident	1	5	53	5	53		0 8 0	1	0 1 5	Ditto 3rd ...	1 0 0
Total culturable	38	07							Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service ten- ures. B. Chaukidari C. Others										Bhita 1st ...	0 8 0
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	9 54	10 22, 87							Total		8	47	84				7 4 0	8		Do. 2nd ...	0 4 0
Total non-culturable	64	19							Shikmi or under-raiya											Do. 3rd ...	0 2 0
Total of village	112	23																			

The jamabandi of
this village was
published on the
14th October 1896.

MAUZA RAMSILLI, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	28	91	10	26	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident	...	5	61	78	12	85	8 12 0	16 12 0	5	0 4 4	Thankhet 1st	...	3 0 0
Thankhet	268	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhita, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident	...	7	180	91	17	14	28 4 0	38 0 0	7	0 4 4	Ditto 2nd	...	2 0 0
Total cultivated	293	99	10	26	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—	34	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occu-	{ Resident	...	36	185	31	5	14	40 4 0	49 15 0	33	0 4 2	Ditto 3rd	...	1 0 0
New fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	pancy	{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old fallow	231	60	177	74	...	...	...	...	rai-yats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ A. Service	...	...	1	2	73	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total culturable	266	10	177	74	...	...	...	...	holders.	B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-culturable—	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	O. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sites of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	...	...	49	399	83	...	...	75 4 0	98 11 0	46	...	Do. 1st	...	0 8 0
“ of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimki or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd	...	0 4 0
Rivers, tanks, &c.	88	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd	...	0 3 0
Roads, &c.	511	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total non-culturable	570	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of village	1,130	12	188	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1894.

MAUZA PAHARKOCHA, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA DANRKOCHA, TAPPA BAREYSAND, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XV.

TAPPA KHAMI.

THIS tappa is surrounded on all sides by Reserved forest, except towards the west where a small portion is bounded by tappa Suniya. The Koel river flows to the south and west of the tappa.

There are 13 villages here belonging to Government, viz., (1) Parkheta, (2) Berey, (3) Gassedag, (4) Harhey, (5) Karamdih, (6) Khami Khas, (7) Ladi, (8) Lat, (9) Nuranago, (10) Patradih, (11) Serandag, (12) Toongari and (13) Tanwai.

Soil.—The soil is a rich black clayey loam, and some very fine rice lands are to be seen in this tappa; but owing to the Reserved forests, the loss of cattle and crops by wild animals, and the want of reservoirs and roads, the tappa remains thinly inhabited.

Markets.—The nearest market is Ker, a distance of 16 miles.

Roads.—There is only a foot-path leading to it, and this is very bad during the rains.

Particulars as to the area of lands assessed to rent and other details are given in the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.																		
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	98	751	41	7	66	478 12 3	533 15 0	05	0 11
Dhankhet ...	229	58	190	53	93	80	...	...	{ Non-resident	21	75	57	3	61	72 11 3	74 15 0	21	0 15	
Bhita ...	925	33	180	42	...	...	...	...	Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	33	174	92	5	30	81 2 9	92 14 0	33	0 8
Total cultivated	1,154	80	350	95	92	80	...	...	{ Non-resident	2	67	1	33	7 14 9	8 8 0	3	3 2 1		
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	97	361	34	3	72	322 8 3	311 10 0	91	0 13
New fallow ...	244	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Non-resident	63	125	77	2	37	162 0 6	169 13 0	58	1 5	
Old fallow ...	1,249	98	1,854	34	...	...	...	...											
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total culturable	1,494	59	1,854	34	...	...	...	...	Rent-free holders.	{ A. Service tenures.	14	42	93	3	06	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—									{ B. Chak-dari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sites of houses ...	9	02	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ C. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	318	1,534	91	...	...	1,124 12 9	1,191 11 0	295	...	
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	116	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	10	14	53	1	45	36 8 9	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	937	03	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total non-culturable	1,062	95	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total of village	3,712	34	2,305	29	92	80	...	...											

The increase in cultivation is 229 per cent., in *dhankhet* alone it is 20 per cent., and in *bhita* 476 per cent.

The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 730-3-1; the attested rent is Rs. 1,124-12-9; and the new rent settled is Rs. 1,191-11. The increase, which is due only to extension of cultivation, is 63 per cent. on the rent of last settlement, and 6 per cent. on the attested rent.

Reservoirs.—If new *ahars* or reservoirs be made in the villages of this tappa, and the existing reservoirs be repaired, I have no doubt that, by next settlement, the area of *dhankhet* land would be trebled, and that more people would be attracted to the villages. A good road is also much needed.

The number of tenants at last settlement was 193, while the number now is 318, the increase being 65 per cent.

The rates at which the new rent was assessed are mentioned below :—

TAPPA KHAMI		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKHET—PER ACRE.			BHITA—PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First class villages ...	13	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	
Total ...	13							

MAUZA BEREY, TAPPA KHAMI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable but not irrigated.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.	
										Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenants, for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
														Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Cultivated lands—									Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	2	29	68	14	34	27 10 0	27 0 0	2	0 15 0	Dhankhet 1st	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.	
Dhankhet ...	19	97	31	39	14	32			{ Non-resident	...	1	12	14	12	14	15 8 3	16 0 0	1	0 5 1	Ditto 2nd	3 0 0		
Bhita ...	48	25																					
Total cultivated	68	22	21	39	14	32			Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	3	1	49		49		0 6 0	3	0 4 0	Ditto 3rd	2 0 0		
Culturable, i.e.—										{ Non-resident	...												
New fallow ...	18	93																					
Old ...	37	75	83	09					Non-occu-	{ Resident ...	6	31	96	5	32	25 11 0	26 13 0	6	0 13 0	Bhita 1st	1 0 0		
Groves, &c. ...									pancy rai-	{ Non-resident	...	1	3	93	3	93	15 8 3	16 0 0	1	4 1 1	Do. 2nd		0 8 0
Total culturable	61	71	83	09					yats.												Do. 3rd		0 4 0
Non-culturable—																							
Sites of houses ...		58							Rent-free	{ A. Service	1	6	39	6	39								
" of temples ...									holders.	{ B. Chaukidari													
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	5	02								{ C. Others													
Roads, &c. ...	53	65																					
Total non-culturable	59	25							Total		14	84	59			84 6 6	86 3 0	13					
Total of village	179	18	104	43	14	32			Shikmi or under-raiyats														

MAUZA GASSEDAG, TAPPA KHAMI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—																				The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1894.
Dhankhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settled raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhankhet 1st ...	...	
Bhita ...	8	53	14	83	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	13	24	81	1	90	3 6 2	10 2 0	13	0 6 6	Ditto 2nd ...	...	
Total cultivated	8	53	14	83	...	...												Ditto 3rd ...	...	
Culturable, i.e.—							Occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
New fallow ...	4	29	...	...	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
Old ...	128	15	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy raiyats.	{ Resident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Groves, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ Non-resident ...	6	13	71	2	28	2 2 9	5 14 0	6	0 6 10			
Total culturable	132	44	...	...	...	...														
Non-culturable—							Rent-free holders.	{ A.—Service tenures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sites of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ B.—Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		{ C.—Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Roads, &c. ...	...	38	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total non-culturable	4	38	...	...	...	...		Total	19	38	53	...	...	5 9 0	16 0 0	19	...			
Total of village	146	37	14	83	...	...		Shikmi or under-raiyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MAUZA TANWAI, TAPPA KHAMHL, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KHAMI KHAS, TAPPA KHAMI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet	1 9	30 93	8 23	98 28	...	...	...	...
Bhita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated ...	11	23	8	98	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow	8 79	11 80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable ...	87	91	61	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses ...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of temples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	1	05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable ...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village ...	101	44	54	98	...	...	...	...
Settled raiyats. { Resident	5	13	40	2	68	6 8 0	9 4 0	5
{ Non-resident	2	4	50	2	80	...	1 0 0	2
Occupancy raiyats. { Resident	2	2	29	1	14	1 0 0	1 0 0	2
{ Non-resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident	3	1	03	...	34	1 4 0	1 4 0	3
{ Non-resident	2	1	27	...	42	1 0 0	1 5 0	3
Rent-free holders. { A. Service-tenures	1	1	50	1	50	...	...	...
{ B. Chaukidari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	24	09	...	...	9 13 0	13 13 0	16
Shikmi or under-raiyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA KARAMDIH, TAPPA KHAMi, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—										Settled raiyats.										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										Shikmi or under-raiyats									
Dhankhet										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ A. Service-tenures.										{									
Bhita										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ B. Chaukidari										{									
Total cultivated										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Total									
Culturable, i.e.—										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ A. Service-tenures.										{									
New fallow										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ B. Chaukidari										{									
Old fallow										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Total									
Groves, &c.										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ A. Service-tenures.										{									
Total culturable										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ B. Chaukidari										{									
Non-culturable—										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Total									
Sites of houses										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ A. Service-tenures.										{									
" of temples										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ B. Chaukidari										{									
Rivers, tanks, &c.										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Total									
Roads, &c.										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ Resident										{ A. Service-tenures.										{									
Total non-culturable										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ Non-resident										{ B. Chaukidari										{									
Total of village										Occupancy raiyats.										Non-occupancy raiyats.										Rent-free holders.										C. Others										Total									

Dhankhet	1st	4	0	0
Ditto	2nd	3	0	0
Ditto	3rd	2	0	0
Bhita	1st	1	0	0
Do.	2nd	0	8	0
Do.	3rd	0	4	0

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 18th October 1896.

MAUZA PATRADIH, TAPPA KHAMI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settle-ment.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita Total cultivated Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c. Total culturable Non-culturable— Sites of houses “ of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c. Total non-culturable Total of village	A. 15 17 33 6 39 45 3 1 33 38 114	D. 52 56 18 38 07 45 03 27 67 87 80	A. 20 20 20 58 70 58 70 74	D. 04 04 04 70 70 70 70 74	A. 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	D. 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	A. 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	D. 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	Settled raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Non-occu-pancy raiyats. { Resident ... Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service-tenures. B. Chaukidari ... C. Others Total Shikmi or under-raiyats	1 1 1 7 1 10	A. 13 18 18 17 17 53	D. 04 43 22 57 90 38	A. 18 18 22 2 2 22	D. 04 43 22 57 90 22	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0 32 0 0 32 0 0 31 0 0 29 7 0 69 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0 26 0 0 29 7 0 29 7 0 62 7 0	1 1 1 7 7 9	Rs. A. P. 0 6 2 1 9 3 1 10 2 1 10 2 62 7 0	Dhankhet 1st ... Ditto 2nd ... Ditto 3rd ... Bhita 1st ... Do. 2nd ... Do. 3rd ...	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.

MAUZA SERANDAG, TAPPA KHAMI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	23	15	28	49	8	67			Settled raiyats.		2	37	56	18	78	16 0 0	20 0 0	1	0 8 9	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 16th October 1896.
Dhankhet	56	98							{ Resident ...											
Bhita									{ Non-resident ...											
Total cultivated ...	80	18	28	49	8	67			Occupancy raiyats.		2	38	51	15	78	10 0 0	15 12 0	2	0 7 6	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident ...											
New fallow	25	70							{ Non-resident ...											
Old fallow	139	93	106	07					Non-occupancy raiyats.		14	60	08	4	29	39 0 0	40 8 0	12	0 10 9	
Groves, &c.									{ Resident ...											
Total culturable ...	165	63	106	07					{ Non-resident ...											
Non-culturable—									Rent-free holders.		1	1	12	1	12					
Sites of houses ...		60							{ A. Service-tenures.											
„ of temples									{ B. Chaukidari ...											
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	19	70							C. Others											
Roads, &c.	4	21							Total		19	133	27			65 0 0	76 4 0	15		
Total non-culturable ...	18	51							Shikmi or under-raiyats											
Total of village ...	264	27	134	60	8	67														

MAUZA NURANAGO, TAPPA KHAMLI, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XVI.

TAPPA DURJAG.

This tappa is bounded on the west by the Koel river, and on the south and east by Reserved forest. Towards the north and centre of the tappa the lands are well under cultivation, and many good blocks of rice-fields are found here.

Soil.—The soil is a blackish loam, which is naturally fertile, and the means of irrigation are plentiful.

Reservoirs.—There are 79 reservoirs in the villages of this tappa now against 3 at last settlement. In most villages new reservoirs are urgently wanted and existing ones should be repaired.

Roads.—A road is needed from Daltonganj towards Ker and thence into this tappa; one is also required from Seraidih Bazar through the tappa. The existing roads are mere foot-tracks and some are very difficult of passage.

Markets.—The markets at which the tenants dispose of their crops are (1) Siraidih and (2) Ker.

The villages belonging to Government are :—(1) Amdiha, (2) Bahmandih, (3) Bari-chatang, (4) Baridahar, (5) Barwadih, (6) Chipadahar, (7) Checha, (8) Chuturiagar, (9) Dorami, (10) Hidehas, (11) Harnamand, (12) Jurnahar, (13) Khura, (14) Kochila, (15) Lohurtand, (16) Morwai Khurd, (17) Mooroo, (18) Paira, (19) Putuagar, (20) Saidup, (21) Ukamand, (22) Jarghar, and (23) Moorgilebra.

Details of the area under assessment and other particulars are given in the following table :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.	Area by old survey.	Irrigated.	Irrigable, but not irrigat- ed.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										REMARKS.		
					Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of ten- ants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cul- tivated area per acre.					
									Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.			A. D.	A. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
Cultivated lands—					Settled rai-yats.	102	1,702	64	10	51	738 13 0	985 4 0	155 0 9 0				
Dhanket ...	414	60	391	99										250	45	...	...	16	215	43	13	46	97 10 9	141 8 0	20 0 10 8
Bhita ...	3,200	17	135	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total cultivated	3,614	77	527	07	250	45	...	...	Occupancy rai-yats.	97	649	78	6	69	317 6 6	386 7 0	95 0 9 6
										24	122	91	5	12	46 1 3	83 3 0	24 0 8 1
Culturable, i. e.—					Non-oc- cupancy rai- yats.	311	1,447	68	4	65	781 7 6	867 6 0	392 0 9 5				
New fallow ...	553	00	...	...										...	...	...	...
Old fallow ...	10,241	15	82	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves, &c. ...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	10,794	92	82	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable—					Rent-free holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sites of houses ...	22	76	...	...										...	...	...	...
" of temples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	712	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads, &c. ...	9,434	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	10,169	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village	24,579	14	609	07	251	00	...	...	...	...	2,069 15 0	2,499 4 0	655	...	...	...	...
					Shikmi or under-raiyats	14	11	70	...	83	15 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 585 per cent. ; in dhankhet alone the increase is 5 per cent., and in bhita 2,269 per cent.

The revenue at last settlement was Rs. 1,347-1-7; the attested rent is Rs. 2,069-15-0. The new rent settled is Rs. 2,499-4-0. The increase on the rent of last settlement is 85 per cent., and on the attested rent is 20 per cent. The increase is due to the enormous extension in cultivation.

The number of tenants has increased from 288 at last settlement to 695 now, the increase being 140 per cent.

The new rent was assessed at the following rates, which are practically the same as those of last settlement :—

TIFFA DURJAG.		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DHANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
1st class villages ...	23	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. A. 0 4 0	
Total ...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

MAUZA PUTUAGAR, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.										RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
									Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.			
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident											
Dhankhet ...									rai-yats.	Non-resident											
Bhita ...	10	99																			
Total cultivated	10	99							Occupancy	Resident	2	12	63	6	26	6 0 0	7 0 0	2	0 8 11		
									rai-yats.	Non-resident											
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occu-	Resident											
New fallow ...	6	13							pancy rai-	Non-resident	10	21	20	2	12	18 11 9	6 4 0	10	0 6 11		
Old fallow ...	353	13							yats.												
Groves, &c. ...																					
Total culturable	359	26							Rent-free	A. Service											
									holders.	tenures.											
Non-culturable—										B. Cha u k i-											
Sites of houses ...										dari.											
„ of temples ...									C. Others												
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	53	00							Total		12	33	72			24 11 9	16 4 0	13			
Roads, &c. ...	260	32							Shikmi or under-raiyats												
Total non-culturable	313	32																			
Total of village	672	57																			

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 14th October 1896.

MAUZA MOOROO, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—									Settled	Resident	17	206	71	19	15	73 0 0	99 8 0	17	0 7 8	Dhankhet 1st ...	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 11th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	33	37	20	55	21	70			rai-yats.	Non-resident										Ditto 2nd ...	3 0 0	
Bhita ...	264	78																		Ditto 3rd ...	2 0 0	
Total cultivated	308	115	20	55	21	70			Occupancy	Resident	5	26	89	5	37	14 8 0	16 8 0	5	0 9 8	Bhita 1st ...	1 0 0	
Culturable, i.e.—									rai-yats.	Non-resident										Do. 2nd ...	0 8 0	
New fallow ...	20	25							Non-occu-	Resident	16	102	65	6	41	38 0 0	45 12 0	16	0 7 1	Do. 3rd ...	0 4 0	
Old fallow ...	53	68							yats.	Non-resident												
Groves, &c. ...									Rent-free	A. Service	1	2	84	2	84							
Total culturable	73	93							holders.	tenures.												
Non-culturable—										B. Cha u k i-												
Sites of houses ...	1	42							C. Others													
„ of temples ...									Total		30	339	09			124 8 0	161 10 0	33				
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	32	06							Shikmi or under-raiyats													
Roads, &c. ...	1,145	65																				
Total non-culturable	1,178	12																				
Total of village	1,681	105	20	55	21	70																

MAUZA HARNAMAND, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.				Irrigable, but not irrigated.				DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
													Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.	
																	Before settlement.	According to settlement.					
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Cultivated lands—									Settled { Resident raiyats. { Non-resident	8	47	34	5	91	57 0 0	51 7 0	7	1 1 7	Dhankhe, 1st	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.		
Dhankhet ...	30	08	40	09	29	88																	
Bhita ...	25	16																					
Total cultivated	55	14	40	09	29	88			Occupancy { Resident raiyats. { Non-resident	1	8	46	8	46	6 0 0	6 14 0	1	1 15 9	Ditto 2nd	2 0 0			
Culturable, i.e.—									Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident { Non-resident	7	21	12	3	01	31 0 0	27 2 0	7	1 4 0	Ditto 3rd	2 0 0			
New fallow ...	9	47																					
Old fallow ...	181	64																					
Groves, &c. ...																							
Total culturable	191	11							Sent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. { B. Chaukidari.	1	2	77	2	77									
Non-culturable—									C. Others														
Sites of houses ...		67																					
of temples ...																							
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	6	87																					
Roads, &c. ...	3	54							Total	30	82	71			94 0 0	88 5 0	18						
Total non-culturable	11	08							Shikmi or under-raiyats	1	2	53											
Total of village	288	33	40	09	29	88																	

MAUZA PAIRA, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands—	22	35	17	07	15	95			Settled										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
Dhankhet ...	79	64							{ Resident	10	84	11	8	41	50 4 0	70 9 0	10	0 13 4	
Bhita ...									{ Non-resident										
Total cultivated	101	99	17	07	15	95			Occupancy	4	25	26	6	34	12 6 0	17 12 0	4	0 11 2	
Culturable, i.e.—									{ Resident										
New fallow ...	10	60							{ Non-resident										
Old fallow ...	85	59							Non-occupancy	8	22	23	2	86	11 0 0	15 6 0	8	0 10 8	
Groves, &c. ...									{ Resident	3	1	39		44	0 2 0	1 0 0	3	0 10 8	
Total culturable	95	19							{ Non-resident										
Non-culturable—									holders.	1		98		98					
Sites of houses ...		96							{ A. Service										The jamabandi of this village was published on the 13th October 1896.
of temples ...									{ B. Chaukidari										
Rivers, tanks, &c. ...	14	28							C. Others										
Roads, &c. ...	48	50							Total	20	134	77			73 12 0	104 11 0	25		
Total non-culturable	63	74							Shikmi or under-ryats										
Total of village	161	93	17	07	15	95													

MAUZA MOORGI-LEBRA, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable, but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.
	Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent—		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.									
					Before settlement.	According to settlement.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	Settled raiyats. { Resident Non-resident Occupancy { Resident Non-resident Non-occu- pancy raiyats. { Resident Non-resident Rent-free holders. { A. Service B. Chaukidari C. Others Total Shikmi or under-raiyats	2	8	65	4	43	Rs. A. P. 2 13 0	Rs. A. P. 2 14 0	2	0 5 2	Dhankhet, 1st Ditto, 2nd Ditto, 3rd Bhita, 1st Do., 2nd Do., 3rd	4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 12th October 1896.		
Total cultivated	108	65																	
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.															
Total culturable	597	39																	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.															
Total non-culturable	27	40																	
Total of village	703	87																	

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

MAUZA JURUAHAR, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	40 52 57 64 32 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cultivated	149 54 57 64 32 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	38 69 291 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total culturable	319 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-culturable— Sites of houses " of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.	95 23 80 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total non-culturable	243 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of village	1,313 22 57 64 32 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled raiyats. { Resident ... 3 40 41 13 47 20 10 6 21 0 0 3 0 8 3 Non-resident ... 1 3 53 3 55 1 15 0 2 0 0 1 0 9 0 Occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... 22 159 53 7 27 23 6 6 108 2 0 20 0 10 10 Non-resident ... 1 2 80 2 80 0 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 2 10 Non-occupancy raiyats. { Resident ... 1 91 91 Non-resident ... Rent-free holders. { A. Service tenures. B. Chaukidari C. Others Total ... 28 207 20 111 8 0 131 10 0 36 Shikmi or under-raiyats ... 2 1 71 65 1 15 0															

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 15th October 1896.

MAUZA KOCHILA, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA KHURA, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA CHECHA, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

[illegible]

MAUZA HIDEHAS, TAPPA DURJAG, DISTRICT PALAMAU.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.	Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.								RATES AT WHICH ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW RENT WAS MADE.		REMARKS.			
								Class of tenants.	Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rent.		Number of tenancies for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.	Class of soil.	Per acre.				
												Before settlement.	According to settlement.								
1	2		3	4		5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cultivated lands— Dhankhet Bhita	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled raiyats.	1	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P.	Dhankhet, 1st	4 0 0	The jamabandi of this village was published on the 12th October 1894.
Total cultivated	23	32									{ Resident ...	1	89	1	89	3 0 0		1 0 0				0 8 5	Ditto, 2nd	3 0 0
Culturable, i.e.— New fallow Old fallow Groves, &c.	8	49							{ Non-resident ...	1	2	40	2	40	3 0 0	3 0 0	1	1 4 0	Ditto, 3rd	2 0 0	
Total culturable	51	49							Occupancy raiyats.	2	4	33	2	16	1 8 0	1 10 0	1	0 6 0	Bhita, 1st	1 0 0	
Non-culturable— Sites of houses of temples Rivers, tanks, &c. Roads, &c.		34							Non-occupancy raiyats.	2		39		19	0 11 0	0 11 0	2	0 4 3	Do., 2nd	0 8 0	
Total non-culturable	39	60							{ Resident ...	1		85		85					Do., 3rd	0 4 0	
Total of village	114	50							{ Non-resident ...												
									Rent-free holders.												
									{ A. Service tenures.												
									{ B. Chaukidari												
									C. Others												
									Total	13	27	65			20 13 0	16 7 0	11				
									Shikmi or under-raiyats												

The jamabandi of this village was published on the 12th October 1896.

APPENDIX XVIII.

TAPPA BARKOL.

This tappa is situate on the south-west boundary of Palamanu, and skirts the right bank of the Kunhur river. The tappa is very hilly, jungly and sparsely populated. The country is extremely rugged and broken. The mountainous watershed between the Koel and Kunhur rivers runs through the tappa. At many places this shed is very narrow, and occasionally the waters of the two rivers almost meet.

Roads.—There are no roads. The foot-tracts are bad, and in places difficult of passage. The markets lie at a distance.

Soil.—The soil is chiefly *pawar* and *gorea* with an admixture of *gangti* and *pathli* in places. The reservoirs in the village are in disrepair, hence the falling off in area under rice. A part of this decrease is also due to third class rice land of last settlement having been classified as first class bhita in this settlement.

The tenants are chiefly Kherwars and Bhuihars.

The Government villages in the tappa are (1) Binda, and (2) Bhandaria.

The area under assessment, together with details of the lands, are given in the following statement:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.	DETAILS OF TENANTS AND OCCUPANTS.													REMARKS.											
	Area by survey.		Area by old survey.		Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Class of tenants.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Aggregate area of cultivated lands per holding.	RENT—		Number of tenants for which rents were settled.	Average rent of cultivated area per acre.									
													Before settlement.	According to settlement.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Irrigated lands—	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Settled	4	76	89	19	22	33	11	3								
Dankhet ...	82	38	88	88	13	98	...	...																	
...	191	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupancy	14	87	06	6	31	55	3	6								
...	278	86	88	86	13	98	...	...																	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-occupancy	38	144	39	4	01	75	10	0								
...	40	21	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
...	886	79	318	78	...	...	...	...	Rent-free	2	9	81	4	95	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
...	927	00	318	78	...	...	...	...	Total	60	325	68	...	...	167	0	3								
...	7	98	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikmi or under-raiyats...	3	11	44	3	81	...	...	...								
...	265	28	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
...	381	79	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
...	1,532	65	307	64	13	98	...	...																	

The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 210 per cent. The rent fixed at last settlement was Rs. 119-9-4, the attested rent is Rs. 167-0-3, and the rent as now assessed is Rs. 184-4. The increase in the rent by last settlement is 54 per cent., and on the attested rent 10 per cent. The increase is simply due to extension of cultivation.

The number of tenants has risen from 23 at last settlement to 60 now, the increase being 160 per cent.

The rates at which the rent was assessed are practically the same as those of last settlement, and are shown below:—

* TAPPA BARKOL		RATES AT WHICH THE REVENUE HAS BEEN ASSESSED AT PRESENT SETTLEMENT.						REMARKS.
		DANKHET PER ACRE.			BHITA PER ACRE.			
Classification of villages by present settlement.	Num- ber.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st class villages 	2	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	

APPENDIX XIX.

FLORA.

The following table shows the trees and shrubs common in Palawan. From many of them the people obtain a good supply of flowers, fruit, bark, roots and tubers, which form important articles of food almost throughout the year, and to this chiefly is due the immunity of the district from famine :—

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Agasth ...	.....	Flowers are eaten as a vegetable.
2	Aintni ...	.....	The bark is used for fuses for country guns.
3	Akas bel ...	.....	A creeper that grows over <i>bel</i> trees. Is used for cure of anæmia.
4	Akwan ...	.....	The milk of this tree, mixed with oil, is used as a remedy for rheumatism.
5	Amaltas, Bandarlati, Dhanras.	Cassia fistula ...	Bunches of beautiful yellow flowers bloom on this tree during the months of April and May. The wood is hard, and is used for <i>dhenki</i> . The fruit is used as a purgative. It is also used for giving a nice odour to tobacco.
6	Amra ...	Spondias mangifera	The ripe fruit is used as a whet to the appetite. The leaves are ground and applied as a poultice over the forehead for cure of headache.
7	Am̄ti ...	.....	The fruit is eaten as a whet to the appetite. The bark is used for matches for country guns.
8	Aonra ..	Phyllanthus Emblica	The ripe fruit is eaten as a whet to the appetite. Is also used with other articles as a purgative. Is fried, powdered, and used as a remedy for dysentery.
9	Arar ...	.....	The wood is burnt for gunpowder charcoal. The bark is used for killing fish.
10	Asan ...	Terminalia tomentosa	The timber is valuable, and is used for ploughs, beams and other things. The bark is astringent, and is used by ohamars for curing leather. Tusser silkworms are reared on leaves of this tree. The bark is burnt and mixed with <i>til</i> oil, and used for curing itch.
11	Asog ...	.....	The flowers are eaten as a vegetable. The leaves are boiled, and the infusion is taken medicinally for curing jaundice.
12	Babul ...	Acacia arabica ...	The fruit is ground and mixed with sugar and given in cases of weakness. The leaves are crushed and given as a febrifuge. The gum is given in cases of dry cough.
13	Bagrera ...	.....	The twigs are used as tooth brushes. The seed yields oil.
14	Baher or Bahera ...	Terminalia belerica ...	The wood is soft and not much used. The kernel of the seed is ground, mixed with water, and given as a remedy for worms. The seed is boiled with <i>aonra</i> and <i>harre</i> , and the infusion is taken as a purgative. Oil is expressed from the seed and used on the body to cool it.
15	Bahuar ...	Cordia Myxa ...	The fruit is eaten in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> . The wood is used for plough beams. The fruit is boiled in water, and the infusion, mixed with honey, is given in cases of consumption.
16	Bakain ...	Melia Azedarach ...	The bark is used for producing a red dye. The seed and bark are ground and given in cases of weakness, and are also used for poultices for curing pain.
17	Bar ...	Ficus bengalensis ...	The branches are fodder for elephants during winter. The berries are eaten in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> .
18	Barhar ...	... ..	The fruit is eaten in <i>Jeyt</i> and <i>Assar</i> . The seed is ground and given to children as a purgative.
19	Baroon ...	Cratœva religiosa ...	The berries are eaten in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> .
20	Belaonan ...	.....	A strong wood used for making legs of beds.
21	Beri ...	.....	The seed are ground and used in still water for killing fish.

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
22	Bhaberung ..	Embelia Ribes ...	The fruit is used as a purgative.
23	Bharhul ...	Chloroxylon Swietenia	The leaves are crushed, and used for cure of sores in cattle.
24	Bhela or Bhe'wa ...	Semecarpus Anacardium.	Is fried in oil. The oil is used as a remedy for rheumatism. The fleshy covering of the seed when ripe is eaten.
25	Bhyro- ...	.....	Used as fuel.
26	Bia or Paisar or Bijaia	Pterocarpus Marsupium	A valuable wood used for furniture. The bark is used for dyeing cloth red.
27	Bokohi ...	.....	Oil is expressed from the seed, and is used for curing itch and sores.
28	Chamar beri ...	.....	Used as fuel.
29	Chilbil ...	Ulmus integrifolia ...	The wood is used as fuel. The leaves are crushed and put in water to kill fish.
30	Daodaol ...	.....	Used as fuel.
31	Dahial or Jaljamni ...	.....	A creeper. The roots are supposed to be a good antidote for snake-bite.
32	Dhao or Dhaota ..	Anogeissus latifolia ...	Is used for ploughs and building houses.
33	Dhawai ...	.....	A soft wood. The flower is steeped in warm water and the infusion is given to people suffering from diarrhoea. It is also dried and mixed with bhang, and is said to be cooling.
34	Dhela or Akol or Akola.	Alangium Lamarckii	Used as fuel.
35	Dhor-khair or khour	Acacia ferruginea ...	Used for oil-mills. A very strong wood.
36	Ditora ...	.....	The fruit is eaten in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> .
37	Doomur ...	Ficus hispida ...	The fruit is eaten all the year round. Is a kind of fig.
38	Gamhar ...	Gmelina arborea ...	The fruit is eaten in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> . The wood is light, and is used for furniture.
39	Ghato or Ghant ...	Schrebera Swietenioides.	Used for building houses and for ploughs.
40	Ghor-karang ...	.....	The bark is powdered and eaten for cure of rheumatism.
41	Ginjan ...	Odina Wodier ...	Used as fuel. A soft wood.
42	Gular ...	Ficus Glomerata ...	The fruit, a kind of fig, ripens in <i>Jeyt</i> . It is eaten.
43	Galgai ...	Cochlospermum Gossypium.	The beautiful yellow flower of this tree appears in February and March, and is eaten as a vegetable. <i>Shekaris</i> use the dry branches of this tree as a light.
44	Guri ...	...	A good wood for making furniture.
45	Hardi ...	Adina cordifolia (?) ...	A hard wood used for beams, doors, etc.
46	Harre ...	Terminalia Chebula ...	The fruit is ground and used as a purgative.
47	Ingun ...	Barringtonia Acutangula.	The fruit is put round the necks of children to keep off the evil eye. Oil expressed from the seed is used for lamps. The leaves and bark are used for killing fish.
48	Jirhool ...	Lagerstroemia regina macrocarpa.	The flower is eaten as a vegetable from <i>Magh</i> to <i>Falgun</i> .
49	Kadam ...	Anthocephalus Cadamba.	Used as fuel.
50	Kachnar ...	Bauhinia tomentosa	The flower is eaten in <i>Bysack</i> as a vegetable.
51	Kahuá ...	Terminalia glabra ...	A large valuable tree, generally found on the banks of streams. Wood hard and used for ploughs, beams and cart wheels.
52	Kaith ...	Feronia elephantum	The fruit is eaten in <i>Magh</i> .
53	Kaj or kajhi ...	Briedelia retusa ...	The gum is ground and mixed with water and given in cases of weakness. The wood is used for making door-frames.
54	Kakhi ...	.....	Used as fuel.
55	Kankar ...	Zizyphus Xylopyrus	The leaves are a good fodder for goats and sheep. The leaves are ground and used as a poultice for cure of swellings.

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
56	Karam ...	Adina cordifolia ...	The wood is close-grained, yellow in colour, and exceedingly beautiful. It is light and durable, and good for furniture. A branch of this tree is used by Oraons, Bhuinas, and others for celebrating the <i>Karma</i> festival.
57	Karaunj or Kanoud	Carissa Carandas ...	Oil is expressed from the seed, and is used as a remedy for itch. The fruit is eaten both ripe and green as a whet to the appetite. The green fruit is ground and mixed with salt, and taken as a remedy for dysentery.
58	Karipari ...	.....	The root of this tree is ground and cooked in mustard oil. This oil is rubbed on the bodies of people as a cure for cold and swellings.
59	Katjamun ...	Eugenia Heyneana...	The fruit is eaten in <i>Jeyt</i> and <i>Bysack</i> .
60	Katai ...	.....	A medium-sized tree. The tender leaves are eaten as a vegetable. The fruit is round, and is eaten in <i>Bysack</i> .
61	Katela ...	.....	Oil expressed from the seed is used by Gararis for curing sores on cattle.
62	Katmouli ...	.....	The bark of this tree provides string. The ripe fruit is eaten, and is obtained in February.
63	Kenkar ...	.....	The wood is used as fuel.
64	Keonji ...	Sterculia urens ...	The wood is a good fuel. The gum called <i>katila</i> is given in cases of dysentery and weakness.
65	Keoti ...	.....	The wood is used for making <i>bhanga</i> sticks. The seed yields an oil.
66	Khair ...	Acacia Catechu ...	Kath or catechu is obtained from the inner wood of this tree. The wood is hard, and is used for ploughs, house-posts, and other things. The natives say that there are two kinds of khair, the juice of one being less astringent than the other. Lac is grown on the less astringent khair trees.
67	Khajur ...	Phoenix Sylvestris ...	The juice is drunk. Oraons make matting of the leaves.
68	Karhar ...	Gardenia turgida ...	Green fruit are eaten as a vegetable. The ripe fruit is used for washing clothes.
69	Kherna...	.....	The wood is used for making combs for the natives. Is also used as fuel.
70	Koinar ...	.....	The tender leaves are eaten as a vegetable all the year round.
71	Korea ...	Holarrhena antidysenterica.	The seeds are contained in long stems called <i>indarjao</i> , and are given to people for killing worms.
72	Korkat ...	Dillenia pentagyna ...	Fruit ripens in <i>Jeyt</i> , and is eaten by Parhaiyas.
73	Koto dumar	.....	The dried fruit, mixed with sugar, is given in cases of diarrhoea.
74	Kumbhi ...	Careya arborea ...	The bark is used by <i>shikaries</i> for matches for country guns.
75	Kussum	Schleichera trijuga ...	The wood is hard, and is used for oil-mills. The bark is astringent. Rubbed with oil, the natives use it as a remedy for itch. The fruit is eaten. The kernel of the seed is also eaten. The best lac is obtained from kussum trees.
76	Madar ...	Calotropis gigante ...	The flower is ground and mixed with pepper, and given as a remedy for cough. Is said to be a good expectorant.
77	Mahua ...	Bassia latifolia ...	The flowers are dried and eaten. The calyx (called <i>Koinda</i>) of the fruit (<i>Dori</i>) is boiled and eaten. Oil is expressed from the seed and used for cooking food and also for burning. It is also rubbed on infants to warm them.
78	Mahulán ...	.....	The leaves of this creeper are used as plates for eating food on. They are also used for covering bamboo umbrellas. The bark is used for making string. The fruit, called <i>chihor</i> , is eaten.

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
79	Med (meda) ...	<i>Tetranthera laurifolia</i>	The bark is crushed, and used for curing pain. It is also dried and ground, and given to weak cows to strengthen them.
80	Mendi ...	.....	The juice of the leaves of this tree is used for colouring hair, hands and feet. The seed is used as a medicine in cases of weakness.
81	Morabba ...	<i>Aloe Indica</i> ...	Is grown for fencing compounds. String is made from the fibre.
82	Mowan ...	.....	A thorny tree. The fruit is used for killing fish.
83	Nim ...	<i>Melia Azadirachta</i> ...	The ripe fruit is occasionally eaten. The leaves are boiled and used for curing pain. The twigs of branches are used as tooth-brush.
84	Palas or Paras ...	<i>Butea frondosa</i> ...	Middle-sized tree, which flowers in February and March. The insect <i>coccus lacca</i> is put on this tree for producing lac. Strong ropes are made from the fibre of the roots used immediately after the bark has been stripped off. The flower is ground, and used on castor-plant leaves as a remedy for swellings. The gum is used as a remedy for cough. The flower is boiled, and used for colouring clothing. The roots of young trees are eaten as a vegetable.
85	Pankar or Pakar ...	<i>Ficus cordifolia</i> ...	The fruit ripens in <i>Jeyt</i> , and is eaten. The tender leaves called <i>tusa</i> are eaten as a vegetable.
86	Papar ...	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> ...	The fruit is bored, and used on goats' necks as a bell. The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives in <i>Bysack</i> and <i>Jeyt</i> .
87	Pharar ...	<i>Erythrina Indica</i> ...	Used as fuel.
88	Pinrar ...	.....	The green fruit is boiled and eaten as a vegetable between <i>Sawan</i> and <i>Kuanr</i> .
89	Phalhad ...	<i>Erythrina indica</i> ...	Used as fuel.
90	Pipal or Pipar ...	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> ...	Much respected by natives. The branches are useful as fodder for elephants. The berries called <i>pakua</i> are eaten in <i>Bysack</i> .
91	Pipri ...	<i>Ficus cordifolia</i> ...	Used as fuel.
92	Ramdathwan ...	.....	Twigs from this tree are used for tooth-brush,
93	Raten ...	<i>Combretum decandrum</i>	During the rains the new leaves are rubbed over the feet. The juice blackens the skin, and renders it water-proof.
94	Raipan ...	.....	Rice eaten on the leaves of this plant for three days successively by people suffering from night blindness is said to effect a cure.
95	Rehri ...	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	The castor-oil plant. Oil expressed from the seed is used for lamps.
96	Sakua ...	<i>Shorea robusta</i> ...	The gum called <i>dhuan</i> is used for doing <i>hoom</i> (religious ceremony) at sylvan shrines. It is also used for cure of dysentery. The fruit called <i>serai</i> is collected in <i>Bysack</i> , and eaten by the natives. The leaves and bark are burnt and mixed with til oil and used for healing burns.
97	Sale, Salaia ...	<i>Boswellia thurifera</i> ...	A soft wood, used for making <i>kathouts</i> for keeping water in. The juice of the bark is used for curing ophthalmia. The gum is given in cases of weakness. The bark is ground and heated and mixed with pepper and salt. Is given as a remedy for fever.
98	Samsihar or Singarhar	<i>Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis</i>	The flower is used by native dyers (<i>rangres</i>) for colouring cloth.
99	Sanan ...	<i>Populus alba</i> ...	Is a good wood, used for making plough-poles and other things. A strong wood.
100	Sidha ...	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> .	Wood is used by the natives for posts of <i>marua</i> or wedding canopy in marriage ceremonies. The bark is burnt, powdered and mixed with til oil, and is used for curing itch.
101	Sikat ...	<i>Breynia rhamnoides</i>	Fruit ripens in <i>Sawan</i> , and is eaten.
102	Sij ...	<i>Euphorbia Nivulia</i> ...	The gum is used for killing fish.

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
103	Sim ...	.....	The juice of the sim leaf and dry tobacco mixed together, if used in cases of ophthalmia, is said to effect a cure.
104	Simal ...	Bombax malabaricum	Cotton tree. A large tree, the wood of which is soft and spongy. The wool of the pods is used for stuffing pillows and bullock pads. The tree flowers in February. The petals of the flower are dried, powdered and eaten with marua flour. The gum is used for cure of dysentery. The leaves are boiled and given with sugar in cases of anæmia.
105	Sinduar or <i>gandiar</i> ...	Pogostemon Patchouli	The leaves are boiled and applied to the body for curing dropsy and rheumatism. The odour of the leaves prevents insects attacking woollen clothing. The leaves are put in grain for preventing attack by moths and insects.
106	Siris ...	Albizzia Lebbek ...	The bark, leaves and fruit are boiled together, and the infusion is given in cases of anæmia and for curing itch.
107	Sissu ...	Dalbergia latifolia ...	Is a good wood, but scarce and little used. The leaves are boiled, and the infusion is drunk in cases of weakness.
108	Sonapata ...	Oroxylum indicum	The tree is found on the banks of streams. The leaves are burnt, powdered, and mixed with wine and taken as a remedy for cough.
109	Tál or Tár ...	Borassus flabellifer	Found chiefly in the northern part of Palawan. The juice is drunk by people.
110	Teak ...	Tectona grandis ...	Introduced into the district, and grows fairly well. The leaves are burnt, mixed with til oil, and used as a remedy for curing itch.
111	Tetar ...	Tamarindus indica ...	The fruit is used as a whet to the appetite. An infusion of the leaves is used for diseases of the eye. The seed of the ripe fruit is sometimes burnt, powdered and used for cleaning teeth.
112	Tilo ...	.....	Used as fuel.
113	Toon ...	Cedrela Tuna ...	Found in places; but generally rare.
114	Vilayati babul ...	Acacia Farnesiana ...	A small tree, the yellow flowers of which are globular and very fragrant.

The following is a list of some of the roots and tubers found in waste lands and Reserved forests throughout the year. They are relished by the people, and may be counted among the staple food of Kherwars, Cheros, Bhuinas, Parhaiyas and Oraons. There is seldom any difficulty in obtaining as much of them as may be wanted:—

Serial number.	Vernacular name of root or tuber.	English name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	B e r n á h i or Beraini.	.....	.....	Is eaten either boiled or roasted. The fruit called <i>koondari</i> is eaten as a vegetable.
2	Durá ...	.....	.....	Is eaten boiled.
3	Geti ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
4	Gursikri ...	.....	.....	Is boiled and eaten chiefly as a tonic. The ripe fruit is also eaten.
5	Kenwá ...	.....	.....	Is roasted and eaten.
6	Khaniá or kandá	.....	.....	Ditto.

Serial number.	Vernacular name of root or tuber.	English name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
7	Kulu or kola ...	.....	.....	Is said to have intoxicating properties. Is therefore boiled several times and then eaten.
8	Pathal-kohnrá ...	.....	.....	A kind of yam. Is eaten either roasted or boiled.
9	Sáru or sárnath	.....	.....	Is eaten boiled. The leaves and stems are also eaten.
10	Tikur ...	Arrowroot ...	Curcuma angustifolia.	

In addition to wild roots and tubers, which are easily obtained, the people subsist considerably on spinach (*ság*) and table vegetables, which are obtained in sufficient quantities all round the year. A list of some of them is given below:—

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	English name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Ságs.</i>			
1	But ...	Gram ...	Cicer arietinum ...	The tender leaves are eaten in <i>Augha</i> and <i>Paus</i> .
2	Chakour ...	.....	.....	
3	Chirchiri ...	.....	.....	
4	Dhai ...	.....	.....	
5	Danta ...	.....	.....	
6	Dhakhni ...	.....	.....	
7	Gadarparron ...	.....	.....	
8	Gendhari ...	.....	.....	
9	Karmi ...	.....	.....	
10	Koinár ...	.....	.....	
11	Kená ...	.....	.....	
12	Mosiphul ...	.....	.....	
13	Nuni ...	.....	.....	
14	Pipal ...	.....	.....	Tender leaves are eaten in <i>Jeyt</i> .
15	Puin ...	.....	Basella alba.	
16	Sanichiri ...	.....	.....	
17	Sarson ...	.....	Brassica campestris.	
	<i>Vegetables.</i>			
18	Alu ...	Potatoes ...	Solanum tuberosum	
19	Bhata ...	Brinjal ...	Solanum melongena	
20	Ban-khira ...	.....	.....	
21	Belati begun ...	Tomato ...	Lycopersicon esculentum.	
22	Kudrum ...	Roselle ...	Hibiscus sabdariffa.	
23	Kanda ...	.....	.....	
24	Karela ...	.....	Momordica charantia	
25	Kareli ...	.....	.....	
26	Kheksa ...	.....	.....	
27	Kundri ...	.....	.....	
28	Kohnrá ...	Gourd ...	Cucurbita maxima.	
29	Karil ...	Young bamboo shoots.	.....	Is cut up in slices, steeped in water for three days, and then dried and eaten as wanted. Is called <i>bangful</i>
30	Khokri ...	Mushroom ...	.....	Found at roots of bamboo clumps. It is cooked as a curry, and also dried powdered and eaten as wanted.
31	Khera ...	Cucumber ...	Cucumis sativus.	

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	English name.	Botanical name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
32	Jhinga ...		Luffa acutangula.	The flowers as well as the fruit are eaten.
33	Laoka ...	Gourd ...	Lagenaria vulgaris.	
34	Murai ...	Radish ...	Raphanus sativus.	
35	Munga ...	.....	Moringa pterygosperma.	
36	Peckohi ...	Arum ...	Colocasia antiquorum.	
37	Ramtordi ...	Ladies' fingers ...	Hibiscus esculentus.	
38	Sakarkand ...	Sweet potatoes ...	Batatus edulis.	
39	Sim ...	Country beans ...	Dolichos lablab.	

The fruit trees found in Palamau are mentioned below :—

1	Am ...	Mango ...	Mangifera Indica ...	There are several large groves of this tree all over the district, especially towards the north, and the shade afforded by them makes good camping grounds.
2	Anar ...	Pomegranate ...	Punica granatum.	
3	Bel ...	Bengal quince ...	Ægle marmelos.	
4	Ber or Baer ...	Jujube tree ...	Zizyphus jujuba ...	
5	Damha ...	Pumelo or shaddock.	Citrus decumana.	
6	Jamun ...	Blackberry (?) ..	Engenia jambolana.	The ripe fruit is eaten. It is also dried, pounded, and stored for food. The branches of the tree are used for fencing fields.
7	Kanaud or Kanwad.	Karanda ...	Carissa carandas.	
8	Kela ...	Plantain ...	Musa sapientum.	
9	Kantal ...	Indian Jack tree	Artocarpus integrifolia	
10	Lemo or Kagjilemo.	Lemon ...	Citrus medica, Var. limonum.	
11	Lemo ...	Citron ...	Citrus medica, Var. medica.	Not common.
12	Narangi ...	Orange ...	Citrus aurantium.	
13	Piar or Peeyar ...	.....	Buchanania latifolia	
14	Sarifa ...	Custard apple ...	Anona squamosa.	
15	Tamrus ...	Guava ...	Psidium Guava.	
16	Tend ...		Diospyros melanoxylon.	The pulp is eaten.
17	Tut ...	Mulberry ...	Morus alba.	

Although this list is a long one, very few fruit are brought to markets. Mangoes are eaten green as a whet to the appetite, and when ripe are eaten at once or the pulp is removed, strained, and dried in bamboo trays as *amawat*, which is eaten as wanted. Green mangoes are cut, dried, and eaten as *amchur* in curries.

Melons [(1) *Kakri* (*Cucumis utilisissimus*), (2) *Phut* (*Cucumis momordica*), (3) *Tarbuja* (*Citrulus vulgaris*)] are obtained in *Jeyt* (May-June), and are grown on the banks of streams by Koiris and Kunjras. They are much relished by the natives. *Bel*, *tend*, and *piar* form important articles of food, while ripe *ber* are eaten whole as well as in the shape of flour into which they are pounded. The fruit of the *Bagnahi* creeper is eaten boiled. It is believed that anybody eating it in *Adra* (June-July) will not be bitten by snakes.

The following table shows the time of year during which the different varieties of flowers, fruit, leaves, vegetables, and roots are obtained, and on which Kherwars, Bhuinyas, and aborigines subsist very largely, and particularly when makai, marua, or mahua crops are short. An alarm of famine or scarcity in Palamau should be received with the utmost caution. It is only when the supply of leaves and roots is insufficient (this can scarcely happen, seeing the vast areas of Reserved and protected, as well as private, forests in the

district) and there is general failure of crops and absolute famine that the people can be persuaded to attend relief operations in anything approaching large numbers:—

MONTH IN WHICH OBTAINED.		Nature of food.	Name of article.
Vernacular.	English.		
1	2	3	4
Cheyt	... March-April ...	Flowers	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
		Vegetables	...
Bysack	... April-May ...	Roots	...
		Flowers	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
Jeyt	... May-June ...	Vegetables	...
		Roots	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
Assar	... June-July ..	Vegetables	...
		Roots	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
Savan	... July-August ...	Stems	...
		Vegetables	...
		Roots	...
		Flower	...
Bhadon	... August-September	Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
		Vegetables	...
		Stems	...
Asin	... September-October.	Roots	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
		Vegetables	...
Katik	... October-November.	Seed	...
		Roots	...
		Fruit	...
		Leaves (sâg)	...
		Vegetables	...
		Roots	...

MONTH IN WHICH OBTAINED.		Nature of food.	Name of article.
Vernacular.	English.		
1	2	3	4
Aghan	November-December.	Fruit ... Leaves (sâg) ... Vegetables ... Roots ...	Baer, bar, phutkhera, dhatora or makor, gursikri tamras (guava), sarifa, kanwad. But, sarson, lotni, bathua, dhakui, muraj. Kohnra, laoka, carrots, radish, semi. Sweet potatoes, ool, potatoes, geti, khandia, aru kolo, bernai, kanda, pitaru.
Pons	December-January.	Fruit ... Leaves (sâg) ... Vegetables ... Roots ...	Chihor (fruit of mahulan tree), singara. But, bathua, sarson, lotni. Semi, laoka, tomatos, sugua-batura, turnips, green plantains, radish, carrots. Sweet potatoes, bernai, khandia, geti, oolu, dura kanda, potatoes.
Magh	January-February.	Flower ... Fruit ... Vegetables ... Roots ...	Gulgul, jirhul, kachnar. Datora, kyma (fruit of katmouli tree) bhelwa, kanand, gursikri. Semi, batura, tomatos, brinjals, carrots, turnips, radish. Dura, kanda, geti, teona, bernai, oolu, gonra.
Phalgon	February-March	Flower ... Fruit ... Vegetables ... Roots ...	Jirhool, kachnar, mahua. Doomur, plantains, bar, pipul. Semi, batura, gongra, brinjals, tomatos. Kesor, bernai, oolu, geti, kanda, dura.

The principal jungle grasses of Palaman are mentioned below:—

Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	Time of year available.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Akti	.....	Winter	Good as fodder when young. The seed is eaten by people. Grows in rabi fields.
Bans (bamboo)	<i>Bambusa stricta</i>	Always	Used for roofing huts. The young shoots called <i>karil</i> are eaten.
Kanai (bamboo)	<i>Dendrocalmus strictus</i>	Do.	Used for fencing fields.
Basmati	.....	Rains	Useful as fodder. Grows on ayles of paddy-fields.
Bherki	.....	Winter	Grows in rabi fields. Good as fodder. The seed is eaten by the poor.
Chapra, barka	<i>Panicum colonum</i>	Rains	Good as fodder.
„ chotka	<i>Panicum Sp.</i>	Do.	Ditto.
Chorat or kher	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Rains and winter	Used for thatching houses when the awns fall off. When young is eaten by cattle and is very nourishing.
Daora	.....	Rains	Useful as fodder. Grows in paddy-fields.
Dubb	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Always	The best grass of the district. It retains its succulence throughout the extreme heat of summer.
„ ujarka	<i>Ditto</i>	Ditto	Good fodder. In cases of itch this grass is mixed with mustard oil and rubbed on the affected part. In headache it is ground with gram and made into a paste, which is applied to the head.

Vernacular name.	Botanical name.	Time of year available.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Dhimoi or Lepta or Latlatiya.	<i>Setaria Verticillata</i> ...	Rains ...	Useful as fodder. Grows in <i>makai</i> fields. The juice of the leaf is a remedy for itch.
Dhunia or jungly Sawan.	<i>Panicum crus-galli</i> ...	Do. ...	A broad-leaved, soft grass. Useful as fodder. The seed is eaten by people. Grows in marua and other bhadoi crops.
Fulhari ...	.....	Do. ...	Good as fodder. Grows in paddy-fields.
Gajra or Ratta ...	.....	Do. ...	The tender grass is eaten by cattle.
Garer ...	.....	Rains and winter	Grows best in waste lands, and is eaten by buffaloes. Good fodder for elephants.
Hogla or Dheruka...	<i>Typha elephantina</i> ...	Always ...	
Jamhar ...	.....	Do. ...	As fodder for both horses and cattle it is considered to rank with <i>dubb</i> .
" ...	.....	Rains and winter	Very good as fodder. Grows on ayles of rabi and paddy lands.
Jhirna ...	<i>Cyperus Iria</i> ...	Rains ...	Good as fodder. Grows in wet places and paddy-fields.
Kasi ...	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> ...	Do. ...	Used for thatching houses.
Khoksa ...	.....	Do. ...	Grows in paddy lands. Very injurious to crops.
Kus ...	<i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> ...	Always ...	The sacred grass of the Hindus. On death of any person the nearest male relative of deceased has to plant a stalk of this grass in the ground and water it for ten days to satisfy the spirit of the deceased. The tender grass is good for fodder.
Lahi ...	<i>Sporobolus orientalis</i> ...	Rains ...	Good as fodder.
Larjoka ...	.....	Rains and winter	A very good grass for cattle.
Lukhni or Lukua ...	.....	Ditto ...	Good as fodder. The stalks are used for making brooms.
Makra ...	<i>Eleusine ægyptiaca</i> ...	Rains ...	Useful as fodder. The seed is eaten by people.
Motha ...	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> ...	.....	Good fodder for goats and sheep. The tubers and 2½ black pepper corns are ground and mixed with water, and then burnt. The ashes are mixed with stale water and drunk as a remedy for fever.
Mironi or maren ...	.....	Rains ...	Grows in paddy-fields and yields seed which is eaten by Bhumias and other poor classes. A good fodder grass.
Maona ...	.....	Rains ...	Is good as fodder. Grows in paddy and kodo fields. The seed is eaten by the poor.
Nareha ...	.....	Winter ...	The tender grass is eaten by cattle.
Narar or job ...	.....	Rains ...	Good as fodder. Grows in paddy-fields.
Phulena ...	<i>Chloris barbata</i> ...	Do. ...	Good as fodder. Grows in ayles of rice fields.
Parsot ...	.....	Do. ...	Grows in damp places. Women suffering from rheumatism bore a hole through the stalk of this grass, and passing a string through wear it on either arm or on neck. This is said to effect a cure. Only women can do this.
Sabe ...	<i>Ischamum angustifolium</i>	Rains and winter	Good as fodder when tender. The ripe grass is used for string.
Siara ...	<i>Setaria glauca</i> ...	Rains ...	Good as fodder. Seed eaten by poor people. Grows in kodo fields.
Sik or jhur or khus-khus.	<i>Andropogon muricatus</i> ...	Always ...	The roots are used for <i>tatties</i> for cooling rooms in summer. The stalks are used for baskets and brooms. The grass is used for stuffing elephant and bullock saddles and also thatching houses.

APPENDIX XX.

FAUNA,

Mammals.

The following is a list of some of the larger animals found in Palaman;—

English name.	Native name.	Scientific name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
The Hanuman monkey.	Langur, Hanuman ...	<i>Simnopithecus entellus</i>	Eaten by Birhors.
The Bengal monkey ...	Bandar ...	<i>Macacus rhesus</i> .	
The tiger ...	Bagh ...	<i>Felis tigris</i> ...	Eaten by Oraons, Birhors, and Birjeas.
The leopard ...	Tendua or Garna ...	<i>Felis pardus</i> .	
The panther ...	Chita or Lakra ...	<i>Felis panthera</i> .	
The leopard cat ...	Koria bagh or Sona Chita	<i>Felis Bengalensis</i> .	
The Jungle cat ...	Jangly billi or Bhanro ...	<i>Felis chaus</i>	
The Indian civet ...	Katas ...	<i>Viverra zibetha</i> .	
The common Indian Mongoose.	Neur ...	<i>Herpestes mungo</i> .	
The striped hyæna ...	Hurha ...	<i>Hyæna striata</i> .	
The Indian wolf ...	Hurar ...	<i>Canis pallipes</i> .	
The jackal ...	Siar (male) ...	<i>Canis aureus</i> .	
	Phekar (female) ...		
The Indian wild dog...	Koia ...	<i>Canis deccanensis</i> .	
The Indian fox ...	Lomri or Lomar or Khikhur	<i>Canis bengalensis</i> .	
The sloth bear ...	Bhalu ...	<i>Melursus ursinus</i> ...	Eaten by Birjeas and Korwas.
The hog badger ...	Bajar <i>bhai</i> ...	<i>Arotonyx collaris</i> .	
The Indian otter ...	Ood ...	<i>Lutra nair</i> .	
The gaur ...	Gaur ...	<i>Bos gaurus</i> ...	Found only in Reserved forest in tappa Seema.
The Indian gazelle ...	Chikara or Banbakri ...	<i>Gazelle bennettii</i> .	
The black buck ...	Harna or kalagora ...	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i> .	
The four-horned antelope.	Chowranga (male) ...	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> .	
	Kotari (female) ...		
The nylgai ...	Lil (male) ...	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> .	
	Rojin (female) ...	.....	
The Indian spotted deer	Chitra ...	<i>Cervus axis</i> .	
The Sambar ...	Sambar ...	<i>Cervus unicolor</i> .	
The barking deer ...	Bherra ...	<i>Cervulus muntjac</i> .	
The Indian mouse deer	Nigwan or Rigwa ...	<i>Momina indica</i> .	
The Indian wild boar	Suar ...	<i>Sus cristatus</i> .	
The common Indian squirrel.	Rukhi or Chikhura ...	<i>Sciurus palmarum</i> ...	A great pest when makai is ripening.
The black rat ...	Bhuis ...	<i>Mus rattus</i> .	
The common house rat	Chutia ...	<i>Mus niviventer</i> .	
The field rat ...	Jungli mus ...	<i>Nesokia Blythiana</i> .	
The common Indian mouse.	Chuha ...	<i>Mus musculus</i> .	
The white-tailed porcupine.	Sahi ...	<i>Hystrix cristata</i> ...	Eaten by Cheros, Oraons, and Buinas.
The common red-tailed hare.	Kharha or Lambha ...	<i>Lepus ruficaudatus</i> .	

The amount paid by Government during each of the last five years on account of rewards for killing wild animals, being chiefly tigers, leopards, and bears is given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1892-93 ...	384	8	0
1893-94 ...	1,023	4	0
1894-95 ...	1,321	12	0
1895-96 ...	1,972	12	0
1896-97 ...	1,111	8	0

The skins and skulls of tiger, leopard, bear, and other wild animals are brought to the kutchery for payment of rewards. Government pays Rs. 25 for killing a full-grown tiger,

Rs. 5 for a leopard, Rs. 5 for a wolf, and Rs. 2-8 for a bear. After inspection by a gazetted officer, the skins are generally taken away by kutohery officials, the police, or pleaders and mookhtars, some of whom, I believe, sell them in Calcutta or elsewhere at good profits. When a guarantee is given that a skin will not be produced for a second reward, the head is not cut off, and this enhances its value. The price of a good tiger skin in the market is said to be about Rs. 100 and of a leopard skin Rs. 50. I would recommend that, instead of allowing wild animal skins to be taken away by people, as they are at present, they should be sold to the highest bidder by public auction, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government.

Another suggestion I would like to make on this subject is this. Tiger and leopard cubs, young bears, wolves and other wild animals are frequently brought to the kutoherry for reward. Why should not they be taken over and forwarded to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta? If this were regularly done in all districts of Chota Nagpur, Sonthal Parganas and Orissa, a large number of valuable Indian animals would soon be obtained and would considerably benefit the Gardens.

APPENDIX XXI.

BIRDS.

A list of the game birds found in Palamau is given below:—

Serial number.	English name.	Native name.	Scientific name.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The green pigeon ...	Haril ...	<i>Crocopus Phoenicopterus.</i>	Common in the cold weather on the banks of Amanat and Myla rivers.
2	The Blue rock pigeon ...	Parewa ...	<i>Columba intermedia.</i>	
3	The painted sand grouse	Goita titir	<i>Pterocles faciatu</i> ...	
4	The common sand grouse	.. ..	<i>Pterocles exustus.</i>	
5	The common peacock ...	Manjur (male) Banrar (female)	<i>Pavo cristatus.</i>	
6	The red jungle fowl ...	Jangli murgi	<i>Gallus ferrugineus.</i>	Common towards Latiahar and the southern tappas.
7	The black partridge ...	Kala titur	<i>Francolinus Francolinus</i>	
8	The painted partridge...	Aseal ...	<i>Francolinus pictus.</i>	
9	The grey partridge ...	Gorea titur	<i>Ortygornis Ponticeriana.</i>	
10	The jungle bush quail	Lawa ...	<i>Perdicula cambayensis.</i>	
11	The large grey quail ...	Teedla ...	<i>Coturnix communis.</i>	Common in rice-fields from December to February.
12	The larger button quail	Ghagur ...	<i>Turnix Dussumierrii.</i>	
13	The black-breasted quail	Bateyr ...	<i>Coturnix coromandelica.</i>	
14	The button quail ...	Gudri ...	<i>Turnix Sykesii.</i>	
15	The lesser florikin ...	.....	<i>Sypheotides auritus.</i>	
16	The common snipe ...	Chaha ...	<i>Gallinago scolopacinus...</i>	
17	The painted snipe ...	.....	<i>Rhynchæa bengalensis.</i>	
18	The common wild goose	.....	<i>Anser cinereus.</i>	
19	The cotton teal ...	.....	<i>Dendrocygna major.</i>	
20	The Braminy duck ...	.....	<i>Casarca rutila.</i>	
21	The pintail duck ...	.....	<i>Dafla acuta.</i>	
22	The blue-winged teal ...	.....	<i>Querquedula circia.</i>	
23	The red-crested pochard	.....	<i>Branta rufina.</i>	

Of other birds I am told that over 140 species have been collected in the district. The naturalist will find abundant scope for work here. A variety of doves are found here, and are eaten by Oraons whenever captured or shot. I desire specially to invite attention of Government to some extraordinary cruelty that is practised in the district by Mir Shikars. They set traps on the banks of streams for the common Indian kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*), which are netted in large numbers. The birds are skinned as soon as possible. The skins are dried, and at end of the season are despatched to French traders in Dinapur, whence they are said to be sent on to Paris for ladies' hats and other ornaments. I have seen as many as 160 skins with a single Mir Shikar. The slaughter of this beautiful bird is so great at present that there will probably be no more kingfishers in Palamau district within a short time. I would beg to suggest that the killing of the bird may be stopped altogether. The Indian Oriole (*Oriolus Indicus*) should also be protected.

ccvi
APPENDIX XXII.

REPTILES.

The snakes found in the district are:—

1. Bahera or amaiter	...	Russall's viper	...	Daboia Russellii.
2. Jora	...	.....	...	.....
3. Phanik	...	Black cobra	...	Naja tripudians.
4. Gohoman	...	Brown cobra	...	Ditto.
5. Crait	...	.....	...	Bungarus cæruleus.
6. Katkarar	...	.....	...	.....
7. Khairi-bakhar	...	...	...	.....
8. Sugua	...	Green tree snake	...	.....
9. Dhamin	...	.....	...	Ptyas mucosus.
10. Donr (water)	...	Water snake	...	.....
11. Harhora	...	Common grass snake	...	.....
12. Petari	...	.....	...	.....
13. Bonra or Bhaisbonra	...	Common boa	...	.....
14. Cheta barwe	...	Indian python	...	Python molurus.

Scorpions (*bich*) are common, and frequently sting people. *Khapar-bicha* is a poisonous lizard found in trunks of old trees. Centipedes (*kangojar*) are also common. A lizard called *goh* is found during the rains, and is eaten by the lower classes.

The amount paid by Government during each of the last five years on account of rewards for killing snakes is given below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1892-93	...	...	24	8	0
1893-94	...	...	28	0	0
1894-95	...	...	14	6	0
1895-96	...	...	14	12	0
1896-97	...	...	0	2	0

APPENDIX XXIII.

FISHES.

Of fish, mahseer are mostly confined to the Kunhar and Són, but small ones are caught during the rains in the Koel and Amanat. The native names of other fish found in streams and tanks in the district are:—(1) rahu, (2) nai, (3) barsar, (4) barar, (5) kajar, (6) tengra, (7) modal, (8) bonsa, (9) rihta, (10) godi, (11) bagra, (12) chipua, (13) bochra, (14) chethi, (15) garri, (16) garai, (17) bami, (18) jhinga, (19) anwa, (20) hilsa, (21) ledher, (22) bijar, (23) kusuan, (24) balla, (25) garua, (26) nakta, (27) punti, (28) bhankar, (29) dhawai, (30) leri, (31) papta, (32) jansar, (33) sinhao, (34) luniar, (35) serni, (36) patasi, (37) chethawa, (38) ponti, (39) dhanha, (40) langha, (41) goira, (42) gochra, (43) kaner, (44) dori, (45) ghogra.

Fishing implements.—The implements used for fishing are:—

- (a) *Bhanwar jál.*—A net about five cubits long and ten cubits broad, with iron balls, called *ghonti*, tacked to it all round for the purpose of causing it to sink wherever wanted. Large fish are caught by it.
- (b) *Besari jál.*—A net which is nearly square. It is fixed to two bamboos that are tied at right angles to each other, and the net is sunk in the water and drawn upwards. Small fish are obtained in it.
- (c) *Bhama jál.*—A net about 25 cubits long and 4 cubits broad, by which fairly large fish are caught in rivers during the rains.
- (d) *Sorda or lum.*—A bamboo trap, the lower portion of which is shaped like a cone; the upper part is cylindrical. It is placed in channels of small streams, and large as well as small fish are caught in it.
- (e) *Tap.*—A cone-shaped bamboo trap by which fish of all sizes are caught in still water.
- (f) *Ohilwan.*—A flat bamboo trap by which fish in paddy-fields and small streams are caught.
- (g) *Gira.*—A small circular net with which small fish are caught in still water.

Poisons for fish.—Fish are poisoned with—

- (1) The seeds of the *Beri* tree, which are ground and used in still water.
- (2) The bark and leaves of the *Ingun* tree, used in still water.
- (3) The bark of *Arar* tree, used in still water.
- (4) The milk of the *Sij* tree, used in still water.

APPENDIX XXIV.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Cooking utensils, plates, dishes and similar ware connected with the kitchen are made of brass, copper, bell-metal (kansa), iron and baked clay. All earthen vessels are obtained from the Kumhar, while other articles are purchased either at annual fairs or at markets. Baskets are obtained from Doma, and mats from Oraon women who make them. Brass and bell-metal are mostly used by Hindus, Cheros, Khewars, Oraons, &c. Copper is used by Muhammadans. The following are the more common articles found with agriculturists:—

NAME.	Material of which made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
1. Tháli	Brass, bell-metal	A plate.
2. Lota	Ditto	Used for holding water.
3. Badna	Copper	Used for holding water. It has a tube.
4. Batloi	Bell-metal or brass	Used for cooking food in.
5. Gilas	Brass, bell-metal	A drinking cup.
6. Kathout	Wood	A basin for water.
7. Kathouli	Do.	A small plate for eating food in.
8. Karai	Iron	Used for cooking vegetables in.
9. Táwa	Do.	A round griddle for baking cakes on.
10. Gagri	Brass or baked clay	Used for holding water.
11. Dol	Iron	Ditto ditto.
12. Toombá	.....	A gourd for holding water, rice, &c.
13. Paila	Bell-metal; wood	Used for measuring grain.
14. Karchul	Iron; brass	Used for stirring rice and vegetables.
15. Cheutá	Iron	Pincers for taking up fire with.
16. Ori	Bamboo	Basket for carrying manure.
17. Ora	Do.	Basket for carrying grain.
18. Khachia	Do.	Ditto ditto.
19. Dala	Do.	Basket for keeping grain.
20. Delli	Do.	Large basket for storing grain in.
21. Dauri	Do.	Basket for storing grain.
22. Soup	Do.	Tray for winnowing grain.
23. Chalni	Do.	Sieve for clearing flour.
24. Jantha	Stone	Round grindstone for making flour.
25. Dhenki	Wood	A beam for husking grain.
26. Ckhar	Do.	Mortar for husking grain in.
27. Samat	Do.	A wooden pestle used for husking grain in the okhar.
28. Tarju	Do.	Scales for weighing.
29. Mora	Straw	Used for storing grain in.
30. Chhuri	Iron	Knife for cutting vegetables, meat, &c.
31. Pansul	Do.	A curved knife for cutting vegetables.
32. Lohra and silot	Stone	Grind stone.
33. Khatia	Wood	Bed for sleeping on.
34. Machia	Do.	Stool. The frame is of wood; the seat is made of rope.
35. Pira	Do.	Stool for kneading rotis, and also for sitting on.
36. Bhunjni	Twigs	Broom for stirring parched rice.
37. Gharri	Wood	Used for twisting saxe string.
38. Dhera	Do.	Spindle for twisting flax.
39. Charki	Do.	Mill for separating cotton-seed from usual cotton.
40. Charka	Do.	Mill for twisting thread.
41. Parta	Do.	Mill for making thread.
42. Chatai	Date-palm leaf	Mat used for sleeping on.
43. Kachra	Baked clay	Used for storing grain in, also for water.
44. Kachri	Ditto	Used for churning milk.
45. Manhani	Wood	Used by ahirs for stirring butter milk.
46. Dalghutan	Do.	Spoon for stirring dāl.
47. Dui	Do.	Used for stirring rice.
48. Koonda	Baked clay	Used for storing grain.
49. Dhanet	Wood and leather	Used by Dhuniyas and Chamars for cleaning cotton.

APPENDIX XXV.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

An enumeration of live-stock in the villages to which this report relates was made at time of survey, and was checked at time of attestation. The figures obtained are as follows:—

Serial number.	NAME OF TAPPA.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock—Calves and buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Amhar ...	16	2	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	All raiyats of this village are non-resident.
2	Bareysand ...	323	382	4	62	122	...	140	13	...	...	
3	Bari ...	2,986	2,999	67	536	2,058	32	1,440	93	...	...	
4	Berkole ...	85	157	5	123	...	84	6	...	...	...	
5	Chechhari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Durjag ...	657	948	28	64	289	137	504	25	2	...	
7	Duthu ...	60	22	...	13	9	...	9	1	...	...	
8	Goawal ...	1,000	968	17	206	374	1,080	118	35	...	...	
9	Imli ...	704	569	34	126	245	...	155	9	...	...	
10	Japla ...	79	31	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	
11	Khami ...	289	494	15	171	5	35	145	15	3	...	
12	Kote ...	2,628	2,280	28	648	422	2,479	386	82	...	...	
13	Mankeri ...	1,077	896	39	142	294	4	607	27	6	...	
14	Pundag ...	2,734	1,963	70	369	708	28	616	432	37	...	
15	Seema ...	1,434	1,472	52	292	738	...	598	46	...	...	
16	Sirhey ...	285	288	1	13	164	...	6	7	...	...	
17	Talleya ...	364	308	...	15	71	27	32	1	1	...	
18	Tappa ...	539	516	5	55	285	55	179	15	...	...	
	Total ...	15,254	14,284	365	2,862	5,785	3,941	4,940	802	48	...	

These figures relate to cattle of resident raiyats only. Non-resident raiyats bring their cattle from adjoining jagirdari villages, and take them back again after work is finished.

Names of Cattle and their prices.—The following statement shows the vernacular names of cattle and the price at which they sell:—

Serial number.	Vernacular name.	English name.	Value.
1	2	3	4
1	Anree khasi ...	A he-goat ...	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0
2	Bachha ...	A male calf (three years old) ...	5 0 0
3	Badiya khasi ...	A he-goat (castrated) ...	8 0 0
4	Bael ...	A castrated bull ...	12 0 0
5	Bakena leri ...	A calf (one year old) ...	3 0 0
6	Bakri ...	A she-goat ...	5 0 0
7	Bhaisa ...	A male buffalo ...	20 0 0
8	Dhenu leri ...	A young calf ...	2 0 0
9	Karra ...	A male buffalo calf ...	10 0 0
10	Karri ...	A female buffalo calf ...	12 0 0
11	Kunrel ...	A barren cow ...	8 0 0
12	Laghar bhais ...	A milch buffalo ...	30 0 0
13	Laghar gae ...	A milch cow ...	10 0 0
14	Pahti ...	A she-kid ...	1 0 0
15	Patru ...	A he-kid ...	1 8 0
16	Sanr ...	A bull ...	10 0 0
17	Tehena ...	A buffalo that has not calved ...	18 0 0
18	Thator ...	A cow that has not calved ...	8 0 0

The people are loud in their complaints of the enormous expense they are put to in buying plough-cattle. Rinderpest and other diseases carry off large numbers of cattle, and the raiyat is often unable to make good his losses. Plough-bullocks are sold in the district all round the year at Garhwa, Tarhasse, Pathra, Nawaghar, and a few other of the larger markets. They are also brought annually from Mirzapur, Gaya, and other districts, and are sold at Hirhanj fair in pargana Tori, and at Daltonganj fair in pargana Kote. The value of a pair of good plough-bullocks is Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. In the sale of cattle, when the sale is completed, *dubb* grass is given by the seller to the buyer, who is bound thereby to pay the money and keep the cow. On once accepting *dhub* grass, he is precluded from returning the cow. A bullock is employed for light ploughing when it has four teeth; it is fit for hard work when it has six teeth; and if carefully looked after, as some bullocks are, it works on till 12 years. When a plough-bullock's age is asked, the reply is that it has carried a yoke for two or four or six *kands*, as the case may be. Its age in years is not mentioned.

Buffaloes are seldom used in agricultural work. Oraons employ them now and again for ploughing purposes, and they may be occasionally seen working a Behea mill; but bullocks are used as a rule. An average male buffalo, fit for work, costs about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. They are put to work when four years old. They are said to suffer much from heat, and live only about ten years. The young male buffaloes are sold to people who come annually for them.

The milch cow is in no way remarkable. An ordinary Palamau cow will give, when in average milk, about one seer pucca, and a buffalo two to three seers a day. Cows begin to calve when three years old, and give six to eight calves. Some cows calve at intervals of one year; they are called *dhanpuri*. Some calve at intervals of two years; they are called *ehuri*. Buffaloes have their first calf when four years old, and have four or five more at intervals. Cows are milked in the morning. Milking of buffaloes takes place at morning and evening, the former giving about one-third more than the latter. The milk is boiled in an earthen vessel, and then some curd is added. It settles by the night, and in the morning is churned. The butter is separated by hand. It is not used as such, but is clarified, and the resulting *ghi* is sold or retained for household needs. The butter-milk, called *mahitta*, is consumed in the family. Little milk is drunk, and that only by children.

Food of cattle.—There is always a sufficient supply of green fodder, particularly in the southern tappas, where rainfall is greater than in the north of the district, and people frequently take their cattle to tappas Seema, Durjag, Berkol, and Duthu, where the best grass is obtainable. In the northern tappas during *Chey* and *Bysack*, *Jeyt* and *Assar*, the broken straw of wheat and barley, called *bhusa*, is the principal food of cattle. Crushed gram, paddy husk, and rahar husk are also given. Some people also give boiled mahua and oilcake to milch cows to increase milk. Cotton seed (*banour*) is mixed with oilcake and given to plough-bullocks and also milch cows. All cattle are allowed rock-salt at intervals of 15 or 20 days, while cows in milk are given salt at intervals of three or four days. During the *Sohrai* festival *ghi* is rubbed on the horns of all cattle for three or four days.

Every house has its own *charwaha*, or cowherd, who is generally a member of the family. When an outsider is employed he is either given *banni* at the rate of three seers of grain a day or he is paid in cash at the rate of one anna per cow annually. Calves are not counted. Sometimes cattle are made over to an *ahir* for the purpose of being looked after. He takes the milk of cows of the herd for his trouble. He gets nothing more. When an *ahir* looks after buffaloes, he is allowed the milk of one buffalo in every twelve.

The diseases from which cattle suffer are mentioned in the following statement:—

Serial num. ber.	Native name of disease.	Probable English name.	Contagious or non-contagious.	Symptoms of disease.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Arhaiya ...	...	Not contagious ...	Strong fever prevails for 2½ days. The animal refuses food and water, and is unable to move. The remedy is to pour 2½ <i>pialas</i> or cups of water down its throat. Not fatal.
2	Antichar ...	...	Ditto ...	The animal becomes giddy. The remedy is to put a <i>dhil</i> (louse) and a <i>chilar</i> (louse) into the animal's ear. Not fatal.
3	Bagha or Ful-bagha,	...	Contagious ...	The animal is constipated, and its stomach swells. Not fatal. The remedy is to give the animal tiger or leopard flesh ground and mixed with water, together with chilly, flower of turmeric, rind of red pumpkin, salt and <i>jhul</i> (spider web). These are carefully mixed and poured down the animal's throat through a <i>caonga</i> (cylinder).

Serial number.	Native name of disease.	Probable English name.	Contagious or non-contagious.	Symptoms of disease.
1	2	3	4	5
4	Cherwa or Chera, or Powkdank.	Rinderpest ...	Contagious ...	Violent purging. Death occurs in 24 hours.
5	Dhanga ...	Distension of the rumen. ...	Ditto ...	The animal's stomach swells, and about two hours after purging follows. Death occurs on the third day.
6	Danr-bagha ...	Spine disease ...	Not contagious...	The animal's spine is painful. It is singed with a heated iron. Not fatal.
7	Harna, Mirghi	...	...	The animal turns round and round and shows giddiness. Oiled rags are tied on its horns and are set ablaze for a little time. This is said to effect a cure.
8	Jibbhaor Baingni	...	...	Sores form on the animal's tongue. The remedy is to draw out the tongue and lance the sores with a thorn of Bagnaha tree, after which salt and ghi are rubbed on. Not fatal. The presence of the disease is known only when the animal refuses food.
9	Khorha or Chapka	Foot and mouth disease.	Contagious ...	Water is warmed and the parts affected are washed.
10	Matwai or Setla	Cow pox ...	...	Purging. <i>Jao</i> (barley) is ground and mixed with water and given to the animal.
11	Ladi Kanwai ...	...	Not contagious...	The animal's gums become sore. The remedy is to soak cotton wool in mustard oil and to stuff the sores with it. A cure is effected in about a week.
12	Pilhi ...	...	Ditto ...	Both shoulders swell, and death ensues in four days. Fatal.
13	Panjar satti ...	...	Ditto ...	The animal gradually becomes thin. A sickle is heated and the body of the animal is singed all over.
14	Sakka, Saksaki Thafuli, or gargutti.	Swollen throat ...	...	The animal pants. A mixture of chillies, <i>jhul</i> (cobweb), and turmeric flower are mixed with water and poured into the animal's throat. Not fatal. The neck is singed with a heated iron by an Ahir or Bhuian.

Sheep.—Sheep are kept by gareris in flocks called *kurha* or *gohara*. About 200 sheep remain in each *kurha*; and are tended by two men called *charwahas*. A male sheep is *bhenra*; a castrated sheep is *badhiya*; a ewe is *bheri*; a lamb is *bakru*; a sheep with small ears is *ghuja*; one with long ears is *kari*; a half-black and half-white sheep is *kabri*; a white sheep is *balar*; a sheep all black with a white mark on its head is *chenudra*; a sheep all black with white tail is *chanwar*; a sheep with long horns is *singar*. The castrated sheep are sold annually. The price of those with two teeth is Re. 1-8 to Re 1-12, and those with from four to six teeth is Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-14 each. There is a large export of sheep to Dinapore and Calcutta. Sheep are given rock salt (*kharia nimak*) by the owner every 15 or 22 days, at the rate of two seers (*kachi*) to every 20 sheep. They are sheared in *Falgun*, *Assar*, and *Kartik* annually. Half the wool is taken by the owner, and the other half by the *charwahas*, who do the shearing. Half-a seer (*kachi*) of wool is obtained from each sheep at each shearing or one and-a-half seer annually. The value of this is 6 annas. The wool is woven into strips of blankets by *gareris*. Three or four strips are sewn together into one blanket. These sell at Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3 each according to weight. Blankets weighing from 5 to 6 seers are called *dutagi*, while the lighter ones are called *eksuti*.

The *charwahas* are allowed to graze sheep wherever they please. They fold them on *kiari* and *bari* lands of agriculturists. For this they get *sidha* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice and dāl, together with salt, per diem. There is always a dog to each flock of sheep. The owner of the field has to give half-a-seer of rice for the dog daily. In the rains three or four flocks remain together. The *charwahas* milk ewes and make *ghi*. Two chittaks of *ghi* are obtained per seer of milk. The use of this *ghi* as a liniment is supposed to be a good remedy for rheumatism. Sheepskins are sold to leather merchants (*sawdagar*) at one and-a-half anna per skin.

The diseases of sheep are as follows—

- (1) *Barsati*.—The animals' hoofs swell and small sores form between them. The remedy is to brand them with a heated iron.
- (2) *Phepra*.—Water drops from the nose and a noise issues from the throat, indicating that the lungs are affected—often fatal.
- (3) *Ghumri*.—Occurs in January, and is said to be caused by eating wet grass. The remedy is to brand the animal on the forehead and at back of head with a heated iron. Not fatal.
- (4) *Khansi*.—Running of nose and cough. Not fatal.

In the diseases Nos. 2, 3, and 4 a mixture of onions and mustard oil is always poured down the animal's throat.

Fodder.—In the rains the best fodder for sheep is said to be leaves of ber, bel, kakor, and khair trees. During winter, besides this fodder, they feed on the seed of the chakwar *sdg*. In the summer they feed on grass alone.

Goats are kept by people throughout Palamau, and a large trade in them goes on annually with butchers and others who come for them from Behar and Dinapur. The goatherd is paid on the *adh batiya* system, viz., he gets one kid out of every two that may be born. The value of a goat varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 8 according to size and condition of the animal. Goat's milk is not drunk.

The people keep ponies, the majority of which are mares. They are used for riding and also for carrying loads from bazar to bazar. All are small and of a poor type. Mares are said to foal every two years. The value of a pony varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

I have seen no mules in Palamau. Donkeys are used by a few people for carrying loads.

No pigs are shown in the above statement; but there are some in every village, and are kept by Bhuinas, Dosadhs, and other low castes. Domestic fowls are kept in most villages by Muhammadans, Bhuinas, and others. Geese are also sometimes seen.

Dead cattle are eaten by Bhuinas, Doms, Chamars, and other low castes. As a rule Chamars are entitled to the skins of animals that die a natural death, but not of those killed for food. The skins of the latter are retained by their owners. The bones of cattle are collected annually by Muhammadans, who come during the dry season for this purpose, and are taken away on carts to Gaya, whence they are railed to the Bally Bone Mills.

APPENDIX XXVI.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements, though some of them seem to have a bewildering number of parts, are simple of construction and such as can be made by any ordinary village workman. Those in common use are the following. The average cost and period for which each lasts are also given:—

NAME.	Cost.	Period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		
1. Mangarleta or Sohara.	0 4 0	Six months ...	The common plough of the southern tappas. The weight of the share is three seers. The share lasts about three months. The depth of the furrow is about four inches and its width nearly twelve inches.
2. Maghaiya or Bankia.	0 4 0	Ditto ...	The common plough of the northern tappas. The weight of the share is two seers. It lasts about six months. The depth of the furrow is about eight inches, and its width six inches.
3. Taria ...	0 4 0	Two years ...	The drill plough.
4. Phar ...	0 8 0	Three to six months.	The ploughshare.
5. Mala bansa ...	0 1 6	Five years ...	A drill consisting of tube with bell-shaped mouth.
6. Henga or chouk	0 4 0	Three years ...	A squared beam used for clod-crushing and smoothing ground. Is drawn by two pairs of bullocks.
7. Patta ...	0 4 0	Two years ...	A small squared beam drawn by a pair of bullocks, and used for crushing clods and levelling ground.
8. Haris or Sánr ...	0 2 0	Five years ...	The beam fixed to the plough.
9. Juat ...	0 4 0	Two years ...	Yoke by which cattle are harnessed to the plough.
10. Nadha ...	0 1 0	One year ...	Leather thongs by which the haris is tied to the yoke.
11. Joti ...	0 1 0	Ditto ...	Leather rope by which bullocks are tied to yoke.
12. Paina ...	0 0 3	Ditto ...	Whip for driving bullocks. Its length should be nine <i>mutis</i> or cubits.
13. Arai ...	0 0 3	Ditto ...	An iron nail that is fixed to the tip of paina to goad cattle.
14. Tangi ...	0 3 0	Five years ...	A small iron axe. The sharp end is square.
15. Tabal ...	0 8 0	Ditto ...	An iron axe, used chiefly in southern tappas. The sharp end is round.
16. Baluá ...	1 0 0	Ditto ...	An iron axe, used by Kherwars and Oraons in southern tappas.
17. Danti hansná ...	0 2 0	Two years ...	A serrated sickle.
18. Mahta do. ...	0 2 0	Ditto ...	A plain sickle.
19. Jham ...	1 0 0	Ditto ...	A spade used for making ayles of fields.
20. Kori or tharwai	0 8 0	Ditto ...	Spade for digging makai fields.
21. Maghi kori ...	1 0 0	Ditto ...	Spade for digging sugarcane and other fields.
22. Gaita ...	1 4 0	Ditto ...	Spade used by Nuniyas and Oraons for digging.
23. Katphaori or karri.	0 4 0	One year ...	Wooden spade for lifting earth. Used only by Oraons.
24. Pagha ...	0 4 0	Ditto ...	Thongs made of deer-hide. Used for tying bamboos, firewood, &c.
25. Akhain ...	0 1 0	Ditto ...	A two-pronged pitch-fork.

NAME.	Cost.	Period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Ra. A. P.		
26. Basila ...	1 0 0	Five years ...	For planing wood and making ploughs.
27. Rukhani ...	0 4 0	Ditto ...	Chisel for making holes.
28. Karáran ...	0 4 0	Ditto ...	For making holes in taria plough.
29. Kunri ...	1 0 0	Two years ...	Iron bucket for lifting water from wells.
30. Barha ...	0 8 0	One year ...	Grass string used with the kunri for drawing water.
31. Sáer ...	0 2 0	Ditto ...	Basket for irrigating fields.
32. Gunri ...	0 4 0	Two years ...	Half of the trunk of a tree used by the sides of wells for watering cattle.
33. Barhni ...	0 0 6	One harvest ...	Threshing broom.

A few of these implements the agriculturist makes himself, as the pitch-fork, threshing broom, and scarecrows, called *dhud* or *jhalká*. The others are made up by the carpenter, blacksmith, and chamar as part of their ordinary duties, the agriculturist supplying wood and iron, but not leather.

In Palamau the *mangarieta* plough is used in the southern tappehs because the soil is said to be turned up better by it, and the cultivators, who are chiefly Oraons and Kherwars, find it of more use than the light Maghaiya plough. In the former plough the iron share (*phár*) fits into a hollow, which is made in the upper part of the sole, while in the Maghaiya plough the share is kept in position in the hollow by a iron staple fixed over it. The handle of the plough is called *chandli*. The wood to which the handle is attached is *lagna*. The wise saw advising how implements connected with a plough should be made, and what the height of ayles should be is as follows:—

1.

“Cháude bitek Sár.
Sáre tin bitek lagná.
Tin ser phár.
Kand bhar ke juát.
Nao muthi ke painá.
Tekre neote dihe ár
Se me bune siki sár.
Na hoe to bhandariya ke dihe gár.”

(The length of the beam should be fourteen spans. The length of the handle should be three and-a-half spans. The weight of the share should be three seers. The weight of the yoke should not be more than can be carried on the shoulders. The length of the whip should be the width of nine fists. The height of the ayles should be of the length of the whip. Siki sar paddy may then be sown. If it fails, then abuse the poet.)

(2)

“Haris re bhur poris.
Nao muti ke painá.
Chao muti ke phár.
Paina sarike die ár
Se me bune siki sár.
Na hoe to bhandar ke dihe gar.”

(The plough beam should be the length of a man. The length of the whip should be the width of nine fists. The height of the ayles should be the length of the whip. Sow siki sar paddy on the field. If it fails, abuse the poet.)

Birjeas, Parhaiyas, and Korwas, who cultivate by the *juming* process on hill sides, use the following implements:—

(1) *Sursi*, an iron ram for digging holes into which seed is dropped; (2) *gorgain* or *akhain*, a hooked implement used for scraping the ground and turning soil over seed; (3) *tanga*, an axe for cutting wood; and (4) *dalrom*, a sickle serrated and used for the purpose of reaping crops.

APPENDIX XXVII.

RIVERS.

The principal river in Palaman are the Koel, Amanat, Aranga, and Kunhar. The Són river runs about fifteen miles to the north of the northern boundary, and the Kunhar river (important feeder of the Són) is the boundary between Palaman and Sirguja on the south-west. The description of the rivers as given in Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal," page 236, is as follows:—

"*The Koel river.*—The most important stream is the north Koel, which rises in the Barwa hills in Chutia Nagpur, and passing through the centre of Palaman falls into the Són, about twenty miles above Dehri. Throughout a large part of its course the bed of the North Koel is rocky, and even if the worst obstacle—a ridge of gneiss rock crossing the river near the village of Sig-Siggi—could be removed, the sudden freshets which take place during the rains would render navigation extremely dangerous. The Koel is navigable during the rains for boats of one hundred maunds as far as Daltonganj, but they come up with great difficulty, and the journey from the point where the Koel meets the Són up to Daltonganj is said to occupy from fifteen to twenty days.

"*The Amanat river.*—The chief feeder of the North Koel is the Amanat, which takes its rise in the hilly pargana of Kunda in Hazaribagh district. It meets the North Koel from the east, and the richest and most thickly-populated portion of Palaman is the undulating plain to the north formed by the junction of these two rivers—the Amanat from the east and the Koel from the south. The bed of the North Koel is rocky up to the point of junction, but that of the Amanat and of the united stream is entirely composed of sand. Near the centre of Palaman the two valleys coalesce into one, which extends to the river Són. The average width of the valleys is about eight miles, and they are flanked on either side by ranges of hills lying about fifteen miles apart.

"*The Auranga river.*—The river Auranga rises in Chota Nagpur, and after a course of about fifty miles joins the Koel at the village of Kechki in tappa Bari, ten miles south of Daltonganj. The Auranga is a rocky and picturesque stream, and its valley forms an area of richly productive soil in the south-east portion of Palaman.

"*The Kanhar river.*—The river Kanhar is a large mountain torrent, which rises below the western face of the Jamira *pat* in the tributary mahal of Sirguja. For a considerable distance it runs parallel with the North Koel, marking the western boundary of Palaman, and eventually falls into the Són in the district of Mirzapur, some way to the west of the former river. The bed of the Kanhar is rocky throughout its course, and the valley does not afford a cultivated area of any importance.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

THE PEOPLE.

According to the last Census taken on 26th February 1891, the population of Palamau is 596,770. Details of this figure will be found in paragraph 65 of this report. From paragraph 78 it will be seen that the number of raiyats in the Palamau estate, including rent-free holders, is 13,244. The most well-to-do of these are Brahmans, Rajputs and Muhammadans.

The Brahmans found in the district are the (1) Kanaujia, (2) Sarwaria, (3) Sakaldwipi, (4) Maha Brahman and (5) Bhuinhar or as they are also called Maghaiya or Jimidar Brahman. The Kanaujia will eat *roti* and drink water from the Sakaldwipi, Sarwaria, and Bhuinhar Brahmans; but will eat no cooked food, nor will these classes eat food cooked by the Kanaujia. The tradition of the Kanaujia Brahman is that they have been in Palamau for over two centuries. All Brahmans wear *jineo* or the sacred thread. In marriages and other ceremonies a Sakaldwipi may attend a Kanaujia household. Sakaldwipi Brahmans are known to be priests or *purohit* of Kanaujias. At marriage the *purohit* and *napit* jointly issue the *neotas* (invitations). Kanaujia Brahmans of Palamau are divided into sub-castes (*paris*) whose titles are Chaube, Misser, Panre, Patak, Dube, Upadhya, Ojha, Tewari and Sukul. The titles of the Sakaldwipi Brahmans are Misser, Panre, Patak and Baid.

The Sarwaria Brahmans are said to have originally been Kanaujia. The legend relating to them is this:—Five Kanaujia Brahmans were sent to King Ram Chandra to perform a *bhoj* ceremony. They were instructed not to accept any *dachina* (present). After performing the *bhoj* the King caused *pan* (betel leaf) which were tacked with cloves of gold to be given to them, and they accepted this. On their return home they were questioned as to whether they had accepted *dachina* or not. They replied in the negative; but subsequently the golden cloves were found with them, owing to which they were out-casted. They then appealed to the King. He made them settle on the bank of the Sarju river whence they obtained the name Sarwaria.

Among Sarwaria Brahmans their daughters keep their heads uncovered until married. On the wedding day the husband's elder brother places a sheet over the head of the bride and thereafter she is obliged to remain covered.

The Bhuinhar or Jimidar Brahmans are not *purohits* nor do they attend to any religious ceremonies. They are good agriculturists and hold some of the best lands in the northern tappas of Palamau. They are well-to-do, provident and prosperous in every way.

The Maha Brahmans attend to Karmat and other ceremonies connected with deceased persons. They are looked down on for accepting property left by the deceased. The Maha Brahman is called the one-day *purohit*.

The Rajputs are by far the most wealthy and prosperous people of Palamau, and not only have the best houses and lands, but also the best cattle. They are to be found throughout the district; but chiefly in the northern and highly cultivated tappas. They are tall, well-built, with grey eyes, and the majority are exceedingly intelligent. They wear the sacred thread, and their marriage and other ceremonies are in every respect like those of Hindus generally. Marriages take place at the age of 8 to 12 years, and puberty begins at 14 years. Widow re-marriage is not allowed. Among well-to-do Rajputs women do not fetch water from the well. A *lounri* (drudge), Kaharin by caste, is kept for this purpose.

Brahmans, Rajputs and all Hindus profess to believe in one supreme God; but the common people pay Him no special respect and render Him no service. Rajputs venerate Debi and have a special place called Debi-asthan for this deity. A kid is killed three times a year as an offering. In some villages small huts called Devi-Mandwap have been specially built for Debi. The *purohit* does *puja* there especially when cholera and other sickness prevails. In large villages *puja* is not performed daily, but should be done in *Savan* and *Cheyti*. *Sivalas* are to be found in some villages for worship of *Mahadeo*. The Brahman in charge has to do *puja* there daily. There are *Tacurbaries* at Ranka, Chainpur, Untari, Nawa, Bistrampur, and Babhandi, and are supported by the jagirdars of these places. Brahman priests look after them. Beggars who may go there are given grain or pie for one meal. Hindus keep a *purohit*, who is a Brahman who can read and write. They also have a *guru* who repeats *mantras* (prayers) for their welfare. A few Hindus keep a *puranik* who is able to read the sacred books to them.

Muhammadans.—This community comprises the Eraki, Kalal, Momin, Kasab, Dhuniya, Churihar and Kunjra. The Ranki or Eraki Muhammadans, besides being cultivators, are also traders and money-lenders, and are generally well off. The Kalals are farmers of out-still shops in the district. Momins are jolahas. The word Momin means a man of conscience, and is used by jolahas after their names, because the word jolaha is held in ridicule. They are weavers and good agriculturists. The Kasabs are butchers. Dhuniyas are cotton cleaners; Churihars make lac bracelets and Kunjras are well-known market gardeners.

Muhammadans of the Syud class are addressed as *Mir Sahab*; Pathans are addressed as *Khan Sahab*, and Moghuls, of whom there are a few in Hussainabad, are addressed as *Mirza Sahab*. The Eraki, Kalal, Churihars, Dhuniyas and Jolahas generally have the prefix Shaik before their names. They are said to be a low caste of Muhammadans, and are not really within the class of Shaik; nevertheless they consider themselves as such. Marriages among them take place within their own class.

In the centre, east and south of the district, the majority of the Muhammadans are *Sunnath Jumadeth* or Sunnis, while in pargana Japla, some of them are Shias. They are

supposed to follow the Muhammadan law, but are by no means strict observers of it. They ought to perform the prescribed *namaz* five times a day, but they do not. They ought to fast during the month of Ramzan, but they do not. They clip their moustaches, eat meat only of animals slaughtered by the halal method of cutting the throat, and are particular in attending at the mosque for congregational devotion at the *Id* festival. They practise circumcision, are married by the Kasi or his agent by the *nikah* ceremony and bury their dead.

There are mosques at Daltonganj, Shahpur, Satbarwa, Latiahar, Basariya and Taiya, and good Muhammadans attend there for public prayer every Friday evening and say their prayers, the *jumma namaz* the stated number of times daily. The principal day for worship is Friday when prayers begin at 1 p.m. or thereafter. They form in line, with the Imām a pace or two ahead of them, and while he recites the *faraz namaz* or prayers authorized by the Koran the others follow him. Some of them fast during the 30 days of the Ramzan, and the Shias, as well as a few Sunnis, occasionally do so during the first ten days of the month of the Muharram and sometimes on the ninth day of the month of Bakr-Id festival. They give alms to the poor at all the principal festivals. Fakirs visit mosques every morning and keep the place clean. On Fridays the fakir visits homesteads and asks a blessing on the inmates. He is never sent away without some food or money.

At Lesligunge there is an Anjan-Sahid or tomb of a *pir* or saint, which is an object of much veneration.

For further information regarding Brahmans, Rajputs, Muhammadans, and other castes mentioned in paragraph 78 of this report, except Cheros, Kherwars, Parhaiyas, Brijias, Korwas, Kissans, Bhuihars, Oraons and Agarias, aboriginal tribes of Palamau of whom I have given an account in detail below, I would refer the reader to Mr. Risley's "Tribes and Castes of Bengal," Dalton's "Ethnology of Bengal" and Mr. Sherring's "Tribes and Castes of India." I have furnished an account of the Koiris, as they are the well-known market gardeners of the district and also of the Dhanuks, as they are a special class of people. In my account of these and other aforementioned tribes, the reader will find much that does not appear in the books referred to above and many of their omissions have, I believe, been supplied in this report.

Homestead.—Among Brahmans and Rajputs when a house is to be built, the ground where the principal wall is to be run up is dug and a pice together with some *kaseli* (betel nut) are buried there and the Brahman offers *pujas* (prayers). When the house is ready, a feast is given and Brahmans are fed. The roof of the house is tiled. From the street you first enter the *dhawa* (verandah). From there you pass through the *dura* (door) into the *angina* (courtyard) and thence into the *ghar* (house). This is divided into two compartments by a mud wall about three feet high. In one of them called *chuhan* food is cooked; the other is used for sleeping in. In the summer, men sleep in the *dhawa*; women sleep in the *angina*. If beds (*khatia*) be available, they are used, otherwise people sleep on *chattai* (matting). Cattle are tied in the *barsar* or *gaosala* (a shed) which is erected outside. If there be no *barsar* cattle are tied in the *dhawa*. A trough called *gonri* is made for them in the *barsar*. Every *chuhan* has an oven called *chula* on which food is cooked. Fire is called *resum*. Alongside the *chula* is the *thaona* (a mud plinth) on which cooking utensils are rested for the purpose of draining water from them. *Hatuas*, (large earthen vessels), are kept in every *chuhan* for storing grain in. In *Jeyt* and *Bysack* water is stored in them. Inside every house a small hole called *dhirka* is made on the wall; this is used for resting the *chirag* (lamp), on or for keeping the oil bottle.

In Dashara, women make rice flour, colour it red and mark the walls of the house all over outside. This is called "*ghar jugaha*." At marriage the walls of one of the huts comprising the homestead are marked outside with circles and images of horses and elephants and other pictures. This is done by the *saosin* or daughters of the house with flour of rice, mixed with turmeric, and other colours and is called *kohobar*. The bride and bridegroom occupy the hut in which *kohobar* has been done, as it is considered to be a lucky one. They are precluded from staying in any other apartment.

Household furniture.—A list of cooking utensils, plates, dishes and other furniture in a raiyat's homestead will be found in Appendix XXIV of this report. With the exception of the metal vessels, the furniture of the house of an ordinary raiyat costs very little. The string of the bedstead is made at home from *sabe* grass, which grows throughout the district, while the carpenter makes the furniture and the potter supplies the earthen vessels.

Daily life and food.—The ordinary able-bodied raiyat, except among Kherwars, is extremely hard-working and laborious. He rises early, eats a little stale rice or *roti*, gets out his bullocks, goes to the fields and begins work at once. He is almost unremitting in toil during the season and may often be seen either ploughing, harrowing or repairing *ayles* of fields till as late as sunset each day. In the morning after ploughing till about 9 o'clock, he eats about a quarter seer of *mahua* which he had brought with him. This is called *lookma*. The principal meal called *kalewa* is brought to him by his wife or child at about noon and consists of *makai* porridge (*bhat*), or of rice or *suthu*, or any other article that may be available, together with vegetables. The next meal, called *biari*, is taken in the evening or at nightfall and is also a warm one. A young man in full work will eat daily from 1 to 1½ seer of cooked grain, a quarter seer of pulse, besides vegetables, dahi, butter, milk, &c. Fowls, goat's flesh and venison are eaten whenever available. *Lookma* and *kalewa* are generally eaten in the fields; *biari* always at home. The father eats first, the children may eat with him. The mother has her food last of all. She cooks the food and also helps it. The father takes his meals in the *dhawa* (verandah) of the hut; the mother eats in the *chuhan*. If metal plates be in the house, they are used, otherwise fresh leaf plates are made for each meal. If there be aged people in the house, they have their meals before anybody.

The women of the house do all the cooking, grinding, cleaning and spinning. They also cut fuel in waste lands and Protected forests and bring it home on their heads when the bundles are small. When large logs or stakes of wood are cut they are brought home tied to a yolk and dragged by plough bullocks which are driven by men. In thickly populated places like Daltonganj fuel is brought in daily by Bhuinya women and sold by them in the market. The sale proceeds are used for purchase of salt, oil and other articles that may be needed. Among well-to-do Brahmans, Rajputs and Muhammadans the women remain at home. The wives and daughters of ordinary villagers fetch water from wells, visit markets and gossip about from house to house whenever they have nothing special to do. Young girls help their mothers in cleaning the house, grinding flour, and cooking the daily meals. In the northern tappas boys between the age of 5 and 12 years are often sent to primary schools. Children of Oraons, Parhaiyas, Kherwars and other aboriginal tribes spend their time chiefly in play and are generally growing up without education.

Drinks.—Rice, *marua* or *makai* are boiled and spread out on a piece of matting to cool. It is then put into a *cheri* (earthen vessel) and some *rano* (fermenting powder), is mixed with it to assist fermentation. The mouth of the *cheri* is closed and the contents are allowed to rest for four days. On the fifth day the *cheri* is opened and cold water is poured in. The liquid called *kañri* is then drunk. If not finished the same day, it spoils. It is said to be slightly intoxicating.

Narcotics.—Tobacco is powdered on the palm of the left hand. The powder is called *surti* and is mixed with lime and then chewed; lime is kept in a brass pot called *chunauti*. The people do not as a rule smoke tobacco and the number of them who indulge in opium and ganja is exceedingly small. Lime is obtained from the *paneri*, who supplies it for the whole year. At Dashara he visits the village and supplies ten *bimas* or *khilis* of *pan* (betel leaf) to each family. They give him a *soupli* (bamboo tray) full of grain for this. The grain is generally *makai* or *marua*.

Clothing.—Among Muhammadans men wear a *mirjai* or *anga* (coat), a *murela* or *murbanda* (head covering), a *dhoti* of 4½ yards of cloth and sometimes a *kunta* (coat). Two of each are worn during the year and the cost is about Rs. 5. Women wear a *sari*, the length of which is 7 yards, and a *jhula* (bodice). The cost of two of each of these during the year is Rs. 2-8. Children and infants in the lap sometimes wear a *kurta*; but they usually go about naked up to the age of 3 or 4 years. Among Brahmans, Rajputs and Hindus generally a *dhoti* and *chudder* are worn by men and *sari* and *jhula* by women.

Shoes are made by the Chamar. They are of three kinds, viz., (1) *khura-jiba*, the point of which turns upwards, (2) *murla*, having square points, and (3) *nakdar*. The ordinary kind—the *khura-jiba* and *nakdar* are worn by Ahirs, Kherwars, and Oraons, and the *murla* kind are worn by others. Women wear *kharpas*, being a bit of leather of the size of the foot. It is supported by a string.

Ornaments.—Among Kherwars, men wear *anguti*, (rings) of iron and silver, which are worn on forefinger or fifth finger of either hand; *bera*, (an iron bracelet) worn on left hand; *kanauai*, (ear-ring) worn on lobe of right ear; *khosa*, a brass hairpin worn on the head; *baikhar*, a silver armlet worn on right forearm; *paonchi*, a silver bracelet worn on right hand; *kardhani*, waist chain of silver; and *bijai*, a silver armlet. Women wear *anguti*, (rings) on all fingers except middle finger; *kasauti*, bell-metal bracelet worn on both hands; *tar*, brass armlet worn above elbow on both forearms; *chakra*, glass armlets worn on both arms; *churi*, lac bracelet worn on both hands; *poth*, head necklace; *hasuli*, necklet of brass or silver; *pauri*, anklets of bell-metal, *anguta*, ring worn on great toe; *baturi*, ring worn on second toe of each foot; *kunrur*, leaf ear-ring worn on each ear; *nathia*, brass nose-ring; *khotila*, nose-pin; *khelua*, pin of brass or silver, worn on each ear; *lasunia*, brass wristlet worn on both hands; *chota*, brass bracelet worn on left hand; and *piparpath*, ear-ring of brass or silver worn on both ears. There is little difference between these ornaments and those which women of other castes wear throughout the district.

Musical instruments.—Oraons, Bhuinyas, Kherwars, in fact, the people throughout the district, are very fond of music, the most popular instrument among the aboriginal tribes being the *mandar*. The following is a list of the musical instruments found among the people:—

NAME OF INSTRUMENT.	Nature.	Cost.
1	2	3
(1) Digree	Perussion.	Rs. 0 4 0
(2) Tásá	"	0 8 0
(3) Dugi	"	0 8 0
(4) Morbája	"	0 12 0
(5) Dhák	"	0 12 0
(6) Dhol	"	0 8 0
(7) Dáfla	"	0 12 0
(8) Mádar	"	1 8 0
(9) Singhá	Wind.	8 0 0
(10) Basuli	"	0 2 0
(11) Sonai or rosanchowki	"	1 0 0
(12) Sárangi	String.	2 8 0

Divisions of time.—The recognised divisions of time during the day are the following:—

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| (1) Lohilagal | ... | ... | Before daybreak. |
| (2) Kirin surnáth or Kirin phutná | ... | ... | Sunrise. |
| (3) Ek-pahar | ... | ... | About 9 A.M., or three hours after daybreak. |
| (4) Thárberwan or Dophariá | ... | ... | Noon. |
| (5) Nawal-bar | ... | ... | About three hours before sunset. |
| (6) Godháber | ... | ... | Just before sunset. |
| (7) Ber-dubal or Chakká dubhgel | ... | ... | Sunset. |
| (8) Muh-andhár | ... | ... | Nightfall. |
| (9) Ráth | ... | ... | About three hours after sunset. |

An account of the months will be found in the chapter on agriculture.

Superstitions.—That the people are extremely superstitious goes without saying. A few of their good and bad omens relating to days of the week and other matters are mentioned below:—

Sunday.—Paddy seedlings (*bihan*) are supposed to increase in growth on this day. No ploughing, transplantation, or sowing should be done. Cattle should rest. This rule is observed almost throughout the district. It had been the practice to break it towards Loharsi in tappa Pundag. When rainfall was short last year, and consequent scarcity was felt, the people, chiefly the headmen of villages in that locality, came to me while I was looking after relief works and observed that their troubles were due to the deity being displeased owing to their having done field work on Sunday. They alleged that they would never do so again, and through the *baiga* they endeavoured to propitiate the deity by making offerings of kids, *roti*, &c., at the village *gaonhel* (sylvan shrine). Blacksmiths and carpenters do no work on Sunday. It is said to be the best day for making a journey for the first time in any direction. Korwas abstain from eating salt and buttermilk on this day, as it is considered unfortunate to do so.

Monday.—The best day for first sowings and weighment of grain; but no ploughing for the first time should be done. No journey should be made eastwards for the first time.

The wise sayings for the day are —

- (1) "Som me kheti,
Budh é ghar,
Je ná jáne,
Sei kar."

(Monday for the field, Wednesday for the house. Whoever does not know this rule should follow it.)

- (2) "San Sambáré purab jáe,
Be gunáo láth kháo."

(By going eastwards on Monday or Saturday you get into trouble without any fault.)

Tuesday.—The best day for going southwards, and also for all field work. The saying for the day is—

- "Mangalá mukhi,
Sáda sukhi."

(The best day for everything.)

Wednesday.—The best day for building a new hut; also for cooking food for the first time in a new house. No grain should be weighed on this day or brought home.

First sowings should not be made on this day. No journeys should be made northwards. The proverbial saying for the day is—

- "Mangul o Budh,
Uttar ke kálu,
Dakhin jáe,
To hoe nehálu."

(Tuesday and Wednesday are bad days for going northwards. Journeys southwards are attended with success.)

Thursday.—No journey for the first time should be made southwards; but journeys to the north may be made. A bad day for taking up paddy seedlings for the first time. The saying is:—

- "Bife káhe mor kon dos,
Dakhin mat jáo eko kos."

(Do not journey southwards on Thursday.)

Friday.—Sowings may be done. A good day for the agriculturist. Journeys to the west should not be made. The saying for the day is—

- "Sukh ke badhri,
Sánicharé ohái,
Bhandár kahe,
Be barse ná jáe."

(If the sky be cloudy on Friday, and dark on Saturday, the poet says that rain will certainly come.)

Saturday.—A day on which nothing important should be done or undertaken by the agriculturist, else trouble follows. Journeys to the west, however, may be made. Death in a family on a Saturday is always feared, hence the saying :—

“Sani Mangar jo mara,
Uska sath jáe dusara.”

(If anybody dies on a Saturday or Tuesday, another is sure to follow.)

But superstition is not confined to days of the week only. When the wind blows from north-east, it is believed that rain will fall within an hour. This wind is called *Hásakoni*. The saying is—

“Bahath hás babuá hásakoni,
Palhari ke páni piab choni.”

(The *hasakoni* wind is blowing, I will soon drink water from the sky.)

Water should not be drunk or food eaten at *Godháber* (just before sunset) otherwise disease is sure to follow. If a child be born at *Godháber*, it is believed that it will not live.

A woman who is pregnant always avoids entering a field which is being harrowed. It is believed that if she does so, the child will be born an idiot.

If there be any shoots in a cob of maize it is called *banjori*. No married woman among Kherwars and Bhuinas will eat it, as it is believed that she will give birth to twins.

In some villages *kalbudh* (posts of stone or wood) are put up in conspicuous places alongside roads, in honour of deceased relatives. It is believed that if cattle rub themselves against the *kalbudh*, the sins of the deceased are wiped out.

In journeys along the district the traveller will often find heaps of stones called “*Pathal-kudra*,” on road sides and especially on ghats. The people believe that the deity of the forest resides in them. They add to the heap by putting a fresh stone each time they pass it, and thus the height of the heap goes on increasing. This is considered to please the deity. In some villages the *baiga* does *púja* at *Pathalkudra*.

Much superstition also prevails in respect to cattle. A few instances are given below.

If a cow has a swelling on its body, and the hair on it becomes white, it is called *phulhar*. It is believed that other cattle will be destroyed by it, hence it is given away to a Brahman.

If there be a circular mark (*bhaonri*) on the head of a bullock between its eyes, it is believed to be unlucky, and is therefore given away.

A bullock with seven teeth is unlucky, hence the saying :—

“Chau dár kahe awe jáe,
Sath dar kahe mire kháo.”

(A bullock with six teeth is good; but one with seven teeth causes death in the family.)

Visitors to the district will often see short wooden posts along roadsides and other conspicuous places with earthen figures representing horses lying near them. These are put up by Ahirs. At the beginning of the year Ahirs make a vow that, if cattle multiply and there be no misfortune, an offering of a horse will be made to the deity. At the end of the year, if no trouble has occurred, a post is erected and offering of *ghi*, *dahi* and milk are made to the deity. An earthen horse, which may be obtained from the kumhar for a few pice, is placed at base of the post in fulfilment of the vow. The traveller will see similar figures, and also those of elephants at every village *gaonhel* (sylvan shrine). These also are offerings to the deity and the outcome of vows fulfilled after seasons of prosperity, and also after recovery from sickness and other troubles.

Sacred groves.—These are to be found in most villages, especially in the southern tappas where the groves often comprise *sál* trees of considerable girth. The superstition about them is that they mark the spot where the deity remains. The place is called the *gaonhel*, and only the *baiga* is permitted to do *púja* and make offerings there for propitiation of the deity.

Festivals, Nawa.—The harvest festival. When paddy is ready for the sickle, five *mutas* or *arpas* (sheaves) are cut by the head of the family and taken home. This is called taking *alo*. The paddy is husked and parched in a new earthen handy, and then pounded in the *okhar*. The pounded paddy is *chura*. After this the head of the family, having had a bath, takes some *sál* leaves, the number being according to the number of deceased relatives of the family, and puts a little *chura* on each of them. These leaves are placed in a circle on a part of the floor of the hut, which had been previously cleaned and plastered over with cowdung. A vessel containing fire is kept within the circle formed by the leaves. Some *ghi* is burnt on the fire. This is called doing *hoom*. Water is then sprinkled over each of the leaves containing *chura*. After this the *chura* is collected and distributed among all the members of the house, and is eaten there by them. This completes the ceremony. New rice is then cooked and friends are invited and fed. This being done, reaping operations begin. This ceremony is compulsory, and is performed with respect to all crops, even to cucumbers and vegetables that are grown on *bari* lands.

Soharai.—On the evening of 17th *Kartik* small lights are lit in the house and about the courtyard. On the following morning cattle are brought in from the field and

shut up in the *gohar* (cow-shed). Rice beer, called *hāñria*, is made and given to each animal in a leaf cup (*dona*), one *dona* to each animal. After this, oil of *mahua* seed is rubbed on their horns, and the cattle are then released and sent to a field, in which a pig with its hind-legs tied is held by a long rope by the *giars* or cowherds. The cattle being driven towards the pig attack and gore it to death. The *giars* take the dead pig and eat it. This ceremony is performed to satisfy the deity.

Phagua.—Is observed by Oraons, Kherwars and all aboriginal tribes. On 1st *Phalgun* a pig is killed and cooked. Some meat taken from the head of the animal is put on five leaf plates in the names of the deceased members of the family. A *roti* (flour cake) is also put on them, and water is then sprinkled over the whole, the names of the deceased being mentioned all the while. After this the rice and meat are gathered from the plates and given to the members of the family and eaten by them. On the completion of this ceremony friends are invited and fed, and there is eating and drinking all night.

Arwa.—This festival is observed by Brijias, and is held in *Pous*. Some *wrid dal* and *arwa* rice are put one over the other in five places on the bare ground in the name of the deceased members of the family. A black kid is then brought and held before the five offerings and made to eat some of the *dal* and rice. As soon as this is done the animal's head is chopped off on the spot. The head is kept on the floor with the rice and *dal* round it, and water is sprinkled over it. The eldest male member of the house then salutes it by bowing before it. All this takes place in the compartment of the hut adjoining the one where meals are prepared. After this the kid's head is cut up and cooked. As soon as ready, the meat is brought on five *donas* (cups made with leaves) with five other *donas* containing *khetchri* (rice and *dal* boiled together). Five leaf plates are then made and placed on the floor on the spot where the kid had been killed, and a portion of the meat and *khetchri* is put on each of the plates as an offering to the deceased members of the family whose names are repeated all the while. After this the meat and *khetchri* are collected from the plates and distributed among members of the family who are seated there, and is eaten by them. When this is done, friends are invited and informed that *dal* has been eaten for the first time in the season, and there is then feasting and drinking for the remainder of the day.

Karma.—In this festival, which is observed by all aboriginal tribes of the district except Bhuihars, a branch of the Karam tree is planted in the *angina* (courtyard) of every homestead, and offerings of *roti* and cucumber are made to it by women of the house. In the evening and all through the night there is dancing and singing among the girls and boys, and much feasting and drinking goes on. In the morning the Karam branch is sprinkled with *dahi* and thrown into the nearest river.

Sravan puja.—A pot of milk is taken on top of a hill in village Barwadih in tappa Durjag, and an offering is made to the deity Duar Pahar. A stone on the hill is worshipped. *Sindur* (vermillion) is rubbed on it. After this the milk is poured over the stone by the *baiga*. If the milk flows on to any length, it is believed that there will be good rain. If not, and the ground absorbs the milk, it is understood that rainfall will be short. Parhaiyas alone observe this *puja*.

In Jitia women bring roots of *berni* grass, together with a branch of Doomur tree, and plant them in the courtyard. The okhar is placed alongside, and offerings of *dahi*, etc., are made to it. All, however, do not perform this *puja*, as the Brahman has to be consulted, and his sanction obtained. He charges one rupee and a *dhoti* for this. After the branch is planted there is feasting and dancing all night. This is purely a Parhaiya *puja*.

In the following pages I have ventured to furnish detailed information regarding Chero, Kherwar, Parhaiya, Brijia, Korwa, Kissan, Agaria, Dhanuk, Bhuiher, Oraon, and Koiri castes, as also their habits and customs. The information supplied was collected by me while the settlement was proceeding, and I give it here, because it is not to be found in any other work that I am aware of, and for no other reason. Moreover, in a district like Palamau it may help the Deputy Commissioner to know something of the inner life of the people under his charge. I trust that my action may be approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

CHEROS.

The Cheros of Palamau are divided into two sub-castes, Bara-hazar or Barahajaria and Tere-hazar or Birbandhia, and are found chiefly in the hilly cultivated northern tappas of Kote, Pundag and Imli. They are rare in the southern part of the district. The number of holdings in possession of these people in the villages to which this settlement relates is 455, and the area covered by them is 3,203.42 acres. The rent payable for this land is Rs. 2,428. The two sub-castes are sub-divided into seven clans, having the distinguishing titles of (1) Mowar, (2) Kuánr, (3) Sanwat, (4) Rautia, (5) Manjhi, (6) Sohanait, and (7) Mahto. Among the Mowars and Kuánrs there is (1) a Barka Mowar and a Chotka Mowar and (2) a Barka Kuánr and a Chotka Kuánr. The Chotka Kuánrs are alleged to have come to Palamau from Buxar in Shahabad with the ancestors of the late Kuánr Bhikari Singh of Manka. The legend regarding the creation of the Birbandhia Cheros is this: "A wealthy Chero who had resided in Birbandhia had invited his friends, who were all Cheros, to a feast. They came and found him with *kharams* (wooden sandals) on his feet, while he was pouring *ghi* into *dal* that was intended for them. This so irritated them that they not only abused him and left his house, but also outcasted him. Since then there have been two castes, the followers of the outcasted Chero being the present Birbandhia Cheros.

Of the history of the Cheros, Colonel Dalton in his "Ethnology of Bengal," writes as follows:—

"The Cheros were expelled from Shahabad, some say by the Savars or Suars; some say by a tribe called Hariha. The date of their expulsion is conjectured to have been between the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. Both Cheros and Savars were considered by the Brahmans of Shahabad as impure or Malechhas; but the Harihas are reported good Kshatriyas."

"The overthrow of the Cheros in Mithila and Magadha seems to have been complete. Once lords of the Gangetic provinces, they are now found in Shahabad and other Bihar districts, only holding the meanest offices or concealing themselves in the woods skirting the hills occupied by their cousins, the Kherwar; but in Palaman they retained, till a recent period, the position they had lost elsewhere. A Chero's family maintained almost an independent rule in that pargana till the accession of the British Government; they even attempted to hold their castles and strong places against that power, but were speedily subjugated, forced to pay revenue, and submit to the laws. They were, however, allowed to retain their estates; and though the rights of the last Raja of the race were purchased by the Government in 1813, in consequence of his falling into arrears, the collateral branches of the family have extensive estates in Palaman still. According to their own traditions (they have no trustworthy annals) they have not been many generations in Palaman. They invaded that country from Rohtas, and with the aid of Rajput Chiefs, the ancestors of the Thakurais of Ranka and Chainpur, drove out and supplanted a Rajput Raja of the Raksel family, who retreated into Sarguja, and established himself there. It is said that the Palaman population then consisted of Kherwars, Gonds, Mars, Korwas, Farhiyas, and Kissana. Of these, the Kherwars were the people of most consideration; the Cheros conciliated them and allowed them to remain in peaceful possession of the hill tracts bordering on Sarguja. All the Cheros of note who assisted in the expedition obtained military service grants of land, which they still retain. It is popularly asserted that at the commencement of the Chero rule in Palaman they numbered twelve thousand families and the Kherwar eighteen thousand, and if an individual of one or the other is asked to what tribe he belongs, he will say, not that he is a Chero or a Kherwar, but that he belongs to the twelve thousand or to the eighteen thousand, as the case may be."

Colonel Dalton says:—"The Palaman Cheros now live strictly as Rajputs, and wear the *paita* or caste thread." This, however, is not correct. Some Cheros wear *jineo* or the sacred thread; but many do not do so, in fact, there are said to be more Cheros in Palaman without the thread than with it. Many of those who do not wear it, eat fowls, pork, eggs and drink liquor; this, however, is not done openly, the reason being, as some of the leading Cheros explained to me, that if they make it public, Brahmans who now eat pakki and drink water that is given by them, would cease to do so. The Tere-hajar Cheros will eat both pakki and kachi from the Bara-hajar Cheros; the latter will only eat pakki and drink water from the hands of the former, but will not eat rice cooked by them.

Again, Colonel Dalton says that "intermarriages between Chero and Kherwar families have taken place;" but from enquiry in the district, I find that such marriages have never taken place in Palaman. The present direct descendant of the Raja of the Cheros is Rai Kissen Bux, Rai Bahadur of Nawa Jaipur, who has married into Rajput families, owing to which, it is said, that Cheros who wear the sacred thread do not eat with him, unless food is cooked separately for them by a Brahman. Of the Chero headmen whom I questioned, some said that their ancestors came from Morang, while others alleged that they came from Kumaon. The written story regarding his family given to me by Rai Kissen Bux, Rai Bahadur, is as follows:—

"The origin of the family is traced from Raja Keso Narain Singh, a Boondya Rajput, who was Raja of Ghurjoomti in Bundelkund. His daughter was married to one Chawan Muni, after whom they are called the Chawanbansi, or children of the Moon. Their descendants reigned at Kumaon for five generations. Foolchund Rai, one of the family, conquered Bhojpur, where they continued for the next four generations, until Raja Shabbul Rai conquered the Raja of Champaran and settled there. But the latter, with the aid of the Emperor of Delhi, took Shabbul Rai prisoner and regained his territory. Shabbul Rai's son, Bhagwant Rai, fled from Champaran and found shelter with Raja Deo Sahi of Dhawadand. From here Bhagwant Rai came to Palaman, accompanied by Purn Mul, a younger son of Raja Deosahi, and obtained service under Manu Singh, the then Rakseyi Raja of Palaman, to whom he had brought letters of introduction from Raja Deo Sahi. In the following year during the absence of Raja Manu Singh at Sarguja, Bhagwant Rai treacherously murdered his family and seizing the guddee, proclaimed himself as the first Chero Raja of Palaman. The family has been in the district for over 200 years."

Marriage.—Among Cheros the Kuaur, Sanwats, and Mowars may marry among themselves; but they should not marry those having the titles of Mahto, Sohanait, Manjhi, and Rautia, nor can these, owing to the fewness of their number, marry among themselves. Infant marriages are not in vogue. The girl and boy are usually of the age of 10 or 12 years. Puberty begins at 12 years. The marriage ceremony is in the usual Hindu form. The couple do *bhanwar*, by walking around the altar, which is set up in the centre of the *marwa* or marriage canopy, built of bamboos in the courtyard. The altar consists of two *kalsas* (earthen vessels) that are placed there in the name of the bride and bridegroom. They are filled with water and have some *dubb* grass, *kaseli* (betel nut) and a pice placed in each of them. Over the *kalsas* there are two covers (*dhaknas*) in which cotton seed (*banour*) and *urid dal* are kept with some mustard oil. There are two wicks in each cover and the four ends of the wicks are lit while the marriage ceremony is proceeding. In doing *bhanwar* the bride and bridegroom (the latter being behind the former, with his left hand on her left shoulder and his right hand holding her right wrist) walk round the altar five times scattering parched rice (*lawar*) before themselves all the while. After each turn the bridegroom stoops and touches the right toe of the bride. After this they return to their seats and are there surrounded by a sheet of new cloth. The *sindur banaan* ceremony is then performed by the bridegroom, who marks the bride's forehead five times with *sindur*. This is followed by the *gaon* ceremony. The *napit* makes a slight gash below the nail of the right hand little fingers of the couple and the blood that is drawn is wiped by him with two pieces of *mahawar* (cotton dyed with lac). The bride and bridegroom are then made to stand and their

seats of leaf plates are changed, the bride taking the bridegroom's and he her's. The *napit* then puts the *mahawar* containing the bridegroom's blood in the bride's right hand and her *mahawar* with her blood in it in the bridegroom's right hand. Each then touches the other's throat (*kant*) with the *mahawar*. This is the binding part of the ceremony and is called *sine-jora*. After this the *napit* takes two mango leaves from the bride's *palmaur* (crown), rolls them and with a cord ties one on the left wrist of the bride and the other on the left wrist of the bridegroom, this is called *kakna bandan*. The bridegroom's elder brother then receives some silver ornaments together with a *sari* from his father and after touching the altar where a lump of earth and one of cowdung, representing *Gour* and *Ganesah*, are kept, places them in the hands of the bride and thereafter takes off her *palmaur* of mango leaves. He and other relatives and friends then throw *achat* (*urua* rice) over the couple and the proceedings end by their retiring to their own quarters. Here the bridegroom promises to give his bride some present, after which she takes the *maur* off his head. The *maur* is placed by the bridegroom's brother or father during *Assar* on the nearest bamboo bush, the belief being that the bridegroom's *bars* (children) will increase and multiply as the bamboo does. On the fourth day of the marriage called *chautai*, the bride and bridegroom, and the latter's mother and other relatives go to the nearest river for a bath. The *kalsa* of the bridegroom is taken there and the water in it is poured by the bride over her mother-in-law's head; all then have a bath in the river and return home. Here the bride and bridegroom are seated within a *chowka* which the *napit* makes. The bride then takes off the bridegroom's *kakna*, and he removes of her *kakna*. This closes the ceremony. The two *kalsas* are carefully stored for one year and then forgotten. The marriage is consummated on the wedding day. A Chero may re-marry (1) on the decease of his wife or (2) if his wife be childless. If she has children, he cannot re-marry. Widows are allowed to re-marry. A widow may marry her deceased husband's younger brother. Such marriages take place by the *sagai* form, in order to preserve the honour of the family. Cheros say that a young widow may be persuaded into joining a lower caste, hence marriage with her husband's brother is desirable. They are, however not forced in the matter, but may do as they like. A man may marry two sisters, provided the elder one is married first. A widow having children, has not been known to re-marry. If a woman be found having committed adultery, she is turned out of the house without any ceremony, and thus divorced by her husband. The man with whom she goes wrong, marries her by the *sagai* form. Neither of them is outcasted. No other form of divorce is recognized.

Birth.—At child-birth a woman is attended by her mother-in-law if she be available, and also by the *chamain*. She takes a bath on the sixth day, and on the twentieth day, or sooner, if able, again bathes, and wears clean clothes. She draws water from the village well after marking it five times with *sindur*, and after this she is considered to be clean, and may attend to the duties in the house. Barrenness is not common in Chero women. When a woman is barren, she is looked down on. The saying is "she is *banj* (barren), and not worth looking at." Nevertheless, she is well treated by her husband. Twins occasionally occur, and are considered to be a sign of good fortune among Cheros. Births sometimes occur out of wedlock. If the woman in presence of a panchayat declares that the father of the child is so and so, the man named is obliged to marry her by the *sagai* form, and both are permitted to remain in the caste. If the woman fails to mention the father's name, she is outcasted, and nobody will eat with her. Children are named as soon as means are available for paying the Brahman. He is told the date and hour of birth, and he gives the name. If the Brahman is not called, the child, if a boy, is named by the father; and a girl is named by the mother.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt in the usual manner. The ashes are generally covered over and allowed to remain. Some Cheros, however, take five bones, viz., two from the feet, two from the hands, and one from the ribs, from the ashes of the pile, and place them in a new earthen pot, which is buried in the ground near a pipal tree. The nearest male relative of deceased pours water on the ground over the pot for ten days, and after this the usual ceremony of feeding Brahmans and others is performed.

Tattooing.—All Chero women are tattooed. Tattooing is confined to women, and is made by the *malarin*, who is paid from two to four annas. The operation being exceedingly painful, the tattooing is not completed the first year, but is done gradually. Tattooing is done with needles, the pigment employed being *kajal* (antimony) mixed with woman's milk. Tattooing commences inside the forearms, and then goes on to the neck and chest, the design being according to fancy of the *malarin* doing it. The marks on the chest are in imitation of necklaces, and those on the ankles and arms resemble anklets and armlets.

KHERWARS.

There are 1,919 Kherwar raiyats in the Government villages to which this report relates, and the area of land held by them is 11,205.09 acres. They are a Dravidian tribe, and their legend is that they came to Palamau originally from Kheri-Jhar, whence the name Kherwar. Some, however, allege that they came from Bamghar, but none are able to give even an approximate date as to their emigration, and nothing is known by them as to their past history. In Palamau, they are found chiefly in the southern tappas. They are a dark-skinned, hardy people, but extremely lazy. Although their pursuits are purely agricultural, they are more fond of remaining at home and of an idle life, than of working in the fields and improving their lands.

Kherwars of Palamau are divided into six clans or sub-castes, viz., (1) Surujbansi, (2) Dualbandi, (3) Patbandi, (4) Kheri, (5) Bhogti or Gounju, and (6) Manjhia. All count

themselves as among the eighteen thousand or *atāre kajar* Kherwars. Some Kherwars wear *jineo* or the sacred thread. These are under vow not to (1) marry by *sagai* form, (2) not to eat pig, (3) not to eat fowl, and (4) not to drink. A man may not eat or marry save in his own sept.

Food.—Kherwars eat goat's meat, pig, fowls, eggs, hare, peacock, doves, partridge, fish and all edible roots. They do not eat beef or sheep. Their principal food in Palamau is *makai*, *marua*, and *mahua*. Given these three articles, they want nothing more, and do not depend on rice.

Marriage.—Infant marriages are not practised. The bridegroom must be of the age of 12 or 14 years and able to plough, and the girl should be of the same age. The marriage proceedings are as follows:—

The boy's father sends two friends (*aguas*) to the parents of the girl to ascertain whether they would be willing to give their daughter or not. The reply is not given until the lapse of a night. If during the night that the *aguas* are at the house, the barking of a deer or the cry of a *pkekar* or *phiaou* (jackal) is heard, the omen is bad and the marriage cannot take place. If the roar of a tiger be heard, the omen is considered very good, and the *lagun bandan* is completed by the girl's father giving his consent. Thereafter he is invited to the boy's house. He goes there accompanied by a few friends within ten days, and the *bar* or bridegroom is shown to him. If he is satisfied, he gives expression to this by presenting the *bar* with some money, the amount of which depends on his means. This is called the *mooh-dekhai* ceremony. After this a goat and food consisting of rice are brought and presented to the bride's father, and he is feasted, and then returns home. Within ten days the *gatbandhi* or *paobandhi* or betrothal ceremony takes place. The bridegroom's father and a few friends go to the bride's house. The *napit* and Brahman are present there. The friends and relatives assemble in the courtyard, which had been previously well plastered with cowdung, and the bride is brought out, and made to sit here on a plate called *pathal* made of *sāl* leaves sewn together. The bridegroom's father puts Rs. 7 in her hands as *dali* in token of his approval of her. The bride's father and the bridegroom's father sit facing each other on separate *pathals*. Then the Brahman takes paddy, and after touching the bride with it places it in the hands of her father. In the same way he puts paddy into the hands of the bridegroom's father. The two then cross hands, and thus swearing to be friends for ever rise and *johar* (embrace) each other. This is the *gatbandhi* ceremony, and binds both the bride and her father. After this the Brahman fixes a day for the *lagan*. On the date so fixed a *barat* (party) consisting of the bridegroom and his relatives and friends go to the girl's house. The bridegroom is carried there on a *jahaj*, or if one is not available, in a palky. A *jahaj* is a platform on which there is a chair or stool on which the bridegroom is seated under a canopy over which a yak's tail is tied. A bit of mango leaf called *kakna* is tied to the boy's right hand with a piece of cord. On the approach of the bridegroom's *barat* the girl's people go out with music and meet them. This is the *mer-gheras*. On arrival at the bride's house the bridegroom has to do the *doar puja* ceremony. He is seated at the entrance to the house, and the Brahman performs the *puja*. A brass cup containing *pan* leaf, *kuss* grass, betelnut (*kaseli*), *arua* rice, *sindur*, *gur*, *til* and *jro* is placed in front of the bridegroom. The Brahman repeats *mantras*, and does *huom* by pouring *ghi* and *dhudin* (gum of *edl* trees) over some fire. After this the bridegroom distributes the *pan* among the guests. He then proceeds to the *jhala* (shed) prepared for him. On the following morning he is called by the *napit* to the marriage ceremony, which takes place in the *angina* (courtyard) of the house under a *marar* (canopy) built of posts with bamboo twigs and leaves. In the centre of this shed an altar of two *kalsis* (earthen vessels) alongside a plough, is erected. The bridegroom is seated in a *pathal* (leaf plate) in front of the altar. The bride's father sits to the right of the bridegroom on another *pathal*. The bride is seated on her father's right thigh with a bit of *mahua* leaf tied to her left wrist by the *napit*. A *dona* (cup) made from *sāl* leaves and containing some *kuss* grass and mango leaf, together with ground rice, called (*arpan achat*) is placed by the Brahman in the right hand of the bridegroom, who then puts it in the bride's hand. She makes it over to her father, who then touches her *kalsa* with it and delivers it to the bridegroom's father, who drops the contents into the bridegroom's *kalsa*. This is done five times in token of the giving over of the bride to the bridegroom. The bride is then seated on a *pathal* to the right of the bridegroom. The *napit* now distributes *achat* (*arua* rice) from the *dona* among the relatives on both sides and then, while the Brahman is repeating *mantras*, scatters some of the *achat* over the young couple. After this some *lora* (parched rice) which is given by both parties is placed in a clean cloth, which is held by the bride's brother. The bride then stands with the bridegroom behind her and his hands resting on her shoulders. The bride holds a *soupli* (bamboo tray) in her right hand while the bridegroom holds her wrist from behind. Her brother puts *lora* on the *soupli* and the couple jointly scatter it on the ground, while they walk five times round the altar. This is doing *bhanwar*. After this both are re-seated on their *pathals*. A *sindhora* (brass pot) containing *sindur* as also some *san* fibre and a rupee are then placed in the bride's left hand and the fathers and elder male relatives on both sides hold a sheet round the couple and hide them from view. The bridegroom then takes five pinches of vermillion one after the other and applies it to the forehead of the bride. This is the *sindur bandhan*. After this the *napit* makes a slight cut with his razor on the left hand little finger of the bride and on the right hand little finger of the bridegroom and blood is drawn. This blood is wiped with a leaf of *mahawar* (cotton dyed with lac) which is then applied to the right sides of their necks by the bride to the bridegroom's neck and by him to

her's. This is called the *senai jora* ceremony and binds the two. If *senai jora* is not done, the bridegroom may afterwards claim to abandon the woman. After this the *gaona* ceremony is performed. The bride and bridegroom change *pathals* and the bridegroom's father brings a silver *hasuli*, some *achat* (*arua* rice), *gur*, a *sari* called *pitamari* and a bit of silk thread, together with a piece of silver tied to them called *dholna*, and after touching the bridegroom's *kalsa*, places them before the bride. The bridegroom's elder brother then takes each of these presents and puts them one by one, in the bride's hands which remain open to receive them. He then takes *achat* and scatters it over the couple. The bride's elder brother's wife (*Bhouji*) then applies *sin-dur* on her from the bridge of her nose across her forehead and up to centre of her head. Two baskets are then brought and the bride and bridegroom step on one and then on the other and so enter a hut, the walls of which are painted with circles, called *kohobar*. These are made to indicate that it is the hut of the young couple. While in the hut they eat some *dahi* out of a plate, the bridegroom first and then the bride. This is called *ghutu-khabar* ceremony. The pair then walk out together and salute the guests and the bride is presented by them with gifts of money. This completes the *gor lagai* ceremony. Feasting follows and the young couple then proceed to the bridegroom's house. On arrival there the bridegroom's mother welcomes them by singing and throwing cowdung over and behind them. This is *parchan* or bringing the girl within the household. After this they step on baskets to their own *kohobar*; but at the entrance they are stopped by the bridegroom's sister, to whom a present of money or any other article has to be made, after which she allows them to pass in. The marriage is consummated on the same day. Puberty begins at 12 years.

A custom prevails among Kherwars of Palamau of marrying the blind with the blind, or the deaf with the dumb. I have seen husbands and wives who had been born blind. In the case of a dumb woman whom I saw in a village near Tarhassi in tappa Pundag and whose husband had been deaf the issue, being two boys, were shown to me. Both were born helpless cripples.

A widow may re-marry by the *sagai* form. About two maunds of rice, as also a goat and a *sari* have to be given for her. If a man and wife fail to agree, they may leave each other by mutual consent. There is no other form of divorce. If a woman is childless, her younger sister may marry her husband. This is called *rijbia*. A man may marry as many wives as he is able to support.

Births.—At childbirth a woman is attended by a *Chamain*, and the proceedings and ceremonies are the same as those of other Hindu castes. The woman is unclean and unable to attend to cooking of meals for twenty days. The child, if a boy, is named by the father, if a girl, by the mother. A woman is said to generally have her first child at the age of 20 years.

Funerals.—Infants of one to three years are buried. Adults are burnt; the proceedings are the same as at all Hindu funerals. After the burning five bones of the deceased are collected and placed in an earthen pot which is buried under a pipul tree. The person who had put fire to the mouth of the deceased is called *agdeod*. For ten days he places some rice, milk, and a little water in an earthen cup (*dona*), together with a lighted *chirag* on the spot where the bones are buried. On the lapse of ten days the *Kataha* or *Maha Brahman* goes to the bank of the nearest river, and after placing some milk, *jao*, *til*, *gur* and *arua* rice in ten leaf plates performs *puja* for satisfying the spirit of the deceased. After this relatives and friends are feasted.

Memorial structures.—If the deceased be a *mahto* (headman) of the village a *kalbud* is put up in his honour alongside the principal road of the village. The *kalbud* may be of stone or wood. A face is cut on it and the name of the deceased, as also the date and year of his death.

Inheritance.—Property descends to the sons. If there be two wives, their sons get the property in equal shares. If there be only daughters, the widow retains the property so long as she continues in the house. Should she re-marry the property goes to the nearest male relative, but a portion is given to the daughters.

Religion.—The deities of the Kherwars are (1) Muchukrani or—as she is also called Durjagin or Pachari. She is believed to be wife of the Raksel that reigned in Palamau before the Cheros came to the district. Raksel is said to have resided on a hill in mauza Barwadih, tappa Durjag, where the ruins of his palace still exist. A she-goat (*panti*) is killed as an offering to this deity; (2) Duarpár who is supposed to govern the village. He is appeased with the killing of a pig; (3) Dharti, to whom a pig has also to be offered. No cultivation can be done until he is appeased. He is believed to be ruler of the earth; and (4) Debi, Chandi, Darba, and Dahkin, all of whom have to be propitiated with offerings of either fowls, goats or pigs.

Customs as to salutation are curious among Kherwars. Friends and relations meeting after long absence, salute each other in three separate motions, viz., (1) *ankwar*, which is joining hands before each other, (2) *johar*, which is embracing each other, and (3) *kusal mangal*, which is asking good wishes or blessings of each other. When a Kherwar meets an acquaintance, he simply bows and touches his right leg. There is no greeting in the morning between members of a family nor does the husband greet his wife on return from a journey. At meals the husband eats before his wife; wives are treated kindly and many husbands consult their wives in times of danger or difficulty. The aged are tenderly treated and always have their meals before other members of the family. Guests are served before all others.

PARHAIYAS.

Parhaiyas are a Dravidian tribe found, I believe, only in Palaman. According to their own tradition, they have all along been in Palaman and they allege that originally they were the *duar pujaris* or priests of the Maharajas of the district. They are found chiefly in the southern tappas, seldom towards the north of Daltouganj. They are a simple people, hard-working and laborious, and are good cultivators. In height they are generally about 5 feet 3 inches. They have broad, flat faces with slightly oblique eyes and their colour is dark copper. In my dealings with them, I found them honest and truthful and they are frank to a degree.

Food.—All edible jungle products are eaten and no one knows better than the Parhaiya and Brijia where to obtain them. Fish of all kinds, young pig and castrated pig called *meda*, fowl, goat's meat, deer, hare, doves, partridge, peacock, and quails are eaten. They abstain from eating beef and mutton. Marrow is much relished, also curd and buttermilk. Cow's milk is drunk. Food is cooked by the wife. If there be a daughter, she helps the mother. Meals are eaten on plates made of leaves of the *padas*, *sakua*, *mahulan*, *korea* or *dorang* tree. The wife helps the food. If there be aged parents in the homestead they have their meals before the rest of the family. The aged are much respected. The husband takes his food next and, if there be children, they eat with him in the *dhawa* or verandah of the house. The wife eats last of all in the room where she had cooked the food. Two good meals are taken daily. In the morning, after ploughing is finished, men take some refreshment in the shape of about quarter seer of *mahua*. This is called *lookma*. At noon *kalewa* consisting of about a seer of *suthu*, together with boiled vegetable and chilly, are eaten. If rice be available it is eaten, but is not depended on. Cereals together with roots, vegetables, *sags* or meat are preferred and much relished. The principal meal is taken at noon. The next meal, *biari*, is eaten after sunset and is never a heavy one. If mustard oil be in the house food is cooked in it, otherwise oil of *mahua* seed is used.

Fire is made by rubbing a piece of dry bamboo smartly against another. The sparks caused by the friction are directed to a piece of cloth which burns soon and is used for lighting fuel in the oven.

Marriage ceremonies.—Two of the headmen of the village called *aguan* are sent to the father of the girl to negotiate for her. If her parents be agreeable, Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 are paid to them as *dali* by the *aguan*, who are relatives of the young man. This binds the girl's parents from disposing of her elsewhere. About eight days after this the girl's father together with a few male relatives visit the young man. If he be approved, the *dali* money is retained, if not, the arrangements are broken off. If no objection is made, the Brahman is consulted and he fixes an auspicious day for the marriage. He receives a rupee for doing this. On the day fixed the *aguan* and a few of the bridegroom's friends go with a *dooly* to the bride's house. Here they present her mother with a *sari* and sweetmeats. They also make over to the bride a new *sari* for herself. On the following morning she wears this and is conveyed in the *dooly* to the bridegroom's house. Her parents follow in the evening. A *marwa* (wedding shed) is erected in the courtyard of the house and is covered with bamboo twigs and leaves. A plough, yolk, with pole, &c., complete is fixed in the ground in the centre of the space occupied by the *marwa* and two *kalsis* (earthen jars) filled with water are placed opposite it in the names of the bride and bridegroom. A post made from a branch of the *sida* tree, covered over with small pieces of rag coloured yellow with turmeric, is fixed in the ground in front of the bridegroom's hut. This is called *kaliani*. The fathers of the couple then sit together in front of the *kaliani* and the Brahman pours *ghi* into an earthen vessel which is kept in front of the *kaliani* and in which a lighted wick is burning. This completes the *ghue-dhari* ceremony. While the *ghi* is ablaze the parents salute each other. After this the *napit* takes some flour of *arua* rice called *aipan* and makes a square on the ground to the east of the *marwa*. Two leaf plates called *pathal*, are placed within the square and the bride and bridegroom are seated thereon, opposite each other, and in front of the *kalsis*, the bride looking to the west and the bridegroom to the east. Here they hold up their hands palm upwards and the *napit* puts rice called *achat* therein. This is done five times and each time the rice is thrown on the ground over two lumps of earth representing Gour and Ganesh which are kept by the Brahman in front of the couple. Some *dahi* together with a little *aipan* are also kept there as an offering to the deity. After this the fathers of the bride and bridegroom take some turmeric and with it mark the young couple in places from feet to head. A *lohra* (pestle) is then held by five headmen (being relatives of the parties) together, turmeric is applied to it and after this the head, shoulders, body, and feet of the bridegroom and bride, respectively, are touched with it. Some women then dig a hole in the ground in the courtyard. A yoke of a plough is placed over the hole and the bridegroom is seated thereon. Women being his near relatives, then take the *kalsi* which had been kept in the *marwa* in his name and pour some of the water in it over him. After this bath he is wiped and re-seated in the *marwa*. A similar operation is performed on the bride. The fathers of the parties then exchange cloths with each other. Each puts his cloth over the other's shoulder. They then take two peacock feathers from the *maur* or crown of the bridegroom, put them into *dahi* and mark each other five times on the forehead and chest with them. After this they salute each other. This is done to establish *samdi* or friendship that should never be broken. The bride's father then takes her on his right thigh and while she is

seated there opposite the bridegroom, the Brahman with some *kues* grass in his hands sits to the right of the bride and repeats prayers. A cup made from leaves of the *sál* tree is placed in the right hand of the bride's father. The Brahman fills it with water. The bride's *kalsi* is then touched with the cup which is then put in the right hand of the bridegroom, who hands it to his father. The water in the cup is poured by him into the *kalsi* of the bridegroom. This is done five times and is called *karnat*. After this the bridegroom's father takes *sindur* and marks his son's *kalsi* five times. The *napit* then takes some parched rice and walks round the bride and bridegroom five times, scattering it in front of them all the while. After each round the bridegroom has to salute the bride by touching her foot over the right big toe with his right hand. After this a few of the elder male members of the family hold a sheet round the young couple and the bridegroom then marks the bride on her forehead with *sindur* (vermillion). This is the binding part of the ceremony. The nearest female relative of the bride thereafter marks her nose and head with *sindur* to indicate that she is a married woman. And while this is being done the Brahman and *napit* receive their *neg* (fees or presents) according to the circumstances of the parties. The *napit* scatters rice over the bride and bridegroom. He also performs the *gaona* ceremony by colouring the nails of the bride's fingers with *mahawar* (cotton dyed with lac). This entitles her to return home. After this the bride and bridegroom rise and two baskets are placed on the ground by the *napit*. The young couple walk on this, one behind the other, with an end of the bride's *sari* knotted to an end of the bridegroom's *dhoti*. This is called the *gat-bandhan*. They proceed to their hut stepping on the baskets, but are stopped at the door by the bridegroom's sister, who demands a present. This being promised, she allows them to enter the hut, the door of which is then closed by some relative. Here the couple untie the knot of their garments and also eat some *dahi* together out of the same plate. The bride also takes off the bridegroom's *maur* (crown) and he removes her *patmaur* (head-dress). The marriage is consummated the same day. Two days after this the *maur* and *patmaur* are made over to the *baiga* (village priest) who places them at the *gaonhel* (sylvan shrine). He is paid two annas for doing this. The bride and bridegroom accompany the *baiga* and salute the *gaonhel* by bowing before it. After this they have a bath and put on clean garments and then salute the household gods, viz., Chandi, Duarpar and Baghout. Chandi, if offended, is supposed to cause sickness and death. Duarpar, if displeased, causes sickness; but kills nobody. Baghout is believed to cause death from attack of a tiger when he is dissatisfied. Chandi is supposed to remain at the entrance to every hut. Duarpar is said to reside within the hut and Baghout is said to also move about there. After this the bride returns to her parents and continues with them for a year during which she is not visited by her husband. In *Dashara* or *Fagua* she returns again to her husband and stays with him.

Marriage takes place between the age of 12 and 14 years. Puberty is said to begin at 14 years and the first child is said to be generally born within two years. A man may marry two or more wives if he is able to support them; but polygamy is permitted only when the first wife is childless. A man may marry two sisters provided the elder one becomes his wife first. The first wife is called *barki*, the second is called *chotki*.

Divorce.—If the husband and wife fail to agree, they may separate by mutual consent. In such cases both parties may re-marry. If the woman re-marries, it is by the *sagai* form and the man who takes her pays Re. 1-4 to her parents. Such a woman is precluded from residing in the apartment in which the *aeota* (deity) is believed to remain. She is provided with separate quarters; and owing to this, divorces are uncommon. Widows re-marry by the *sagai* form. The price of a widow is Re. 1-4 and is paid to her parents.

Births.—At childbirth a *chamain* attends the woman. The *chamain* remains with the patient ten days. Women are said to rarely give birth to twins. A woman is unclean for six days. On the lapse of this period, the *chatti* is performed. The *napit* pares the woman's nails; he also colours the nails of her feet red with *mahawar* (cotton dyed with lac). The *chamain* bathes the woman and she is clothed with new garments; but for 15 days no food cooked by her is eaten by her husband. The child is named by the Brahman who is paid for this from five pice to Re. 1-4.

Habitations.—The Brahman is consulted and an auspicious day is fixed by him for building the hut. If there be only one hut, the door should always face to the east. The hut should not be less than 6 cubits broad and 12 cubits long. The roof is thatched with straw.

Medicines.—In sickness, medicines are found in the jungles. In fever, a root called *satour* is crushed, and mixed with water which is then drunk. The bark of the *karam* (*Adina cordifolia*) tree is also crushed and mixed with water, which is drunk after being strained. In high fever the root of the *mowan* tree is crushed, mixed with water, which is strained and drunk. The fruit of the *mowan* tree is crushed and mixed with water. This produces a froth, which is rubbed over the body, and is said to reduce the temperature. In colic, the old stem of a cob of maize is burnt, pounded and mixed with black salt and rock salt. A pill is made of this and swallowed. "When the stomach is heated" the bark of the *baher* tree is crushed and mixed with water, which is strained and drunk. Barley, turmeric, and *gur* are ground and mixed with water and drunk for the same complaint. In cough, the juice of the *sala* tree is drunk. In sorethroat the *harre* (*Terminalia chebula*) fruit is burnt, ground, and eaten. In diarrhoea the gum of the *sala* tree is powdered, mixed with fresh *dahi*, and drunk. In cholera the seed of an old cucumber is ground and given to the patient. In headache the fruit of the *bhela* (*Semecarpus Anacardium*) tree is cut, and the juice is applied

to the forehead. The blisters caused thereby, are said to remove the pain. The juice from leaves of the *chilbil* tree is also used for blistering the head in the same manner. Garlic is sometimes rubbed over the temples to relieve pain. When half the head aches or in neuralgia, the fruit of the *panrer* tree called *ad-kapali* is used. It is worn at the end of the lobe of the ear on the affected side of the head, like an ear-ring. In cold, chilly is ground, mixed with water and drunk. For goitre, the root of the *koinar* tree and *chitac* root are ground, and rubbed over the affected part. In small-pox, cowdung is burnt, and *ghi* is poured over it. The ashes as soon as cool are put over the affected part.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt, except in cases of cholera, when they are buried. The funeral pyre is set ablaze by the son or nearest male relative of the deceased. The ashes are collected and covered over with sand, and a mound is made at the place. The bones of the deceased are left there. The funeral party return home and purify themselves by touching water in which five blades of *dubh* grass and a piece of iron are placed. In the evening some rice is cooked in milk. This is called *dudh mui* and all the party have to eat of it. On the tenth day after the funeral the *napit* shaves the male members of the family of the deceased. This is called the *dasua*. On the 12th day the Brahman is fed and is also given some money, according to the circumstances of the people. The *napit* and the *dhoby* are also paid. The relatives and friends of the deceased are fed.

Tattooing.—All Parhaiya women are tattooed (*khodna*), which is done by the *ghasin* or *malarin*. Her charge is from two annas to four annas, according to the patterns that she may be required to make. Tattooing is done after the age of ten years, and before marriage takes place. Antimony and woman's milk are used, and the pricking is done with three needles. The ornamentation is according to the fancy of the woman who performs the operation, but the patterns are generally necklace, bracelet, and anklet. The figures are made on the arms, neck, chest, and ankles of women. Men are not tattooed.

Ornaments.—Women wear *pairi* (anklets); *anguta* (ring on great toe), *anguri* (ring on small toe); *churi* (bracelet) of lac; *churla* (glass armlet); *guria* (necklet of beads); *hasuli* (necklet of silver); *tarka* (ear-ring) *tikli* (round wafer on forehead), and *nathia* and *bolak*, (nose-rings).

Men wear *kanousi* (ear-ring); *bera* (bangle of silver), and occasionally *udhras* (necklace of beads).

Religion.—The deities are—Dharti or Muchukrani, who is believed to remain within the village under a large tree. She is appeased by the offering of a kid. Raksel, who is believed to keep off sickness provided an offering of a he-goat is made to him annually. Duár Pahár is said to be a Dhosad who remains in the village. He is appeased with a male pig. During the Dashara festival a buffalo is killed as an offering to him. Debi Mai is the deity of goodness. A black she-kid is killed as an offering to her.

BRIJIAS.

These people know nothing of their history and can only say that they have been in Palamau for many generations. With few exceptions, they are found chiefly in jungle tracts in the southern part of the district where the cultivation done by them is entirely on the *beonra* or juming system. They are well-built, strong and able to bear any amount of hardship. In height, the men seldom exceed 5 feet 3 inches, while the women are about 5 feet. They are dark-skinned and have broad noses with flat faces and small black eyes. In spite of the hardships they have to endure in a part of the district which is extremely unhealthy during most of the year, and where the weather is intensely cold during the winter months, the average age to which they live is 30 years, and I have a few acquaintances among them who have passed the age of 60 years.

Food.—Brijias eat beef, pork, deer, goat, buffalo, sheep, gaur, dhamin snakes (*Ptyas mucosus*), goi (a lizard), rats, bull-frogs, tiger, leopard, bear, peacock and all birds, except vultures. They drink milk and buttermilk, and also eat curd. Blood, called *tumba*, of all animals that are eatable is boiled and drunk. It is not taken raw nor is uncooked meat eaten. Food is cooked in mustard, *mahua* or *jatingi* oil, whenever this is obtainable; otherwise it is cooked in water only. Oil is expressed by themselves between two logs of wood. All food eaten by men may be eaten by women also. Marrow is called *tumul* and is much sought after, owing to there being grease in it. In seasons of scarcity little difficulty is felt, as all edible roots and vegetables procured in the jungle are eaten, and no one knows better than the Brijia where he can easily get them. Salt (*bulung*) is obtained by exchange and eaten. Sugar and honey are eaten, the latter being obtained from bee hives in the jungles.

Fire is made by rubbing two pieces of bamboo against each other. The lower piece is split and a bit of rag is fixed between. The upper piece is rubbed smartly against the lower one. The friction creates sparks, which soon set the rag ablaze. Steel and flint are not known.

The first meal called *lookma*, is taken in the fields between 9 and 10 A.M., and consists of boiled pulse or *makai*. The next meal called *kat-wa-jom-ko* is taken at noon (*dophar*) and consists of *mahua* and vegetables, or boiled *makai* or *bhat* made from *jinor* or pulse. The food most appreciated is *makai* and *marua*, together with such meat or vegetables that may be available, as also *mahua*. Rice is eaten when obtained, but is little cared for, the former and cheaper grains being the staple food of these people. Food is cooked by the wife, or if there be an elder daughter in the house, she attends to this, while the mother looks to other matters.

Fuel is brought by the father or brother. Water is obtained from the nearest river or from a well, if one exists, but river water is preferred. Meals are common to the household. The mother helps the husband first, then the children, and lastly herself. All eat together in the compartment adjoining the one in which the food was cooked. When the children are given rice for the first time, a fowl is killed and offerings are made to deceased relatives. Five plates made of leaves are placed in a freshly cleaned part of the floor of the hut. Rice and fowl's meat are then put on the plates and the father of the child addresses the deceased relatives thus—"From to-day this child is beginning to eat rice. May he (or she) be able to digest it and may he (or she) continue in good health." After this some rice is taken from each of the five plates and placed in the child's mouth by the mother.

Marital relations.—Two friends, called *bisuts*, go from the boy's father to the parents of the girl and ask whether a marriage would be agreeable or not. If agreeable, as is always the case, the girl's parents fix a day, which is generally within eight or ten days of the first interview, and ask the *bisuts* to return. On the day appointed the *bisuts*, as well as the young man to be married and a few friends, take two earthen vessels or *handi* or *janr* (rice beer) with them and go to the girl's house. The *handi* is carried there by the bridegroom. On the same evening the girl's parents' relatives and friends assemble in the courtyard (*angina*) of the girl's house, and here the betrothal takes place by the girl's father, announcing that the marriage has been arranged and that he has promised to give his daughter to the boy. After this *handi* (liquor) is distributed by the *bisuts* in a *topará* (earthen pot) or *lota* to each of the people present and the night is spent in feasting and drinking. On the following morning the girl's father fixes a day for the marriage, and after this the *bisuts* and boy return home. The date for the marriage is generally one year after the betrothal. On the lapse of the period that may be fixed, five earthen vessels of *handi* and 12 *paseries* or 72 seers of rice, as also two pigs and Rs. 6 in cash are taken by the *bisuts*, the bridegroom and his friends, together with two drummers to the bride's house. They are met on the way by the girl's people, and the marriage takes place on the same day. The rice, pigs and Rs. 6 are made over to the girl's father in the presence of the relatives and friends who assemble in the courtyard. A *sari*, called *mai sari* is given to the girl's mother, and one is also given to the bride. The *bisuts* then cause the bride and bridegroom to stand under a *marwa* (marriage shed covered over with leaves and bamboos) in the courtyard. After this the *bisuts* pour a little mustard oil over (1) the boy's head and (2) the girl's head, and then dress their hair with a *kanki* (comb of wood). This is the binding part of the ceremony. One of the *bisuts* then takes the bridegroom on his shoulder while the other *bisut* takes the bride up in his arms and the two then dance together in front of each other, singing all the while. After this dancing, which lasts for a few minutes only, the pair are set on the ground and they then have to go together, the boy first and behind him the bride, and salute the guests present, beginning from the right and ending on the left, by bending before them and touching their feet. This completes the marriage ceremony. Congratulations follow and presents of money are given to the girl according to circumstances of their friends. The only head-dress worn by the bridegroom is his *mureta* (turban) of cloth. He wears a *kurta* over his body and a *dhoti* as usual. After this there is feasting and drinking which run into the small hours of the morning. The whole of the food eaten at this feast has to be cooked by young men. No women are allowed to do this. The parents of the bridegroom are not present at the marriage. The *bisuts* represent them and arrange the whole affair. On the food for the feast being ready the girl's father addresses the male guests as follows:—"Come Das Bahadur brothers and eat the feast that is ready for you" and to the women folk he says—"Come sisters and join in this feast." After this there is feasting and thereafter the *bisuts*, as also the bride and bridegroom, return home to the latter's house and the marriage is consummated there. The bride's parents do not accompany her. Four days after this the couple take two earthen vessels of *handi* called *Bahoraoti handi* to the bride's parents and drinking follows at thier house. On the same day presents consisting of money or cattle are given to the bride by her parents. This is called *dán dahy*. The couple then return home.

Polygamy is permitted. A man has been known to have three wives, but the number depends on his ability to support them. If there be three wives food is cooked by the second or third wife, generally the latter, while the elder one attends to other affairs of the house. A man may marry two sisters, provided he marries the elder one first. If a man is unable to agree with his wife he may divorce her by simply sending her away. The separation is effected in the presence of a few headmen of the village. The woman so separated may join another man by mutual arrangement which is called *sagina*.

Reproduction.—In childbirth a woman is generally attended by her mother-in-law. If she has none, the next near female relative attends her. In cases of difficult labour shampooing is resorted to. Beyond this, nothing is done. Cases of difficult labour are said to be rare. Marriage takes place between the age of 12 and 16. Puberty is said to begin at 12 years. A woman begins child-bearing at the age of 16 and ends at about 40 to 45 years. The average number of a family is 5, of whom two are boys and three are girls. The largest family known was of 9. A mother is known to have given birth to this number, of whom five grew up and four died. A mother suckles her children up to age of 3 years. Twins sometimes occur and are well regarded. It is said that when twins are born, if one dies, the other never survives. In cases of sickness, no medicine is given to a child. The mother only is dosed and it is believed that the child benefits thereby. The principal disease from which infants suffer is said to be fever, which prevails most in the month of *Kartik*,

A barren woman is called *Banjiana*. She is not looked down on. Barrenness, however, in Brijia women is said to be uncommon. Births out of wedlock are never heard of. In fact, men respect women in this matter and there is said to be little immorality.

Customs at death.—The dead are burnt. On removal of the corpse from the house paddy is scattered behind it by the head male member of the family. Wood is collected and the body is placed thereon by the male relatives of the deceased. No outsider may touch the corpse. A piece of new cloth is put over it. After this the nearest male relative walks round the pyre five times and each time applies fire from a bundle of straw first to the mouth of the corpse and then to the pyre. When the whole is burnt and nearly reduced to ashes, water is poured over the unburnt portion and the fire is extinguished. After this the nearest male relative takes a bit of bone from the forehead, the right forearm, the chest, the lower end of the spine and both thighs and feet, and after placing them in a new small earthen pot which is tied in a piece of new cloth it is then buried in a suitable prominent site, generally alongside a road. Before filling up the hole in which the pot is placed, a black fowl is killed in the name of the deceased to satisfy his spirit and the blood from the fowl is allowed to drop on the pot containing the bones. After this, the hole is filled up and a large stone called *kalbudh* is erected over it. The dead fowl is taken home and cooked. On completion of burial of the bones the funeral party return home and have their heads just above the forehead shaved after which a bath is taken in the river. The eldest male member of the family then takes some oil and turmeric (*haldi*) and applies it to the heads of the people present. This is said to purify them. On food being ready, five boys are brought and seated in the courtyard (*angina*) and are fed with rice and pork. This is called the *panch kuanri* and its performance admits of other people taking food. After this there is feasting and drinking and the funeral ceremonies are completed.

Inheritance.—Property descends to the son; if there be no son, then to the next male relative and widow, half to each. Daughters get nothing except what may be given to them by their father while he is alive. If there be no male relatives, the property remains with the widow so long as she is alive and after her decease is divided by the daughters in equal shares. Relationship is thus always traced in the male line.

The mode of addressing relatives is as follows:—

Father	is called	...	Apun.
Mother	"	...	Engain.
Elder brother	"	...	Dadain.
Younger brother	"	...	Bokonje.
Elder sister	"	...	Dáie.
Younger sister	"	...	Bokonje.
Son	"	...	Hoponing.
Grandson	"	...	Nathián.
Father's elder brother	"	...	Gungunje.
Father's younger brother	"	...	Kakain.
Mother's elder brother	}	...	Mamunje.
" younger brother			
Father's elder sister	"	...	Hotomin.
" younger sister	"	...	Kakinge.
Brother's wife	"	...	Hilinge.
Sister's husband	"	...	Tenjain.
Brother's son	"	...	Bhutijain.

Clothing.—Men wear a *barki gendra*, which is a sheet or cloak for covering the body. It is in two long pieces stitched together and costs Re. 1-8; or they wear a *gendra*, which is a single piece of cloth worn as a cloak, and costs 12 annas. A *bandoitana* or *dhoti* is a piece of cloth worn round the loins. It is supported on the waist by a cord called *danda-dor*. The *dhoti* costs 8 annas. One *barki gendra* and two *dhoties* are worn during each year.

Women wear an *evergendra* or *sari*.—It is worn round the lower part of the body. They do not wear a *danda-dor*. Two *evergendras* are worn each year and cost Re. 1-8. No *kurtas* are worn. The body from waist upwards is covered by a part of the *evergendra*.

Children remain naked up to the age of four or five years. No ceremony is performed when they wear clothing for the first time.

Diseases and medicine.—The sick are looked after by their wives or other relatives. On recovery from sickness *púja* is generally performed by offering a fowl or pig through the *Ojhas* to the deities Khat and Dhandi. The sick are laid on a piece of mat called *patia*, which is made from leaves of the date palm. The diseases from which Brijias suffer and the remedies employed are mentioned below:—

Brijia.	English.	Remedy.
Rustáná or Gendráin	... Fever	... The bark of <i>karam</i> tree is crushed and soaked in water. After being strained the infusion is drunk.
Datáhásuá	... Toothache	... The root of <i>rangaina</i> creeper is powdered and applied to the affected tooth.

Brijia,	English.	Remedy.
Samanghasutáná ...	Headache	... Turmeric and <i>garlic</i> are ground and applied to the affected part.
Suantáná ...	Stomachache	... Ashes are spread on the stomach and a heated sickle is applied over the place where the pain is most severe. An immediate cure is said to be effected.
Aonkatitáná ...	Dysentery	... Bark of the mango-tree is crushed and mixed with milk. The liquid is strained and drunk.
Piritáná ...	Jaundice	... Children are said to be affected most by this disease. Mustard oil and lime are mixed and rubbed over the body every evening for seven days. This is said to effect a cure.
Matatáná ...	Small-pox	... No medicine is taken. <i>Puja</i> is performed to appease the goddess <i>Debi</i> . Fire is made and <i>dhuán</i> (gum of <i>sál</i> tree) and <i>gur</i> are burnt over it. This is believed to satisfy the deity.
Khuktáná ...	Cough	... Black pepper corns are ground and mixed with water. The infusion is strained and drunk.
Luturhasuá ...	Earache	... A <i>couris</i> (shell) is heated, and while warm, is put into water held in a leaf. The water thus heated is applied to the ear, and is said to give immediate relief.
Bultáná ...	Giddiness	... The fruit of the <i>kathal</i> tree is ground and mixed with hot water. The infusion is strained and drunk.
Daudtana or Babadtáná ...	Ringworm	... Wet cowdung is applied to the affected part in small circular cakes. These cakes are then removed and kept near the fire. It is believed that the disease is cured within the number of days that the cakes take to dry.
Mahumaumtáná ...	Bleeding of nose	... A cure is said to be effected by smelling fresh cowdung.

Rheumatism is *tutaintáná*, Cholera is *markhitáná* and cramps are *nyertáná*. There is no remedy for these diseases. The *Ojha* is consulted and performs *puja* to propitiate the deity.

Ornaments.—Among Brijias, men wear *bera* (bracelet) of silver on the right hand. The value of it is from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. They wear a *hisir* (necklace) of beads costing two Gorakh-puri pice per string on their neck. A brass hairpin called *salukha* is worn on the head to support the hair. It costs two pice. *Kanousi* of brass (ear-rings) are worn on both ears. They cost two pice. Sometimes a string containing a silver coin is worn on the neck. This is called *chandwa*.

The ornaments worn by women are mentioned below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Necklace of beads	... Hisir	...	0	2	0
Do. of brass	... Suta	...	0	6	0
Do. of silver	... Suta	...	5	0	0
Leaf ear-rings	... Dandik	...	0	2	0
Brass bracelet	... Sakom	...	1	8	0
Glass armlet	... Churla	...	0	1	0
Brass anklet	... Penri	...	1	8	0
Rings worn on all fingers	... Mandam	...	0	0	3

Birjia women are not tattooed.

KORWAS.

A Dravidian tribe of Palamanu. As to their origin, the tradition is that Korwas originally came from Lanka (Ceylon); but how or when or under what circumstances, is not known. They are well built, strong, and hard-working. In appearance, both in features and dress, as well as in the ornaments they wear, they rather resemble Kherwars. In height they are

about 5 feet 6 inches, the women seldom being higher than 5 feet. The complexion of both is a dark brown, but I have seen some of a much lighter colour. They wear beard and moustache, and keep long hair, which is shaved only a little way just over the forehead. Both ears are bored by the *Sonar*. The hair is combed with a wooden *kanki*, which is made in Palamau. Korwas whom I have questioned allege that they are divided into seven clans or sub-castes, viz., Rajkorwa, Manráji, Sanát, Edgi, Murung, Birjia, and Birhor. Each sub-caste is obliged to marry among themselves. They do not eat or drink with those outside their sept.

Homesteads.—Houses are generally built facing northwards. Walls of huts are of *śāl* posts plastered with earth. The frame of the roof is made of bamboo, and is thatched with straw (*phus*). Before occupying a new house the owner performs *pūja* by making offerings to Debi, Raksel, Muchukrani, and Duarpar, the deities of Korwas. The floor of the hut is plastered with cowdung, after which a lamp is lit, and kept in the centre. Five plates of new earth are made and placed round the lamp. The plates are marked with *sindur*, and some cooked *arua* rice, as also milk and *ghi*, together with a *puri* made of wheat and rice flour mixed with *ghi*, are placed on each plate. After this the following lines are repeated by the owner of the house :—

“Dekho Maharāj, pait parwāni,
Loge Lachmi paral lotal rahi,
Je mánge ei wāste tohará ke manát hāe,
Kahīn banne, jhāre kusál mangal rahe
Tab jāne Máharaj asal deo.”

(Oh King, should any member of my family be in the forest or my cattle be grazing there, keep them safe. To obtain this I make these offerings to you, and if all be quiet and happy, then I will know that you are the real King.)

After this a kid is killed. Muchakrain must always have a black one. Water is poured over the kid's head, and the following lines are repeated :—

“Dekho Maharaj, báñ dhar,
Tab jāne asal deo, ghar ke pujari,”

“Oh King, let me feel you holding my hand, then I will know that you are the real deity who should be worshipped in this house.”

If the head of the dead kid quivers, it is considered that the offerings are accepted, and that the prayer is answered.

The kid is then skinned, and the flesh is cooked and eaten by the family. No work in the field is done on that day. It is considered a day of rest.

Marriage.—There are two marriage systems: (1) The runaway or love marriage. Two young people take a fancy to each other, and run off and live together in the boy's hut at his father's homestead without further ceremony. This is called *dūhurá paturá bíd* and is generally adopted.

The second system is as follows :—The father of the boy sends two men of his own caste to the girl's father, and asks for his daughter. If agreeable, as is generally the case, consent is given, and the marriage is arranged. The *dali* or purchase money has to be paid, and a day is fixed for this. It is usually within 8 or 10 days of the first interview. On the appointed day relatives and friends come, each family bringing with them a gift of rice and *dāl*. In their presence the *dali*, consisting of Rs. 5, as also a *mai-sári* are given by the boy's father to the girl's parents. The money is taken by the father, the *mai-sári* by the mother. This binds them as far as giving the girl is concerned. After this there is feasting and drinking and the night passes in revelry. Early next morning the girl is conveyed in a *dooly* to the boy's house. Her parents do not accompany her; but follow later in the same day. After this the young couple are made to sit together in the *angina* or courtyard and are anointed with *haldi* (turmeric) by the boy's sister. She then gives them a bath and new garments are worn by them. After this the *pahan* or *baiga* takes some rice flour and makes four lines with it on the ground under a *marwa* (canopy) which had been previously erected in the *angina*. This is the *chowka*. Two *pathals* or leaf plates are made and placed within the *chowka*. The boy's brother-in-law who is called *lokanda* then acts the part of the *napit*. He takes some *arua* rice and causes it to be scattered on the ground in front of the young couple by the boy's sister who is called *lokandi*. After this they enter the *chowka* and sit on the *pathal* side by side in front of the altar of two *kalsis* (earthen vessels) which are placed in the centre of the *marwa*. They sit with their faces looking eastwards. Their hands are joined and kept open in front of them with the palms upwards. The boy sits to the left of the girl. The *lokanda* then ties the boy's *chudder* to the girl's *sari* by a knot and after this places *arua* rice in each of their hands. Some of this rice is then scattered by him over the pair and on the ground in front of them. This is the *chumaon* ceremony. After this the remaining rice is placed by the boy and girl, respectively, on their leaf plates and they then stand one behind the other, the girl being in front of the boy. She holds a *soupli* in her right hand and the boy holds her wrist, while still behind her. The *lokanda* then places *laua* (fried rice) on the *soupli* while the boy shakes her hand and causes the *laua* to scatter on the ground. The two then do *bhanwar*, by walking round the *chowka* five times. After each turn the boy bends and with his right hand touches the small toe of the girl's right foot and thus salutes her. This completes the *bhanwar* ceremony. After this the

couple sit together as before on the leaf plates within the *chowka*. The *lokandī* then brings some *sindur* in a vessel called *sindhora* and while the girl is covered with a piece of cloth the boy marks her on her forehead five times with *sindur*. This is called the *sindur-bandhan* and is the binding part of the ceremony. After this the couple stand and, on the two baskets being placed on the ground in front of them, they step into one basket and then into another and so on until they reach the door of the hut. Here they are stopped by the boy's sister, the *lokandī*, who refuses to allow them to enter the hut until a present is given her. This amounts to two annas, which are paid or promised by the boy's father, after which the *lokandī* moves away and the young couple go into the hut. Here eating *jhuta-bhat* ceremony is performed. The boy eats some rice and milk and after him the girl does so out of the same plate. The knot binding their clothes together is untied by the boy, who then moves out of the hut leaving the girl behind. She is unable to come out from there during the whole of that day; but is visited by her friends and relatives and congratulations follow. In the evening the boy returns to the hut, and the marriage is consummated the same night. The girl's age at the time of marriage is between 12 and 14 years. Puberty is said to begin at 12 years. On the following morning the pair come one after the other, the bride being behind the bridegroom. The *lokandī* then again ties their clothes together as on the previous day, and a party of four, comprising the *lokandī* first, then the bridegroom, behind him the bride, and lastly the *lokandī*, walk in line. The *lokandī* and the bridegroom salute each of the people seated in the *angina* by touching their right leg and bowing and the bride and *lokandī* follow suit by touching the right foot of every person and also bowing to them. Each person who is thus saluted has to give a *dahej* (present) of money, according to circumstances, which is placed in the bag (*khoicha*) formed by the bride in front of her by her *sari*. This ceremony which is called *gor-lagan*, being completed, the young couple return to their hut and the friends leave after feasting and drinking.

A Korwa may marry three wives, but not more. Polygamy is, however, practised only when the first wife is childless. A man may marry two sisters, provided the elder one becomes his wife first. He may marry his elder brother's widow, but not his younger brother's widow. Marriages of this sort take place by the *sagai* form and are not compulsory.

Births.—In childbirth a Korwa woman is attended by an elderly female of her own caste, or if one is not available, by another Korwa woman who takes the places of the *chamain*. She is removed from the hut where meals are cooked, (*rasai ghur*) to the adjoining one and has to remain there 12 days. Six days after birth of the child the *chatti* takes place. The woman's clothes are washed and the father and other male members of the house have to shave their heads. On the lapse of twelve days the *Barhi* takes place. This consists of the father killing a fowl or kid and offering it to the deity. In doing this he repeats the following lines:—

“He Mahārāj, e barhi ke bakrá pujá to hárá ke det hás
Kusal mangal rahe.”

(Oh king, this kid is offered to you for this Barhi; grant that all joy and happiness may continue here).

The kid's head is then chopped off. After this the relatives and friends who may be present are feasted and the woman is then permitted to leave the hut. During the 12 days that she is there she is unclean and is not permitted to come out; but she does so privately and only in presence of women by a small back door which exists in every Korwa's hut. This door is also used for the purpose of escaping in case of danger of any kind. On the expiration of six months the *an-prasan* ceremony takes place. This is feeding of the child with rice. Its feet are washed in unboiled milk. Some *arua* rice, *gur* and milk are cooked together and brought out in a *chipi* (plate). The child's mother's elder brother, (*mámá*) then feeds it and also names it. For this he is presented with a piece of cloth or some money, according to circumstances. A woman is known to have given birth to 12 children, but this is exceptional. A woman is said to generally have about seven children.

The mode of addressing parents and others is mentioned below:—

Father	...	...	Appa.
Mother	...	...	Ingá.
Elder sister	...	...	Didi.
Younger sister	...	...	By her name.
Elder brother	...	...	Dáda.
Younger brother	...	...	Babu.
Father's elder brother	...	...	Nunu.
Mother's elder brother	...	...	Mámá.
Wife's brother	...	...	Babu.
Grandfather	...	...	Ajá.
Grandmother	...	...	Náni.

Clothing —Among Korwas, men wear a *dhoti* round the loins. It is supported on the waist by a string called *danda*. In lieu of *dhoti* some men simply wear a *bhagwa*, which is a piece of cloth supported by the *danda* and tied between the legs. It covers the front

and back. A piece of cloth measuring about three yards in length is worn on the head as a *pugree*. Some also occasionally wear an *angna* (coat) over the body. Two *dhoties* are worn annually and cost Re. 1. Women wear a *sari*, which goes round them and also covers the body above the waist. The length of the *sari* is five yards. It is purchased from the *jolaha* at one rupee per piece. Sometimes thread twisted by women is given to the *jolaha* for weaving the *sari*. Each seer of thread gives four yards of cloth. The *jolaha* charges two Gorukhpuri pice per yard for weaving the cloth.

Personal ornaments.—Of ornaments Korwas wear *kanousi* of brass or silver on both ears. The cost is about 4 annas. They wear *bera* (bracelet) of silver on the right hand and occasionally on both hands. The cost is Rs. 4. *Bijait* (armlet) of silver is rarely worn. A string with two metal tokens is worn on the neck and is called *sirjaner*. Iron finger-rings called *anguti* are worn on third finger of left hand.

The ornaments worn by Korwa women are—

English.		Vernacular.		Value.
				Rs. A. P.
Brass finger-ring worn on left hand	...	Anguti	...	0 4 0
Anklets of kasa (bell-metal)	...	Pairi	...	1 8 0
Armlets of brass	...	Tār	...	1 4 0
Ditto of glass	...	Churla	...	0 6 0
Bracelet of brass	...	Lasunia	...	0 12 0
Ditto of kasa	...	Berá	...	0 4 0
Ditto of glass	...	Churi	...	0 6 0
Ear-rings of brass	...	Tor	...	0 4 0
Nose-ring of silver or brass	...	Nathia (silver)	...	1 0 0
Ditto of ditto	...	Do. (brass)	...	0 4 0
Necklace of beads	...	Harsa	...	0 4 0
Great toe-ring of kasa	...	Angta	...	0 2 0
Second toe-ring of brass	...	Baturi	...	0 1 0

Customs at death.—The dead are burnt and also buried. Those who have no relatives and people who die of cholera are always buried, as this disease is feared by all castes throughout Palamau. *Nisakia* are people who have no relatives. When burnt, the corpse, called *matti*, is placed between a pile of wood after which the nearest male relative of the deceased takes five bundles of *kher* (straw) and after lighting them, applies the fire to the head of the corpse. Each time he does this he walks round the pyre and sets fire thereto. When the pyre is well ablaze the party go off to the bank of the river. Here they sit two deep and pass handfuls of sand from one to another over each shoulder on to the ground behind. This is done five times and is called the *kandkati* ceremony. After this they return to the pyre and collect the bones, &c., of the deceased that may remain unburnt and cover them up with ashes and earth. Having done so they have a bath and return home. Here a *katauth* (wooden basin) is filled with water and a *tangi* (iron axe) is placed alongside it together with some *barni* grass with its roots. The grass is dipped in the water and is applied to the right foot while it is on the *tangi*, and then over the left shoulder. This is done five times and is supposed to purify the people who had attended the funeral. After this, food consisting of rice and milk is cooked and eaten by them. On the expiration of 10 days the *daso* ceremony takes place. The relatives have to shave their heads and wash their clothes. On the following day the *bhoj* follows and relatives and friends are fed according to circumstances. They assemble under a *jhala* (shed made of leaves) and a *tahalu*, being a member of the caste and a resident of the village, then washes the feet and legs of each person present. There are two *tahalus*, one of whom does the washing while the other pours water. After this all sit under the *jhala*. Another person called *barik* places tobacco on a leaf before each person. On food being ready, the *barik* stands on one leg before them and holds out his hands palm upwards and performs the *angia* ceremony. He says to all present "take *angia* of a handful of food in the name of (name of the deceased is here mentioned). "We agree" is the reply of the guests. This completes the ceremony and the feasting with drinking then begins.

Religion.—The deities of Korwas are (1) Debi, (2) Raksel, (3) Duarpár, and (4) Manusdeva or Nunku. All these have to be appeased at different seasons of the year by the killing of kids and offering of *roti* made of flour, else they are supposed to be offended and to cause sickness and trouble in the house, if not in the entire village. All deceased relatives are worshipped.

Food.—Almost anything is eaten by Korwas. Beef, goat's flesh, venison, sheep, fowls, turtles, fish, cattle that die a natural death, hare, tiger, leopards, hanuman monkeys, milk, butter, *ghi*, buttermilk and all edible roots. Birds of all kinds, except kites and vultures, are eaten. Blood of any animal is also drunk after being cooked. At the beginning of the day before going to work the first meal called *lookma*, which consists of *mahua*, is eaten. The meal is a light one and the quantity taken is expressed as *pao-bhar* ($\frac{1}{4}$ seer). The next meal *kalewa* is taken at about noon in the field, where it is brought by the wife or some other member of the house. It consists of *mahua* and buttermilk (*matta*), as also vegetables and boiled roots and *bhat* of sawan, *gandli*, *kodo* or any other cereal. It is a hot meal and a full one. Rice is not eaten as a rule. If obtainable, it is eaten, but is not depended on. The last meal, called *binri*, is taken at nightfall, and consists of *mahua*, vegetables and *bhat* made from some

cereal or *makai*, or whatever may be cooked. *Dori* (seed of the *mahua* fruit) oil, *til*, mustard and *keoti* oil are used for cooking food. When oil is not available food is simply boiled in water. Oil is expressed by the *Teli*, who charges for doing so at the rate of two Gorukhpuri pice per *ghani* (mill); or more frequently oil is expressed by enclosing the seed in a small bamboo basket called *putla*. The *putla* is placed between two blocks of wood called *patri*. The operation of pressing the upper *patri* over the lower one is called *sunnum*. The outturn of oil is a quarter seer from a seer of seed. The oil-cake is called *khari*. *Keoti* and *dori* oil-cake are used as fuel. *Til* and mustard oil-cake are eaten by Korwas. Sugar and *gur* are eaten, but chiefly as medicine. Salt is purchased from the market and eaten daily, except on Sundays, when neither salt nor buttermilk are eaten.

Meals are common to a household. If there be old parents or friends in the house, they are attended to first, after which the husband, wife, and children eat together in the same room; but the wife has to sit a short distance away from her husband. Meals are eaten on *donas* (plates) made of leaves of the *sál*, *koréa*, *chirohiri* or *mahulan* tree. Drinks are obtained from the outstill shop. Water is procured for all purposes from the nearest river.

KISSANS.

Kissans are a Dravidian tribe of Palamanu and are found chiefly in the southern tappas, rarely in the northern part of the district. The number of Kissan raiyats in the villages under report is 43, and the area of land held by them is 243.17 acres. Kissans are dark-skinned, with broad flat faces and broad noses. In height they stand about 5 feet 6 inches, and they are well built, strong, and industrious. Their chief occupation is cultivation. Service to them is extremely repugnant. They will attend to ploughing another's fields or cutting his crops for him, but nothing beyond that. They keep long hair, and wear both beard and moustache, and are a simple, truthful people.

Food.—Kissan sub-castes are (1) Nagbansi and (2) Sinduria. The former do not marry with the latter, nor do they eat or drink with them. Both classes of Kissans eat pork, goat's meat, deer, fowls, hare, peacock, but not sheep or beef or blood.

Ornaments.—The wives of Nagbansi Kissans do not wear *churis* (lac bracelets) or *tarkas* (ear-rings). They put on bits of a mango leaf or of a palm leaf plucked and twisted by themselves on their ears. They do not tattoo themselves, whereas the Sinduria women tattoo themselves and also wear *churis* and *tarkas*.

Marriage.—A Kissan may marry two or more wives if he is able to support them. Arrangements for marriage of young people are made by their parents, and are binding on them. The boy's father goes to the girl's parents with a *phutbandan* (cord for tying front of a woman's *sari*), eight annas liquor, twelve seers (one *dhara*) of rice, three seers of *dál*, quarter seer of tobacco, half seer of salt, some oil, and a *sari*. He enquires if they will give their daughter in marriage with the boy. On consent being expressed, the rice and other articles are made over to them. The acceptance of these articles binds them, and they cannot withdraw from the compact. The marriage does not take place at once. A year or two are allowed to lapse, and during this time the boy's father is bound to keep the girl properly clothed. Kissans can marry only in the months of *Falgun*, *Magh*, and *Bysak*. On the day fixed for the marriage a goat, some liquor, and Rs. 5 as *dali* are taken and made over to the bride's father. On receipt of this the bride is brought out, and in the presence of the guests her father formally makes her over to the bridegroom's father, whom he addresses as follows:—

"Here is my daughter, whom I now make over to you. Take care of her. Examine her, and satisfy yourself, so that hereafter you may not find fault by saying that she is lame or deaf or unfit in any respect. If you are not satisfied, take back your *dali* now, otherwise hereafter hold your peace."

The bridegroom's father being satisfied takes the bride away with him to his house, where the marriage is performed. A *marwa* (wedding canopy) built of four posts with bamboo twigs and leaves as a roof is erected in the *angina* (court-yard), and an altar of two earthen vessels (*kalsas*) is made in the centre. The *bhanwar* ceremony is performed by the bridegroom and bride walking round the altar five times and scattering parched rice before themselves on the ground. At the end of each round the bridegroom bends, and while holding the bride's right ankle he lifts her foot, rubs it against a *silout* (flat mortar), from which he throws down some *hardi*, pice, and rice on the ground. Prior to the marriage ceremony a *silout* together with five pieces of *hardi*, five pice, and some *arua* rice have to be kept in front of the altar for the above purpose. After this the *sindur-bandan* is done. The man applies *sindur* to the girl's forehead. This is the binding part of the ceremony. No Brahman is needed, but the *napti* is employed for the purpose of paring the nails of the young couple. The marriage is consummated on the night on which it takes place. Puberty begins at 12 years. Infant marriages are not recognized. Marriages usually take place at the age of 10 to 12 years, but there are many adult Kissans who have not yet married for want of funds.

Widows are allowed to re-marry by the *sagai* form. If a woman commits adultery with a Kissan, she is not outcasted; but her seducer has to pay her husband as a fine, all expenses that he had incurred at his marriage, and after this he has to marry the woman by the *sagai* or *sagum* form. If a woman goes wrong with a man who belongs to another caste, she is turned out altogether.

Childbirth.—A woman is attended by her own caste of women alone. No *chamain* is allowed to approach a Kissan woman at this period. The cord is cut by a relative. The child is named by the grandfather if it be a boy, and by the grandmother if it be a girl. On the sixth day after childbirth the *chat* is performed by the mother having a bath and wearing clean clothes. If the child be a girl, the mother is not permitted to enter the apartment where food is cooked or for five months to approach the place where the deity is supposed to remain. Her husband will not eat food that she may cook for five months. If the child be a boy the period is extended to six months.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt. The bones, ashes, etc., are collected and thrown into the river on the banks of which the corpse is burnt. After this about half a seer of milk is sprinkled on the site of the funeral pyre. On returning to the house of the deceased, the funeral party, before entering the court-yard, have to take some *dubb* grass, dip it in water, touch a piece of iron with it, and sprinkle the water over their right foot. This is held to purify them. After this they are provided with rice and milk, which are eaten. On the lapse of ten days relatives and friends of the deceased are fed. No Brahmans are employed.

Religion.—Kissans worship Debi, to whom goats and fowls are offered annually. They also worship the sun, to which either a white goat or a white cock is offered. Their *baiga* or *pahan* makes offerings of a red kid, together with *roti* (flour cakes) at the village *goonhel* (sylvan shrine) to Duarpar to avert sickness and other calamities. The deceased parents of Kissans are represented by a small mud plinth, which is made inside every hut, and are worshipped there. If any Kissan be killed by a tiger, the person killed is supposed to become Baghaut, and his family alone has to make offerings to and worship this deity. Kissans who possess guns have no hesitation in killing tigers when able to do so.

AGARIAS.

Agarias have two sub-castes, viz., (1) Agaria, and (2) Asur Agaria. The latter do not drink water from, or eat with, the former and *vice-versa*. The Agarias are purely cultivators. The Asur Agarias are iron-smelters of Palamau, and in villages lying to the south of the district they are blacksmiths, and repair ploughshares; but they do no cultivation at all. In both sub-castes the men are tall and well built, with dark brown complexion, broad, flat faces, and broad noses. They wear moustaches and beard, both of which are clipped short up to the skin. They have no traditions and know nothing of their history, except that they have been in Palamau for many generations. They are found chiefly in villages to the south and south-west of the district.

Food.—Both sub-castes eat pig, deer, goat's meat, fowls, fish, hare, peacock, and doves; but Asur Agarias do not eat eggs or porcupine, which Agarias have no hesitation in eating. Blood is collected in a basin, and cooked and eaten. Meat is also cooked and eaten.

Marriage.—Puberty is said to begin at the age of 12 years. Marriage takes place at the age of 10 or 12 years. Neither Brahman nor *napit* is needed. The duty of these officials is performed by Agarias themselves. The amount of the *dali* for the bride is Rs. 5. A *sari* is given to her, and one to her mother. On receipt of this, both the girl and her parents are bound. The marriage proceedings are similar to those of Kherwars. The bridegroom marks the bride on her forehead with *sindur*. They also apply blood from the little finger on their necks, the bridegroom to the bride and she to him. This is the binding part of the ceremony. The marriage takes place at the bride's house, and is consummated the same day.

Homesteads.—Agarias build their huts facing either to the north or south. No hut should face either to the east or west, "because the sun rises and sets in those directions." When a new hut is built it is occupied after an offering of new cooked rice is made to deceased ancestors.

Funerals.—The dead are buried, and also burnt. It depends on the circumstances of the family of the deceased. The poor are always burnt. When the dead are burnt, five bones, viz., one of the head, one of the shoulder, one of a finger of the right hand, one of the right leg, and one of a toe of the right foot, are kept. The remainder is collected and thrown into the river. An earthen jar is then procured, and the bones taken are deposited in it and buried on the spot on which the funeral pyre was. After this the funeral party return home, and purify themselves. This is done by placing the left foot over an iron axe, and applying water five times to the foot with *dubb* grass. After ten days the usual feasting follows.

DHANUKS.

These people allege that they emigrated from Tirhut, and first squatted in pargana Bilaunja, whence they moved into Palamau some 200 years ago. All the Palamau Dhanuks are of the Tirhutia sub-caste. The titles they use after their names are Singh, Mahto, Manjhi, and Raut.

Marital relations.—Marriages take place according to circumstances of the parents. The bride and bridegroom should be of the age of 5 or 6 years, but not below. The betrothal and other marriage proceedings are the same as those followed by other Hindus. The Brahman has to be present. The amount of the *tilak* may be from four annas, together with some *pan* and *kaseli* (betel-nut), to any higher amount, according to circumstances of the bride's parents.

Polygamy is permitted. A man may marry two or three wives if he is able to maintain them, and he may also marry two sisters, provided the elder one is first married. Puberty is said to begin at the age of 14 years. Widows are allowed to re-marry. A man marrying a

widow takes her home with him. On entering his hut both sit before the *gosain* (deity), which is represented by a small earthen plinth, and in front of this the man marks the woman on her forehead five times with *sindur*. This is the binding part of the marriage. He goes through no other form, and pays no money for the woman.

Divorce is allowed. In case a woman is divorced, her parents and relatives are called, and she is formally made over to them, and told that she may marry again if she likes. She then leaves the house in company with her people, and the matter ends. Divorces, however, are said to be rare.

In childbirth a woman is attended by the *chamain*, and the *chat* ceremony is performed within four to six days of the birth. The child is named by the parents or the Brahman, but generally by the former. A barren woman is *Janji*. She is not treated with disrespect.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt. Five bits of bone from the deceased's forehead, right arm, right side, ribs, right thigh, and right leg are taken from the pyre after the corpse is burnt, and are buried under a pipul tree, and the spot is watered daily for ten days by the nearest male relative of the deceased. He hangs an earthen pot (*ghat*) filled with water over the spot, and water should drop on the ground through it. The pot is filled daily for ten days. On the tenth day the relatives of the deceased shave their heads, and have their clothes washed. On the morning of the eleventh day the *ghat* is broken by a Maha Brahman, who is called the Mahapatri. If the deceased be a man, the *bhoj* ceremony is performed on the twelfth day, if a woman, the *bhoj* is done on the thirteenth day. Brahman and relatives and friends of deceased are fed. No liquor is drunk.

Religion.—Dhanuks worship Goreya and Ram Thakur. At marriages offerings of he-goats are made to them. If children or others be sick, Debi is invoked, and vows are made that if the sick recover, she will be worshipped. The sun also is worshipped at full moon (*Purnamasi*). Offerings of a mixture of flour, *ghi*, *gur*, cardamoms, cloves, almonds, and dates are made. This is called *manbhog*. Money also is given. The proper periods for this ceremony are in *Kartik*, *Magh*, and *Bysak*.

Clothing.—Men wear a *kurta*, which buttons on right side of neck, and costs six annas. Some wear an *anga* (jacket), which also buttons on the right, and costs eight annas. An *angocha* of four yards of cloth is worn over the shoulders, and a *murela* of three yards of cloth is worn round the head. These cost eight annas each. A *dhoti* of four yards of cloth, the cost of which is nine annas, is worn round the body and legs, and is supported at the waist by a *danda* of cord. These cost ten annas. Two of each are worn during the year.

Women wear a *sari*, the length of which is seven yards. It costs one rupee. The front of the *sari* is tied by a *phulbanaha*, which costs two pice. A *jhula* or bodice is worn to cover the body. It costs four annas. Two of each are worn annually.

Children are permitted to remain naked up to the age of four years.

Ornaments.—The ornaments worn by men and women respectively are—

MEN.			Approximate cost.	WOMEN.			Approximate cost.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1. Bera ...	Bracelet of silver ...	...	6 0 0	1. Khinua ...	Leaf rings worn on both ears ...	...	0 2 0
2. Kanouai ...	Ear-ring of brass or silver ...	...	1 0 0	2. Churla ...	Glass armlets worn on both arms ...	...	0 6 0
3. Anguti ...	Silver rings worn on right hands only ...	...	2 0 0	3. Churi ...	Glass bracelets worn on both wrists ...	...	0 4 0
4. Anguta ...	Big toe-rings worn on both feet ...	...	1 0 0	4. Hasuli ...	Silver necklace ...	...	5 0 0
				5. Lasunia ...	Brass wristlet ...	...	1 0 0
				6. Tairia ...	Brass armlet ...	...	1 4 0
				7. Pairi ...	Anklelets of kans ...	...	1 8 0
				8. Baturi ...	Brass rings worn on great toes of both feet ...	...	0 2 0

KOIRIS.

The Koiri sub-castes are Barki Dangi, Chotki Dangi, Banapar, Kanaojia, Sakaldwipi, and Juruhar. These are the only sub-castes found in Palamau. The origin of the Koiris as mentioned to me by some of the Mahtos and headmen of the Banapar and Chotki Dangi castes is this. Koiris were born from Mahadeo and Gourparvati in a *ban* (jungle), and were instructed by them to *kor* (dig) the waste lands there, and bring them under cultivation. They were given *bihan* (seed), and were shown how to make, cultivate, and irrigate fields. They were taught the cultivation of onions, ginger, garlic, brinjals (*bhanta*), and other vegetables, and having gradually become expert in this, they were named Koiri after the word "Kor." Their chief occupation is cultivation. For many generations they have pursued no other calling, and to them personal service is extremely repugnant. Their skill and industry in rearing specially valuable crops that require careful and constant tending are well known, and but for these excellent market gardeners, the bazars of Palamau would be destitute of the many vegetables that form the principle articles of diet of a native household. As agriculturists they have no equal in the district, and in proof of the high estimation in which they are held, I would mention the following story which was related to me by people outside their caste:—

A Koiri named Rohee had committed some offence, and was imprisoned. When the *rohan* season came he told the warders:—"Rohan has come; but Rohee is absent from home."

On this being communicated to the Sircar, the prisoner was questioned as to what he meant. He replied :—"I said that *Rohan* had come, but Rohee was not at home. Had I been at home to-day, my fields would certainly have yielded a good outturn." Hearing this, the Sircar released him, with instructions that he should plough and cultivate his lands. Rohee then went home, and sowed paddy in a single *kiari* (field) covering sixty bighas. After this the Sircar sent a warder to ascertain what Rohee was doing. The warder visited the field in *Savan*, and reported that the land had been cultivated, and paddy had germinated well. Hearing this, the Sircar took all his cattle and horses to the place, and caused the paddy to be grazed down. This was Rohee's punishment, but he did not lose heart. The cattle had left their droppings, and this supplied good manure to the field. Rohee again sowed. Rain also came, and with it the paddy sprung up. In *Aughan* the Sircar again visited the field to see what Rohee was doing. Having found that paddy had come up, and was higher than his horse's stomach, and that Rohee had worked hard and improved his lands, he pardoned him, and said that he was the best of cultivators.

This story is translated from the Hindi, in which it was related to me, and is well known among the agricultural classes and often related in connection with the industry of Koiris of the district. Anyone who has travelled through tappas Goawal, Kote, Imli, and Pandag of Palamau, where Koiris have resided for many generations, could not have failed to have been struck with the sedulous care, nay, affection, with which a Koiri tends his fields. He is never happy unless he is doing something to improve his lands. The provident manner in which he collects his manure near his homestead, the careful preparation he gives to his field, and the ever-watchful eye he keeps on the changes the crop undergoes are proofs of his true calling in life. In disposition he is quiet, gentle, and law-abiding. He is the least litigious, and generally takes things calmly.

Marital relations.—The rule is that a man must marry within his own section or sub-caste. Marriages usually take place at the ages of 10 to 14 years. Puberty is said to begin at the age of 12 years. There are said to be no infant marriages among Koiris in Palamau. The proceedings in connection with a marriage are as follows:—

Two friends, called *aguas*, are sent to ascertain whether the father of the girl would be willing to give his daughter. If agreeable, betrothal takes place on a day which is fixed by him. The boy's father, accompanied by some friends, goes to the bride's house. Here the *lagan*, consisting of five pieces of turmeric, some *arua* rice, *dubh* grass, and four copper pice, are placed on a plate before a Brahman, who performs *puja* over them. If the Brahman says that the two may be married, the ceremony is complete, and is called *lagan-bandha*. Arrangements are then made for the marriage, and a day is fixed for giving of *tilak*. On the appointed day the bride's father takes a piece of cloth, a brass *duba* (cup), a *thali*, and money according to his means to the bridegroom's house, where it is made over to his father as *tilak*. The marriage takes place after this at the bride's house, where sweetmeats and clothing are presented to her and her parents. The rest of the proceedings are the same as those of Hindu marriages generally. The binding part of the ceremony is the marking of the bride's forehead by the bridegroom five times with *sindur*.

A man may marry two or more wives, provided he is able to support them. He may marry two sisters, if he marries the elder one first. Widow re-marriage is allowed by the *sagai* form. A widow is not obliged to marry any of her deceased husband's brothers. Widows of the Barki Dangi sub-caste do not re-marry. A man wishing to marry a widow goes with two pieces of cloth to her house, where he makes over one to her and the other to her mother. He then brings her away in a *dooly*. No money is paid, nor is any Brahman needed. The *dooly* follows the man up to the boundary of the village in which the woman had resided. Here the *dooly* is placed on the ground, and the man then and there marks the woman's forehead five times with *sindur* while she is still within the covered *dooly*. This binds the pair, and they go off together to the man's house.

Divorce.—Divorce is not recognised, and a man therefore may not divorce his wife. If the two are unable to agree, he has to provide her with separate quarters and support her as long as she may remain with him. If he fails to do so, he is outcasted or otherwise punished by the elders of the village, to whom he is obliged to give a *kachi* and a *pakki* meal, i.e., a meal of *roti*, and also a warm one with rice and other articles. If a man entices away another man's wife both of them are outcasted for twelve years. No Koiri will eat with them during this period. They may be taken into caste again after the lapse of twelve years, provided a fine is paid by feeding Brahmans and the headman of the village. The fine is heavy, and prevents anybody once outcasted from returning to caste again.

Birth.—At childbirth a woman is attended by the *chamain* for six days, after which the *chatti* is performed by the woman being bathed by the *chamain*; the *napit* pares her nails, and her clothes are washed by the *dhoby*. The *barhi* ceremony is held on the twelfth day, and the *bisua* ceremony on the twentieth day, when the woman plasters the floor of her house with cowdung, and then has a bath. After this she goes to the well to draw water, but before doing so marks the well five times with *sindur*.

Inheritance.—Property descends to the son, if there be one; otherwise the widow enjoys it so long as she may live. On her decease the nearest male relatives inherit. Daughters get nothing beyond what the father may give them when he was alive.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt by the side of the nearest river, the fire being applied to the pyre by the nearest male relative. The funeral party bathe, and on returning home water is placed in a *karai* together with some barley, *til*, and *dubh* grass, as also a *tangi* (axe). Each person then touches the water with the *dubh* grass and afterwards the

tangi. This completes the *loha-pani* or purification ceremony. After this the head male member of the family has to hang an earthen pot with water over the roots of a pipul tree. The water should fall drop by drop on the roots. The pot has to be filled daily for ten days. On the tenth day a Maha Brahman comes and breaks the pot, and he is afterwards feasted. On the twelfth day the Brahman *purohit* of the family, and after him the relatives and friends are fed.

Religion.—Koiris have three deities. Purbia also called Maragara, who is believed to reside in the *dhawa* (verandah) of every house. Offerings of *roti* and goat's meat have to be made to him, else he causes sickness and trouble. The other deities are Kali-Mai and Bhyro Baba, who have to be appeased with offerings of food in *Falgon*, *Dashara*, and other periods of the year.

..BHUIHERS.

There is no information about these people in Mr. Risley's "Tribes and Castes of Bengal," and very little is said of them in Dalton's "Ethnology of Bengal." In Palamanu Bhuihars are found only in the southern tappas. They have round, flat faces, with small, oblique eyes. They wear long hair at the back of the head, which is shaved a little over the forehead. They also wear moustaches, and have a few hairs on the chin for beard. They use the title of "Manjhi."

Food.—Pig, deer, goat, hare, peacock, and all game are eaten. Animals that die a natural death are eaten; cow's flesh is abstained from.

Homestead.—The walls of huts are made of stakes of *sál* tree, plastered over with earth. The roof is made of bamboo thatched with straw. The principal hut should face northwards. New huts are built without any ceremony.

Marriage.—Marriages are arranged by two of the elders of the village. They ask the girl's parents for her. If the barking of a deer or cry of a jackhal (*phakar*) is not heard at night, an answer in the affirmative is given on the following morning. The amount of the *dali* (purchase-money) is Rs. 3. This is paid on the day fixed, and the marriage takes place in the bridegroom's house. A *marwa* (wedding canopy) is erected there, and an altar is made below it. The proceedings are the same as those at marriage of Kherwars; but no *napit* or Brahman is present. After going round the altar five times, the bridegroom marks the bride on her forehead with *sindur*, and she with her little finger applies *sindur* to both ears of the bridegroom. This is the binding part of the ceremony. The bridegroom's mother then takes *urua* rice and scatters it on the young couple. She also takes water, waves her hand round them, and sprinkles them with the water in the direction of the house which they are to occupy. After this she leads them to the house, and leaves them there. The marriage is consummated the same day. The bride and bridegroom are married at the age of 14 and 16 years, respectively, when puberty is said to begin. Infant marriage is not practised.

Polygamy is allowed, provided the man can support more than one wife.

Divorce is effected by simply turning the woman out of the house in the presence of a *panchayat*. A woman is divorced only when she is unable to agree with her husband, or when she is guilty of adultery. She may re-marry after divorce by the *sagai* form.

Widows are allowed to re-marry by the *sagai* form.

Birth.—At childbirth a woman is attended by one of her own caste. A *chamain* is not called in. The mother is kept in bed for six days, after which she bathes. The child, whether boy or girl, is named by the mother.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt, and also buried. If death occurs in the morning, the corpse is burnt, if in the evening, it is buried. After burial or burning the people who take part in the ceremony return home, and in the *angina* (court-yard) have to purify themselves by sprinkling their right foot with water from *dudh* grass. After ten days the *bhoj* ceremony takes place, and friends are feasted.

Clothing.—Men wear a strip of cloth, which covers their back and front. It is supported on the waist by a piece of string. This is all their clothing at home. A *gilap* (sheet) is thrown over their body when they go out visiting. As they wear long hair, it is combed with a *kankhi* (wooden comb), which is made in the district, and sells in the market at one pice each. Women wear a sheet, which covers them from waist downwards, and is long enough to also cover their bodies. They do not wear *jhula* (bodice).

Ornaments.—Women are not tattooed, nor do they wear *churis* (lac bracelets). *Mahti* or *lasoonia* (brass bracelet), *taria* (armlet of brass), *pairi* (anklet), *anguti* (finger-ring), *tarka* (ear-ring), and *latri* (necklace) are worn. Men wear ear-rings; also *beru* (bracelet), on right hand and *anguti* (brass rings) on fingers of left hand.

Religion.—The only deity is Bar-pahar. He is believed to remain in the homestead, and has to be propitiated annually with offering of a red cock, and every three years with a goat. Deceased parents are worshipped, and offerings of fowl are made to them.

Bhuihars do not observe the *Karma* and *Jitia* festivals. The village priest is called *pahan*. He performs the *kathool* ceremony in Bysak. Before fuel can be collected or burnt for manuring land in which cotton is to be grown, the *pahan* has to kill a pig, goat, and fowl at the *gaonhel* (sylvan shrine) to propitiate the deity. After making this offering the *pahan* gives the order for burning wood. Again in *Aughan*, before grain is weighed, the *pahan* has to make an offering of a goat by killing it at the *gaonhel*. The weighing of grain is carried out after this.

Bhuihars are an extremely simple people. They are retiring in their habits and easily frightened. I found them in the vicinity of the Reserved forests to the south of the district, and they seem to thrive best there. There are only 56 Bhuihar raiyats in the Palamanu Government estate. They hold 288.18 acres of land, the rent of which on the new basis is Rs. 373-14. No mention of these people was made in the last census. It is possible that they were mixed up with Parhaiyas and Brijias, whom they resemble in features and habits. I found them honest and truthful. They cultivate the usual crops, and are good agriculturists.

ORAONS.

A Dravidian cultivating tribe of Chota Nagpur. Scattered as they are all over Palamanu, Oraons are perhaps the most cheerful and light-hearted people you will find in the district. They are often mixed up with Mundas, very few of whom, I believe, reside in Palamanu. The number of Oraons according to the last census is 23,799 males and 24,747 females, or a total of 48,546 in all. The number of Oraon raiyats in the villages to which this report relates, is 1,352. They hold 9,808.56 acres of land, the rent of which on the new basis is Rs. 7,054-2. They have rather round faces, with broad, flat noses, projecting jaws, low foreheads, and dark eyes. Their colour is a dark-brown, but I have also met a few of them decidedly black. In height they are seldom above 5 feet 3 inches, and Oraon women are about the same height.

Food.—Pig, beef, goat's flesh, eggs, fowls, tiger, leopard, bear, all birds except vultures, fish, field-rats and large bull-frogs are eaten. Roots of all edible kinds are relished. Rice beer called *hāñria* is preferred to liquor of the outstill shop and is much drunk. Women smoke *hookah*; men chew tobacco.

Marriage.—Oraons say that formerly marriage took place when the boy and girl were "tiari" (fit). Now young children between the age of 7 to 9 years are being married, because people are said to laugh if early marriages do not take place. It is feared that with the advance of civilization the Oraons of Palamanu are imitating Brahmans and Rajputs in the matter of infant marriages. The marriage is arranged by the parents. The young people have no voice in the matter. Two friends visit the girl's parents and obtain their consent. A day is then fixed for the meeting of the parents. On that day the bridegroom's father goes to the bride's house. The *samdi* ceremony is performed there in presence of friends. The father of the bride and bridegroom respectively embrace each other and swear to be friends for ever. After this a day is fixed for the wedding, and invitations are issued. On the day fixed the bridegroom and his father go to the bride's house. The bridegroom is taken in a *palky* or on a pony, and his mother, sisters, and near relatives accompany him as *barat*. The remainder of the proceeding is similar to what Hindus usually follow, except that no Brahman or *nāpit* is needed.

Birth.—In childbirth a woman is attended by women of her own caste, but in cases of difficult labour the *chamain* is always called in and stays with the patient until the infant is born. The navel cord is cut by the attendant Oraon woman. The *chamain* is not allowed to touch it. For six days the mother is attended by some female friend and is not left alone for any time, as it is believed that the hut being *chutihar* (unclean), the evil spirit *chordewan* will enter and touch the woman and kill the child. For the first two days the mother is allowed to have only a mixture of water with *haldi* (turmeric), *soni* (ginger) and *gur*. On the third day she may have rice. On the sixth day she has a bath, wears clean garments and attends to her ordinary duties. Before drawing water from the village well, she has to make five marks on the well with *sindur* (vermillion).

Children are named by the parents. Ordinarily the name adopted is after the day on which the child was born. Sometimes the name of some relative or ancestor is fixed. The common names are :—

Somra	which means born on Monday.
Mangra	" Tuesday.
Budhua	" Wednesday.
Bifaiya	" Thursday.
Sukra	" Friday.
Sanicharwa	" Saturday.
Etwa	" Sunday.

Funerals.—The dead are burnt. The body is washed and covered with a new cloth and taken to the bank of nearest river, where the burning takes place. The eldest son or next male relative lights the pyre. After the body has been consumed five bits of bone from the hands, ribs, and thighs are collected and put in a *chukar* (earthen vessel), and kept at the place where the body was burnt. Twelve days after this, when the *bhoj* ceremony is to be performed, the ashes are gathered by the people who burnt the body, and thrown into the river. After a bath, they carry the *chukar* containing the bones of the deceased to his hut. All along the way parched rice is scattered. The *chukar* is hung on the wall outside the hut. After this when food for the *bhoj* is ready, a little of everything is taken and placed in the *chukar* to satisfy the spirit of the deceased. The friends present are then feasted. In the morning if it is intended to take the bones to Ranchi for burial there, the *chukar* is buried until the day arrives for removing it; otherwise it is announced in the village that bones of deceased are going to Gunga. Each of the male residents of the village who are able then put a pice into the *chukar* and five men being friends and relatives

of deceased carry it to the river, where, after removing the pice from it, they dash the *chukar* on the ground by the side of the water. The place is then washed, so that the contents of the *chukar* may join the waters of the river. After this the men go to the nearest outstill shop and use the pice obtained from the *chukar* in drink.

Festivals.—Among Oraons the festivals are "*Karma*," "*Jitia*," "*Amawas*," "*Dashara*," "*Soharas*," "*Chat*," and "*Deothan*." The "*Karma*" festival is the most important.

Religion.—The Oraon deities are (1) Darha—He is supposed to reside in Ranchi; but comes to Palamau annually to visit the Oraons. If he is not propitiated, he causes sickness and other troubles. Offerings of pig, cock, and goat, and once in three years a sheep, have to be made to him; (2) Purbia—who also causes sickness. He has to get a male kid. (3) Chigur—She has to be propitiated with offerings of fowl, *roti*, and drink; and (4) Goisali, who is the god of cattle. If he is not propitiated with sacrifice of a pig, he causes sickness and death among cattle.

Clothing.—Men wear *dhoti* and a *chudder*. Some of them wear coats or jackets, and also *mureta* as a covering for the head. Women wear a *sari*, which covers their body from waist to feet, and is also used for covering their bosoms. Children are allowed to go about naked until the age of six years.

Ornaments.—Women wear *matia* (bracelet) on both arms; *latri* (necklace) of beads, *hasuli* (necklace) of silver; *ghutia* (toe-ring); *pauri* (anklets) of bell-metal; *nakbutni* (nose-ring) of silver; *bichkani* (ear-rings) of brass; *bitla* with *ghilka* and *chilpi* (ear-rings) of brass; *tireula* (ear-rings) and *anguti* (rings) of brass and iron on fingers. Men wear *bera* (bracelet), *anguti*, *latri*, and *kanousi* (ear-rings). Oraons of the northern tappas wear *pagra* (ear-rings), but not *latri* (necklace) of beads.

No. 736L.R., dated Ranchi, the 16th November 1898.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1405S., dated the 29th July 1898, forwarding, for my and the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau's remarks, two copies of Mr. Sunder's final report on the survey and settlement of the Palamau Government estate, I have the honour to say that the report submitted by Mr. Sunder is full and exhaustive, and contains a mass of interesting information. The following remarks are offered.

2. *Paragraph 22 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—Mr. Sunder recommends the removal of the carved stone gateway from the old Palamau Raja's palace to Daltonganj. I intend to visit the locality during my approaching cold weather tour when I will consider this proposal.

3. *Paragraph 33 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—I entirely agree with all that Mr. Sunder says in regard to the utility of *ahars* or irrigation reservoirs, and the necessity of adding to their number wherever necessary and maintaining the existing ones in a proper state of repair. As regards the proposal that a special Government grant be made for this purpose, the Deputy Commissioner will be requested to give his attention to the matter, and to specially report any cases where this may appear necessary or advisable. I note that clause 15 of the draft form of patta forwarded with this office No. 647L.R., dated 11th October 1898, provides for the raiyats giving their assistance in this matter.

4. *Paragraph 35 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—Here Mr. Sunder specially mentions two important irrigation schemes by damming up the rivers Naduara and Hargoroa, and also recommends a third smaller one by damming the Simar khal in village Sagalim. The preliminary survey of the first of these, viz. the Naduara Nadi irrigation scheme, has already been sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 180A., dated the 28th July 1898. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report on Mr. Sunder's proposals in the two other cases.

5. *Paragraphs 46 and 64 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the annual fair at Daltonganj mentioned by Mr. Sunder commences on the 20th Magh and not on the 13th as stated by him.

6. *Paragraphs 52, 54 and 57 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—In these paragraphs Mr. Sunder calls some of the local zamindars "Chiefs," a title to which they have no claim now.

7. *Paragraph 61 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—In this paragraph Mr. Sunder recommends that the sums now realised from markets should in future be expended on their improvement, instead of being credited, as at present, to miscellaneous land revenue. It will be sufficient if proper allotments be made on this account out of the Estates Improvement Fund on special reports submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. Special orders by Government do not appear necessary.

8. *Paragraphs 73 and 73(a) of Mr. Sunder's report.*—The increase in cultivated area since the last settlement, taking *dhankhet* and *bhita* alone as cultivated lands has, according to Mr. Sunder, been 38,767·07 acres or 221 per cent. of the cultivated area found at the last settlement, the total area of such lands at the present settlement being 56,278·51 acres. Mr. Sunder says that the increase in cultivation of *dhankhet* or rice lands has been small owing to his having classified and assessed as 1st class *bhita* a considerable area of land entered by the amins in the khatians as 3rd class *dhankhet*. This he did, *firstly*, to remedy errors made at the time of survey in classification of soil, and, *secondly*, because the rates for 1st class *bhita* were more favourable to the tenants than those of the 3rd class rice lands. Moreover, the difference between 1st class *bhita* and 3rd class *dhankhet* is, Mr. Sunder states, so fine that he preferred to lean on the side of the tenants in this matter. This last remark, however, is not borne out by Appendices I to XVIII. They show that out of 399 villages settled in 56 the rent assessed on 3rd class rice lands was equal to that assessed on 1st class *bhita*, in 31 it was 33 to 50 per cent. in excess, in 234 double, in 31 treble and in 5 villages four times that of 1st class *bhita* lands. The distinction, therefore, between 3rd class *dhankhet* and 1st class *bhita* lands in the majority of villages is not so fine as Mr. Sunder appears to think, though he is quite right in saying that the classification he has adopted is much in favour of the tenants.

9. *Paragraph 81.*—The number of non-resident raiyats in this paragraph has been put down at 3,662. The correct number appears to be 3,622. This paragraph shows that when the last settlement was concluded there were only 5,476 raiyats, but their number has at the present settlement risen to 12,952, excluding rent-free holders. It will thus be seen that there has been an increase of 7,476 raiyats. Of the total number of raiyats 9,330 are resident and 3,622 non-resident.

10. *Paragraphs 83 to 92.*—The abwabs enumerated here are paid in jagirdari villages. It is satisfactory to learn that in only two Government villages Mr. Sunder found that the thiccadar annually levied any fees from the raiyats for payment to the village "Baiga" for propitiating the village deities.

11. *Paragraph 93.*—With reference to this paragraph of the report the Deputy Commissioner states as follows:—

"This paragraph is liable to misconstruction. If Mr. Sunder wishes to imply that the Deputy Commissioner has no voice in the matter, his statements are altogether misleading. A transfer has never been recognised without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. At the same time no obstacles are thrown in the way of the transfer of a holding if it is found that the transferee is a fit person to have the settlement, and then only, provided all rent due from the transferor has been paid."

The Deputy Commissioner's remarks apply equally to the practice in the Government khas mahals in the other districts, and generally to all zamindari estates throughout Chota Nagpur excepting only in the case of registered *bhuinhari* lands, where, I regret to say, the pernicious custom of free barter of lands appears to be creeping in. Clause 5 of the draft form of patta will, I hope, provide against this evil.

12. *Paragraph 95.*—Mr. Sunder is apparently unaware of the fact that *assami* is the term in ordinary use as designating a cultivator or raiyat in Hindi districts. It is only in Bengali-speaking parts of Bengal that it means an accused person.

13. *Paragraph 97.*—Mr. Sunder omits to state that all the tenures mentioned except *khairat* are resumable. This is not anywhere noticed in the report, though perhaps it might be inferred. At any rate it should be understood, and I see no reason under the circumstances for the proposed sanction being given by Government.

14. *Paragraph 98.*—The Baigai and Pujari lands in Palamau correspond to the *Pahanai* (*Dabkatari*) and *Panibhara* lands in Lohardaga. They are the holdings given by the landlords to the village priests in remuneration for the worship of the village *Bhut*, and are purely service lands which the holders have no right either to sell or mortgage.

15. *Paragraph 101.*—The Deputy Commissioner is in favour of resuming these chakran lands and assessing them to rent, the chaukidars being paid their salaries entirely in cash. I do not myself agree in the least with this proposal. The chaukidars set great store by their possession of these lands, and to deprive them of these service tenures would greatly diminish the value, in their eyes, of the office and the consequent hold we have over them.

16. *Paragraphs 102 and 103.*—It would seem from these paragraphs that Mr. Sunder is under the impression that the most important of the 51 *khairat* tenures mentioned in the statement given in paragraph 96 of his report were the subject of the enclosures to this office No. 799R., dated 17th August 1894, to Board. This is, however, not the case. The jagir and ijara tenures which were mentioned in the enclosures to this office letter referred to above are quite distinct from these 51 petty tenures. They are mostly large and extensive grants, sometimes comprising a number of villages, and formed the subject of enquiry by a special officer, and have all since been raised to the status of "estates." They have nothing to do with the 51 petty tenures mentioned in paragraph 96.

17. *Paragraph 116.*—Mr. Sunder here states that the Palamau ploughman (*harwah*) takes the field at about 7 A.M., and seldom leaves it before 4 P.M. This, I believe, is opposed to the general custom prevalent in other parts of Chota Nagpur, where the ploughman begins his work early in the morning and continues ploughing till midday at the latest, giving his plough cattle rest for the remainder of the day.

18. *Paragraphs 164 and 186 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—Mr. Sunder here states that *urid* and *rahar* are exchanged by some of the Palamau raiyats with their mohajans "for an equal quantity of rice or salt." This, I think, is a

mistake, except perhaps during times of famine. The cereals *urid* and *rahar* may no doubt be exchanged for an equal quantity of rice; but salt in the interior never sells cheaper than 6 or 7 seers a rupee, whereas *urid* and *rahar* are usually twice or three times as cheap as this. He is, however, quite right in saying that salt is usually bartered in exchange for grain in the village markets.

19. *Paragraph 246 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—Mr. Sunder here gives an account of the manufacture of country guns. He says, "country guns are found all over the district, and are made by gunsmiths who sell them according to length of the barrel, the rate being a rupee per span." The Deputy Commissioner has already been asked for a full report on this subject.

20. *Paragraphs 251 and 252 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—It is stated here that tassar cocoons were found attached to inaccessible parts of an *Asan* tree are generally removed by cutting off the branches, and that even when the cocoons can be easily reached, the natives prefer to lop off branches wholesale in order to collect them. The destruction of the tree is, Mr. Sunder says, so great and unnecessary, that he thinks it would be a wise policy to stop the farming of *koa* altogether. I am inclined to think that Mr. Sunder takes a very exaggerated view of this matter; but a special report on the subject will be called for from the Deputy Commissioner. As regards the rest of Mr. Sunder's remarks in this paragraph, there seems no reason why, under the Protected Forest Rules, *koa* settlements should not, in future, be made.

21. *Paragraph 255 of Mr. Sunder's report.*—The question here raised seems to be one for the Forest Department to decide. The Deputy Commissioner on this subject remarks as follows:—

"This year, I understand, the Forest Officer has succeeded in settling *khair* trees in the Protected Forests for the manufacture of catechu for Rs. 1,200. I do not agree that the cutting of these trees should be altogether stopped."

22. *Paragraph 287 (a) of the report.*—Mr. Sunder here gives a description of the *khamia* system, and urges that Government should take steps to ameliorate the condition of the *khamias* by causing fair rates of wages to be fixed for them. The picture given here seems somewhat overdrawn, in respect, at any rate, of gazetted officers on tour, who, I know, as a fact, are particularly careful to see that proper rates are paid to their coolies. That there are great abuses by underlings and other irresponsible persons is no doubt true, but there is every reason to hope that, as the country becomes properly opened out and the people better aware of their rights, the system of forced labour will die out of itself without the necessity of any interference on the part of Government.

23. *Paragraph 324.*—Mr. Sunder is correct in stating that *chak Chappar-daga* was excluded from the settlement under my orders. The facts were as follows:—

In 1837 the village of *Pathria*, together with the *chak* in question, were resumed on behalf of Government as invalid *lakhiraj* holdings under Regulation II of 1819, from the ancestors of one *Mussamat Dhulin Dharam Nath Koer*, who were also *elaquadars* of the adjoining *mauza Danda*. After the resumption, one *Lalla Radha Kissen* obtained the *thicca* from Government for a period of 22 years, viz., from 1837-38 to 1859-60. The *thiccadar* did not, however, ever succeed in obtaining possession of the area of $136\frac{1}{2}$ bighas, comprising the *chak* in question, which continued throughout in the possession of *Mussamat Dharam Nath Koer*, the holder of village *Danda*, notwithstanding the *thiccadar's* successive attempts to oust her. Under the circumstances, I directed, on objection by the adverse holder, that the disputed area should be struck out of Mr. Sunder's settlement, and at the same time I asked the Deputy Commissioner whether there was any evidence to establish the claim of Government to the disputed area after so long dispossession. The Deputy Commissioner, after consulting the Government Pleader of *Lohardaga*, reported that a suit for the recovery of possession of the disputed land could not succeed, and the matter has not therefore been carried further.

24. *Paragraph 336 of the report.*—Here Mr. Sunder says that a mistake has been committed in attempting to classify both lowlands and uplands. He would have classified both uplands and lowlands into only two classes. Mr. Sunder says that the *rai-yats* themselves are unable to classify their lands without considerable hesitation and difficulty, and that in his opinion it would have been better to have the revenue assessed according to the soil of each field or according to the classification which the majority of the tenants understood. In reference to these remarks, I may note that, in the two districts of *Hazaribagh* and *Lohardaga* which adjoin *Palamau*, the recognised division of both uplands

and lowlands is invariably into three classes, and this was accepted by Mr. Slack in all the important settlements conducted and concluded by him whilst employed as Divisional Settlement Officer of this Division. Personally, I have no experience of the Palamau lands, but I am assured that in Manbhum and Lohardaga the distinction between 1st, 2nd and 3rd class lands (both rice lands and uplands) is so marked that there is no difficulty in distinguishing the one from the other, and that the raiyats themselves quite understand the difference.

25. *Paragraphs 346 and 347.*—I see no reason to think that the raiyats will misunderstand our giving them pattas, and I consider it, for many reasons, advisable, both in the interests of the raiyats themselves and in those of Government, that the usual procedure in this matter should be observed.

26. *Paragraphs 356 and 358,* show that the rental of the estate, as fixed by Messrs. Hewitt and Forbes, was Rs. 40,843. This amount was increased by the thiccadars to Rs. 57,693. The rent now assessed is Rs. 74,433. The increase on the rent of last settlement is, therefore, 82 per cent, and that on attested rent (Rs. 57,693) 29 per cent. This increase Mr. Sunder attributes entirely to increase in cultivation since the last settlement.

In paragraph 357 he gives a tabular statement from which it would appear that the increase in cultivation has been about 221 per cent., viz., 32 per cent. in rice lands and 501 per cent. *bhita* or uplands. The area of cultivation by the last survey (by Mr. Forbes) is given in column 5 of the tabular statement referred to above. I do not, however, understand where Mr. Sunder has obtained his figures. In column 13 of Table III appended to Mr. Forbes' final report, the total *cultivated* area in the 17 tuppahs settled by him is shown at 43,426 acres, whereas the cultivated area "by last survey" shown in column 5 of Mr. Sunder's statement (*vide* paragraph 357) is only 17,511 acres. That the figures shown in column 5 of Mr. Sunder's statement are apparently incorrect is further borne out by the fact that, whereas in paragraph 583 of Mr. Forbes' final report the area of rice lands alone in tuppah Tuppa alone is stated to be 644 acres, Mr. Sunder has entered only 485 acres as the area of *dhankhet* lands "by last survey," against the said tuppah. Again, in paragraph 604 of Mr. Forbes' final report the area of rice lands in tuppah Bari at the time of the last settlement has been stated to be 4,726* acres, but Mr. Sunder has put it down at only 1908.26 acres. I give below in juxtaposition the total cultivated areas in acres in the several tuppahs as given in statement III appended to Mr. Forbes' report and the areas shown in Mr. Sunder's statement.

Name of tuppah.				Area of cultivation in acres as found by Mr. Forbes.	Area "by last survey" as given in Mr. Sunder's report in acres.	Area found by "present survey" in acres.
1				2	3	4
1.	Kate	...	...	5,098.27	3,256.74	8,399.67
2.	Pundag	...	...	6,333.45	3,964.61	8,863.76
3.	Imli	...	...	2,735.23	860.62	3,308.21
4.	Bari	...	...	3,950.12	3,103.58	11,870.50
5.	Taleya	...	...	1,262.75	736.19	1,725.48
6.	Gowal	...	...	2,111.87	1,617.70	3,751.49
7.	Surhey	...	...	350.64	82.44	354.59
8.	Ambar	...	...	17.10	17.65	20.49
9.	Japla	...	...	.....	.....	97.45
10.	Tuppa	...	...	2,500.68	531.02	1,768.10
11.	Mankeri	...	...	3,925.75	952.28	3,969.49
12.	Seema	...	...	6,325.27	1,168.24	5,726.21
13.	Chechari	...	...	176.36	27.39	74.14
14.	Bareysand	...	...	2,410.24	209.98	1,245.25
15.	Khami	...	...	3,393.20	350.95	1,154.80
16.	Durjag	...	...	2,505.41	527.07	3,614.77
17.	Dathu	...	...	15.83	16.12	60.25
18.	Barkol	...	...	309.64	88.86	273.86
Total				43,426.25	17,511.44	56,278.51

* I note, however, that this does not agree with the figures in column 13 of Mr. Forbes' Table III.

The figures given above would show that the increase in cultivation, instead of being 221 per cent. as stated by Mr. Sunder, has only been 29.6 per cent. during the 30 years which have intervened between the completion of Mr. Forbes' settlement and the settlement made by Mr. Sunder. That the figures shown in column 13 of Mr. Forbes' Table III are given in acres may be presumed from the headings of columns 14 and 16 of the table. I am sending an extract of this paragraph to Mr. Sunder with the request that he will submit any explanation he may have to give of the discrepancies noticed above, forwarding a copy at the same time for your information.

27. *Paragraph 367.*—It is possible that the kists might with advantage be recast. The present Deputy Commissioner seems to be of this opinion. I will discuss the matter with Mr. Beauchcroft when I visit Palamau during the cold weather.

28. *Paragraph 374.*—The questions here referred to are being separately discussed between yourself, this office and the Board of Revenue, and need not be considered here. I would only remark that Mr. Sunder, in recommending the extension of the Maintenance of Records Act, III(B.C.) of 1895, to Palamau, is writing of a matter of which, I believe, he has no experience. I have no doubt myself that the measure, amongst the aboriginal and semi-aboriginal cultivators in Palamau, would be perfectly futile.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
BENGAL.

No. 329S.

FROM P. C. LYON, Esq., I.C.S., **

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st February, 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the final report of the settlement of the Government estates in Palamau, and to express my regret for the delay that has occurred in its submission. For that delay, however, my office is not wholly responsible. Although the report bears date the 24th October, 1897, the full and complete version of it was not ready on that date, and it was not until August of the following year that the report was received in its final form from the printer's hands. The correction of the proofs was a troublesome task, and Mr. Sunder found it difficult, consistently with the due discharge of his other duties, to deal with them promptly. In July of 1897 fair proofs were sent for criticism by the local officers, and the Commissioner's remarks on the report, copy of which is herewith forwarded, were not laid before me until the commencement of December last.

2. The Government estates in the Palamau district which have been brought under survey and settlement are comprised in 399 villages with an area of 425 square miles. Of this area, 294 square miles of cultivated and occupied lands were cadastrally surveyed, a traverse survey only being made of the remaining 131 square miles of jungle and waste lands. The area cadastrally surveyed was found to be held by 15,763 tenants, including under-raiyats, and the aggregate existing rents attested amounted to Rs. 57,693. These rents were raised during the settlement to Rs. 74,433, or by 29 per cent., the increase over the rents fixed at the last settlement in 1871, which amounted to Rs. 40,843, being 82 per cent. The incidence of rent after the conclusion of the present settlement amounts to no more than Re. 1-2-6 per cultivated acre, which is certainly moderate. The survey operations commenced in July 1893, when the traverse survey was begun by Mr. L. F. Berkeley of the Imperial Survey Department, and the work was concluded by the submission of the final report by the Settlement Officer Mr. Donald Sunder in October 1897. The total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 79,165 for traverse and cadastral survey and *khanapuri*, and Rs. 40,387 for attestation and assessment, or Rs. 1,19,552 in all, which gives a rate of 7 annas per acre on the whole area, or 10 annas 2 pies on the area cadastrally surveyed.

3. I believe that the Board will find Mr. Sunder's report a full and interesting one, and will agree with the Commissioner and myself in thinking that the mass of information contained in the lengthy Appendices attached to it is well worthy of permanent record. The map which has been prepared, under Mr. Sunder's direction, to illustrate the report, and the encyclopædic information contained in the report itself as to the physical features of the country, its agricultural conditions, the flora and fauna found in it, and the habits and customs of the people, cannot fail to be of great value to the administration. I would, however, call attention to the criticisms which have been made by the Commissioner in some matters of detail which would appear

to show that, if Mr. Sunder had had a longer experience of the district, his views on some points would have been expressed with greater moderation, and would have in consequence been more trustworthy.

4. The first fifteen chapters of the report, containing 287 paragraphs, are devoted to a general description of the tract under settlement, its physical features, the population and its castes, the material condition of the people, their trades and manufactures and the agriculture practised by them. Mr. Sunder's remarks and recommendations on the subject of irrigation have already been noted by the Commissioner, who has taken action upon them; but it may be hoped that the proposal to move a certain carved stone gateway from Palamau to Daltonganj will not be pressed, as the practical or artistic expediency of such a proceeding seems open to question. In paragraphs 71 to 73 (a), and again in paragraph 357, Mr. Sunder gives figures to show the increase in cultivated area since the previous settlement, which are not only difficult to reconcile with the figures in Mr. Forbes' report on that settlement, as has been pointed out by the Commissioner, but also appear to be inconsistent with the figures given by Mr. Sunder himself in the rate report submitted by him to Government. The explanation asked for by the Commissioner has not as yet reached me, and I will enquire further for it, but in the meantime the figures appear open to doubt.

5. The detailed information on agricultural subjects contained in paragraphs 109 to 241 of the report, combined with the further information contained in the Appendices, afford us a graphic picture of the daily life of a cultivator in this district, and give much insight into his wants and his resources, while supplying evidence at the same time of much patient industry on the part of the Settlement Officer, and much intelligent sifting of the information obtained by him. These paragraphs form a model of the use to which the valuable material available to all Settlement Officers may be put, and of the practical advantages that may be realised for administrators in the future through the opportunities that such officers obtain for ascertaining the realities of the life of the peoples among whom they are labouring.

6. Part II of the report, which deals with the fiscal history of the tract under settlement, is sufficient; but Part III, in which the actual account is given of the survey and settlement operations, contains scant notice of the important work done by the Survey Department and by Mr. Bright, the Deputy Commissioner, in the years 1892-93 and 1894, and but little information as to the survey of the estates and the preparation of the records for them. Whereas it had been originally intended that a Settlement Officer should be appointed at the commencement of the operations for the organisation and direction of the work from the beginning, practically the whole of the survey and record writing was done by the Survey Department under Mr. Bright's supervision, while the system of attestation was also laid down in rules by that officer, before any Settlement Officer was appointed. In these circumstances, I am bound to say that the isolated quotation made by Mr. Sunder, in paragraph 311 of his report, from a letter written by Mr. Bright two and-a-half years before Mr. Sunder's appointment, can hardly be held applicable to that appointment, seeing that in the meantime much of the work of organisation had been completed, and many of the most serious problems raised by the work had already been disposed of. I do not wish to prejudice the excellent and indefatigable work done by Mr. Sunder, but a careful perusal of the correspondence relating to the early stages of the work, when opposition and friction were most to be looked for, and many difficulties had to be faced, goes far to show that the conciliatory attitude of the raiyats, and the ultimate success of the settlement, were due in no small measure to the excellent work done by the Survey Department under the detailed guidance and supervision of Mr. Bright, whose unrivalled knowledge of the people of the district proved of the utmost assistance to the operations. And it must also be noted that, during the whole of this period, the progress of the work was carefully watched by Colonel Sandeman, Director of Bengal Surveys, and by my predecessor, Mr. Macpherson, who constantly advised the local officers and brought their experience of other settlements to bear upon the work.

7. The first proposals for the survey and settlement of these estates are contained in Mr. Bright's letter No. 77R., dated 29th April, 1892, in which all the main points which afterwards became the subject of prolonged correspondence were touched upon, and a complete review of the existing position of

affairs in the estates was given. Owing to the difficulty found by Government in providing officers and funds for the operations, however, their initiation was postponed until July, 1893, when traverse work was commenced with a view to the completion of the cadastral survey of the estates in the survey year 1893-94. During this year, commencing on 1st October, 1893, very substantial progress was made, though the original programme was not worked up to. The traverse survey was completed and the cadastral survey and *khanapuri* of some 210 villages out of 399 were carried through. Some small amount of attestation was also done by an Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Rameswar Pershad, who was appointed for this purpose and for the inspection of *khanapuri* work. The rules for both *khanapuri* and attestation were prepared by Mr. Bright, and an excellent report was submitted by him at the close of the year. Much difficulty was found in pressing on the work owing to the slowness of the local amins employed, and the discovery that a far larger proportion of the area of the estates was under cultivation than had been expected. As was recognized by Mr. Macpherson, my predecessor at the time, the work of completing the records had been made plain for the Settlement Officer by Mr. Bright before that officer came on the scene.

8. Mr. Sunder joined his appointment in November, 1894, and while *khanapuri* and attestation work proceeded on the lines previously laid down for it, he did much to press on the latter work and prepare the way for the submission of his rate report, which was sent in by him in August, 1895. Attestation work was completed in the course of this survey year, 1894-95, and, after that, the work remaining to be done was the calculation and introduction of the new rents at the rates sanctioned by Government, the distribution to the raiyats of their *fhrists* or extracts from the *jamabandi*, the settlement of the Government miscellaneous demand, the final winding up of the settlement, and the submission of the completion report. This work, however, took from September, 1895, to October, 1897, the abnormal delay being due to many causes, of which the chief were the prosecution of certain enquiries made by Government relative to the settlement of miscellaneous revenue, which delayed the issue of their orders on this subject until August, 1896, and the deputation of the Settlement Officer on famine duty from February, 1897, up to July in the same year. As Mr. Sunder was employed during a great part of the time in demarcating the areas to be regarded as protected forests, and in other miscellaneous enquiries, and was also given time to collect much of the valuable information incorporated by him in his report, the delay is not altogether to be regretted.

9. In paragraph 336 of his report Mr. Sunder has quoted from his rate report his interesting criticism of the system of classification of lands adopted in this survey, and, although the soundness of this criticism is challenged by the Commissioner, it is consistent with such experience as I have had in other parts of Bengal, where it has been too often assumed that the elaborate classification of lands adopted by zamindars and patwaris is recognised by the raiyats and understood by them. In North Bihar there is little doubt that the classification is resorted to in many cases solely for the purposes of an illegal enhancement of rents, and I have frequently ascertained that the raiyats themselves were quite unable to classify their lands without the assistance of the landlord's agent and his books, and that frequently that agent himself could not distribute the lands on the ground in their alleged classes.

10. The account given by Mr. Sunder in paragraph 337 of the enquiries made by him in connection with his assessment of rents shows much sound appreciation of the difficulties with which he had to contend and intelligence in meeting them, but the subsequent paragraphs 339 to 344, in the Chapter on "Fixation of Rates," give a very inadequate account of the proceedings that led up to the final sanction by Government of the rates proposed by Mr. Sunder. In the original rate report submitted by Mr. Sunder in August, 1895, it was stated that the rates he was proposing were practically the same as those of Mr. Forbes' settlement, and this statement, and some others contained in the report, were adversely criticised by the Deputy Commissioner when forwarding the report. On receiving a proof copy of his report for correction, Mr. Sunder revised it in many respects, and modified his previous statement as to the rates proposed by him, inserting arguments and figures to show that they were 44 per cent. in excess of Mr. Forbes' rates in *dhanhar* lands and 10 per cent. in excess in *bhita* lands. When the rate

report was subsequently dealt with by the Board, this large increase in rates was severely criticised, and the various assertions made by Mr. Sunder as to his proposal coming at the same time to their notice, Mr. Sunder was called down to Calcutta to explain them. It appears that Mr. Sunder then satisfied the Board that, as is shown by the results of the settlement, there had been no practical enhancement of rates, and his rates were accordingly accepted. Mr. Sunder has not, however, as far as I am aware, explained how his statements in his rate report as to his enhancement of Mr. Forbes' rates are to be reconciled either with his subsequent explanations to the Board or the facts disclosed by the results of the assessment. There is also, as noted by me in paragraph 3 above, some confusion between the rate report and the final report in the matter of increase of cultivation. The assessment of rents was not, on the whole, such a difficult or elaborate piece of work as it has been made to appear, there being little actual change made in the rates, and the whole enhancement working out to 32 per cent. over the existing rent, a sufficient but normal increase, fully justified by the rapid extension of cultivation.

11. The orders of Government, referred to in paragraph 363 of the report, relative to the assessment of trees, were preceded by lengthy correspondence on the subject, which was concluded by Mr. Marindin's exhaustive report, contained in his letter No. 453 L.R., dated 19th June, 1896, on the whole subject of the settlement of this important item of miscellaneous revenue. Mr. Marindin's recommendations were accepted in all respects.

12. There was also much correspondence on the subject of the introduction of *khas* management in the place of the *thikadars* system which was previously in force. The first recommendations for this change were made by Mr. Bright in January, 1895, when he received the support of Mr. Sunder, Mr. Grimley and my predecessor, Mr. Macpherson. On a further report being called for, Mr. Sunder, in October, 1895, urged the retention of the *thikadars*, but Mr. Streatfeild, who had succeeded Mr. Bright as Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Grimley and Mr. Marindin again pressed for the introduction of *khas* management, which was ultimately sanctioned by Government. This question is referred to by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 365 of his report.

13. The important question of the maintenance of the records, on which Mr. Sunder makes certain suggestions in paragraph 374, is now under my consideration, and I am to meet the Commissioner at Daltonganj early in March next to decide on the system to be adopted. It is clear that the proposal made by the Settlement Officer for the introduction of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, is not a suitable one; and as it seemed advisable both to Mr. Forbes and myself that we should deal with the question on the spot, it has been impossible for me to avoid the delay that has occurred in disposing of the reference made to me on the subject by the Board.

14. As I have pointed out above, much of the success of the settlement is due to the admirable work done by Mr. Bright in organising the proceedings from the beginning. Mr. L. F. Berkeley's labours also merit recognition at our hands, and Babu Ramesvar Pershad, the Assistant Settlement Officer, did good work. Mr. Sunder was unfortunately unable to secure the full co-operation of local officers that he might otherwise have enjoyed, owing to his serious differences with the Forest Department and the Survey Department, and with two at least of the Deputy Commissioners with whom he worked. But in spite of these difficulties his indefatigable industry, his tact in dealing with the people, and his knowledge of the requirements of the work were conspicuous in his conduct of the operations, and the report which I now submit bears evidence of the enduring value of the results attained by him.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.

FROM F. A. SLACK, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th March 1899.

LAND REVENUE.
(Surveys and Settlements.)

SIR,

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of Government, a copy of the final report, dated the 24th October 1897, on the survey and settlement of the Palamau Government estate, together with the remarks made thereon by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur in his letter No. 736L.R., dated the 16th November 1898, to the address of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, and the latter's review recorded in his letter No. 329S., dated the 21st February 1899. The very great delay which has occurred in submitting the final report has been explained by Mr. Lyon in paragraph 1 of his covering letter, but the Board are constrained to remark that the explanation is not wholly satisfactory and that such delays should be avoided in future.

2. The district of Palamau, comprising an area of about 4,905 square miles, contains four parganas, viz., Palamau, Japla, Belounja, and Tori. The pargana of Palamau was taken possession of by the British Government in A.D. 1773, and several settlements were successively made with the old Chero rulers of the pargana for the payment of revenue assessed. The pargana became a Government estate by right of purchase at an auction sale for arrears of revenue in A.D. 1812. It was granted in 1816 to Raja Fattah Narayan Sing of Deo, in the Gaya district, and to his son, Ghanesam Sing, for loyal services rendered; but owing to the oppressions of the Raja's agents, a revolt broke out, and Government resumed the estate in 1818, revoking its deed of grant and allowing the Raja a remission of Rs. 3,000 a year from the revenue of his Bihar estates by way of compensation. The old Chero rulers of the estate had created many jagirs and other tenures resumable on failure of male heirs of the grantees, and kept a portion of the pargana as *khalsa* or personal property. The Government stepping into the rights of these rulers did not press their rights to resume these jagirs and other tenures, but settled the *khalsa* villages from time to time. The question of the resumption of the jagirs and other tenures has been finally settled in Government order No. 3917, dated the 14th August 1895, under which they have been raised to the status of estates, and the Government has abandoned their claims to resume them. The last regular raiyatwari settlement of the *khalsa* villages of the Palamau pargana was made by Mr. Forbes for thirty years. It expired on the 31st of March 1894; but under Government order No. 728T.R., dated the 6th October 1892, the settlement was renewed from year to year until March 1896, when the *thikadari* or farming system was abolished, and *khas* management introduced with effect from the 1st of April 1896, but with permission to settle with such individual *thikadars* as might have special claims to consideration on account of long ancestral connections with the village or of extensive improvements effected by them or by their predecessors. The increased rentals caused by the present settlement have taken effect since September 1896, the beginning of the *Fasli* year, that being the era current in Palamau.

3. The proposals for the survey and settlement of the *khalsa* villages of the Palamau Government estate were sanctioned in Government order No. 277L.R., dated the 16th of January 1894, and the main principles for carrying out the work were settled in Government order No. 840L.R., dated the 14th of February 1894. The survey operations under Act V (B.C.) of 1875 were commenced, in anticipation of Government sanction, in July 1893 under the supervision of Mr. L. F. Berkeley of the Imperial Survey Department,

and ended by the 12th of June 1896. Record-writing and attestation proceeded simultaneously, the latter having been begun on the 6th of August 1894 by Babu Ramesvar Persad, kanungo, under the supervision of Mr. W. R. Bright, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Donald Sunder, Deputy Collector, took charge of the settlement on the 17th of November 1894. He submitted his rate report in August 1895, settled rents under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1874 by the end of April 1896, published his *jamabandis* in August following, and, having issued *ferists* or extracts thereof to the raiyats, closed the work by submitting his final report in October 1897. The slow progress in the interval between the submission of the rate report and the completion of the work has been fully explained by the Director in paragraph 8 of his covering letter.

4. The Palamau estate as now surveyed and settled comprises 399 villages with an area of 425 square miles, of which 294 square miles, cadastrally surveyed, are cultivated and occupied, and 131 square miles, traverse surveyed, are jungle and waste. The cultivated area was found to be occupied by 15,763 tenants, inclusive of 2,519 under-raiyats. At Mr. Forbes' settlement the rent settled amounted to Rs. 40,843. His assessment was based on the *pariadari* and *uttakar* systems of settlement, as explained in paragraph 309 of the final report, and on the classified rates fixed by him (*vide* paragraph 624 of Mr. Forbes' report). He settled the lands with the cultivators or raiyats, but over them were placed *thikadars* or farmers, who were paid 10 to 15 per cent. commission on their rent collections, supplemented in some cases by grants of *manjhas*, presumably the *nij jote* lands, which latter have been resumed and assessed to rent at the present settlement. By the simple expedient of abolishing these rates and ignoring the distinction between the two systems above referred to, and thus settling the relinquished and new lands at higher rates, the *thikadars* forced up Mr. Forbes' settled rental of Rs. 40,843 to Rs. 57,693, which at attestation time in the present proceedings was recorded as the total of the existing rents. In the settlement under discussion this rental has been raised to Rs. 74,433, or by 29 per cent. over the existing rents and 82 per cent. over those settled by Mr. Forbes. The increase is chiefly due to extension of cultivation. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,270 has also been imposed on *mohua trees*, and of Rs. 10,087 on lac-bearing trees, which latter have been temporarily settled for one year only. The gross revenue has thus been raised from Rs. 57,693 to Rs. 87,790, and as this increase has been attained without any friction with the tenants, it cannot but be called most satisfactory.

5. The incidence of the present settled rent per cultivated acre works out, on the other hand, to Re. 1-2-6, and the Board agree with the Director that this average is moderate. Besides this moderate rate the raiyats, whether rent-paying or not, have for the first time been granted some *mohua trees*, such having previously been all settled with the farmers, and those that are resident have further obtained 0.19 acre each of *gharbari* land rent-free. The benefits of the Tenancy Act as regards occupancy right have, moreover, been

extended to them in the record of their rights and status, as will appear from the appended classification :—

CLASS OF CULTIVATORS.	Number of holdings.	Aggregate cultivated area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Rents existing.	Rents settled.	Average settled rent per cultivated acre.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Re. A. P.	
1. Settled raiyats ...	5,009	39,380	7.86	34,903	46,948	1 3 0	
2. Occupancy raiyats ...	2,467	8,620	3.47	8,983	11,920	1 6 1	
3. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	5,476	17,016	3.10	13,807	15,565	0 14 7	
4. Rent-free holders ...	292	630	1.81	...	...	...	
Total ...	13,244	65,646	...	57,693	74,433	...	
Under-raiyats ...	2,519	2,977	1.18	5,977	Not settled.*	...	

* *Vide* paragraph 95 of the final report.

The large percentage of non-occupancy raiyats is due to the shifting habits of the people, as explained in paragraph 94 of the final report.

The aggregate cultivated area (65,546 acres), as shown in column 3 of the above statement, which has been taken from statements in paragraphs 71 and 79 of the final report, does not tally with that shown in column 4 of the statement in paragraph 78 of the report. The local officers will be asked to explain the discrepancy and to report whether the cultivated area, as shown includes homesteads, &c., seeing that the net cropped area amounts to 56,278 acres only (paragraph 74 of the final report).

6. It was originally estimated that the total cost would amount to Rs. 56,344, viz., Rs. 42,663 for survey and Rs. 13,681 for settlement, and that the settlement operations would be completed in two years, i.e., 1893-94 and 1894-95. The actual expenditure has amounted to Rs. 79,165 for survey, or annas 4 pies 8 per acre over the whole area, and annas 6 and pies 9 per cultivated acre, and Rs. 40,387 for settlement, or annas 2 pies 4 per acre generally, and annas 3 pies 5 per cultivated acre. The total costs incurred aggregate Rs. 1,19,552, or annas 7 per acre, taking the whole area, and annas 10 pies 2 per cultivated acre. The actual expenditure has thus been more than double that originally estimated, and the time occupied, viz., from July 1893 to October 1897, has also been more than double. Mr. Sunder did not prepare the original estimate, which was based on the assumption that only 110 square miles of cultivated area would have to be cadastrally surveyed and settled, whereas the actual area so dealt with has turned out to be 294 square miles, i.e., more than double the quantity estimated for, which sufficiently explains the variation between the actuals and the original estimate of the cost and time.

7. Subject to the remarks of Mr. Lyon in paragraph 6 of his letter of the 21st of February 1899 about the incompleteness of Part III of the final report, and in paragraph 10 about the inadequate account in paragraphs 339 to 344 of the report of the rates adopted, the Board agree with him in thinking that the report is full and interesting. They await, however, further explanation (i) as to the discrepancies about the increase in the cultivated area dealt with in paragraphs 71 to 73(a) and paragraph 357 of the final report, and noticed in paragraphs 8 and 26 of the Commissioner's letter and in paragraph 4 of the Director's letter, and (ii) as to the discrepant statement in the rate report and the final report regarding the rates adopted, as noticed in paragraph 10 of the Director's letter.

8. The Board also agree with the remarks made by Mr. Lyon on Mr. Sunder's criticism of the system of classification of lands in paragraph 336 of his final report.

9. In paragraph 346 of the final report, Mr. Sunder appears to think that *pattas* need not be given to the raiyats. The Commissioner, however, considers it advisable that, both in the interests of Government and of the raiyats, *pattas* should be distributed (paragraphs 11 and 25 of the Commissioner's remarks). The Board find that under the law [section 5 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879] every raiyat is entitled on demand to receive a *patta*, and that its contents, as laid down in the section, are not contained in the *ferist* already given to the raiyat, as set forth on page 75 of the final report. Considering, therefore, the requirements of the law and the remark of the Settlement Officer, the Board have come to the conclusion (i) that a *patta* should be given to every raiyat who may demand it, but that there should be no general distribution of *pattas*, and (ii) that should any village be hereafter let to a *thikadar*, then a *patta* should be given to each raiyat before possession is given to the *thikadar*. The accompanying draft form of the *patta* was submitted, but further explanations have been called for in connection with clauses 5 and 15 thereof, on receipt of which a separate report will be submitted to Government.

10. The estate has been settled raiyatwari for 15 years, with effect from September 1896.

11. The land revenue is to be paid in three *kists* or instalments, but the rents on the *mohua* and lac-bearing trees are, it is presumed, to be paid in one instalment. The four-anna *kist* due on the 23rd of October is paid from the sale-proceeds of the *shadoi* crops, the eight-anna *kist* of the 28th of January is paid from the paddy and other *kharif* crops, and the last four-anna *kist*, which is due on the 28th of March and along with which the rents for *mohua* and lac-bearing

trees are presumably paid, is paid from the sale-proceeds of the *rabi* crops, as well as those of the *mohua* and lac-trees. The Settlement Officer says that the balances that occur at the end of the year are due to the *kists* being inconvenient for the payment of rent. In connection with the last four-anna *kist* date of 28th March, he remarks that the *rabi* crops—*mohua* and lac, from the sale-proceeds of which it is supposed to be paid—are not ready for the markets until the end of April or May, and the whole revenue is pretty nearly realizable by July of each year. The Commissioner, however, proposes in paragraph 27 of his letter to discuss the matter on the spot with the Deputy Commissioner. The Board will invite his attention to paragraphs 659 and 660 of Mr. Forbes' report and await his separate report on the subject.

12. On the question of the maintenance of records, the Settlement Officer has made certain alternative proposals in paragraph 374 of the final report. The importance of the question depends much on the free or restricted transfer of holdings noticed in paragraph 93 of the final report and paragraph 11 of the Commissioner's letter. In paragraph 306 of the final report, the Settlement Officer says he has been unable to elicit any information as to the extent to which raiyati rights have been transferred during the term of the last settlement. In paragraph 13 of his letter, the Director proposes to decide, after personal communication with the Commissioner, the system to be followed with regard to the maintenance of the records. The Board consider it premature to make any remarks or proposals on this important point, and they await a special report from the Director on the subject.

13. The Board agree with the remarks made by the Commissioner—

- (i) that improvement of the markets should be made out of allotments from the management grant on special reports from the Deputy Commissioner (*vide* paragraph 7 of his letter);
- (ii) that the service tenures, referred to in paragraph 97 of the final report, being resumable by Government need not be specially sanctioned (paragraph 13 of his letter);
- (iii) that the *chaukidari chakran* lands, which the Board observe from the table at paragraph 96 of the final report, amount to only 29 acres, and could only be assessed at Rs. 107 if resumed, need not be resumed (paragraph 15 of his letter);
- (iv) that the *khairat* tenures mentioned in paragraphs 96, 102 and 103 of the final report are different from those disposed of in Government order No. 3917, dated 14th August 1895, as noticed in paragraph 2 above (paragraph 16 of his letter);
- (v) that the question of the settlement of *khair* trees is one for the Forest Department to decide (*vide* his paragraph 21); and
- (vi) that the system of forced labour, referred to in paragraph 287(a) of the final report, will die out of itself without any interference on the part of Government (paragraph 22 of his letter).

14. The Board would, however, invite the Commissioner's attention to the recommendations of the Settlement Officer on the following points:—

- (i) Periodical inspection and report by the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the estate and the tahsildars under him as to the condition of the permanent boundary marks (*vide* paragraph 375 of the final report).
- (ii) Sale of hides and transfer of wild animals captured to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens (*vide* page cciv, Appendix XX to the final report).
- (iii) Prohibition of the slaughter of certain birds (*vide* page ccv, Appendix XXI to the final report).

15. The Board await separate reports from the Commissioner on the following points:—

- (i) Irrigation proposals of the Settlement Officer, referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter.
- (ii) Farming of Koa (*vide* paragraph 20 of his letter).

16. I am to invite the attention of Government to paragraph 19 of the Commissioner's letter and to the action taken by him on the subject of the manufacture of country guns, referred to in paragraph 246 of the final report.

17. There are some clerical errors in the final report, among which the following are noticeable:—

- (i) The headings of columns 10 to 13 of the statement in paragraph 77 should be "of cultivable area."
- (ii) In paragraph 81 the number of non-resident raiyats should be 3,622, and not 3,662.
- (iii) In paragraph 373 the rate of settlement cost on entire area should be annas 2 pies 4, and not annas 2·4.

18. In conclusion, I am to say that the Board agree with the Director that much of the success of the settlement is due to the admirable work done by Mr. Bright in organising the proceedings from the beginning, and that the general results of the survey and settlement are highly creditable to the Settlement Officer, Mr. Donald Sunder, who has since been specially promoted. The Board are also glad to acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. L. F. Berkeley and Babu Ramesvar Persad. The settlement has successfully stood the tests of appeals and of actual collections. Appeals were preferred to the Commissioner, so far as the Board are aware, only in two cases, (against the classification of soils), and resulted in their rejection. As regards collection, the results shown in paragraphs 366 to 368 of the final report and the explanations given as to how and why the balances occurred will, the Board think, be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. SLACK,

Secretary.

No. 103A.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, with reference to his letter cited in paragraph 1 above, for present information and guidance.

2. The reports required should be submitted as soon as possible.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

F. A. SLACK,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1899.

No. 78A.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur with reference to his letter to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, cited in paragraph 1 above, for present information and guidance.

2. The reports required should be submitted as soon as possible.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

F. A. SLACK,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1899.

PATTA PROPOSED TO BE GIVEN TO THE RAIYATS IN PALAMAU.

Zillah Palamau

Register number of leases

No.

Mauza

Tappa

To

WHEREAS you are in possession of the holding detailed below as a (settled, occupancy or non-occupancy) raiyat in mauza , tappa , Palamau district, at an annual rental of Rs. , and as you have agreed to pay, on resettlement of the land comprised in the aforesaid holding, an annual rent of Rs. , this patta is hereby granted to you from 1st April 1896 A.D., corresponding with Fasli, to 31st March 1911 A.D., that is, for a period of fifteen years, you shall, on payment of the aforesaid rent, viz., Rs. , remain in possession of the aforesaid holding in mauza , tappa , for the said period of fifteen years, subject to the conditions stipulated below. After expiration of the term of this patta, resettlement of the aforesaid holding will be made with you, your heirs or representatives on such terms and such rent as may be determined according to law:—

Conditions.

1. After expiration of the term of your present lease, you will receive a renewed lease at such rates and on such conditions as may then be determined according to law.
2. You your heirs or representatives shall pay the rent and cesses as fixed for your lands and trees according to the following instalments to the tahsildar of the circle in which your aforesaid holding is situate, or any other person appointed for the purpose of realizing the same, on or before the appointed days. The receipt granted by the tahsildar or other person aforesaid shall be considered a full discharge from further liability for the amount of rent acknowledged therein, and unless you can show such receipt your plea of having paid the rent or part thereof will not be entertained. Be it expressly known that the lao-bearing trees do not come under the terms of the fifteen years' settlement now made with you, and that they are to be settled year by year by the Deputy Commissioner with such raiyats and on such terms as the said Deputy Commissioner may deem proper.

Details of kist.

		Rs. A. P.
1. On 13th October (Assin), a four-anna kist	...	
2. On 13th January (Magh), an eight-anna kist	...	
3. On 13th March (Chaitra), a four-anna kist	...	
Total rent for land	...	
4. Rent for mahua trees payable on 13th October (Assin)		
Total rent payable	...	

NOTE.—These kist dates are not the same as those shown in paragraph 359 of Mr. Sunder's final report. The question of alteration of kists is under consideration.

3. No claims for remissions on account of failure of crops or any other cause will be allowed.

4. In the event of you, your successors or representatives failing to pay the rent and cesses according to the aforesaid instalments on the aforesaid dates, all arrears shall be realized by sale of your property according to the provisions of the law for the realization of arrears of Government revenue, or any other law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands.

5. Your holding is hereby declared to be hereditary, but you and your successors shall have no right to transfer the whole or any part of your holding by sale, gift, usufructuary mortgage or otherwise, except under such conditions as may be permitted by the rules which Government may from time to time prescribe in this regard.

6. You are precluded from relinquishing your holding or any part thereof except with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner or under the provisions of any law or rules for the time being in force.

7. You are free to settle new cultivators on any waste or unoccupied land included in your lease i.e., on land contained within your aforesaid holding or jote, on which no under-raiyats were found settled at the time this settlement was proceeding. The terms for which such settlements are made shall not exceed nine years, and the lands so settled shall be liable to a change of rent when this settlement expires.

8. If you desire to cultivate any khalsa waste land in the village outside the area of your aforesaid holding, application for such land shall be made to the Deputy Commissioner, who may settle it with you, provided it is available and can be granted without detriment

to the interests of other raiyats of the village. If the land be settled with you, you will have to pay an additional rent up to the time this lease expires for such land at such rates as the Deputy Commissioner may fix.

9. In addition to your holding you will remain in possession of the *mahua* trees mentioned in the schedule hereto attached. The rent for such trees, amounting to Rs. , shall be paid by you, your heirs and representatives in one instalment each year on the date mentioned in the schedule.

10. The rent now declared by this lease to be payable by you shall continue to be paid during the term of settlement unless it is altered by order of a competent Court. Should your village be leased out to a *thiccadar*, he shall have no power to enhance your rent or to demand from you any illegal cesses, such as *salami*, *pujai*, &c. He shall be entitled to receive from you only the rent fixed by this lease, together with Road and Public Works and such other cesses as are payable by law.

11. Within the boundaries of the village in which your aforesaid holding is situate you will enjoy, without payment of any additional rent or any dues, such rights as are recorded by the Settlement Officer in the village record of rights, or as are permitted in the Government rules.

12. You will, without any excuse, execute all orders of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer who may be authorized by him in this behalf in respect to supplying *rassads*, labour and coolies on receiving payment of the proper price for the *rassad* and the wages of the coolies, whether such order be issued in your name or in that of the *thiccadar* of your village, should there be one.

13. Your rights, whatever they may be, will not extend to mines or minerals, the full rights to which are reserved to Government, who are entitled to exercise such rights without let or hinderance by you. Access to the land occupied by such mines and minerals shall be permitted by you through your holding if necessary at all times, and you will afford reasonable facilities for ingress to, and egress from, the lands occupied by such mines and minerals. You will be entitled to reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner for any loss to which you may be put by the use of your lands for the above purposes.

14. Government reserves the right to take lands for roads, tanks and other public purposes on payment of full compensation for standing crops, buildings and such reasonable and just compensation for the expense to which you may have been put in embanking or otherwise making your lands fit for cultivation, as well as in respect of the value of your rights and of damages for disturbance as may be adjudged by the Deputy Commissioner with an appeal to the Commissioner.

15. You are expected to assist in the construction and repairs of all public tanks, *bandhs* and reservoirs; otherwise you will be liable to have your rent enhanced by order of Court in respect of the expenses incurred by Government on these accounts.

A. FORBES,

Commissioner.

KHARRA NUMBER OF PLOTS.	PARTICULARS OF LAND IN HOLDING.					Total of columns 4 and 5.	REMARKS.
	Class of land.	Area.		Total rent payable.	Mahua trees connected with the holding.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dhankhet, 1st ...	Acres.	Decimal.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Ditto, 2nd ...						
	Ditto, 3rd ...						
	Bhita, 1st ...						
	Do., 2nd ...						
	Do., 3rd ...						
	Garden ...						
	Total ...						
	Homestead and barl ...						
	Total ...						

A. FORBES,

Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 20TH JULY 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 2423.

READ—

The Final Report on the settlement of the Palamau Government Estate in the district of Palamau.

Read also—

Letters No. 288A., dated the 30th March 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No. 329S., dated the 21st February 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No. 736L.R., dated the 16th November 1898, from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, reviewing the Settlement Officer's Final Report.

Letter No. 569A., dated the 15th June 1899, from the Board of Revenue, on the subject of the grant of pattas to the raiyats.

THE new settlement of the Palamau Government estate began to take effect from September 1896, but the report of the Settlement Officer, which bears date the 24th October 1897, reached Government on the 7th April 1899. It appears that the correction of the proofs was much delayed owing to the want of time on the part of the officer engaged on the work, so that the final copies were not issued until August 1898. Considerable delay also occurred in the submission of the remarks of the Divisional Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the Board, is unable to regard the explanation offered as wholly satisfactory.

Notwithstanding certain inaccuracies noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, the Report with its appendices contains much interesting information relating to the physical features of the country, its agriculture, the habits and customs of the people, and other matters. But the accounts given in it of the traverse and cadastral survey, the preparation of the records, and the determination of the rates of rent, are meagre, and much too little has been said of the valuable work done by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. R. Bright, who fully discussed every important question which came before Government in connection with the settlement, and by whom the proceedings were organised from the beginning, and practically the whole of the survey and record-writing and some part of the attestation supervised.

2. The Government estate, the settlement of which forms the subject of the present report, lies in pargana Palamau, part of the district of the same name. This tract, a hilly and wild region, was conquered from its Chero rulers in 1773 A.D. After several successive settlements made with the descendants of the old Rajas, the estate was purchased by Government in 1812 at an auction sale for arrears of revenue. In 1816 it was granted to the Raja of Deo, in the district of Gaya, as a reward for loyal services rendered, but was resumed in 1818 in consequence of oppression on the part of the Raj agents, a remission of Rs. 3,000 a year from the revenue of his Bihar estates being allowed to the Raja by way of compensation.

3. The native rulers of Palamau had alienated a large part of the pargana as *jagirs* and other tenures granted at quit-rents, subject to a right of re-entry

in default of heirs male. Government on acquiring the rights of the old Rajas did not resume these tenures. After a searching enquiry made in 1893-94, they have been recognised as estates, permanent, heritable, and transferable: and the right of Government to resume on failure of male heirs has been abandoned once for all. The villages not so given away, known as *khalsa* or personal villages, constitute the Government estate, which has been settled raiyatwari from time to time, with thikadars to collect the rents from the raiyats.

4. The last regular settlement was commenced in 1864 and completed in 1872. The total number of villages settled was 401 with a total area of 273,635·81 acres (or 427·55 square miles), out of which 30 villages were subsequently included in the Palamau Reserved Forests, while 12 were added to the roll by resumption or jungle-clearing. The terms of settlement of the several villages were so fixed as to expire simultaneously on the 31st March 1894; but, when the resettlement operations were in progress the existing settlement was extended to the 31st March 1896 in order to admit of the completion of the proceedings.

5. Proposals for a resettlement of the estate were submitted to Government in September 1892, but the survey was not commenced until July 1893. The traverse survey was practically completed in the survey year 1893-94. Cadastral survey was commenced in November 1893, but, owing in great part to the slowness of the local *Kol* amins, was protracted till the end of the survey year 1894-95. In August 1895 Government decided that, in order to set back encroachments made by jagirdars or other tenure-holders and to protect the Government estate from further encroachments, the external boundaries of all the *khalsa* villages should be surveyed and demarcated in accordance with the revenue survey of 1860, except where this had already been done in the course of the survey of the cultivated blocks. This work was commenced on the 10th November 1895 and completed on the 12th June 1896. The initial record-writing was done by the survey amins under the supervision of Babu Rameshwar Prashad; and this officer also did some amount of attestation under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, who had drawn up detailed rules for both *khanapuri* (initial record-writing) and attestation. The Settlement Officer, Mr. D. H. E. Sunder, joined on the 17th November 1894. The attestation work was completed in the survey year 1894-95, except for one village, which was dealt with in the following year. Assessments were completed and announced to the raiyats by the end of April 1896. *Jamabandis* or rent-rolls were published in August 1896 in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, and extracts showing the details of the lands in each holding and the rent payable were distributed to the raiyats. The submission of the final report was delayed till October 1897, in consequence mainly of the deputation of the Settlement Officer to famine—relief.

By a notification of the 17th July 1894, all waste lands the property of Government in the *khalsa* villages, with the exception of lands used by the villagers for cultivation or habitation, had been declared "Protected Forests." Accordingly the Settlement Officer was required to mark off, in consultation with the local Forest officers, the village areas in blocks of a convenient shape, adding to the cultivated lands such quantity of waste land as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers. The blocks of waste land left out of these village areas, if of suitable size, were to form Protected Forests. It seems, however, that the Settlement Officer failed to grasp the intention of Government, and his final report contains no mention of what he did in this matter. After the close of the settlement operations, this work was entrusted to the Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Rameswar Prashad, in charge of the Government Estate, who has completed it, and his report on the proceedings is being separately considered by Government.

6. The Palamau Government estate as now settled comprises 399 villages. The total area traversed, including jungle and waste, is 272,000 acres, or 425·22 square miles, of which 187,520 acres, or 293·93 square miles, from the occupied area, and have been cadastrally surveyed.

The aggregate area, cultivated and culturable, including homestead, held by tenants is 65,546 acres, of which 56,278·51 acres are reported to have been found actually under cultivation. The Settlement Officer calculates the increase in cultivation since the last settlement at 221 per cent., taking the total cultivated area at that time to have been 17,511·44 acres. The cultivated area shown in Table III appended to Mr. L. R. Forbes' Report of the last settlement is, however, 43,426·25 acres, and on this basis the increase in cultivation amounts to only 29·6 per cent. The discrepancy has been noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, and a copy of the explanation called for by him should be submitted to Government.

Of the total cultivated area 10,428·20 acres are double-cropped. Rice occupies 23·84 per cent. of the cropped area, while 54·39 per cent. is covered by other food-crops. The total irrigated area reported by the Settlement Officer is 8,558·58 acres. *Ahars*, or reservoirs made by throwing embankments across drainage hollows or across the natural slope of fields, constitute the principal source of irrigation. Mr. Sunder has recommended the construction or improvement of certain *ahars*. The matter is receiving the attention of the Board and the local officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a report on the action taken to give effect to the Settlement Officer's recommendations.

7. A great part of the population of Palamau consists of aboriginal tribes who were not accustomed to the ordinary system of assessing each bigha of land at a certain rate of rent, known in Palamau as the *uttakar* system, which was, therefore, at the last settlement adopted only in the case of villages where cultivation was more permanent and the raiyats were of the more advanced castes. In the more jungly villages lying chiefly to the south, the system adopted was the *pariadari* system, which was the only one the aboriginal raiyats understood, and under which certain of the village lands, generally the lowlands fit for paddy, were divided into a number of *parias* or shares, each of which carried with it the right to cultivate a certain extent of *bhita* or upland free of rent. The *parias* were classified as first, second and third class, according to the soil contained in each, and a rent was fixed for the whole area according to the class in which the *paria* was placed.

For the new settlement it was at first decided that the *uttakar* system should be introduced wherever possible, it being left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to continue the crude *pariadari* system where he failed to induce the raiyats to accept the other method. Subsequently, in the course of his proceedings, the Settlement Officer found that the general development of the country had been such that there was no need to settle the estate partly on the *uttakar* and partly on the *pariadari* system; and in accordance with a recommendation made in his Rate Report, Government decided that throughout the estate the settlement should be made on the *uttakar* system.

8. After considerable discussion it was finally decided that for purposes of assessment the two broad divisions of cultivated land, *dhankhet* and *bhita*, should each be divided into three classes. First-class *dhankhet* is the lowest land on which most water remains, and which is therefore best suited to winter rice; the other two classes possess the same character but in lower degrees. First-class *bhita* is the land on which *bhadoi* or autumn paddy, wheat, barley, maize and sugar-cane are grown; lands yielding *marua* (*eleusine corocana*), linseed and gram have been classed as second-class *bhita*, and those producing til or jinjilli (*sesamum indicum*), cotton and pulses have been classed as third-class *bhita*. This classification is the same as that current in the adjoining districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; but the Settlement Officer observes that while it appears to be understood by the more intelligent raiyats of the higher castes, the bulk of the people cannot grasp the distinction between the several classes.

Whilst the above classification of soils was retained unaltered from the last settlement, the similar triple division of villages was abandoned, and in its place a more complicated division, based on a variety of factors, was introduced.

In fixing the rates, Government was influenced by the consideration that Palamau is still in a backward condition, partly owing to the absence of railways, and the vicissitudes of the rainfall. Therefore it was decided for the most part to keep to the rates of the previous settlement, and in some cases those rates were even reduced.

9. The following table shows the class of tenants, the areas held by them and the rents assessed:—

CLASS OF TENANTS.	Number of tenants.	Aggregate cultivated and culturable area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated and culturable lands per holding.	RENT—		Average rent per acre as now settled.	REMARKS.
				Actually paid by tenants as found at attestation.	According to settlement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Settled raiyats	Resident ...	3,875	Acres. 27,675-84	Acres. 7-23	Rs. 23,914 6 11	Rs. 31,702 11 0	
	Non-resident ...	1,134	11,703-80	9-30	10,988 6 5	15,245 0 0	
Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	1,862	6,016-14	3-21	6,228 6 2	8,104 10 0	
	Non-resident ...	605	2,604-26	4-20	2,754 11 9	3,815 9 0	
Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	3,593	10,642-22	2-97	8,098 10 5	9,019 9 0	
	Non-resident ...	1,883	6,373-48	3-38	5,708 8 5	6,545 3 0	
Rent-free holdings.	A. Service tenures	222	385-15	1-73	.....	.....	
	B. Chankidari and Goraiti ...	19	28-63	1-50	.....	.....	
	C. Others (Khairat, &c.) ...	51	116-40	2-28	.....	.....	
Total ...		13,244	55,546-08	.....	57,693 2 1	74,432 10 0	
Shikmi or under-raiyats ...		2,519	2,977-24	1-18	5,966 14 6	Not settled.	

The classification of raiyats into settled, occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats has been made in accordance with the principles of the Tenancy Act, although that Act is not in force in the Chota Nagpur Division, and although occupancy rights are unknown in the *jagirdari* villages. The large percentage of non-occupancy raiyats shown above is due to the unstable disposition of the people. Besides the concession of occupancy rights, all the raiyats, whether rent-paying or not, have for the first time been given *mahua* trees free of rent at the rate of two trees per raiyat in the northern and four in the southern villages. The flower of these trees, dried and preserved, forms a valuable article of food for the lower classes. The resident raiyats have also been allowed to hold their homestead lands rent-free, the total area of land thus left unassessed being 991-51 acres, or an average of 0-19 acre per raiyat. Of the rent-free holdings, the service tenures, which are resumable, are held on the distinct understanding that they will be retained in their tenures only so long as the raiyats are satisfied with them. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner and the Board in thinking that the lands comprised in the chankidari tenures, amounting only to 29 acres, need not be resumed, and that the service tenures referred to in paragraph 97 of the final report need not be specially sanctioned since they are all resumable save those called *khairat*, which appear to be petty maintenance grants given by the former Chero Rajas to *jaksirs*, Brahmans and others.

10. The total raiyati rental fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 40,843. This by various means the thikadars or farmers increased to Rs. 57,693, which was the rent actually paid as ascertained at attestation. The new rental being Rs. 74,433, the increase on the attested rental amounts to 29 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that (paragraph 5, Board's report,) the incidence of the rent per acre, viz. Re. 1-2-3, is moderate. The increase in the rental is due chiefly to extension of cultivation and has been accepted by the tenants.

The cost incurred was as follows:—

			Total cost.	Cost per acre of the area cadastrally surveyed.	Cost per acre of the total area surveyed.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Survey	...	...	79,165	0 6 9	0 4 8
Settlement	...	...	40,387	0 3 5	0 2 4
Total	...	...	1,19,552	0 10 2	0 7 0

The actual expenditure incurred, and the time occupied were, however, more than double those originally contemplated, this being due to the fact that the original estimates were based on the assumption that only 110 square miles would have to be cadastrally surveyed, whereas in reality the area was 294 square miles.

11. To the rental of the estate should be added the revenue derived from the following species of trees:—

(1) *Makua trees*.—Those in excess of the number allowed to the raiyats free of rent have been settled for the period of the settlement (15 years) at 4 annas per tree in the northern villages and at 2 annas in the southern villages.

(2) *Asan trees*, used for rearing silk cocoons, sold by auction annually by the Deputy Commissioner either for the whole estate or for groups of villages.

(3) *Khair trees* used for the manufacture of *kath* or catechu and in growing lac. The Deputy Commissioner has been left free to settle these trees from year to year to the best advantage. The manufacture of *kath* involves the destruction of the trees. It was therefore decided in 1896 that in villages where *khair* trees are numerous some of them might be allowed to be felled, but that in others it might not be advisable to allow such destruction, specially where the trees are used for lac cultivation. *Khair* trees are used also for house posts and ploughs, and for making charcoal, and the Settlement Officer recommends that the destruction of these trees in the Government estate should be stopped altogether. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree in this recommendation. The Conservator of Forests will be requested to have the trees in question inspected, and to submit a report as to whether, looking to the rules relating to these trees in the reserved and protected forests, it would be inadvisable to give effect to the decision already arrived at by Government.

(4) *Palas and Kusum trees* used in growing lac. It was decided in 1896 that such of the trees as had already been entered in the raiyats' names in the khatians as being in their possession should be settled with them separately at the rates noted on the margin for one year, on the distinct understanding that they would be re-settled with them or not as Government might determine on receipt of fuller information. On this question and that of other lac-bearing trees, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report called for in paragraph 3 (e) of Government Order No. 3292L.R., dated the 17th August 1896.

The excess *makua* trees have been settled for a period of 15 years with the raiyats for Rs. 3,270 per annum; the *palas* and *kusum* trees were settled for 1896-97 at Rs. 10,087, and the revenue obtained from *kath* in that year was Rs. 265. No revenue was obtained from silk cocoons in 1896-97.

12. The term of settlement of the land revenue has been fixed at 15 years, commencing from the beginning of the Fasli year in September 1896. The kists fixed at the last settlement were 4 annas, due on the 28th October, 8 annas on the 28th January, and 4 annas on the 28th March, paid respectively from the sale-proceeds of the *bhadoi* crops, of the paddy and other *khairif* crops, and of the *rabi* crops. Rents for *makua* and lac-bearing trees were payable on the 28th March along with the last kist of land revenue. These kists have been continued, but it appears that a large balance generally remains uncollected at

the end of the financial year, owing presumably to the *rabi* crops not being ready for the market till the end of April, and *mahua* and lac till May. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the local officers that the 4-anna instalment of land revenue paid from the sale-proceeds of *rabi* crops should be fixed for the 28th of April, and that rents for *mahua* and lac-bearing trees should be made payable in one instalment on the 28th of May. In view of the circumstances referred to a report is desired as to whether there is any need to make a similar change in the dates at present prescribed for the collection of land revenue in the district of Palamau.

13. The rents were formerly collected through thikadars or farmers who were paid a commission of 10 to 15 per cent. on the actual collections made by them, and were allowed certain privileges which were a source of considerable gain. In some villages, the thikadar also held the *manjhas*, or *nijjote* lands, at village rates; but as he was entitled to hold these lands only so long as he might manage the village properly and treat the raiyats well, he was precluded from acquiring any right of occupancy over them. It came to light that the thikadars generally had made no improvements in the estate, and had to a great extent violated the conditions of their leases. The system was therefore abolished and khas management introduced on the 1st April 1896; but the local officers have permission to settle with such individual thikadars as may have special claims to consideration on account of long ancestral connection with the village or of extensive improvements effected by them or by their predecessors.

14. No *pattas* have yet been issued, and the Settlement Officer is apparently not in favour of the grant of formal leases, seeing that the raiyats are content with the extracts from the *jamabandi* already given to them. But under section 5 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act I (B.C.) of 1879, every raiyat is entitled on demand to receive a *patta* showing (1) the quantity and boundaries of the land, (2) the amount of annual rent, (3) the instalments in which it is to be paid, and (4) any special conditions of the lease, and the *fehrists* distributed do not appear to contain anything as to items (3) and (4). The Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the Commissioner of the Division, that a *patta* should be given to every raiyat who may demand it, and that should any village be hereafter let to a thikadar, a *patta* should be given to each raiyat before possession is given to the farmer. He also approves the revised form of *patta* submitted with the Board's letter No. 569A., dated the 15th June 1899, subject to the following corrections, viz., the dates given in the preamble should be made to conform with the actual facts—the settlement having taken effect only from September 1896—and a column giving boundaries should be added to the statement at the end of the form, as the law requires this. If there is to be no general distribution of *pattas*, the Board are requested to consider what steps should be taken to make known to the raiyats the kists, and the special conditions of the lease, such as those on the restriction of transfers, the term of sub-leases, the supply of *rasad* and coolies, and the reservation of mineral rights and of the right to take up lands for public purposes, &c., which every raiyat ought to be aware of.

15. As to the question of the maintenance of the settlement records, Government awaits the Board's opinion on the special report which the Director of Land Records is to submit on the question. It will be obvious to them that this question requires very early attention and decision.

16. In paragraph 29 of his final report and in the appendices, the Settlement Officer has recommended the construction or improvement of certain roads. The attention of the District Road Committee should be drawn to these proposals.

17. As suggested in paragraph 375 of the Report, arrangements should be made for the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the estate and his tahsildars to annually inspect the permanent survey marks and submit a report thereon, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board and the Commissioner that the improvement of the markets should be made out of allotments from the management grant.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a report from the Commissioner of the Division showing what, if any, action it is proposed to take on the Settlement Officer's suggestions in Appendices XX and XXI to the final report as to the sale of skins of wild animals, the transfer of cubs, &c., to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and the preservation of certain species of birds. The report called for by the Commissioner concerning the manufacture and sale of country guns in Palamau should be submitted with his own remarks to the Judicial Department of this Government.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. W. R. Bright for the excellent work done by him, as Deputy Commissioner, in organizing the proceedings and carrying them through the earlier and more difficult stages; to Mr. L. F. Berkeley, who as officer in charge of the survey did excellent work; and to the Settlement Officer Mr. Sunder, who by indefatigable industry, tact in dealing with the people, and mastery of detail, has carried out the settlement with marked success. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Babu Rameswar Prashad for the good work done by him as Assistant Settlement Officer.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that a copy of it be sent to the Board of Revenue and to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2424.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, for the information of the Board.

No. 2425.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, for the favour of a report, with reference to paragraph 11(3) of the Resolution.

No. 2426.

COPY forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Government for information, with special reference to paragraph 19 of the Resolution.

No. 2427.

COPY forwarded to Mr. W. R. Bright, I.C.S., for information.

No. 2428.

COPY forwarded to Mr. D. E. Sunder, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. LISTER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1899.