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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXI—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT
INTO 144 VILLAGES

OF THE

SANGAMESHVAR TALUKA

OF THE

RATNÁGIRI COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

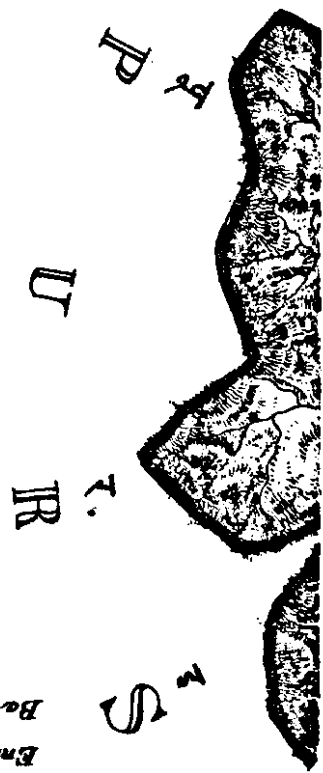
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Superintendent Rev: Survey & Assessment
 Rubnagar

L. G. Jeffrey
 Lt Colonel

- 1st Class R¹ 7 No Colour
- 2nd " 6 Blue
- 3rd " 5 1/2 Purple
- 4th " 4 Green

Barar Villages का रंग
 Barar Villages का रंग



**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ORIGINAL SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF 144 VILLAGES OF THE SANGAMESHVAR
TÁLUKA OF THE RATNÁGIRI COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 229 of 1885.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Camp Maneri, Sdvantvádi Districts,
27th February 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to make the following report regarding the rates I propose introducing during the current season in 144 villages of the Sangameshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. The accompanying map of the Sangameshvar Táluka includes 30 villages of the Lánja Petha and 11 villages already settled, which have been excluded by the continuous encircling red line drawn on the map; the whole of the villages included within this red line being those regarding which this report is made and constituting what in this report is termed the "Sangameshvar Taluka" consisting only of 144 villages.

3. The Sangameshvar Táluka is in reality composed of 195 villages; the total of 198 villages given in the Collector's list being reduced by the absorption of three villages in others, that is, some small parts of the villages or Tikháns, which were formerly considered separate villages, having been, at time of survey, included in the respective villages to which they belong, as follows:—

1. Banda Birkond has been included in village Birkond;
2. Banda Kalambista has been included in village Kalambista; and
3. Majra Ambet included in village Ambet.

I beg now to solicit the sanction of Government to the arrangement thus made, when the survey operations were first begun in these districts.

In this report the area and assessment, old and new, are all shown opposite the respective villages, inclusive of the Banda or Majra.

4. These 195 villages are now to be accounted for as follows:—

9 villages have been settled as being included in the Sytowda Petha of the Ratnágiri Zilla.

1 village settled as forming part of the Chiplún Táluka.

30 villages of the old Lánja Petha regarding which settlement report was made and rates sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 308, dated 19th January 1875.

13 villages are Inám.

142 Government villages have now to be reported on and settled.

195 Total.

To the 142 Government villages to be reported on, must be added two of the inám villages Deorukh and Nive, which were granted to the ex-Divá Rája Dinkar Rao of Gwalior by the orders of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 729, dated 31st December 1862, subject to their assessed by the Revenue Survey and of which he was given possession from October 1863. These villages were ordered to be surveyed and settled simultaneously with the rest of the district by Survey Commissioner's No. 15th May 1872.

5. There are therefore in all 144 villages regarding which rates are now proposed.

These 144 villages are divided into:—

9 Dhára villages.
5 Khitchri do.
118 Khoti do.
10 Khoti Khálsa villages.
2 Inám villages.

By "Khoti Khálsa" villages, is understood those which being originally khoti are under Government management and have been so for some time; they are as follows:—

Six have been under Government management for many years, one from transfer of the Vishalgad Ghera villages to the Ratnágiri Zilla in 1844-45, and five since the establishment of British Government in this part of the country, that is 1818. Four have been under Government management from years given opposite each:—

Mawlange, 1853-54.	Mowdi, 1876-77.
Wadi Nidhale, 1869-70.	Deole, 1878-79.

With regard to these villages, in introducing the survey settlement, the question arises as to whether they should be considered purely Government villages and dealt with accordingly or not; for being formerly khoti, a Khot claiming his right to any one of them may turn up at any time, and if the occupants have been treated as tenants under Government, complications might arise; therefore I beg to solicit instructions regarding this point.

6 The Sangameshvar Táluka of 144 villages, now under report, is a compact tract of land lying below the range of Gháts; it is bounded on the north by the Chiplun Táluka of the Ratnágiri Zilla, on the east by the Sahyádrí hills forming the boundary between the Ratnágiri Zilla and both the Sátára Collectorate and the Kolhápúr State, on the south by the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, and on the west by the Ratnágiri Táluka. In the accompanying map I have marked the district under report by a red encircling line within which, with the exception of the inám villages painted yellow, all the others are for settlement; this red line excludes on the south the portion of the Lánja Petha transferred to the Sangameshvar Táluka, for which rates have already been sanctioned; on the north-east the 9 villages settled as part of Ratnágiri Táluka, and on the north the village of Kalambushi which has been settled as belonging to the Chiplun Táluka.

7. The whole of this block of villages in length north and south about 26 miles with an average breadth east and west of 18 miles, is topographically much the same in every part; the general features of the country are undulating hills, generally high hills alternating with deep valleys; the tops of the hills are frequently flat with very fair varkas lands, the sides of the hills being in some places steep and rugged, in others having gentle slopes well suited for cultivation.

In the northern and central parts the hills are higher and more rugged and in the southern part more undulating and less high; while all the villages on the eastern boundary below the Sahyádrí range of hills are very rough. From the general appearance of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that it is well wooded, but everywhere the trees are most unmercifully lopped for ráb and during the hot weather there is no shade left anywhere, the whole country presenting a most peculiar aspect of many bare trees without branches or verdure, which gives it a most desolate appearance. Towards the Sahyádrí Gháts, however, there are some very richly wooded valleys and ravines, such as for instance the valley situated between the village Gotna, which is on the summit of the Ghát and the Ambághát road.

The total area of land in the 144 villages is 265,775 acres or 415 square

This area has been subdivided by the survey as shown in the following statement :—

Culturable.	GOVERNMENT.		INÁM.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.
Rice	35,964	12,282	1,386	803	37,350	13,085
Bágáit	616	87	50	4	666	91
Rabi	772	190	7	2	779	192
Varkas	121,086	168,899	4,595	6,441	125,681	175,340
Total Culturable ...	158,498	181,458	6,038	7,250	164,476	188,708
Land divided into survey numbers ...	344	5,554	8	17	352	5,571
Do. included in survey numbers ...	...	63,540	...	1,286	...	64,826
Village sites ... ..	...	75	...	...	...	75
Roads rivers, tanks, &c. ...	20	6,408	...	187	20	6,595
Total Unculturable ...	364	75,577	8	1,490	372	77,067
Grand Total ...	158,802	257,035	6,046	8,740	164,848	265,775

9. The soils in general are red and gravelly, of a poor description ; south of Deorukh and near Deole the soil is less gravelly, redder in color and more clayish ; it is tolerably level and looks good, but has not much productive power unless much manure is used. All these lands require a good many years' fallow to produce remunerative crops and are dependent for their outturn principally on the amount of ráb obtainable. The best varkas soils are found on the flat tops of hills where some patches of very good soil exist. The rice soils are also in general poor, as will be seen by the following proportions given of good, medium and poor, by our classification. Taking the best one crop rice land to be represented, soil and water valuation together by 16 annas, we obtain for the whole of the 144 villages the following figures :—

Rice classed above 12 annas	5.4
Do. from 8 to 12 annas	34.6
Do. „ 4 to 8 annas... ..	52.0
Do. below 4 annas	8.0
	100.0

10. The principal rice crops grown in the district and sown in the following proportions, as estimated by the Sangameshvar Mámíatdár, are given below :—

Crops.	Annas.	Crops.	Annas.
Fine Panvel	4	Bhadás	2
Do. Patni	2	Dodki	2
Warangal	2	Coarse Patni	1
Waksal	2	Chimansal	1
Total annas 16.			

The varkas crops are the usual grains, náchni 16, harrík 8, warri 6, til 1, grown in the proportions given above.

The little garden produce there is consists of cocoanuts, supáris, plant jack fruit, and mangoes.

11. The climate of the Sangameshvar Táluka is generally considered as affecting the inhabitants ; it is as a rule very equable, never very

epidemics are not common, the principal illness is fever and last year there was here, as everywhere else, some small-pox. As regards the crops also very suitable, the rainfall is always sufficient, seldom excessive and never fails to such extent as to cause distress. The Mámlatdár has given me the following figures as the rainfall registered at Deorukh during the last six years :—

Years.	In. cents.
1878	205 14.
1879	146 63
1880	126 76
1881	114 45
1882	175 41
1883	151 58
	6) 919 97
Average	153 33

Deorukh is situated rather near the Gháts and therefore gets a greater rainfall than the villages north-west of Sangameshvar, where the average is shown in the Bombay Gazetteer to have been 127.25 inches for 10 years ending 1877; considering that the average rainfall at Ratnágiri is about 116 inches, it may safely be said that the rainfall is ample throughout the district.

12. There are four large rivers in the district under report, all except one flowing towards and falling into the sea, through the Zaigad creek about 20 miles north of Ratnágiri. These rivers are :—

- 1st. The Gad river, which rises in the Sahyádrí hills north of the Málá Ghát and forms the northern boundary of the Sangameshvar táluka, dividing it from the Chiplún Táluka as far as village Kálambushi, where it flows south, past Dhámápur, into the Shástri river on the boundary of the Ratnágiri Táluka.
- 2nd. The river flowing past Sangameshvar known as the Shástri river, which rises in the Sahyádrí hills south of the Málá Ghát, into which flow also minor but at the same time considerable-sized streams, one from the north from the hills of Kadwai, Masrung, &c., and another from the south, from the hills north of the Kundi Ghát and from the country directly north of Deorukh.
- 3rd. The large river known as the Bhao river, which rises in the Sahyádrí hills north of the Ambághát, being joined by a large stream from the hills south of the Kundi Ghát and flowing past Deorukh, gets all the drainage of villages north-west of Deorukh and forms the boundary of the Sangameshvar Táluka on the west for a short distance from Deoghar to Parchuri, on the north-east boundary of which it flows into the Shastri river.
- 4th. Finally there is a large river known as the Kajali river taking its rise in the hills south of the Ambághat, which forms the boundary between the old Sangameshvar Táluka and Lanja Petha and into which the whole of the water of the portion of this Petha, now included in Sangameshvar Táluka, is drained; this river flows on through the Ratnágiri Táluka, past Harcheri to the sea into which it falls through the Ratnágiri creek.

Formerly the Shástri river is said to have been navigable for large native raft, which used to go up to Sangameshvar; but since then the river has silted so much that Pattimárs of 30 khandis even cannot go up beyond a mile or lower down the river than Sangameshvar. The two tributaries of the more tidal rivers and navigable for small boats, the Gad river as far as and the Bhao river as far as Wanri. Large Pattimárs still go up past es of the Shástri. Gad and Kansí rivers (the latter flowing south into

13. From the above it will be seen that the whole of the district is well intersected by rivers, 4 large ones flowing through its breadth. There are besides numerous streams in every direction, through which the country is drained. The rainfall being heavy these rivers and streams rush down with great impetuosity during the rains, but with few exceptions do not retain water during the hot weather; there are however some which have sufficient water for summer rice crops and in general there is near most villages always sufficient water for drinking purposes and for the cattle.

14. There are two principal made roads passing through the district,—one from Ratnágiri through Sangameshvar to Chiplún, both the former and the latter being 30 miles from Sangameshvar; this road is excellent; the large rivers are not bridged but culverts and small bridges are built over streams; it is not metalled, but is well kept in repair and is easy for carts. The second made road is the one from Ratnágiri to Kolhápur *via* the Ambághát, which was opened last year. All bridges except one are I believe ready now and the road fully available for cart traffic during the fair season, but it could not be used last rains for want of metalling between Páli and Murshi, which I believe is to be done this season. This road promises to become an important one, especially if the connections from Sakharpe north with Sangameshvar and south with Rájápur are made. Even now the traffic must be fair, for the contract for tolls at summit of the Ambághát realized in 1883-84 Rs. 5,000 and in 1884-85 Rs. 5,415. The road from Sakharpe to Sangameshvar has been begun and at the end of May last good progress had been made, for I rode along several miles of it towards Deorukh, but it was not sufficiently advanced for carts to travel on it. Some of the gradients appeared to me very high and it will be stiff work for well laden carts to get over it, but it is a difficult country to make roads over at a small expense. The connection to the south with the Rájápur road was not I believe commenced.

15. Besides these two principal made roads there are smaller ones which are kept up by the local funds; the old one from Sangameshvar to Deorukh is very indifferent, no carts can go along it and it is used only by foot passengers and pack bullocks; another road from Sangameshvar to the Málá Ghát, from which one branches off at the foot of that Ghát to the Tiwra Ghát, and lastly, a road from Deorukh to the Kúndi Ghát, are all those deserving the name of roads and they are only fit for pack bullocks.

There is also a road from Sangameshvar and one branching off from the Sangameshvar and Chiplun made road at Arauli to Makhjan which is a market place.

16. The district has not many bázárs in it. The principal one is at Sangameshvar and there are minor ones at Makhjan and Deorukh; the principal articles brought for sale at these bázárs are fish, salted and fresh and a little vegetable, fuel wood and small quantities of coarse grain.

Very little of the grain produce of the district is brought for sale as it is barely sufficient for the consumption of the existing population, and when any extensive transactions in sale or purchase of grain is intended, the people resort to the Wánis and grain dealers in the large towns of Makhjan, Sangameshvar, Deorukh, Sakharpe in the district and to Lanja, Ratnágiri and Chiplún out of the district. The bázár of Mulkápur in the Kolhápur territory which is held on Fridays, is frequented only by the people of the villages east of Deorukh and Shakharpe. Little or nothing is taken up there for sale, but the following articles are brought down thence, onions, garlic, chillies, gul, gram, javári, tobacco, tur, makka (Indian corn), masur, watana, mug and all kinds of spices and groceries.

17. The population of the 144 villages under report is shown in accompanying Statistical Table No. IV. and is obtained for 31 villages from census returns prepared during classification by the classers of the Sur-
 and for the remaining 63 villages from a census taken during

Out of the 144 villages under report the one named in the margin is uninhabited, so that the population of 143 inhabited villages is shown to be in all 86,363. The number of inhabitants compared with the area of land gives the following results:—

1. Inhabitants per square mile of total area	...	...	...	208
2. do. do. do. of cultivated area	...	...	...	265

The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural inhabitants as given in the Statistical Table No. V. is—

Agricultural	...	...	...	...	54.97
Partly agricultural	...	...	...	...	34.17
Non-agricultural	...	...	...	...	10.86
					100.00

18. Out of a total of 86,363 living souls, 4,668, that is 5.4 per cent., are able to read and write. There are 13 Government vernacular schools with an attendance of 888 boys, in 3 of which education is given up to 6th Standard, and 9 private schools with an attendance of 112 boys; so that out of 18,735 males under 12 years of age 1,000 or 5.34 per cent. are yearly undergoing instruction. There are no English schools or girls' schools.

19. From Statistical Table No. VI. forwarded herewith and which is also made out from the census papers prepared as already stated in paragraph 17, I deduce the following figures:—

- 1st. There are 966 wells mostly for drinking purposes.
- 2nd. There are 8,284 ploughs which is in the proportion of one to every three males above 12 years of age.
- 3rd. There are only 17 carts which is accounted for by the roughness of the country and want of roads which carts can travel on.
- 4th. The number of houses is 16,708, of which the greater part are thatched, that is one house to every five persons.
- 5th. The live-stock is as follows:—

Female buffaloes and their young	...	...	...	5,353
Cows and their young	...	...	...	21,260
Carts and plough oxen and buffaloes	...	...	...	15,386
				Total
				41,999

and there are besides 3,456 goats.

The present assessment was introduced by Mámíatdár Parsharám Rámchandra Paránjpe, about the year 1787, that is nearly 100 years ago, and has not since been revised. It is impossible to find out from old records how this old assessment was applied, as the Mámíatdár's "kacheri" with all records in it was burnt down in the year 1878; but from the information which the Sangameshvar Mámíatdár has been able to obtain, I gather that the mánul assessment was fixed at certain rates for each tarafs and applied accordingly to all the villages in that taraf. These 144 villages were divided into tarafs as follows:—

Taraf	Villages.
Sangameshvar	49
Do. Deorukh	46
Do. Kondivré	9
Do. Ghera Prachitgad	10
Do. Dewlé	20
Do. Sawardé	10

At the villages the same Sherists or rules for assessment were

Lands usually producing rice.	Malla land	8½ maunds per bigha.		
	Malli	} 7½	”	”
	Khanjan		”	”
	Baul		”	”
	Umbar	} 6½	”	”
	Khari		”	”
	Ranpal	} 5	”	”
	Kudiyal		”	”
Pulan	”		”	
Lands occasionally producing rice.	Khar			
	Turowthé land	5 maunds per bigha.		
	Mandis	} 3½	”	”
Sarwal	”		”	
“Gimwas” Summer crops or second crops.	Rice	5	”	”
	Náchni (Lavhi)	3½	”	”
	Udid, Til,	} 1½	”	”
	Kulit, Mug,		”	”
	Chawli, Tur,		”	”
	Kadve, Warna and Shiras.		”	”
Varkas crops ...	Náchni in Bhatlé lands	3½ maunds per bigha.		
	” in hill lands	3	”	”
	Wari	2½	”	”
	Sawa	1½	”	”
Harik	3	”	”	

21. The present assessment shown in the accompanying comparative statement of present and proposed payments is made up of—

- 1st.—The Nakt or cash payment exacted from the first;
- 2nd.—The value of “Galla,” portion of which was in many instances agreed upon to be paid in cash at a fixed rate;
- 3rd.—The value of the remainder of the Galla which is paid at the varying annual commutation rates; and
- 4th.—Of a number of Bábs and Haks, cesses of various kinds which vary in most villages.

The commutation rates are fixed for each year by the Collector on a report made by the Mámlatdár regarding the prices prevailing in the different bázárs of the district.

22. For assessment purposes I have divided the district under report into four groups,—the first comprising 50 villages in the north-west corner, which are shown in the accompanying map without being colored; the second comprising 45 villages of the central part colored with blue wash; the third composed of 25 villages lying between the above and those known as the Sahyádri villages, these are colored with a purple wash; and the fourth group consisting of 24 villages adjoining on to the Gháts along the eastern boundary of the district which are colored green.

23. The 50 villages of the 1st group are most favorably situated adjoining on to the already settled villages of the Ratnágiri Táluka; they have the advantages of having a good made-road passing through the greater part of the group, of three navigable rivers, and of the proximity of two bázárs, Makhjan and Sangameshvar, which are also port towns with a considerable number of shops and grain-dealers; the northern villages are within easy reach of Chiplún, the southern villages only 15 to 20 miles from Ratnágiri and all the western have easy water-way to the coast.

For these villages I have adopted a 7-rupees maximum rate for an acre of one crop rice land, which is a good average rate between the rates of Rs. 5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8 applied to the adjoining villages of the Ratnágiri and Chiplún Tálukas.

24. The 45 villages of the second group are the central villages east and south of Sangameshvar, which are less favorably situated than above 50, but have nevertheless some advantages such as having a new road from Sangameshvar to Sákharpe, which will now be ready for traffic.

theless well situated and have many advantages. For these villages I have adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 6 for one acre of one crop rice land.

On the east of the above two groups of villages, there are a number of villages forming a long narrow strip which are not actually Sahyádrí Ghát villages but are much rougher, more difficult of access, further away from made-roads and markets, situated on the extended spurs and intervening valleys of the Sahyádrí range, which are certainly inferior to the villages already dealt with but considerably superior to the Ghát villages.

These 25 villages I have made into a third group with a maximum of Rs. 5-8 for one acre of one crop rice land; this being only 8 annas lower than the rate applied to the second group will be just what is necessary to mark the difference between them and the villages situated west of them.

26. The remaining 24 villages of the 3rd group are all purely Ghát villages, very rough, out-of-the-way, far from bazárs, with no means of communication but foot-paths or very rough small roads, with much jungle and their lands extending up to the ridge of the Gháts and very little and poor rice lands, two-thirds of which are classed for soil and water together below 8 annas. For these villages I have adopted a maximum rate per acre for one crop rice land of Rs. 4. Villages similarly situated in the Chiplún Táluka are assessed at a 3-rupees maximum rate and in the old Lánja Petha at 4 rupees.

27. For the rabi lands I have adopted maximum rates proportionate to those already applied to the settled districts of the Ratnágiri Zilla, that is, for villages of the 1st group Rs. 2 and for those of the 2nd and 3rd groups Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. In villages of the 4th group there is no rabi land. The whole of the rabi in the 144 villages amounts only to 192½ acres, of which 183 acres are in the 50 first-group villages, 9 acres in the second-group villages and only a few gunthas in some villages of the third group; therefore almost all the rabi land may be said to be in the first-group villages on the banks of the large rivers which all meet there. These lands although liable to damage from excessive floods are rich, producing good crops and can easily bear the maximum rate of 2 rupees per acre.

the whole 144 villages, and exist principally in the first-group villages where there are 69 acres and 5 gunthas; in the second-group villages there are only 21 acres and 12 gunthas; in the third-group villages there are a few gunthas in some villages, making up a total of 1 acre, and in the fourth-group villages there is no garden land at all.

For garden lands which are all Dongri I propose the following maximum rates per acre:—

	Rs.
In 1st group villages	8
„ 2nd and 3rd group villages	6

These rates are worked out for each garden according to the area bearing garden produce and taking into consideration the classification of soil and water.

29. With regard to the varkas lands I beg to propose that the classification annas be increased for the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups by one-half, for the villages of the 3rd group by one-quarter, and for the 4th group villages to remain as they are.

This will give the following rates per acre:—

Varkas Lands.	1st Group Villages.	2nd Group Villages.	3rd Group Villages.	4th Group Villages.
	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.
...	9	9	7½	6
...	7½	7½	6	6
...	6	6	5	4
...	4½	4½	3½	3
...	3	3	2½	2
... total	1½	1½	1	1

30. The increase on the classification annas I propose as assessment for the varkas lands of the villages of the first three groups appears to me to be justified because the varkas lands in the villages forming the western part of the taluka are generally superior to those in the eastern part, and although classed according to their capabilities in all situations they are better able to bear, and in all justice should bear, a higher assessment than in the inaccessible Ghát villages. The advantages derived from the position of the villages, having so much weight in determining the increased assessment of rice land of one group of villages over that of the lower group, are equally applicable to varkas lands and their produce. The proximity of roads and markets not only make it easier for the cultivator to dispose of his surplus produce and obtain a higher price for it, but also enables him to dispose of the grass grown in the years of fallow when his land has produced no grain; and it must also be remembered that not only grass but also a large quantity of firewood produced on their varkas lands is also taken by the cultivators of the western villages for sale to Ratnágiri; the proximity of a place where such a large demand for this article exists must make the land producing it more valuable than where the great distance prevents an easy or profitable sale of all produce.

31. The general result of the proposed rates for all lands in the 144 villages, comparing the proposed assessments with average payments for the last ten years, is shown in the following statement:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rates.	LANDS OF ALL KINDS.							
			Area and 10 years' average Assessments by present Accounts.		Area and Assessment by Survey and proposed Rates.		Increase.	Decrease	Per cent.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.				Rs.
I. ...	50	7	...	47,118	56,475	34,626	...	12,492	26.51	
II. ...	45	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	0.06
III. ...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. ...	24	4	...	10,432	39,706	6,471	...	...	...
Total ...	144		...	95,240	188,709	76,002	...	19,238	20.19	
								Net Decrease ...	19,238	

The arable area and average rates obtained for each kind of land are as follows:—

Group.	ARABLE AREA.				AVERAGE RATES PER ACRE.			
	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Varkas.	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Varkas.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. ...	5,608	183	69	50,615	3 15 0	1 8 4	4 0 9	0 3 9
II. ...	4,287	9	21	60,224	2 4 3	0 12 5	3 3 9	0 3 11
III. ...	2,141	0½	1	25,844	2 8 6	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 0 3
IV. ...	1,049	...	...	38,657	1 9 2	...	...	...
Total ...	13,085	192½	91	175,340	2 15 6	1 7 9	3 3 9	...

32. From the above figures it appears that the introduction of these rates will entail a dead loss of revenue of 19,238 rupees on the average payments for 10 years; but if the present payments for 1882-83, which alone are shown in detail, are taken for comparison, the loss of revenue amounts to only Rs. 5,399. The reason for this decrease will be more readily understood by comparing the present and proposed assessment for the lands of each description separately as follows:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Payments for 1882-83.	Payments according to proposed Rates.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Rice Lands.</i>						
I	50	23,580	22,103	...	1,477	6.26
II	45	9,153	9,712	559	...	6.11
III	25	4,863	5,415	552	...	11.35
IV	24	1,953	1,648	...	305	15.62
<i>Rabi Lands.</i>						
I	50	1,073	278	...	795	74.09
II	45	82	7	...	75	91.46
<i>Garden Lands.</i>						
I	50	178	279	101	...	56.74
II	45	12	69	57	...	4.75
<i>Varkas Lands.</i>						
I	50	14,657	11,965	...	2,692	18.36
II	45	12,396	14,818	2,422	...	19.54
III	25	6,453	4,881	...	1,572	24.36
IV ... ..				...	2,177	3.1

33. From the above it will be seen that there is a considerable decrease in the assessment of rice lands of the villages of the 1st group, but that cannot be wondered at when the rice lands are found to be of such inferior quality in general that the present classification gives the following proportions of those classed for soil and water together at the rates shown below for each group:—

Group.	SURVEY CLASSIFICATION RESULT.				Total.
	Classed above 12 Annas.	Classed from 8 to 12 Annas.	Classed from 4 to 8 Annas.	Classed below 4 Annas.	
I	10.09	45.02	40.71	4.18	100
II	1.82	22.87	62.87	12.44	100
III	1.49	36.56	54.48	7.47	100
IV	0.1	25.45	63.87	10.58	100

There is a marked decrease in rabi lands which is probably due to a good well of this land having since been embanked and turned into rice fields. A during a general increase is shown in the assessment of garden lands. The entering a loss of revenue is on the varkas lands, but it is impossible to assess it which gives rise to the fact that the average classification of the whole district is only 2 annas and 5 pie 6 annas for the varkas there is the mere fact that the average classification of the whole district is only 2 annas and 5 pie 6 annas for the varkas and the 3rd class, that is, medium only as a whole.

34. The following statement shows the whole of the lands of all kinds in the 144 villages under report and the assessment thereon in abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi payments.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Government occupied assessed land.	181,458	86,782	72,117	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Inám	7,250	8,458	3,885	...
Unarable	77,067	.....	.....	...
Total ...	265,775	95,240	76,002	...

The great difference shown in the present and proposed assessment of inám lands is, I imagine, due principally to inám having been shown in the present accounts of 35 villages, in which during the survey no inám lands have been found at all. Regarding this enquiry should be made by the Revenue authorities and the result, it is to be hoped, will clear up all doubts on the subject. I am at present unable to account for the decrease in inám lands, as our experience is generally the reverse.

35. The only crop experiments which have been made in the Sangameshvar Taluka by Mr. Kázi Kamrudin have already been reviewed and laid before Government by the Director of Agriculture in his report No. 1011, dated 16th October 1884, and therefore they call for no special remark from me except that in no case does the incidence of assessment on produce appear to exceed 12 per cent. It is however difficult from such small experiments, especially when it is considered how very small the areas experimented on were (1 to 1½ gunthas), to draw conclusions regarding the assessment proposed for a whole district.

36. In apologizing for the report having been delayed so long I have the honour to solicit an early sanction of these rates, which I beg to propose should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, so that I may be able to introduce them early in April next.

37. A statement showing in detail the arable area and the present and proposed assessment of each village is forwarded herewith as well as a coloured map of the district under report and the usual Statistical Tables Nos. III. to VI.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

the Sangameshwar Taluka in the Ratnagiri District.

Table with 16 columns: No. Rates, Difference of Columns 4 and 1A, Percentage on the Difference between 10 Years' Payments and Present Survey Assessment, Area according to the Survey, Average Rate per Acre of Present Survey Assessment, Rate per Acre on former Assessment on 10 years' Average. Columns are numbered 16-30.

No.	Name of Village.	PAST PAYMENTS								Class and Maximum Rate.	ASSESSMENTS ACCORDING TO		
		23 years' average Payments.	10 years' average Payments.	Payments for 1882-83.							Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.
				Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Varkas.	Grām Kharch.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
96	Anderi	390 0 0	376 0 0	78	..	..	233	..	311 0 0	5 8 0	83	..	..
97	Kuchambé	747 0 0	720 0 0	229	..	..	399	..	628 0 0	..	235	..	..
98	Ragaon	1,002 0 0	987 0 0	598	..	..	271	..	869 0 0	..	400	..	..
99	Borsuthé	608 0 0	639 0 0	411	..	..	83	..	404 0 0	..	261	..	..
100	Shonowdé	559 0 0	549 0 0	311	..	..	195	..	506 0 0	..	251	..	..
101	Kulé	679 0 0	654 0 0	162	..	..	391	..	543 0 0	..	707	..	..
102	Washi	1,054 0 0	1,003 0 0	459	..	..	362	..	821 0 0	..	451	..	..
103	Katowl	695 0 0	688 0 0	216	..	..	380	..	596 0 0	..	389	0 8 0	1 0
104	Hative	630 0 0	612 0 0	147	..	..	392	..	539 0 0	..	187	..	..
105	Wadi Bhorponé ..	17 0 0	17 0 0	6	..	..	9	..	15 0 0	..	6	..	..
106	Bondiye	360 0 0	361 0 0	68	..	..	266	..	334 0 0	..	49	..	..
107	Belari Budrukh ..	415 0 0	416 0 0	44	..	..	329	..	378 0 0	..	50	..	..
108	Nive Khurd	357 0 0	329 0 0	98	..	..	191	..	389 0 0	..	54	..	..
109	Harpudé	547 0 0	558 0 0	285	..	..	228	..	513 0 0	..	296	..	..
110	Mujra Kond Ozar ..	93 0 0	93 0 0	35	..	..	47	..	82 0 0	..	68	..	..
111	Talsodé	475 0 0	467 0 0	147	..	..	251	..	428 0 0	..	173	..	..
112	Karbhasté	285 0 0	276 0 0	79	..	..	148	..	227 0 0	..	518	..	..
113	Tambodé	429 2 0	414 2 0	102	..	..	245	..	347 0 0	..	174	..	..
114	Masrung	651 0 0	687 0 0	278	..	..	231	..	509 0 0	..	266	..	..
115	Umbre	626 0 0	621 0 0	266	..	..	266	..	532 0 0	..	479	..	..
116	Nivli	581 0 0	617 0 0	150	..	..	451	..	581 0 0	..	52	..	..
117	Kumbhars Khani Bk ..	1,277 0 0	1,236 0 0	593	..	..	478	..	1,071 0 0	..	767	0 1 0	0
118	Hedlé	223 0 0	232 0 0	20	..	..	208	..	228 0 0	..	102	..	..
119	Kasar Kolwan	418 0 0	413 0 0	-110	..	..	266	..	376 0 0	..	104	..	..
120	Mujre Kond Bhairow ..	106 0 0	105 0 0	1	..	..	103	..	104 0 0	..	36	..	..
	Total	13,218 2 0	13,069 2 0	4,863	..	..	6,453	..	11,316 0 0	..	5,415	0 9 0	2 4
121	Belari Khurd	64 0 0	63 0 0	9	..	..	46	..	55 0 0	4 0 0	1	..	..
122	Nigudwadi	413 0 0	400 0 0	38	..	..	319	..	352 0 0	..	7	..	..
123	Gotné	146 0 0	140 0 0	7	..	..	117	..	124 0 0	..	..	..	..
124	Bāmnoll	661 0 0	649 0 0	140	..	..	460	..	600 0 0	..	179	..	..
125	Kundi	566 0 0	547 0 0	37	..	..	446	..	483 0 0	..	14	..	..
126	Sonārwādi	246 0 0	240 0 0	38	..	..	174	..	212 0 0	..	40	..	..
127	Angowli	417 0 0	432 0 0	167	..	..	234	..	401 0 0	..	94	..	..
128	Khadi Kalwan	320 0 0	309 0 0	43	..	..	228	..	271 0 0	..	128	..	..
129	Tamnalé	833 0 0	312 0 0	38	..	..	238	..	276 0 0	..	6	..	..
130	Maral	477 0 0	478 0 0	71	..	..	368	..	489 0 0	..	79	..	..
131	Ozar Budrukh	565 0 0	550 0 0	94	..	..	408	..	497 0 0	..	110	..	..
132	Nayari	236 0 0	238 0 0	24	..	..	9	..	233 0 0	..	180	..	..
133	Kinjale	359 0 0	346 0 0	27	..	..	227	..	254 0 0	..	53	..	..
134	Funsowlé	543 0 0	508 0 0	..	..	..	326	..	326 0 0	..	19	..	..
135	Daxlé	584 0 0	506 0 0	139	..	..	186	..	325 0 0	..	97	..	..
136	Nipawé	279 0 0	271 0 0	34	..	..	196	..	231 0 0	..	9	..	..
137	Murshl	772 0 0	723 0 0	146	..	..	516	..	662 0 0	..	33	..	..
138	Dakhl	560 0 0	591 0 0	40	..	..	441	..	481 0 0	..	41	..	..
139	Pachambé	534 0 0	512 0 0	53	..	..	387	..	440 0 0	..	73	..	..
140	Rajvli	360 0 0	347 0 0	78	..	..	230	..	303 0 0	..	193	..	..
141	Shringarpur	1,197 0 0	1,241 0 0	459	..	..	650	..	1,108 0 0	..	174	..	..
142	Kutgiri	348 0 0	336 0 0	35	..	..	256	..	291 0 0	..	104	..	..
143	Ratambi	140 0 0	134 0 0	17	..	..	101	..	118 0 0	..	6	..	..
144	Nivadhé	505 0 0	493 0 0	28	..	..	382	..	410 0 0	..	5	..	..
	Total	10,614 0 0	10,432 0 0	1,963	..	..	7,000	..	8,963 0 0	..	1,648	..	..
	Grand Total	96,663 2 0	95,240 8 0	39,549	1,155	190 12 0	40,506	..	81,400 12 0	..	38,878	285 15 0	350 1

No.	DIFFERENCE OF COLUMNS 4 AND 16.			PERCENTAGE ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 10 YEARS' PAYMENTS AND PRESENT SURVEY ASSESSMENT.		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE PER ACRE OF PRESENT SURVEY ASSESSMENT.				Rate per Acre on Rice Land according to former Assessment on 10 years' Average.
	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Varkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Varkas.	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
180	222 0 0	154 0 0	..	41.0	..	37	..	..	808	845 0 0	2 3 11	..	..	0 2 9	2 10 10
320	455 0 0	265 0 0	..	38.8	..	81	..	..	1,148	1,229 0 0	2 14 5	..	..	0 3 1	3 5 6
106	856 0 0	331 0 0	..	38.5	..	157	..	..	910	1,067 0 0	3 1 11	..	..	0 2 11	4 5 11
98	347 0 0	292 0 0	..	45.7	..	118	..	..	416	534 0 0	2 3 5	..	..	0 3 4	4 9 3
127	378 0 0	171 0 0	..	31.1	..	71	..	..	685	750 0 0	3 3 7	..	..	0 3 0	4 12 10
142	309 0 0	845 0 0	..	52.8	..	77	..	..	675	952 0 0	2 2 8	..	..	0 2 7	2 7 11
230	731 4 0	271 12 0	..	27.1	..	170	..	0 5 0	1,454	1,624 5 0	2 10 5	..	2 0 0	0 3 1	3 6 8
448	890 8 0	..	148 8 0	..	21.6	165	0 10 0	0 10 0	2,483	2,638 20 0	2 8 2	2 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 10	1 9 0
871	568 0 0	44 0 0	..	7.2	..	83	..	..	1,518	1,606 0 0	2 3 10	..	..	0 3 11	2 0 11
66	72 0 0	..	55 0 0	..	323.5	4	..	..	284	238 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 6	1 12 0
105	244 0 0	117 0 0	..	32.4	..	39	..	..	1,191	1,230 0 0	1 4 1	..	..	0 2 7	1 11 11
235	285 0 0	130 0 0	..	31.3	..	42	..	..	1,485	1,527 0 0	1 3 1	..	..	0 2 6	1 3 1
212	266 2 0	63 14 0	..	19.1	..	38	..	0 5 2	1,202	1,240 5 0	1 6 9	..	1 0 0	0 2 10	3 1 8
239	585 4 0	..	27 4 0	..	4.0	129	..	0 5 0	1,282	1,361 5 0	2 4 9	..	2 0 0	0 3 9	2 6 1
17	83 0 0	10 0 0	..	10.8	..	24	..	..	77	101 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	0 3 6	1 10 0
214	367 2 0	79 14 0	..	17.1	..	61	..	0 5 0	1,103	1,184 5 0	2 13 6	..	1 0 0	0 3 1	2 11 10
76	294 0 0	..	19 0 0	..	6.9	63	..	..	396	459 0 0	3 7 4	..	..	0 3 1	1 9 5
254	428 0 0	..	13 14 0	..	3.4	104	..	..	1,278	1,382 0 0	1 10 9	..	..	0 3 2	1 3 10
173	439 0 0	349 0 0	..	36.2	..	88	..	..	937	1,025 0 0	3 0 4	..	..	0 2 11	4 10 11
245	724 0 0	..	103 0 0	..	16.0	180	..	..	1,408	1,633 0 0	2 10 7	..	..	0 2 10	1 11 3
309	261 0 0	356 0 0	..	57.7	..	25	..	..	1,371	1,298 0 0	2 1 3	..	..	0 2 8	5 10 3
390	1,157 9 0	78 7 0	..	6.8	..	285	0 5 0	0 10 0	1,989	2,145 15 0	3 11 1	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 10	2 7 9
132	244 6 0	..	1 0 0	..	0.4	43	..	..	635	678 0 0	2 5 11	..	..	0 3 4	0 4 11
152	258 0 0	137 0 0	..	38.7	..	47	..	..	933	990 0 0	2 3 5	..	..	0 2 7	2 9 2
46	81 0 0	24 0 0	..	22.9	..	15	..	..	301	316 0 0	2 5 4	..	..	0 2 8	0 2 2
1,881	10,498 13 0	3,187 15 0	367 10 0	21.2	2.8	3,141	0 15 0	1 0 0	25,844	27,938 15 0	2 8 6	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	2 11 7
27	28 0 0	35 0 0	..	55.6	..	1	..	..	215	216 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 0	11 0 0
156	163 0 0	237 0 0	..	59.2	..	7	..	..	1,302	1,309 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 0	5 11 5
298	228 0 0	..	148 8 0	..	105.7	..	..	..	3,028	3,028 0 0	..	..	..	0 1 6	..
608	687 0 0	..	38 0 0	..	5.9	108	..	..	3,975	4,033 0 0	1 10 6	..	..	0 2 1	1 7 2
237	351 0 0	296 0 0	..	54.1	..	14	..	..	2,050	2,064 0 0	1 0 9	..	..	0 1 10	3 4 7
99	139 0 0	101 0 0	..	42.1	..	36	..	..	766	802 0 0	1 0 9	..	..	0 2 1	1 4 0
261	245 0 0	87 0 0	..	30.1	..	103	..	..	1,549	1,652 0 0	0 14 7	..	..	0 2 7	1 12 0
349	475 0 0	..	166 0 0	..	53.7	73	..	..	2,719	2,792 0 0	1 11 7	..	..	0 2 1	0 11 7
76	82 0 0	230 0 0	..	73.7	..	13	..	..	673	686 0 0	0 7 5	..	..	0 1 10	3 7 5
349	423 0 0	80 0 0	..	10.5	..	48	..	..	2,394	2,342 0 0	1 10 4	..	..	0 2 5	1 10 4
402	512 0 0	28 0 0	..	6.9	..	70	..	..	3,234	3,304 0 0	1 9 2	..	..	0 2 0	1 9 7
173	352 0 0	..	114 0 0	..	47.9	89	..	..	1,381	1,470 0 0	2 0 4	..	..	0 2 0	2 7 7
99	157 0 0	180 0 0	..	54.5	..	30	..	..	844	878 0 0	1 13 6	..	..	0 1 11	1 8 6
158	177 0 0	331 0 0	..	65.2	..	10	..	..	1,307	1,317 0 0	1 14 5	..	..	0 1 11	..
168	205 0 0	301 0 0	..	53.2	..	46	..	..	1,293	1,342 0 0	1 15 8	..	..	0 2 1	3 0 8
113	132 0 0	149 0 0	..	55.0	..	9	..	..	833	842 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 2	4 10 8
845	379 0 0	351 0 0	..	48.1	..	30	..	..	3,392	3,422 0 0	1 1 7	..	..	0 2 4	6 3 9
131	172 0 0	419 0 0	..	70.9	..	40	..	..	991	1,031 0 0	1 0 8	..	..	0 2 1	1 3 2
129	302 0 0	310 0 0	..	80.5	..	42	..	..	1,408	1,450 0 0	1 11 10	..	..	0 1 8	1 3 2
152	345 0 0	2 0 0	..	6.0	..	101	..	..	11,376	1,477 0 0	1 14 7	..	..	0 2 1	0 13 11
847	521 0 0	790 0 0	..	58.0	..	107	..	..	3,646	2,763 0 0	1 10 0	..	..	0 2 1	..
97	201 0 0	135 0 0	..	40.3	..	53	..	..	840	893 0 0	1 15 5	..	..	0 1 10	0 13 3
41	47 0 0	87 0 0	..	64.9	..	5	..	..	571	576 0 0	1 8 2	..	..	0 1 2	3 3 2
129	134 0 0	359 0 0	..	72.8	..	9	..	..	975	984 0 0	0 8 11	..	..	0 2 1	3 12 5
1,823	6,471 0 0	4,427 0 0	466 0 0	38.0	4.5	1,049	..	..	38,657	39,706 0 0	1 9 2	..	..	0 2 0	2 0 5
1,487	76,001 11 0	23,850 5 0	4,611 8 0	20.2	4.9	13,085	192 20 0	91 17 0	1,75,340	188,708 37 0	2 15 6	1 7 9	3 13 5	0 3 4	3 9 10
Decrease	..	29,338 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
DETAILS OF CULTIVATION.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INA'M LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif and Garden.	Rabi and Varkas
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangameshvar Taluka ...	144	Fine Panvel ... 25 „ Patni ... 12.50 Warangal ... 12.50 Waksal ... 12.50 Bhadas ... 12.50 Dodki ... 12.50 Coarse Patni ... 6.25 Chimansal ... 6.25 <hr/> 100.00	100	Rice ... 6.93 Garden ... 0.05	Rabi ... 0.1 Varkas ... 92.9

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
DETAIL OF POPULATION.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.				
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
				No.			Per cent.	No.	Per cent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sangameshvar ...	Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingayats...	118	151	269	80	163	243	512	7	2.60	...	...	...
	Musalmanas ...	942	1,306	2,248	590	1,496	2,086	4,334	499	22.19	5	33	...
	Hindus } Brahmins ...	1,318	2,051	3,369	824	2,050	2,874	6,243	2,591	76.90	3	15	...
	Hindus } Low Castes ..	16,357	21,901	38,258	11,357	25,659	37,016	75,274	1,571	4.10	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,735	25,409	44,144	12,851	29,368	42,219	86,363	4,668	10.57	8	0.03	...

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Mumbai District, Zilla Satnágiri.	144	Agricultural	47,478
		Partly agricultural	29,507
		Non-agricultural	9,378
			86,363

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

RETURN OF HOUSES, CHA'VDIS, WELLS, &C., AND OF LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Cha'vdia.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	HORSES AND PONIES.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
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
Mumbai District.	Government 143 ...	5	768	...	15,940	16,708	71	844	51	966	17	8,284	34	...	34	2,965	2,448	5,353	10,320	10,940	21,260	15,386	14	3,456	16	...	...
	Alienated, partially or wholly 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY
Superintendent

No. 1064 of 1885.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI,

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Kadwai, 16th March 1885.

Sir,

Referring to your Memorandum No. 392 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to return the appended report by the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey, regarding the settlement of the Sangameshvar Táluka, with my remarks as well as those of Mr. Ebden, Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka.

2. Under the present jamábandi the táluka consists of 198 villages. At the survey these have been reduced to 195; three of the so-called villages being mere thikáns or holdings of a few acres have been included in the nearest convenient villages to which in fact they properly belong.

3. The present proposals refer, however, to 144 villages—

142 Government.
2 Inám.

144

4. The point raised by the Superintendent in paragraph 5 of his letter, *i.e.* whether the status of a survey occupant be conferred on the tenants of the so-called Khálsa villages had, in my humble opinion, be better left over for decision by the Khoti Settlement Officer. The word "Khálsa" is in this district properly used in respect to villages for which 'Bedáwá Patraks,' *i.e.* deeds of relinquishment, have been passed by the Kabuláyatdárs of the villages. Of the 10 villages mentioned by the Superintendent, of Survey, six have been so long under attachment that there is hardly any probability of their being ever resumed; but the others cannot be so treated in the face of Section 39, Clause (e) of the Khoti Settlement Act and of Section 159 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, especially as there are instances like that of Wádibeldár in Táluka Khed in which villages more than 40 years under attachment have been allowed to be resumed. This question however does not affect the introduction of survey rates to those villages.

5. Para. 9.—From Colonel Godfrey's description the soil of the táluka seems generally very poor. This is illustrated by the fact that of the total culturable area of 181,458 acres in Government villages only a little over 6 per cent. is rice land, nearly 93 per cent. varkas, the quantity of Bágáyat or rabi land being insignificant. Further from the sub-division of rice land given at the close of the paragraph 9 of Colonel Godfrey's letter, the quantity of rice land classed from 4 to 8 annas and below is not less than 60 per cent.

6. Para. 10.—Colonel Godfrey puts the proportion of náchni as $\frac{1}{3} \times 93$ per cent. = $\frac{1}{3} \times 93$ per cent. = 46.5 per cent., and harik as one-half that again, or 23.25 per cent. of the cultivation. From what I have seen I should have thought that the proportion of náchni was even larger. There is no doubt that it is the main crop of the táluka.

7. Sangameshvar is fairly supplied with communication both by water and road, although as elsewhere in the Konkan owing to the inclemency of the weather it is not made use of during the monsoon months. It has only one market worth the name, *i.e.* at Sangameshvar. The trade of that town has been falling for many years, partly because it has more than once been wholly destroyed by fire and partly because the creek has silted up so much that native find the greatest difficulty in coming up to it as they used to do, and the have been seeking for another site. What traffic the town has retained is carried on by pack-bullocks, a part only in carts by the circuitous route to Hatkhamba (22 miles) and thence again to Sangameshvar (18 miles). One line from Sákharpe to Sangameshvar which is under construction

will be a much shorter cut, and is likely to divert much of the Kolhápúr cart traffic to Sangameshvar.

Para. 22.—The division of the villages into 4 groups is, as stated by Mr. Ebden, most equitable, and the rates proposed for each are also fair and based on sound data. That however for the 24 villages mentioned in paragraph 26, for which the maximum rate of Rs. 4 is proposed, seems to me a little too high. At present these villages have one point in their favour compared with the more western ones in the larger quantity of ráb supplied by their jungles, but in these villages even as well as the more western the consumption of trees and shrubs for ráb exceeds the reproduction, so that it is only a question of time when they will be as badly off for ráb as their western neighbours without the other advantages which make up for the loss. Formerly the tenants used to cut only the side shoots, leaving the main branches to grow freely; now they pollard the leading shoot and hack off the main boughs. This quickly stunts the growth of the trees and in a few years exhausts and kills them. I have noticed the difference during the five years I have been in the district. I am respectfully of opinion that the maximum rates for these 24 villages should be Rs. 3.

On the whole the rates as compared with the present jamábandi may be pronounced exceedingly moderate, resulting as they do in an annual loss of 19 thousand rupees to Government. Colonel Godfrey has given in detail the payments for 1882-83, compared with which the proposed rates give a loss of only Rs. 5,399. The fall in the receipts of that year is due to lower commutation rates adopted by Government. These, as has been stated by Colonel Godfrey in paragraph 21, are fixed by the Collector each year on return submitted by the Mámlatdár regarding the prices prevailing in the different bázárs of the district from December to March. The rainfall in 1882-83 was copious and well distributed, the harvest good, and large imports from above the Gháts told heavily on the commutation rates and those for the current year have risen again; but as the proposed rates are fixed on the principle considering in each case the productive capability of the soil, its proximity to market, &c., it matters little whether the loss caused to Government is calculated on the payments for 1882-83 or the average of ten years.

Para. 34.—The difference between the present and the proposed rates of inám lands is *probably* due to a good many of the alienations being found to belong to the class of Itlak Inám. An Itlak Inám is an assignment of revenue, although the Sanad purports to grant land. At the survey the lands cannot be identified. The ináms are, therefore, converted into cash payments on enquiry and they disappear from the village accounts.

I solicit an early sanction to the rates and propose that they be introduced experimentally for one year, the 30 years' guarantee being notified next year.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. WILSON,
Collector.

(True Copy.)

G. WILSON,
Collector.

No. 564 of 1885.

From

T. H. STEWART Esq.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Maháleshvar 30th March 1885.*

SIR,

Letter No. 229, dated 27th February 1885,
from the Superintendent Ratnágiri Survey.
Letter No. 1064, dated 16th March 1885,
from the Collector of Ratnágiri.

I have the honour to forward the correspondence noted in the margin relating to the proposed survey settlement of 144 villages of the Sangameshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. The arrangement of the villages in assessment circles and the distribution of the maximum rates explained in this report were carefully discussed between the Superintendent and myself after I had had the advantage of visiting the táluka and making a short stay in its chief market towns. The proposals are generally approved by the local officers, only one modification being suggested by the Collector Mr. Wilson, which will be discussed hereafter.

3. During the course of the survey operations it has been found advisable to do away with the independent status of three insignificant villages and to amalgamate them with neighbouring ones. I trust this arrangement may be sanctioned. The Sangameshvar Táluka will then consist of 195 villages of which 144 are dealt with in this report. Eleven are inám villages not for settlement and 40 have been treated of in former settlement reports which have received the sanction of Government. The map appended to the report shows very clearly by a red line the block of villages included in this settlement.

Government	...	142
Inám	...	2
Total	...	144

4. As might be expected from the position of the táluka the management of villages by Khots is the commonest form of revenue administration. Of the 144 villages set down for settlement no less than 118 are "Nival Khoti" and five "Kichri." Dhára or peasant-held villages are only 9 in number. Ten villages are designated by Colonel Godfrey as "Khoti Khálsa," but it is believed that in no case has a formal relinquishment been made by the Khot. They are liable to be restored on the appearance of a genuine claimant, although in the case of six the Government management has been so prolonged that there is scarcely likely to be any claim. I agree with the Collector, however, that it will be best that in the case of each village the question as to the manner in which it should be treated at the settlement should be decided on its own merits by the Khoti Settlement Officer. There is no objection, however, to the survey rates being sanctioned for all these villages at once, the general treatment of the villages in the matter of settlement following the decision which may be come to in each case.

5. Paragraphs 6 to 19 of the report are occupied with a careful description of the physical features of the tract, its soils, markets, communications and agricultural resources. I need only call attention to two or three of the most important points which are dealt with in this account.

6. It will be seen that the rice soils of these villages are for the most part medium and inferior quality. It is only in the north-west villages which are intersected by several rivers that soils of a superior quality are found, and these are generally alluvial lands liable to annual flooding. The ordinary rice lands are very much in this part of the country, which is rugged in most parts and in some parts even mountainous. Some villages, it is true, have a name for good stretches of rice land, but as a rule good and bad are found

side by side throughout the tract. The interesting table given by the Superintendent in paragraph 9 shows that the survey classification has placed 5.4 per cent. of the rice area in the superior classes and 34.6 per cent. in the medium, while 52.0 per cent. is classed as inferior and 8.0 per cent. as poor. The "varkas" lands may be said to be above the average of the Ratnágiri District, and they are especially productive in the villages in the neighbourhood of Devrukh, where the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár have been located since the destruction by fire of the Táluka Kacheri at Sangameshvar. The garden lands are of insignificant area and are not as a rule well-kept or productive.

7. The district is a particularly well watered one, four large rivers flowing through it, besides many smaller streams. The finest rice lands are found in the alluvial valleys of the Shástri, Gad and Bow rivers in the north-western villages, and their waters are utilized to a considerable extent by lifts for cultivation of summer rice crops and vegetables. The Shástri river is navigable for moderate-sized native craft to about one mile below Sangameshvar which is the chief market town of the táluka. Formerly large pattimárs could go up at high tide to the town itself but the river has silted up to a great extent. The importance of the market of Sangameshvar is not only threatened by the choking of the river with silt, but frequent fires attended with much destruction of property have given rise to a feeling of insecurity among merchants and traders. An attempt is being made to remove the site of the market to a spot about a mile down the river, but with good and direct communication with ports on the sea-board the importance of Sangameshvar is scarcely likely to be maintained except as a local mart. The Gad river which is a tributary of the Shástri is navigable for "machwas" and small pattimárs as far as Makhjan where a busy market has been established and where a considerable trade in salted fish is carried on. The Bow is less used for navigation, but small vessels can make their way as far as Wanri. These natural highways afford great facilities of communication with the coast. The exports from the táluka are of course unimportant, the food-grains being for the most part consumed within its limits; but a considerable quantity of chillies and other garden products from above the Gháts finds its way to Sangameshvar by the Amba and Sákharpe route as well as by several more direct passes leading from the Sátára Districts. The advantages of these communications are felt more in the matter of imports. Salted fish and manufactured cloths are brought up in large quantities for retail sale in the interior and many necessaries of life are cheapened to the people. They assist also in encouraging the tide of emigration towards Bombay where so many outlets are afforded for profitable employment. Passenger "Machwas" run in connection with the ferry steamers at Jaygad. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which has accrued to a district like Sangameshvar from the establishment of easy and cheap communication by sea between Bombay and the coast. A great labour market has been made immediately available for a district possessing in a marked degree the means of taking full advantage of it.

8. Although the southern part of the Sangameshvar Táluka is opened out by no navigable rivers, much has been done to improve its communications by road. The recently constructed bridged road from Kolhápúr to Ratnágiri *via* the Amba Ghát has already proved very useful and a branch from Sákharpe to Sangameshvar now in course of construction, which will follow the course of a much frequented track, will make cart traffic possible with Devrukh, the Kacheri town of the táluka, and other villages which have hitherto been inaccessible to wheeled vehicles of any description.

9. The population of these villages is chiefly agricultural, only 10.86 per cent. of the inhabitants having no interest in the cultivation of the land. The average number of inhabitants to the square mile is 208, which is large considering the inferiority of much of the rice soil, the comparative absence of garden cultivation, and the rugged nature of large tracts of the country. The cultivating resources of these villages appear to be ample. Taking the occupied area, Government and Inám, there is one pair of working oxen

	Acres.
Rice	13,085
Bágyat... ..	91
Rabi	192
Varkas	175,340
Total	188,708

every 24 acres. But a glance at the margin will show that of the total culturable area 95 per cent. is varkas, only a portion of which is under cultivation in any particular year and all of which is not easily worked. The figures therefore prove complete sufficiency. There is a fair quantity of land coming under other heads and of good

conspicuous by their absence, the wet climate of the Konkan being unfavourable for their breeding.

10. In paras. 20 to 21 Colonel Godfrey describes the revenue system which we find in existence and which the survey settlement will supersede. During my stay in the taluka I made great efforts to ascertain the details of the plan of settlement followed, but I was met at the outset by the difficulty that the Sangameshvar Kacheri in which the records were deposited had been burnt to the ground in 1878, and I found that only the general features described by Colonel Godfrey were known to the Taluka officials. The assessments were fixed nearly 100 years ago by a Mamlatdár named Parashráam Rámchandra Paránjpe and the method appears to have been a strange blending of the Hindu and Mahomedan systems of land taxation. The villages were divided into "tarrafs" or groups, and the first step seems to have been to fix for each "tarraf" a certain rate per bigha applicable to each wellknown and recognized variety of soil. Then followed an inspection of the lands of the village to ascertain by rough measurement, the area of each class of soil having a distinct recognition, and the aggregate grain assessments calculated at the rates fixed became the "Ain Dast" or land revenue demand against the village. But to this were added payments on account of numerous "Haks" and "Bábs," some calculated at a certain percentage on the payments and some at a fixed rate. In the case of Khoti villages a general account was made up in the name of the Khot, but where "Dhára" rights existed in the name of the Dhárekari (peasant-holder). I have not been able to discover and no one appears to know by what agency the lands were classed in the field, whether by the Settlement Officer himself or Karkáns working under him, and we are also in the dark as to the method employed to ascertain the area to be placed under each class. It may be surmised however that the actual classification was as rough as the method upon which it was founded.

11. Although calculated at so many maunds of grain per bigha it does not appear that the whole assessment was at any time levied in grain. The Mahomedan leaning to a cash assessment had at the time of Parashráam's settlement become common to most revenue systems and a portion of the grain demand was from the first converted into a "nakht" or cash payment. The remainder continued to be levied in kind, but it would appear that not long after there was a further commutation of the demand representing that portion now commuted at a fixed rate. In the course of time the cash system altogether prevailed and the balance of the grain payments came to be annually commuted into a money payment according to rates fixed at the Jamábandi by the Collector, on a consideration of rates prevailing at certain fixed stations in the limits of the taluka. The result of all this is the complicated system of payments described by Colonel Godfrey in his 21st paragraph which renders the preparation of each Khot or Dhárekari's account a work of considerable difficulty and labour. As an illustration of the cumbrous system which the survey settlement is designed to supersede I append a translation of the account of a peasant-holder of the village of Wanri in whose case the smallness of the demand causes the payments on account of the customary "Haks" to be almost infinitesimal.

12. The grouping of the villages into assessment circles has been arranged with great care, and I am glad to see that it meets with unqualified approval from the local officers. The villages are grouped into 4 classes. The first class consists of 50 villages which are believed to possess in the highest degree those advantages which require to be taken into consideration at this stage of settlement operations. All the groups may be said to have a climate and rainfall amply sufficient to call into full play the productive capabilities of the land, but the first group of villages has superior facilities in the way of markets and communications. The made-road from Chiplún to Ratnágiri intersects it, and there are the three navigable rivers which open up its villages in a remarkable degree. It possesses the only market towns of any importance in the taluka—Sangameshvar and Sakhjan. The second group consists of 45 villages which do not possess the advantages of markets and communications. It contains however the town of Govrukh with a market which promises to increase in importance and is the headquarters station of the Mamlatdár and Subordinate Judge. The completion of this group has lately been opened out by the construction of a road from Kolhápúr to Ratnágiri via the Amba Ghát, while the road is being pushed on from Sakharpé below the Amba Ghát to Sangameshvar, giving access to those villages which have hitherto been most

inaccessible. The third group is a long strip of country containing hilly villages and, although not far distant from good communications and markets, possessing none of its own. The fourth group consists of the villages immediately under the Sayádhri range in the position most unfavourable for agriculture owing to the ruggedness of the country and want of markets and good communications.

13. In fixing the maximum rates to be applied to the several groups it is impossible to look for much assistance to the survey rates which have been applied to the villages in neighbouring talukas. On the eastern boundary lie villages of the Sátára Collectorate and the Kolhápúr State, but they are situated on the summit of the Gháts and are very differently circumstanced with regard to agriculture. To the north, south and west, however, are villages of the Ratnágiri District for which settlement rates have been discussed and sanctioned. These should be a good guide, but unfortunately owing to the different periods at which the rates were sanctioned and somewhat different methods of grouping which were formerly adopted, they do not afford that assistance which might have been expected. The rates in the villages of the old Lánja Petha to the south, sanctioned in 1875, coincide generally with those adopted in the present scheme; but to the west and north there are villages on maximum rates of Rs. 8, Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 lying side by side and apparently undistinguished by any considerations which would justify any such differentiation of rate. The earlier work of the survey in Ratnágiri was from unavoidable reasons somewhat disjointed and carried out with some difficulty over a lengthened period. It is most essential for the future requirements of revision of assessments according to the new programme that the villages should be effectively grouped and rated and no doubt the imperfections now noticed will be remedied when the several settlements fall in for revision.

14. Looking at the rates recently sanctioned for the Ratnágiri and Sávantvádi Districts and taking the relative advantages and disadvantages of position into full consideration, I think that a maximum rate of Rs. 7 for the first group of villages is one which is suitable in the interests of both Government and the revenue payers. Of the nineteen villages of the different talukas which border on this tract four are settled on a maximum of Rs. 8, two on Rs. 7, three on Rs. 6½, five on Rs. 6, and five on Rs. 5. The crop experiments hitherto carried out in the Sangameshvar Taluka are not such as can be depended upon as a guide, because until now the areas of fields were not accurately ascertained and the assessments of particular lands could not be ascertained. After the rains of 1883 the District Deputy Collector Mr. Kázi Kamrudin carried out some experiments on rice and "varkas" land in villages chiefly of the second group, using a forecast made by Colonel Godfrey of what the rates were likely to be. These experiments were noticed in the general report on the crop experiments of the year by the Director of Agriculture.

15. The maximum rates forecasted by Colonel Godfrey have been slightly increased in the actual proposals both in rice and varkas land, and certainly the result of these experiments tended to show that a considerable increase was warranted. It would not be wise, however, to put too much dependence on the results of this single batch of experiments as the season of 1883-84 was a specially fine one for rice and Mr. Kázi Kamrudin's tests were carried out on areas which were scarcely large enough for experiment.

16. Taking Rs. 7 as the maximum rice rate for the best group of villages a maximum of Rs. 6 seems suitable for the villages of the second group, Rs. 5-8-0 for the third group and Rs. 4 for the fourth group lying immediately below the Sahyádhri range. The Collector Mr. Wilson considers that the rate for the last group should be reduced to Rs. 3, but I would point out that in the 24 villages included in this group the existing payments on account of rice land would be already reduced by more than 15 per cent., and if a maximum rate of Rs. 4 adopted the decrease in the demand will be 36 per cent. If we had no precedent for a Rs. 4 rate in the case of villages similarly situated, I might have doubt as to its suitability; but in the corresponding villages of Lánja Petha to the south a rate of Rs. 4 has been sanctioned, while the villages immediately to the Gháts in Sávantvádi still further south have had a maximum

applied to them. And considering that the average rice rate under the proposed settlement will be Rs. 1-9-2 per acre against Rs. 2-0-8 per acre under the existing settlement, it seems unnecessary to still further add to the decrease in revenue which must result from these proposals by superadding a decrease in the proposed rate for this group which can be supported by no valid reason. The rice produced in this tract is as good as that produced on similar soils elsewhere and a distinction of Rs. 1-8-0 between the maximum rate applied to this group and that just above it amply provides for the disadvantages under which the villages of the former labour.

17. The rates proposed for the small area of garden land are founded on rates which have been already applied to similar land in other parts of the district. The first group will have a maximum rate of Rs. 8 and the rest of Rs. 6. The average rate resulting from this arrangement is Rs. 3-13-5 per acre. The garden lands are altogether of the "Dongri Bágáyat" type, usually situated in depressions between hills, which cost much more to keep up than the naturally prolific gardens on the coast. The produce of these gardens is not usually large and the rates are properly kept low.

18. As stated before the area of "rabi" land in this taluka is small. A great deal of what is found under the existing system classed as "rabi" has been converted into rice land and only 192 acres are placed by the survey under that head. This class of land is usually situated on the banks of rivers where the soil is alluvial and capable of yielding good dry-crops, but it is liable to flooding at inconvenient times. The rates of Rs. 2 for the villages of the 1st group which contains nearly all the "rabi" land and that of Rs. 1-8-0 for the small patches found in the other groups may safely be adopted.

19. With regard to the rating of "varkas" lands there has been great diversity of practice since the commencement of the Ratnágiri revenue survey. In some cases the whole of the land under settlement has been subjected to the same maximum, in others the rates have been differentiated. In the earlier settlements six annas and five annas per acre were common maxima, while in the villages of the old Lánja Petha, where the "varkas" is of a superior type, the sanctioned maximum rate in some villages goes as high as 8 annas. Experience, however, has shown that the large stretches of uplands and hill-slopes constituting the "varkas" area must be treated in a very liberal fashion and in recent settlements the usual plan has been to apply a maximum rate of 4 annas without distinction of localities. This is of course a rough kind of settlement by which we are not bound if we can with any confidence differentiate the maxima so as to suit the circumstances of the several groups of villages adopted as assessment circles.

20. It must be admitted that to fix a suitable annual rate for "varkas" land is a matter of great difficulty as, after the usual period of cultivation, a period of fallow extending usually from three to ten years according to circumstances is required to be observed. Any assessment of such land must be fixed so that it spreads payment of the share of the produce which is claimed by the State over the combined period. A nice calculation, therefore, is almost impossible, and we have also to remember that to make these bare uplands productive much labour and great expenditure of manure is absolutely indispensable. I consider, however, that for the best situated villages a maximum rate of 4 annas is insufficient and the results of experiments, especially those made by Mr. Kázi Kamrudin quoted at page 32 of the report on the crop experiments of 1883-84, support this view. I therefore advised Colonel Godfrey to adopt a maximum rate of six annas per acre for the two first groups of villages which contain "varkas" soils believed to be more productive and to require on the whole shorter periods of fallow than in the northern and coast districts of Ratnágiri hitherto dealt with. For the third group of villages the maximum rate recommended is five annas and for the fourth four annas. I believe that these rates are moderate and suitable.

The following table gives the average rate of assessment per acre for each description of land in the several groups resulting from the proposed

Class.	Rice Land.			Garden Land.			Rabi Land.			Varkas Land.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	3	15	1	4	0	9	1	8	4	0	3	9
II.	2	4	3	3	3	9	0	12	5	0	3	11
III.	2	8	6	2	4	0	1	8	0	0	3	0
IV.	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0

And the average rates per acre for the whole tract under settlement are as below :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Rice ...	...	...	2	15	6
Garden	...	...	3	13	5
Rabi...	...	...	1	7	9
Varkas	...	...	0	3	4

22. The financial results of the proposed settlement are illustrated in the following table :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Average Revenue of past 10 years.			Actual Revenue for 1882-83.			Revenue according to Survey Rates.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	50	47,118	2	0	39,488	8	0	34,626	0	0
II.	45	24,621	4	0	21,643	4	0	24,605	14	0
III.	25	18,069	2	0	11,316	0	0	10,298	13	0
IV.	24	10,432	0	0	8,953	0	0	6,471	0	0
Total ...	144	95,240	8	0	81,400	12	0	76,001	11	0

Comparing the revenue resulting from the proposed settlement with the average revenue for the past 10 years there is a very large decrease of Rs. 19,238. But if the figures of actual revenue for 1882-83 are taken for comparison the decrease is reduced to Rs. 5,400. In the first case the decrease is equal to 20 per cent. and in the latter 6.6 per cent.

23. It is very difficult in considering these proposals to compare the revenue under the existing system with that which will be produced under the survey settlement, as a large portion of the original grain rate is converted into cash at rates which vary from year to year according to the decision of the Collector as to the condition of prices of various kinds of produce. It may roughly be stated that about 45 per cent. of the revenue depends on the rate fixed annually by the Collector at the Jamábandi. Colonel Godfrey's statement, therefore, that, "the introduction of these rates will entail a dead loss of revenue of Rs. 19,238 on the average payments for the past ten years" is inaccurate, for it must be borne in mind that in the case of any heavy and sustained fall in prices the survey assessment might easily exceed the revenue now levied. Compared with the actual demand for 1882-83 when the chief factors in the calculation, rice and nágli, stood at about 29 and 40 lbs. per rupee, the fixed rates under the survey assessment show a deficiency of about Rs. 5,400, but within the last 25 years there has been a year when rice and nágli were at 31 and 57 lbs. per rupee respectively and in which the difference would probably have been minimized. Colonel Godfrey has omitted to append a price list, but I have supplied the omission from the best sources available. It will be seen that within the last 20 years there have been two distinct periods of high prices, the one coincident with the American civil war when money poured into the country and the other with the famine in the Deccan and the subsequent distress. A glance at the price list will show that although a comparison with the average demand of the 20 and 10 years preceding 1882-83 is disadvantageous to the proposed rates, if the comparison had been made with the average of 30 years before that date the results would have been different.

24. It is well known to those officers who have served in the Ratnágiri districts that the rates in the existing Sangameshvar Táluka are generally high and in some instances excessive, and a considerable easing of the burdens of the last two decades has been predicted when the survey rates were brought into force. The case of the old Lánja Petha villages to the south dealt with in 1875, and in which the survey assessments brought about a great reduction upon the revenues of past years, strengthened the opinion and the people have been expecting the survey settlement with a certainty of a decrease in the demands. Owing to the large number of "Khoti" villages the relief will be chiefly experienced by the Khots, but many of the "Dhárekari peasants," especially in the villages of the first class where the rice rates have proved oppressive, will be raised by the proposed settlement to a status akin to that of their fellow-peasants in other settled tálukas.

Vide Government Resolution No. 308 of 19th January 1875.

25. I am respectfully of opinion that the falling off in existing revenue caused by the survey settlement should be faced and looked upon as a wise concession to a tract containing poor descriptions of soils and in which there has hitherto been little encouragement to agricultural industry and improvement on account of a varying and high demand. No fallacy could be greater than to say that the relief is uncalled for because the greater portion of the revenue is paid by Khots who take large customary dues in kind from their tenants, and ought to be able to afford to pay. The settlement now proceeding under the Khoti Act has confirmed the established privileges of the Khots, at the same time surrounding their tenants with safe-guards unknown to the system in its inception. It has become a kind of fashion to speak of the Khots as a class hopelessly opposed to the interests of their rayats or the improvement of the land, and no doubt the frequent discussion of the subject during the past 40 years, the uncertainty which conflicting opinion has produced, and the futile though well-meant endeavours made to benefit the rayats at the expense of the status of the Khots has done much to alienate the two classes and to bring them into conflict. The best hope we can now entertain is that when a settlement has been effected and the anxieties of the past removed, the Khots will become more and more conciliatory to the rayats and find it to their interest to have a contented tenantry in their villages. There are indications that such a course will be almost forced on the Khots by the great outlets which the "rayats" possess in easy access to Bombay and the steady profits they can obtain by working in mills or as dock-labourers and by which their position generally must become strengthened. But the desired result can only be rendered certain by endeavouring to improve the condition of the Khots themselves, and that can be best done in the Sangameshvar Táluka by extending to them a fair and equitable assessment of the lands for which they are directly responsible to Government.

26. In conclusion, I would earnestly beg for an early consideration of these proposals, so that, if sanctioned, the result may be known in time to permit of the "Akárbands" being got ready and the rates introduced during the current season. The announcement of the rates should not be delayed beyond the 15th May, as in this district the rain commences early and locomotion becomes difficult. I think that as neither the Settlement Officers nor the local Revenue Officers have any doubt as to the general suitability of the proposals, there would be no advantage in putting off until next year the issue of the guarantee of the continuance of the rates for thirty years, as recommended by the Collector. The only result of delaying the issue of the guarantee under the circumstances will be that confidence will be withheld for a whole year and the people will look with distrust on the rates which are announced to them. The Settlement Officers are always willing to consider any complaints of inequalities made subsequent to the settlement and to afford redress if necessary.

27. I would also ask sanction to the extension of the period for receiving applications under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code up to 5th June next.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Statement showing the Prices of Rice and Náchani for 25 years
from 1860 to 1884.*

Year.						Rice, lbs. per Rupee.	Náchani, lbs. per Rupee.
						lbs.	lbs.
1860	...	...	...	...	...	27	52
1861	...	...	...	...	...	31	57
1862	...	...	...	...	...	24	36
1863	...	...	...	...	...	21	35
1864	...	...	...	...	...	18	21
1865	...	...	...	...	...	17	29
1866	...	...	...	...	...	15	26
1867	...	...	...	...	...	22	40
1868	...	...	...	...	...	18	43
1869	...	...	...	...	...	20	28
1870	...	...	...	...	...	23	40
1871	...	...	...	...	...	21	39
1872	...	...	...	...	...	20	27
1873	...	...	...	...	...	32	37
1874	...	...	...	...	...	27	50
1875	...	...	...	...	...	25	45
1876	...	...	...	...	...	23	38
1877	...	...	...	...	...	17	24
1878	...	...	...	...	...	17	25
1879	...	...	...	...	...	23	28
1880	...	...	...	...	...	20	26
1881	...	...	...	...	...	28	38
1882	...	...	...	...	...	30	45
1883	...	...	...	...	...	29	40
1884	...	...	...	...	...	21	31

T. H. STEWART.
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RECEIPT BOOK.

Náreset bin Bábsset Sonár (Goldsmith) inhabitant of Mauze Wandri, Turf and Táluka Sangmeshvar for the year 1880-81. Vahivátdár Govind Bábsset Váni Bhingarde.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
0 3 0	0 0 0	Dated 19th November 1880, on account of payment for current year through Govindset Váni.	0 0 0 Balance of last year.
	1 10 2	(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	1 10 2 Amount of revenue due as fixed at the Jamábandi of 1880-81.
			Rs. a. p.
			1 7 5 Government demand.
			Rs. a. p.
			0 4 10 Payment in cash.
0 2 0	0 1 0	Dated 17th December 1880, on account of payment for the current year through Govindset Váni.	0 1 0 Cess on trees (<i>Phanas, Pedha, &c.</i>) on $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of a tree at the rate 2 annas 10 pies per tree.
	0 3 10	(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	0 3 10 <i>Cesses, Patis and Bábtis.</i>
			Rs. a. p.
			0 0 1 Amount of cess on the cash payment of cesses on trees at Rs. 12-8-0 per cent.
0 2 0	0 3 1	Dated 18th January 1881, on account of current year through Govind Bábsset Váni.	0 3 1 Amount of cess (<i>Patti</i>) on payments in kind (<i>Galla</i>) amounting to 1 maund, 9 páilis, and $\frac{3}{4}$ th ser.
		(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	Rs. a. p.
			0 1 1 On 5 páilis and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers of the payments in kind (<i>Galla</i>) excepting the payment in harik Rs. 2-14- $\frac{1}{4}$ per khandi.
0 2 0	0 2 0	Dated 18th February 1881, on account of current year through Govindset Váni.	0 2 0 On 1 maund, 3 páilis, and 2 sers of harik being part of the total (<i>Galla</i>) payments in kind Rs. 1-14-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per khandi.
		(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	
			0 3 1
0 8 0	0 0 1	Dated 24th March 1881, on account of payment for the current year through Govindset Váni.	0 0 1 <i>Potdari Patti</i> (cess on account of assayer) on the cash payment of 3 annas 2 pies at Rs. 1-9-0 per cent.
	0 0 1	(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	0 0 1 <i>Ghee cess</i> (on payments in kind other than harik payment on 5 páilis $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers as shown below :—
			Mds. pla. sers.
			1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Total payments in kind.
			Deduct.
			1 3 2 Payment in harik which is not subject to <i>Ghee</i> cess.
0 4 0	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dated 21st April 1881, on account of the current year's payments through Govindset Váni.	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	at 2 sers of <i>Ghee</i> per khandi of (<i>Galla</i>) payments in kind equal to 3 "taks," the value of which at Rs. 7-10-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ maund is pies Rs. 0 0
			Deduct.
			Amount to be deducted at Rs. 3-13-4 per maund Rs. 0 0
0 5 2		Dated 21st June 1881, on account of the payments for the current year through Govind Bábsset Váni.	Total Rs. 0 0
		(Signed) Sakháram Hari Vahivátdár.	
			0 0 1 " <i>Phanas Poli</i> " cess.
			0 0 1 " <i>Ambaul</i> " cess.
			0 0 4 " <i>Darakdári Kárkuni</i> " cess.
			0 3 10
			0 4 10
			2 7 Value of payments in kind.
			0 11 7 Value according to the " <i>Tasar</i> " commutation rates.
			0 0 4 Value of payment in rice amounting to 1 ser.
			0 0 2 Value of $\frac{1}{2}$ ser of rice at " <i>Tasar</i> " commutation rate of Rs. 23-12-1 per khandi.
			0 0 2 " <i>Pharokta</i> " sale proceeds of the remaining of the payment in rice.
			0 0 4
			0 3 4 Value of payment in nágli amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ páilis at Rs. per khandi.
			0 0 5 Value in " <i>wari</i> " $1\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 16 per khandi.
			0 7 3 Value in " <i>harik</i> " $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund and $\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 7 per khandi.
			0 0 7 Value in " <i>kulthi</i> " $1\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 25 per khandi.
			0 11 11
			Deduct.
			0 0 4 Value of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cess on " <i>Galla</i> " payments in kind amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ser of rice at Rs. 10-8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi.
			0 11 7
			0 7 0 Value of payments in kind at the rates of " <i>Phad</i> " (<i>Depôt</i> at which Government revenue in kind is paid.)
			0 0 4 Value of payment in rice amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 26 khandi.
			0 5 10 Value of nágli 2 páilis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 34 per khandi.
			0 0 10 Value of <i>wari</i> $1\frac{1}{2}$ ser at Rs. 26 per khandi.
			0 7 0
			1 2 7
			1 7 5
			0 1 3 " <i>Hakdár</i> " cess.
			0 0 1 " <i>Grám kharch</i> " cess.
			0 1 5 Local Fund cess on payment to Government (the payments on account of " <i>Hakdár</i> " cess " <i>Grám kharch</i> " cess excluded) at 1 anna per rupee.
			1 10 2

No. R/3 of 1885.

Ratnágiri, 18th April 1885.

These papers are submitted to Government for the favour of early orders.

1. Report of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnágiri, No. 229 of 27th February 1885.
2. Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1064 of 16th March 1885.
3. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 564 of 30th March 1885.

The proof sheets were received in office on the evening of the 14th instant.

2. Of the 144 villages for settlement two are Ináms of Rája Sir Dinkar Ráo, and the rest are Government. The prevailing tenure is Khoti in all the villages except 9, which are held by peasant proprietors on Dhára tenure. Nine Khoti villages have been at various times under Government management. The Superintendent in para. 5 of his letter has raised the question whether the tenants of such villages should not be raised to the status of "survey occupants." Clearly this is impracticable at present, because under Clause (e) of Section 39 of the Khoti Act some or all of these villages *may* be restored to the Khots, if claimed by them before 1892. The tenants in these villages must be defined on the same principles as have been adopted with regard to other Khoti villages, and this has been done by the Khoti Settlement Officers.

3. The total area of the 144 villages is 265,775 acres or 415 square miles. Of this, 188,708 are culturable, the remainder (77,067 acres) being waste. The culturable area is divided by the Survey Department into 164,476 holdings or survey numbers, which gives on the average a little more than one acre for a field! The average area of fields of superior cultivation is even smaller.*

The population of the tract is 86,000; of this 90 per cent. or about 77,000 are connected with agriculture. The Superintendent has not stated what is the usual proportion of fallow to cultivated warkas, but from my own personal knowledge of the talúka I am sure that ~~at least 2/3ths must remain fallow every year~~, thus there is hardly an acre of cultivated land per head of agricultural population! The soil of the villages under settlement is for the most part very poor; strong slopes and rocky plateaux prevail, and the proportion of superior cultivation is very small. The Survey Commissioner is, therefore, quite right in proposing very moderate rates for the next 30 years even at a small sacrifice of revenue to Government.

Average of—		Gunthás.
Rice fields ...	...	14
Do. Bágáit...	...	5
Do. Rabi ...	...	9

	per cent.
†Rice ...	6.93
Garden ...	0.05
Rabi ...	0.10
Warkas...	92.92
	100

4. The 144 villages have been judiciously and carefully divided into four groups or circles according to their facilities of communication and situation with reference to market towns. The maximum rates proposed for the different descriptions of lands in the four groups are as follows:—

Group.	Rice.		Garden.		Rabi.		Warkas.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
I. ...	7	0 0	8	0 0	2	0 0	0	6 0
II. ...	6	0 0	6	0 0	1	8 0	0	6 0
III. ...	5	8 0	6	0 0	1	8 0	0	5 0
IV. ...	4	0 0	.....		.....		0	4 0
Average...	2	15 6	3	13 5	1	7 9	0	3

I have personally discussed the principle of the settlement with Stewart, and I have no doubt of the fairness and suitability of the rates. The Collector would reduce the maximum of rice lands in the last group to Rs. 3, but the Survey Commissioner has adduced good reasons for further lowering of the rates. Para. 32 of the Superintendent's letter

the percentage of decrease of revenue from rice lands in the last group would probably come to 15.62. Any further sacrifice appears unnecessary.

5. The result of the proposed settlement is shown in para. 31 of Colonel Godfrey's report. If compared with the average collections of the past 10 years, the new rates would give a decrease of 20 per cent., but as compared with the collections of 1882-83, the revenue from the survey rates would be less by about Rs. 5,400. The Survey Commissioner rightly remarks that such a comparison is not however of much value, because under the old system that part of the revenue assessed in kind was converted into cash payments on a scale which varied annually according to the average prices of produce in the month of March.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Survey Settlement of 144 villages of the Sangmeshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

No. 3722.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. R.—3, dated 18th April 1885—Forwarding the correspondence noted in the margin, relating to the proposed survey settlement of 144 villages of the Sangmeshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Letter No. 229, dated 27th February 1885, from the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

Letter No. 1064, dated 16th March 1885, from the Collector of Ratnágiri.

Letter No. 564, dated 30th March 1885, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the survey settlement of 144 villages of the Sangmeshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri District, of which two are the inám property of Sir Dinkar Ráo. Forty other Government villages in the táluka have already been settled. Nine were formerly in the Ratnágiri Táluka and one in the Chiplun Táluka, and survey rates were introduced into them at the same time as into other villages of these tálukas. Thirty villages constituting the Lánja sub-division were separately settled in 1875.

2. The Sangmeshvar Táluka has the Sahyádri or Western Ghát range as its boundary on the West, while the Chiplun, Ratnágiri and Rájápur tálukas lie respectively on the North, East and South. It abounds in hills of varied height and degrees of ruggedness, and 93 per cent. of the occupied area is land of the description called "warkas" situated on the tops or slopes of the hills. As in other parts of the Ratnágiri District most of the wood has been cleared away, and the best soil on sloping ground has been washed away by the unrestrained rush of water in the heavy rains which are usual in the district. The silting up of the Shástri River is probably due to the same cause. The soil is generally sandy and gravelly, and even most of that on which rice is grown is poor.

The táluka is favoured with good communications. There are three rivers for small craft up to points within the táluka, which is also traversed by Ratnágiri, Chiplun and the Amba Ghát roads, while a road from Sákharpe near by Devrukh, the present head-quarters of the Mámlatdár and

Subordinate Judge, is under construction. There is however very little trade, as the produce of the táluka is not sufficient for local consumption. Most of the imports are probably paid for from the earnings of those who work in Bombay in the fair season and who return to the district for the rains. There are as yet only 17 carts in the táluka.

4. The population is very dense for so poor a country—208 to the square mile—although not so much so as in some other parts of the district. The proportion of the population classed as agricultural is 54·97 per cent., that classed as partly agricultural 34·17 per cent., and that classed as non-agricultural 10·86 per cent. The partly agricultural class is principally composed of the persons above referred to who retain their land while employed in Bombay. It is no doubt partly owing to the Khoti tenure that the whole of the assessed land is shown as occupied, but it would appear that there is not a single acre of culturable land in the villages or parts of villages not held by Khots which is not occupied. The fields into which the Survey Department has divided the culturable area cannot be all separate holdings, as the number is nearly double the total population, but the necessity of so minute subdivision is no doubt due to the prevalence of very small tenancies. The Commissioner, S. D., calculates that there is hardly an acre of cultivated land per head of agricultural population. The fact that 95 per cent. of the houses in the táluka are thatched indicates that the standard of comfort is not very high. There is however a sufficient number of plough cattle for the efficient cultivation of the land, and a fair number of cows, female buffaloes and goats. Sheep do not thrive in the Konkan and few are kept.

5. It is stated that owing to the destruction of the táluka records little information is available regarding the principles on which the existing assessment was imposed. Such information might have been expected to be contained in the Collector's records, and it is presumed that the system is similar to that which was in force in adjoining tálukas. The assessment appears to have been fixed by a Mámlatdár about a century ago, and to have consisted of a cash payment and of a rate per bigha fixed in kind, but the latter is said to have been in many instances commuted into a fixed cash rate. In other cases the rate in kind has, at any rate in late years, been annually commuted into money according to the prices of produce prevailing at the time. Miscellaneous cesses of very various kinds have been added, but it does not appear whether they were included in the assessment fixed by the Mámlatdár or have been imposed from time to time. There must have been some measurement, but there is no record of it. It would have been useful as an indication of the pressure of the existing demand if the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, had shown how far it has been in recent years realized punctually and without coercion.

6. As already stated, about 93 per cent. of the culturable area is "warkas" land. The proportion of rice land is about 7 per cent., while 192½ acres are denominated "rabi," which appears to be low-lying land which is liable to be flooded, but on which dry-crops are grown. His Excellency in Council understands the "Bhatle" land, which Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey puts under the head of "warkas" but for which he proposes rates somewhat higher than the general "warkas" rates, to be uplands on which rice is grown. It would be convenient if local terms which it is found necessary to use in official correspondence were defined. The area of garden land, which is not of a high quality, is only 91 acres.

7. It is proposed to divide the villages for the purpose of assessment into four groups, the first comprising 50 villages in the North-West and the second 45 villages in the South-West, while the third group consisting of 25 villages and the fourth consisting of 24 lie on the East of the first two groups and run from North to South in parallel strips. The ground of distinction is accessibility and proximity to markets, the villages of the first group having this advantage in high degree, while those of the fourth group lie on the Sahyádrí range of mountains. There is little distinction in respect of rainfall, which is almost plentiful in all the villages.

8. The following table shows the maximum and average rates for the several kinds of land :—

Groups.	RICE.		RABI.		GARDEN.		WARKAS.	
	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First	7 0 0	3 15 0	2 0 0	1 8 4	8	4 0 9	0 6 0	0 3 9
Second	6 0 0	2 4 3	1 8 0	0 12 5	6	3 3 9	0 6 0	0 3 11
Third	5 8 0	2 8 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	6	2 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Fourth	4 0 0	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 2 0
For all ...	...	2 15 6	...	1 7 9	...	3 13 5	...	0 3 4

9. Although the survey settlement has been introduced into adjoining villages of the district on North, East and South, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has found it difficult to take the rates sanctioned for them as a guide. The settlements were made in a somewhat desultory manner, and the rates applied to villages with similar advantages somewhat unequal. The rates now proposed for rice, garden and rabi land are however on the whole in harmony with those sanctioned for adjoining talukás. In recent settlements Re. 0-4-0 has been adopted as the maximum warkas rate, but Mr. Stewart in view of the results of certain crop experiments which have been made considers that rate too low. On the other hand as such land has to lie fallow for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years he considers the rate of Re. 0-8-0, which was adopted for the Lánja subdivision, to be too high.

10. The Collector considers the maximum rate proposed for rice land in villages of the fourth group to be too high, and suggests that it should be reduced to Rs. 3. But he assigns no reason for the recommendation, and as under the rate proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner there will be a reduction of 15 per cent. in the demand, there are grounds for thinking that that rate is sufficiently low. The other proposals are concurred in by the Collector and all are supported by the Commissioner, S. D.

11. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the rates proposed may safely be sanctioned. As already explained the greater part of the existing demand is fixed in kind, and the money demand varies from year to year. The adoption of the proposals will result in a decrease of 20.19 per cent. on the average payments of the past ten years. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner thinks that if the average of 30 years were taken, the decrease would not be so great, but it is rather greater if the comparison be made with the average collections of 20 years. In the circumstances which have been explained however some reduction in the demand is clearly very desirable. As 118 of the villages are Khoti, and 5 are held conjointly by Khots and peasant-occupants, the Khots will in the first instance enjoy the greater part of the relief given. But there is no doubt that it will eventually be shared by the cultivators generally through the safe-guards against rack-renting imposed under the Khoti Settlement Act.

12. The Collector suggests that the rates should in the first instance be sanctioned experimentally for one year. But as there is shown no reason for doubting the suitability of the assessment recommended, there are no good grounds for the adoption of this course, while, as pointed out by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, there are obvious objections to it. The rates may therefore be introduced in the current year, the date up to which notices of relinquishment may be accepted in this year being fixed as the 5th June, and they may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

13. Ten of the villages reported upon are Khoti villages managed by Government, and the Superintendent Revenue Survey requests instructions whether they should be treated as ordinary Government villages. The Commissioner, S. D., has stated that under Section 39 (e) of the Khoti Settlement Act applications for incorporation may be entertained at any time within 12 years from the

date on which that Act came into force, and although some of them have been so long under attachment that there is little probability of a successful claim being made, the possibility of a claim being established must not be ignored. Mr. Ebdon, First Assistant Collector, is of opinion that as Government is at present in the position of a Khot in these villages it may confer on the tenants rights of privileged occupants under Section 11, but no rights can be conferred in derogation of any Khoti rights which may be established. While the villages are under Government management, Government can treat the tenants as it pleases, and during the period of management only the survey assessment should be levied from them. Notice should however be given to the occupants that they are liable to come under the usual terms of Khoti settlement if a claim to restoration is made good.

14. As the Khots will now hold lands on the survey tenure, and as very serious injury has been caused and is being caused by denuding the hills of trees, it is important that the right of Government in trees still growing on the hills should not be abandoned. No. 98 A of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code implies that it is the intention of Government to reserve the rights to all trees in warkas land in Ratnágiri, but in accordance with Rule 91 the reservation should be expressly made in the notification issued under Rule 89. The rights to trees in other classes of land, except those reserved by Rule 91, will be conceded to the occupants.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation.

} With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

The Secretary of State for India, }
The Government of India. } By letter.

* *Notes.*—Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

No. CXOVII—NEW SERIES.

CAPTAIN DOWELL'S NOTES

ON THE

SURVEY OF OLD RATNAGIRI TALUKA.

P R E F A C E.

With a view to the introduction of reforms into the revenue management of the old Ratnágiri táluka, the survey of that táluka was undertaken in the years 1828-1831 under the superintendence of Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Dowell of the Ninth Regiment. Lieutenant Dowell left notes in three manuscript volumes, containing complete information about almost every village he surveyed and minute details relating to the early period of British rule in India. The Notes in fact constituted a record of rights, interests and usages obtaining in the Konkan districts at the time of the introduction of British rule. One of the three manuscript volumes has, unfortunately, been lost. The remaining two volumes which have been preserved and are of great historical value and interest are printed now for permanent record in the form of a selection from the records of the Bombay Government.

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Wyája	... 52, 53, 60, 65, 87, 93, 98, 99, 106, 110, 111, 113, 116, 117, 120, 129, 131, 140, 152, 155, 158, 161, 164, 166, 172, 173, 178, 180, 193, 194, 195, 217, 224, 232, 238, 246, 248, 254, 255, 258, 262, 263, 271, 290, 291, 321, 330, 358.
Yashawanta	... 146, 170.
Yashawantaráwa	... 74, 87, 106, 170.
Yáohen	... 83, 121.
Yádawa	... 152, 305, 312.
Yaneshwara	... 73, 127, 153, 171.
Yadneswarabhata	... 73, 89, 187.

Word.	Pages.
Yájapaikin	... 145.
Yánchen	... 146.
Yani	... 89.
Yánsa	... 89.
Yása	... 82.
Yátrá	... 129.
Yegáwna	... 192.
Yekúna	... 243.
Yeranda	... 163, 224.
Yerapani	... 97.
Yesa	... 294.
Yesáji	... 50, 51, 53, 111, 258, 307, 312, 329.
Yeshawanta	... 199, 258.
Yeshawantaráwa	... 68, 111, 123.
Yirlá	... 175.
Yirle	... 177, 187, 189.
Yirlen	... 192, 194, 203, 209, 212, 223, 226, 353, 361, 365, 373, 376, 384.
Yiralen	... 200, 228, 236, 240.
Yiralis	... 199.
Yirlis	... 179, 356.
Yirasála	... 228.
Zabbardasti	... 22.
Zamnis	... 31.
Zillá	... 3, 10, 12, 20.
Zuwen	... 33, 39.

Words to be corrected.

Page.	Incorrect word.	Correct word.	Line in which included.
5	Native ...	Natives ...	2nd line from above, last word.
5	Seisignig ...	Designing ...	6th do. 3rd word from the last.
5	Chenched ...	Clenched ...	15th do. from below 4th word.
6	Grain ...	Gain ...	17th do. last but one word.
7	Baghart ...	Bagaet ...	8th do. do.
12	Insert the word	"be" after "will"	in the 18th line from above.
17	Baidán ...	Baidam ...	4th line from above, 3rd word.
18	Be ...	He ...	22 line from above, last word.
18	Insert the word	"and" after	"Khot" in the 26 line from below.
19	Takshime ...	Takshims ...	17th line from below, 2nd word.
21	Reason ...	Reasons ...	29th do. 5th word.
21	His ...	Their ...	16th do. 4th do.
24	Bhaskor ...	Bhaskar ...	32nd do. 3rd word from the first.
25	To ...	Two ...	8th do. 4th do.
27	Two ...	To ...	27th line from above, 7th word from the first.
27	Sarakri ...	Sarkári ...	6th do. 1st word.
27	Saranjáma ...	Saramjáma ...	6th do. 4th word from the last.
28	1 man per payli .	1 payli per man .	32 do. 1st 4 words.
29	Mirch ...	Mirchi ...	29th line from below, 1st word.
32	1 maund per payli	1 payli per maund.	15th line from above, 5th to 7th word.
33	Mans ...	Men ...	20th do. 5th word.
33	Kot ...	Khot ...	18th do. last word.
34	Kasi ...	Kaji ...	11th do. 3rd word from last.
34	Kots ...	Khots ...	17th do. 4th word.
34	On ...	No ...	24th line from below, last word.
34	Mat ...	That ...	13th do. last but one word.
34	Sonáwadi ...	Sonárwádi ...	14th do. 4th word.
34	Dervrukhh ...	Devrukhh ...	28th line from above, last but 2nd word.
37	Mirich ...	Mirchi ...	23rd line from below, 7th word from the first.
37	1 ...	1 ...	4th do. 2nd from the last.
38	Kunhi ...	Kunbi ...	27th do. 2nd word.
42	Kond ...	Kona ...	7th line from above, last word.
42	Bád ...	Pad ...	33rd line from below, last but 3rd wo
171	Of ...	Or ...	29th line from above, 1st word.
171	Is ...	It ...	33rd e from a 5th word fr
173	Gahnawa ...	Ináma ...	13th line e from below, but rd.
184	Dewlárdás ...	Girdas ...	38th line e from above, last but 2nd word.
185	Ma ...	Gode ...	10th do. 4th word.
188	Tasba ...	Tarfa ...	12th lin do. 2nd word.
192	Shelye ...	Shetye ...	19th lir do. 3rd word.
19	Sákhaspen ...	Sákharpén ...	27th a do. 1st word.
52	Mans ...	Men ...	23rd h do. 3rd word.
52	Mana ...	Men ...	24th line from below, 2nd word.
52	Parmása ...	Pharmása ...	21st 1 line from below, 1st word.
54	Jowen ...	Juwen ...	27th a line from above, 3rd word.
55	Bnt ...	But ...	3r
56	Pálagáwna ...	Pátágáwna ...	29t
57	Payali's ...	Payalis ...	27
57	Masawalen ...	Masawaten ...	?
63	Hindusthádi ...	Hindusthána ...	
64	Omit 6th word	"to" in 20 line	
69	Náyakandis ...	Náyakawadis ...	
71	Kawala ...	Kamála ...	
71	Chauthorás ...	Chautharás ...	
72	Kota ...	Khota ...	
73	Kunababis ...	Kunabis ...	
73	Gayáti ...	Gayáli ...	
82	Jhidde ...	Ihidde ...	
82	Jhidde ...	Ihidde ...	
82	Jnama ...	Ináma ...	
86	Kunabis ...	Kunabis ...	
87	Khudla ...	Khudda ...	
90	Uhára ...	Dara ...	
90	Kumabi ...	Kunab ...	
90	Walani ...	Watar ...	

Words to be corrected—continued.

Page.	Incorrect word.	Correct word.	Line in which included.
91	Khardá	Kardá	13th line from above, last word.
92	Uone	None	22nd do. 1st word.
92	Perrons	Persons	21st line from below, 6th word.
102	Porohita	Purohita	16th line from above, 4th word.
109	Piyya	Pujya	29th do. 1st word.
113	Porohita	Purohita	4th do. last word.
113	Takshirus	Takshims	8th do. last but one word.
113	Kunabeni	Kunabini	27th do. 2nd word.
115	Dutarpá	Dutarfá	27th line from the last, last but 4th word.
117	Karasa	Kasara	30th line from above, 2nd word.
119	Wahewáta	Wahiwáta	23rd line from the last, last but one word.
121	Padas	Pada	15th line from above, 1st word.
121	Umra	Umara	15th line from the last, 2nd word.
122	Autá	Anta	9th above, 1st word.
122	Khola	Khota	21st line from the last, 1st word.
124	Bhighas	Bighás	16th do. 8th word.
125	Warkava	Warkasa	15th line from above, 2nd word.
126	Hoth	Both	11th do. last but 5th.
127	Sonarh	Sonára	23rd line from below, 2nd word.
133	Mháwi	Nháwi	28th line from above, 2nd words.
135	Vishweshara	Vishweshwara	12th line from below, 10th word.
146	Kulambába	Kulabába	13th do. 5th word.
149	Magalasútra	Mangalasútra	10th do. last but 3rd word.
149	Wiraddi	Wiraodi	9th do. 1st word.
150	Ramála	Kamála	28th line from above, 3rd word.
152	Karábde	Karábde	4th do. 5th word from the last.
155	Khanbi	Kunabi	31st do. 2nd word.
156	Juwen's	Juwens	27th line from below, 1st word.
157	Borasula	Borasuta	13th line from above, 1st word.
161	Yewaren	Tiwaren	26th line from below, 3rd word.
154	Kágawada	Lágawada	15th line from above, do.
70	Pátíl	Patti	18th line from below, 5th word.
	Saranjama	Saramjama	2nd line from above, 8th word.
	Rhádhekari	Radhkari	23rd do. 1st word.
	audar's	audars	31st do. 2nd do.
		Gaha	23rd line from below, 4th word.
		Dewas	18th do. 2nd word.
		Marátá	14th line from above, 6th word.
	Tipádi	Tipánd	2nd line from above, last but third word.
	Páyalf's	Páyais	24th do. last but 5th.
94	Saranda	Saranda	4th line from below, 1st.
97	Phanasawanen	Phanaswa	3rd do. do.
197	Antrawali	Antrawali	4th line from above, 4 words.
199	Shirna	Shima	11th do. 2nd word.
202	Kowala	Kawala	22nd line from below, 7th word.
203	Shimá's	Shimas	8th do. last but 6th.
203	Lilawudars	Lilawndars	17th line from below, 1st line.
204	Anadari	Anedari	15th do. 4th word.
209	Dingawi	Dingani	5th do. 6th word.
209	Pauta	Panta	19th do. 1st word.
211	Nuncha g á w n a kara.	Unchagaw kara.	6th do. 2nd word.
211	Bhandaai	Bhandári	5th do. 2nd word from the last.
214	Dhapa	Dhúpa	22nd do. 7th word.
217	Eina	Aina	16th do. 1st word.
228	Dorlegunde	Doragunde	4th line from above, 1st word.
228	Phani	Paháni	4 do. last word.
229	Phansa	Phanasa	8 do. 3rd word.
230	Rágbowa	Rághowá	18th do. 7th word.
233	Pauda	Pánda	4th do. 2nd word.
234	Chitopáwana	Chitapáwana	21st line from below, 7th word.
236	Gharawa	Gurawa	3rd do. 2nd word.
236	Durawa	Gurawa	29th line from above, 8th word.
238	Gahwana	Gahána	18th line from below, 9th word.
242	Ntawt	Nakta	19th line

Words to be corrected—concluded.

Pages.	Incorrect word.	Correct words.	Line in which included.
247	Chadba	Chadha	1st line from above, last but one word.
248	Golwali	Golawali	5th do. 1st word.
266	Bátalen	Bhátaleh*	18th line from below, 5th word.
277	Ijameyale	Ijamáyali	21st line from above, 6th word.
281	Bhála	Bháta	29th line from below, 1st word.
286	Madhen	Medhen	16th line from above, 5th word.
287	Changhule	Changhule	10th do. 4th word.
293	Gurma	Gurawa	24th line from below, last but 4th word.
293	Manna	Mana	7th do. 5th word.
294	Garawa	Gurawa	2nd do. 3rd word.
294	Pathi	Patti	12th do. 4th word.
301	Sawvi	Sawáf	31st do. 3rd word.
309	Khola	Khota	14th line from above, 3rd column.
313	Pada	Phada	28th do. 6th word.
315	Bhata	Bháta	4th do. 7th column.
316	Bhopal	Bhopala	14th do. 5th word.
317	Khotak	Khotaki	32nd line from below, last but 3rd word.
322	Pands	Pands	19th do. 4th word.
326	Khadda	Khudda	23rd line from above, last word.
328	Kawla	Kawala	9th line from below, 6th word.
330	Chimnana	Chimana	17th do. 2nd word.
337	Saunden	Sánden	6th line from above, 8th word.
337	Caitawaden	Saitawaden	12th line from below, 3rd word.
345	Naundiwaden	Nándiwadan	28th line from above, last but 5th word.
345	Gollá	Gallá	28th do. 5th word.
345	Tenant	Tenant	9th line from below, 5th word.
346	Saunden	Sánden	17th do. 1st word.
347	Pada	Phada	32nd line from above, 4th word.
347	Saranjama	Saramjáma	24th do. last word.
347	Sanadakhola	Sandakhola	16th line from below, last but one word.
349	Jayagadag	Jayagada	11th do. 2nd word.
350	Dari	Dáji	24th line from above, 5th word.
350	Temblyen	Tembhyen	6th line from below, 4th word.
356	Etalakha	Italákha	2nd line from above, 3rd word.
351	Bandera	Bandara	4th line from below, 7th word.
360	Kharadi	Kharedi	28th line from above, last but 2nd word.
363	Wada	Wádá	4th do. 4th word.
367	Phátka	Phátaka	7th do. 2nd word.
372	Bhouken	Bhonken	25th do. 3rd word.
372	Kararambuden	Karambuden	25th do. 1st word.
376	Mirjolem	Mirjolen	12th do. 3rd word.
379	Karahden	Karáhde	11th line from below, 2nd word.
380	Kayalen	Karlen	2nd line from below, 1st word.
382	Koryáta	Karyáta	5th line from above, 3rd word.

No. 2 OF 1826.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

JAMES FARISH, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble *Revenue Survey.* the Governor in Council to my entertaining an establishment amounting to *Application for* Rupees three hundred and fifty per mensem agreeably to the annexed state-*an establishment* ment for the purpose of commencing a measurement of the lands in this *amounting to* collectorate. *Rs. 350.*

The necessity of a survey has already been represented to Government, and it appears to me to be quite impossible to introduce any reforms into the revenue management until it has been undertaken.

It is not my intention, however, at present to make any alteration in the assessment but merely to ascertain the quantity of land in cultivation in one or two maháls and the amount at which each portion is assessed. I shall then be enabled to judge what alterations may be necessary, for a correct opinion on the subject cannot be formed from the present confused accounts.

Although great minuteness is not required in a survey of this kind, it appears to me that it would be very desirable that an European officer should be appointed to superintend those employed in conducting it. Little reliance can be placed at any time on the honesty of the class of natives who must necessarily be employed on this duty, and it is hardly to be expected that they will resist the efforts which will no doubt be used to corrupt them. Unless confidence can be placed in a survey the advantage of the work is of course lost, and I should certainly feel much hesitation in acting on (any) my *sic* measurement conducted by natives who had not been strictly superintended. The full employment which myself and assistants find in other duties prevents our giving that attention to a survey which in my opinion it requires.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) G. MORE,

Collector.

Málván, 11th January 1826.

No. 138 OF 1826.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

G. MORE, Esq.,

Collector in the Southern Konkan.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant, and to inform you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased *Rs. 350 per* to sanction the establishment you have applied for for the purpose of com-*mensem.* mencing a measurement of the lands in your collectorate, amounting to Rupees three hundred and fifty per mensem.

2nd. The appointment of an European officer to superintend the survey is under consideration.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. FARISH,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1826.

Survey.

I. L. No. 238, dated 10th Feb. 1826.	}	Appointing Lieut. Dowell as Revenue Surveyor.	
O. L. No. 22, dated 12th June 1826.		Lieut. Dowell's allowance.	
I. L. No. 97, dated 23rd June 1826.	}	Do.	do.
O. L. No. 38, dated 29th June 1826.		Do.	and establishment.
I. L. No. 100, dated 5th July 1826.	}	Do.	do.
O. L. No. 46, dated 1st August 1826.		Do.	do.
I. L. No. 131, dated 11th August 1826.	}	Do.	do.

No. 208 OF 1826.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

GILBERT MORE, Esq.,

Collector in the Southern Concan, Rutnagherry.

Sir,

In reference to my letter of the 24th ultimo I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased for the present to place under your orders Lieutenant Dowell of the 9th Regiment for the purpose of superintending the revenue survey of a few maháls of the Southern Concan as proposed in your letter of 11th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) J. FARISH,

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1826.

Secretary to Government.

No. 22 OF 1826.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

JAMES FARISH, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Revenue Survey.
Application for
allowances to the
officer superin-
ding.

I have the honour to request that you will solicit the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to authorize the officer superintending the revenue survey in this collectorate to draw the same allowances as are assigned to an officer superintending a separate survey in Goozerát, his present allowances being those only of an assistant of the second class having no separate charge.

lerable
s made.

2nd. I am happy to state that considerable progress has been made in the survey, considering the short time it has been in operation and the very tedious nature of the work owing to the smallness of the fields.

3rd. As the present state of the villages is unfolded by the survey the necessity of the measure becomes if possible more apparent.

I have, etc.,

Ruthnagherry Collector's Office,
12th June 1826.

(Sd) G. MORE,
Collector.

No. 904 of 1827.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,

Collector in the Southern Konkan, Rutnagiree.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated, the 7th instant, being in reply to one from my predecessor to your address, dated the 17th March last, calling on your report the progress made by Lieutenant Dowell in the survey under his superintendence, and am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased for the present to suspend any decision but hopes soon to receive the report you have promised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) JOHN BAX,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1827.

Promised.

I. L. No. 124, dated } Report called for.
25th June 1827.

No. 47 of 1827.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.

To

JOHN BAX, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, calling for my report on the survey in progress within this zilla.

2nd. As Government is very desirous of coming to a conclusion on the expediency of extending or discontinuing this measure I am induced, although my information is still very imperfect and the accounts of the survey not yet sufficiently prepared to enable me to afford a succinct detail of its progress and result, to lay before Government the following imperfect remarks and statements connected with the subject.

3rd. The survey was sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Farish's letter of the 10th February 1826, on a report from the late Collector Mr. More, whose principal object in suggesting this measure appears to have been to ascertain the quantity of land now in cultivation as compared with that inserted in the accounts of the last survey, by which our present revenue demands are regulated. He justly observed that no reforms could be introduced in the revenue management of the country until a survey of the land had been completed, and for this reason proposed the trial of the plan in some small portion of the district, the success of which would enable him to form a conclusion as to the propriety and advantage of extending the measure to the whole zilla. In the first instance, there was no intention of interfering with the assessment, though the alternate object must have comprised that measure, as well as simplification of the present confused and intricate system of Murata revenue accounts.

4th. The maháls selected for the experiment were those of Kuriat Newre and Kele Mazgaon in the Rutnagiree District, the former extending along the coast to the northward of the zilla station and consisting of 19 (nineteen) koolarugee villages, the latter being the contiguous maháls in land and consisting of 12 (twelve) villages chiefly khotgee.

5th. The actual measurement of the land within this tract was completed immediately before the rains, and the Survey Establishment has since that period been employed in preparing the accounts to be deduced from the rough survey. Some villages have been completed, and Lieut. Dowell has confident expectations that the whole will be finished by the end of September.

6th. The land measure of the country is here as in many parts of India the *beega*, consisting of twenty *pands*, each *pand* being twenty *poolees*, or square *kathees*, and each *kathee*, five cubits and five hands in length. The *kathee* though nominally of the same length throughout the district was found to vary in a trifling degree in each *tálooka*. The average length as reported in Mr. Dunlop's letter to Government of the 15th August 1824 is 9 feet 4.373 inches, making the contents of the *beega* 3897.4 square yards. The English acre consisting of 4840 square yards being only 31.7 square yards less than one *beega* and a quarter as above described. This trifling difference amounting only to about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rendered the introduction of the English standard a very simple operation, and accordingly Lieut. Dowell extended the length of his *kathee* or rod to 10 feet 5.222 inches, retaining the native subdivisions of *pands* and *poolees* as being far better adapted to quick and correct calculation than those of the English acre in rods and poles. Lieutenant Dowell also again sub-divided his *kathee* into ten links, one hundred square links being equal to one square *kathee*. This arrangement gave his *beega* 4839.67 square yards, being but 31.98 square yards less than one and a quarter of the native *beega*, calculated by the average rod fixed by Mr. Dunlop. In calculations therefore of the land assessment it is only necessary to add one-fourth to Lieutenant Dowell's measurement to bring it into *beegas* of the old standard.

7th. The *koolarugee* village of *Sirgaon* in the *Kuriat Newre Mahál* having been completed I shall now state in a few words the result of the survey therein. The remarks made upon it may be equally applicable to the other villages to which the survey has extended. The Statement (1) shows the quantity of land now in cultivation as contrasted with that inserted in the last survey. The net increase in the quantity of grain land was to about 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The increase of Government revenue, at the old classification and assessment, the grain receivable in kind being computed at the *beheera* rates, is 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and on the *bágayat* or garden land about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

8th. The proportions here shewn will probably be found to exist in most of the villages of the *Rutnagiree Tálooka*. In other parts of the country, and more particularly in *Sooverndroog*, it is said (that the quantity of land in cultivation would be doubled and even in some villages trebled in a strict survey.)

9th. It must not be inferred that this increase of revenue arises altogether from an actual increase of cultivation, as much of the difference must be attributed to the loose mode of survey adopted by the *Murata* Government and the irregular remissions and deductions which were made in particular lands either through favouritism or from a conviction of over-assessment. Nor must it be supposed that the revenue according to the present survey and at the old rates of assessment can be realized. The condition of the people who now cultivate so much more land than the amount at which they are rated is not so flourishing as to authorize the conclusion that they could afford to make to Government a proportional increase in their payments.

10th. The survey conducted by Lieutenant Dowell has been of the most minute description, but more in detail than was absolutely necessary in a first experiment. The extreme smallness of the fields and the intermixture of different classes of land, each of which required a separate measurement, have been great obstacles to quickness of operation, while at first the want of skillful surveyors was sensibly felt in retarding the progress of the measure. The accompaniments to this letter will show in detail the mode in which Lieut. Dowell has proceeded. The greatest accuracy has been observed in the measurement of arable waste as well as of the land in actual cultivation, and every other particular which was conceived to be of the slightest utility has been inserted. Should the Hon'ble Governor in Council determine on the continuance of the survey the details might be much diminished without affecting its accuracy

or utility, and the future progress would be far more speedy, as many Native have been instructed the European mode of surveying.

11. It is needless for me here to dilate upon the intricacy and inaccuracy of the native system of Revenue Account, and of its effect in throwing the ignorant cultivators into the hands of unprincipled and Sesigning Village Officers. After the details brought before Government in Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 1st May and 15th August 1824 little remains to be said on this subject, or on the strong reasons which combine with it to render a Revenue survey so desirable an object, and so likely to be productive of the greatest benefit both to Government and to the people. No doubt can possibly exist of the expediency of such a measure, and when combined with a considerable reduction in the rates of assessment, it is the only proceeding likely to relieve the Inhabitants of this country from that state of poverty and degradation in which every account of them represents them to be plunged.

12. No interference has, as I before mentioned, been made with either the classification or rates of assessment and I cannot find that any enquiries have been in progress tending to fix these points. The results showing the increase of Revenue stated in the 6th paragraph have been founded on the old rates of assessment, which cannot be allowed to remain at the present standard on the new survey. Much therefore remains to be done in the event of the continuance of the measure in fixing this important point, and much time must elapse before any satisfactory decision can be formed as to the extent of reduction which it will be necessary to make, in order to protect the interests of the landed proprietors and cultivating classes and at the same time secure a fair and reasonable Revenue to Government.

13. I trust the above imperfect remarks will still be sufficient to enable the Honourable the Governor in Council to determine on the expediency of continuing the Survey and I cannot conclude (without) with *sic* bringing to the notice of Government the zeal and ability with which Lieutenant Dowell, has thus far superintended its proceedings. The accompanying specimens of the accounts, maps, etc., will sufficiently prove the laborious nature of the duties in which he has been employed, and the accurate and satisfactory manner in which the survey has been conducted.

14. I request the original plans copies of them may be returned to this office.

I have, etc.,

Southern Konkan Collector's office,
20th July 1827.

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector.

1/.

Account of the mode of Survey used in the Revenue Survey of the Kuriat Newre, and Kele Maháls in the Ratnágiri Táluka completed in May 1827.

1. The land measure which has always been in use in the Konkan is the bigha consisting of 20 pánds; the pánd being 20 poolies or square káthis and the length of the káthi 5 háths or cubits and 5 chenchéd hands, which measures have no variation throughout the táluka. The old káthis laid up in the different tálukas were collected by Mr. Dunlop and the mean length being found 9 feet 4.373 inches. New káthis of that length were given out. The bigha founded on this rod is 3,897.4 in square yards and as the English acre of 4,840 square yards is equal (within $2\frac{1}{2}$ square káthis) to a bigha and a quarter, the acre was the measure used in the present survey and the grain and money rates set in the survey books, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the Peshwas money rates to correspond and as the square káthi and Pánd had also to be enlarged to $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the old, the káthi used in the survey was lengthened to 10 feet 5.222 inches so that the new rod square, made a káthi and a quarter. 20 of these new káthis were a pánd and a quarter, and to such pánds a bigha and a quarter an acre.

1. A small map in detail of the large a measure, each was marked the plan of Captain Jervis's large map whole survey was accordingly

measured and computed in links, and then afterwards brought into káthis, pánds and acres. For large fields, chains also are used 5 káthis or 50 links in length, (a table of these new and of the old measures is annexed A). The computations from these measures are very simple. If the field were large and level, it was measured with the chain and cross by a diagonal and 2 perpendiculars, all other fields were measured with the káthi; in length and breadths, two lengths and three breadths were commonly taken and the mean length multiplied by the mean breadth; then as 100 square links made a káthi, the right figures were cut off for the odd links, those on the left being káthis, these are divided by 20 for the pánds, and those by 20 for the acres.

Links.		Acres.	Pánds.	Káthis.	Links.
20)124. 6(53	=	3	2	6	53
20) 6 2					
3					

3. The village of the two mahals all contain one-half or more of flat rock, this and the beds of streams were not measured (except by myself as mentioned below in the description of the second map in paragraph 12). The remainder of the village was measured by the Kárkuns, and consists of cultivated rice land, cultivated dry grain land, bágáet or garden land, arable waste, salt marsh, and grazing jungle not arable.

4. The different sorts of land in the two mahals requiring separate measurements when several occur in one field, are in number 190, of which 31 are waste, and the rest cultivated of only 85 existed in the last survey, and the remainder were now first added as below mentioned in ninth rule of the instructions to the surveyors. The number of these kinds of land met within one village is about 140. One field commonly contains several of these kinds (as appears in the translation of a field annexed B) and most fields require the total land to be first measured and computed and afterwards the separate sorts to be measured, added together in the book, and deducted from the total, to find the grazing jungle, useless waste, etc., much of the land has been therefore twice measured, and such of the rice land as bears 2 crops is measured a fresh when the second crop is growing unless the crop occupies the entire field.

5. There is a remission of land per bigha for each different sort called the *Wuza Sherista Bad*. This is a deduction of a very old data from the quantity of all lands made, it is supposed for the purpose of indirectly lowering the rates fixed by Anajee Dutto. It is three pánds of land bearing no assessment, above each bigha of rice land, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the total measurement in hill land and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the measurement in level dry grain land called *bhalla* for every sort of grain alike. Another remission is also claimed by some of the natives for the land which they formerly gained by the loose way of throwing the káthi. The káthis however were laid flat in the present survey and it does not appear in any old record or paper that a gain of this sort was ever allowed but on the contrary every field of which the boundaries are ancient, agrees minutely in its measurement, in the present and the 2. last Mahratta surveys which would not be the case had this grain existed.

The Kárkuns employed in the measurement, consisting of 8 sets, and occasionally of 10 sets, one set was composed of one Kárkun at Rs. 20 a month, one Kárkun at Rs. 15, four káthi or chain men at Rs. 5 each, and a sepoy from the Collector's Kacheri. The persons present at the measurement were the Khot, Taláti, Mháár, and owner of the field, they came on their own accounts and were of no assistance to the Kárkuns, the duty of the sepoy was to call them; one of the Kárkuns wrote in the book, while the other, directed the káthi men and called out the measurements, the sort of land, the boundaries, and the names of the owner, tenant, mortgagee, and the person who disputed the field (as many of them as there were) the trees and any other detail; the computations were made at night by the 2 Kárkuns, and no other copy taken of the book. They went out at dawn, and returned at 11, went back at 4 and returned at dark, the most zealous Kárkuns remained out another hour.

7. The quantity surveyed varied and determined by the best set measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres a day, and in another diminished without affecting its accuracy extremes; the difference is chiefly of

Bhandári hamlet 15 acres of rice land are frequently divided among 60 owners; each of their fields has either 4 or 5 boundary fields round it, to be all entered with detail. Making 250 entries of boundaries, besides 60 or 80 separate measurements whereas in a Bráhmín village 15 bighas of hill land might be in one field with only 5 or 6 boundaries, and both measurements and entry finished in half an hour. Each set surveys one village, unless it is a large village, and then 2 sets survey in it at once, or if it is divided into several hamlets a set goes to each hamlet. A large village occupies a single set 4 or 5 months, but if the land were level and of one or two sorts only, and had less bágáyat and larger fields, 3 or 4 weeks would suffice for the same village.

8. In the Bágáyat, the land was first measured and described as other fields and then the trees separately entered with the owner, etc., to each. In the Bhandári Villages, the owner of the trees is frequently not the owner of the land, a dozen trees in one field are divided among several owners. There are 11 sorts of trees that pay revenue, as each tree is described as young, bearing, old, &c., they appear under 55 heads of entry; the mango tree, teak, and jungle cocconut which pay no revenue were also counted. A population return divided into columns of 6 different ages, was made with the number of bullocks, buffaloes, ploughs, (*sic*) etc.

9. The house and shop taxes were also surveyed, but as there are numerous exemptions and the rates are indistinctly fixed, the money amounts have not been set against them. The last survey of these 2 taxes was made in 1821.

10. The measurements of the Kárkuns were checked by my going round, and measuring a few of the fields, surveyed by each set, and those who appeared to have been careless or idle were fined; no intentional mismeasurement was discovered. The check upon their omitting a field entirely was formed by the rough draft of each field which I made in the village plan below mentioned. The total number of Kárkuns was generally 23, of whom 6 or 8 remained with me. So many sorts of land at different rates required a voluminous series of tables which occupied 3 Kárkuns for several months. The last Mahratta survey also was entirely copied in separate fields to find the total of each sort of land (none of which totals now exist in the papers of that survey) for the purpose of comparing the present increase of land. The other Kárkuns were occupied in entering the amount of grain against each field from the tables into the books of the villages measured in the preceding year.

11. The Kárkuns are at present more numerous, the káthi men having been dismissed in June, and Bráhmín taken up instead.

12. The survey papers of each village consist of the following:—

1. The original books drawn up in the fields containing each field with its number, name, owner's and tenant's name, etc., the trees within it, its measurement and calculations, sorts of land boundaries and quantity of grain to be paid on it (*vide* specimen marked B).

2. An Abstract of the same book, in which all the lands and trees of each separate watandár are collected into one page (without the above detail) and the total of each sorts of land and trees collected into one amount.

These are to show each watandár's entire account (specimens marked C and D).

3. The village land terij
The village grain terij
The village baghart terij } Specimens marked E, F and G.

4. Population return with cattle, houses and ploughs (H).

5. Comparative statement showing the difference between the present and last survey in land in grain in bágáyat and in money payment (I).

6. Account of the constitution of the village (K).

7. Each village also appears in 3 maps.

1. A small map in detail of the maháls on a scale of 2 inches to a mile, on the plan of Captain Jervis's large map now in progress and containing in addi-

tion to his plan, the boundaries of villages and maháls. (This has been unfortunately damaged within these few days.)

2. An outline plan of the villages of the 2 maháls in 4 sheet, at 5 inches to a mile, to show the total contents of each, the disputed boundaries, and the salt marshes of each village. From this map by deducting the arable land as shown in the books the amount of rock, beds of streams and useless waste is discovered.

3. A large plan of all the fields of each village in Kuriat Newré Mahál, 200 feet to an inch, in which each field is drawn without measurement intended merely to show the situation of each field, and to assist in settling disputes. Each field in this has the same number and name attached to it, which it has in the survey books attached is an index for finding every field in the book or plan.

13. The present survey having been made to show the state of 2 maháls, has been done in a very detailed manner. The following omissions might be made without affecting the Revenue, but would leave the survey less useless in settling existing disputes, and in preventing future ones by fixing the present rights:—

1. The boundaries of entire thikáns only might be entered.

In rice land a thikán contains 10 or 15 fields, and the boundaries of all these might be left out, and instead of all the boundaries that touch the thikán, 4 only might be entered, and those with detail.

2. The name of the person who disputes a right to any field, and the person it was bought from, and other petty details might be left out, and the owners' and occupiers' names only entered.

3. The land instead of being measured in links might go no lowerer than quarters of a káthi as in former surveys.

4. The grazing land not arable might be measured in one length and 2 breadths, or estimated only as in the old Survey.

5. The maps and plans might also be left out and supplied as follows. To find the total contents of a village several lengths and breadths entirely across it might be made and computed as one field, and in place of the boundaries on the plan with the disputes in them, the village boundary and disputes might be minutely described which could be done by the Kárkuns in 2 or 3 days walking round each village.

A rough plan of the villages, showing disputed boundaries might, if required, be also prepared.

6. In the present survey the dry grain land both cultivated and waste has been entered in a different class according to the number of fallow years it requires. This however has greatly lengthened the survey, and being an innovation might be omitted.

7. If the Kárkuns employed on the survey were paid by contract in proposition (*sic*) to the work performed, it would be a stronger inducement to them than any other to survey quickly, while the measurements might be kept correct by the examinations of the person (*sic*) Superintendent.

14. After these omissions the present survey would contain the following particulars not inserted in native survey:—

1. The boundaries of large thikáns.
2. The names of fields, and the numbers attached to them in one continued line.
3. The village boundaries and those of hamlets within it.
4. The total contents of the village, and that of rock and useless waste found by the outline maps.

5. The population return.
6. The account of the village constitution and customs.
7. The teak trees, mango stems, and jungle cocoanut trees though not assessed have been counted.

15. The difficulties peculiar to the present survey are the following:—

1. The diminutive size of the fields. In the village of Meryor are 1943 numbers, and the average size of each (taken on the whole) is $15\frac{1}{2}$ pánds or $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; many of these number contains various sorts of land with intermixture of waste. The fields of Bhandári villages are less than half this size.

2. The greater number of soils and other distinction in the land, which amount to 190 cultivated and arable waste, requiring separate measurement as often as they occur.

3. The quantity of *bágayát* which in many villages forms a large portion of the Revenue.

(Signed) W. W. DOWELL,
Lieutenant Superintending Survey.

A

The measures for the biga Murat measure.

<i>Length.</i>	
Ft. Inches.	
9 4,373	are 1 káthi as fixed by Mr. Dunlop.
<i>Square.</i>	
Sq. yds.	
9 $\frac{7}{10}$	... 1 square káthi or poolee.
194 $\frac{1}{10}$	... 20 poolees or 1 pánd.
3,897 $\frac{4}{10}$	... 400 poolees equal 20 pánds or one biga.
<i>Also.</i>	
4,871 $\frac{8}{10}$	... A biga and a quarter being $2\frac{1}{2}$ square káthis or about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. larger than the acre.

The measure for the acre used in the Survey.

<i>Length.</i>			
Feet.	Inches.	Káthi.	Links.
...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	... are 1 link.
10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ or	...	10 are 1 káthi or 10 feet 522,222 inches.
46	8 or	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ are 1 side of a sowa pánd.
208	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ or	20	... are 1 side of an acre and 5 káthis are one chain.
<i>Square.</i>			
Sq. yds.			
12 $\frac{1}{10}$	are 1 square sowa.		
242	are 1 sowa pánd.		
4,840	are 1 acre.		
<i>Also.</i>			
100	Square links are 1 square sowa kathi.		
20	Square sowa káthi are 1 sowa pánd.		
20	Sowa pánd are 1 acre.		

(Signed) W. W. DOWELL,
Lieutenant Superintending Survey.

B

Specimen of the field book, written on the ground.

C

Specimen of the village Khuttaone Zeraet, or Abstract of lands deduced from the field book.

D

Specimen of the Baghaet Khuttaone or Abstract of the trees of each proprietor collected in one page and arranged under their proper heads, deduced from the rough field books.

E

List of grain revenue in the village of Seergaon in Kuriat Newreé Mahál from the measurement of the Revenue Survey, 1827.

F

List of grain revenue in the village of Seergaon Kuriat Newreé Mahál founded on the Revenue Survey in May 1827.

G

List of trees, houses and shops in the village of Seergaon Kuriat Newreé Mahál, Ratnágiri Táluka Survey May 1827.

H

Return of Houses, Properties, Cattle and Ploughs in the Village of Seergaon, Kuriat Newreé, Táluka Ratnágiri, 1827.

I

Comparison of the amounts of Land and of Grain produced by the present Survey, 1827 and the last Survey A. D. 1788, in the Village of Seergaon, Kuriat Newreé Mahál.

K

Account of the constitution of the Village of Seergaon.

Rules given to the Native Surveyors in Kuriat Newreé Mahál.

No. 69 OF 1827.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

JOHN BAX, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

1. With reference to your letter of the 3rd August last, I have the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable Governor in Council the following proposition for the future conduct of the Survey in progress within this Zilla.

2. The mode of survey adopted in the two Maháls measured by Lieutenant Dowell has proved so very expensive that I would not venture to recommend that Government should proceed with the measure unless the cost could be in a material degree diminished. The most advisable plan, as it appears to me, of combining economy with quickness of operation, is to contract with the surveying Kárkuns for the performance of the actual measurement, and classification of the land. The assessment must undergō a material alteration, and it will not be necessary, and indeed hardly practicable to fix the rates until the completion of the Survey, and the consequent preparation of correct accounts of the actual quantity of land cultivated will supply a basis upon which calculation may be framed of the capabilities of the country to pay a certain revenue.

3. The total expense which has been incurred up to the 1st ultimo in the survey of the two Maháls of Newreé and Kele Masgaon is Rs. 16,672. Upon the same plan the whole of the Ratnágiri Táluka consisting of 15 Maháls

could not be completed at a less further expence than above a lách of Rupees. It is almost impracticable to make any correct estimate of the sum which would be required for the completion of this district by contract, and on a plan more nearly resembling the surveys under the Native Governments. The lowest estimate which I can make appears to be about Rs. 35,000 and still I cannot venture to assert with any degree of confidence that this sum will not be much exceeded.

4. I now beg to request the sanction of Government to my carrying on a survey in two or three other small Maháls of this district, on a plan more nearly resembling the old native mode, and by contract as far as the actual measurement and classification.

5. Under this plan the contract will be made with an Amin, who is to provide another Kárkun under him, three men for measuring, and a Peon. The Amin is to be paid according to the quantity and description of land he may survey, at a certain raté per 100 acres, so as to be enabled in average months to realize the following pay for himself and his establishment :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1 Amin	...	...	...	...	25	0 0
1 Kárkun	...	...	...	...	15	0 0
3 Kathee or measuring men at Rupees 5 each	...	...	...	...	15	0 0
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
				Rs.	...	65 0 0

6. The rate per 100 acres (and in land producing cocoanut trees and others paying revenue per 100 trees) it is impossible without actual experiment to fix at once, and with a view to ascertain this point, I have, anticipating the sanction of Government, requested Lieutenant Dowell to employ some of the Kárkuns by whom the survey of the Newreé and Kele Masgaon Maháls was conducted in measuring the lands of the neighbouring Maháls of Pawns and Hurcheri on the contract plan. The rates with which I have requested him to commence are the following :—

				In Kularugi Villages per 100 acres.	In Khoti Villages per 100 acres.
				Rs. a. Res	Rs. a. Res
Cultivated Batty land	...	...	...	5 1 0	4 3 0
Warkas	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 2 0
Uncultivated land and land planted with cocoanuts	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0
Trees paying Revenue per 100	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 0 75

7. The difference in the rates between Khoti and Kularugi Villages arises from the greater facility of measurement on the former owing to the larger size of the fields, and the less details in the names of owners, etc. The above rates are merely experimental and will probably require alteration hereafter.

8. A set of Examiners to every 8 or 10 sets of measurers will be required, who must be paid by a fixed salary. The establishment I would propose should be as follows :—

				Rs.	a.	Res
1 Examiner	...	...	...	...	40	0 0
1 Kárkun	...	...	...	...	15	0 0
3 Kathimen or measures at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	...	15	0 0
1 Peon	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
				Rs.	...	80 0 0

9. The rough accounts will be sent in by the Examiners to the Superintendent of the Survey Lieutenant Dowell, by whom all the accounts will be

made ready preparatory to fixing the assessment which can be done at the Collector's Katcheri.

10. From this brief outline the Honourable Governor in Council will be enabled to Judge of the probability of the plan's success. The great advantage in its adoption is the comparative smallness of the expense, and as the surveying Karkuns will be required to extend their labours to nothing beyond the actual measurement and classification in its simplest form, the inconvenience attending the voluminous and unwieldy records of the survey on the old plan will be avoided.

11. After the completion of the accounts of the measurement, the assessment remains to be fixed. Government is already aware, from the numerous reports on the subject, of the intricate mode in which the assessment of the land is calculated in this Zilla. No common illiterate cultivator can possibly comprehend his accounts and in fixing a new assessment one of the principal step must be to abolish the numerous extra cesses, or to consolidate them in the rate per acre if the accumulated account be not found, as I fear in most cases it will, too heavy. As to what the rate of assessment for each different class of land should be I am not prepared at present to offer an opinion, but I shall endeavour, should the Honourable Governor in Council approve of my making the experiment on the plan of a contract, to frame tables of rates, with reference to the capabilities of the soil, which will include, if necessary, all extra cesses of every description which are at present superadded to the rate now in force.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,

Collector.

S. K. C. O.,
12th November 1827.

Survey.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| O. L. No. 21826, 11th January 1826. | Applying for establishment 330 Rs. per mensem and European officer. No reform can be introduced in the Revenue Manual without a survey—No alteration in the assessment—merely quantity of land in cultivation and amount at which each portion is assessed—present confused accounts. |
| I. L. No. 17, 24th January | ... Sanctioning establishment. |
| I. L. No. 22, 10th February | ... Appointing Lt. Dowell. |
| O. L. No. 22, 12th June 1826. | |
| I. L. No. 97, 23rd June 1826. | |
| O. L. No. 38, 29th June | ... Regarding Lt. Dowell's allowances. |
| I. L. No. 110-B., 8th July | ... Regarding Lt. Dowell's allowances and establishment. |
| O. L. No. 46, 1st August | ... Regarding Lt. Dowell's allowances and establishment. |
| I. L. No. 131, 11th August | ... Regarding Lt. Dowell's allowances and establishment. |
| I. L. No. 16, 20th January 1827. | That the survey might be conducted by additional half costs or native surveyors and Mr. Dowell return to the W. I. Survey. |
| O. L. No. 13, 27th February | ... Recommending Mr. Dowell's remaining on the survey, and that if removed that the survey be suspended, until officer can be spared. |

I. L. No. 51, 17th March	...	Progress and mode of survey to be reported.
O. L. No. 32, 7th May	...	Delay required and 2 Maháls nearly completed.
I. L. No. 94, 17th May	...	Granted.
I. L. No. 124, 25th June	...	Report called for.
O. L. No. 47, 20th July	..	Do.
O. L. No. 69, 12th November	...	Suggesting a new plan of Survey.
I. L. No. 244, 29th November	...	Approved of the plan proposed.

No. 2290 of 1827.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,
Collector in the Southern Concan.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th instant, and to inform you that the plan proposed for the future conduct of the Revenue Survey in progress in the Southern Concan appearing sufficient for the object of assessment the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction it and authorizes you to entertain a set of Examiners to every eight or ten sets of measurers as applied for in the 5th paragraph at the monthly expense of Rs. 80 per month per set.

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council authorizes you to correspond with Mr. Pringle the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Deckan in any points connected with the intended survey which appears to be exactly on the same principles as far as Native Surveyors are employed as that under Mr. Pringle.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN BAX,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
29th November 1827.

No. 239 of 1833.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

I. A. FORBES, Esq.,
Collector, Ratnágiri.

Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding for your information, and guidance, copy of a letter from Government, on the subject of the survey of the Ratnágiri District under Captain Dowell, and to request that you will have the goodness to discharge the establishment, at present entertained on that account, as directed in the 4th paragraph.

2. With reference to the 7th paragraph I have further to request that you will communicate to Captain Dowell the satisfaction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, at the very creditable manner in which he

conducted the duties entrusted to him, and direct him to return to his military duties, or to those of his office of Assistant to the Surveyor General should he still retain it.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

Balsar Revenue Commissioner's Office,
23rd February 1833.

Revenue Commissioner.

No. 400 OF 1833.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, on the subject of the survey of the Ratnágiri District, under the Superintendance of Captain Dowell, and recommending that the establishment entertained on account of that survey be reduced.

2. It appears to His Lordship in Council that, this survey was originally undertaken with no very definite object, and on no fixed plan, while its result has been little more than a verification of the recorded measurement of the last survey of the Mahrattas. This result might have been attained by the survey of a few villages at a very trifling expence, sufficiently accurate at least to have afforded grounds for the revision of the assessment where the settlement is not generally Ryatwar, and where many villages are held by single proprietors.

3. His Lordship in Council is aware that, although the attention of Captain Dowell, and of the officers under whom he has acted, has since the completion of the measurements, been directed to the subject of the assessment, no specific plan has been submitted by the Collectors, or sanctioned by Government, under which the existing system could be modified. This delay is to be attributed to a large proportion of the villages of the Táluk surveyed being possessed by the Punt Prithinidhi of Vishalgurh, whose system of Revenue, as respects the extra cesses levied on the land, and the mode in which they are calculated, differs greatly from that which we found existing in the Peishwa's share of the District. The first step, therefore, to the practical introduction of the survey, must be a territorial interchange with that chieftain, to which there have obstacles which are at present insurmountable.

4. Under these circumstances it is quite unnecessary to retain establishments which are now unprofitably employed. His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to direct that, the whole be reduced forthwith, as you have recommended, and requests that you will issue instructions to that effect.

5. I am directed to observe that, the Survey Records should be delivered to the charge of the Collector of Ratnágiri, who should be instructed to attend to their careful preservation, in order that they may be available in a perfect state whenever circumstances may arise, to render the information which they contain, useful in a revision of the existing assessment.

6. His Lordship in Council further request that you will inform the Collector that, although Government is induced, from the difficulty above noticed, to suspend acting upon the present survey as the basis of a new assessment, he is still expected to turn his attention to this subject, as one which circumstances may, at some future period, render it proper to revert to.

7. With reference to the 11th paragraph of your letter, I am directed to request that you will communicate to Captain Dowell the satisfaction of the

Right Honourable the Governor in Council at the very creditable manner in which he has conducted the duties entrusted to him, and direct that officer to return to his Military duties, or to those of his office of Assistant to the Surveyor General should he still retain it.

8. In conclusion, I am instructed to add, that his Lordship in Council approves of your proceedings as noticed in the last paragraph of your letter under reply.

Bombay Castle,
5th February 1833.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) L. R. REID,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy)
(Signed) THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
Revenue Commissioner.

30th January 1830, Bondye.

PETH IBRA'HIMPUR—Nagdi. Kularagi.— $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálgad, $\frac{3}{4}$ Ratnágiri.

There is no jiráyat belonging to the Peth in the Ijmáli, but it consists of Gharpatti, Mohtarfa, Baildán and Vishálgad Karsye.—Ratnágiri 43 and Vishálgad 13—out of which is Itlak 5 rupees dutarfa. There is an Itlak of money from the nakd account of 5 rupees to Maraleshvar in Maral. There are 3 deuls connected with this—one in Peth Ibráhimpur called Girja, who is a female, the wife of Maraleshvar, another in Angaoli, a math to Mahádeo Maraleshvara, a male, and the chief one in Maral where there is a stream from the gháts which passes underground in a fall in 2 places—the upper one 40 háths high and the lower one 22 háths. There are annually many persons who cast themselves into the stream at the jatra; there were this year at the Makar Sankránt 30 persons who leaped into the lower one and 2 in the upper one; the upper one takes sometimes a day to come out of below, as they say, but no one has died there except a Gaudi 40 years ago.

At the Sankránt in December the two inferior Devs are brought in state in Páلكis to the Maral Dev and married. About 5,000 people attend the jatra from Rájápur to Chiplún and Malkápur; there is a large Inám allowed to the Dev in Maral and Angaoli, besides this small Itlak. The expenses of the jatra are for music, oil, and the food of the persons who come, and for Hardásas and Fakirs for their kathas. The Shetya has to pay 8 or 10 rupees annually himself, besides the Itlak allowed. The deul is situated about $\frac{2}{3}$ up the Sahyádri range at the foot of the rocky precipice. The gurav lives below in Maral, a kos from the Dev, and goes up daily to attend the god.

Houses.

6 Karháde Brahman, Wat 2, bád 4.
6 Chitpávan do. bád.
1 Deshast Wat.
3 Wáni Lingáyat bád.
6 Do. Sangri Wat 3, bád 3.
6 Sonár Wat 4, bád 2.
6 Bhandári Wat 3, bád 3 to sell dáru.
2 Nhávi Wat 2.

Houses.

2 Parit Wat.
5 Chámár Wat.
1 Teli bád.
2 Musalmán Wat.
6 Chákar 3, Kunbini 3.
1 Gurav Wat Lingáyat.

—
53 houses. 253 people of all ages.

Shetya Bal Shet Krishna Shet Shetya Birdi, Wáni Sangri.

The land belongs to Kondgaon and Sákharpé, gharwands and all. The Shetya, however, has a paper in Bájí Rao's time which mentions jhád jhádora as a part of his rights; there is a dispute between him and the Desh Kulkarni of Dewale about the Shetyaship. One arji in June 1823 was decided by the Sadar Amin; the Shetyaship for 47 rupees Ratnágiri 1 year's vasul given to the Shetya (he says the jhád jhádora were not measured by the Sarkár but enjoyed by him privately)—confirmed by Mr. Hale in July 1823. Confirmed by Mr. Romer at Surat, November 1824.

Another arji was made to the Register and appealed to Surat and settled that the trees were to be in the khot's vahivát and the Shetyapana in the Shetya's. The arji, however, to the Register is not brought, so what the arji was does not appear.

The Shetya's rights settled not to belong to Bágáyat.

The Shetya has accidentally brought a paper made by himself last year in which the number of persons in the Pet is 343, while the number he has given in amounts to but 253, being 90 less than last year, or $\frac{1}{4}$ less, which shows the probable incorrectness of my population return to be $\frac{1}{4}$ too few if other villages are equally false; many villages, however, will be nearly correct; but the return will still be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ too few.

True population.

The Shetya's rights are $1\frac{1}{4}$ ser from each bullock-load sold in the Peth, whether grain, supári, meeth, but for náral 1 náral, whether from the Deccan or Konkan; for bullocks

Shetya's rights.

loading or passing through or staying there at night nothing. Of this the Shetya gets 1 sber and the Mahájan $\frac{1}{2}$ sber. The Shetya's duties are to weigh or measure things sold and the Mahájan to assist him. The Mahájan in villages divides the dakshina given to Bráhmans at lagans and other feasts, but not the Pet-Mahájan. The jakátdár of Vishálgad and Ratnágiri are separate; the first is Gadree and the second Phadke of Devrukh. The receipts of Ratnágiri are 53 rupees in the 100, of Vishálgad 47; the payment on each goni of meeth, náral, &c., is 1 anna, on dates $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, &c. The Wánis of particular villages out of the road have different kauls if they will come this road. From some

Jakát. villages they release 10 Bails in 30, from some 5 in 25, from some 15 in 35, &c.; but the Phadke being absent, the Shetya does not know the particulars. The Nhávi has the vatan of 7 villages round; he gets 3 páylis. The Parit has the vatan of 7 villages round to wash, and as he pays mohtarfa, considers them his vatan. He receives $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for each piece he washes. The Chámhár has also the vatan of 7 villages. He pays 2 rupees mohtarfa, and Adur $\frac{1}{2}$ an Adur Vishálgad tarf. The Sárkár's $\frac{1}{2}$ Adur is pâl, the Setti says, but not Vishálgad. Mr. Pelly's maktábáb ákár however chals in Vishálgad.

There is a curious custom of taking Habshi patti from ináms in Devrukh and Dewale maháls; the khot (in most of the villages of these 2 maháls) has to pay the Sirkár for pattis, in inám patti kheriz, 3 rupees per khandi, but he receives from the inámdárs as patti $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the annual gross produce, so he has to make an annual survey in inám. This accordingly varies annually and when

Inám patti in Dewale and Devrukh maháls.

inám lies waste pays nothing; it is in fact inám tizai for the inámdárs thall is $\frac{1}{3}$, as inámdárs are usually Tirdhalis, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ of his inám is $\frac{1}{5}$ th. The original inám tizai however did not vary annually as this does. The inámdárs, if they do not agree to this plan, have probably a right, if they knew it, to prevent it and pay the real inám patti; as the loss is theirs, all inám being increased in lágvad since inámdárs took to living on their ináms in the Konkan instead of the Deccan.

In Kondgaon and Sákharpe where there are numerous ináms and all patti kheriz and all in rice land, they have a different custom; the khot takes 2 rupees a bigha from all rice land—of every prat. The Peth Dev has an inám in Sákharpe of 5 mans 2 páylis bhát; there is no inám patra, and the khot gurav have shown the simas $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of rice land, for which the khot receives a patti from the gurav 7 rupees annually, the true patti being 3 quarters of a rupee and the khots (illegible) $6\frac{1}{4}$ rupees out of 7, *i. e.*, considerably more than both inám and patti total; the prat is part kuryát and part malli.

30th January 1830, Bondye.

MEDHE-Khotki—Dewale Mahál— $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khot Ratnágiri tarf Trimbak Dhondev Desh Kulkarni of Dewle. Vishálgad,—dispute between Ramaji Rao Sultan Rao Surwe and the Desh Kulkarni; but the Vishálgad is at present japti previous to which it was held by Ghore who the Desh Kulkarni says was his kárkún. Surwe has a patra from Vishálgad 1827, declaring him to be the true khot; but since that it is in japti. Surwe says that he had to pay 75 rupees to the Pága which he failed in doing, and the Desh Kulkarni says it was in consequence of some petition he made to the Pant against Surwe.

This Surwe is the Mokásádár of Tivre. The present vahivátdár for the Pant is Bhaskar Dhondu Gadre of Bharkhambe in Vishálgad Ghera.

Houses.

1	Mahratta Surwe Khot	...	...	Tirdhal
2	Do. bádhekari	...	...	do.
3	Kunbi bádhekari	...	...	do.
3	Kunbini 2 and Chákar 1	...	...	do.

9 Houses. 25 people.

The Mhár and Gurav come from Tivre to this village across the river. The Dev and Mhárwadi are one. Tivre is a new village broken from Medhe by the Pádshahs. Boriwli was in like manner Dabhole's Kond.

This village pays dutarfi 14 kandis ain. There is inám in it to 5 Enám-dárs who have not attended nor sent their inám patras.

The Sir Desh Kulkarni's takshims are these 5, in equal shares of $\frac{1}{5}$ each, *i.e.*,
 Deshpándya of Dewale. Sir Desh Kulkarni of $3\frac{1}{2}$ maháls Ratnágiri tarf and
 Desh Kulkarni of Dewle Mahál Ratnágiri tarf.

- $\frac{1}{5}$ Trimbak Dhonda Pandit, Peth Ibráhipur and in Dewale.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ Sakharam Kristna do. do. do.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ Bhaskar Ganesh in Hindustán.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ Hari Shivram, Peth Ibráhipur and Dewale.
- $\frac{1}{5}$ Mhádaaji Gopal in Kási.

The Vishálgad Sar Deshpándyas of Khilna táluka, *i.e.*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ maháls, are the bháu-bands of the others—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Shankraji Kristna of Dewale.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Parashram Baji of Bharkhambe.

The first five brothers have the khotship of seven villages, the last two of two villages, Kankádi and Karmbele—all in Dewale Mahál. The khot's inám patti is one-ninth of the utpann found by annual survey. The Kunbis say that the khot enters as gross produce 10 mans, deducts 2 for excess, and takes 2 as $\frac{1}{3}$ thall.

The Mhár receives punj from the Kunbis and Mahratta bádhekari and bádhekari Kunbis. The Mhár says he receives about 10 mans and the gurav, 4 mans in all annually, and his shirasta is one páyli and the gurav's 2 shers per "man" from those who do pay. The vets paid are 2 per month to the khot and joths one annually.

The Mhár pays no thal for his Mhárvádi, three or four pánds, and none for his two trees Fannas. Patti and Bháre is $3\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per khandi and for harik $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The grain is delivered in the village. The khot takes 10 mans to Vishálgad or pays 30 rupees per khandi instead. An order comes annually for 75 rupees and one khandi to pay to Vishálgad Pága.

The Vishálgad shetsandi villages are 10 or 12, but there is but about $\frac{1}{3}$ of them shetsandi. The ákar is made annually as tirdhals and deducted from the khot's vasul. There are two or three villages that have their shetsandi lands measured by the káthi annually merely by custom. One village, Wanjole, has no annual survey but is held half by the Pant's Bhois; it pays 400 rupees, of which 200 is allowed and 8 Bhois only are kept up and as many more on extraordinary occasions; they have adesri besides when on duty. Most of the Vishálgad servants appear to be paid in land. The vartála is four páylis, sololi.

MORDE—Dewale Khotki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálgad, $\frac{1}{4}$ Ratnágiri, $\frac{1}{2}$ Maimatgad.

The Maimatgad $\frac{1}{2}$ and Vishálgad $\frac{1}{4}$ are inám, Patti kheriz.

Inám Takshime ... $\frac{1}{4}$ Naroba Baloba Naik Sir Desái, all living in Morde.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ganoba Naroba do. do.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Manohar Baloba Naik do. do.

Khots.—Chitkoba Moroba Naik Khilna, and 9 Bhau; 7 of them live in the village, and 3 more in Verowle Khurd:—

Houses.

7 Sir Desái Khot Karáde	...	...	...
3 Brahmin Karáde 3	...	...	Chouthal.
5 Mahratta Wat 4 Bád 1	...	...	Tirdhal.
2 Sonar Bád	...	...	do.
4 Gaudi Bád	...	...	do.
3 Chákar	...	...	do.
15 Kunbis: Goriwla Wat 8 Bád 3 : Dhawalla Wat 3 Bád 1	...	...	Ardhel.
1 Gurav Bhavik Wat—	...	...	do.
4 Mhár Wat 1 Bád 3	...	...	do.

44 Houses. 288 people of all ages.

The brother khots do not pay thal, but enjoy the land they have the wahiwát of, some more and some less, not varying more than 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$; the division was made 150 years ago, and yet they have not become very unequal.

They have allowed their Upádhia a bigha of land and take no thal, but have not given him a mirás patra. This has continued 75 years, so he has the right of possession now as much as the khot. The Patti Bháre is 5 rupees paid by tirdhalis on all but harik, and on that $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Bráhmíns and Bádhekaris of other villages pay 3 rupees and 2 annas per khandi. The máp vartála is 4 páylis sololi; the dewan páyli is one-fourth larger than the sololi, so as to measure 16 to a "man" and a quarter including the vartála; this dewan páyli the desai says was delivered to him about 75 years ago by the Vishálgad Prati Nidhi, and he supposes that wherever they have a dewan páyli it was delivered so and called so in consequence.

Dewán páyli received from the Vishálgad Sarkár.

Most villages have a dewán páyli; though many khots deny it as there is a rule about having a stamped páyli. It is the custom in all zillas to have two measures—a large one for receiving from the cultivators and a small one for paying the sarkár. The sarkár's páyli should weigh 212 tolas of nágli, which they say is a middle weight. Bhát and harik are light. Udid Kulith, til and kulith are heavy. Tándul of bhát and harik are heavier than any grain with the husk on except wheat. The veths paid by Kunbis and Mhárs are but about four annually by each house; the original shirasta was 4 per month as the khot says. The Kunbis say there were perhaps 4 veths at some former time, which was probably never as a fixed custom. There is a sima tanta with Kankádi measured in Kankádi; it is pad and was so at the survey. The Mhár pays the Desái two aotes and the Bájdeshmukh two, and one to Habshi patti; but the khot says this was in the Peshwa's time and as many as the khot wants but the khot says if he takes adhik he pays majuri for them. Only the $\frac{1}{3}$ th of this village is cultivated. The Ryots of Wanjol come to cultivate as bádhekaris, but the khot says he takes but a real $\frac{1}{4}$ from tirdhals, releasing $1\frac{1}{4}$ man per khandi for punj bhi, &c. There are about 20 shetkaris in the village belonging to the Bráhmans, chiefly for money paid at the wedding, 6 rupees a year.

Gheras Vishálgad and Maimatgad.—The hills have this appearance as far as they can be seen from one point (Bondye Hill) which is not very perfectly. They cover about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the land, the remainder being bhatle warkas, rice land, river beds, and villages. They are about 1,000 feet high and covered with thick jungle, kárvis and trees from the base to the top except the cultivated parts which are usually from 20 to 50 acres of nágli or vari in one spot cultivated by 10 or 15 Kunbis including bádhekaris for the benefit of watching together to preserve the grain from wild animals; the khalle for cleaning the grain is in the field; after the grain is cut it is stacked in the field in this manner:—



with dry leaves above and below till January or February, and in some fields

Hill land in Gheras Vishálgad and Maimatgad.

a temporary house is made where some Kunbi lives for two or three years while that and the neighbouring field are cultivated. The crops are two, nágli and vari, and require 10 years rest after, for the jungle to grow again. The crops are probably larger than those of hill land in other maháls since there is abundance of water, a stream running down the hill side every half mile or three-quarters of a mile till February or March. The hills are also kept damp by the depth of shade, and have plenty of jungle to burn by merely cutting the thicket and the branches and leaves of the trees in them without going elsewhere to bring it. This, however, is not the sort of manure called Kaval which is twigs and leaves placed in smooth compact layers instead of thick tangled jungle; that will not lie level. Grass is scarce in all these villages and scarce sufficient for the rice lands and houses.

The kárvis grow to 12 feet high ; but deep as the jungle appears, the khots complain that it is now cut after 10 years, whereas a century ago it was left 20 or 25 years, the rayats being fewer ; and then in consequence bore much larger crops both from its long rest and the increase of jungle.

In other maháls the khots frequently say their hill land lies 20 or 25 years waste, while the true fallow they give it is 8 or 10 years. The khots, however, here say none of their hill land remains waste above 10 or 12 years.

The chief reason of its growing so deep in 10 years is that they have little bhátte land or rice land requiring the hill jungle to be cut to manure it, so that it is never cut but for its own manure.

31st January 1830, Bondye.

NINAWÉ—*Dewale, Khotki, ½ Vishálgad, ½ Ratnágiri.*

Khot Trimbak Dhondu Pandit, Sir Desh Kulkarni, and four brothers Vahivat Hari Shivram.

Houses,

3	Mahratta Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhal.
9	Kunbi Wat 1, Bád 8	...	...	do.
4	Dhangar Bád.			

16 houses. 56 people of all ages.

The total land arable in this village is 1,190 acres, of which only 112 is cultivated in the survey year, being about the 11th part. The khot has given the above list of only 12 houses of cultivators, of whom only 1 is a watandár. There are 8½ rupees in the Ijmaili as gharpatti which is about 9 or 10 houses, but the khot says none of those that were then in the village are now in it. It does not touch the gháts, being below Wazhre. The khot says the land is inferior to the villages around that do touch the Sahyádrí, but that the reason of its little cultivation is that the Ghera villages are cultivated in padans, a large quantity one year by bádhekaris from 6 or 8 koss round, and but little another year, for which he gives two reason : first that he gets a number of bádhekaris together, who when they have come, cultivate the proper padan of that year and the next year, to have full employment, and when they have cultivated two years they go away and leave the cultivation but little the next year ; second, that the padan of

Sorts of hill land in the Ghera.

his land sometimes fall out one-fourth of the village all in one year, because some of the land requires 8, some 10, some 12, and some 15 year's pad, and being irregular times, many will of course fall togetner in some years and few in others. The hill land would be all 8 or 10 Sáli pad, except that near the village cows graze, and villagers cut wood, and sometimes graze and cut so much in one field that its jungle is not ready till 15 instead of 8 years. The reason why many bádhe-

The bádhekari system more common in the Ghera than elsewhere and the cultivation more unequal in consequence in different years.

karis come one year and few another 'is that khots who have much land ready at one time offer better kauls and get his expected bádhekaris away who come when it suits them in numbers and require land.

All this however would be equally true of the rest of the táluka except that bádhekaris of other villages cultivate a greater proportion here. The Mhár comes from Wazre to sound the drum in the Deval and carry dead animals away, but the single watandár Kunbi goes round about the vasul, and does the puja. There is 1½ man of Itlak, and the Kunbi has land four or five pánds, which has been always allowed.

There are two acres of rice, one of which was made by the Kunbi watandár, and he pays the khot 8 mans out of about 10 mans the produce ; the Patti Bháre is 8½ rupees on all grains including harik. The galla is all taken to Sákharpé 2 koss. The máp vartála is 4 páylis sololi. There is 10 mans taken into Vishálgad fort annually. The bádhekaris come from Vishálgad Ghera and the Gadkaris from the fort or their brothers. The bádhekaris from other villages cultivate about ¼ of the village. The khot, however, says that those now living in the village are

bádhekaris of other villages, come only for two years. The veths paid by Kunbis are three annually to the khot to Sákharpe. There are but 3 Joths as they say in the village which is not probable; they pay no Joths; the kunbi has 3 bullocks and the bádhekaris most of them one each.

31st January 1830, Bondye.

DAKHIN—*Khotki, Dewale, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.*

The Ratnágiri taraf is mokása to Vithal Krishna Gadnis living in Killa Panhála in Kolhápur. Abaji Anant Purohit of Sákharpe receives the money for him from the knot in makta from the inámdár, these four years, or perhaps ghán, last year he paid the maktadár 122 rupees. They call it mokása, but it is common inám; the inámdár of Pur and other villages about here call their inám mokása, probably because mokása is the more honourable title. The tharáv of galla last year in Bámnaoli close by was bhát 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, nágli 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and vari 9 per khandi, but this would not produce 122 rupees. Half is paid at the Tassar and Farokht rates and half at the tharáv. The patti vasuli, 54 rupees, to Vishálgad.

Khot Trimbak Dhonddev Pandit, vahivát Hari Shivram (the five brothers are khots equally).

Houses.

3 Mahratta Wat 1	...	...	Tirdhal.
1 Gurav bhavik Wat	...	...	Do.
9 Kunbi Wat 3	...	...	Do.
2 Mhár Wat 1	...	...	Do.
2 Wani Sangri Bád	...	...	Do.
5 Dhangar from Dábhol for the hot months only.			

22 houses.

91 people of all ages.

The Patti is 5 rupees per khandi and on harik 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The map vartala is 4 páylis (sololi). There are two Devs, one of them has 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ man, but the khot allows 10 mans of rice land, the thal of which is about 3 mans, which has always been allowed.

There are two Dev's ráis in the village, one 2 khandis in size and one 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandis. This the khot says is about 20 bighas. In these Gheras the rayats do not understand the term bigha, but compute the land by khandis. So their khandi is very different in size, as a khandi of bad hill land is a large field, of good hill land a middling one, and of bhátle warkas a small field. They say a khandi of ordinary hill land is about 8 nángars, and of bhátle land about 6 nángars.

A nángar towards the sea means about half a bigha of bhátle. So if the same here, a khandi of hill land is 3 bighas after the stones are deducted, and of bhátle land 4 bighas. The gross produce is the khandi meant. The veths paid by the Kunbis, as they say, are 6 annually from each house annually,—the khot being by, to which one Kunbi adds, and for whatever else the khot wants us but no zabbardasti.

The Joths paid by those who have them are one day annually. They say the Kunbis pay but 3 between them and the Mahrattas one.

The Mhár pays Aotes to the Rájdeshmukh, and the sepoy who collects the Vishálgad Habshi patti, and to the khot.

The Mhár has for Chandki Dev a piece of rice land producing 4 man gross in inám from the khot but not from the Sarkár which has always challed. There is no lágvad in Mhárwádi, but if there were, he would have to pay thal. He has one fannas but pays nothing as it is old; but if it were bárdar he would have to pay for it. The Mhár says he pays 2 veths annually to the khot, which is unlikely. There is no sima tanta.

The Mhárs of Shiposhi, an inám village, pay to each of the 15 inámdárs 4 veths annually, which the Mhár complained of as heavier than the Ghera rate. There are 6 houses and each paid 60 days annually or 5 monthly. They said the khot's answer to their complaints was that being inám he had a right to more than the Ghera custom; so two or three monthly are probably the Ghera custom.

31st January 1830, Bondye.

BA'MNAOLI—*Khotki, Devrukh, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri, $\frac{1}{2}$ Maimatgad, $\frac{1}{2}$ Maimatgad Inám Pattikheriz to Naru Chitku Jakhi.*

Khot $\frac{1}{2}$ Ragho Gopal Naik Desái Karháde of Devrukh. Gahán Balkrishna Anant Purohit of Hatiw, the Gahán 1,800 rupees, 6 years. Vyáj 12 per cent.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Naro Chitko Jakhi Shenwi kardekhud and his brother Murar Rao Bapuji. The veths and joths are half taken by the Gahándár and half by the inámdár. He has given up his gahán to Bhaskar Dhonddeo Gadre of Bharkambe for 1,600 (200 rupees loss) at 12 per cent. A.D. 1830. His vahivatdár is Naro Babji Kamat. They have divided the rice land and gharvádi land, the two khots. The original khot is Jakhi of the whole, but as he was long absent in Sátára, the Desái managed it for him and afterwards claimed it as his right, and still keeps it by old possession which is the way the Desáis and Deshkulkarnis have so many villages.

Houses.

3 Khots, Karháde 1 and Shenwi 2	...	...	Thal $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Mahratta Wat 3 Bád 4	...	...	Tirdhal.
1 Wani Sangmeshwari Bád...	...	...	Do.
35 Kunbis* Vetkar 20, Wat 6 Bád 12 Trewal* Wat 2	...	...	Do.
Bád 9, Shetkari nisbat Inámdár 6...	...	...	Do.
3 Gosawi Jangam Bád	...	...	Do.
2 Kunbis nisbat Inámdár	...	...	Do.
5 Gurav Bhávik Wat 3 Bád 2	...	...	Do.
2 Mhár Wat 1 Bád 1	...	...	Do.

58 houses

322 people of all ages.

Ijmáli Galla	...	22 khandis	Bhát 5	Nágli 14	Vari 3	Harik $\frac{1}{2}$
Lágvad (sawái)	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamál	...	70	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	34
Total lágvad	...	4,158 acres.				
Bhat lágvad	...	50	"	(4 pad).		
Warkas lágvad...	...	410	"	The lágvad is $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Dongar pad	...	3,655	"			
Bhátie	...	19	"			

This is a valuable village (the best in the Ghera) and under-assessed by much. The Pad is over-measured and so the Kamál is too high, but the Ijmáli's being less than half the halli lágvad in this fine land show it to be 10 or 15 Khandis under-assessed.

The khots pay their thal to the general fund in this manner; they compute $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce as the khot's thal and pay half of that because each has half the village, by which means each pays for what he cultivates justly whether much or little, including rice and naukird land and all cultivated.

The máp vartála is 4 páyli sololi. Patti is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and Bháde 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ both 5 rupees per khandi; but harik pays 2 rupees; all castes alike, except the khots who pay 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi patti and no bháde.

The inámdár being half khot receive $\frac{1}{2}$ the dewan dast in kind. They pay 36 rupees each as patti, but the inám is written patti suddha. The Desái got the patts added, being the inámdárs' vádi.

Bádhekaris come from Maral and the people of this village go to Kolvan and Wazhre; they pay tirdhal and no veth or joth or bháde, but pay patti. This is the common shirasta for bádhekaris of other villages. There is a tanta with Kolvan 14 pánd dongar 50 years pad, the nakird was deducted according to the shirasta. The Dev's ráis are Mhárs 4 acres, Pawá (Devache Paduk) 4 bigha, Matháche rái Máhádev's 3 bighas, Chowkáche rái (Mhár's bhuts) 4 bighas, Waghzai 1 bigha, Witládewi $\frac{1}{2}$ bigha, 15 bighas in all, chiefly dongar not Bytuk (or Bhátie).

There is an Itlak of 7 mans for which the Pujári has land free of thal about 19 pánd Kuryat. The Mhár has an inám for the Mhárs' Dev not allowed by the Sarkár, but no thal taken, which always existed.

The veths are 3 per annum and joths 1 to each khot. The Mhár's punj is one páyli per "man" and the Gurav's the same. The Mhár says he received last year 15 mans and that every caste and the khot also pays him, which is all improbable, as half the castes usually refuse and the khot always.

There is kaval in plenty but not gavát more than for the houses, not enough for the rice land which accordingly they manure with kaval only.

The inámdár allows a bigha of rice land to Bhik Joshi of Devrukh, but the other half is not allowed by the Karháde khot who takes half thal.

The old Fad was Tedlekanthi and Sangameshvar; but these 10 years Devrukh has been the Fad, 5 koss off, which is taken by bullocks and costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, 2 for bullocks and $\frac{1}{2}$ for potgi. A khandi takes 12 bullocks, Deccan bullocks 10 are sufficient, but here they carry but $1\frac{1}{2}$ man or $1\frac{3}{4}$ man each. There is no pát in all the Ghera Maimatgad.

Mhár free from Aotes. The Mhár pays aotes* because there was formely but one Mhár and the Hakdárs released him and have not imposed it since.

Mhárvádí not inám. There is no lágvad in Mhárvádí, but if there were lágvad and Fannas trees they would both have to pay as the Kunbis, Mhár and inámdár say.

There is 4,000 acres of land, all hill, but 38 acres; only $\frac{1}{4}$ th of it cultivated; the average per house is 7 acres, leaving out bádhekaris.

The kirdesar land of this village is set down at 4,000 acres but the khot says it is too much.

The Mhár says—

	Acres.	Acres.
Bámnaoli is to Kolwan as $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 and in the Survey Bámnaoli is 4,000 and Kolwan 2,800 leaving Bámnaoli too large.		
Do. Washre as 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. is 4,000 and Washre 4,800 do.		
Do. Neodhe as 2 to 1 do. do. is 4,000 and Neodhe 1,500 do.		
Washre to Kolwan as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 do. Ojhara is 4,800 and Kolwan 2,800 about right.		

From this it appears there is too much waste land entered as kirdesar by about 500 acres of waste hill land, and Bondye, which contains in the survey only 550 acres in all, must from its apparent size contain more. The present ákár of Bondye is 13 khandis and its pesent Ijmaili 15 khandis; there is no old survey, but the lágvad in my survey is set down as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole and the lágvad of Bámnaoli as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole. Whereas looking at the hills of both there is not much difference in the appearance of the cultivation. Should the lágvad be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole in each, Bámnaoli would have 3,200 acres and Bondye 800 acres, instead of 4,000 and 500, the lágvad in one being 460 and in the other 128 acres. The Amin of Bámnaoli was Bhaskor Balal Desái of Kele, and of Bondye-Ganesh Gangadhar Kelkar of Someshvar. The error of the waste land is more likely on account of ignorance in considering what waste was arable and what nákir than design and they are both ignorant thoughtless kárkúns.

1st February 1830, Bondye.

GOTNE—Khotki, Devrukh. 1 Tanfi Batnágiri. Khot Gopal Sawant
Baji Sawant, vahivát khud.

Houses.

1 Mahratta khot	...	...	...	...
12 Mahratta watándárs	...	...	...	Tirdhal.
4 Kunbi watándár 1, Bád 3	...	...	...	Do.
3 Mhár watándár	...	...	...	Do.

20 houses 83 people.

	Khadiá.	Bhát.	Náglí.	Vari.	Harik.
The Ijmaili Galla	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
The lágvad ákár sawái	5	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rálla	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
Kamál	16	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
The total land	1,087 acres.				
Bhát and warkas lágvad	97	"	The hissa	1 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$.	
Dongarpad	925	"			
Bhátlepad	53	"			

There is here but little lágvad and no bhát, the reason being that the rains are too heavy for cultivation; the survey year, however, being rainy was less cultivated than usual, so the hissa should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ and the lágvad 7 or 8 khandis. They often sow the same land twice, the first seed being drowned.

The Patti and Bháre are 5 rupees per khandi, máp vartála 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ páylis. The Sarkár páyli was 5 shers in the 11 Ghera gaons (though the other khots have not confessed their vartála to be so much) and of these 17 were taken for 16;

so the vartála taken was $5\frac{1}{2}$ páylis. The khot says the other villages in the Ghera still take $5\frac{1}{2}$ páylis. So their information given to me must be incorrect as they have mostly stated 4 páylis.

The vartála appears to be no loss to the rayats, and why it is taken it is difficult to say (except from custom).

In Kariát Newra at the sea they take no vartála and no patti but take half the produce without sut or remission.

In Kele Mahál 10 miles inland they take two páylis, or one páyli per Comparison of the rayats "man," vartála and no patti, and remit one or two of the Waláti and Khaláti mans for seed, punj, &c., and take 8 mans per khandi of produce. gaons.

In this Ghera they cannot get Kunbis even as tirdhalis, but they call them tirdhalis and receive about or below one-fourth of the produce because of the patti probably and the cheapness of grain. The vartála is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans per khandi which they say is no loss or gain, because they compute the gross produce in the khandi including vartála, *i.e.*, in their own Dewan máp. Thus they compute a khandi of 20 mans Dewan and take 5 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans thal Dewan also: the true sololi measure being $26\frac{1}{2}$ mans the Dewan khandi, and 6 sololi mans the thal of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans including kasar, and on this is the patti bhare fixed on the Dewan man 4 annas, amounting to 1 rupee 0 quarter 50 res or at last year's tharáv 1 man 11 páylis sololi, which is 1 man 5 páylis Dewan, making the Ghera payment about 6 mans Dewan out of 20 mans Dewan. While in Kele Mahál the payment is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mans in 20 mans. Here the tharáv price is 14 rupees nágli and there is 16 rupees nágli per khandi, so that here a rayat pays the khot $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for a khandi of nágli and there 7 rupees for the same, the difference being caused by the scarcity of land near the sea, the number of rayats, and the expence of living and scarcity of manure. The khot's $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, however, is worth more here than there, whether in labour or grain, but not up to 7 rupees. This is the khot's account, but the Kunbi in the Ghera has 14 mans left per khandi of utpann, while the rayat in Kele has but $11\frac{1}{2}$ mans left. The price of these two at the tharáv rates is the same, $9\frac{1}{2}$ rupees left to each Kunbi. The Kunbi has here the disadvantage of paying $\frac{1}{2}$ of his thal (the patti part) in money, but the money goes so much farther here that he is altogether much better off. The veths are also heavier by far near the sea. The veths are heaviest in the villages of Devrukhi Karháde and Shenwi khots who keep up their old customs. The rayats have more leizure here than there, the labour being double to Kunbis near the sea. The land is all hill here, but the manure is in it. Here they have no hedges to make, no irrigation or second crops: no grass to cut at long distances for bhátle warkas: no cowdung to collect for manure, or bullocks to tend, all which require attention there.

Here, however, the water for drinking, &c., which is plentiful in small streams till February, is entirely dry the three next months, rivers, springs and wells, and they have to dig wells in the river bed, the best of which they cover and build over before the rains and open them when the other wells get dry in March or April.

In Gotne they have so much water that they do not cultivate much of the bhátle from the depth of mud, which does not allow of bullocks, and have also violent wind, numerous flocks of Gowas, and plenty of an insect called Kannte which bite people and are probably leeches. They only cultivate nágli and vari, the black or Bankowri vari, small in seed. The Deccan grains do not grow there, nor bhát.

The Gotne rayats come down to cultivate Bámnaoli and Maral, but no one goes up and the people of Dhákale and Newale in the Mooras come there and pay the same as the villagers. The veths are three annually who come down to Maral and receive to shers sololi because the road is long, two koss up the gháts. There are no joths whatever in the village. There is no sima tanta. The nakird was deducted. There is an Itlak of $1\frac{1}{2}$ man nágli and the khot allows $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of dongar sarwá where the Patel likes. There is no rái. The Mhár's punj is 1 páyli per "man," but the Mhár only receives 2 mans from all the village. The khot, patel and Mhár's bháubands do not pay him except one or two páylis as dharm; bádhekaris pay him if they are Kunbis but not Mhárs. He

pays no aotes because the custom is not to make aotes though there are bámbus, but the people come down to get them, as the desh Mhárs do not make them but the Buruds, who bring them to Arul bazár, which is a Kasba and has a weekly bazár. There were shetsandis formerly; all were shetsandis of Maimatgad except the Patel, Chaugula and Mhár. This was when the village was the Maimatgad Pratinidhi's, 75 years ago, before the Peshwa took it, when the present khot got it.

The Chaugula is like the gurav, and got food and water, &c., for sepoy and strangers, but the Patel attends the Dev, the khot received a watan patra for his khotship from Moroji Shinda, and a kaul to increase the jamábandi for five years from khandis to the present jama. The eleven villages all had a kaul 60 years ago to increase the jama, when the Peshwa got them. There are no trees for building, the best are the Jámbul, Nana and Kumbhia which are Konkani trees, and the Anjna and Hirdi which are Deccani. Kárvis are numerous as they are on the hills here, 10 feet high. The karsye is paid annually to the khot, a Kombdi and Irlé. Maimatgad has in it a devul with a nemnukh of 4 rupees monthly to the Sonárvádi gurav who goes up to the puja weekly; it is not in the Deccan, being separated by a Khud; it is the only building left, there are two tanks.

1st February 1831, Bondye.

KANKA'DI—Dewale Khotki. $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

The Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$ is inámat to Chintu Waman Sidye, Deshmukh of Pawas. Daftar Huzur, Patti and Inám Kheriz—(18 man poti Inám) given 24 years ago.

Khot $\frac{1}{2}$ Trimbak Dhondu Deshkulkarni.	Ratnágiri tarif.	Wahivát khud.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Parashram Baji do.	Vishálgad $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Houses.		
1 Bráhma Bádhekari ...	...	... Tirdhal.
2 Gurav Wat Bhávik ...	...	... do.
6 Kunbi Bád Sangmeshwari ...	...	... do.
4 Wani Sangri Bád ...	...	... do.
4 Gauli Bád ...	...	... do.
2 Chákar ...	...	... do.
2 Mhár's Wat ...	...	... do.

21 houses 73 people of villages.

The patti bháre are $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and for Harik $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi from all bádhekari suddha and those of other villages. The máp vartála is 4 páylis per "man" sololi. The Ratnágiri galla is taken to Sákharpe two koss off by the rayats including the Wánis who say they carry it on their own heads although they pay the khot for bháde. The Ratnágiri fad was Haroheri formerly. The Vishálgad galla they pay in Dewale $1\frac{1}{4}$ koss except $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi to the fort which the khot has to pay for, and pays $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi for the carrying it there on bullocks. The Inámdár's vahivátdár is Fadke of Ratnágiri for this and Umre in Kondene Mahál which is also his inám; the present Inámdár is Vinayak Chintaman Desái of Pávas who went with Baji Ráo to Káshi and came back this year to Poona and one of his brothers went to Káshi to Baji Rao in his stead. Wáker is also his village. The veths paid are four annually and the joths are one from each kul, but there are but four in the village as the khot says. There are, however, few bhátle villages with less than 150 bullocks and all bullocks go to plough after four years. The Gaulis pay joths, and each Kunbi has usually from 1 to 4 bullocks; the probable number is about 10 joths paid, as Guravs and Wánis seldom pay them, and Mhárs, where there are but one or two, seldom have them. There are five ináms in the village but no Inámdár has brought his Patra or come himself, nor the Inámdár.

The Inámdár pays the khot one-third of a tridhal's thal, as inám Habshi patti, and if it lies pad he receives no patti. The Mhár's punj is 2 shers per "man" of dast and the Gurav the same; they receive, they say, 16 mans each annually. The Mhár pays the Rájdeshmukh 2 annas instead of Aotes, and pays the Vishálgad Habshi patti sepoy, 4 Aotes, which are about 2 annas value.

This village is Saramjámi Mokása, but there has been no sawái dar imposed on it as in Mahratta Mokásas by which 100 rupees received by the Mokási appear as 200 in the accounts. The Ijmaili is made out exactly as a Sarkári gaon $\frac{1}{4}$ Tusar $\frac{1}{4}$ Ferokht and $\frac{1}{4}$ Wasuli at the Behede dar, all the rates being Sarákri (the same as Umre which is also Mokása Saranjám), but different from Weka which is an old inám.

The khot paid at these rates till these two years and now pays the galla jinnas in Harcheri instead, which costs him four rupees per khandi, and he pays 1 páyli vartála sololi.

The khot gets from Kunbis one tavso, one bhopla, one kombdi, one irle. The Amin was Trimbak Baji Damle of Kolambe; he deducted nakird; there is a dispute with Morde 6 bighas dongar pad, entered below in Kankádi numberwári. Ten years ago Morde cultivated it and Kankádi reaped it.

Bondye, February 2nd, 1830.—On taking some Kunbis with me round the village I learn that the Amin who measured Bondye use the Káthi in every part of the village, but appears to have deducted twice or three times as much under the name of nakird in all the land as is really so. The land they tell me (which is all hill) bears twice and then requiries but 7 years' monsoons to bring it ready again which is no doubt correct. The kárvis too die after 7 years; they compose more than half the vegetation of the low jungle on the hills. I found some to-day 14 feet high and as thick as a man's arm. They bear seeds about the 7th year and die the 8th.

One Kunbi in this village cultivates about a khandi or $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi gross produce of nágli. If a dalla (i.e., the arable part of a dand between two nálas) is too large for one Kunbi, two cultivate it, each making his own khalle in it, and his own Mirchi Bág, for the village is on nakird land, so they have no gardens at their houses. The Bhátle of this village is very bad compared with the hill, in comparison with the táluka in general. It bears three crops, nágli, sarwat and harik; it consists of about $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the village, some by the river, some on the level tops of high hills and hill breasts. There are no teak trees here or anywhere in the Ghera Maimatgad nor in the Ghera Vishálgad in those villages that touch the gháts, but they say there are teak trees 10 inches diameter in Dábol, Sálpe, Tiore, Kurchum, &c., all 4 miles from the gháts, and full of hills about 1,000 feet high. The size of Bondye with respect to other villages, they say, is,—considering Bondye as 1,—Bamnaoli 3, Niodhe $1\frac{1}{2}$, Angaoli $1\frac{1}{2}$, Kolwan $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$, Maral $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The Kunbis here perform a laborious operation which is done by bullocks in the plain, beating the grain out of the nágli with sticks. The nágli bears a smaller grain here and is hard to separate. Bullocks, however, tread out the vari, harik and sarwat bhát. These will separate in the morning and evening, but the nágli will only separate at noon when the grain is totally dry, which is the reason why bullocks are not employed.

2nd February 1830, Bondye.

KOLWAN—Devrukh Khotki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad Khálsa.

Khot, half Vishvanath Trimbak Moghe Desái, Devrukh, ráhanár Devrukh, Ratnágiri tarf; half Visaji Lakshman Deshkulkarni (urph) Devrukh, Vishálgad tarf; the first half is in gahán to Balkrishna Anant Purohit of Hatiw, 15 years. His vahivátdár, or else 2nd gahándár is Bhaskar Dhondu Gadre of Bharkhambe 3 years ago. They neither live in Kolvan but come occasionally.

Houses.			
2 Mahratta bads	...	...	... Tirdhal.
22 Kunbi * bad 6, * bad 9, wat 7,			
1 Sonár bad		do.	
1 Wáni Lingáyat bad		do.	
1 Gurav bhávik bad		do.	
1 Gosávi daori bad		do.	
1 Mhár bad		do.	
1 Nhávi bad		do.	

84 houses.

113 people of all ages.

Patti is 3 rupees and Bháre 1=4 rupees per khandi from all rayats. Máp vartála is 4 páylis per "man." The grain is paid in the village. The Vishálgad báki wasuli is paid half in the fort and half in Bharkhambe Fad; that to the

Vishálgad mode of measuring.

fort is measured in a measure called do-páyli, of which eight go to the nominal man, so that they account for the galla received as sololi, but the do-páyli measures 20 sololi true páylis per man, besides which they have a custom of receiving all galla by háthdharni measure or holding the left hand to the rim of the páyli which makes the receipt 21 sololi páylis per man, or more than one and one-fourth of the real Ijmaili account, and this has always existed, so that the Vishálgad's Ijmaili account is less than the Ratnágiri account by 8 or 10 per cent: this mode of receiving galla must make the real payments greater in village equally divided. This is the mode of payment in the whole Ghera on grain paid in the fort, but within these 10 or 12 years, that part of the grain which is paid in the Vishálgad Fads is paid at the Ratnágiri shirasta 17 páylis for 16; before that they took 21 páylis in the Fads also. If they were to pay money instead of grain they would have to pay 30 rupees a khandi for this $1\frac{1}{4}$ khandi which is only on the Koti vartála. Since last year an order was issued at Ratnágiri to do away the 17 páyli measure and pay but 16 páylis, which is a gain to the khots of about one-fortieth of the galla jama. In the Fad at Bharkhambe the páyli is usne or rásti and not háthdharni. This extra measure was not máp vartála, nor undirkház, nor phaski, as all these are computed in the accounts, nor for bad grain as it is winnowed at receiving it. The Ratnágiri Vasuli Galla was paid in Devrukh and costs the khot $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The gudast tharav rate was bhát $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The Kunbis, Mhárs and Maráthas pay 3 men annually to each khot, and joths 1 annually to each khot. They say there 25 bullocks in the village but the khot says he merely keeps them to sell. The Kunbis pay the khots taose, bhopla, kombdi and dorgundi. The Mhár has a small field of four mans bhát for the Mhár's Dev free of thal, but not allowed by the Sarkár. The Mhár has also four pánd warkas which the khot takes no thal in, because he is a bádhekari. There are no aotes paid by the Mhár. The Mhár and Gurav receive, they say, 1 man per páyli of dast and get about 12 mans each per annum. There is an

Hill land anywhere allowed instead of a Bhát Galla Itlak.

Itlak of 2 mans bhát and the khot allows hill land instead to the amount of a khandi of nágli, wherever the gaonkar chooses to cultivate it. This has existed or 50 years.

There is a dang (or rái, not a Dev's) which no one cultivates, of 25 bighas dongar, because it is supposed to be affected by evil spirits, and a Sutár who cultivated too near it last year had his wife die this year. It first became pad by people dying who went into it and has remained so these 100 years. There is a sima tanta with Bámnaoli; 6 bighas hill land measured in Bámnaoli from 50 years on account of the tanta. The Amin deducted all nakird land. There are two devis. The people of Hoshi, * Bhore * and Bharkhambe come as bádhekari and pay the same thal and bháre as the villagers.

The khot in his survey sets down 25 mans and deducts 5 mans for excess, and from those fields that are good land with good kaval receives 6 mans but from bad land $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 mans.

The galla in the Ijmaili is $9\frac{1}{2}$ khandis; the galla ákár of my survey 36 khandis and the kamál of my survey 49 khandis, showing that this village is under-rated at present.

	Kh.	Bhát.	Nágli.	Vari.	Harik.
Ijmaili galla ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 kh.	$\frac{1}{4}$
The lágvad (savái) ...	36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The kamál do. ...	49	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
The total land ...	2,813 acres.				
The bhát lágvad land ...	24	"	(pad 13)		
The warkas lágvad ...	331	"			The lágvad is $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the whole
The dongar pad ...	2,350	"			
Bhátle pad ...	85	"			

The proportions are 1, 4, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

This village appears assessed at one-third of its value to make it the average of the usual assessment. As Maral and Bondye are known to be profitable, this,

which has so great an increase, must be much more so. The survey year the *lágvad* may have been heavy; still it is under-assessed.

2nd February 1830, *Bondye*.

OZHAR BUDRUK—*Devruk, Khotki, ½; Vishálgad, ½; Ratnágiri, Khálsa.*

Half khot Ragoba Dadóha Naik of Sangmeshwar, Sar Desái, Ratnágiri tarf.

Half Ganoba Naik, Sar Desái in Vishálgad, Vishálgad tarf.

The *vahivátdár* of the 1st half is Visaji Lakshman, Desh Kulkarni, Devruk, and of the 2nd half Visnu Ballal Golwalkar of Shiposhi.

Houses.

1 Bráhmín bad ...	...	... Tirdhal, if any.
27 Mahratta wat 2, bad 25 ...	...	... Do.
25 Kunbi wat 7, bad 18 ...	...	... Do.
1 Gurav bad ...	...	... Do.
8 Mhár wat 1 ...	...	... Do.

57 houses. 190 people of all ages.

Patti and Bháre 4 rupees per khandi on all grains. *Máp vartála 4 páylis sololi, i.e., 16 sava páylis of 5 sers each.* The *galla* is paid in the village. The Ratnágiri Fad is in Devruk and costs the khot 2½ rupees per khandi. The Vishálgad *nim ain jinnas* is paid ½ in the Fort and ½ in the Fad Bharkhambe. The measure of the Fort is a *duseri dupáyli* which measures 20 páylis per man for 16. *Háthdharni* measure is taken besides. The *galla* taken to the Fort is taken on bullocks and costs the khot 5 rupees per khandi 5 kos. The bullock road is 7 kos as they have to ascend in Neodhe and go round to the east gate. The *galla* paid in Bharkhambe costs 2 rupees per khandi.

The Kunbis pay the khot *tavse, bhopla, irle* and *kombdi* annually. The Kunbis of the Ghera cultivate in every hill field a small red pepper garden about 2 or 3 *káthis* square; they plant it; when the grain is planted they put a hedge round it and leave it to the rains, and in them are usually half a dozen *brinjalls* besides. They pay the khot one or 2 sers

Mirch Bága in the Ghera. but they say not as *thal* but only if he asks for it. They collect about 3 páylis for themselves. They burn better *kaval* on these small squares than in the *nágli* part and place them in the levellest part of the hill which has always 20 feet square of level land somewhere. The *veths* are paid to the khot, 3 to each khot annually from all rayats, the chief Mahratta, the Kunbi Gaonkar, the Ráhta Mhár, and the Gurav

Veth to the Gurav. excepted. And to the Dev shet one khandi *warkas* below mentioned, held by the Gaonkar; they all go for three days in the same manner, one at burning, one at weeding, one at cropping, one man from each house; the Gurav pays them each 1 ser *sololi* for food and the khot the same. There are 8 *joths*, of which 7 pay 14 *joths* annually to the 2 khots, all Kunbis' *joths*.

There are 4 mans *Itlak* and the Gaonkar has a *kuryat* field of 8 mans *utpann bhát* instead and one khandi of hill land wherever the Gurav likes to cultivate. The Gaonkar has 3 *deuls* to attend, but there is *naivedya* only once a week but *puja* to each daily.

The Mhár has an *inám* from the khot for the Dev in most villages near the *gháts*. The Mhár has *inám* 4 mans *bhát* shet which he holds these 70 years from the khot for the Mhár's Dev but not from the Sarkár.

The Mhár has land that bears 3 mans of *nágli* in his *gharwádi* but it only bears once in 6 or 8 years and then he pays no *thal*.

There is no Dev *rái* but *Rewali ke dhang* 20 *bighas* and *Gujache dhang* 10 *bighas*, where no *lágvad* is cultivated. There is no *sima tanta*. The Mhár *punjis* 1 páyli per man and the Gurav the same; they both get about 10 mans each:—

The <i>Ijmaili ain galla do tarpha</i> is ...	19 khandia.
The <i>ákár</i> from the present survey ...	51 do.
The <i>kamál</i> from do. ...	74 do.

The Mhár pays no *aotes*. The *bádhekaris* of *Mushi, Bharkhumbe, Sherbet* and *Bhore* and from *Gholsome* alone come here to cultivate, and stay 4 months and pay as other villagers. Kunbis of this village do not go elsewhere

(which is improbable, the Vishálgad village being fixed on to avoid detection).

Teak trees. There are no teak trees in the Ghera but they grow to about 10 inches thick in Boriwle, Dábol, Medhe, Tiwre, Shiposhi, Sherbet, Kochri, Salpe, Bhore. In the Ratnágiri villages they are cut by the khots; the largest are in Boriwle and Tiwre. In the Vishálgad villages no teaks are cut without leave of the Pant, so they are larger. Some are to be cut this year for the Pant's wedding (of his daughter with the Kápsi Deshpándya) for which they say 18,000 rupees are to be paid for expenses incurred under the wedding shed. The watandárs of the Ghera do not appear to have rakhmi fields of land as their own watans as in the rest of the táluka, but they say that when a bádhekari comes he asks the watandár who cultivated the preceding padan of any field for the use of that field and that one watandár does not cultivate always in one field; this is probable because the bádhekaris are more numerous than the watandárs; and the whole village cultivate annually in one place or two places one-fourth mile long at once, so that padans are only attended to in a wholesale manner. A village contains in a manner but 6 or 8 large fields which all have their turn after 7 years waste (of 2 years lágvad).

	Kh.	Bhát.	Nágl.	Vari.	Harik.
The Ijmaili galla	... 19	3	9	4	2½
The halli lágvad (savái)	... 51	5	30	7½	7½
Kamál	... 74	6½	39½	27½	½
The total lágvad	... 4,778	acres.			
Bhát lágvad	... 30	" (and 8 pad).			
Warkas lágvad	... 474	" The lágvad is 1-9½ of the whole.			
Dongar pad	... 4,222	"			
Bhátle pad	... 58	"			

This like Kolwan is under-assessed; about half of Ozhar is not the best of the Ghera hill land, as Bámnaoli and Bondye and Maral. The khots of this and Kolwan being Desáis have got their villages under-assessed, while the Marátha khots are fully assessed. The proportions here are 2, 2½, 7½ of the Ijmaili, halli lágvad and kamál.

3rd February 1830, Bondye.

NIWDHE—Deole Khotki, ½ Vishálgad, ½ Ratnágiri.

½ Govind Naik Chitkoba Naik, Sar Desái, Devle, Ratnágiri tarf.
 ½ Hanmant Naroba Naik do. do. Vishálgad.

The vahivátdár of the first is Balkrishna Gangadhar Moble of Neosar Hatk who receives for the vahivát of this and other villages 75 rupees a year pay; he has given over the vahivát this year to Parshram Sivaji Tendulkar. The vahivátdár of the second Balkrishna Sadashiv Karkare of Kadwai Kondiwre who receives 60 rupees for the vahivát of this and other villages from Hanmant.

The two vahivátdárs make the survey annually and the two khots receive each half the thal; the khot does not cultivate.

Houses.

2 Gurav bad	...	...	... Tirdhal.
2 Mahratta bad	...	...	... Do.
5 Kunbi * bad	...	...	... Do.

9

24 people of all ages.

The Patti and Bháre is 5 rupees per khandi on all sorts including harik, and the máp vartála is 4 páylis sololi. The Vishálgad vasuli galla is 4 khandis, of which 2 are paid to the golandáz, 1 to the fort sutár and 1 to other artizans: the tassar and ferokht nakd is paid by the khots from Devle but the Vishálgad Habshi Patti of 42 rupees is paid in the village by the rayats to the vahivátdár who sends it to Vishálgad. The Gurav says they sent last year 40 rupees, the preceding year 50, and the survey year 50, and as they send to Vishálgad 42 this forms proof of the real cultivation was for those years. The nine houses are all of bádhekaris, and pay gharpatti in their own villages. This village has no gharpatti having no watandár, but they each pay the khot ¼ rupee which they call páni, i. e., for the use of the village water. The khot calls it gaonkharch; but

¼ rupee taken for the use of the water.

* Illegible.

there will be little gaonkharch among 9 bádhekaris. Deducting the 2 rupees páni the last three years' payments for Patti have been 80, 100 and 90 rupees, and as the Patti there is 5 rupees a khandi and no other money payment in the village in money (there being but one rope fannas) the total thal paid has been 16 khandis, 18 khandis and 20 khandis. The jamma dast in the Ijmaili is 16 khandis, half of which is at the high tassar and ferokht rates there is no

Real payment of thal in Niodhe.

rice or harik about 6 or 8 mans, all being nágli and vari; taking the Patti of 90 rupees as a mean the thal must have been 18 khandis, which would produce $\frac{1}{2}$ nágli and $\frac{1}{2}$ vari 198 rupees and adding the Patti and Páni 92 rupees, the value received from the rayats would be 290 rupees, while the value of the grain at the high rates of the Ijmaili, tassar and the ferokht, &c., brought into money, is 223 rupees du tarfa or 29 khandis, and the value of the 290 rupees paid the khot would be 26 khandis, 3 khandis loss. In this, however, is forgotten the savái máp vartála on the thal which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandis, making $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis gain or about 16 rupees (which the khot would have to pay his vahivátdár and gain nothing except the wood, grass and veths, &c.) received from his village in Devle milk joths, pepper and vegetables, and attendants when he wants them. There are,

Real state of bullock joths.

they say, two bullocks in the village belonging to the Gurav. I counted this morning 203 bullocks in Bondye, which is the smallest village around here and is all hill, so the stories of the khots in the Ghera receiving three or four joths from a village are probably under the one-tenth part of what they do receive. Of the 203 bullocks about 30 were under three years and not yet worked; of the remaining 270 about half were probably the khots': 130, which are 65 joths or pairs of working bullocks, and perhaps 10 of these 65 were either reared for sale or were the property of persons who do not pay joth, leaving 55 joths. But the kárkuns say full half of them would be cows as the

State of joth bullocks in the Ghera.

Ghera khots sell most of the bullocks, having little use for them. This would leave 27 joths paid to the khot; which is probably the true case, since, if he received but three or four, as they all state, it would not be worth claiming. Cows do no labour of any sort, either in the khalles or plough.

Mihises—about half of them are worked but not when they are giving milk. The Gurav says that in the best years as much as 25 khandis of thal is paid and in the worst about 14, which, taking the mean at 20, leaves the khot 2 khandis more profit than I computed, besides his veths, which is perhaps about right. In the year of the survey there was but little lágvad and the ákár is 12 khandis, too below the Ijmaili ain jinnas the kamál is 22 khandis; the kamál however in the survey is not a just criterion, for the Amins out of mere ignorance and others from intentional mismeasurement have deducted the nákir part of the waste according to no equal scale. One considered 10 bighas in 100 to be nákir, and another computed 40 bighas per 100 of the same land nákir, so that a kamál formed on them will not be uniform.

The old survey is the same. In many very large villages there is scarce any waste entered, while in small villages there are large quantities, so that a kamál formed on it will be equally incorrect.

The Ratnágiri galla is paid in Haroheri when a liláw takes place, but lately

One man extra taken from 11 villages by Vishálgad.

this village is among the 2,800 rupees paid to Vishálgad, and is now paid to Balaji Anant Zamnis. Last year they paid the "man" at 17 páylis for 16 according to the former Ratnágiri plan; last year, however, an order was given in Ratnágiri to receive but 16 (for 17) per man and in the Sarkári vahivát villages the galla was so paid to the liláw walas but in the rest of the táluka the tharáv prevented its being so taken. The khot says, however, he will still have to pay 17 páylis according to the rule in the Vishálgad Fads. There are no tavse, bhopa, &c., paid, nor aotes to the khots. The Mhár comes from Maral for the dead cows. The khot allows two bighas Dongar pad which is cultivated once in 8 years, and bhát two pánd about four mans, to Údgiri deo which the Gurav cultivates free of thal, and has always held it free. Nothing is allowed by the Sarkár for inám or Itlak. The

Cost of the Jatra.

two Desáis dispute about the hill inám; one wishes to take thal and one to leave it free. The kharch of these two ináms are in Kártik on the Dev's wár:—1 Bakra, one rupee, Komdi,

2 annas, 2 nárel, 19 res, 1 pátal, clothes for the Dev, 2 annas, tándul 1 páyli, 2 annas, in all Rs. 1-3-19 res. Another festival is at Jesht Mahina on the Dev's vár, the same things, Rs. 1-3-19; so the Gurav's profit is small. If the khot had stopped the inám he would have paid this money. No strangers come to this Játtra.

Such a Játtra as this occurs in all the Gheragaons. There are 2 deuls in one rai. There is a sima tanta with Sakharpe of 10 pánd hill land. The survey year the lágwad was Sákharpe's and it was measured there. Bádhekaris come from Hatiw, Bamnoli and Ninawe to cultivate here and pay tirdhal and patti, &c., the same as the inhabitants.

Bádhekaris in the Ghera pay the same as watandárs.

The people all but the Gurav pay the khot 3 vets annually in Wanjole where the khot cultivates; they get 1 ser sololi each.

The Gurav gets 1 maund per páyli of dast and receives 10 mans per annum; he says he receives from everyone in the village as he is the chief manager. As, however, the thal paid besides his own is about 14 khandis, he would thus receive 18 mans, but as he receives he says 10 mans, and probably really gets but 6 or 8 mans, his punj is perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 sers per man of dast.

The Gurav and Mhár's punj about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ser per man higher than in Bhatle gaons.

The Gurav performs the vahivát of the village as the vahivátár lives elsewhere and the khot allows him 5 mans free in his thal on that account, but what he does cannot be much as the khot comes to measure his grain, &c.

5 mans the price of the Gurav's management.

The khot allows 1 rupee annually for a ceremony called Sanchani, which is the first cutting of kaval for the annual cultivation. It is performed by the pujári of the Grám Deo in all khoti villages in the táluka. The rayats all go in a body and the Gurav cuts the bush; the rupee is offered in the deul and the rice, &c., eaten by the Gurav and Kunbis. In some villages 2 rupees is allowed when the rayats purchase a rupee of it in dárú to drink.

Ceremony of beginning the annual cultivation in khotki villages.

3rd February 1830, Bondye.

ANGAOLI—Deorukh Khotki : 1 tarfi Khálsa.

- ‡ Haibat Ane Rao Bhagwant Ane Rao and Suryaji Malji Rao.
- ‡ Amrut Santaji Rao and Ganpat Babu Rao.
- ‡ Abaji Bhowan and Ratna Balaji Rao Ane Rao.

They all live in the village and have not divided the Kunbis or the hill land and they say they have not divided the rice land, but merely cultivate it as they received it, i.e., it was divided about 100 years ago in shares that were equal then but are now unequal, one brother having had several sons and others but one. The khots all pay thal for what they cultivate, both rice and hill land.

Houses.

11 Khot Mahratta watandár	...	...	...	Chauthal.
11 Mahratta bad	...	...	...	Tirdhal.
2 Sonár bad	...	...	...	do.
1 Jangam watandár pujári of Maraleshwar	...	...	...	do.
5 Kunbi Shakunache * vádi bad	...	...	...	do.
7 Chákar 4, Kunbini 3	...	...	...	do.
1 Nhávi wat	...	...	...	do.
1 Chámár wat	...	...	...	do.
3 Mhár wat 2, bad 1	...	...	...	do.

42 houses. 236 people of all ages.

The khot takes from Chauthals in 20 mans true produce 4 mans and from Tirdhals 5 mans; so the tirdhals pay chauthal and the khot $\frac{1}{2}$. The patti and bháre to all but the khot is 5 rupees a khandi and the khot pays 3 rupees. Máp vartála is $5\frac{1}{2}$ páyli per man, $21\frac{1}{2}$ being taken for 16 sololi. The Sarkár's galla is paid in Devrukh and costs the khot 2 rupees a khandi and 4 páylis galla potgi.

There is an Inám Pátti kheriz. The measurement of the present survey is $7\frac{1}{2}$ bigas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bhát warkas lágvad 5 pánds, the rest is pad $1\frac{1}{2}$ biga bhát. This $1\frac{1}{2}$ biga is since cultivated; it is mándiw prat and the rest warkas. The Ijmaili galla 1 khandi 2 mans. The bhatle 5 bigas bhát. It pays patti to the khot $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Ijmaili patti is $3\frac{1}{2}$, so the khot takes $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee extra on account of the exchange on Petchál rupees.

There is another inámat without land to Marareshwar of 2 khandis galla which the khot pays the Jangam. The Jangam does puja and nevedya and washes the Deo twice a day and the Náandadip is allowed which is 10 or 12 rupees a year, but he says the wind blows so hard he has left off the Nandadip and only keeps on Sánjwát $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Here is a Játra at Makar Sankránt and the Deo is carried to Maral for 3 days and many thousand people attend. A smaller expense is at Naurát. The Gram Deo has inám $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans and another to Sadashiv Sáni of 4 mans but he has not attended.

The khot allows the Mhár Deo Chandki 2 pánd bhát 3 mans utpann which the Mhár has held these 100 years, but it is not in the Ijmaili.

The Mhár has some hill warkas in Márwádi about 1 biga and the kot takes no thal when its padan comes and 1 phannas is free.

The Kunbis pay 3 mans annually as veths; they have no joths (which is improbable as there are about 1,800 acres in the village and many watandárs). The khot says he has 7 joths himself.

The present ain galla	...	...	18 khandís.
The ákár lágwad	...	...	21 khandís of the present survey.
The Kamál	...	...	31 khandís.

There is a Sima tanta with Kolwan, first measured in Kolwan and after measured in Angaoli; it is on the river a Zuwe once in Angaoli 50 years ago now pad, it is only cultivated in Kolwan. The khots cultivate by chákars and setkárís both. The chákars live in their own houses. The khot pays the man adesri of 15 páylis monthly and the woman 12 páylis monthly and they both work in the field and require no pay, but the woman has frequently small children to attend to and still receives adesri. The shetkaris of the ghera are not in general debtors for lagna expenses but 9 in 10 are on pay and they receive about the same pay here as in the Bhatle villages, but the money goes further while the work is lighter, so they are to be had as many as are wanted and the khots do not require to seek those who want to marry. The 11 khots of Angaoli say they have about 7 shetkaris but probably have 2 or 3 to each house as well as Bráhman khots (2 or 3 being their number also).
Ghera shetkaris.
Towards the sea half the shetkaris have had their marriage expenses paid.

A shetkari they say will cultivate $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi of nágli. The Mhár pays no aotes to Hakdárs but pays 4 aotes to Marareshwar and 1 to Grámdeo and 1 to Chandkideo. The Mhár gives a hátri to Grámdeo throughout the táluka. He also pays aotes to the khot.

The Mhár receives a páyli per man but only gets 6 mans, so he receives but a part of his dues.

		Khandi.	Bhát.	Nágli.	Vari.	Harik.
<i>Angaoli.</i>						
The Ijmaili gulla	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lágvad ákár Savái	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kámál "	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total land	...	1,767 acres.	...	...	...	...
Bhát lágvad	...	32 "	The hissa of lágvad is $\frac{1}{52}$ of the whole			
Warkas	...	182 "	...	...	...	...
Dongar pad	...	1,408 "	...	...	...	...
Bhátle pad	...	99 "	...	...	...	...

The bhát is less than in the Ijmali because 11 acres are left pad, the hill land is undulating and not steep, it is worse than Bondye and better than Marul. It is said to be not a losing village though the lagwad is not much higher than the Ijmali.

4th February 1830, Bondye.

SONARWADI—Devruk Khotki, 1 tarfa.

Khot $\frac{1}{2}$ Madnaji Bhagwant Ane Rao.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sajunaji Mudji Ane Rao.

Half the first share is in Gahán to Fakirudin Muhammad Kasi of Sonárwádi for 64 rupees; half of it without viáj or swamiat on account of the Gahándár keeping the vahivát; half of it has 12 per cent. viáj. The second share is $\frac{1}{2}$ Gahán to the same person for Rs. 84 on the same terms for 4 years: Pethchal rupees as all Gaháns appear to be in the táluka.

The Gahándár to have half the veths bigár and fad farmás (*i. e.*, khot's kársai) and the kots and Gahándárs all to pay chauthal.

Houses.			
2 Khots Marátha	...	...	Chauthal.
6 Marátha watandár	3	...	Tirdhal.
3 Kunbi bad	...	...	Do.
3 Musalmán bad	...	...	2 tirdhal and 1 chauthal.
3 Mahár wat 2	...	...	Do.

17 houses. 93 people.

Patti and Bháre is Rs. 5 per khandi and for harik Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The khot and Gahándár pay Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Patti. The máp vartála is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ páyli. The grain is paid in the village; the khot sends the vasul galla to Devrukhd Fad. The cost is Rs. 2 and 4 páyli potgi per khandi. The gudast tharáv was bhát Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, nágli Rs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, vari Rs. 9 per khandi. There are 2 ináms, one to Sani of Devrukhd and one to the Dev, patti sudha; there is no land to the Dev but the khot pays both the inám galla and patti to the Dev. And there is no land or patra to Sani, but the khot pays him 3 man galla and no patti which he would have had to pay, had it been an inám of land.

The Mhár punj is 1 páyli per man and the gaonkar pujári the same, but they get but 7 mans each. The Mhár pays on aotes to Hakdárs and says it never was the Ghera custom to pay aotes by the Ghera 11 villages.

The veths paid to the khot are 3 men annually by each house between the khots. The Musalmán says he has one joth and one Kunbi has one joth; there are 10 bullocks in the village but only 2 joths (which is improbable).

The Kumbis pay the khot 1 komde, 1 tavse, 1 bhopla, 1 irle. The Mhár has 10 pánds of hill land in his Mhárwádi, and when it is cultivated the khot takes no thal. There is a rái of Grám Dev, and 2 dhangs or ráis not the Dev's. The Amin deducted the nákirid correctly.

There was a tanta between this and Nigudwádi of 18 bighas pad hill land entered in Sonárwádi Nambarwári, like mat of Sonáwádi Grámdevs, for the Dev's choli-sádi baddal. This land was given 100 years ago by the Nigudwádi Dev's direction by the Nigudwádi Khot to the Sonárwádi Dev and was measured in the old survey and in the present in Sonárwádi, but the khot had it entered as disputed land and has now written an arji to have his (Nigudwádi) dispute erased, which is done.

The Ijmali ain galla is	...	...	... 8 khandís.
The present lágvad ákár is	...	...	... 14 khandís.
The Kamál	...	...	... 21 khandís.

The khot cultivates all the rice land, and the hill land is half cultivated in padans by the watandárs and half by bádhekarís from the Ghera chiefly; the khot cultivates about one-sixth of the village warkas.

				Bhát.	Nágli.	Vari.	Harik.
<i>Sonárwádi.</i>							
Ijmaili Galla	...	...	7½ khandís.	1	4	2½	½
Lágvad ákár savái	...	...	14 "	¾	9¾	1¾	1½
Kamál	...	...	21 "	½	11½	8	1½
The total land	...	...	1,407 acres.	...	...	...	...
Bhát lágvad	...	...	6 "	The lágvad is 10th			...
Warkas lágvad	...	...	135 "	...	...	...	...
Dongar Pad	...	...	1,229 "	...	...	...	...
Bhátle Pad	...	...	29 "	...	...	...	...

This is said to be rather below the average goodness in hill land as it faces the south; the proportions however are 1, 2, 3, which in this Ghera do not show high assessment. It has no rice or Bhátle; the lágvad is low.

4th Februaary 1830, Bondye.

NIGUDWADI—Devrukh Khotki, 1 tarfa.

Khot Bapu Ballal Napre of Niwe Khurd vahivát khud.

Houses.

9 Gurav bhavik wat	...	Tirdhal.	The total land 1,392 acres.
16 Kunbis bad	...	Do.	*The bhát lágvad 6 acres including Sarwat.
1 Sutár bad	...	Do.	Warkas lágvad 156 acres.
1 Mahratta bad	...	Do.	Dongar pad 1,216 acres.
6 Mhár wat	...	Do.	Bhátle pad 4 acres. The lágvad is 1.

33 houses. 160 people of all ages. The hill land is good, the Ijmaili is nearly equal to the halli lágvad.

The khot takes in one khandi real produce 6 mans and deducts 2 for sut; the Abhavni entry is 2½ mans.

The Patti and Bháre is Rs. 5 and on Harik Rs. 2½. The máp vartála is 5½ páyli, i. e., the páyli is 5 sers for 4, and 17 of them for 16.

The reason of this high vartála is that the Nim ain jinnas of the Ghera was paid in the Peshwa's time in the Fort Maimatgad and their measures were savái, each man being 20 sololi páyli. The measure they used was the fadche páyli of which 18 were measured and equalled 20 sololi páylis. The other 1½ páyli was lost by the khot in various ways. Some for faski about half ser per "man," some eaten by rats, and some rejected in the Fort by using the sup afresh in winnowing, so the khot had to pay 21½ páyli for 16, and takes the same from the rayats. The present Sarkár, however, received the Ghera payments of vasuli galla in the same measures as the rest of the táluka, 17 páyli sololi per man, and this year an order has been sent to receive it henceforth in the true 16 páylis per man, so the khots of the Ghera are now paying less than in the Peshwa's time, 5½ páylis in every 21 of half their galla (the Nim ain jinnas being nearly (all nágli and vari) half the entire galla).

The padan land belonging to watandárs is about one-fourth, the rest is Gáwik cultivated by bádhekaris of this and other villages. The khot does not cultivate.

The veths are received in Niwe half koss off, and receive 1 ser daily. The veths paid are 3 per annum by Kunbis and Mhárs. There is but one Joth, which does not pay; there are 50 cows and bullocks; the bullocks are usually sold as soon as they are of use for Joths, as Joths are useless in the Ghera.

The Kunbis beat out their vari as well as nágli with sticks. There are 2 Kombdis and 2 Irlas paid by all the watandárs; and each house pay tavse and bhople, and 2 sers mirchi. (On enquiring this morning in Bondye about the numerous mirchi gardens the Kumbis say they pay tirdhal or chauthal in them, the same as in grain fields; they usually cultivate each Kunbi 1½ khandis hill

That paid for red-pepper in the Ghera.

nágli and in that about 3 káthis square of red-pepper and brinjals. This requires half ser of seed and bears about 4 páylis of which the khot receives 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ páylis.)

The Mhár receives 1 páyli per "man," but the Kunbis dispute it and the bágdhekaris pay 2 sers per páyli and the watandárs pay 1 páyli, and the Mhár receives in all 9 mans. Mhár receipt 9 mans. The Guravs get the same and the Mhár and Gurav do not pay each other.

The Mhár pays no Hakdár aotes but pays 5 aotes to the Dev and 5 to the khot. There is a Dev's rái of 4 bighas. There is an inám to Grámdev paid in galla and no land and an Itlak. Every 4 days the Gurav goes into the hills; the rule is to go daily but the rán is grown too thick since the fort was destroyed. The Gurav has Rs. 4 a month, and there is a játtra once a year where about 30 people attend. The Gurav has also money allowed to thatch the 3 deuls in the fort which he does regularly.

There is hill land in the fort enough to cultivate about a khandi; the fort is in Nigudvádi and the khot says he cannot cultivate it without leave, but as there are 3 Devs in it they would probably consider it all Dev's rái. It is about a koss round the walls. There are 2 tanks. There are 5 Fanas in Mhárwádi which pay no thal. There is no sima tanta.

			Bhát.	Nágli.	Harik.	Vari.
The Ijmaili contains	12½ khandís	...	½	8½	½	3
The present ákár savái is	15 do.	...	½	10½	1	3
The kamál is	19½ do.	...	...	11½	...	8

5th February 1830, Bondye..

NIWE KHURD—Devrukh Khotki, 1 tarfa.

Khot Bapu Ballal Karháde of Nive, vahivat khud.

Houses.		The total arable land	Acres.
1 Khot Bráhmín	...	... Bhát lágvad	... 10 (8 pad).
14 Marátha watandár	2 ...	Tirdhal. Warkas lágvad	... 221
9 Kunbi* wat	3, bad 4 ...	do. { Dongerpad	... 1,370
2 Gurav bhavik bad	...	do. { Bhátle pad	... 35
1 Nhávi bad	...	... The lágvad is $1\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole.	
2 Mahár watandár	...	do. ... The Ijmaili, Halli lágvad and kamál are	
29 houses.	131 people.	Rs. 2-3-4 about an average. It is a Ghera	
		village but not touching the gháts; the hill	
		land is good though not so good as 10 miles	
		south, Bondye, &c., but better than Marak.	

The khot enters 25 mans as the Abhavni and deducts for the tod according to the land. In the best land he deducts 1 man leaving 24 and takes the third = 8 mans; in bad land he enters 25 mans and deducts as far as 7 mans for sut, leaving 18 mans and takes the third = 6 mans; about one-fifth of the land is good enough to have only 1 man sut, and about one-fourth of the land has 7 mans sut. The other part of the land is medium and has between 1 and 7 mans deducted out of 25 Abhavni according to its goodness. In both these cases however what the khot deducts from his Abhavni Páháni leaves the supposed true produce. The Abhavni is made in the fields and the khot says he considers at that time that 25 mans are the true produce; this however is not the case; the khots usually write about 25 mans when they conceive 20 mans is the produce; for unreasonable Kunbis writing more, and for reasonable less, as they have always to make some deduction for all. After the grain is out and cleaned, the tod is fixed and the khot says he knows whether to deduct the 1 or 7 mans by the complaints or otherwise of the rayats, so it does not depend on the badness of the land but the erroneous judgment he had formed of the produce. The tirdhals in general however in the Ghera pay about

fourth of the real produce. The Patti and Bháre are Rs. 5 per khandi and on Harik Rs. 2½. The máp vartála is 5½ páylis per "man." They pay the grain in the khot's house, and the khot sends it on bullocks to Devrukh 1½ koss and pays Re. 1½ per khandi and 4 páylis potgi. In the Peshwa's time half the ain jinnas was paid in the fort. The present year's Tharáv for rice was Rs. 11½. In the Ijmaili is an inám of 4 mans bhát for which there is no inámpatra; the inám is to the Grámdev: one of the villagers, a Marátha Kundo Parab, holds 19 pánd of rice land and pays the Gurav 4 mans annually, and has always held the land, in the same way that Itlak Dev dallas are held in the plains. There are 2 dallas, but in the survey year one of them was left waste, which is now cultivated and pays 4 mans in like manner to the Mhárs Dev, without being Sarkári inám.

The khot takes thal in Mharwari. The Mhár's Punj is 1 páyli and the Gurav's 2 sers; but the Mhár received last year but 10 mans and the Gurav 5 mans. The Mhár pays no oates to Hakdárs, but pays 5 aotes to the Dev annually. The khot's veths are 3 annually from the Kunbis only, not from Mhár.

At the annual sapud or collection of all the Kunbis to weed in the khot's land all castes; the khot has them for one day or 2 according to the quantity of lágvad he has that year and there is one Kunbi who has an annual sapud. Nágli and harik are the grains they usually weed: since bhát is easily weeded and vari will not bear weeding after it is larger as the stalks break. The khot gives a bakri between 30 men for one day, which costs Re. 1 and the Kunbi the same. In Hatkhambe and towards the sea, there are 15 or 20 Kunbis in a village who have annual sapud for weeding besides the khot: they more commonly give dáru to drink there about a rupee's worth to 25 or 35 men, which they drink either at breakfast or noon and the khot says they are usually drunk while they weed. If they get a bakri or dáru it is called a khatavna sapud, which Bráhmans used formerly to avoid and used to give a goda sapud, which was merely better food than usual, such as gul, tel and rice, &c. There are few villages without a sapud, but the Postpáni has not yet been commenced by the Ghera Bráhmans. There are 5 joths, the khot says, but the custom of the village is

not to give joths to the khot though the khot cultivates and the Shirasta of the Ghera is to pay joths, if they have them, but the khot who has 6 Ghera Gaons says he receives them in none. There are 100 kine, of which 20 are bullocks (as however there are above 200 in Bondye there are probably 300 in Nive which has more Bhátle). The khot receives touse, bhople, mirich, dorgundi, &c., from the Kunbis and some others (as thal is taken in mirich through the Ghera every khot receives it as every field has lál mirich bág). There are no sima tantas: the khot believes all the nákirid land was deducted. There are 2 Devs both in ráis, one of 5 bighas and one of half a bigha. About one-fourth of the

Proportion of bádhekaris. land is held by watandárs who keep their own padans as far as the general mode of cultivating in large pieces admit, about one-fourth is cultivated by other village bádhekaris, and half by this village bádhekaris. The khot only cultivates the rice land, ¼ of it is his vahivát. Two-third of the rice is cultivated by Kunbis, ½ by watandárs who never leave their own fields, and ¼ by bádhekaris who cultivate as the khot directs them.

	Bhát.	Nágli.	Vari.	Harik.
The Ijmaili dast is 14 khandis	3½	4	2½	4½
The present survey ákár 22 khandis	1	12	5½	3½
The khamál 27 khandis	3	13½	9½	½

The khot has 2 shetkaris, one who is only on service 2 months annually, a month at planting and a month at weeding for which shetkari paid by the khot. he receives 1 rupee a month and 15 páylis adesri and no clothes, as the wages are high.

5th February 1830, Bondye.

KOLWAN (Kasar Kolwan) taraf Devle, khotki, ½ Vishálgad, 1 Ratnágiri.
The Ghera Kolwan is Khare Kolwan.

The Vishálgad ¼ is Mokása to Appaji Ravalnath Potdar Sabnis in the Fort.

The Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$ is inám to Bacháji Gadádhar Parbhu, Kárkún of the Pratinidhi at Karhád, who has sold his inám to Bhikaji Dámódhar Ketkar of Kondgaon Hakdár kheriz.

A Kásár Khot.

Khot $\frac{1}{2}$ Sad Shet Sam Shet Mangle Kásár, vahivat khud. $\frac{1}{2}$ Šak Shet Bab Shet Mangle Khot Kásár, vahivat khud.

The inámdár sold his inám at a disadvantage; the new inámdár made an agreement with the khot for the first 3 years to receive 150 rupees annually which was below the Ijmaili but above the tharáv dar; the Ijmaili is $\frac{1}{2}$ tusser $\frac{1}{2}$ farokht and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhere rates; the next 2 years the new inámdár received at the Bhere rate 167 rupees a year. This year, however, the khot refuses to pay above the tharáv rate (12 instead of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ for bhát) and the new inámdár accordingly requires the grain to be paid in his village Kondgaon 2 koss off (he might require it 6 or 8 koss if he lived there). The sale was made in 1823 because the old inámdár lives at Bassein. The patra saves 3 thikáns to the old inámdár as his own still amounting to 4 rupees annually which is to be paid to him. The veths, &c., are given over to the new inámdár including Mhár's rábnukh, i. e., one month's labour from one Mhár if there is one in all inám gaons due to the inámdár. This, however, the inámdár has no right to, as the Sarkár has given it up these 12 years. In Basni the Mhár still pays. The money paid was 1,150 rupees which is 7 years' purchase of 167 rupees, whereas an inám is well worth 20 years' purchase, one would think, as the vasul is certain and has besides veth bigár in it. There is no teak but the khot and inámdár say they do not know who has the right of the large trees, but they both cut what they want. Jhád is entered in the Patra as the inámdár's right. The old inámdár gave up to the new one 11 inám Patras for this half village and most inámdars have perhaps nearly as many but conceal them. The new inámdár is called in the Patra khot of 5 villages in tarf Haveli, 2 in Velur and 1 in Chiplún in Anjanvel táluka, but he says all but 5 are disputed.

Houses.

2 Kásár wat, khot	...	...	...	...	Chauthal.
6 Mahrata bad	...	...	...	...	Tirdhal.
3 Kásár bad	...	...	...	...	Do.
15 Kunhi 1 Pavandev wat 1, Mudulwa wat 5 and 9 bad	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurav bhavik bad	...	...	...	...	Do.
5 Gaulibad	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 Mhár bad	...	...	...	...	Do.

33 houses. 139 people.

The khots pay into the general fund Chauthal and the inámdár the same and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi patti. The khot enters 25 mans in the survey in general and takes the $\frac{1}{3}$ of 20 mans. The vartála is 4 páylis sololi paid in the khot's house. The patti and bháde are 5 rupees and harik 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. Half the Vishálgad báki vassul was paid to the inámdár in the fort at 18 sololi páylis per "man" and half of it in the Bharkambe fad at 17 sololi páylis per "man". But as the khot complained to the Pant he directed a makta to be made four years ago and the khot now pays 130 rupees to the Mokássadár and 45 as patti to the Pant as this 130 rupees is below the Mokása's proper vasul. The Mokása himself made the makta with the khot on receiving 110 rupees as a nazar for five years' makta, so the real payment is about 165 like other half. The payment is made in 8 haptas. The Ratnágiri inámdár received his inám 100 years ago. The inámdár only gives a pávti to the Sarkár for 150 rupee 14 res, so he takes more than his due at present.

The Sabnis has a previous inám in the village which pays patti 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the khot. The Grámdev has 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ man of Itlak and the khot has given one ey bhát besides as inám, which has always gone on but not in the Ijmaili, for khot receives 1 joth from 7 persons who have them; the veths to each kher three men, and to each inámdár three men. The Mhár pays three aotes to ther and none to hakdárs or inámdars, being a bádhekari. The khot has a sima tan with Bondye, six bighas hill land, pad on account of the tanta 10 years, measure in Bondye. Another with Angaoli, near the river, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bighas bhátle, pad 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

years on account of the tanta, measured in Kolwan, called tankácha zuwe. The khot is not above 150 years in the village and has no Dev there.

6th February 1830, Bondye.

KARAMBELE—*Dewale, Khotki, half Vishálgad, khálsa.*

Half Khot Trimbak Dhondu Deshkulkarni, Ratnágiri taraf, Sákharpe.

Half Khot Parashram Baji Deshkulkarni, Vishálgad taraf, Dewale vahivát khud.

Houses.					
4	Kunbi bad	...	...	...	Tirdhal.
3	Gauli bad				Do.

7 houses, 17 people.

There is no Mhár and no one has the watan. The Gurav of Kankádi comes to the Grámdev every eight days to wash him; his punj is two sers per "man" from all rayats and he collects $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

The Sarkár's Fad is Harcheri; it costs the khot $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, being 8 koss. The measure used last year in paying the galla vasul to the Ratnágiri liláwdár was the sololi páyli, 16 being measured without addition. The khots of Devle Mahál (*i.e.*, the remaining 13 villages after the Vishálgad 2,800 rupees are gone) did not take their grain at a tharao last year; they offered 13 rupees for bhát per khandi, and other sávkárs offered $13\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. In Devrukh

Variations in the Tharav rates.

adjacent no one offered above the tharav at which it was offered to the khots which was about $10\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for bhát; the reason of the difference is that the Devli Fad is Harcheri Bandar close to Ratnágiri, while the Fad of Devrukh Mahál is either in Devrukh or in Sangameshvar, where it is worth 3 rupees a khandi less on account of its distance from Ratnágiri. In Sangameshvar the river is good and boats plenty, but Jaygad is 14 koss from it and except in Jaygad and Nándeore there are no large towns there to purchase it. At present Ratnágiri being overstocked rice is cheap there and dear at Jaygad; had this been the case last year the Devrukh and Devle tharavs would have probably been about equal per khandi. The Vishálgad báki vasuli is half delivered in the fort which costs the khots 4 rupees a khandi, and half in the Barkhambe Fad, which costs but $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The measure used in the fort for receiving it is a dopáyli, of which 8 are measured but they are equal to 20 sololi páylis, so the one-fourth of the galla is delivered sawái. In the Fad below till last year 17 páylis were taken for 16, but last year the khot says he paid but 16 páylis per "man" according to the Ratnágiri order, and that all khots who delivered grain in Barkhambe paid but 16. Most of them, however, have said they paid 17 páylis. The patti paid to Vishálgad is 18 rupees. The bádhekaris who are now in the village are come but for two or three years; there are no permanent houses and gharwádis.

The patti and bháde per khandi is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi and for harik $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The galla of the Ratnágiri khot is paid by the bádhekaris in Sákharpe $2\frac{1}{2}$ koss and that of the Vishálgad khot in Devle two koss. It is, however, improbable that this is actually done, though they say so, as the grain has to be paid to the liláwdár in Harcheri in another direction. The vartála paid to the khot is four sololi páylis per "man". The bádhekaris chiefly come from Wanjole Morde and Kankádi.

There is no Itlak to the Dev, but the two khots allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ man of bhát to the Gurav for which he holds five pánds of kuryát, which has always existed, but the Gurav changes frequently as the grain is insufficient. There is no rakhmi padan as there is no vatandár Kunbi. There is no sima tanta. There is a Grám Dev, which is thatched annually by the bádhekaris who happen to live in the village. If there are none the neighbouring villagers come of their own accord and thatch it. The Gurav has to give them a ser of grain each out of his five mans. The Kunbis pay three men annually and the Gaulis two annually per house. There are no joths.

The Ijmaili dast is $6\frac{1}{2}$ khandis.
The survey ákár $22\frac{1}{2}$ khandis.
The Kamál 20 khandis.

The khot cultivates no land in the village.

6th February 1850, Bondye.

MEGHI—Devle, Khotki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad.

Vishálgad $\frac{1}{2}$ Mokása.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ Balaji Vithal Mokádám of Devle Mahál 2 tarfa. Vahivát khud.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Vithal Bhaskar.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Naro Vithal Mokádám.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Gopal Vithal Mokádám.

The last three takshims are in gahán to Sakho Baji Karkare of Dewale for 600 rupees at 12 per cent. for these 3 years. The gahándár has the vahivát of $\frac{2}{3}$ and pays the khot swamit 40 rupees towards lessening the vyáj.

Houses.

6	Watandár Khot Mokádám Karháde	...	...	Chauthal.
2	Brahmin bad	...	...	Chauthal.
1	Mahratta bad	...	...	Tirdhal.
2	Wani bad	...	...	Tirdhal.
1	Jangam Gosávi bad	...	...	Tirdhal.
3	Kunbi wat 2, 3 (illegible)	...	...	Ardhel.
10	Gauli bad	...	...	Tirdhal.
3	Chákar gulám Tirdhel but to their masters	...	...	Ardhel.
4	Mhár wat	...	...	Ardhel.

30 houses, 112 people.

The Ratnágiri vasul goes to Vishálgad among the 13 villages. Last year the báki vasuli was delivered in Bharkhambe and measured 16 páylis per "man" sololi. The remaining 12 villages also paid but 16 páylis, so all the Mahál paid 16. The Vishálgad $\frac{1}{2}$ is Mokása to the four khots, who are the Bárnis and Surnis of the Huzur. Only one is required to be always present, and they relieve each other. (There is no Killa Bárnis except the Fadnis.) At the Dassera they get cloths about 16 rupees worth. The patti 65 rupees is paid to Vishálgad. The Cauthal Bráhmíns pay no patti bháde. The Tirdhal' bádhekaris pay $3\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per khandi and for harik $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Wánis Jangams and Maharattas pay but $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees patti and bháde; the khot gave them a kaul of this to induce them to remain. The árdhelis pay no patti bháde. The galla is taken to Bharkambe by Wánis at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi; formerly it cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to Harcheri, so the khot has saved 4 rupees a year by the exchange to Vishálgad. The Vishálgad money is paid in Petchál rupees, and as it is the Ratnágiri takshim, the khot pays the batta up to Numberi rupees, $3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, per 100. But the shares of villages in the táluka that are Vishálgad's (khud) pay the Pant in Petchál rupees without batta, as the Rat-

nágiri Sarkár received them till 7 years ago, after which they received Numberi rupees, which the kárkuns explain in a round-about way to be no profit to the Sarkár, but chiefly to the sávkárs. The khots, they say, pay all to the Mahálkaris in Numberi rupees, while in the Kacheri half are paid by sávkárs for the khots in Petchál to the profit of the sávkárs of 5,000 rupees in the whole táluka, but it is not easy to explain in what manner. There is a inám in the village to 5 or 6 people, none of whom have attended or brought their inám patras. The inám in all is 1 khandi $\frac{1}{2}$ man and the same to Vishálgad; this 2 khandis has become $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandis in the present Survey. As one of the ináms belongs to the khot his inám has accordingly increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ man (= dutarf $2\frac{1}{2}$ man bhát) to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of Kuryát in 3 places of which the dast is 10 or 11 mans instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$.

There is no Itlak allowed but the khot allows 5 pand kuryát to a Kunbi for the puja and naivedya of the Grámdev once a week, which has always been allowed. There is no tanta.

The Mhárs' punj is one páyli but the rayats pay about 2 sers per "man" and the Mhár receives about 9 mans. The Mhár has 2 bighas of bhátle which admits of about 5 pánds of warkas being grown once in 10 years and pays no thal, and he has 2 Fannas which are to pay as soon as they bear. There is an Itlak allowed by the khot for the Mhárdev Puruk, not allowed by the Sarkár, 8 páylis. There are 3 deuls all thatched.

The Gurav of one receives 2 bighas bhát shet mándiw and 1 bigha warkas pad not allowed by the Sarkár, which the khot allows these 40 years when he made the deul first:—

The Ijmaili galla is 23 khandis.
The present ákár 36 khandis.
The kamál 45 khandis.

One-third of the gaon is bhátle. The Kunbis say they pay 3 veths per annum but the khots having corrected them inform them that the sherasta is 4 per month, but that he only demands about 2 a month to which they agree. The Mhár pays, he says, fewer since he was made r'aujdár. The Mhár pays aotes, 6 to the khot and 2 to the Ráj Deshmukh, but the last 3 or 4 years the sepoy has taken money, 2 annas instead, and 2 to the deul. The gavát and kaval is sufficient for the village. Bádhekaris come from Dewle and Chaphaoli who pay patti as others, and as no Kunbis and Mhárs come they pay tirdhal. The khot sets down 25 mans in his Abhavni Survey and deducts $\frac{1}{3}$ when the true produce is about 19 or 20 mans and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans as the thal. There are no teak trees but there exist many in Dáhol Salpe Borivli and the villages of Vishálgad Ghera that do not touch the gháts.

7th February 1830, Bondye.

HATIW—Devruk, Khotki, 1 tarf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khot Suryaji Madanaji Rao Kadam vahivát khud.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lakshman Santaji Rao Kadam do.

Houses.

2 Khot Mahratta	...	...	...	Chauthal.
13 Mahratta wat 7	...	...	...	Tirdhal.
3 Kunbi wat 3	...	...	...	Do.
3 Gondhali Kunbi bad...	...	...	...	Do.
2 Sonár watandár	...	...	...	Do.
2 Goswámi Bháratí bad	...	...	...	Do.
1 Jangam Gosávi bad	...	...	...	Do.
7 Gauri wat 1	...	...	...	Do.
7 Wáni bad	...	...	...	Do.
2 Teli bad	...	...	...	Do.
3 Musalmán bad	...	...	...	Do.
11 Mhár wat	...	...	...	Ardhel.

54 houses. 253 people.

The total arable	...	...	...	1,976 acres.
Bhát lágvad	...	...	...	64 „ (12)
Warkas lágvad	...	...	...	364 „
Dongar pad	...	...	...	713 „
Bhátle pad	...	...	...	802 „

The lágvad is 1—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The proportion of the Ijmaili, halli lágvad, and kamál are 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

It has plenty of every sort of land.

The tirdhals pay patti and bháre per khandi 5 rupees and for harik 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Mhár pays no patti bháre. The máp vartála is 4 páylis per “man” sololi. The rayats pay their grain in the village. The Sarkár's vasul is paid in Devruk, but the khot has bought it these 6 years. The tharáv for bhát was 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees last year. The grain is usually sold to Wánis who come into the village to buy it. If the khot sends it to Devruk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ koss, it costs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a khandi. It is, however, improbable that it costs him anything for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ koss. There is no inám. There is an Itlak of 2 mans held by the gávkar Babu Ganu who holds 15 pánds of mándiw bhát for the Itlak and has always held it. The veths of Kunbis and Mhárs are 6 per annum to the 2 khots between them and joths are paid one between the 2 khots; they receive 1 ser of nágli for food. There are 30 joths in the village, but only the Kunbis and Mhárs, they say, pay joths who have 7 joths.

The probable number of joths however is 6 times that number and more than the Kunbis and Mhárs no doubt pay them. The khots pay thal in their own land as one has more than the other. There is no sima tanta:—

	Bhát.	Nágli.	Vari.	Harik.
The Ijmaili is 24 khandis	... 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The present ákár savái 46 khandis	... 11	12	8	13
The kamál 58 khandis	... 16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10

The Mhár has an inám of 5 pánds lágvad warkas gharvádi held about 30 years, previous to which the village was in gahán and the gahándár allowed no inám to the Mhárs. The khot takes thal for the Mhárs' trees. The Mhárs' Dev Puruk however is allowed no inám and this is perhaps for Puruk as most khots allow something to the Mhár's Dev for the good of their own village. The Kunbis pay each to the khot, 1 kombdi, 1 irle, 1 tause and bhopla, and kond karande 5 sers. The Mhár pays 1 kombdi and 1 irli to the khot, and 3 aotes to the Vishálgad Sar Mokádam, and 5 to the Mahál Desái, 3 to the Sar Desái, Mahál Kulkarni 5, Sar D. Kulkarni 3, and Ráj Deshmukh 1 anna in money instead of aotes. The Vishálgad aotes are sent by the hazir begári 3 or 4 villages Mhárs join their aotes and send them together. The Sar Desái's aotes are sent to Sangmeshvar as the Sar Desái collects his own dues in this Mahál. The Mhár's punj is 1 páyli and to the gaonkar 2 sers; the Kuls however being poor pay about half his due and he collects about 14 mans, which is probably correct. 24 khandis at 2 sers is 15 mans; the galla however is much more than the account, but the khot and Bráhmans do not pay, so he probably gets about 14 mans; from 6 to 15 mans is the receipt of most Mhárs as punj. The khot sets down 25 mans and reduces it to 18 in his tod, and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans from tirdhals and 8 from ardhels. The khots cultivate about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village. There are 3 deuls all thatched. There are 3 ráis, one to Grámdev 10 bighas and 1 to Puruk 5 bighas, and another 1 bigha. They have always been as large as this, but the khot does not know why they were originally made so large. They are all bhátle land.

Mhár's Punj.

Mhár's punj is 1 páyli and to the gaonkar 2 sers; the Kuls however being poor pay about half his due and

he collects about 14 mans, which is probably correct. 24 khandis at 2 sers is 15 mans; the galla however is much more than the account, but the khot and Bráhmans do not pay, so he probably gets about 14 mans; from 6 to 15 mans is the receipt of most Mhárs as punj. The khot sets down 25 mans and reduces it to 18 in his tod, and takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans from tirdhals and 8 from ardhels. The khots cultivate about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village. There are 3 deuls all thatched. There are 3 ráis, one to Grámdev 10 bighas and 1 to Puruk 5 bighas, and another 1 bigha. They have always been as large as this, but the khot does not know why they were originally made so large. They are all bhátle land.

7th February 1830, Bondye.

HARPUDE—Devruk, Khotki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálgad.

Khot Vishvanath Trimbak Desái Devruk lives in Harpude, vahivát khud:—

Houses.

1 Bráhman Khot Desái Karáde	...		
6 Bráhman badChauthal	The total arable is 1,861 acres (13 pad). Bhát lágvad ... 72 acres. Warkas ... 285 " Dongar bad ... 993 " Bhátle pad ... 462 " The lágvad $5/5\frac{1}{2}$ is of the whole. There is plenty of hill kaval in this village and the land below is the average of Devruk plain.
1 Shenwi bad	...	... Do.
1 Gurav bhavik wat*	...	...Tirdhal
9 Kunbis bad 5 wat 4	...	... } Ardhel
12 Houses of Kunbis	...	... } Ardhel
1 Goswami Daori Nath bad	...	...Tirdhal
3 Gauli wat 2	...	... Do.
2 Bhandári wat	...	... Do.
1 Parit wat	...	... Do.
9 Chákar and Kunbini	...	...Ardhel
4 Sonar bad	...	...Tirdhal
2 Teli bad	...	... Do.
2 Mhár wat 2	...	...Ardhel

43 houses. 187 people of all ages.

The Chauthal Bráhmans pay patti Rs. 3 and harik Rs. 2 and no bháde. The Tirdhals pay Rs. 5 per khandi and harik $2\frac{1}{2}$ for patti and bháde. The Ardhels pay $1\frac{1}{4}$ bháde and no patti. The grain is paid in the village. The máp vartála is 4 páylis per man sololi. The báki vasul is paid in Devruk and costs half rupee per khandi, being half a koss, if the khot does not buy the grain himself. It is improbable that he pays anything.

The Vishálgad báki vasuli should be paid half of it in the fort but the khot pays instead Rs. 30 per khandi for bhát and nagli in money, and the other half is paid in money at the tharáv of Ratnágiri. The Grámdev has an Itlak of two mans bhát. The Gurav holds 15 pánds of bhátset instead which has existed 70 years. The Kunbis and Mhárs pay three men per house as veths to the khot and one joth and receive one ser of nagli. They pay 1 fowl, 1 irle, tause, bhopla, kondkarande 5 sers. The Mhár pays the khot 6 aotes but none to hakdárs, being as they say a Desái's village. There is no sima tanta. There is one thatched deul besides Chandki and Puruk. There are five ináms in the village, of which none have attended or sent their inám patras; they are all patti kheriz. The khot does not make an annual survey in inám but takes the patti as set down in the Ijmaili; the ináms amount to the same in the survey as they are in the Ijmaili.

The Mhár has an inám of two bighas varkas in his gharvádi and three fannas, neither of which pay thal. The Gurav has Inám to the Mhár. 10 pánds of varkas in his gharvádi and two fannas and the khot takes no thal. These are instead of punj as he pays two or three páylis only as punj. The Mhár's Dev Puruk has also three pánds bhátshet in inám from the khot. The Mhár and Gurav receive about 2 sers each per man of dast and collect about 6 mans each.

	Bhát	Nágli	Vari	Harik.	
The Ijmaili galla is 20 khandis **...	10½	4½	1½	3½	The propor- tions are 1, 2, 2½.
The present ákár 41 do. ...	16	9½	5	8	
The Kamál 52 do. ...	17½	14	11½	6	

The Kunbis pay three veths annually to the Gurav's Dev's shet and they receive 1 ser each for food from the Gurav. If Veth to Gúrav. the Abhavni is 25 mans, the tod 20 mans, ardhels pay 8 mans and tirdhels 6 mans.

The rayats of Tulaore come as bádhekaris and cultivate about one-eighth of the village annually and pay patti, &c., the same as the villagers—Kunbis, ardhel and Maráthas tirdhal.

The watandárs' rakhmi, permanent padan, land is three-fourth of the village and the other fourth khotki gáwik. The khot cultivates himself about four khandis only.

There are 50 bighas of bhátshet, of which the khot has but one bigha and the vatandár Bráhmans and inámdárs have nearly all the rest, the Kunbis but a little. The Bráhmans gharvádis pay by a makta which is altered when the cultivation varies much. They pay thal for the rice land.

There is no Pát nor in the Mahál except in those villages that touch the Devrukh Mahál, Shetkaris and pairis. Bawan Naddi. The eight Bráhmans in the village cultivate their lands either by shetkaris, by the year of by the month, or daily pairis. There are five shetkaris in the village of whom three received money for their wedding; they generally receive Rs. 20 and labour three years and receive food and clothes besides, which is the Mahál shirasta. One of them has received Rs. 10 not for the wedding and is to labour 1½ years. The shirasta of the Maháls is Rs. 9 a year when they come for one year. There are three Bráhmans who till their fields by monthly shetkaris. They take them up for a month at ploughing, &c., and pay them one rupee and feed them and give no clothes. The rest have pairis when they want them, at sowing, weeding, cropping, &c., they get 20 or 30 pairis for a day or two and pay them 1 ser of nágli and 3 pice if the labour is hard or 2 pice if not laborious. They have them about 12 days in the year. There are no teak or other good building trees but ain, kinjal, nána, karmbel (kháir a few), &c. These are cut by any one but if of other villages they ask the khot's leave but never pay anything; if of the village they cut any trees without asking the khot's leave and however many they cut and pay nothing. A Kunbi however never wants more than enough to build a new house and never fine timber. A house of junglewood lasts 15 years and then rots as the timber is not seasoned.

A Kunbi's house, however large, in general costs him nothing at all, because himself and his friends cut the wood rope small timbers, &c., in the village. If he builds it by majurdárs it costs about Rs. 6 or Rs. 8, all for labour and none for materials. It requires no carpenters; the top timbers are sometimes nailed, but they do it themselves, or if a sutár comes for a day it costs one-fourth rupee. They have no door of wood.

8th February 1830, Wánshi.

PA'TGAON—Devrukh, Khotki, 1 tarfa.

Khot Sewaji Bawa	Mhetar	Gauli in Moradpur.
Dadu Sambhaji	do.	in Pátgaon.
Padu Ramji	do.	in do.
Balu Bhikaji	do.	in Sákharpe.
Lowji Appaji	do.	in Pátgaon.

The last keeps the vahivát, the other four have allowed him to have the profit and loss of the whole these 10 years.

Houses.

5 Gaudi khot ...	...	...	Chauthal.
5 Gaudi wat ...	...	...	Tirdhal.
10 Kumbhár wat 7	...	...	Ardhel.
2 Jangam wat ...	...	...	Tirdhal.
1 Gurav lingayat bad	...	...	Do.
1 Lohár bad ...	...	...	Do.
4 Mhár wat 2 ...	...	...	Ardhel.

28 houses. 171 people.

	Khandi.	Bhát.	Nágli	Varl.	Harik.	
Pátgaon—						
The Ijmaili galla ...	24	14½	1½	2½	5½	Proportions
Lágvad ákár (savái) ...	31	24½	1½	1½	3½	2, 2½, 3½.
Kamál do. ...	48½	28	5	4½	3½	

The total arable 773 acres.

Bhát lágvad 82 „ 12 pad.

Warkas lágvad 78 „

Dongar pad 272 „

Bhátle pad 319 „

The lágvad is one-fifth of the whole.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rice land and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the warkas is cultivated by the 5 khots, and nearly the same quantity is held permanently by the watandár rayats. The remainder is cultivated by the village bádhekaris. A few annual bádhekaris come also from Devrukh and Pur. The whole of the rice land has been allowed by the khot in different maktas to the rayats for a certain quantity of grain to be paid by each field; the maktas are made for 3, 4 or 5 years and then a fresh one; the system commenced about 15 years ago, because the khot says the produce has become less in that time and the maktas are all less than a nazar páhání would produce; the rice land is 82 bighas.

All the rice land has got kurans for the grass for its manure; every dalla has a corresponding piece of hill land from which cows are kept till February when the grass is cut and laid in loads in the dalla is belongs to. This arrangement was made when Sadáshiv Pant Dátya Dewanji made a survey 30 or 40 years ago. This survey was by a nazar páhání and he fixed what dast was to be paid on each dalla of rice land and directed the khot to set aside from the Gáwik land sufficient grass land to answer for each dalla and not to (be) used for other purposes. This was done by the khots in all Devrukh Mhál after his nazar páhání and still exists, so that all newly formed rice land since his survey has no kuran belonging to it which they make up for by taking a little from other parts of the kuran but not by increasing the kuran. In some of the villages in Kele Mahál this kuran system exists, so that an Ardhele who takes a piece of rice land on makta receives its kuran with it. And in the village of Kele in the Kamál these kurans were deducted for the manure and not computed among the hill warkas. The rice land is malli and the hill land kept for it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighas hill for 1 bigha malli. The seed in the bigha is 1 maund which covers 6 pánds and is afterwards transplanted into a bigha. On the remaining 14 pánds no manure of any sort is laid but on the 6 pánds

the following is placed. 100 varandis of grass, the produce of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ bigha hill kuran, 60 varandis kaval which they have to bring from Wánshi, and other villages on the Bawan Naddi, 10 or 15 varandis of harikyan or the stubble of harik which grows in the village, 15 or 20 baskets of cowdung, and 15 men to pile earth on the grass at the time of burning. They buy grass sometimes when it costs Rs. 2 a hundred if they bring it from another village, and Rs. 3 a hundred if it is brought to them. Kaval is cheaper and they get 50 for a rupee delivered by Kunbis in the village, but they have to pay them 4 months before: the reason being that the Kunbis want the rupee at the time of the Sarkári first hapta to pay their gharpatti and the khots consider it as a rupee and a quarter paid for the 50 varandis. The cowdung loads are one man each and cost 2 pice each, about the same as grass. The harikyan is cheaper than grass and costs 1 pice each, 64 to a rupee. The men for digging and placing earth are 14 for the 6 pánds and each receives $\frac{2}{3}$ anna and one ser which shows nearly truly the expense of cultivating a bigha as the Gaudi says they have shirastas for paying for all these from which they never depart,

The ploughing and planting the Bighá is thus managed.

After the burning, the 6 Pánds is ploughed for one day by ... 1 Jota.

After 3 or 4 days, when the remaining 14 Pánds are softened, two ploughs are driven together for one day to break the soil, which is called the Ukala ploughing, 2 Jotas.

Ten days after, the 14 Pánds are ploughed again by 2 ploughs together, for one day, in a different direction from the first thus :—the Bera. Do.

Expense of a Bighá of rice in Devrúkh.

ploughed again by 2 ploughs together, for one day, in a different direction from the first thus :—the Bera.



Six days after the Bera ploughing, 2 ploughs are again used for a day in the direction of the first or Ukala ploughing. This is the Wái Bera.

Five days after it the Chikhali ploughing: 2 ploughs in the direction of the second or Bera ploughing. This is for making it all into Mud, and on the same day, the rice in the original 6 Pánds is taken up and the 6 Pánds is included in the Chikhali ploughing. 2 Jotas.

The next day is the last. It is the second Chikhali ploughing, ploughed in every cross direction and what lumps remain are broken into Mud. Do.

The price of a Jota is 4 annas and the owner is not fed, all being included. The Chikhali 4 Jots includes all the harrowing with the Ragasa. The taking up the 6 Pánds requires 20 men for a day and the planting it again, in the 20 Pánds requires 10 men for one day being lighter work.

They only weed the rice once here a month after planting. It takes 7 men for one day. No kopasa are used and the weeders repair the Bándhs. They do not make new Bándhs annually here. But near the sea the Bándhs require a separate labour. Here the Dalás are large and round like warkasa.

At the harvest time, 8 men, for one day, cut the grain and 3 more collect and tie it up into loads.

To thrash it, if done by men requires 6 men for a day. If the rice is of a small kind, it cannot be tied in Pulís, for thrashing and is trodden by bullocks. If it is trodden by bullocks it need not be made into Pulís but require 4 men and 6 bullocks for 3 hours (the bullocks) but the 4 men have to clean, sift, and take it into house. So it takes one day for the men; and to stack the Pendhá, which is the whole business.

The Khota makes his Abháwani by entering 25 mana; deducts 5 mana suta; and from Tirdhalís 6½ mana and from Ardhaliís 8 mana as they have larger suta.

The Mára warlálá is 4 Páyaliís sololi. The Pattís and Bhádens to Tirdhalís is 5 rupees and for Harika 2½ rupees. The Chauthaliís pay 3 rupees and no Bháden. The Ardhaliís pay no Pattí; but pay their Gallá in Dewarúka. The last 2 years the Khota has paid the Sarakára measure in 16 Páyaliís. This year's Tharawa for Bháta was 11½ rupees.

The Ináwa in the Ijamáyali, to 4 Inámadárs, is 1½ Khandís and in the present survey Akára is 2½ Khandís.

The Mhára Punja is 1 Páyali and the Guraw's 2 shera per mana, but he only receives about ½ as the people are poor. The Mhára says he receives in all about 10 mana; but the Khota says he gets about 12 mana, which he probably does. The Gurawa receives about 5 mana.

The Mhára pays áuts to the Rája-Deshamukha and he Rája-Deshamukha receives money 3 or 4 pice. He pays the Deúla 4 áuts and to the Khota 3 or 4 at the Phada in the Khot's house. Sara-Desái. He has

The Veths paid by the Kunabís, Gawaliís, Kumbhítes, árs and Mhárs are 3 annually. The Jots paid are 1 annually by the above cas

The Khota does not take any Thala in Mhárawádi. The lágawada warkasa is 6 or 8 Pánds annually, the whole 3 or 4 Bighás.

There is Italákha, which the Khota pays in Bháta and allows 8 Pánds of land, Bháta sheta to the Sonára, which arose from the Sonára, 40 years ago, having made 3 silver images, value 50 rupees for the Gráma Dewa, for which he was never paid; instead of which he received these 8 Pánds, to cultivate without Thala, and he comes 3 times a year at the Diwáli, Dasará and Holi to put Nimbú, grass into the God's hands, which they call Ujalá. There is no boundary dispute.

The Khota has one Shetakari and the other Rayats none.

This and Murádapúra are the only villages with Gawali Khots. Kánsára Kolawana, the only Kánsára Khota.

DEWARU'KHA—(dated) February 8th.

The land of this plain (containing 10 or 15 villages) has a barren appearance; not a blade of grass is visible on the whole of it. The grass being naturally scanty; the cows consume the whole and what grass is required for manure, they are obliged to keep in Kurans, without feeding cows there. The Lánjen Mahála plain, which contains 6 or 8 villages is rather better land

Warkasa land in Háta-khamben and Dewarúkha and Lánjen.

and bears everywhere grass but of a red hard sort and not above 1½ foot high and where cultivation has been, the year before, the grass is the white silky sort 6 feet high and grows nowhere else.

In the HátaKhamben Bhatalen the grass is a thick white spungy stalk, 4 feet high and almost impenetrable, the land being better there than any I have seen.

9th February, Wánshi.

KASABA DEWALEN—Khota's half Vishálagada.

Half Khota Hanamanta Nárowá Náyaka Máwalangakara Sara-Desái wahiwáta Khudda.

Half Khota Govinda Chitakowá Náyaka Do. wahiwáta Khudda.

There is 1 Kúla, Karakare, whose land is Kularági, but disputed by the Khota. His land is about the 5th part of the village. But the Desái says he does not receive Karakare's Dasta, who holds his lands free but Karakare and the wahiawáta (dara) Desái are both at the Vishálagada Lagana so it cannot be known as yet.

Houses.

2	Khota Karaháde Bráhmána.				
30	Bráhmána Watanadára	28	...	...	Chauthala.
2	Shenawi Bádhekari		...	...	Do.
41	Wáni Sangameshwari Watanadára		...	...	Tirdhala.
2	Sutára Watanadára		...	...	Do.
4	Teli Watanadára		...	...	Do.
	Kumbhára Watanadára		...	...	Do.
4	Wandári Watanadára		...	...	2 Tirdhala.
3	Bhári Watanadára		...	...	3 Do.
4	Nhára Watanadára		...	...	3 Do.
3	Cháru Lingáyata Watanadára		...	...	Tirdhala.
5	Gurawa Bháwika Watanadára		...	...	Do.
2	Do. Pongalawadi Najika, Watanadára		...	...	Ardhala.
4	Do. Watanadára		...	...	Tirdhala.
4	Kunabi Kunabini, 12 Ardhala to their own masters and		...	...
4	Sonára W. of the Khota.		...	...
22	Guláma Watanadára Káji Khatiwa	10	...	...	Do.
1	Musalamána Watanadára		...	...	Ardhala.
12	Mhára Watanadára		...	...	people of all ages.

145 houses. 716 a

There is no Khanda or Makta in the village but the Khota takes Thala from everyone and for every Khandi he considers true produce. He enters 25 mans; and deducts 5 mans and takes from Chauthalis 5 mans; from Tirdhalis 2 mans are deducted on account of Patti and Bhaden and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining 18 mans; and from Ardhalis, 10 mans. This is both the Shirastá and the present mode of taking the Thala.

The Bádhekaris of Choráwanen and Dabhola come annually and pay the same Thala as the villagers. The Patti Bháden to Tirdhalis for Ghode Dáná (*i. e.*, not Haríka) is 5 rupees and on Haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. Chauthalis pay no Patti Bháden. Ardhalis pay no Patti but pay Bháden. The Mápá Wartálá to all castes is 3 Páyali Ráste Sololi.

The Vishálagada Bákí Vasúli is half paid in the Fort, and received in 2 Páyali measures, 8 being equal to 20 Sololi Páyalis. The other half is paid in Bhada-Kamben and 17 Páyalis are received from the Khota, which is only since last year, *i. e.*, paid so but once yet. 16 only are measured of the true Sololi Páyali according to the late order from Ratnágiri; but in the measurement they hold the left hand, which they called Hátadharani measure and they also winnow the grain with a súpa in a high wind (Jhoda-panen) both which amount to 1 Páyali per mana. So the 16 Páyalis is not yet put in practice. Until the Ratnágiri order, 18 Páyalis were measured in the Phada and the loss on the 18 was 2 mans. So they paid 20 Páyalis in the Phada, the same as the Fort. This was put an end to about 4 years ago.

But since that the Gallá has been always paid by a waráta from the Fort to Sebandis, Kárkúns and Shágirda's (*i. e.* the Bráhmána washerman of the Panta) and flower-men. To these they pay only 16 Páyalis and have not to carry the grain elsewhere. So they gain the difference. But as the villages are changing annually they all get a turn. One of the Khots, however, says the Kárkúns and Shágirds make them carry the grain to their houses 3 or 4 kosa off. The Ratnágiri wasúla is paid in Haracheri Bandara. Last year it was taken at 16 Páyalis per mana Sololi; the two preceding years at 17 Páyalis; and before that 18 Páyalis. They do not winnow it on receiving it at Haracheri. Ardhalis take $\frac{1}{4}$ of their Thala to Haracheri and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Bhadakamben and pay $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Khota. If the Ardhalis have not to take their grain to Haracheri and Bhadakamben they pay Bháden on half of it (Haríka excepted). The Tirdhalis pay Bháden on all their Gallá. So they have not to carry it. But the Khota sends it on bullocks. It costs to send a Khandi to the Fort, 8 kosa off, $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; through Prabhána-walli to Bhadakambe, 4 kosa off, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi; and to Bandara Haracheri, 6 kosa off, cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

The Veths paid to the Khots are 4, per Ghara, between the 3 Khots monthly by Mhárs and Kanabís; Kumbhárs and Bhandáris pay 1 annually. No other castes pay. The Jots are paid by all castes except Bráhmans pay 1 annually. The Veth's food is 1 shera Nágali Sololi. The Nángari receives 1 shera tándúla.

There are 16 Ináms in this village; 5 to Dewa and 11 to Bráhmans. These Bráhmans have also 10 or 15 Ináms in other villages and have not attended and are now all in Vishálagada for 10 days. The Inámata of the Ijamáyali Aina Dasta, 1 Tasba is $3\frac{1}{4}$ khandi. The Hallin ákára of the same Ináms is $3\frac{1}{4}$ khandis, also without excess. The Kamála, however, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandis: of these Ináms 8 are Patti Suddhán and the other 8 have an annual survey made in their lands by the Khota, the same as in Khálisá and he takes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Khálisá Tirdhala Thala as patti. The Patti, the Khota pays to Vishálagada, is 105 rupees on all the village, including Ináms and including Nakta Patti.

The Khota would have to pay 10 rupees and he says he receives but about 8 mans, which is not likely as it would be a loss and this mode of paying Ináma Patti must be a great gain instead of loss. If the Ináms lie Pada the Khota loses the Patti. The reason of the Patti being $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Tirdhala instead of Chauthala while the same Bráhmans pay Chauthala for their Khálisá land is that

when this mode was fixed, there were no Chauthalís; but Bráhmans paid Tirdhala (this however is doubtful). When the Inámdárs let out their fields to Ardhalí rayats they do not receive Chauthála but Tirdhala.

There is no Kharedi or Gahána.

The Khot's Pharmása or private Kára-Sái is from Kunabis, Tawasen, Bhopalá Kona Karánde 2 or 3 shers, 1 Fowl, 1 Iralen; Teli, Wani, Kumbhára and Bhandáris pay Bhopale only, and if they have Kanagaren (or long Kona Karande) one or 2 shers and the two last a fowl each.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers and the Guraws the same per mana. But the Nháwi, Sutára, Kumbhára, Chambhára, Mhára and other Guraw's, none of them pay the Gurawa; and from the rest of Khots and rayats and Inámdárs the Gurawa gets 6 mans. The Mhára receives from all castes but the Guraws; but still the Mhára says he collects but 6 mans. The Khotá, however, says he collects 8 mans, in a bad year and 12 in a good one, which is probable. The rayats, however, do not give according to any measure of their Thala, but still they pay more if they cultivate much than when they cultivate but little and a rayata does not pay the Mhára the same annually but varies it with his Thala, *i. e.*, with his means for the year which is the probable way in which it is managed.

The Mhára pays 6 áúts to Gráma Dewa (worth $\frac{3}{4}$ anna); to Máhádewa 6 áúts (worth 2 annas); to the Rájadeshámúkha 2 annas, before 10 years. Five áúts were his due and he has taken to the Rokhá system without orders of his own accord. The Mhára says he would of course rather pay áúts. But the sepoy of the Someshvara Gahándára will not receive the áúts since the present Rájya. The Mhára pays 5 áúts to the Khotá. The Khotá allows to Bháwa-Kádewa 5 mans to the Bhawíka Guráwa, these 100 years. This all goes in a feast to the village artizan castes. To Ganapati 10 Pánda. The Inámapatra was given by the Khotá to Dikshita, a Brahmana who does the Pujjá and who made the Dewa. It cost about 200 rupees and was made 25 years ago. The Ináma is for Naiwedyá.

The Mháravádi warkasa is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás and has 2 or 3 mana warkasa lágwada which pays no thala, nor the Phanasa which are 3 trees pay anything. The Mhára's Dewa Chandí has a Sarakári Ináma which the Mhára cultivates about a Bighá including 8 Pánds Bháta.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Bháta Sheta is $\frac{1}{4}$ of it Khotaki, of which he only cultivates 5 acres and gives the rest to Bádhekarís, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the Bháta Sheta is watanadára Kunabi's Rakhami land (in all there is 42 acres).

About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the warkasa is Khotaki watanadári. The Khotaki warkasa was 100 years ago a Musalmáns and a Salawí's; and as they are dead or Gayáli it has become Khotaki.

The Ijamáyali dasta is	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís.
The Hallín ákára	...	...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The Kamála	...	...	49	do.

There are 7 Deúls, the largest is well built of stone and tiles with a large gate way. One has a Jatrá but not large.

The Mhárs veths 4 per month were last year paid as follows:—

To cut grass for manure	...	...	2	Days.
To cut jungle leaves for the same	...	...	2	Do.
To cut the rice at harvest	...	...	5	Do.
To weed Harika and Bháta	...	...	4	Do.
To transplant Bháta	...	...	4	Do.
To burn the manure of grass, &c.	...	...	2	Do.
To go with the Khotá to other villages...	...	...	4	Do.
To thatch the house	...	...	1	Day.
To pile the rice and other grain in the Khot's house.	...	...	1	Do.
To bring leaves on occasion of a feast	...	...	1	Do.

Two per month ... 26

There is no Páta in the village, nor in any village touching it, nor any Gimawasa land in any neighbouring village except Unsa land watered by wells.

The rayats go as Bádhekarís to Jangalawádi, Meghi, Dabhola, and Kanakadi. The Dabhola people also come to Dewalen. The reason is that all Dewalen land is Mála Jamína and Dábhola Dongara.

The Mhára pays one áúta to the sepoy who collects the Vishálagada Habashi Patti.

There are in the village about 20 Shetakarís besides the Chákars who cultivate for the Bráhmans. All the rest of the Bráhmána land is cultivated by Pairíns or Majúradárs taken up only at planting, weeding, cultivating, burning, &c. About 200 Pairíns are employed in the village. There are no trees fit for building. They get their trees from neighbouring villages that have hill land. The Mála Jamína does not produce building trees.

The Chámhbára has 6 villages from which he collects the skins. He pays the khota 2 shoes and the Mhára the same; and to the Desái Khota 2 and the Kulakarni of Dewalen 1, the Sara-Mahájana 1, the Rája-Deshamúkha 1, the Shelye Lakshmana Sheta Wáni 1, and the Mahájana Ráma Sheta Kálukhe 1 and the Mahála Mokádama of Meghi 1, the Gurawa 1. In all he pays about 35 pair of shoes. He pays from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 rupees as ádhawada in each of the 6 villages and Mohotarfá. He has now 3 Dukáns; and they go round and stay a few days in each village to make shoes for the rayats and khots.

The Nháwi has also 6 villages and receives from each Kunabi 2 Páyali annually and from children 1 Páyali.

Mode of Thatching Dewáls.

The Bhandári is the Dárúwála of the Mahála. He pays 4 rupees per month; and the Sákhaspen pays separate. This man has got his maktá from the Sákharpen Bhandári. So there are 4 persons with Pota Maktás from the Surve. There are 3 or 4 of the Dewáls that are thatched. But the Gurawa does not receive veths for the thatching of them. Each Kunabi, Teli, Wani and other rayats, all but Bráhmans go to bring one waranda to thatch them annually. The Sonára and those who do not labour bring but a few Polís; and if there is then insufficient the Khota gives the remainder. They get no food. The Gurawa receives from all Kunábís one Vetha annually, for the cultivation of his Inámata Dewás Thikána. He gives them $\frac{2}{3}$ shera Sololi Nágali.

1 anna daily the pair's pay.

The Guláms live separate from their masters and have all built their own houses. When their masters require their services, which occupies in all about 3 months of the year they receive 3 feeds of grain and no money. They eat in the 3 times 2 shers Sololi, which this year costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice and at other times they neither receive money, clothes, nor pay service. They receive clothes and Adeshrí only when they serve no one all the year, but their masters. When they go to other Bráhmans they receive one anna or $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna in grain for the day's service, as other Pairíns.

The Shetye is the settler of the prices of everything monthly. There are many Wánís; but only one or 2 keep shops. They carry Mitha up the Gháts and keep bullocks about 50 to carry the Khot's Gallá to the Phada, &c., and some cultivate. They also bring the Khot's Gallá from the Khalás to his house, half a milé and get one or 2 pailís for 10 bullock loads.

The Teli receives 28 pailís of Tíla Kálá from the Khota and returns a mana of 40 shers of oil. The Kunabís pay in small quantities at the rate of 30 páyalis.

The Sutára goes round to six villages. He receives for keeping up one plough in repair 8 Páyalis per Jota of bullocks and if a Kunabi has 2 Jots 16 Páyalis. About one Kunabi in 20 has 2 Jots. If he gives a new plough without a Phála to a stranger he receives 4 annas, the stranger bringing the wood; and he warrants it to last 3 years or to replace the broken parts. The Kunabís always bring him the wood. The Sutára has to go for one month annually to Vishálagada and gets 2 rupees for his month, besides tobacco. He

also goes on duty 2 days annually to the Desha-Kulakarni, 2 to the Desái and 4 to the 2 Khots and gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ Shera Tándúla daily.

The Kumbhára pays 2 ojhíns of pots to the Desái, 1 to the Desha-Kulkarni, to the Gávna Kulkarni one ojhen (this shows it was formerly a Kuláragi village), to the Mukádama in Meghi 1 ojhen, to the Vishálagada Sarakára 5 ojhíns and he gets a shera for each; and he has also to go for a month to make all the tiles that are wanting in Vishálgada. Two men go and sometimes finish it in 8 or 12 days and get Adesheri while there.

The Kaji has formerly 2 Bighás in Ináma one Bháta and one Warkasa, but as it was waste at Parasharam's survey and the Kaji absent, he lost his Ináma. But he has no Patra to show. He returned 15 years ago and made the Masjída a fresh at the Khot's expense of 100 rupees, the Khot being, he says, afraid of the Musalamána Dewa, lest he should produce Upadrawa in the village. So he built the Masjída and allows besides 4 mans of Bháta Inámata to the Káji, which he wishes the Sarakára to make into a perpetual Ináma and take the Musalamán's Deúla into protection.

9th February 1830, Wánshi.

MAJARE Kiraduwen, Dewarukha Khotaki Kaláma, 1 Tarfa.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Bápú Ambáji Náika Pedanekara wahiwáta khudda.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sakho Yesáji Náika do.

Houses.

2 Khota Watanadára Maráthá...	...	5th part.
3 Maráthá Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
2 Kánsara do.	...	do.
1 Sonára do.	...	do.
3 Kunabina 1 Guláma 2		

11 houses. 41 people.

The Wánshi Gurawa and Mhára attend in this village. There is no Dewa. But the Wánshi Dewa is their Gráma Dewa and it is a Majare originally of Wánshi. The Khota cultivates $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village. There is no Maktekari. They are all Thalakarís and of 20 mans true produce about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mana is taken. The Mára wártalá is 4 Páyali. The patti is 3 rupees and for Harika 2 rupees to the Khota; to others 5 rupees and 3 rupees Harika.

Badhekaris come from Púra and pay no Patti Bháden and pay their Gallá in the Khot's house and the rayats pay their grain also in the village. The Khota sends his grain to Sangameshwara and pays per khandi $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, 4 kosa.

These 2 years he has paid 16 Páyalis per mana to the Sarakára before that 17 Páyalis; which amounted to 19 Páyalis, being both Hátadharani and winnowed. The last 2 years neither has been done; and 16 only is the payment. The Gudasta Tharáwa was Bháta $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

There is no Ináma and no Shimá Tantá. The Kiraduwen Khota pays 1 mana of his own store to the Wánshi Gurawa as his rayats attend there.

No Veths are paid and no Jots.

	Bhata.	Nágli.	Wari.	Harika.	
The Ijamáyali is 6 khandis	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
The Eallin Lágawada $12\frac{1}{2}$ khandis	...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
The kamála $13\frac{1}{2}$ khandis	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3
Proportions	...		1.2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

The Gurawa Punja is 2 shers; but he is paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera and gets about 2 mans.

The Mhára gets no Punja as he does not come for the Sarakára collections.

The total arable land	...	...	509 acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	16 " (and 1 Pada).
Warkasa do.	...	...	122 "
Dongara Pada	...	...	144 "
Bhátaalen Pada	...	...	224 "
The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.			

10th February 1830, Wánsi.

MURA'DAPU'RA—*Dewarúkha Khotaki*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *Vishálagada*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *Ratnágiri*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mahimatagada*.

The Mahimatagada $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Vishálagada $\frac{1}{4}$ are Ináma to Gopinátha Bhata Mahadewa Athale, brother of the Shiposhi Inámadára, Patti Kherija.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Daulata Yesáji Baragale and Gondaji and Changoji Gaudi.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Purushottama Bhata Mahádewa Athale Kharedi 1829 from Daulata and 2 Bháwa.

The wahiwáta of the first half is with the Inámadára. There was a Gahána which has been settled but the Khota allows the wahiwáta to go on still. The other half is with the Inámadára.

Houses.

1 Bráhmána Inámadára Khota	...	...	Chauthala.
3 Gaudi Khota	...	...	Do.
19 Do. Watanadára 14, Bádhekari 5	...	...	Tirdhala.
3 Wani Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
2 Maráthás Bádhekari	...	...	Do.

28 houses. 139 people of all ages.

Total land arable	...	...	983
Bháta lágawada	...	...	15 (Pada 1).
Warkasa do.	...	...	196
Dongara Pada	...	...	711
Bhátaalen Pada	...	...	49
The lágawada is $1/5\frac{1}{4}$ of the arable.			

This is a Bhátaalen village, the above hill waste being merely undulating hill, half of it; the reason of the Kamála being below the lágawada skára is that too much hill land is cut, which has a low Kamála.

The village was given in Ináma originally by the Sátára Rájya to Subaráwa Krishna Amátya Bawadekara for the Choli of Jyánakibái. The Bawadekara gave it in Ináma to Bachyáji Ballála Máwnalangakara Sara-Desái of Táluka Khilaná and Mahála Desái of Dewalen. The Sara-Desái (the Mahála Desái's are all Dutarfá. But the Sara-Desái of Táluká Khilaná are separate from the other $10\frac{1}{2}$ Maháls—Vishálagada) about 30 years ago gave it up as a gift to the present Inámadára. The Bawadekara gave it to the Sara-Desái in Killa Gaganagada (Báwaden) in A. D. 1792, who gave it to the present Inámadára, the Upadhya of Dewalen in 1802.

Kharedi Patra of half the Khotiship :—We, Govinda Balaji Gawali Khota of Murádapúra and the other khots. Our Wasúla received from you Athale Inámadára 450 rupees 23 years ago in Shake 1728. Tapasila 300 rupees given as a Gahána for half the village and 110 rupees money not paid to the Inámadára by the Khota at that time on account of Totá in the village and 40 rupees paid by the Inámadára as Darabára Kharcha; in all 450 rupees. The khots agree that this Gahána Patra was written for 450 rupees 23 years ago. This Chita (not produced) was to go on at 18 per cent. The Inámadára was to have

the Gahána and wahiwáta of all the village for this; any Naphá he gained to decrease the 18 per cent. wyája and accordingly without paying them any more money but merely on account of this 450 rupees he has made up an account last year of 1,500 rupees for half the khotiship. There are but 2 khots in the village or 3 whose wahiwáta or share was never yet acknowledged in remembrance but there are 25 houses of Sohera Sutaka Bháúbanda, who all claim a share of the khotiship but none of them know what share they ought to have as their Wadís for several generations never took up their wahiwáta and they keep no genealogies and the 3 wahiwáta khots also agree that they are of the khota family; but do not know what share anyone is entitled to. The 3 wahiwáta khots wrote and signed the Patra giving up $\frac{1}{2}$ the khotiship for 1,501 rupees, received 450, and still agree to it. But the remaining 25 do not agree to it having received none of the money. So it is a good kharedi though a hard one. The Bháwabanda wish to pay the expenses to the Inámadára, the khata is registered, and signed by various people.

The bháta sheta is about equally divided between the watanadára rayats, the Brahmana khota, the Gawali khota and the Bádhekarís. There are several maktás of rice land which are made for 4 or 5 years for a fixed quantity of grain and half the warkása is cultivated by Bádhekarís and $\frac{1}{2}$ by watanadárs.

The survey is managed by entering 20 Mans gross produce or ábháwani in the khots survey and deducts 5 Mans for súta and taking from Tirdhalís 5 Mans and from Chawathal's 4 Mans.

The Mára warla is 4 Payalís sololi; and the patti and Bháden is 5 rupees a khandi and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Haríka to Tirdhalís; and the khots pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for all sorts. The Báki wasúla is paid in Dewarúkha and the Tirdhalís take it there, 1 kosa.

The Inámadára has had the wahiwáta 23 years so as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village only is khálisa, he pays that and takes the profit and loss of all the rest khotaki and Inámata himself. The khota has given to Bápusheta Mule Sonára of Dewarúkha 10 pánds of warkasa. The Ináma chels for 40 years but no patra was given. It is cultivated by the Sonára but only bears once in 5 or 6 years. He keeps up the Ujálá of the 4 Murtís, *i. e.*, varnishes them 5 times a year. The varnishing takes up but three hours. The images cost 20 rupees each and were bought by the watanadárs.

All but Wanís and Marathás pay 3 mana and 1 jota annually as the rayats say. But the Khot a says he receives 6 mans and 2 jots which the rayats say they do not pay. There are no trees worth cutting. The Khota and Inámadára get no Kárasái, Parmasa. The Hatiwna Mbára and the Dewarúkha Gurawa comes and they get 2 shares per mana of Dasta each and get about 7 mans each.

There is a Shimá Tanta, 22 Bighas, which was measured in Dewarúkha, Thikána Wadeshwara; the lágawada is Dewarúk's and it is not entered in Murádapúra. Another with Hátwna lágawada 25 acres, measured in Hátwna, Murdechá Paryá, not entered in Murádapúra. There are 2 Ráis $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are 3 Deúls, one of which is in the Tantá land, all thatched. There was another called Máraleshwara. But in the time of the Mohomedans they went in and defiled the Dewa which was accordingly deserted and the Linga at the same time appeared in Mára in the stream where it now is; and the villagers have still a flag-staff and an Abadágira, &c., which they leave in A'ngawali in the Matha with the Jangama and repair to Mára to their former Dewa annually at the Jatrá and carry the flag and Abadágira. There is an old mosque of black stone.

The Tantá Jamína is Wadeshwara and is really Sarakári land. It is the land in which Bawadekara made his Pága about 100 years ago and built a Deúla with a dome, which is still there. Six or 8 acres of it are cultivated; and it contains 3 Phanasa put there by the Dewarúkha people to keep the wahiwáta. He stayed there several years and the ruins are still visible. It is measured in Dewarúkha without any Tantá. There is no old survey in Dewarúkha.

The Bádhekarís come from Belári and pay Tírdhala. The Murádapúra men go nowhere else as Ardhalís, &c.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Vári.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is 10½ khandís	1½	2½	3½	3½
The lágawada Sawái ákára 20½ khandís	2½	6½	6½	5½
The kamála 17½ khandís	1½	7½	5½	1½

Proportion 1-2-2.

There is no Páta. But the khota rights in the Kharedi Patra are thus written:—Jamína Jumalá, Bhuí Bhátalen, Sheta Bháta, Jháda Mada, Páta Páni, Nadí Nálá, Jala Tarú, Trina, Kástha, Páshána, Máná Pána, Kánú Káyadá, Vetha Begára Suddhán, Mirása Karúna.

10th February 1830, Wánshi.

KUDLAI—*Dewarúkha Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratnágiri.*

The Vishálagada half is given as Baddala Musháhirá to Baláji Moreshwara Sathe, a Vishálagada karkúna, lives in Sákharapen and stays in Killá.

- ½ Khota Bápúji Náika Yesáji Náika Nilawarna.
- ½ Vishráma Báji.
- ½ Bápúji and 8 other brothers.
- ½ Mahádaji Dhondaji Náika Nilawarna.
- ½ Dáji Suryaji and 4 Bháws.
- ½ Mahádaji Dhondáji and 2 Bháws.

The wáhiwáta is carried on by the 4 brothers. About 55 years ago in the Mámaledári of Sadáshíwa Panta Dántye he directed a division to be made between the 2 brothers (as there were then but 2) and accordingly the Dhámanasen Kulakarni came for Ratnágiri and the Dewarúkha Pataki came for Vishálagada and they stayed in the village, 3 months, at the khots' expense dividing the village into two shares. The khots then discovered that the hill land was unequally divided and accordingly only divided the rice land among themselves according to their survey which still chels. But the warkasa land is held in common and the khots pay Thala. There are now 24 houses of khots. There were also a karkúna sent by the Desái and another sent by the Kulakarni to see the division, besides 3 or 4 sepoys, about 40 rupees expense to the khota, which was so low because grain about that time was as cheap as it is now. The khots have about ¾ of the rice and warkasa and the watanadára rayats. No Bádhekarís come to the village. But a few come to the watanadára rayats without notice to the khots.

Houses.

24 Khots Maráthás Watanadárs	...	...	Chauthala.
7 Maráthá Bádhekarí	...	...	Do.
9 Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	Ardhali.
6 Gulama 3 Kunabini 3	...	...	.....
4 Mhára watanadára 3	...	...	Ardhala.

50 houses. 265 people of all ages.

There is no Maktá in the village. If the khota sets down in his Jangala Khardá 20 mans he deducts for Súta from Ardhalís, 6 mans, and of the remaining 14 mans, takes 7. From Chauthalís he deducts 4 mans and of the remaining 16 mans, takes 4. The Patti from Chauthalís is 3 rupees per khandi and from Harika 2 rupees. The Ardhalís pay no Patti but have to take the grain to Sátaren or Kondharana or wherever the khots Sáwakára lives who buys the grain. Not a Wyája Sáwakára. They take more than half their Galla but not all. The Mépa wartála is 4 paylís. The Veths Shirastá is 4 per month but the khota only takes 2 per month for these 25 years before. The Mhárs pay the same; one a month and 3 for weeding and 4 at harvest. The Mhára pays no Aúts to Hakkadars but pays one or two to the Dewa. The Mhára used to pay the Mahála Hakkadars but has ceased in the present Rájya. The kunabís pay two Jots, one to each khota.

The Kunabís pay the Khota Kona karánden 3 shers, tawasen, bhopale and iralen.

The khots rice lands pays thala the same as warkasa.

There are 3 mans of italákha to 2 temples and there is a dewa dalá of 8 panda which the Niwen Gurawa cultivates and has had it 100 years; but as the thala is only about 2 mans the Kunabís all give the Gurawa one day as veths annually to cultivate it and receive one shera.

The italákha paid between the Khota and Kunabis to the Khot's gain.

There is also a bighá of warkasa to the Mhára Dews Purúkha and Chandaki. The Mhára cultivates about a mana of warkasa in his Mhárawadá and pays no thala. He has also 2 phanasa which pay $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, the 2.

There is a páta, which they cultivate gimawasa bháta with and they have a well for únsa. The kawala is plenty but the grass is brought from Wánshi, Ambawan, Niwen and Dewaghara. They have no kurans answering their rice lands, as the village grass does not suffice for

No grass kurans to rice land in all Dewarúkha vil-lages.

more than the houses.

They buy grass both for the fields and houses. If they pay for it on the spot where it grows and is cut, they pay a rupee for 64 warandís. If the sellers bring it to them they get 42 for a rupee. The long grass for thatch is 32 for a rupee and they have to bring it.

The Mhára punja is 3 shers per mana and the Guraws 1 shera. The Mhára receives about 9 mans annually and the Gurawa 3 mans.

There is a shimá tantá with dewa-ghara measured in Dewaghara called Perambawa, about 9 pánds rice gimawasa; the Dewaghara lagawada. Another is a jowen of bháta sheta near the other about 2 panda, Dewaghara lágawada this year. But was also measured in Dewaghara.

Ijmáyali gallá total 16 khandís—

	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
	3	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lágawada akára (sawái)	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís—		
	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála 30 khandís—	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proportion—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	

Total land arable 1,125 acres—

Bháta lágawada	...	68 acres (7 pada)
Warkasa lágawada	...	277 "
Dongara pada	...	645 "
Bhatplen pada	...	69 "

The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$

The dongara pada in the above is merely undulating land and not steep and nearly the same as bhátalen. Its being entered as hill is the cause of the small Kamála. This village, however, has above the average of lágawada $1/3\frac{1}{2}$. Its proper proportion would be about 1-2-2. It does not appear over-assessed. It has páts and du-piki land and plenty of rice.

The south-west part of Dewarúkha consists of a high undulating plain, rather more level than the Hátakhamben land across the Bávana nadi, and less level than the low plain of Dewarúkha and Lánjen. It is about 200 feet above the Dewarúka plain and on the level of Hátakhamben. The land is almost all bhátalen, the dry rálás are numerous, not abrupt but gradual then and there are páts in the villages which there are not in the lower plain. This plain contains Wanshi, A'mbawan, Kiraduwén, Tulasani, Kudalí, Niwen and one or two mor-villages. The rice land is inferior. The bhátalen not so good as Hátakhamben. It produces 4 crops:—nágali, wari, bháta, tíla and the best a fifth sánwá; the inferior bhátalen but 3; and then 6 pada years and the worst 10 years pada. The hill land is chiefly of a gentle slope and admits of being

Land in the south-west part of Dewarúkha Mahála.

ploughed. It bears 3 crops:—nágali, wari, and haríka. If it is too steep for bullocks to plough, it bears but 2 crops and no haríka (which requires bhátalen).

The expense of the Bráhmāna shetakarís here is 9 rupees a year if they are paid annually. But the servants who only attend their cows and bullocks to feed engage themselves for that work alone and get but 4 rupees a year. All Kunabís have bullocks here as the land is all bhátalen. The grass is red thin stalked.

11th February 1830, Wánshi.

TULASANI KHOTAKI—Dewarúkha, 1 Tarfa Sarakára.

Khota Jayawantaráwa Shiwajiráwa Surve, Wahiwáta Khudda.

Houses.

3	Maráthá Khota	...	...	...	Chauthala.
8	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Kumbhara Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Sonára do.	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Sutára do.	...	...	...	Do.
1	Teli do.	...	...	...	Do.
2	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
31	Kunabi ...	{ Gáwnathana Bádhekari 22 Watanadára 6 Kolewádi Bádhekari 3 }	...	...	Do.
1	Nhawi Bádhekari	...	...	...	...
16	Kunabini 12, Chákara 4	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
10	Mhára Watanadára 7, Bádhekari 3	...	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Sarawade Bhikári Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Wáni Sangameshwari do.	...	...	...	Do.

78 houses, 387 people of all ages.

There are 5 bháwabanda Khots, the 4 junior of whom have never taken up their wahiwáta but always allowed the eldest to have the loss and gain of the village. 3 of the five live in the village and the widow of another the 5th has the charge of a tháná at Dhára from the Powars these 30 years and is still alive. Their names are:—

Jayawanta Shiwajiráwa Surve
Murára Rakhamájiráwa
Bháuráwa Bhagawantaráwa
Subhánaráw's widow
and one in Dhára at Lokonde Tháná.

The rayats are chiefly Bádhekari. The Watanadárs all quitted at the great famine 20 or 30 years ago.

The Khota sets down 25 mana ábháwani and deducts 5 mana súta and from ardhális takes of nágali $8\frac{1}{2}$ mana; of wari, haríka and bháta 9 mana because nágali land has to be burnt and takes more weeding than other crops. Tirdhalís pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans, 20 mana being the true utpanna.

Nágali thala lighter than other grains.

There is no patti bháden paid. The mápa wartálá is $5\frac{1}{2}$ páyalís sololi per mana *i. e.*, 17 páyalís of 5 shers each are measured. The reason of there being so high a rate of mápa-wartálá is that there is no patti taken, so that the wartálá must be an actual loss to the Kunabís instead of all wartálá being equal on account of the ábháwani toda and thala being all computed in the large measure including the wartálá. The Dewarúkha Mhárs also complained of the high wartálá they had to pay so that the thala must be computed in the true sololi páyalís and the measure in the large páyalí including wartálá; or perhaps the produce is computed in a medium measure. The gudasta tharáwa for bháta was $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

No patti or bháden.

The wartálá a loss to the rayats.

The Khota formerly had to send his báki wasúli to Mahimatagada and the Kunabís, Kumbhárs, Mhárs, Telís and Gurawas had to take half their thala gallá to the Fort 5 kosa, instead of which they now take half their thala to Ratnágiri to the Khot's sáwakara 8 kosa. The Khota had formerly to pay 19 páyali's per mana in the Mahimatagada phada, which is the extra wártalá above the old kasara wártalá of the village. This difference has been the Khot's gain since the present sarakára time, in common with the Mahimatagada gherá, and all the villages around Tulasani had to take their gallá to the Fort.

The Kunabís and Mhárs pay a 1 vetha every 8 days. The other castes go to the Sápada or Jamáwa of the rayats for labourous work such as weeding and to the Páwaners or Jamáwa for lighter work such as cutting kawala, breaking hill land etc. About 2 men go annually from each house of all but Kunabís and Mhárs, i. e., 49 houses, once at Beni and once for kawala. The jots paid by Mhárs, Gurawas, Kunabís, Telís, Maráthás, Sonára, Sutára and every caste, except the other 3 khots. The elder Khota only gets the veths and jots. The veths received by the elder Khota are about $\frac{1}{3}$ of those paid by Mhárs and Kunabís. The Khota receives as pharmása or private kárasái:—Tawasen, Bhopale, Ghorakana, or Konakaránde, 1 Iralen, 1 Kombaden.

The Mhára punja is one páyali and the Gurawa's 2 shera. The Mhára receives about 15 mans and the Gurawa but 5 mans. The Guraws and Mhárs pay nothing to each other, and as the Mhárs are numerous, the Gurawa's receipt is below his proportion. The Kunabís cultivate in very different proportions; 4 or 5 pay the Mhára as he and the Kunabís say 2 mans each, while about half of them pay him but 1 or 2 shers each. None but the Kunabís pay him above $\frac{1}{2}$ mana or $\frac{1}{3}$ mana. The Khota pays about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana which is as dharma and not as punja.

The Mhár áúts are to the Rájadeshámúkha 5, the price being $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna, the Desái 5 áúts, which he pays as well as to the Rájadeshámúkha in kind and the Mahála kulakarni 5; and to the Pátagawna Dewa 2 áúts.

The Kunabis also pay one or 2 shers to the Pálagawna Goswámi of Mahádewa in Pátagawna. This dew's Goswámi has a hakka of 1 páyali of grain from every Kunati, Maráthá, Wáni, Sonára and everyone in Dewalen Mahála (unless the Bráhmans are free, which the Khota does not know). All but the Mhára who pays áúts instead, Everyone except the Mhárs of Tulasani pays this páyali but about $\frac{1}{2}$ the Kunabís beg off and pay 2 shers but consider his right to the hakka the same as the hakkadárs. He performs the pújyá but the money does not go to naiwedya and nandádípa. But a part of it goes to the jatrá of about 200 people and the rest to the Goswámi's food.

There is another hakka of Hijadens in Dewarúkha, who travel about to every village in the mahála and they stay in the talúká, where hakka is also ancient; they are Musalamáns (there is another set at Rájápúra). They receive from every caste and from every house from Mhárs and all. But the Mhára says he has refused it since the sarakára. Gharapatti was done away. 2 people come round—one Hijaden and one Karakara or Bhámbara Mundara who is not a eunuch. When the Hijaden dies another is made, and they say there is one in each tálúká.

The Mhára pays 2 áúts to Grámadewa. The Mhára has no ináma but pays for Mhárawádi. There is italákha of 2 mans, of which half goes to the 2 Mhára Dewa Chandakí and Bhagawati and is paid in gallá. The rest goes to the Gurawa. There is no maktá in the village. The trees are aína, Kinjala and Fanasa.

There is a shimá tantá with Ghodawali 250 acres and 5 acres bháta. The survey year it was Ghodawali's lágwada and still is; another with Niwen 43 bighás, Umara 9 panda and bhátalen $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighás and the rest hill. It was measured according to the lágawada in both gawns but the pada was written in Niwen and the tantá written.

The Gráma Dewa's Rái is 4 Bighás. The Mhára thala 1 bigha; the Masawalen 2 bighás.

There are 3 Deúls, one with a ghumata.

The Ijamáyali dasta is 18 khandís.

The Hallin ákára 37½ khandís.

The Kamála 51 khandís.

..

11th February 1830, Wánshi.

DEWAGHARA KHOTAKI—*Dewarúkha, 1 Tarfa Khálishá.*

½ Khota Visáji Keshawa Bondre, Mule Khota, wahiwáta khudda.

½ „ Shankráji Govinda Bondre, Mule Khota, wahiwáta khudda.

He says he is called Mule because his ancestors first made the páni páta and probably founded the village.

Houses.

2 Khota Karháde Bráhmána	...	.. Chanthala.
2 Bráhmána Watanadára	...	... Do.
7 Kunabi Watandára 3	...	... Ardhalá.
4 Gulama, 2 Kunabini, 2	...	... Tirdhala but to the Masters Ardhalá.
2 Dhanagara Bádhekari	...	... Ardhalá.
3 Mhára Watanadára	...	... Do.

20 houses, 127 people.

The mápa wartálá is 4 páyali. The Khota had formerly to pay his nimmen sina jinnasa in Mahimatagada. They previously received it in a measure of 20 páyalís to the maua. But for the last 3 or 4 years of the Peshawá they received only 17 páyalís per mana. So that when they received 20 páyalís per mana and the Khota took from his rayats only 4 páyalís per mana, he must have taken nothing at all for his own kasara wartálá from his rayats, which all other khots do.

The Ratnágiri báki wasúla is paid in Talákántá and 5 years ago the Mhárs and Kunabis took the grain there, 4 kosa. Since which he has received the rayats grain in the village. The tharáva last year was 12 rupees for bháta.

There is no patti or bháden taken from the rayats. There is an italákha of 6 mana. The Khota performs the pújjá of the Dewa and takes the bháta. The Khota allows the Mhárs two dewúls 1½ mana from his own gallá, and the Mhára has 1 bighá bhátalen which produces 1 mana which pays no thala.

There is dáwna in the village which is allowed 2 pánda of bháta by the Khota these 10 years to Mháda Ghanekara, whose father died about the time when the village sustained upadrawa such as men devoured by tigers, cows

getting a sort of tick that kills them, men becoming discared, etc., and on applying to the village Dewa, and kaula lówale and phuláche prasáda (questioning the Dewa by flowers being put on him and falling on the right or left hand). They found that a certain Kunabi who had died was to be propitiated and a little Dewa 3 feet high was built to him; and a patawá formed. When Bráhmans die and are to be propitiated their ghosts are called Samanda but Kunabi's spirits are Dawns.

There is shima tantá.

The Mhárs punja is 1 páyali. But the Kunabis pay—some 2 shers and some 3 shers. His jamá is 8 mana. The Kunabis veths are 2 per month between the 2 Khots by Bádhekari and Watanadárs 4 per month. In one or 2 months there are none required. But if they go more than 4 in any month they get 2 shers extra as majúri besides the regular one shera per man and the Bádhekari Mhárs 2 per month. The Kunabis pay 2 jots to the two Khots per annum and the payment is one shera, Sangameshwari. The hire of a jota and nángara to another being 4 annas.

The Mhára pays áuts to the Rájadeshámúkha 1, the Desái 8, the Kulakarní 5; the last, he has refused these 2 years, being but one Mhára, these 2 years.

The Khota has a thikána called dáhijá 10 panda bháta sheta. They say dáhijá means 10 pánds and the thikána is the parden of the person who first made the village and brought the páta and that many villages—all those where the Khota is called Mule, have got a thikána dáhijá. The thikána is the property of all the Khots, the same as the rest. But if they gave the village in

Thikána dáhijá 10 panda. gahána or sell it they retain this thikána themselves and call it ináma among themselves. This they say is never measured by the sarakára but the Amina Chinto Babji measured. The Shimás are the village Odhá on the east and north to the Gharawádís of Visáji and Shankráji Khots and south a Gadagá Bándha and Gawinka Kuryáta. In all the field is about 16 pánda. The Muníma was Báláji Janardana Abhyankara.

The bháta sheta is divided between the Khots from 2 to 4 bighás and some has still remained Gawinka. The reason of which is that when their ancestor divided the bháta sheta, 60 years ago, they divided as much as they wanted for the cultivation of each Khota at the time and left the rest to pay thala, which still pays it. Half the tálúka is in this state. Others were divided, all the bháta sheta that then existed and the nawa kirda has remained with those who made it, so it is all still divided. Others pay thala; others none.

The Khots divide the thala according to their takshims. The Khots cultivate in the warkasa as much as they like and have no shimás except close to their houses, which they seldom cultivate. $\frac{1}{3}$ the land is cultivated by the Khots and $\frac{1}{3}$ by Watanadárs and $\frac{1}{3}$ by Bádhekarís. Few Bádhekarís come from other villages. From Niwen, Kasheli and Kudali they come. But these kúls go nowhere.

The Kunabís pay one kombaden, 1 tawasen, 1 bhopala, 2 shera konakaranden, 1 íralen. Bádhekarís do not pay.

There are 3 thatched deúls—1 to the Mhára dewa, which the Mhárs cover; the Gráma dewa the Kunabís cover and the Bráhmána cover the third. The Kunabís, however, do not enter, the Gráma dewa being Bráhmáni, but stand outside.

The íjamáyali galla is 7 khandi.

The hallin ákára 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

The kamála 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

11th February 1830, Wánshi.

MAUJE NIWEN—*Budrúkha Khotaki Dewarúkha, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahimatagada.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Wásudewa Chimanáji Rájawade, Chitapáwana Wahiwáta Khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rámchandra Nilakantha Do. do.

Houses.

3	Bráhmána Khota Watanadára Chitapáwana	...	...	Chauthala.
6	Bráhmána Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 3	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Gurawá Lingáyata Watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Do. Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	Do.
22	Kunabi; Joshi wádi, Watanadára 8 Kaule wádi Watanadára	...	...	...
	11, Bádhekari 3	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Maráthá Watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
2	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
2	Kunabini	...	...	Do.
1	Hajyáma Watanadára	...	...	Do.
3	Teli Watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Dhanagara Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1	Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
17	Sarawade Bhikári Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
4	Mhára Watanadára 3, Bádhekari I	...	...	Ardhala.

66 houses. 296 persons.*

* This is houses in the original.

The Khots pay thala to the general fund for whatever they cultivate including rice land. Of the Bráhmans, the 3 Watanadárs are also of the Khot's family and say they are Khots and one of them Báláji Dinkara now in Káshi and Rámachandra Nilopanta have acted as Khots within the present rájya. But a suit has been at Surata and the 3 Khots were turned out but as they have none of them brought their patra the present 2 names are probably correct. The Kulakarni comes from Dewarúkha to measure the 3 Watanadárs' lands and to make an annual ákára according to the prats and dhára. So they lose a good deal by their disputes. One says it falls double, another $1\frac{1}{2}$ times; the Khota gains. They till about 2 khandís and pay for three or four. The men say that as they are Khots they will not petition to be made kulambáwedárs which would be their best way.

The rayats, ardhelís, pay no patti or bháden but the tirdhalís pay patti one rupee per mana (an unusual mode) and they pay mápawartálá 1 páyali per mana (unusual also); and the Khota receives the gallá in the hátadharani measure (also unusual) which is half páyali per mana. So his measure is $18\frac{1}{2}$ páyali sololí or $2\frac{1}{2}$ páyalís extra for patti and wartálá.

The Khota also receives no veths as other Khots do, but pay all Kunabís, Unusual customs in the etc., who labour for them 3 shers per diem, which is the regular majúri which strangers pay to Pairíns. village of Niwen.

The Khota says several of his rayats ran away 8 or 10 years ago on account of the heavy vetha required by Vishálagada. This was for every kulambi about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ month to cut grass and wood: besides kolsá, chawái, bhare, etc., all the kárasái; and the Ratnágiri sarakára has computed all these at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per house annually and paid this sum to Vishálagada among the kárasái villages (2,800 rupees) but has charged the Kunabís but $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per house, losing the remainder. Since which the Khota says his rayats have returned and the village is getting on again.

The nima aina jinnasa was half paid in Mahimatagada at 17 páyalís, which is the one páyali wartálá he takes. Since that he has paid it in Dewarúkha. The Kunabís, Mhárs take it there, 3 kosa. The other is paid in Talenkanten, which is also taken by the Kunabís and Mhárs, not only what they cultivate themselves but enough to satisfy the nima aina jinnasa.

If the Khota sends it to Talyen or Dewarúkha on bullocks, *i. e.*, the tirdhalí's gallá, it costs him 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandí.

There is an ináma of the khota to the dewa, which the Khota allows; which is not italákha but his own ináma about 7 pánds kuryáta; from the first it has always gone on. The Gurawa cultivates it and all the Kunabís go for one day annually and receive one shera of grain.

The Kunabís say that 8 veths was never their shirsatá but their wadílís always received 3 shers from the Khota, the same as majúradárs, and that the Khota requires but very few in consequence.

The Mhára pays áúts to the hakkadárs 7 pice instead of 5 áúts to the Rájadeshámúkha, which he sometimes paid in Peshawá's time. But now the Rájadeshámúkha will not receive áúts. He pays 3 to the Saradesái, 3 to the Mahála Desái, 5 to the Kulakarni and none to the Khota, which is unusual; and the Kunabís and Mhárs say it has always been so. The dewúla gets 3 or 4 áúts.

The Mhára dewa Purúkha and Mhára Mhárawádi both in one have 5 bighás containing 4 pánds annual lágawada, being bharada; but the phanasa in it pays the Khota. The Ráís are 2; one to Grámadewa 5 bighás bhátalen and the other Purúkha 3 bighás. The Khots having no veths have all two or three shetakarís; about one in three was paid for as lagana money, the rest annual. Besides these each Bráhmána has one or 2 people to keep their cows. Some young boys get but 2 rupees a year and their food and clothes, the best 5 rupees a year and their food and clothes.

There are no maktás in the village. The Khota offers them but no one takes them.

The Bádhekarís come from Kondharana, Kiraduwen and no other and the Niwen people sometimes go to Ámbawan and Dewaghara. The land is 2,100 bighás arable. There are 10 páts in the village. One has fallen dry this year because of a dispute with Kondharana. The spring is in Niwen but the Mahálakari has decided, 10 days ago, that the Kondharana people are to have it as the wahiwáta was with Kondharana. But the original páta was made, they say, by the Niwen people.

They have tantá with Tulasani, Kondharana. Eight bighás Dongara, now in Adálata.

Ambawan Konda Kadama Kátala 2 bighás— $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirdasára Pada Dongara measured in Kadamaráwa no tantá entered in the survey.

Dewaghara 1 bighá—Dongara Pada measured in Dewaghara. The lágawada measured in Niwen they say.

The Sarawade go about begging as far as Sáwantawádi and Pandharpúra and live but 1 or 2 months in the village. They cultivate a little and they buy dáná of the Khots but pay nothing except that but half of them instead.

The ijamáyalí	...	...	...	... 25 khandís.
The ákára	...	...	...	... 41 do.
The kamála	...	...	...	... 54 do.

12th February 1830, Wánshi.

OJHAREN KHURDA—*Dewarukha Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahimatagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.*

The Mahimatagada $\frac{1}{2}$ is ináma to Bálambhata Náráyanabhata and Trim-bakabhata Purohita Sonawadekara, living in Sonawaden.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Gopalasheta Bálasheta Jaguste, $\frac{1}{2}$ of it in gahána to Abáji Ananta Kinhere of Dewalen, $\frac{1}{2}$ wahiwáta khudda, $\frac{1}{2}$ wahiwáta gahánadára.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Sadaasheta Vishrádasheta, $\frac{1}{2}$ of it also in gahána to Kinhere, $\frac{1}{2}$ wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Govinda Bálsheta, gahána to the Inámadára Bálambhata Purohita, wahiwáta Govindasheta.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Hápa Vithasheta, $\frac{1}{2}$ of it gahána to Kinhere, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Kinhere's wahiwáta.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Múla Mahádasheta, gahána to the Inámadára and Vinayka his brother, wahiwáta Múlasheta.

The first $\frac{1}{8}$ gahána to Kinhere is for 1,600 rupees 2 years ago. Out of this 1,600 only 200 was paid in money, the other 1,400 was either sarakára báki or debt to the gahánadára for previous and subsequent báki.

The second eighth to Kinhere is for Rs. 105 also, 2 years ago, at 6 per cent.; but the swámitwa is also, 6 per cent., to be paid by the gahándára to the Khota which is a safe sort of gahána, being merely giving over the wahiwáta for 105 rupees to be paid at any time. One-eighth of Govindasheta to the Inámadára is for 225 rupees and has existed 30 years. The Sheta, however, denies this as the Inámadára got it from his ancestors and he has accordingly the wahiwáta and means to keep it, neither party getting profit or loss by the gahána except that Inámadára will lose his principal probably. Hápashet's $\frac{1}{8}$ gahána is for 150 rupees to Kinhere 2 years. The Khota has also given over to Kinhere the other $\frac{1}{8}$ of his own accord, the wahiwáta only. The wyája and swámitwa are equal. The last $\frac{1}{2}$ is in gahána to the Inámadára 30 years for 325 rupees but never given up and now disputed as the other $\frac{1}{8}$.

Kinhere's kárkúna comes into the village 4 times a year, which is all a Khota requires to carry on the wahiwáta of a village. First—at the najaramáni

Khot's duties, paháni of the village lágawada; to settle the ábháwani thala to be paid which occupies 15 days in Kártika when half the grain is cut. Second—the subsequent 15 days, which is for samaji or toda, *i. e.*, the agreement to be made in the Khot's house with each rayata what he is truly to pay for each field, which requires a remission to be made from the rough ábháwani figures in the book and the true anka to be

entered of mans ; and páyalis for each field. Third in Mágħa or February— he returns after all the grain has been thrashed and housed by the rayats for the mápa of his Dasta. This takes 20 or 25 days. It has then to be sold or paid to the Sarakára. This does not require the Gahánadárs' Kárkuna as the

Khots' duties.

Khots do it at leizure and settle with the Gahánadára afterwards ; it takes them a month.—4th. They return in Jestha month, June, for a month, at the time of paying the Sarakára, last háptá for the purpose of settling the year accounts with the Khots of profit, loss and balance due to him. Which or 5 times are all that the Khota of a village is required to be in his village in the year. If he happens to be in Dewarúkha he comes once or twice to see that the village is as well cultivated as usual. They do not, however, send for Bhádekaris but wait for them to apply, probably, however, the Kunabis call them, if there is much waste. He also disposes of what Gallá the Khots have not been able to sell in large quantities to Kunabi's. If a Kunabi's grain is out for his annual consumption he uses the grain he has laid by for the next year's seed (which all Kunabis do) and is accordingly obliged to take up grain from Bráhmans either for his food or next

Kunabis' mode of buying grain.

year's seed. The Kunabis, however, do not pay in money, but pay next year $1\frac{1}{4}$ the quantity, and if the Khota does not trust in the Kunabi or know him, some friend of the Kunabi gives a Jámína Patra agreeing to refund the grain if not done by a fixed day :—

Houses.			
10	Khota Wáni Sangameshwari	..	... Chauthala.
4	Wáni Sangameshwari Bhádekarí	...	... Tirdhala.
1	Maráthá Bhádekarí	...	... Do.
1	Chákara of the Dhámani Desái	...	... Do.
1	Gurawa Bháwiká Watanadára	...	... Ardhalá.
20	Kunabi Wadi Kule Watanadára 6	...	...
	Daita Bhádekarí 6	...	...
	Mundakara Bhadekarí 7	...	... } Do.
	Watanadára 6	...	...
7	Gurawa Bhádekarí 4.		
	Watanadára Tirdhala and Bádhekari Ardhalá,		
5	Mhára Watanadára 4 Ardhalá.		

49 houses. 294 people of all ages.

The Khots pay Chauthala to the Fund and have always done so. They sometimes set a Sáháni in their own fields in that case they if the gross produce turns out 20 mans, they deduct for Nágali 5 páyalis for seed ; 2 mans, Dháda or blighted or cut green or useless ; 2 páyalis to the Mhára or Gurawa (i. e., the Khots payment to Mhárs and Guraws). Besides the offerings to the God. This leaves $17\frac{1}{2}$ Mana and they take $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans as Chauthala.

The rayats say that above 150 fowls are killed annually in their village as offerings to the Dewa of the fields. Some of these are nemanúks and some killed by choice of the Kunabis. The cultivation is at the expense of the sacrifice. There are 4 thikáns that have a jatrá to the Dewa of the field, i. e., the meetings of all the Kunabis who cultivate that field 4 or 5. One of these has a Bakaren and 2 fowls and 12 páyalí tándúla and 2 náralis expended in the year. Three more have 5 fowls and the same tándúla and náralis. One fowl is killed at burning the gawata, one at (Peráyáchi Vetha) planting the seed, one at (Láwani) transplanting, and one at the harvest (kápanichi) and the last at the jatrá. These 4 are rice fields of 5 or 6 acres each. This has always existed and these are the nemanúks sacrifices. But these things sacrificed by the Kunabis are 2 or 3 times as much of their own pleasure. For if there are 4 Kunabis in the field they usually all sacrifice the whole nemanúka or Kánú. So that 20 fowls go to the 5 bighás.

The patti from the Khots is Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for all grain. If Bráhmans cultivate they pay patti and bháden Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi, and for harika Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$. Tirdhalis pay Rs. 5 and for harika Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$. Ardhalis pay none at all. The mápa, wartálá is 2 páyalis per mana, Rásti or Usanen mán, not Hátadharani. The Ratnágiri Phada is at Sangameshwara. The Ardhalis take half their thala and the rest is carried at the Khot's expense.

Patti Rs. 5. Dewarúkha Mahála north.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is 29 khandís, of which 16 khandís is Inám and 13 khandís Sarakári.

The Gallá akára Hallín 58 khandís.

The Kamála akára 67 khandís, of which 31 khandís is Inám Gallá; 36 kamála.

The Potachen Inám of single field is in the Ijamáyali $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís. The akára of the survey is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís and the kamála $5\frac{1}{2}$ khandís. About $\frac{1}{2}$ is cultivated by the Khots. One-tenth by Tirdhalís and the rest by Ardhalís.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís only are 4 days in the year, one at burning, weeding, cutting and bringing grass and get one shera for food. The Khots, Mhárs and Kunabís say this has been the case from the first and is the village Shirastá Bhádekari Kunabís pay 2, who live in other villages. The Jots paid by the Kunabís are 1 per annum, no other castes.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient.

There are two Tantás but both of Nákirda Kátala unfit for cultivation.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Khota. He used to pay Hakkadárs áúts but has ceased in the present Rájya. He used also to give 5 to the Inámdára, which he has ceased. He gives one to the Dewa, the Mánáchá Hausá. The Mhára pays nothing to the Pátagawna Dewa, Mahádewa and its Goswámi. But the rest all pay from 2 to 4 shers of Gallá to the Goswámi, except the Khota, who gives him food while he collects it. The Mhára pays also to the Dewarúkha Hijaden one ojhén annually, *i. e.*, all the grain the Hijaden collects the Mhára carries to Dewarúkha for him. There is another hakka of the same sort in this Mahála (and there are probably 3 or 4 similar Hakkás in every Mahála since these have only been mentioned by accident after the villagers of their villages have been to the tent and not mentioned then) to Máraleshwara, the Mára Dewa in the gháts. His Hakka is in money. Each Kunabi pays one or two pice and the Khota 4 annas, and all the Dewarúkha villagers pay it. But whether other Maháls pay it the khota does not know. Some of the Dewalen Mahála villages pay it.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ village Ináma is given by Sháhú in 1674 A. D. and the Patra mentions that the previous Mokásá (Dúrakarúna) has been done away, as many others of the Patrás near the gháts do, and the Maháls near the gháts were probably in Shiwáji's time, half of them Shetasanadi and Mokásá. The village is called Mála Ojharen, being level land, to distinguish it from the Gherá Ojharen Budrukha.

There are 7 or 8 other Ináms. But the Bráhmans have not come or brought their papers.

The Mhára Punja is 3 shers per mana. He collects in all, he says 5 mana and the Khot says 12 mans. Were he to receive 1 sher per-man, the produce would be above a khandi as the village is 29 khandís.

The Watanadárs pay 2 shers per mana and the Bhádekaris 1 sher.

The Inámadárs pay the Khot Pátti according to the Ijamáyali in money and they pay the Mhára according to their Ijamáyali accounts as he says 2 pies per mana.

12th February 1830, Wánshi.

KIRDUVEN—Sangameshwara Mahála within Dewarúka, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Batnágiri, Wahiwáta Sarakári, Khoti Gáwna with one Kúla.

Taláthi Vithala Bápúji Dada lives in Wándari; has Niwali, Shringárapúra, Másaranga under him. The Khota is a Paráganda 27 years, one lives in Sátaren or Walaken and one in Umaren, Hátakhamben Mahála.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Báláji Keshawa Garde in Umaren.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ragbúnátha Shiwarámbhata Do. in Waláken and others in Hindusthádi.

Houses.

2 Bráhmans Karáhde Wádá Khota of Chándonakara Wádá.

11 Kunabís wádá	∴	...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Báitáchá.</td> <td rowspan="6">} Ardhala.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 Watanadára.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Bhádekari.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molagechá.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Watanadára.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Watanadára.</td> </tr> </table>	Báitáchá.	} Ardhala.	8 Watanadára.	1 Bhádekari.	Molagechá.	1 Watanadára.	2 Watanadára.
Báitáchá.	} Ardhala.									
8 Watanadára.										
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1 Watanadára.										
2 Watanadára.										
3 Chákara 1 Kunabini 2	Do.							
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára	Tiadhala.							
1 Sutára Watanadára	Do.							
1 Sonára Watanadára	Do.							
2 Teli Watanadára	Do.							
1 Nháwi Bádhekári	Do.							
1 Dhanagara Bhádekari	Ardhala.							
1 Shetakari Chándurakara	Tiadhala.							
1 Mhára Watanadára	Ardhala.							

25 houses. 144 house (this must be people).

The Khota quitted on account of loss from heavy assessment. It was heavily assessed by Parasharáma, on which account the Khota got other Bráhmans to carry it on, on maktás of one or two years each and continued till 13 years after the Survey when the famine occurred and there were then 40 houses and as many died or went away; there were 25 left which still remain. After that Náro Mahádewa Phátaka, the Ráhatágara Khota, held it for 10 or 12 years on an Istáwá, the first Rs. 150 below the Dasta and gradually upto the Dasta. He then quitted. So his agreement was only for the Istáwá years; without paying the full Dasta afterwards. The Dasta paid by the Taláthi as Thala last year was about 18 khandís. The Ijamáyali Dasta is 22 khandís aina. The one Kúla is the Wade's Khota. His account is not held as Khotaki by the Taláthi but chels as a kuláraga account with Tassara Phrokta and Patti and a Tharáwa of the Báki wasúla Rs. 13 last year for bháta.

The rest of the village is held by the Taláthi as Khotaki and Thala taken. The Taláthi has not attended.

There is an Inám in this village, which was formerly allowed by the Khota in place of Italákha. The Italákha is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana from Ratnágiri. The land the Khota allowed was 11 bighás dongara in which is about 1 bighá lága-wada and the rest grass to thatch the Dewúla; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá bháta. This was what the Khota allowed for the Italákha. Besides which he used to allow for

Ináms allowed by the khota to the Dewúla. Nandádipa and a kathá annually about Rs. 10; to which about 3 or 4 Goswámis are called, 1 Bhide and 2 others and a denagi. This expense the Taláthi

includes in the 12 bighás Ináma for which he takes no Thala from the Gurawa. There are also some more small Ináms allowed by the Khota and in which no Thala is taken by the Taláthi. One of the 5 Pánds Mándiwa to the Sonára for making the 5 silver Images of the Grámadewa. He was paid the weight of the silver, but his majuri for the 5 Images which is Rs. 5 per shera, the images being 1 shera each, were not paid him. But this land given him instead, which is a common custom in Khotaki gawns towards the Gháts, to allow the Sonára land for making and varnishing the Dewa's images. All Grámadewás nearly

have silver images, 3 or 4 a shera or Rs. 25 each. The Kunabi Gáwankara and Gurawa have the care of them. The Kunabís say if Bráhmans were to have

the care of them half would disappear in a year or two of which he produces some instances. In Basani the images are about 100 in number, many of them of gold, about a shera each, and are kept by the Maráthá Khota Ráne who has never lost any yet. If, however, he makes away with them, they say, there would be no redress, as the property of them is of a doubtful kind, as they are given to a god and not to the people.

The Sutárs made the stone images and the root of the Dewa and the Pálakhi and received from the Khota 6 Pánds Mándíwa Sutárs Thikána for the Dewa. which still *chets* and pays no Thala.

The Mhára Dewa Parúkha has also 8 Pánds Mándíwa allowed free of Thala and the Mháráwádi, which produces 2 mans once in 5 or 6 years, pays no Thala.

There is a Tantá with Wáyangani, Dongara Pada, 2 Bighás, measured, as the khots believe, in both villages. In the survey year 2 Pánds at its foot and probably part of it were cultivated by Wáyangani. So the whole ought to be entered without Kirduwen's Tantá. The Shimás are:—Uttara-Dhárosa, Dakshana Báwa Nadi. Paschima Shimá Odhá and above it two trees; 25 Káthís apart. Púrwa Thikána Burama Dongara Pada, Kirduwen and one Hedi, one Kumbhyá, one Lahána Bela.

The Veths are not paid now but to Ratnágiri there were 12 due and 12 annas are paid instead and other accounts which are to be found in the Taláthís Chopadi. There are Jots also paid which are in the Sarakára account. Two annas is the value taken.

The Ijamáyali Galla 2 Tarfa is	...	...	...	22 khandís.
The Hallín lágawada	...	...	...	21 do.
The Kamála	...	...	...	26 do.

	Total land.	Bháta lágawada.	Warkasa lágawada.	Bhátaalen and Dongara Pada.	Bháta Sheta Pada.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
The Gudasta Pahani Jamina is	797	45	185	567	6½
The present survey is	1,078	31	145	899	8½

To the Hallín lágawada Bháta and warkasa and the Hallín Galla are less than the former. The Kamála lágawada is but ¼ above the present Lágawada and only ¼ above the Ijamáyali Gallá; which makes the complaint of the rayats possible. The lágawada at present is ¼ of the whole arable, which shows the village to be not ill-cultivated and it is evidently over-assessed.

The wáda khota also threw up his lands for 7 years after the Peshawá went; and 4 years ago he took to his Ijamáyali account again because the Taláthi took such heavy Thala that he found it worse than his present Ijamáyali account.

There is one Páta. There were more formerly and there was much únsa. These 20 years the Páta has been discontinued, the expense being too great to keep it up through a large stream and it falls useless into the Báwanadi.

The Taláthi sets down 20 mans and takes the Thala of 16 mans true produce, ½ from Ardhalís, ½ from Tirdhalís, *i. e.*, the Taláthi gives no Síta or remission but takes ½ or ⅔ entire of the produce. The patti paid by Tirdhalís is 3½ rupees per Khandi, none by Ardhalís. No Bháden is paid.

The Mápá wartálá is 3 Páyalís, *i. e.*, 19 Páyalís are measured per mana.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Hakkadárs and Deúla.

13th February 1830, Wánshi.

NA'NÍJA—Hatakamben, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Mahimatagada.

The Mahimatagada ½ is Ináma to Náro Dhondadewa Mandalika in Múruđa in Suwarnadurga, Patti Kheríja.

½ Khota Krishna Sáwanta Subhána Sáwanta; ¼ Gahána, wahiwatadára Siwaráma Hari Khatakúla of Khánú and another.

¼ Khota Banáji Gopála Sáwanta and Krishna Bhawána Sáwanta do. do. Antaji Dinakara Dhavale of Welawanda.

The first $\frac{1}{4}$ is for 1,196 rupees, of which 421 is at Wyája 6 per cent. these 3 years and the rest 775 at 12 per cent. these 4 years, and he pays 12 rupees Swámitwa to the Khota. The other $\frac{1}{4}$ Gahána is to Sakhárama Bháskara Kinhere of Kasheli for the same 1,196 in the same manner in two chits. The last $\frac{1}{4}$ is in Gahána for 1,316 rupees, which is in 5 Khots; 850 of it at 12 per cent. and 466 at 6 per cent., and all from Shake 1702 to 1719. Of this last the Gahánadára has given away $\frac{1}{4}$, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the village is Gahána to Kinhere last year for 499 rupees at 12 per cent., who has the wahiwáta.

Houses.

3 Watandára Marátha Khots	...	...	...	Chauthala.
1 Bráhmána Bádhekari Karahde	...	...	...	Do. and the Gahán- dára Chau- thala.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
3 Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
27 Maráthás Watanadára 12, Bádhekari 15	...	...	...	Do.
17 Kunabi Wada : Hátapala Watanadára 6, Bádhekari 2, Wada Rewále Watanadára 7, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Ardhala.
2 Kunabini 1 Phirasti, <i>i. e.</i> , released by Harshe of Chora- wanen 1	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Wáni Bádhekari Sangameshwari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Gurawa Bhawíka Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
12 Mhára Watanadára 11, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.

70 houses. 444 people.

The Patti Bháden is 5 rupees from Tirdhalís, not from Chauthalís, nor from Ardhalís. The Mára wartála is 4 Páyalís Solóli. The Diwána Mára is the common sololi and 20 are measured. The Inámadára receives half the Dasta, *i. e.*, the Tasara and Phrokta in money and the Bákí wasúli he generally agrees to receive also in money at the Tharáwa rate or Behede rate fixed by the Sarakára. He sends a sepoy to receive his money. The Aina Dasta Dutarfá is 27 Khandís. The Nima Aina Jinnasa to Vishálagada is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Khandís, out of which 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Khandís is paid in the Fort as Killewartála in Bháta, Nágali and wari. This amount is fixed thus:—The Haríka is deducted and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the remaining Jamá Dasta including the Kadadana Jinnasa is the Kothi wartála. So there are a dozen different ways of computing the Kothi wartála. For the last few years they have sometimes paid in money and sometimes in grains. If the latter they go (to) the Gherá near the fort and purchase the Gallá there to save the carriage to Vishálagada which would be the easiest way for all the Khots since grain is cheaper there than here and the carriage up but a trifle. The part delivered in the Phada Bhadakamben is usually commuted at the Sarakára Dara. When they give money instead of grain in the Fort they do not (the Bháta*) require 30 rupees per Khandi according to the old Shirastá but these 2 years have taken but 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees above the Tharáwa of the Phada, which is the sum that used to be fixed above the Behede Dara to compute the 30 rupees.

There is no shimá Tantá.

The Veths paid are 4 per month. But the Khota does not get the whole of them, he says. But the kunabís say he takes fewer when there is nothing to do and more when the cultivation requires it; in all, rather more than his 48 per annum from each house. They keep however no doubt a close account of their Veths for in the Gahána Patra the Khota agrees that he is to have one Vetha annually from the Gahánadárs Veths and they must compute them closely to make one Vetha worth notice in the Gahána Patra. The Kunabís pay Pharmása to the Khota by the Ináma Patra but the Kunabi says he pays none since the Vishálagada Kárasái was discontinued which show that what a Kunabi says before a Khota is not to be relied on. On being cross-questioned the Kunabi says he pays the Khota or the Gahánadára 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopala, 1 Kombadi and 1 Iralen; but lately nothing to the Khota.

* Illegible.

The Jots paid to the Gahándára are 2 days for those who have a Jota; for those who have but 1 Baila, one day. The Mhára and Kunabís pay the Jots but not Maráthás.

There is 3 mana Italákha for which the Khota allows 10 mana gross Utpanna, which has always existed. The Mhára has about 2 mana annually or every 2 years for which he pays no Thala. Since the Gharapatti was allowed to the Mhárs they have not paid for their Phanasa but the Mhára says he shall pay it if demanded, as he has not been freed.

The Mhára pays the Rájadeshámúkha 5 áúts and to the Vishálagada Mukádama; but to the Desái none; nor other Hakkadárs; but to the Deula 2 or 3.

There are several Nemanúks in the Gáwna Karacha, 1 to the Chindrawali Dewa; the same for the Hátakhamben Deúla; the same to the Sataren Goswámí. All from the Khota only and 2 Paisá and 1 Shera from every house to the Dewarúkha Hijaden.

The Mhára also pays a strange Hakka to the Mhára of Kolhápúra, who comes round himself annually to every village which has a Mhára in it, whether Bádhekari or Watanadára, and the Mhára believes it exists in every village from Bánakota to Sáwantawádi. The payment for his village is:—

Money 1½ rupee.
Túpa ½ Shera.
Tándúla 1 Páyali.
Flour 1 Páyali.
Wari 2 Páyalis.
Boiled rice 1 Shera.
1 Fowl.

The Mhárs name is Dhengoji Mengoji. The village of Chorawanen pay the same.

The Ijamáyali Dast is	...	...	... 27½ Khandís.
The Hallía Akára	...	...	... 51 Khandís.
The Kamála	...	...	... 44½ Khandís.

CHORAWANEN—*Dewalen Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Mahimatagada.*

The Mahimatagada ½ Inám to Vináyaka Vishwanátha Dikshita Athale and Rámachandra Dikshita of Dewalen Patti Kherija
Ináma Rájadeshámúkha Rájadeshámúkha Suddhán.
Suddhán.

Khota Sakhárama and Ganesha and Anandaráwa and Bálakrishna Trimbaka Chiramule Karahde of Kanawi * near Karahda.

Gahánadára Ratnágiri Tarfa khotiship, Náráyana Gune of Haracheri for 651 rupees at 12 per cent. for these 7 years past. The Swámitwa, 35 rupees, to lessen the interest.

The Vishálagada ½ was Ináma to the Khots. 7 years ago it was taken in Japtí and the Khotiship was also seized that the Khota might be made to refund the Ináma previously received. The Inámadára was never here being the Karándakar's servant and the wahiwátadára does not know why it was seized. Since which a Vishálagada Karkuna carried on the Khotiship and the last

* Illegible.

3 years Kinhere has carried on the Wahiwáta and pays the Dasta according to the Ijamáyali or as they say he has a Maktá.

Houses.

4	Karáhde Bráhmána Bádhekari	..	...	...	Chautala.
2	Shenwi Do.	...	...	...	Do.
1	Dauri Goswámi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhalra.
2	Nháwi Watanadára 1	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Teli Bádhekari	..	...	..	Tirdhala.
4	Chákara 2 Kunabini 2	...	...	...	Do.
3	Marátha Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
15	Kunabi Bádhekari 6	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Bhandári Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Gurawa lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Musalamána Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
9	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.

54 houses. 265 people.

Patti and Bháden are to all the Tirdhalis, but the Chákara 5 rupees per Khandi, including Harika. The Ardhalis and Chauthalis pay no Patti and Bháden.

The Ardhalis pay the whole of their Thala in Dewalen. The Inámadar's wahiwátadára and the Vishálagada Khota both living there. Till last year they only paid half their Thala. But the Vishálagada Karkúna went to live in Dewalen 1½ (Kosa) off and they now pay all. The Inámadar's Inámadars receive but 16 Páyalis per mana these 2 years. Wabiwátadára receives the Gallá these 2 years in the Rásti Usanen Sololi Mápa 16 to the Mana. Before that he took 17. The Vishálagada Khotaki wasúla is 6½ Khandis, of which half is paid in the Fort. The Wahiwátadára sends it there at his own expense. This is paid to the Wahiwátadára (both Kothi wartálá and Phada Gallá) 20 Páyalis to the Mana. The Khota gets the same wartálá 4 Páyalis from the Kunabis, &c.

The Inámadára Dikshita has given to the Gráma Upádhyá 4 mana Ináma these 40 years; and the Khota has given him as much rice land as beats a khandi instead. There were no Patra given by the Khota or Inámadára or if there were, are concealed.

The Mhára has about 1 mana warkasa annual lágawada in Mhárawádi which pays no Thala.

There is Italákha 12 Páyalis to the Deúla and the Khota pays it in Gallá to the Gurawa and has not given land. The Khota pays annually to the Dews. To Gráma Dewa Bháta 3 mana at the Dasará to the Bála Gopála (i. e., all the village) for one day. To Bráhmans Dakshaná at Nawarátra 2½ rupees in money; and a village Bráhmána is allowed Bháta Sheta as much as produces 12 mana for their food for those 9 days. (The Khots produce accounts of numerous Ináms of land, given in their villages privately to Bráhmans, Sonars, Sutárs, Mhára Dews and Grama Dews; most of which appear to be probably true and the Guraws, Sonars, etc., confess receiving them, but they have no other proof or papers.) The Khota also allows Tela at Nawarátra 10 shers.

At the beginning of the Lávani Káma there is Sachani or meeting of the rayats and a feast and sacrifices and the Khota allows 3 rupees for it.

The Mhára pays the Deshakulkarni 5 áuts; the Desái 5² and the Rájadeshamúkha 5; the Deúla 2; to the Khota none (as he says).

There is no Tantá on the Shimás.

The Mhára Punja is one páyali per mana, but he receives about half that. He collects about 10 mans and the Gurawa 5 mans.

The Veths paid by the Kunabis are about 25 annually. The Shirastá is 8 veths annually. But the Khota, as the Kunabi says, releases him a part,

which is improbable. The Kunabis and Mhárs pay 2 Jots annually one to each Khota and pays Komaden, Twasen, Bhopalá, Iralen and Kona Karande.

The Ijamáyali Dasta is	...	...	...	26	Khandís.
The Hallín A'kára	...	...	...	42	"
The Kamála	...	...	...	39	"

There are 4 Deúls. But as the Khota is a Karáhda and the Inámadára in Dewalen; three of the Deúls have fallen into ruins; and the Dewalen Inámadára neither keeps them thatched nor allows Tela, lands, &c., for them. Gráma Dewa only is in repair.

There are 6 or 8 Shetkarís in the village.

The Kawala and Gawata are sufficient for the village but part of the Gawata is sometimes brought from karanjári but not bought.

There is a Páta producing Bháta Gimawasa.

The village touches Báwa Nadi.

The Mhára Dewa Púrúkha has $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá Ináma from the khota, which bears once in 10 years; half arable.

The Gudasta Tharáwa was Bháta 14 rupees. The lágawada is of the whole.

There are 4 Nemnúks, one rupee to the Dewalen Deúla, 4 páyali to the Dewalen Khatiba Musalamána. A general collection for the Udagiri Dewa in Gotlianen and the Dewarúkha Hijaden.

12th February 1830, Wánshi.

WA'DA' A'MBAWAN—Konda Bhujabalaráwa Khotaki Dewarúka 1 Tarfa.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Santáji Bhujabalaráwa and 12 brothers Wahiwáta Khudda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ A'báji Trimbaka and 8 brothers Bhujabalaráwa Wahiwata Khudda.

There are many houses of khots and some of them say there are 4 Takshims of the village, but only 2 have gone on as yet. There was a Tiraíta of Shámaráwa Kulakarni and Bhikájipant Pálekara, the Desai's Kárbhári, (Wánshi khota) and five Maráthás Aneráwa, Yeshawantaráwa, Talen Naika, &c. But they never sat more than once and so never settled. When they sat the khot's sutaka happened, so they separated. The Maháikari fixed the Pancha.

Houses.

21 Khots Marátha	...	...	Chauthala.
3 Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Bhawika	...	...	Do.
1 Chákara	...	...	Do.
1 Kunbi Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Do.

29 houses. 195 people of all ages.

There is an Italákha of 1 mana which the khota pays in grain.

Pattis and Bháden is not paid at all. But 2 páyalís kasara wartalá from Tirdhalís; none from Ardhalis and Chauthalis. The grain is paid in Dewarúkha, but the khota has always bought these 13 years. The khota allows the Gurawa 3 Pánda for the Dew's Naiwedyá, these 60 years.

He allows also 10 Pánds to the brother of a Sati (a khot's wife) who burnt 60 years ago. It is Bhátálen and not Dara Sála Píca. The kharcha is to put Tela on the stones on all great days and one day a week. All the numerous Satis have Tela daubed on them 2 or 3 times a year on the Dasará, Diwáli, &c.

The Khota allows the Gurawa $\frac{1}{2}$ mana Tela for the Dewa. The Mhára has 10 Pánds Bhátálen, not Dara Sála and he has 3 Phanasa trees which are all held free of payment.

Khot's Ináms.

The Mbára Purúkha Dewa has a small Ináma in Konda Kadamaráwa none in this Konda.

The former Gallá was 18 Páyalis per mana and the khota had to pay 2½ rupees a khandi for carrying it to Sangameshwara.

There is no shimá Tantá.

The Gurawa of Prabhánawalli comes annually and receives 8 payalis, because Bhujabala is a watáhadára there. Mahábaleshwara has a nemanúka here, 2 annas, and the Udagiri Dewa near Gothanen and the Pátagáwna Mahádewa one páyali per Ghara and the Hijaden of Dewarúkha.

The khots send a flag annually at the Jatrá in Márala and it costs him 3 rupees and he receives an honorary nárala and he has the same right of sending the flag to Pátagáwna and receiving a Nárala.

He was one of the 12 Náyakandís of Prabhánawalli and after in Mahimatagada, a sara naubata. Three or four of them came to Mahimatagada and some to Ratnágiri and were below Khánawilakararáwa, one of them is now a Naika in Vishálagada.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Rájadeshámúkha, Desái, Deshakulakarni, kulakarni, the Dewa and the khota. The Mhára pays 2 jots annually and 3 or 4 Veths but no one else—

The Ijmáyáli Gallá is	...	...	...	8½ Khandís.
The Lágawada ákára	...	...	...	18½ "
The Kamála ákára	...	...	...	18½ "

below the Lágawada ákára which is probable, as the people are all khots and pay but Chauthala.

14th February 1830, Wánshi.

CHAMPHAWALI—Dewalen Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratnágiri.

½ khota—Hanamanta Náyaka Nárowá Náyaka Sara-Desái, Dewalen wahiwáta Khudda.
 ½ " —Govinda Chitakowá Nayaka do. do. do.

Houses.

3 Maráthá watanadára 2 Tirdhala.
 11 Kunabi watanadára Ardhala.
 1 Gurawa Bhawika watanadára Ardhala.
 6 Mhára watanadára Ardhala.

21 houses. 71 people of all ages.

The Patti Bháden paid by Tirdhalís is 5 rupees per khandi and for Harika 2½ rupees. Ardhalis take ¼th of their Gallá to Haracheri Bandara and ¼ to the Phada of Bhadakamben. This is, however, merely the Shirastá and if they take the Gallá in that manner they pay no Bháden but have never taken these 15 years. So they always pay 2½ rupees per khandi, Bháden; and take their Thala to Dewalen; ½ kosa off; and the Tirdhalís also take it there and receive no food. (sic) They who carry to Dewalen the grain, which the Desái khota cultivates in Chámphawali. The Desai keeps 8 shetakarís and 2 Chákars; who cultivate fields in this and the neighbouring villages of which he is khota of these 8 Shetakarís, 5 have received money for their Lagana. The sum they received is the same for all, 20 rupees and the service they give in return is 3 years and receive food and clothes besides. The other 2 shetakarís receive 8½ rupees a year and their food and clothes. The 2 chákars receive food and clothes but no pay. As they do not carry their own grain to Dewalen, the Dewale Kunabis usually carry it and get food as Veths for the day. They carry it ½ kosa, pakká and go 4 times in the day.

The Veths paid by kunabis and Mhárs are 4 per month, but the khota does not require so many in some months and though the khota usually claims 4 per month as his right he seldom exacts in the year more than 24, averaging 2 per month. As, however, this would make the Veths released by the khota in

this small village amount to 476 released; and but 350 taken. The kunabi's account is improbable. The value of the labour of 476 men, for a day, at one anna each, is 30 rupees and as the khota cultivates land in this and the next village it is improbable he would release so many. The Kunabis and Mhárs pay one Jota annually to the khota, the Maráthás none.

Veths taken less than the Shirastá.

The Mhárs carry up 5 áuts to Vishálagada fort. Sometimes they demand pice instead and last year he paid 10 pice instead of the áuts to the Rájadeshmúkh of Someshwara; a custom which has commenced in the present Rájya and the custom of taking money by Vishálgada has also commenced within 10 years.

The kunabis pay the khots Phada pharmása or kárasái :—Tawasen, Bhopalá, 2 kombadin, 5 shers Kona Karánde, 1 Íralen, 5 judís of Dora gunde.

There is no Shimá Tántá.

There are 2 Ráis; 1 Two Bighás and one of 8 bighás. There is one Deúla. There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Bháta Italákha for which the khota allows the Gurawa 7 Pánda Bháta Sheta, Mandíwa.

The khota does not take Thala in the Mhárawádi which bears 3 or 4 mans warkasa, annually. The khota allows a Bighá of Bhátalen land for a Mhárs Sati, which happed 50 years ago; and the Mhárs still keep up a light, every 8 days and Naiwedya, which costs 6 shers, Tela and 2 mans Bhata annually; and which the Mhára says will be kept on for ever if the field is still allowed free. The field does not half pay the expense; but as it pays part the custom is kept up.

The kbot also allows one Bighá bhát sheta to the Dewalen Deúla. A Kunabi cultivates it and pays the Thala to the Dewalen Gurawa.

The Mhára Dewá Purúkha has also 7 Pánds of bháta sheta free; and to the Udagiri Dewa above the Gháts $\frac{1}{4}$ shera Tándúla and one pice from every house. The Pátagáwna Mahádewa has also a Hakka but being too small the Gurawa does not come.

The Mhára also pays the Kolhápúra Mhára $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and various other things. This Mhára is the Gurú of all the Mhárs and his sway is over all the Dekkana and Kokana wherever the Kálabhairawa Mhára has no sway, as the Mhára knows only of these two. Kálabhairawa is at Káshi and the Mhára calls his place Dumbha. The Kolhápúra Gurú has no Sarakar's Inám but receives money and food in every village where there are Mhárs annually.

The Hindús and Bráhmans have a Gurú with a smaller range at Sankeshwar, a march from Kolhápúra, who does not send round to collect, having large Sarakári Ináms. He travels in State with several pálakhís and has sometimes been down to Rájápúra and Ratnágiri.

Inám Patra to Wálambe, a Bráhmans of Chámphawali, by Sháhú Rájya in Shake Shiwajís 36—150 Láris of land. A second patra by the Vishálgada

Tándúla in A. D. 1730
12 rupees a khandi present
value 30 rupees.

Pratinidhi in 1730 A. D. for 2 khandís $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana Tándúla which was set down as 102 lárís making 48 lárís of 12 rupees a khandi. The present value is 32 rupees a khandi (being $2\frac{1}{4}$ Bháta to 1 Tándúla).

This 252 lárís is now in the Ijamáyali 1 tarfa, 1 khaudi, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana or $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandi, du-tarfá and the Hallín ákára of the present survey is $3\frac{3}{4}$ khandís nearly double.

Ijamáyali Gallá	...	...	...	...	33 Khandís.
The lágawada ákára	...	...	...	...	44 do.
The Kamála	...	...	...	...	72 do.

The Mhárs Punja is $2\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana and the Gurawás $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera but the Mhára says he receives in all between 2 and 6 mans, being about the fourth of his probable receipt. The Maráthás pay Punja. The Gurawá receives in all about 3 mans.

14th February 1830, Pátágdwona.

KARANJA'RI—Khotáki Dewalen, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

Half Khota Hanamanta Náyaka Rághowánayaka Sara-Desái of Dewalen wahiwáta khudda.

Half Govinda Chitakowá do. do. do.

There are 3 or 4 more bróthers (some in Hindusthána) who have not the wahiwáta.

Houses—There are no houses; nor have been this century past. But there are the remains of houses that were there in the Pádashahá's time. There is a Deva kept up by the Khota from Dewalen, who pays for its thatching and sends them from Dewalen and pays them one shera. They are the Kunabís, who belong to Dewalen that cultivate there. The Bádhekarís from Ghátiwalen, Dewalen, Chorawanen come to cultivate and the Kunabís and Mhárs pay $\frac{1}{2}$; the rest $\frac{1}{3}$. The Gallá is delivered in Dewalen. The wartálá is 4 páyalís. and Tirdháls pay 5 rupees per khandi and for Harika 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

There is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha and the Khota allows 6 pánds to a Dewalen Kunabi these 50 years back. There is an Ináma in this village of 17 pánds, Umara, of which only 3 pánds was lágwada in the survey years. This does not *chel* in the Ijamáyali, and the Khots wahiwátadára, the only person who has attended, knows nothing about it except that the holder of it pays no Thala to the Khota and that he is the Khot's Kúla-Upádhyá, as perhaps several of the Ináms where there are no patrás would turn out.

There are no veths or jots paid nor Punja, except what the Mhára can get at the Khalás of the Bádhekarís.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína is Vithala Wasudewa Bháwe of Kotawaden.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient for the village.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	...	7	Khandís.
The lágawada ákára	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The Kawála	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.

14th February 1830, Pátágdwona.

MAJARE JANGALAWÁDI—Tarfa Dewalen Khotaki,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sarakára.

The Khots the same as above.

There are no houses in this Majare and no Chauthorás visible. It is a Majare of the Kasaba. The Khota and Wánís of Dewalen cultivate in it. The Wánís pay Tirdhala and pay Patti Bháden 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for all jinnasa. The mápa is taken in Dewalen. The mápa wartálá is 4 páyalís. The two Khots pay Chauthala but pay no patti. The Vishálagada Gallá is $\frac{1}{2}$ paid in the Fort; 20 páyalís are received for 16 and it costs 4 rupees per khandi to the Khota to take it. The rest is paid to the Hashama people, who bring orders; and the mápa to them is 16 páyalís. But it is paid, 2 or 3 kosa off, in their houses.

These 2 years the Ratnágiri Gallá has been taken to Haracheri, as the Khota has not bought it. 16 páyalís are paid (last year only). It costs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, the Bandara being 7 kosa.

The Dewarúkha Mhára gets Punja, about a mana but there is no shirastá per mana, all being Bádhekarís. The cultivators pay the Dewalen Gurawa $\frac{1}{2}$ mana as they go to Dewalen Deúla to settle about the ceremonies belonging to the land.

There is no Shimá tantá.

There is an inama to the Khota in the Ijamáyali; is $6\frac{3}{4}$ Mana 1 tarfa. The lágawada, 1 tarfa, ákára is $6\frac{1}{4}$. The Kamála $8\frac{1}{4}$ mana.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	...	$6\frac{1}{4}$ Khandís.
The lágawada ákára	...	...	...	$17\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The Kawála ákára	...	...	...	20 do.

There is no vetha or jota.

(Neither Khota nor rayats of these two villages have attended.)

15th February 1830, Pátágwona.

SHIRAMBAWALI—*Háta khamben Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.*

Khota Báláji Gangádhara and Shivaráma and Ábáji Khándekara of Ghátiwalen wahiwáta khudda.

The original Khota was Ratnágiri Krishna Sawanta. But 60 years ago as he found it a losing concern, he gave it up to Khándekara without kharedi maktá or gahána and now pays thala Tirdhala.

Houses 16; Marátha watanadárs 12, Bádhekari 4; of these Sawanta are 5 Tirdhalís. Total people 16 of all ages.

The reason the Maráthás set aside the Khotiship, as he says, was that at that time the Bráhmans were powerful and that he merely gave the Khotiship into his wahiwáta and after a few years the Bráhmans claimed it, though no papers were given, and has held it ever since.

The patti Bháden is 5 rupees per khandi for all but Haríka which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The mápa wartála 3 páyalís and 19 are measured Sololi. The Gallá is paid in Ghátiwalen, 1 kosa off.

The Bádhekarís come from Ghátiwalen and no other village, and pay the same as Maráthás. The Maráthás do not cultivate elsewhere.

The Ratnágiri Gallá is taken by the Kota to Haracheri on bullocks 5 kosa and costs 2 rupees per khandi to the Ghátiwalen Wánís.

The Gudasta Tharáwa was for bháta 13 rupees per khandi. The Vishálagada Kothi wartála is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Vishálagada Jamá Dast, Haríka kheríja. This is always paid in the Fort and costs 3 per khandi to take it into the Fort, 8 kosa off; another $\frac{1}{4}$ is paid in Bhadakamben.

The Bádhekarís and the Marátha Badhekarís and all but the previous Khots pay veths one annually and jots one annually in Ghátiwalen.

There is one Gráma Dewa thatched, which the Maráthás thatch receiving no food or payment. The Náníja Gurawa comes, oncë in 8 days to do the pujoyá. There is one mana bháta Italákha and the Khota pays it in grain. There was in the former Khot's time a Dewasheta for this Italákha, now destroyed.

There is a Bráhmans at Sátáren, who lives in Panhálá, has an Italákha of 50 rupees from this village, which was formerly from Gawánen but was changed by Chinto Wámana to this village 25 years ago.

There is no Mhára or Gurawa. The Náníja Gurawa gets 2 mans annually. No Mhára comes. If cows die they remain.

Bálambhata of Chorawanen had an ináma of two bighás from Vishálagada which was resumed when he died 15 years ago. The reason of its resumption was that the son of Bálambhata refused to pay the ináma patti.

This was the Dasta of the ináma every third year (the Ináma Tijái) and amounted to $10\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for $2\frac{1}{4}$ bighás Kurayáta and the Panta seized it in consequence. Before the present Rájya, the Panta used to take ináma patti from most Inámadárs which is now discontinued.

Three-fourth of the land is cultivated by Watanadárs, $\frac{1}{4}$ by the Khot's Bádhekarís from Ghátiwalen. The small hakks are to Udagiri Dewa above the

gháts 1 pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ shera rice from each house. Dewarúka Hijaden twice that amount. The Khota allows 2 sher Tela at the Dasará and one rupee at the commencement of cultivation.

The Ijamáyali dasta is	...	...	...	12	khandís.
The lágawada ákara	...	...	...	14	do.
The kamála ákara	...	...	...	14	do.

There is no páta and no Shimá tantá. There was once with Nándiwali, but it *chels* with Nándiwali 12 years. The Khota takes a third, but enters much more in his Kachá survey. He enters 25 mans and deducts for síta and excess etc., 10 mans, leaving, as the Maráthás say, 15 mans and takes 5 mans for Thala.

The Kawala is sufficient but the Gawata for the houses is brought from Náníja and Verala.

There are about 16 jota. Each Marátha has one jota and all the cows. Mhaishís and calves in the village are, they say, 50 besides the jota (*i. e.*, the working bullocks are $\frac{1}{2}$ the whole).

There are no private ináms to Satís, Upádhyaś, Sonárs, Sutárs or Mhára Dewa.

No shetakaris or chákars cultivate for the Khota.

15th February 1830, Pátágáwma.

PU'RA—Dewarúkha Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.
Ináma Dutarfá, Patti Kheríja.

Inámdára Yadneshwarabhata Krishnabhata Sathe and 7 brothers Wahiwata Khudda.

Khota Yadneshwara, Sakho, Narabara Sitáráma Shástri, Janárdána, Dhondo, Sakho, Mahádewa, Antaji Keshawa Sathe; of these one lives in Vishálagada, one in Pána and the rest in Dewarúkha. No one in Púra.

Houses.

27 Kunabís Wádá	{	Wegali		} Ardhala.
		Watanadára	1.	
		Gáwnathana		
		Watanadára	19.	
		Bádhekari	7.	
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari				Ardhala.
3 Kására (sellers) Bádhekari				do.
1 Teli Bádhekari				do.
1 Guláma				do.
8 Mhára—Watanadára			7.	} do.
Bádhekari			1.	

41 houses. 226 people of all ages.

There is no Patti Bháden in the village. The Mápawartálá is 4 páyalís and the Gallá is paid in Dewarúkha, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off. But $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Gallá is to be paid to the Inámadára, who lives in Vishálagada and each Kunabí and Mhára has to take 8 páyalís into the Fort. The Khots and Kunabís say that they receive one páyalí each, being 7 kosa, but as this would leave but 7 páyalís each to be paid, it is improbable that the Vishálagada man would give up $\frac{1}{2}$ of his wasúla to Kunabís. They probably, however, get $\frac{1}{2}$ páyalí each.

The Khots have divided the rice land, 60 years ago, and they have about 2 acres each. But they left 20 acres in common and take thala in it. The Khots do not cultivate any warkasa; nor do they meddle with the cultivation but all the land is apportioned between the Watanadárs; and the Badhekarís, both those in the village and those from other villages, ask the Watanadára Kunabís for land every year. There is no Gayáli Kunabís land nor any called Khotaki or Gáwínka except what the Khots have divided (16 bighás of rice). The Khota does not know of any other village.

About 50 years ago the Khots lived in the village, but since the Totayá or time when the false Sadáshiwa Bháwú collected the jamábandi, he has lived in Dewarúkha. Sadáshiwa Bháwú did not loot the country but merely collected the jamábandi for 2 years, and after his time came war time for many years, which occasioned the Khots to retire to Dewarúkha.

The Veths paid to the Khots are about 16 annually as the rayats say with hesitation, being probably much fewer than the truth. The Khota says he receives 2 monthly :—2 at Lávani, 2 Kápáni, 2 Gawata, 2 Láháni, 2 Wai, 4 Doli (Pálakhi for women), and they pay one Kombaden, 1 Jota, 10 Warandís Shákáraní Gawata, 5 Ojhíns, Kona Karande, 5 Bháre Lánkaden, 1 day for leaves for dinner, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, Dora Gunde, etc.

There is Ináma, allowed by the Inámadára, 10 pánds of Bháta sheta to Someshwara, held by the Gurawa to Gráma Dewa Chandaki 3 pánds Bháta sheta and Warkasa $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá not annual Píka. The small Hakks are one pice from each house to Máraleshwara; the Khota says the Sarakár's sepyo but the younger Khota says the Gurawa comes, which is most probable. The Kunabís pay it to the Khota. The Udagiri Dewa has also one pice from each house. The Hijaden also gets 1 páyali from each house and Mahádewa at Pátagáwna 1 páyali each house to the Goswámi and the Ságawen Kájí, who has a small masjída in Púra and who comes 5 or 6 times a year and performs Pújyá in the Musalamána manner. The village formerly sustained Úpadrawa for not keeping it on, on which account they pay it regularly. The Hakka is 1 páyali per ghara. The villagers thatch it.

There is no Italákha, but the Inámadára allows $\frac{1}{2}$ mana at Nawarátra, Kártika Purnima, Tripuri $2\frac{1}{2}$ shera, 2 Deúla $2\frac{1}{2}$, Nawarátra $2\frac{1}{2}$ shera and 12 mahine 12 shera, for Sánjawáta every day, making $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana for daily rite and festivals.

The Mhára has also 3 Bighás, in which he says he pays no Thala, Bhátalen, after asking the Khota. So it is doubtful whether he has it or not. Indeed the answers of the Kúls in a village, Darobasta Ináma, are not much to be depended on when the Khota is by.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to the Khota and the same to most of the Hakkadárs. He previously said that he paid none to any Hakkadára.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

As one of the brothers is always required in Vishálagada, the Vishálagada is probable Mokása. But as he is both Khota and Inámadára it is the same. The Inámadára performs the Pujyá of some of the numerous Deúls. There is a different Pujári for most of them. There are about 8 Deúls in Vishálagada, but none above 1,000 or 2,000 Rupees in value. They are small and of black stone.

16th February 1830, Pátagáwna.

MAJARE Konda Kadamaráwa, Wádá A'mbawan Dewarúkha Khotaki.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Balawantaráwa Madhawaráwa and 10 Bháws wahiwáta Khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Krishnaji Mahimataji Adhataráwa in Gahána to A'báji Yeshawantaráwa Khota of Kosamba for 250 rupees since A. D. 1826, wahiwáta Gahánadára Adhata lives in the wádá.

Houses.

12 Maráthá Khots Watanadárs, 5th part.

1 Sutára Bádhekari ... Tirdhala.

2 Teli Watanadára ... Do.

4 Kunabís, wádá ... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A'mbayen Bádhekari 2} \\ \text{Gáwnathana watana-} \\ \text{dára 2.} \end{array} \right\}$ Watanadára Tirdhala Bádhekari Ardhalá.

1 Dhanagara Bádhekari ... Tirdhala.

8 Chákara 4, Bataki 4 ... 0

1 Mhára watanadára ... Ardhalá.

29 houses. 146 people.

There is no rice land. The third of the land is held by the Khots and $\frac{1}{3}$ by watanadárs and $\frac{1}{3}$ Bádhekarís Ánta and Báhera. The Bádhekarís come from Niwen Budrúkha and Kudali. The patti paid is for all, but Haríka, 3 rupees and 2 for Haríka paid by Khots. Tirdhalis pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ and for Haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$. Ardhális pay no patti Bháden. The wartálá is 4 páyalis per mana sololi. The grain is paid in the village. But if the Khots want to sell Gallá, the Ardhelís carry it. The Sarakára Gallá is paid in Sangameshwara, when it is delivered. The Khot's Gallá is sold either in Dewarúkha or Sangameshwara, which is improbable; and the Gallá is cheaper there than towards Haracheri, which is but a kosa further.

The Tharáwa, this year, for Bháta (sarwata) was $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. There is no Ináma but 1 mana of Italákha, which is paid in grain. The Dewa is in Konda Bhujabalaráwa. The Khota allows Ináma, 1 Bighá Bhátalen for Gráma Dewa for the Gáwnakara, who acts as Gurawa; 4 Píka and 5 Pada and one Nárála. The Mhára has 15 Pánds Bhátalen Pada for Mhára Thala or Mánái, the Mhára Dewa. Chandaki is the Dewa of all, Mánái of the Mhárs only; and the Purúkha is also of all castes. To Purúkha 10 Pánda Bhátalen. The Mhárs' Gharawádi one Bighá, which, when it is cultivated, pays no Thala and 2 Phanasa which pay no Thala. Tila Kálá $\frac{1}{2}$ mana to the Gurawa. Máraleshwara 3 rupees at the Sankránta in Márala (wájantra 2, Potakharcha 1). Mahádewa Pátagáwna at Chaitra Shuddha Purnimá Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ for wájantra and Tela. To Balawantaráwa Kadama, the wadila Khota 7. Pánda Mándiwa without thala; his Parden. To the Hijaden 1 pice, each house. The Mhárs' Punja is 1 páyali and the Gurawá's 2 shera. But the Kúls pay $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Khots none (except Dharma at the Khalen). The Gurawa gets $2\frac{1}{2}$ and the Mhára 5 mana.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Mhára pays 3 áuts to the Khota and receives food in exchange and pays no Hakkadárs áuts, but 3 to the Dewála. The Khots Kárasái is paid by all Kunabís, including Bádhekarís:—1 fowl, 1 Tawasen, Bhopale.

The Veths paid by the Mhára are 4 annually, the Kunabís 3 men to each Khota, *i. e.*, 18 men per house annually. The Kunabís pay 1 Jota each house.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	$8\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
The Hallín Lágawada	$17\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The Kamála	$22\frac{1}{2}$ do.

The Kawala is insufficient. The grass enough for the fields manura.

16th February 1830, Pátagáwna.

WA'NSHI—Khotaki Dewarúkha, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

The Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$ is Ináma patti Kheríja to Vishwanátha Trimbaka Desái Khota.

The Vishálagada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of it Ináma Panchyotrá Kheríja and half Khálisha to the same Khota Vishwanátha Trimbaka Desái of Panchyotrá the same as Dewarúkha—Wahíwáta Gahána Bálakrishna Patti. Anantaji Purohita of Hatínwa.

The Inámadára Khota has mortgaged the Khotiship of this and 4 other villages and some Ináma fields in Kántawali to the Hatínwa Purohita in A. D. 1825 for Rs. 5,001 (the last khata). The villages are:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	The Khotiship of Dewarúkha Kasaba Vishálagada Tarfa.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Kudawali do.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Kolawana in Dewarúkha, Ratnágiri Tarfa.
	The whole Khotiship of Wánsi.
	Do. of Dhámápúra.

5 Bighás of Bháta sheta Ináma in Kántawali.

And the Desái has retained the Mokásá of $\frac{1}{2}$ Kudawali Ratnágiri Tarfa, the Ináma of Wánsi and the Khotiship of Harapuden and some Ináma fields there. The other Desái, his brother and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ sharer is Rághowá Náyaka Desái.

Dewarúkha
villages

Desái's

of Dewarúkha, whose villages are $\frac{1}{2}$ Kudawali Khota, $\frac{1}{2}$ the Khotiship of Kasaba Dewarúkha, the Khotiship of Konda Ojharen, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bamanoli and number of Ináma Bháta shets in the Kasabá and Konda Ojharen.

Houses.

1	Bráhmána Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.	
11	Maráthás Watanadára	7	...	Do.
9	Kunabís wádá	...	Gáwnathana watanadára 2	} Ardhala.
	Wádá Ada	...	Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 3	
1	Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára	...	Ardhala.	
1	Teli Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1	Chákara Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
3	Gawali Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
4	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.

32 houses. 142 people of all ages.

Tirdhalís pay Patti Bháden, Rs. 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for Haríka, per khandi. Ardhalís pay Bháden Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ and for Haríka 0 per khandi.

The mápa wartálá to all is 4 páyalís per mana sololi. The grain is delivered in the village. The Khota takes it to Dewarúkha on bullocks at an expense of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi as he says (without much probability) and some he sells in the village. If the Kunabís take it to Dewarúkha, he says, they pay no Bháden out of the Vishálagada $\frac{1}{2}$ Khalisa; they pay chaturtháwnsha 15 mana to the fort. The 16 páyalís amount to 18 páyalís, the wartálá being 2 páyalís, besides what is lost in winnowing. $\frac{1}{2}$ is paid in Bhadakamben. That to Vishálagada costs Rs. 6 a khandi and that to Bhadakamben Rs. 2, one being 6 and one 3 Kosa. In Bhadakamben last year they took but 16 páyalís per mana.

The Veths paid are 5 annually from each Kunabi and Mhára to the Inámadára. The Mhára pays 5 áuts or 10 if required to the Khota and none to any Hakkadára. The Kunabís pay Jots one annually.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

There is 2 mana Italákha, which the Khota allows in land, 15 Pánds Dutarfá.

The Mhárawádi is 4 acres hill and Bhátalen and pays no Thala; 4 or 5 mans annually is the Thala if taken and his Phanasa trees do not pay.

Chandaki Dewa has 5 Pánds Bhátalen Ináma. 5 shers Tela Godá to the Gráma Dewa.

The Kunabís pay the Gurawa and Mhára 1 páyali between them but many avoid paying and they collect about 6 mans each.

The Ijamáyali Dasta Dutarfá is	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
The Hallín Lágawada ákára	...	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Kamála ákára	...	55 "

The village appears to be lower assessed than ordinary by these sums.

The total arable land is	...	2,290 acres.
The warkasa lágawada	...	418 "
The Bháta sheta	...	41 "
There is no Gudasta survey.		

The Gráma Dewa of this and other Ináma villages appear in the better condition than in khálisá villages. There has been no survey these 100 years, but several Ajamása accounts and soundals.

There is no Ináma Patti nor ever was in this village. But in Dewarúkha the two Desáis have several Ináma fields from Vishálagada. The elder brother pays Ináma Tijái and the younger none; and some of them pay both Panchyotrá and Ináma Patti or Tijái. It is not taken, every three years, but annually one-third deducted of the amount.

There are 4 Páts in Wánshi,

The Mhára does not pay one month as Rábatá in this village because the same man is Khota and Inámadára.

February 16th.

The Dewarúkha plain contains the following villages. It is 4 or 5 miles square :—

Kosumba.	Talawaden.
Kudawali.	Harapuden.
Ojharen Khurda.	Hátinwa.
Púra.	Pátagáwna.
Sádawali.	Murádapúra.
Dewarúkha.	

It is nearly all Bhátalen. The hills round it on 3 sides are low, being about 250 feet above the plain, through which the Saptalingi Nálá runs. The grass is entirely eaten off by the cattle (not being thick). The hills are never cultivated, because their sides are required to produce leaves and their level tops, grass for the plain, and they are kept as kurans. None of the hill they cultivate (which is towards Bawa Nadi) is too steep for bullocks to plough. The plain is not very barren in spite of its appearance. On walking through the Kasabá and Murádapúra Bhátalen with the Mhára, I found the following to be the state of the different sorts of land, which is no doubt the true account. The fields, in which I stopt to enquire, were of a medium sort according to their discription :—

Hill land on the steep sides of Nálás of a bad stony sort—

1st year Haríka,
2nd year Baraga,
3rd year Haríka,
and then 4 Pada years for fallow. 4th year it is ploughed in the manner called Biwada, a few seed sown and not plucked and ploughed at the end of the rains, chiefly to kill weeds peculiar to this and Lánjen and Dewalen Maháls in Mála Jamína.

Good Bhátalen land—
1st year Nágali.
2nd Bháta Sarwata.

Páyathá or sloping hill at the foot of the steep, middling sort—

1st Sarwata Bháta,
2nd Haríka,
3rd Baraga,
and then 4 years Pada the last Biwada.

3rd Sánwá Baraga,
4th Tíla,
and then three years waste or Bhátalen.

In Kudawali—Information received from the Mhára in different fields. Correct account.

Good páyathá or sloping land rather gravelly—
1st year Haríka,
2nd " Tíla,
3rd " Bháta,
4th " Haríka,
5th " Tíla,
and then 3 years waste.

Inferior gravelly Bhátalen—
1st year Haríka.
2nd " Baraga.

Good Bhatalen—
1st Nágali,
2nd Sarwata Bháta,
3rd Baraga,
4th Tíla,
5th Haríka,
and then 4 years.

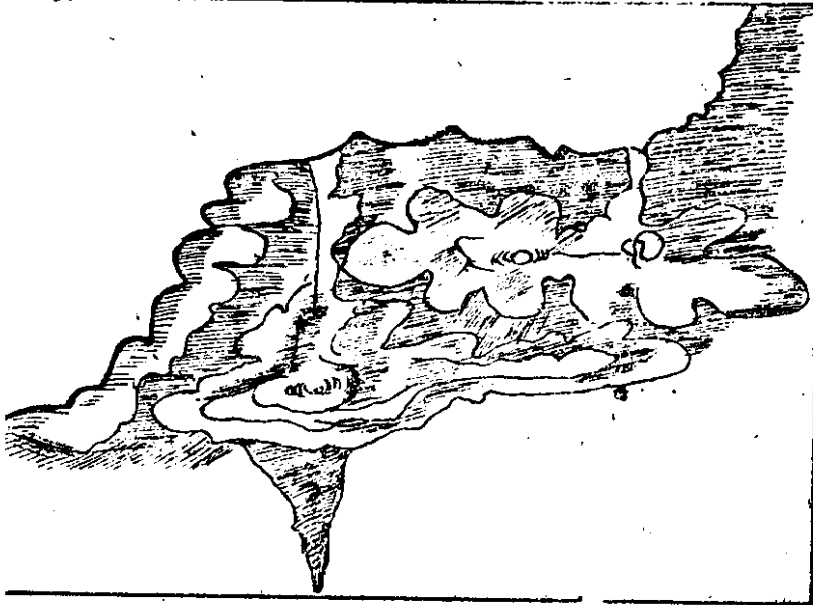
3rd year Haríka,
4th " Tíla,
and then 4 years Pada.

As this is a more favourable account than is usually given of the land and as this land too is inferior to half the táluka, being gravelly and short of Kawala, I asked the Mhára if they always got these crops to which he answered that if the years were favourable, they left all Bhátalen and most of the Dongara 3 years, but in an average year, 4 years waste, and if things were against them, they sometimes left them 5 years. The village being small there are no inhabitants but Mhárs and Maráthás, and this Mhára cultivated about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the village and said the land was very bad because it required 4 Pada years and would not do with less.

There is in Talawaden and Harapuden a large hill, nearly as high as the Gháts which bears trees and Kawala to within $\frac{1}{3}$ of its top but is apparently never cultivated, though arable; it however is equally useful to the Khots, as if it were cultivated, as the Kawala, etc., from it admits of the Bhátalen land all round its base being left but 3 or 4 years Pada and gives it more crops than it would otherwise have had.

The Ghera Mahimatagada, on the north part of it, is the same in appearance, as the south part, already described and as the Vishálagada Ghera, but thicker in jungle and with less level land and rice land.

From Talawaden hill appears one mass of trees from Kundi to Sonárawadí, 3 miles by 6, not large trees but thick tangled jungle and small trees in it, 20 to 30 feet high.



February 18th.

On ascending Tikanátha hill today, I find that the base of the hill only waste for these few years past; the whole of the upper part of the hill from 1,000 to 1,400 feet high is covered on the Talawaden side with nágali; the upper 300 feet is rocky and never bears. The nágali land, described, bears they say but once and no lánwani following it. I counted from the top 21 khalás and they contained probably about 2 acres, each including the nágali 40 acres, all in one spot. The vast

jungles of Katiwali below are on smaller hills, the trees and bushes thinner there close to the Gháts; and they are also cultivated in the same large patches of 30 or 40 acres. Hátiwnalen has 300 acres of such land. Tikanátha joins the Sahyádrí at Kundi by a ridge of 2 hills in length.

17th February 1830, Pátágáwra.

KASABA'—*Dewarúkha, Khotaki, 1 Kúla, the Kulakarni, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratnágiri.*

½ Khota Rághowá Náyaka Gopála Náyaka Desái wahiwáta Khudda.

½ „ Vishwanátha Trimbaka Desái lives in Harapuden, wahiwáta Gahánadára Bálakrishna Ananta Purohita for 5 years, for the five villages, Rs. 5,001.

Houses.

1 Khota	...	Watanadára.			
18 Bráhmans	...	{ Kulakarni	...	3	} Watanadára . Tirdhala.
	...	{ Chitapáwana	...	11	
	...	{ Deshastha	...	4	} Tirdhala.
41 Bráhmans	...	{ Bádhekaris.	...	36	
	...	{ Chitapáwana	...	4	} Do.
20 Maráthás	...	{ Karáhde	...	1	
	...	{ Shenawi	...	1	} Do.
33 Wáni	...	{ Sangameshwari	...	19	
	...	{ Watanadára.	...	10	} Do.
10 Teli	...	{ Bádhekari	...	2	
	...	{ Watanadára	...	2	} Watanadára . Tirdhala.
1 Gurawa	...	{ Bádhekari	...	1		} Ardhalá.
2 Gurawa	...	{ Bádhekari	...	1	} Tirdhala.
3 Nhawi	...	{ Watanadára	...	1		} Do.
	...	{ Watanadára	...	1	} Do.
28 Kunabís	...	{ Wádá	...	11		} Ardhalá.
	...	{ Watanadára	...	7	
	...	{ Bádhekari	...	4	
	...	{ Bot gechi wáda.	...	5	
	...	{ Bádhekari	...	5	
	...	{ Gáwnathana.	...	7	
	...	{ Bádhekarís.	...	7	

6	Sonára	...	Dispute whether Watanadára or Bádhekari.	Tirdhala.
15	Gawali	...	Bádhekari	... Ardhala.
12	Kumbhára	...	Watanadára	... 10 Do.
2	Jangama	...	Goswámi	Watanadára . Tirdhala.
8	Bhandári	...	Watanadára	... 1 { Watanadára . ½
2	Bhoi	...	Bádhekari	... 7 { Bádhekari ½
30	Chákara ...	10	Watanadára	... Ardhala.
8	Chámabhára	...	Bataki	... 20 Do.
1	Musalamána	...	{ Watanadára	... 7 } Tirdhala.
1	Hijaden	...	{ Bádhekari	... 1 }
7	Mhára	...	Bádhekari	... Do.
		...	Watanadára	... 0
		...	Watanadára	... 3 Ardhali.

244 houses.

1,241 people of all ages.

Patti and Bháden, to Bráhmans Tirdhalís, is 3 rupees and for Haríka 2 rupees; all other Tirdhalís, 5 rupees for Patti and Bháden paid though not expended by the Khota. Bháden and Haríka 2½ rupees. Ardhalis pay Bháden only 1½ rupees per khandi and for Haríka nothing. The Gallá is received in the village and always was. So that there is no reason to pay Bháden but they say it always was so. The Mápa wartálá is 4 páyalís per mana. The Bákí wasúla is usually paid in kind; but last year was taken by the Khota and 16 páyalís per mana received, these two years. The Tharáwa for Bháta last year was 11½ rupees per khandi. The Vishálagada Bákí wasúli is ½ paid in the fort and ½ in Bhadakamben Phada. The measure whether paid in the fort or the Phada is 18 páyalís per mana. The Khota, however, usually pays money. But the Vishálagada Kothi wartálá has been received at a lower rate, these 2 years than before. The accounts are still kept at 30 rupees per khandi for Bháta and Nágali. But it is received at 7½ rupees above the Phada price; last year, 19 rupees per khandi. It costs 5 rupees a khandi to send Gallá to Vishálagada, 7 Kosa and 2½ per khandi to Bhadakamben, 3 Kosa.

There are 10 khandís of Ináma; 2 Khots, 1 Desha Kulakarni and 13 other Inámadárs. 4 to the Dewa, 1 the Masjida, in all 23. The Hallín A'kára is 14 khandís, the Hallín Kamála 12½.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	69	khandís.
The Hallín A'kára	...	116	do.
The Kamála A'kára	...	135	do.

There is 1 mana Italákha for which the Gurawa holds lands 7 Pánds Mali Dutarfá. There is a ferry in the town, the Dewalen or Rájápura road, which has an Italákha of 2 rupees. It requires boats for 4 months during the rains, which is paid to the ferry-man. Others pay a pice or half a pice. The villagers pay grain one or two páyalís.

The Khota allows tela to 2 dewúls. To the Grámadewa 4 Pánds rice land, which the Gurawa holds free. And the Gurawa pays the Khota a Swámitwa, a Nárala, 2 Kautela* and a goat. The Gurawás 2 Gharawands are 2½ bighás of Bhátalen Pada, on which a Pándá or two is cultivated and pays no thala and two phanasa are free.

The Pátagáwna Goswámi, who attends Mahádewa, has also 15 Pánds Bhátalen Pada Ináma to Mahádewa.

The Khota also allows 10 Pánds of Bhátalen Pada to the Tariwálá, which is cultivated once in 10 or 12 years. To Máruti Khota Ináma. Dewa 5 Pánds Bhátalen; the Goswámi's Gharawádi or near it; the Mhára Chandaki 4 Pánds Bháta sheta. The Mhárawádi warkasa Pada, 4 bighás, in which about 1 mana is annually cultivated and Phanasa 4 Báradára and pay nothing and the whole of the Bráhmans Gharawádís. As these Gharawádís comprise a large part of the village Bháta and Bágáyata it is unlikely the Khota would have given the thala of them up without complaint on so slight

* Illegible; they may be Kawathen = egga.

a paper, as the one he shows, which is doubtless a false paper or only a temporary one. The term Parasún or Parden means usually about 10 Pánds and sometimes a Bighá never 5 or 6 Bighás nor has one man 2 Parasúns as is the case here. In Ratnágiri the Parasún is between the house, the well, the next hedge, the public

False claim in Dewarúka.



road and the house foot-path and the lágawada which is contained in the 10 Pánds square next the house of each Bráhmána watanadára

might be allowed, not the Bádhekarís as Bádhekarís never have a claim to Ináma, as residents.

The Prata too of Mali, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ mans per acre, is a similar false claim and requires to be altered in the ákára.

The Mhára and Gurawás Punja is 1 páyali between them, but as the kúls pay them each 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana and the Mhára collects about $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi and the Gurawa the same.

The Mhára pays áúts to the 2 Khots 10 áúts and 5 more at the Khots Phada; 2 to the Deshakulakarni (but the Deshakulakarni says he receives 5 annually, which the Mhára denies); to the Grámadewa 9 áúts; to no other Hakkadárs. To the Khota in Bhádrapada 2 Hausás; to the Marátha Ráwa 1; Kulakarni 1; Kumbhára 1; Phadake 1; Joshi 1; Upádhyá 1; Shetye 1; Gurawa 1; Mahájana 1; Bhoi 1. These are paid in Bhádrapada Saptami Shuddha; Gawari.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís are 6 between the 2 Khots annually and the Mhára pays 2 annually but on questioning the Kunabís, they say, they pay one to each Khota and the Kumbhárs 2 to each Khota. The Bádhekarí Bhandáris pay Jots as the Khots say. But the Bhandáris say they do not pay. The Khots say Ardhalis pay Jota and Vetha.

The Khots Kársái is:—1 fowl; Kona Karánde 5 shera; 1 Tawasen; 1 Bhopalá; 1 Irlen; 1 warranda thatch. The Bádhekarís pay in the village where they are assessed. The Kunabís pay vetha to the Deshakulakarni 3 veths annually; for lánaní, Kápaní, etc. They also pay 3 veths to the Gráma Dew's Ináma land for cultivating it.

The Kumbhára pays 25 Lotes to each and 2 Dáls and to the Kulakarni 25 Lotes and 1 Dála; to the Saradeshakulakarni 1 Dála; to the Shetye 1 Dála; the Saradesái 1 Dála; the Saramokáçama 1 Dála; and from all these he receives a shera of food. The Dála is a Bojyá of 7 Madakíns worth 3 annas.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Murádapúra, 30 Bighás. Lágawada of both villages. Each measured in its own Survey book.

There is a Masjida.

They say that the waste was measured in Murádapúra and that what was left unmeasured was measured in Dewarúka.

The Pátagawna Deúla Mahádeu's Goswámi collects a páyali of grain from each house, Bráhmans and all, some of them say. To Máraleshwara in Márala 4 annas and 4 páyalís by the Khota. To Hijáden 2 pice each house.

The Sonár's office is disputed. The Khota says they are Bádhekarís and that the rupee, which he has to pay annually for the Potadári of his Dasta rupees is paid to the Tháná Potadára. The real Sonára is Bálasheta Angasále now in Kotawaden. But Gondasheta has a patra from the Adálata confirming his right. He had applied for the right of receiving 1 Pánasupári; 1 Kámbali; 1 Sidhá; in all value rupees 1-0-50 which he gained. By which it appears that a village Mána Pána is his right, the same as his private property. The former Sonára used to receive 1 páyali from each house which he says the watanadárs have prevented him from receiving these 12 years. Ten years ago some images of silver were made for the Dewa and he made them.

The Wánís, only 2 of them, have shops in the Kasabá. Four more keep Bails for letting out and for carrying and bringing goods from Murádapúra, Londá, etc., and 10 or 12 more traverse the Mahála selling Tobacco and Dekkana grain; the rest cultivate.

The Shetye receives from each bullock load, sold in the Mahála, $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera or 1 shera of closed Gonís.

The Shetye says the Khotiship is originally his, but about 60 years ago, he gave it over to the Desái, being unable to carry it on, but now he wants it back again. He says he cultivates 15 khandís but that he holds it all free and pays no Thala. The Desái says, he takes Thala but on questioning him, he says, he took none this year or last year; and that there is 10 or 15 years account to settle with the Shetye; with considerable Báki, which makes it appear as if the Shetye's claim was correct; as the Khota gives up his Thala.

The Desái has several Ináma fields in Dewarúkha, which is unusual for a Khota in his own village. The Gurawa says he does not know whether the Shetye pays Thala or not.

The Mhára on being questioned says that the Shetye has always and still does receive the Khota's widá; and ties the Holi Púli, and performs the Khot's Holi Pújyá and has the Dewá's Pálakhi brought first to him, and that the Khota does make a survey in the Shetye's land but as to the payments, he does not know if the Shetye has paid, these 20 years. The Shetye says he sometimes attends the Abháwani but the Toda is never made with him.

The Desái wants the Kumbhára to be asked, who has the Khot's Manya,* at the Dipawáli and the Kumbhára answers that the Shetye has 3 different ceremonies to perform as Khota in the Dipawáli which he always has done and the Mhára confirms it. The Desái's wahiwáta, however, is very old, so the Shetye would find it difficult to oust him, being poor. While the Desái is Khota and Inámadára of a dozen villages.

The Teli pays as Hakka to the Desái, $3\frac{3}{4}$ shers Tela; to the Kulakarni $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera; and to the Shetye as Khota $\frac{1}{4}$ shera Tela at the Diwáli. The Teli receives 28 páyalís Tíla, Kálá, from Bráhmans, 26 from the Khots; and 30 from Kunabís and returns a mana of oil.

The Kunabís pay one vetha annually to the Shetye as original Khota but no Nángara Jota as the Desái is Wahiwatadára.

The nháwi has 4 villages. Each man pays him 2 páyalís annually.

The Jangama Goswámi has a large Hakka from every house in the Mahála. Badhekaris and Watanadárs, Bráhmans and all castes pay 1 páyali per house; all Telis $\frac{1}{4}$ shera oil; all Dhanagars 1 shera butter; all Gawalís $\frac{1}{4}$ shera Tupa; all Mhárs 1 load of wood and one of grass; the Kasaba Chámbhára shoes etc.; and Mohomedans 1 páyali grain like Hindús.

There is a Jatra in Chaitra, when 100 men attend. The Goswámi only performs Pújyá, once in 8 days, and puts Sánja wáta once in 8 days and once in 8 days 1 shera for Naiwedya. All the rest goes to the Jatrá and yet, he says, he expends but 17 mans Dáná. So his own gains are large. He goes round the mahála himself and when he has a load the villagers carry it in for him. He is only one for collecting and doing the Pújyá.

The Bhandári is Rendawálá. His maktá is 26 rupees monthly for the mahála and he has given another maktá in Bondayen at 2 rupees per month. The last year maktá was 27 rupees. He gets his Dáru from Kálabádewi. He pays it at 1-2-0 per Ghágara and sells it, he says for 1-3-0 but his profit is doubtless double that price, the road there being $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. The Bhoi is the Ferryman. The Káji, who has the Masjida Ináma, lives in Sagawen. The Kumbhára thatches the Masjida annually for the sum of 4 annas, which the Kumbhára receives from the Káji. It is 20 Háts by 12 and takes 40 warandís of grass.

The Chámbhára pays shoes to the Desái 10, Kulakarni 5, the Shetye 2, (one of them the Chámbhára denies), the Joshi 1, the Upádhyá 1, the Gurawa 1, the Saradesái, the Saradeshakulakarni 1, the Rájadeshamukha 1, the Saranokádama in Vishálagáda 1, the Mhára 3, the Phadake 1, the Ráwa, 1, the Goswámi 1. He has 25 Gáwns and pays 2 pair of shoes to the Khota of each; 2 to the Mhára of each and one to the Gurawa of each, if a watanadára; in all about 100. He pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Mohotarfa to the Khota of Dewarúkha

* This may be Mána.

and one or two to the Khota of each village for A'dhawada. They have 6 Dukáns. The natives appear to gain as much as the Government by them. The Kulakarni says his payment in Dewarúkha is 30 rupees.

The Marátha Ráwa says he was formerly Patela and his mána in the Deula is to repeat the Dew's Jásála in the Grámadewa on the wára Diwasa (mangalawára). The Gurawa puts the leaves on the God; the Patela Ráwa and the Shetye sitting by. The Dew's Hukúma is declared by the Shetye to the Marátha Ráwa and the Ráwa tells it to the Gurawa. The Patela says the Púrwa sattá is his watana; and the Rája sattá is the Shetye's watana. This is all his watana that remains. He says all the rest of his watana is lost, when the Desái got the village; which was when the Peshawá got the mulúkha, 80 years ago; the village was kuláraga and the Shetye khota and he was a watanadára kulambáwedára and Patela. At that time Mograwane wádi was his Ináma mokásá, held from Vishálagada. He had then 50 men under him; who were paid by the Panta, separate from his Ináma. It was then Eka Tarfi Vishálagada and then became Dutarfá. When his Ináma went, he was a kulambáwedára and his grandfather was so. His father and self only are the khot's rayats.

Ináma of 100 lárís Pada, 100 lárís lágawada by Sháhú Mahárája, in Shake Abhishaka 35, Hallín Inámadára Vishwanátha Bhata Sáthye.

Jábata of the same Jhidde Asharína Mayyá wa Allafa in Killá Sharana-gada.

Láris.	Bighá.	Pánda.	Pole.	Mana.	Páyali.	Khandi.	Mana.	Páyali.	Shera.		
128½ Mali ...	10	6	5	Dara.	8	4	4	5	11	1	Dara khandi 30 Láris, &c.

Originally Kuláraga in Warkasa Do. Gimawasa Dupikí Do. In this Patra the Shimás are all Kulambáwedára.

Dharmádáwa Ináma was then temporary—not like Kittá Thikána Pada Dharmádáwa yása Jamína Dilí Hoti Te Dharmádáya Dúra karúna Hallin Vritti Majurá Dili.

A continuation of the Patra in Ojharen kburda has also shimás kulambáwedára shewing it also to have been kuláraga or perhaps sheta sanadi.

Total.		Total.	Mali.	Warkasa.	Darasá'l.	Gimawasa Pada.	Bharada.
		B. p. p.	B. p. p.	B. p. p.	B. p. p.	B. p. p.	B. p. p.
...	Dewarukha ...	29 1 0	9 0 0	27 1 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	25 15 0
...	Ojharen Budrukha ...	3 8 5	3 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Kántawali ...	6 19 10	4 18 0	2 1 10	2 1 10	.....	.....

Ináma given by Jagawanta Parasharáma Pratinidhi Mahimatagada in Jhidde A'rbaina Mayyá wa Allafa to (Hallín) Moropanta Tátambhata Sanye Umara Bháta 1-0-0; warkasa 4-0-0; najíka Ghara in Dewarúkha Chittá.

Ináma by Sháhu, shake Abhishaka 51. To (Hallín name) Dewa Shri Dewa Raghawíra Hallín Pujári Raghunátha Bálambhata Sanye for Pújya Naiwedya, Nandá-dípa, Purána, Ráma Naumi (Kirtana) Shiwarátri (Kirtana) Utsáhá.

150 lárís to Wádeshwara; 140 lárís to the other Najíka Dewúlya malá 2 Bighás Darobasta Gimawasa (chels) matha land warkasa Dakshaná-Diwána Bhátalen 40 Bighás

Diwána Bhátalen. (still chels).
A field given for a parti- (still chels).
cular days expense. Rámanawamichen Sheta (does not chel).

Ináma in Dewarúkha by Sháhú Rájya, Shake Abhishaka 55 in A. D. 1729; 125 lárís Dewarúkha and 25 lárís in Harapuden and in 3 other villages which do not chel and never did. Hallín name Raghunátha Bábá Joshi of Dewarúkha given in Sátára.

Jábata of the same from Mahimatagada Nútana wratti Ináma (hallín chálú). The Patrás given for this were 4, one to the Deshádhikari; 1 Deshmúkha and Deshapándye; 1 Gawnakarís; 1 Dumála Patra, &c., to the Inámadára, 4 by the Chhatrapati and 4 by the Pratinidhi.

IN DEWARÚKHA—*Mali in Dewarúkha 10 mana land in A. D. 1729.*

	B. p. p.	Kh. m. p.	Láris.
Bháta Mali	2 1 0	dara bigha 10 mana ákára 1 0 6 at 30 Láris	30½
Turawati	1 8 0	dara „ 5 mana ákára 0 6 11½ do.	10½
Warkasa Lowate	3 16 5	dara 4½ Láris per bighá	17½

Shimás—Purwesa—Bhairu Bhata Agnihotri *Yachen sheta and Gáwínka.*

Paschimesa—Gurawáchen Sheta.

Dakshanesa—Márga, Turawata Gáwínka.

Uttaresa—Márga Shringárapúra—As Shringárapúra is 7 kosa away this shows it was then not in ruins, which it now is. It was formerly the fort of a Rájya Surve.

	B. p.	Mana páyali.	Mana páyali.
Harapuden—Mali	1 5	dara bighá 8 4 Gallá akára 10 5	
Mali—Uttaresa— <i>Mhára Bhátalen</i> ;		darakhandi 30 Láris akára 15½ Láris, warkasa najika Dewa	
		dara bighá Láris 2.	

Mali had then 2 rates instead of malá, which they now claim. Dewa Mali probably the Italákha of that time now paid in grain. Bhátalen warkasa dara bighá 2 Láris.

Jábatá to Rághowá Náyaka Gopála Náyaka Desái (Hallín) Dewarúkha in A. D. 1751, given 40 years before. The Habashi having lúted his Ghara and burnt the original, for 100 Láris and 4 bighás Bháta sheta; Bháta jamína 4 bighá; Kadadana Bháta Mali 4 bighás; extra warkasa 25 bighás.

Purwesa—Sáthyáchen sheta. Paschimesa Desáyáchen sheta; from these Shimása.

The Kasabá must have 80 years ago kuláragi and the Desái not Khota his field being separately mentioned.

Warkasa 25 bighás.

Uttaresa—Kulambáwá Desái.

Purwesa—Potadáráchen Bhátalen.

Paschimesa—Sheta Kulambáwa Telichá.

Dakshanesa—Bándha, Desáyáohá Kalambáchen sheta.

Terfja.	Bighe.	Pánda.	Káthí.	
	5	9	10	Malá and Mali warkasa.
	25	...	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	30	9	10	

Konda Ojharen.

Uttaresa—Gáwínka Bháta sheta.

Paschimesa—Lohúta Gáwínka.

Dakshanesa (blank).

} 1 bighá Bháta sheta.

The rest 1½ bighá not given.

17th February 1830, Pátagáwona.

WA'DA' KONDHARANA—Dewarúkha Khotaki.

½ Khota, Bábú Bájibhata Saphre. Wahiwáta khudda.

½ Do. Chintámana Lakshmana Do.

½ Do. Shiwaráma Ananta Do.

Houses.

3 Bráhmána Khota Watanadára in all 57 people, one having 50; 7 brothers living together, Karáhde.

5 Chákara 5.

4 Bataki.

1 Marátha Bádhekari.

13 houses. 100 people of all ages.

They have divided the rice land permanently and the warkasa in this manner. One brother has the Padana of a field this Padana. The second brother the same land next Padana and the third brother the same land the next Padana,

Unusual mode of dividing warkasa among the 3 Khots. which is the fairest way of dividing warkasa. There are no Bádhekarís ever come to cultivate here. But the Khots go to Borasúta and Dhámápúra and cultivate about 11 or 20 khandís, and build temporary houses. The land they cultivate is the Borasúta rice land. They do not pay Thala but make a makta for 5 years, about the 4th part of the produce, by guess. They cultivate by shetakarís of other villages. Two of the khots are poor and have three people each in their houses. The eldest has 50 people, all Bráhmans. Their shetakarís live in Borasúta, etc., no Paháni is made in their own village; or the land they cultivate. This man has 10 Nángars of his own. His own sons and brothers do the light work. They are Karáhdés and have no relations, elsewhere but being so numerous, the elder khota says that a Lagana generally happens once a year in his house.

They have never paid any Bákí wasúli in kind to the English, the Peshawá or Vishálagada but always bought it themselves at whatever dara was fixed. They pay as kille wartálá chaturthawnsha, i. e., the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the jamá dasta of the Vishálagada half, haríka and Inámatakheríja karúna.

They are Khots and have some Ináma fields, in their own village as Writtí Ináma Bháta in the Ijamáyali, 1 khandi, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana dutarfá, Hallín ákára 2 khandís; kamála 2 khandís being doubled.

There is 1 mana Italákha to Grámadewa. The Khota does the pújya and answers the questions by kaula.

There is Shimá Tantá in Niwen Budrukha, which was measured in Niwen and was then Pada; and is at the end of the survey of both villages. It has been since cultivated by Niwen and it was cut by Kondharana which is now being examined in the Diwáni Court.

There is no punja. The kiraduwen Mbára or Tulasani comes for dead cows but not by watana.

The Gallá Ijamáyali is	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
The Hallín Gallá	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The kamála	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The village is	...	...	...	200 bighás.

18th February 1830, Pátágúna.

NA'NDIWALI—Hátakhamben, khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota, Rámachandra Hari Sarapotadára lives in Nándiwali in gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota, Naro Ballála Sarapotadára wahiwáta khudda not in gahána.

The Gahánadára of the 1st half is Maheshwara Pádhye of Verála for 301 rupees since 1827 at 12 per cent. and he pays 2 rupees swámitwa to the Khota, which goes to lessen the interest.

They are not the present Sarapotadárs of Vishálagada but merely of the same name and probably no relations. The Sarapotadári does not chel in the táluká Ratnágiri Tarfa and only in 3 or 4 Maháls, Vishálagada Tarfa. The wahiwátadára is the Sabanisa of Vishálagada and lives in the Fort. The Mahálapotadári does not chel in any Mahála either Ratnágiri or Vishálagada, except that the Dewalen Mahálapotadára says, it chels with him, in Dewalen Mahala, Vishálagada Tarfa. The same Sabanisa Apáji Rawalanátha is the holder of it, and also the Dewalen Deshakulakarni and the Anjanári Potadára.

The present Khota says the potadári of his own village chels with him, Vishálagada Tarfa (10 annas) which he pays himself.

Houses.

2 Khota Watanadára Karáhde Bráhmans, the gahána Chauthala. They both pay Thala.			
2 Bráhmans Bádhekari Karáhde Bráhmans ...	...	...	... Chauthala.
11 Kunabi Watanadára ...	...	...	... Ardhala.
1 Sutára Bádhekari ...	...	...	... Tirdhala.
1 Musalamána Bádhekari Pathána ...	...	...	... Do.
1 Mhára Watanadára ...	...	...	... Ardhala.

18 houses. 97 people.

The gahánadára and 2 khots all cultivate and all pay Thala. The Patti Bháden from Tirdhalís is 5 rupees and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Harika. Ardhalis and Chauthalis pay no patti nor Bháden. The mápa wartála is 3 páyalís sololi. The báki wasúli Gallá the Ardhalis carry to Haracheri Bandara, 3 kosa; was taken by the Khota these 2 years. The last year's Tharáwa for Bháta was (blank).

The Vishálagada báki wasúla is paid 17 mans in the Fort and each mana is measured 20 Páyalís sololi. The Ardhalis take it there, 10 kosa and receive no food or payment; and part of it is paid below, in the Phada at Bhadakamben, which, the Khota, sends on bullocks. It costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, being 7 kosa.

The reason the kunabis carry the Kille gallá and not the Phada gallá is that the Khota can only make them carry half their Thala and he sends them to the farthest place with Thala. Last year only 16 páyalís was measured in the Phada. But as they winnowed it afresh 17 páyalís were paid.

The Veths paid to the 2 Khots are 26 men annually; láwani 8; kawala 4; Gawata 4; Bháta Kápani 4; Benani 2; Gharashákára 2; Dharana Bándhanyása (Páta Bádhs) 2.

The Jots are paid 1 to each Khota, i.e., 2 annually. The Khots Pharmása; 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Irlen; 2 fowls.

The Khota allows 7 Pánda Bháta Sheta to the Gáwnakara without Thala and all the kunabis go, for one day, to cultivate it and the Gáwnakara performs the Pújyá by Maktá. Every 8 days he gives Naiwedya and Sínjawáta and at the Dasará supplies food for the Utsáhá.

There are 2 Grámadews and the Khota allows 12 Pánds Bhátalen for the waste grass land allowed for the thatching of the Grámadewa. grass for them and the villagers unite to thatch it and receive no food or payment.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Kolawana, Pátharata of 25 Bighás. Kolawana Lágawada and measured in Kolawana and no Tantá entered.

The Mhára has one mana annually of cultivated warkasa in Mharawadi, which pays no Thala. But he pays $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee for each Phanasa.

The Mhára pays no áuts to Hakkadárs but pays $\frac{1}{2}$ of a rupee annually to the Háatakamben Desái.

The Mhára's Gurú Dhengoji Mengoji comes annually and gets one rupee.

				Khandi.
The Ijamáyali dasta is ...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The lágawada ákára ...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála ...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

By which it would appear that this village was rather highly assessed, comparing it with others that have the lágawada ákára twice their Ijamáyali, payment, and their Kamála three times.

The Swámitwa is only 2 rupees, which is a sign it is a losing village. The principal is also small but this is not always a sign, as the man may want money much, or may be sure of paying it back soon. This, with the small advance in the Kamála and the ákára, make it likely to be a

A low Swámitwa in a Gahána a sign of a losing village.

losing village. It was Gahána before this ($\frac{1}{4}$ of it) to Kinhera of Kasheli and before his time to another and has always been in Gahána. The terms are (1) that the Khota is to retain his own khása original Thikáns. Two fields of Bháta and be allowed to cut grass and kawála for them.

Two fields retained in a Gahána and a stipulation to be allowed to cut grass for them.

(2) In the Sarakára Survey, all expense to be paid by the Gahánadára.

(3) If the Sarakára should remit anything the Gahánadára to have the benefit.

(4) After three years, the principal and interest to be repaid. If not paid, to give 4 months' notice to the Gahánadára.

(5) $\frac{1}{4}$ Vetha Begára of the Gáwna and $\frac{1}{4}$ Jota ; $\frac{1}{4}$ Tawasen, $\frac{1}{4}$ Bhopalá, Kona Karánde and $\frac{1}{4}$ Gahánadára.

(6) To pay the Gahánadára Chauthala.

The Mhára Punja is $\frac{2}{3}$ Páyali. But only the kúls that have Jots pay the Mhára his shirastá. Those who have no Jots are 3 or 4 and give nothing at all, being some poor, some old and some women.

Kúls, who have Jots only pay the Mhára.

18th February 1830, Pátagdóna.

MAJARE KONDA—Ojharen, Dewarúkha Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

Khota Rághowá Gopála Náyaka Moghe Desái of Dewarúkha Wahiwáta Khudda. Houses.

4 Kunabi's Bádhekáris, 12 people Ardhalis.

They pay no Patti Bháden. The Mapa wartálá is 4 páyalis. The Ratnágiri báki wasúli is paid in Sangameshwara. But the Khota has bought it, these 2 years and they pay it in Dewarúkha, 2 kosa. These 2 years, only 16 páyalis, per mana, have been paid. The Gudasta tharáwa was bháta, 12 rupees per khandi. They pay no Gallá in the Fort or the phada of Vishálagada but the Tharáwa of the Sarakára is the price, they pay in the phada, and they say that $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees above that tharáwa is the price of that they pay in the Fort. Several of the Khots say this, but it is not the case. The custom is to take as much above the tharáwa Dara as shall complete 30 rupees per khandi. But this is only meant, when the Dara is above the Behade rate, and upto this year, when Ratnágiri Sarakára took the Gallá at the Behade Dara. This was the way the

The Vishálagada kothi Gallá money was computed. Since that, however, the wartálá 30 rupees. rates have been much below the Behade Dara, but

Vishálagada has issued an order about it, and the Khots take advantage of that to say that they pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees above the tharáwa. The Khots, however, do not settle accounts with Vishálagada, more than once in 10 or 12 years, but merely pay (torn) about the money leaving the account open and the Khots say they (torn) cannot pay 30 rupees at the present rate, but have received no order.

The Bádhekaris from Vighrawali and Kántawali and Talawaden come to pay Ardhalá.

The Kunabis pay 3 veths annually to the Khota, 1 to make the Khalen and Veths paid 2 kosa off. one Jota, all paid in Dewarúkha.

There is no Italákha or Dewúla.

The Khots Pharmasa is Tawasen, Bhopale, Irlen and Kombaden.

There is a tantá with Mauje Ojharen, 15 bighás dongara.

Mauje Ojharen's Lágawada.

The ijamáyalí dasta 2 Tarifá	$3\frac{1}{2}$	khandís.
The hallín Lágawada	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The kamála	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do.

There is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mana Ináma in the ijamáyali and a patra for 1 bighá, but the Ináma does not appear in the nambarawári, which is to be rectified. It is measured separately at Ináma in the khardes.

18th February 1830, Pátágawna.

Ságawen. Khotaki Dewarúkha Mahála.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Námáji Lakshmana Náika Shelara Wahiwáta Khudda and 8 Bháws.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Krishnáji Bhowánji Wahiwáta Khudda and 8 Bháws.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Antaji Lakshmana Wahiwata Khudla and 4 Bháws.

Of the last $\frac{1}{2}$ is in Gahána to Abáji Yeshawantaráwa Kosumbakara, 60 rupees, these 12 years. No Wyája. The Totá Naphá and Wahiwáta the Gahánadára.

houses.

20	Khota Maráthás	...	...	...	Chauthala.
4	Kunabi Watanadára 2	...	...	...	Ardhala.
5	Musalamána Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
5	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	...	do.
7	Kunabini 3, Chákara 4	...	...	...	do.
1	Gurawá Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	do.

42 houses. 225 people.

The Chauthalis and Tirdhalis pay 2 páyali patti on all grain including Harika and Bháden $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi on all grain but Harika, which pays no Bháden.

The mápa wártalá is paid by all cultivators and is 2 páyali sololi per mana. The Ardhalis pay no Bháden and deliver their grains in the village. The báki wasúli is paid in Sangameshwara, 3 kosa off and costs 2 rupees per khandi.

There is an Italákha, 2 mans and the Gurawa, being a Bádhekari receives it in kind. The Khota allows in ináma to the Grámadewa, 1 bighá bháta sheta and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighás bhátalen cultivated once in 5 or 6 years and 2 phanasa free of payment; and the Gurawa from this pays the expenses of Holi, Dakshaná, etc. The gáwna kharcha is 10 rupees, which the Khota collects among the rayats and spends the whole in Dharmadáwa, etc., and this is probably about the expense of the gráma kharcha in a maráthá large village. The Khota allows 7 pánds bhátalen to the Purúkha, which the Phanasata Mhára holds. Their own Mhárs have all died.

There is a shimá tantá with Ambawali, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighás Dongara, Pada Thikana Dopata Tembá, measured in Ságawen and entered below both khardás.

The Phanasata Mhára gets 7 mans as punja; and the Phanasata Gurawa the same. The rayats all pay their shirastá of 2 shers to each, the Khota nothing. It is on the Toda; the rayats pay. The Mhára depends on the rayata to tell him, of his own accord, what thala he paid and if he doubts it he goes to the Khota to ask and the Khota informs him but this does not happen once in a year.

The Veths are 2 per month, among the Khots. This is the old custom, and they still take it. They keep no account, but as near as they and the rayats can compute, they take the exact 24 annually chiefly in the rains, and do not vary more than one, i. e. (25 or 27) in the year. Where there are many Kunabis' houses in a village the Khota keeps a written account of Veths, he receives, and if 48 are due, usually takes them all in the year and if the Khota lives in the village and cultivates largely, often takes 4 or 5 above his number; Kunabis pay one Jota annually. The Khots kárasái is 1 fowl, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá.

The Ijamáyali ákára is	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi.
The Hallín Lágawada is	...	...	...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The Kamála	...	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

The village appears to be well cultivated, the survey year. As the Kunabís pay little Patti, &c., there are probably plenty of Bádhekarís applying for land, and the fact, of a Gahána without interest, shows it is a thriving Gahána.

The Bádhekarís that came are from Dhámápúra, A'mbawali and Kadamaráwa. The Kunabís go as Bádhekarís to some villages. This happens on the boundaries of the two villages. Because a Kunabi likes to have all his cultivation in one place, for the sake of watching, &c., instead of in 2 or 3 places, a mile apart, which he can usually manage by cultivating the land adjacent to his own, on the next Shimá and the Khota says, the convenience is so great, that they do not mind the extra patti they have to pay in the neighbouring villages.

The Mhára is a Bádhekarí and pays no áúts.

Inám Dharmádáwa. To Gana Joshi Dhonda Joshi (Hallín name) $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees chels in the Ijamáyali. In my Survey $9\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Pada Bhátalen (as, however, this is Dharmádáwa Ináma, there should be no land for it, the Krákuns say, but only the money or Gallá be paid as Italákha without any land between Shimás). The Shimás are:—

A. D. 1740 ...	{	Purvesa—Govinda Bhata Sanyechen Bhátalen.
		Paschimesa—Gawníka.
Wasalá 2.	{	Dakshanesa—Páira Bandja Wanyáchá.
		Purvesa—Ananda Sányachi Bhátalen Gawníka.
		Paschamesa—Gawníka Bhátalen.
		Uttaresa— do. do.
		Dakshanesa—Joshi's Páda.

The Inámapatra—name is Ráma Vithala Joshi, and the Patra commences:—

Dharmádáwa, a permanent land Ináma, Patra, brought yesterday, contains Dharmádáwa Dúrakarúna and Wratti cháláwi. Wratti is perhaps Málakawára Suddhán.

Jábata Dharmádáwa Pada Jamína and gives the Shimás and measurement; so that Dharmádáwa appears the same as wratti Ináma in reality and not temporary or Italákha.

Rámabhata Bálambhata has an Ináma, for which he has no patra— $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees is in the Ijamáyali and his present Ináma of land as he shows the Shimás is 9 Bighás of Bhátalen land. The Khota is no check at all to their shewing double the Ináma that really chels. Because if they shew twice the actual Ináma they may agree privately to continue paying Thala for the excess and put up more than Thala by which the Khota is a gainer for a sum of money paid at once equal to 8 or 10 years' Sarakára Dasta, the Khota would probably sell the excess to a false Inámára and both combine to declare it Ináma. The rayats, if they think the Khota has any reason for concealment, say they know nothing about the Thala or the land, and some of them ask the Khota what they are to say when I question them. So I have no means of coming at the truth except by asking them unexpected questions to bring out the truth. While they would have been punished at once for concealment in former time. The Dewarúkha rayats say, the Khota takes no Thala in the Bráhmans, whereas I have no doubt he does and that they all know it.

Rámabhat's Ináma in the accounts is, 5 Páyali Bhát, Nágali $6\frac{1}{2}$ Páyalis, Haríka 5 Páyalis, as the land is all Bhátalen and but $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of it in cultivation at once; and this Bháta, Nágali, Wari is only the Sarakár's half (1 Tarfa); the $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in this case is probably not beyond the real Ináma, at the time the Ijamáyali was formed; of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres is Lágawada; $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres Tíla; $\frac{3}{4}$ Bakáwari; 2 Haríka; $\frac{3}{4}$ Wari.

Ináma in Kasabá Dewarúkha to Bhairambhata Sánye (Hallín Bábá Dikshita Govinda Dikshita Sánye) for 100 Lárís by the Pratinidhi in Sátará, in A.D. 1729, Eka Tarfa, Pada Jamína Tína Pratichi Writti Ináma 20 Pándáchá Bighá; at the measurement were present the Mojani Karate, Lakshmana Ananta and the Deshaka Tarfa Majakúra and Hara Sheta Shetye Kasaba Majakúra. (He is here called the Shetye of the Kasabá, there being no Khota but him.)

In A.D. 1729 Dewarúkha was Dutarfa.

	Bighás.	Pánda.	Pánda.	Khandi. Mana.	Láris.
Mali Jamína	2	1	Bhara Dhára	10 per Bighá Bháta	1 ½ Dara 30
					- Láris.
					30½
				Bighás.	Láris = Láris.
Warkasa Bhátálen near Shringárapúra Marga Bharada	30			Dara	2 60
					90½

In Krishna Sálwis June Sheta Bábada Bándha, 5 (Dalás) 18 Pánda.

Although the land is called above Pada, it appears by this to have been lágawada Jamína, so it is difficult to say what an Ináma of Pada Bhátasheta means. 5 Dalás of Bhátasheta belonging to a rayata and having Bándhs would hardly have been Pada, while the warkasa land in the village was cultivated. In the heading the land, is called Mali below it, is called Malá and in some papers Male is the term. So there appears not to have been distinct Prats then. Mali in old Patrás has different Bighá Dhárás.

Malá 2 Bighás 1 Pánda. Shimás 1 Uttaresa, Chámbhára Malá and Kumbhára Malá.

2. Paschamesa Nháwi (these Chámbhára Malá and Kumbhára Malá and Nháwi are now all held by the Bhoi, and no one knows, since when, which shows the little value of old Shimás in Ináma Patrás. Little value of old Shimás in Ináma Patrás. Many of them too have trees for their Shimás 100 years old. For which they show trees 10 or 20 years old. These Chámbhára, Nháwi and Kumbháras' Shets were then Kulambáwedári, i.e., the whole village was then so; but as it is not mentioned Kulambáwi they might perhaps have been held as Baloten land is in the Dekkan, free; though I have not found such land distinctly mentioned. The Sonára and Sutára, Gurawa and Mhára and Goswami still hold such land; in one or two villages, I have met with privately in Ináma from the Khota.

Warkasa Bhátálen Jamína Políns 12,040, Wajá Dongara 40 Políns, Báki 30 bighás (only 40 in 12,000 Políns shows how little of the land is really Nákírda in the Dewarúkha plain) Paschimesa Writti Bháskara Joshi (still chels).

Ináma in A.D. 1704 to Shámaji Ranganátha Deshakulakarni (Hallín Rágho Rangunátha Deshakulakarni) from his Watani Khálisá 25 Bighás Bháta Sheta 20 and 5 of Warkasa given by Parasharáma Rámchandra Pratinidhi. Pada Jamína 20 Bighás, Pada Bháta Jamína from his own Khálisá Watani shows that it could hardly have been permanent waste. But the rice land had then perhaps been fallow years like Warkasa. This Patra is a copy and he has no Jábata. The land is now 25 Bighás of Bhátasheta and 5 of warkasa. This land is given in 5 villages. So he had Watana in various villages. It now chels in Pátágáwna 5 acres, Bháta, Ojharen Khurda 6½ acres Bháta, Harapuden 2½ acres Bháta and the Kasabá 15 acres Bháta and 50 of Warkasa.

Ináma to the Dewarúkha Deshakulkarni (not chálaten), Rájeshri Rájamánya Hari Mahádewa Haváldára and Kárkúna Tarfa Dewalen and Dewarúkha Yánsa Snehánkita Nílakantha Ballála Dandawata Pranamya, Suru Sana Tisaina Mayyá wa Allafa, A.D. 1709.

Rájeshri Shámaji Ranganátha Pótadára Killá Khilaná yáni Rájeshri Swámiche Rájyánta sewá eka nisthenta bahota About A.D. 1700 Udita Singa came to Vishálagada with the Musalamans. diwasa kelí, Kille Vishálagadása mukhya Shatru álá tyá prasangín Kashtha karúna, Killá bándhawilá tyá upara killá tyánen Gheuna; Udita Singa tewelá nawhatá. To nighuna játán Killá majákurín loka tewelín nawhate; tyáwára jamáwanishí karúna kashtha kele; sákharapeyáche jhujín Tyánsa bará thenchagá dila; killá hastagata karáyachí khatapata keli; Rájeshri Swámiche punyen killá hastagata jhálá; tyá prasangín Rajestri Parasharáma Pandita Pratinidhi yáni sarwánehe shrama janúna jyáni mehenata keli tyánchen Urjita kelen. tyá prasangín yánsa (the Kulakarni) jamína bighá 30 nútana ináma Delhi. This does not now chel.

Ináma to Vishwanátha Náráyana Bhata Sáthye (hallín Yadneshwara Bhata) in the time of Sháhu Mahárája A.D. 1720 he went to killá Panhalá.

Writti ináma in kasabá Dewarúkha. Rájeshri Pandita Ráwa had previously given a sanada which árbán madhyen (year 1704 A.D.) Sáwanta Kudála karáchi swánri mulín geli tyáni kasabá lúta keli when Krishnáji Pandita Pratinidhi gave him his 100 lárís wratti and 50 lárís extra but it was not attended to as Maharájá's order is necessary, 150 lárís in the Kasabá. This is now 3 thikáns.

When they formerly lost there patrás they were obliged to get fresh ones or the Inám did not chel.

Ináma to Máraleshwara; $6\frac{1}{2}$ bighás bháta sheta paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandis 2 mans. In the Ijamáyali, 1 tarfa, is 1 khandi, 2 mana Sangameshwara tarfa, (the Guruwa complains that he receives but 6 mana, out of this $22\frac{1}{2}$ mans, though the Desái has the whole deducted in his village accounts and the Gurawa gives the whole páwati for the $22\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The Khota says he has to deduct the patti from this $22\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The patti at

Gurawá's Complaint. 3 rupees per khandi is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, which at the present dhára equals $6\frac{1}{2}$ mana bháta, leaving 16 mans, which he ought to pay the Gurawa. The Desái keeps the wahiwáta of the land himself, having taken it since the death of the last Gurawa, 20 years ago, and these 2 years, the Desái has refused the 6 mans Vishálagada tarfa, of which account the Gurawa has given no páwati these 2 years. The present land is $4\frac{3}{4}$ bighás, bháta sheta, Malli $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, Umara $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The Gurawa ought to have wahiwáta or else the gallá allowed. The Inámapatra land is $6\frac{1}{2}$ bighás, the present land less. The Gurawa, however, says he only pays for Naiwedya, dararoja, which about a khandi of bháta. But the villagers say the true Naiwedya expense, if daily, is $\frac{1}{2}$ shera daily; about 2 mana and the Gurawa consumes the rest. The patra is written for Shiwarátri utsáhá. But the Gurawa says this utsáhá has long been left off, so the Khota reaps the benefit. But the villagers have a right to claim the utsáhá, which they are unlikely to do, shewing that Khots may do what they like with dewa's ináms.

Dewalen kasabá inám patras Shake Abhishaka (72 A.D. 1746), by Shambhú Chhatrapati to Bába Mahálá (Nháwi) hallín Bába bin Bála Mahálá, 3 Bighás bháta; this is now 1 bighá kuryáta and 2 bighás þharada, 3 mana annually warkasa. This is patti suddhán (patti kheríja not being mentioned) and so it chels.

The jábatá of the same. Mali jamína 400 poles or 1 Bighá.

Purwesa—Musalamána. Paschimesa—Gurawa Lingáyata. Dakshanesa—Dhonde purúna thewile aheta, warkasá þharada 2 bighás. Uttaresa—bándha Gáwínka, dhonde purúna thewile. Dakshanesa—sheta jamátí.

It does not appear from these shimás whether these people or the shimás were kulambáwedárs or ardháls or whether the gáwínka mentioned is Khoti or Kuláragí.

The whole ináma of the Kasabá is not in excess, since the old survey.

Ináma to Bálam Raghunáthabhata Phanasalakara (hallín Náráyana Shiwarámabhata) by the Panditaráwa, in A.D. 1701 directed to Rámáji Ananta Sarasubhedára, Rájápúra, Dharmádáwa, 10 mana

The Khotí mápa was different from others.

one Takshima is to chel

Dharmádáwa in land.

by the Kailáswási Apájíráwa

Watani jamina of a Kumabi in Ghátinwalén in A.D. 1764.

by force from the Kunabi the dewa of the field to whom the Kunabi had formerly sacrificed, produced upadrawa to the Bráhma- mana and caused expensive sacrifices to be required in the field on which account, the Bráhma- na had petitioned that the field was useless to him) tyá karitán

te jamína bhatajiche upayogi náhín. So the bhata went to Vishálagada in

A.D. 1799 and petitioned for other land and he received other land; but no jábatá was given him. The land was in Ghatinwalen (and still chels). This last is the date of the paper):

		In the present Ijamáyali.							
		Bighá.	Pánda.	Polen.	Khandí.	Mana.	Páyli.	Shera.	
In Kasabá Dewalen	malá ...	1	12	0	}	0	2	7	2
	Warkasa, ...	3	0	0					
Ghátinwalen	Mali ...	1	5	0	0				
								Aina bháta.	
Kanakádi	Mali ...	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	
								Aina bháta.	
		6	17	0					

One of the Shimás is Gawinka Kuryáta which merely means khotakí land; another in Ghátinwalen is uttaresa sheta khardá Káná Gaulí. The gáwinka is probably khotaki without a permanent karde.

The Khots' Ardhális called Karda.

The above being Dharmádáwa Ináma appears the same as vritti except that the trees, water, etc., are not given. The warkasa is not in the ijamáyali. But there was lágawada warkasa in my survey.

There are ináms to Wámanabhata for which he has no patra. The ijamáyali is bháta 2 mans, 1 páyali, 2 shers; nágali 1 mana, 3 páyalis; phanasa 75 trees.

Another in Dewalen for which there is no Inámapatra. Shámbhata Athale, 1 mana bháta.

19th February 1830, Pátágáwona.

MAUJE PHANASATA—*Dewarukha Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratndgiri.*

- ½ Khota Ganesha Ballála Juwekara Dewarukhe lives in Sátawali, wahiwáta Maháráji Vishwanátha Juwekara and 1 bháwa.
 ½ Do. Maháráji Vishwanátha Juwekara, wahiwáta Khudda and 1 bháwa.

Houses.

2	Khota Watanadára Dewarukhe...	...	...	Brámana.
8	Kunabi Badhekari	...	...	Ardheli.
1	Gurawa Bhawika ...	...	...	Watandára Tirdhala.
7	Musalamána Watandára	...	...	Do.
2	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Ardhali.

20 houses. 87 people of all ages.

The village is small, being 600 acres arable. They have divided the rice land between them. They did chiefly ajamása 4 years ago. They measured it with a káthi 5 háths long (the ináma káthi). But as they merely measured it to divide it equally, it makes no odds, what káthi they used. The younger gets most produce out of his land, though they divided equally. But this is chiefly because, he has 2 jots and the elder but one bullock. They cultivate but 2 Khandís gross produce between them.

The warkasa land is not divided between them but each cultivates about ½ the Khoti Khásagata land. But as the younger has most bullocks he cultivates twice as much as the elder, at which the elder complains and requires that thala should be paid, which the younger refuses. There is a similar dispute in Lájúla and another in Dewarúkha. Because one Khota hires more sheta-karis and cultivates more than the other. The Lájúla has had it examined by the Diwána in the kacheri this year and it was settled that thala should be paid by both.

The Musalmána Tirdhali pays Patti Bháden $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and for Harik $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Gurawa pays none, being single. Ardhalís pay no Patti Bháden. The rayats pay wartálá 2 páyali per mana. The grain is delivered in the village. The Báki wasúli is paid in Kánten, 3 Koss off, and it costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per Khandi, being a bad road. The Vishálagada Báki Wasúla was paid $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Phada Bhadakamben. But these 15 years they have paid it in money, $\frac{1}{2}$ at the Tharáwa and half at the Kothi wartálá, rate of 30 rupees per Khandi. But they have made no accounts these three years, but merely expect that 30 rupees will be demanded.

No Veths are paid in the village, not being the Shirastá. But the Khota pays as many Kunabís, as he has for work, 2 pice and 1 shera of Nágali, &c., or 1 páyali without pice. There never were, that he knows of, watanadára Kunabís in the village. The watanadára Kunabís were induced to come within these 4 or 5 years by the Khots promising to take no veths. The only stipulation he made was that if a Lagana occurred in his house they should come as Veths by right, and receive the Veths, pay 1 shera of Nágali and the same for the annual thatching of his house. But for carrying his family in Dolís and all field work they get 2 pice and 1 shera.

Bádhekari Kunabís paying no Veths.

The Mhára pays no áúts to Hakkadárs but, to the Dewúla, he pays 3. But none to the Khota; because there are no women in his house, though several males; and only the Mhárs' women make the áúts.

The Khot's Ináms in the village are 8 Pánds Bhátalen to Grama Dewa, to the Mhárs Chandaki 6 Pánds Bhátalen, bearing 3 years and 4 Pada years. The Mharawádi bears sometimes 3 or 4 Pánds warkasa and Phanasa 3, which pay nothing. In the Peshawá's time he paid 1 quarter but nothing since. There is 1 mana Italákha which the Khota pays in grain.

The Mhára and Gurawa get 1 Páyali per mana but the rayats pay about half and their Jamá is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mans each.

There is a Tantá with Ságawen 10 Panda Bhátalen Pada measured in Ságawen and copied below Phanasata Khardes. There are 3 Báis about 4 Bighás. The Dewúla is thatched by the villagers and the Khota pays them 1 shera each of Nágali, &c. :—

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	...	4 Khandís.
The Hallín ákára	...	...	...	10 do.
The Kamála	...	...	...	10 do.

The elder Khota has been in Sátára, these 20 years, as the Kárkúna of the gardens of the Panta Amátya. He has 4 or 5 gardens within 2 Kosa of Sátára of fruits and vegetables and flowers; one in Sonagáwna, one in Máhuli, &c. The Khot's family is 5 perrons and his pay is not in money but merely the expenses of his family are paid. So he collects no money. The gardens are kept to sell their produce in the Bazára and not for the Pant's use chiefly.

22nd February 1830, Kinjaleu Gherá Prachitagada.

SADAWALI DEWARUKHA—Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Khota Ratnoji Náika Báji Jadhawa and 2 brothers, wahiwáta Khudda.			
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Bhikáji Ganoji and Shankroji	do.	do.	
Houses,				
7	Khota Maráthás	...	...	Chauthala.
6	Maráthás Bádhekariís	...	...	Tirdhala.
34	Kánsára Bádhekariís seller not makers watanadára near Pandharapura	...	...	Do.
4	Teli Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
4	Kunabi Bádhekari...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Kunabina Kánsár's	...	...	Do.
1	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára...	...	...	Ardhala.
3	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Do.
—				
61	houses.	363	people.	

The patti and bháden are $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to tirdhalís and for haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. Chauthalís and ardhelís pay no patti bháden. The ardhelís have to take half their thala to Bandera Sangameshwara and the rest in the Khot's house.

The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana. The Khota sends the bákí wasúfí, except the ardhelís half thals, at his own expense to the Bandara. It costs 2 rupees to take it there, $3\frac{1}{2}$ kosa.

The veths are 3 per annum to each Khota, i. e., 6 annually, and one jota annually between the Khots.

The phada pharmása to the Khots is 1 tawasen, 1 irlen, 1 bhopalá.

There is an italákha of 2 mans, which the Khota pays in kind, between the Gurawa and Mhára for the dewúls. The Khota allows Khots ináma land to a distant dewúla. 12 pánda khari bháta to the Mahádewá's dewúla of Dhámápúra, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off. The Dhámápúra Dewa having a male god, which has an annual lagana with the Sádawali Dewa. The Khota cultivates the land and pays the expenses which are at the Makara Sankránta 1-1-50, white clothes for the Dewa 8 annas, 5 náral 2 annas, tela $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, tándúla 7 annas, pána supári 2 annas, túpa 1 anna.

The Mhára Purúkha Dewa has $\frac{1}{2}$ bighá warkasa, cultivated 2 years in 6 years. The Mhárawádi is $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighás; of which half acre is cultivated, once in 3 or 4 years, and no thala is taken by the Khotá but the phanasa pay the Khota.

The Mhára pays áuts to the Khota at the phada 3; to the Desái 3; the Mahála Kulakarni 3, the Sara-Desái 3. The Sara-Mokádama none since the present rájya. The Rájadeshámúkha none. He demands them but the Mhára gives him none, since 7 or 8 years ago. In the Pashawa's time he paid 4.

There are 2 dewúls of thatch, which are thatched by the Kunabís and Maráthás, each bringing one waranda, for which the Khota allows one shera. The Khota pays the rayats for thatching the Grama Dewa in Sádawali.

The Mhára receives 2 shera per mana but, as many do not pay, he gains but 12 mana annually, though the village is large. The Kánsárs and Telís and artizans are those who do not pay the full shirastá. The Kunabís and Maráthás pay full. Artizans pay the Mbárs punja less than the Kunabís and Maráthá watana-dára.

The ijamáyáli dasta is	...	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
The lágawada ákára	...	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The kamála	...	...	...	39 do.

There is no tantá on the Shimá, no Rái in the village. The Amína was Lakshmana Moro of Kotawaden.

The Patagáwna Dewa, Mahádewa, gets one or two páyalís from each house of all castes. The Kasabá Hijaden gets from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 páyali per house. Shri Máraleshwará of Angawalí gets one pice from each house. The Udagirí Dewa, above the gháts, the same. There is no páta. The village is in the Dewarúkha plain and has no timber trees. Half the village was in gabána to Bháú Dhonda Joshi of Páwasa, for 40 years, paid 3 years ago by instalments. The gabána was for 600 rupees. The wyája was $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per month, and the swánitwá was 1 mana of bháta as the Khota says but this is doubtful, the village being large. They paid only 550 and no wyája because the wahiwátadára had had the wahiwáta 40 years and they had had neither profit nor loss in that time. The reason why the gahándára let them off so easily is that the transaction being 40 years old, he could have got no redress, in the Adalatá, so was glad to get his principal.

There is a deficiency of kawala and the gawata is only got from nigh hills and they are obliged to use oowdung for manure. The Khota sells his grain in Sangameshwara and Dewarúkha. Sometimes Wánís come for it. The bháden to Sangameshwara costs 2 rupees per khandi. To Dewarúkha, 1 kosa, it costs but 4 annas a khandi by begáris.

The Khota says that he has heard that the Dewarúkha Bráhmans pay no thala in their gharawádís and that they did not in the Dewarúkha Gharawádís ináma. Peshawá's time. But he supposes 6 or 7 bighás would not have been allowed as gharawádi within the kupana. But 3 or 4 bighás probably would.

22nd February 1830, Kinjalén.

KUDAWALI—*Dewarúkha Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.*

Half Khota Vishwanátha Trimbaka Desái of Dewarúkha, gahána to Búla-krishna Ananta Purohita, Vishálagada.

Half Rághowa Náyaka Gopála Náyaka Desái of Dewarúkha, wahiwáta khudda, Ratnágiri.

The Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$ is mokásá to Vishwanátha Trimbaka. The account has no behede or tharáwa dara but $\frac{1}{2}$ tasara and $\frac{2}{3}$ phrokta, *i. e.*, lower than a common khálisá village. How this is at present paid cannot be known as the Khota has not come; but if the Khots pay the mokásá dára at this rate, at present, the Khota is the loser, as compared with a khálisá village. Since the bákí wasúli gallá would otherwise be paid at the present low tharáwa or else in kind, but when the tharáwa becomes above the behede dára the Khota will be the gainer by the $\frac{2}{3}$ phrokta dara and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gain or loss be sustained by the Vishálagada Khota, who has the khálisá half. The Ratnágiri Khota neither gains nor loses, being both Khota and Inámadára.

Houses,					
9	Mhárs Watanadáras	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Mhára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Kunabi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
<hr/>					
11	houses.	49	people	of	all

The Mhárs say, they pay no patti. But no one else has come; so it is doubtful and that the bádhekarís, who come from Púra, pay tirdhala (Mhárs and Kunabís) and patti $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, but no bháden. The wartálá is 4 páyalís.

The Mhára receives $\frac{1}{2}$ páyali per mana from Bádhekarís and receives 5 or 6 mans. The Gurawa (of Vighrawali) receives about 2 mans.

The Khota allows ináma to Mhárá thala or purúkha, a nángara of 12 pánds bhátalen, free of thala and the Mhárawádi pays no thala. It amounts to about 5 or 6 mans bhátalen lágawada and the thala would be 2 mans. This is the land within the hedge and the Kárkúna says that where the Mhárawadi is freed by the Khota, it is merely to avoid contamination of going through his gate to survey it annually. The phanasa trees, 4 or 5, do not pay either. They bear now but formerly did not and have not yet been assessed. The Kárkúna says the Mhárawádi phanasa bear more than those in any other situation, because they cast their cow-bones under the trees and some Mhárs bury them. Mhárawadís, however, are never near water, which the Khota will not allow; but the phanasa trees, that are in the banks of rice land and such low places with damp bottoms, appear in general best covered. Cowdung does not answer as manure to phanasa trees.

The Khota allows land in place of the Sarakár's italakha to the Gurawa. The Mhára cultivates it and pays thala $\frac{1}{2}$ mana bháta to the Gurawa in maktá, whatever the lágawada is. The land is 5 pánda and produces $4\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the Púra Bádhekarís. The Kudawali Mhárs cut and bring the grass but get no food or payment. But the Púra Kunabís, who put it on, get one shera each from the Khota. The Mhárs do not go to cultivate elsewhere. They pay veths to the Khota, when he wants them; but to carry woods for feasts, at lagans, etc. They pay súts to the Khota in Dewarúkha phada to the Sara-Desáis 3, the Desha-Kulakarni 2, the dewúla 2 or 3.

They pay the Mára Dewa, the Udagiri Dewa, the Pátagáwna Dewa, and the Nigadi, 1 or 2 pice each house, or 2 or 3 shers of grain, and to their gurú from Kolhápúra, who comes every 2 or 3 years, half a rupee and various sorts of food. He comes on horse back with 3 or 4 people and women.

They cut grass in their own village but go, 1 or 2 kosa, for kawala. There is no páta and no tantá on the Shimá.

The ijamáyali lágawadá is	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís.
The lágawadá ákára	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The kamála	...	...	...	19	do.

There were 12 houses of Gawalís, 25 years ago, who deserted at the famine at that time. This village is in Dewarúkha plain. The Kunabís of Dewarúkha plain go to the Gherás for employment. There are but few people for so large a village. The Knnabís who have no bullocks retreat to the Gherás, which are near and require no bullocks. There is a stream of water in the village, the Saptalingi. There are no trees and little hill.

22nd February 1830, Kinjalén.

PHANASAWALEN—*Gherá Prachitagada, tarfa Sangameshwara.*

Half Vishálagada, Ratnágiri.

Half Khota Báwajiráwa Narsojiráwa Sándye and 2 brothers, wahiwáta khudda.

Half Khota Daulata Dulapáji Sándye and 2 brothers, wahiwáta khudda.

Houses.					
10	Khota Maráthá	...	...	...	Chauthala.
7	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Kunabína	...	...	...	...
9	Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	5	} Ardhala.
	Bádhekari	...	...	4	
7	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhála.
34 houses.		142 people.			

The patti and bháden from tirdhalís is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana. The ardhhalís shirastá is, the Khota says, to take half their thala to Sangameshwara. But he has never obliged them to do it; but paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi himself to bullock drivers. But he says he has never yet done this either. The reason is that since the overthrow of Prachitagada, he has always bought the grain himself or else some neighbouring Khot has bought it and he has purchased it again of him for the same price with the addition of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi that he would have had to pay had he taken it to Sangameshwara for the leláwnadára as he had a right to require. The reason of his not buying it himself to save the $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees is that the sáwakára requires ready money; whereas the neighbouring Khota waits a month or two.

Prachitagada was formerly the Karánda Pratinidhi's, but about 18 years ago the Peshawá got it and held it 5 years; when Chitúra Singha got it by coming with his men under pretence of carrying in grass for his horses. He held it 6 months and looted at the Gherá villages of all the grain and things he could find. The Pratinidhi's Mámaledára was Wágha Sáwarta, now dead,

whose son is now Khota and Inámadára of Tiwaren. The Peshawá's Mámaledára was Kachopanta Oka of Trimbaka and his substitute Báláji Wanajará of Násika.

The Ratnágiri grain was all paid (6 khandís), there being no account of tasara phrokta, etc., here into the fort and there was no wartálá or loss on measures but 16 sololi páyalís, per mana were received, as the Gherá is subject to no Kheríja dasta but only aina and that by maktá and not measurement. The Khota gives as a reason for his taking wartálá 2 páyalís per mana that he suffers by rats, etc., eating it as he has it in his house, 2 months, before paying it away; besides loss by dropping on the road. The mápa wartálá is therefore a gain to the Khota

Mápa wartálá a gain to the Khota.

and a loss to the rayata; otherwise the Khota would not take it to cover loss. This fact I set down in the last page and afterwards erased as one of the Mhára stated the contrary. The Vishálagada was never paid but there is a money maktá to

The Gherá Prachitagada pays Vishálagada in money and not in grain.

include the whole jamábandi of 110 rupees for gallá, gharapatti, etc., and everything and the same is the case with all the Gherá villages near here. This is paid in 8 háptes to the Vishálagada Mámaledára of Sangameshwara and Prachitagada Sadáshiwasheta Tingre, who lives in Malakápúra and is a Lingayata Wáni. He is perhaps a gahánadára from Vishálagada. His

wahiwátadára is Bápúji Lakshmana of Kántawali, who receives the money. The veths paid by Mhárs and Kunabís are 3 men annually; and no jots as there are none. The land of this village is indeed peculiar as it contains neither rice land nor bhátalen, though a large one. But is situated in a long narrow valley of which the hills meet at the river. The source river rises in this village, *i. e.*, falls from the gháts.

The phada pharmása paid to the Khota is 1 tawasen, 1 iralen.

There is no grass in the village nor kawala, *i. e.*, kawala is only so named when applied to bhátalen and carried from where it is out to the bhátalen fields, for which it is laid in flat loads and tied up; and none of that is required in this village, there being no land. The hill land is manured by cutting down the jungle that stands on it and no other. The grass is so scanty that the houses are all thatched with leaves, with about an inch thick of grass above; and I observed $\frac{1}{2}$ way up the Sahhyádri a little grass which was so blown by the wind that the tops were like the roots clinging to the earth; which was cut for the houses. The hills bear one crop nágali, 1,000 feet high and under 500 or 600 feet bear 2 crops. Sometimes wari and haríka, sometimes nágali and haríka. They have so many jungle náral or suramáds here that they build their houses of them, using them as planks, as they require no planing or cutting, the interior being all pith; it is merely cut out and the outer part slit down. This is saved in the other maháls, as the isáda of the plough, being strong.

The Khota allows 4 khandís of land, which is cultivated only once in 6 or 8 years, to the Chandí Dewí.

They are making 2 or 3 new dalás for bháta but they say that rats eat so much of the bháta that they shall probably make wari fields of them. The rats eat only rice, where it is found, and live where there are large bándhs in low land.

There is no shima tantá. There is no páta in the 8 villages of Gherá Prachitagada.

The Mhár's Mháravádi has about a mana, cultivated sometimes, which pays no thala, his phanasa trees paying, if they bear. His punja is 5 or 6 mana or 7. His shirastá $\frac{3}{4}$ páyali per mana. The Gáwnakara performs pújá daily but gets no punja, but gets 3 veths from every house in the village, to cut the jungle, bring it and burn it in the dewasheta for him gratis. The sheta is nágali about 6 or 8 pánds bhátalen round the dewála. So he

Veth to the Gurawa gets as much as the usual punja in that manner. Where the Gurawa gets punja, the rayats give him usually one vetha.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Desái Kulakarni instead of áúts Mokádama, Saradesái Rajadeshámúkha. To all of these he pays money and not áúts. Some of them 2 pice, some 4, some 6 pice. The bamboos in his village are of a dry kind and his wives do other work.

The ijamáyali gallá is	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
The ákára légawada	...	...	...	13 do.
The kamála	...	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

The kamála is here double the légawada ákára. The Khota says the Amína did not measure, where the land was nákirda, but measured where it was $\frac{1}{3}$ nákirda and $\frac{1}{3}$ kirda. But whether he deducted as much as the stones were he does not know. The fact is the land here is only half as productive as elsewhere, producing 2 poor crops. So the kamála will of course be excessive.

23rd February 1830, Kinjalén.

GHODAWALI—*Dewarúkha khotakí, Tarfa.*

Half Khota Dhákoji Shankroji Náika Banye and two bháws.

Half Khota Madanáji Shiwáji Náika Banye and four bháws.

Wahiwáta khudda.

They have divided the rice land among themselves (the khotaki part of it, which is but half a dozen bighás); but the lands are not now equal, Dhákoji

having made new filds since the division. The whole pays Thala like the Dongara.

Houses.

12	Khota Maráthá	...	...	...	Chauthala.
5	Maráthá Bádhekarís	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2	Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Gurawa Bhawika Watandára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Sutára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
5	Gulams 3, Kunabinis 2	...	...	...	Do.
3	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.

29 houses.

205 people of all ages.

The Patti and Bháden is not taken from any person which is the case with 3 or 4 villages round. They do not know why but it never has been taken. The Wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana, making the mana 18 sololi páyalís, besides which 2 páylís extra are taken and called Kasara from Tirhdalís only, which is the exchange for Patti. The Gallá is taken to Talen Kánten, 1 kosa, by the rayáts except the Máráthás for the last 14 out of 15 years, the khota has brought his own Gallá last year. The Tharwa was Bháta Rs. 12 per khandi.

The Khota makes his Abháwani of 20 mans and takes from Ardelís 7 manas Tirdhalís 5 and Chauthalis 4 manas, the rest being Síta.

The Veths are 4 per month. The Kunabís say they pay 3 regularly; and not according to the Khot's wants, of more one month and less another. The Khota, however, says he takes them as he wants them. The labour they are employed in is :—

- 4 Yerapani at the time of sowing, which is digging out the small wood that has grown since last year.
- 4 Lávani or planting.
- 4 Beni or weeding.
- 4 Kápáyáche or cutting the grain.
- 4 To cut grass for the fields next year.
- 4 To cut Kawala for the fields next year.
- 4 To dig the hill land for the cultivation.
- 4 To dig out the small wood but half burnt and collect and remove large wood but half burnt; Sánkúla.
- 2 To make hedges round the Khot's house.
- 1 To put the Khot's house in order and remove dirt, &c.
- 1 To do the same for the cow-house.
- 2 To cut and bring wood.
- 1 To pile up the same.
- 1 To make a shed round the cow-house and a door-way.
- 1 To burn the Kachrá that grows annually round it.
- 1 To make a Kupana round it.
- 1 To thatch the Khot's house.
- 1 To thatch the cow-house.
- 1 To bring salt from Sangameshwara.

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and the others are to attend the Khota on excursions and carry his children, &c. The Jots paid by the 2 Kunabís are 2 annually per house. So they have hard labour.

The Khot's Pharmása is 2 Fowls, 5 Shera Kona Karánde, 1 Irlen, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá.

The Itálákha to the Gráma Dewa is 2 mana paid in kind. The Gurawa finds Naiwedya one day in 8 at the Wára of the Dewa. The Khota allows 8 Páyali Bháta at the Sugi or time of planting first or Sachani or Sahi, and he allows Tándúla and one rupee Dárú and Nárala and Kombaden.

There is but one Dewúla. The Khota allows Bhátalen enough to produce 10 warandís of grass for it, which the Kunabís and Mhárs cut and carry to the Dewúla, what is short the other villagers provide and they all receive a shera each from the Khota. The Mháravádi has 4 Páyalis annually and 2 Phanasa, which are held free. The Mhára pays no áuts. The Punja received by the

Mhára is 8 mans and the Gurawa 4 mans. He says they all pay, including the Khots. The Khota says it is the custom of his village and they both say that the Mhára receives his full Punja. But as the Dasta is 10 khandis and the Lágawada probably double he would then receive 25 mans instead of 8 which shews the Mhára's falsehood. The Khota probably does not pay and the rayats pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 shers per mana and his Jamá is about 10 or 12 mans. The Mhára pays his Gurú $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and Tándúla, Kombadi, etc. :—

The Ijámayali Dasta is $10\frac{1}{4}$ khandis.

The Lágawad ákár $15\frac{1}{2}$ khandis.

The Kamála $16\frac{3}{4}$ khandis.

which makes it likely that the village is already well assessed.

The village was never in Gahána.

The small hakkas are to Mára Dewa, to Udagiri Dewa, to the Pátagáwna Dewa, to the Hijaden; all one or 2 pice and some grain from each house.

There was a Shimá Tantá with Tulasani, measured in Ghodawali, 150 Bighás and Kátala 25 Bighás. The Amína was Lakshmana Wásudewa Bháve of Kotawaden.

There is a Páta. There is Kawala in the village but no Gawata. They buy it from Tulasani, at 30 warandis per rupee.

They sell their grain in Kotawaden and Kelen and Ratnágiri. It is taken by Kunabis for themselves and by bullocks for the Khota and costs Rs. 4 to Ratnágiri and Rs. 3 to Kelen and Kotawaden.

The Khota has 4 Shetakaris and no other person any. He pays them Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ a year, having paid Rs. 20 for their Lagana.

24th February 1830, Muchari.

KUNDI—Dewarukha, Mahimatagada, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

1 Khota Bápúji Ballála Náphade of Niwen Khurda. Half Gahána to Keso Joshi Páwasakara of Dewarúkha for Rs. 1,600 these 5 years. No Wyája or Swámitwa. Wahiwáta Gahanadára.

Houses.

5 Maráthá Sáwanta watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
10 Maráthá Bádhekari	10	...	...	Do.
12 Kunabi—				
Geteche Bádhekari	6	}	...	Do.
Morli do.	3			
Gáwnathana watanadára	2			
Bádhekari	1			
1 Gawali Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
2 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
3 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

34 houses. 124 people of all ages.

The Patti Bháden is Rs. 5 per khandi, and Haríka $3\frac{1}{4}$. The Mára Wartála is 4 Páyalis and Hátadharani 1, making 5 Páyalis. This, however, is a false account of the 5 Páyalis Wartála of Ghera Mahimatagada (which is before described). The grain is paid in the village. The Báki Wasúli $9\frac{1}{2}$ khandis is sent to Dewarúkha by the Khota and costs on bullocks Rs. 2, being 2 Kosa. The measure is 16 Páyalis per mana; but it amounted to 18 Páyalis per mana, in consequence of his winnowing away 1 Páyali and the Hátadharani took away another Páyali, which last was not the custom. The last year's Tharáwa was Rs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi. The person who took the Hátadharani Mára was Ráma-chandrapanta Shewade of Rái Phunagúsa and the Phunagúsa Mokádama.

The Veths are 3 per annum which the Khota takes in Niwen, 2 Kosa off. The Gahanadára has a right to half the Veths, but, being 6 Kosa off, he takes none, but the Khota the whole.

There is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mana Ináma, Nágali, which is not in one place but is paid by the Gáwnakara Mána Sáwanta who pays it to the Gurawa as part of his Thala.

Ináma applied to the food of sepoy, &c. He pays out 2 mana and the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana the Khota appropriates to the food of sepoy, &c., who come into the village, which is unusual. The Gáwnakara receives 3 Veths from every house of Kunbís for the cultivation of this $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans of Nágali Dongara, which is in a different field annually and pays them one shera each.

The Mhára has about 1 mana of warkasa annually in the Mhárawádi, which pays no Thala. The Phanasa trees pay no money to the Khota, but the Khota takes half the produce. There is about 15 acres hill land Ináma to Chandela Dewa above the Gháts adjoining Kundi. Rámaji Patela of Chandela comes down to cultivate it; and applies the produce to the Dewa. The Ináma is held of the Khota and is very old and is not allowed by the Sarakára.

The Mhára pays the Gráma Dewa 3 áúts and to the Khota in case of Lagana, but to no Hakkadárs.

The Mhára's Punja is 1 Páyali per mana and the Guraw's 2 shera. But the Mhára gets but 9 mans and the Gurawa 5 mans. The Sáwants only pay a small Punja.

The Sáwants were never khots but were small Náiks, of 5 or 6 mana, in Mahimatagada.

The amína was Bábaji Vithala Sáwanta, who deducted the Nákirda properly.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Bádhekaris come from Támanamala and pay Thala and Patti as other rayats.

There is but one Dewa and the rái, 3 Bighás. The rayats thatch it and receive no food, etc. :—

The Ijamáyali Dasta is 18 khandís.

The Lágawáda ákára 24 khandís.

The Kamála 51 khandís.

The Khota has not attended, being in Rájápúra.

MAUJE BELA'RI BUDRUKHA—Dewarukha, Mahimatagada,
Khota's, 1 tarfa.

Khota Rágho Ballála Nápade; $\frac{2}{3}$ of it gahána to A'báji Ananta Kinhere of Dewalen who has also Belári Khurda and Budrukha and Támanamali and Niwen Khurda, the $\frac{1}{3}$ of each village, for these six years, for Rs. 1,950 no Wyája and no Swámitwa. They say there is no profit in the villages and therefore no Wyája or Swámitwa. The Gahánadára and Khot's Kárkúna is Lakshmana Shankara Kámata of Rájawádi, who lives among the villages. Kinhere gives the Sarakar's security and the Khota Náphade gives the kabuláyata naming Kinhere as the Hamidára which is irregular as he is Gahánadára and Wahiwátadára. The Kámata says he gets Rs. 60 a year, between them. The Gahánadára makes the Paháni and Toda :—

Houses.

2 Maráthá Watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
3 Do. Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
8 Kunabi Watanadára 1; Bádhekari 7	...	...	...	Do.
2 Bhandári Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
6 Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

22 houses. 103 people.

The Patti Bháden is Rs. 5 and for Harika $3\frac{3}{4}$. The Mára Wartála is 5 Páyalis, 21 being measured for 16 which is a gain to the Khota of 4 Páyalis, since the present Rájya, as they formerly paid Mahimatagada 4 Páyalis Wartála.

The Mára is taken in the village. The Báki Wasúli is paid in Dewarúkha, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa and costs $1\frac{3}{4}$ Bháden to the Khota.

The Veths are 3 per annum by all Kunabis and Maráthá Bádhekaris. The Phada Pharmása 1 Tawasen. There are no Jots. There is $3\frac{3}{4}$ mana bháta ináma and the Mhára holds the field and pays the Gráma Dewa. He has $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá and he pays the Gurawa 1 shera of Bháta every 8 days, at the Dewa's Wára for Naíwedyá. At the Dasará the field also pays $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee for Tela and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee at Dipawáli and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee at the Holi.

An Inámdára Sánye has also one khandi ináma, for which he has no land but receives the Gallá. There are 2 Dewúls thatched by the rayats without pay. The Mhára has 5 mans of land, which, when it is cultivated, pays no Thala.

The Ijmáyali Dasta is $14\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

The Hallín Akára 23 khandís.

The Kamála 34 khandís.

The Mhára pays no áúts to Hakkadárs and no Veths for cultivation. The Mhára collected 7 mána Punja last year. Some of the rayats do not pay him. The Mhárs themselves and Gurawas and some others.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Dekkana land is below the precipice down to the arable land. All the arable land below the precipice is the Konkana. (The precipice being inaccessible by any one.) The Amína is Lakshmana Janárdana Maráthe. There is no Páta.

The grain is chiefly in Dewalen in Kinhere's house for these 2 years. He has not sold it from the low prices. He has got there 100 khandís of which he expects to lose about 5 khandís by rats and damp and he has besides a Belári and Niwen 10 khandís of Harika and Wari, which, as it sells but slowly in Kasabás he keeps it Sáwakári, i. e., selling it sawái, i. e., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mana of Nágali (a rupee worth) given now to Kunbis pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana next harvest. But his commonest way is to give a Kunabi 5 mans Harika now (a rupee worth) and receive next harvest $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana Nágali—rather above Sawái method. Sawái. Another way is to give now 1 mana Wari and receive 1 mana Nágli next year.

24th February 1830, Muchari.

DEWALEN—Prachitagada Sangameshwara Khotaki,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sarakára.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Shamshuddina Mahamada Pátanakara of Náyari, Ratnágiri.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Nágoji Antoji Patila Shinde, Vishálagada.

The Ratnágiri Gallá is 7 khandís Aina and Undirakhája only added. No Kherija Dasta or Tasara Phroktá and Aina Nakta and Patti Rs. 41. The Dara of the whole is Liláwna.

The Vishálagada half is entire Nakta of this and all the Gherá and no Gallá paid and the amount appears to be fixed by charging the Behede Dara on the Vishálagada Gallá, which is rather hard as they have the Sarakár's half at much low terms.

The Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$ paid by the Musalamána is 7 khandís and Rs. 41 (Tharáwa Dara).

The Vishálagada $\frac{1}{2}$ is Rs. 150, all paid in money.

The Vishálagada Khota pays besides his own share $\frac{1}{2}$ the Ratnágiri Khot's Habashi Patti, Rs. 13, and this strange custom, they say, is universal, between Khots where Vishálagada has a share and has always been so. The Panchotrá, which is a Dura answering to the Patti, is not in like manner divided. The reason is that Habashi Pattis are fixed on the total 2 Tarfá Gallá and Nakta, while the Panchotrá is only fixed on the Vishálagada half. Still for the two Khots to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Pattis is not the exact proper proportion.

Strange custom among 2
tarfas Khots about Habashi
Patti.

24th January 1830, Bondayen.

SALAPEN—Ghera Vishálagada, Tarfa Dewalen, Khotaki,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri. At present the wahiwata is with Vishálagada.

The Maktá which Vishálagada pays for this village is Rs. 65. The Maktá for Bhowaden is Rs. 45. Vishálagada pays Rs. 110 for the two.

The Khota of Sálapen is the Sara-Desái of Dewalen, Sadashiwa Náyaka, and Bowalen is held by the Vishálagada Sarakára without a Khota. The Sara-Desai says that the payment of Sálapen to Ratnágiri (paid by the Pratinidhi) is not as in the Ijamáyali but Rs. 10 less, Rs. 55, while the Pant's payment to Ratnágiri for Bowaden is 10 more, 55 also, the Ijamáyali being Rs. 65 and 45. But why this should be, he gives no reason. The Ijamáyala Dutarfá Dasta is entered Rs. 130 and below 65 to Vishálagada and 65 to Ratnágiri and Bhowaden $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the same way.

At present, the Sara-Desái has the wahiwata from Vishálagada of Sálapen and Gowila and Verawali, which he holds at a Maktá of 150 khandís, all paid in kind and no money and as he does not hold Bhowaden, this is the reason why he has got Sálapen rated Rs. 10 below its Ijamáyali and Bhowalen Rs. 10 more. When I had examined the Sálapen people, the Pratinidhi sent me a note, requesting me not to examine the Bhowaden people, being a Maktá, and I did not send for them.

Houses.

1 Khota Sara-Desai.				
15 Maráthá Watanadára 4; Bádhekari 11	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Kunubi Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Badhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gawali do.	...	...	...	Do.
1 Chambhára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
3 Mhára Watanadára 2; Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.

24 houses. 126 people.

Patti paid by Tirdhalís is Rs. 2 and for Harika Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Gallá is half paid in the fort and half in the village. The Mára Warrála is 2 Pávalís per mana. The village pays 16 khandís to Vishálagada, as part of the above 150 khandís. There are Sheta Sauadís.

There is a Rái of the Mhára Dewa, 10 bighás dongara.

The Veths paid by Maráthás and Kunabis are 6 per annum and 1 Jota from each house, who have one and they receive one shera for food.

The Mhárs' áúts are 12 to the Vishálagada Panta and at Lagana 5 more. The Khota also gets 5 áúts and to no Hakkadárs.

The Mhára has 15 pánds Kuryáta Inána, held from the Khots for Purúkha Dewa and 2 bighás Bhátalen and 2 Phanasa in Mhárawádi held free. There is also 2 bighás Bháta Sheta and 2 bighás Bhátalen Inána to the Gráma Dewa from Vishálagada, which does not appear in the Ijamáyali, but the Desái says it was always held free in Vishálagada, i. e., not measured, and that he still allows it free; and Vitála Ballála Mokádama and Bhikáji Damodara Ketakara have also the strange sort of Inána, 2 bighás Bháta and 3 bighás Bhátalen, according to the Khots' present measurement (for I have made no survey in

these 2 villages). They have both Ináma Patrás, with the correct boundaries, laid down and they have both the watiwáta, i. e., the Unusual Ináms. Karde pays Thala to them and not to the Khota and always has been so. But nothing appears in the Ijamáyali of either Vishálagada or Ratnágiri.

The Mhára and Gurawa receive 1 páyali between them per mana of Dasta and collect 8 mans each.

The Khota enters in his survey 25 mans and the Toda is 17 mans and the Tirdhalis pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

25th January 1830.

PURYEN DEWALEN—*Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{2}{3}$ Ratnágiri.*

Ináma, Ratnágiri Tarfa, Patti Kherija, which Pattis are paid to Vishálagada in common with all this Mahála.

Inámadára Lakshmana Vithalabhata Porohitá, who is also Khota and Watanadára.

Houses.

1	Khota Inámadára Karáhde Bráhmána.			
3	Karáhde Bráhmána Bádhekari	...	...	Chauthala.
19	Kunabi—			
	Warila Wáda	...	{ Watanadára 9	...
			{ Bádhekari 5	...
	Wáda Tambala Bádhekari	3	...	Watanadára Ardha-
			...	la Bádhekari Tir-
	Khálila Wáda	...	{ Watanadára 1	...
			{ Bádhekari 1	...
1	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	do.
2	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	Arihala.
11	Mhára Watanadára 8 Watanadár Ardhalá Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.

38 houses. 169 people of all ages.

The Veths paid by Mhárs, Kunabis and Bhawika Guraws are 4 per month and Jota 1 per annum, who receive 1 shera.

The Mhára has 2 or 3 pánds Bhátalen, free of Thala, and 2 Phanasa in his Gharawádi, not free.

The Pattis is Re. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per khandi to Tirdhalis and Chauthalis for Harika and Rs. 5 for other grains including Bháden. Ardhalis pay $1\frac{1}{4}$ per Khandi, Bháden only.

The Gallá is paid in the village. The Mápá Wartálá is 4 Páyalis per mana.

There is no Italákha or Ináma held from the Sarakára in the Ijamáyali. But the Khota allows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Bháta Italákha.

The Bádhekari come from Tiwaren, Kochari, Bhadakamben Kondagáwna, annually, to cultivate and pay as Tirdhalis and the same Bháden Patti as the rayats.

The Mhára pays no áúts to Hakkadárs but pays 5 to the Inámadára.

The Patti paid by the Khota to Vishálagada is Rs. 67, paid in 3 Haptás.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Amína was Rámachandra Lakshmana Juwenkara.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is $21\frac{3}{4}$ Khandis.

The Hallín Lágawada ákára $26\frac{1}{2}$ Khandis.

The Kamála ákára Hallín 45 Khandis.

The Amína Rámachandra Lakshmana Juwenkara of Chámphen.

24th January 1830, Bondayen.

TIWAREN—Dewalalen, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ —Bápúji Mahimájiráwa Surve and 1 Bháwa Ratnágiri, wahiwáta khudda.

„ $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhowáaráwa Bábúráwa Surve and 2 Bháwa Vishálagada, wahiwáta khudda.

The Ratnágiri wahiwáta is in the Sarakár's wahiwáta but no Taláthí is kept up but a kárkúna sent only at the paháni, the toda, etc., and gets 10 rupees as the village is alone; and only half a village. A separate man is not kept up.

The Vishálagada $\frac{1}{2}$ is mokásá to Surve. He has to pay 10 mana to the Panta and the Habashi Pattí, 51 rupees, to Vishálagada also. There is no hisába, the Khota and mokása-dára being one.

Houses.

8 Khota Maráthás	...	...	Chauthala.
5 Maráthás Bádhekarís	...	...	Tirdhala.
9 Kunabís—			
Khálíla wáda	{ Watanadára	... 3	} Ardhala.
	{ Bádhekari	... 4	
Warachi wáda	{ Watanadára	... 1	
	{ Bádhekari	... 1	
9 Ohákura 5, Kunabíní 4	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata bádhekari	...	...	.....
2 Mhára watanadára 1	...	...	Ardhala.

84 houses. 112 people.

The tirdhalís and chauthalís pay pattí and bháden $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi and for haríka, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The ardhelís pay none.

The gallá is paid in the village. The last year grain, Ratnágiri, was sold by auction, for bhá'a $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, haríka 5 rupees.

The Khota sets down in his ábháwani paháni 25 mans, out of which he deducts 5 mana for excess and ardhelís pay 10 mana and tirdhalís $6\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The veths are 4 per month. The Vishálagada Khota gets 2 and the Ratnágiri Khota has released his, as the wahiwáta is not his, as he says.

The Mhára pays 2 áuts to the Rájadeshámúkha and one to the Habashi pattí sepoy.

The Amína was Dáji Nárayana Joshi.

There is a tantá with Puryen, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bighás of bhátalen pada, these 50 years.

The bádhekarís came from Kocharí and the Tiwaren people go to Dábhola to cultivate and pay as tirdhalís.

There is no dewúla but they go to Medhen dewúla. There are 4 ráis—Beláchi 4 bighás, Purúkhachi 1 bighá, Dewáchiáda 4 bighás and Dewáchi 5 bighás.

The Khota says he is a descendant of Shringárapúra Rájya, that his father went to Udepúra and thence to Sálashí Pránta, where his Kula Dewa is. In Gherá Prachitagada, they say, the Shringárapúra Rájyas are in Sávantawádi. Two of his family are always in Vishálagada for 3 months of the year and have $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees potagi monthly and clothes 10 rupees at the Dasará besides this village.

The Gurawa punja is $\frac{1}{2}$ páyalí and the Mhára's 1 páyalí. But the rayats pay about 1 shera each. The Gurawa gets 4 mans and the Muára 8 mans. The Khota pays none.

The ijamáyali galla	...	...	... 17 khandís.
The halin lágawada	...	...	... $14\frac{1}{2}$ „
The kamála	...	...	... 21 „

showing that the village is rather highly assessed, which is proved also by the Khot's absenting himself.

Tewalen Gherá Prachitagada—*continued*. (It is stated from page 78; but as the first part is not forthcoming it is copied here.)

What proves the hard payment imposed by Vishálagada is that the Khota of this village has thrown it up finding he loses annually. He is a Maráthá Shinde and the Musalamána Khota held his share, with profit and loss from the old survey till 30 years ago when he threw it up; the Shinde then held it, 27 years, but finding lately that a fixed money payment, at the behede rates, got worse and worse as the rates decreased (of grain).

A village carried on by the Mhára and Gurawa. The two years he has thrown it up and as no one has taken it, the Mhára and Gurawa have themselves collected and paid the revenue to Vishálagada and there has been 90 rupees loss both years, which the Shinde has had to pay and this year he talks of taking it again himself. I observed 4 small rice fields, for 1 or 2 pánds, being made in Dewalen and Phanasawalen, which are perhaps his mode of bettering the villages. The hill land in these villages is worse than the 2 south gherás; while the rice and bhátalen is as scanty. The Musalamána Khota, with his tharáwa dára for the whole gallá, has a profitable maktá.

Houses.

5 Maráthá pátila watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
9 Maráthá badhekarís	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa bhawika watanadára	...	...	Do.
11 Kunabi- watanadára 2, bádhekarí 7	...	...	} Watanadára ardhala, Badhekarí tirdhala.
7 Mhára- watanadára 6, bádhekarí 1	...	...

33 houses. 162 people of villages.

Patti bháden to Maráthá bádhekarís $3\frac{3}{4}$ rupees and for haríka $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee. To Maráthá watanadára $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, and haríka $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees. Bháden to Kunabís, ardhális and tirdhalís $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per khandi. 1 Muára bádhekarí for bháden $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per khandi.

The mápa wartála is 2 páyalís per mana. But formerly, the grain in Prachitagada was received (half of it) at 16 páyalís sololi without wartála and at that time no bháden was paid but now as they do not carry their grain (3 kosa to Prachitagada) the bháden is new, since the present Rájya. They have never carried the grain, for the present Sarakára, but always bought it. So the bháden is the Khot's gain.

There is an ita ákha of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana, which the Gurawa holds in land and cultivates anywhere he likes, free from thala. Vishálagada allows 5 pánda bháta sheta to the Gráma Dewa, for which they have a sanada and it is allowed in the accounts. The Khota cultivates it and pays thala to the Gurawa.

The Khota allows the Mhárawádi, about 1 bighá bhátalen, free of thala, and to the Mhára Dewa Purúkha 6 páyalís bháta. To Gráma Dewa 1 sádí, $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.

The veths paid by Mhárs and Kunabís are 3 per house. There are no jots. The Kunabís go as veths, 3 per house, to cultivate the Guraw's Gráma Dewa sheta and receive 1 shera each.

The Gurawa's punja is $\frac{3}{4}$ páyalí but many of the Kunabís evade it and the Mhára gets 8 mans and the Gurawa 4 mans.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats and the Gurawa pays for their food from the 5 pánds ináma.

The Kunabís pays the Khota a kárasáf of 1 kombaden, 1 tawasen, 1 irlen (no Bhopalás grow in the Gherá).

The Mhára pays to the Saradesái 2 áúts, the Deshamúkha 2, the Saradesha Kulakarni 1, the Sara-Mokádama 1, the Rájadeshámúka 1 anna, the dewúla 4.

There is no shimá tantá.

The Amína was Rágho Bháskara Bhátawadekara. He measured plenty of nákirda land, but always said that he deducted all that was bad. The Muníma remeasured 60 acres of hill land, which was correct.

The ijamáyali gallá is 2 tarfa	...	...	14 khandís
The lágawada ákára	...	...	24½ "
The kamála	...	...	41½ "

The kamála is here so much larger than the ákára (and the village being a losing village it is probably not much under-cultivated) that the Amína has probably included among the arable waste $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ that was not arable. In the village itself, however, I observed land $\frac{2}{3}$, up the

Reason of the large kamála in the south of Prachitagada Gherá.

Sahhydri precipice and very greatly cultivated in large fields, of 20 or 30 acres, with nágali, which the Mhára told me did not bear any second crop; and the kamála, taking no notice of such land, is too large.

The Darakadára Karkuní is larger than the Ratnágiri and is also variable annually, which Ratnágiri is not. Vishálagada is fixed on the annual jamábandi at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the Ratnágiri on the ijamáyali at 2 per cent. and does not vary—not on the present ijamáyali but on the ijamáyali as fixed at the time of Parsharáma.

There is no kawala or gawata in this village; neither is there any need of it, all the land being hilly, in which the rána as it stands is cut down in its place. The kawala, for the 20 bighás bháta, is sufficient for the purpose. They have no gawata.

Farther out into the mahála in Sáyalen, Sonawaden, Borasúta, etc., they keep the trees adjoining the rice fields, for their manure, as the grass in Dewarúkha is kept for the same purpose, and a large hill is seen here and there with trees, so stript for the field they belong to, that not a leaf remains.

Kawala kurans in Sangameshwara Mahála South.

Gherá Prachitagada, South Part.

Dewalen and Phanasawalen and the hills of Kinjalén.

The hills are more barren than the other gherás. They have not so deep jungle and have scarce any bhátalen or rice land. The hills are $\frac{2}{3}$ of the height of the gháts. Upto the rock, they are cultivated, but the upper half produces only nágali and seldom a second crop of wari. Below the hill, land is the same as in Mahímatagada Gherá, not with less jungle manure. The water is very scarce, even for drinking, the 2 months before the rains. The hills have the same little red pepper garden, 20 feet square, that the other gherá has. These do not bear, as the pepper in the rice land towards the sea, watered by wells, does. But the first year they bear half a crop and the second year a full crop and are then rooted out. The wells in the hot weather are dug in the river and covered with wood. There must, however, be more, than these, for cows to drink at. A mile or 2 from the gherá, the rice land appears in fine plains; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile square in Sáyalen, Borasúta, Kulén, etc. The hills are in these villages, large and high, $\frac{1}{2}$ as high as the gháts. But at the base it becomes level rice land and the openings between are wide. The prata appears mali and in one spot is a gimawasa crop of páwatá. These plains must be 50 feet above the Sangameshwara khádi rice lands, as the source runs, 10 miles from these lands, before joining the khádi. The source is in pools, at present, without any stream and full of large blue stones, many 3 feet square without flaw.

The kawala is not deficient for these plains. But grass is very scanty. The kawala is kept in kudans for rice. The hills are more barren here than even in the Gherá Prachitagada, apparently from the pieces of rocks, everywhere visible and the small part cultivated. So much rice land, however, with good kawala, must make up for this. In Kinjalén, in the gherá, is the Mohite family, one of Shiwáji Mahárájá's first adherents, and now without ináma and their village small and mortgaged. Their watana is near Bijápúra. On some of the hills here, the red rock is found, in a state of soft clay and does not harden on exposure (on Múchari hill). Some wells have been dug on the hill,

Gherá Mahímatagada, South.

about 600 feet high, and water found at 30 feet. The whole entire section, being the red rock as clay, cut with spades and hoes, as easily as earth and the same in appearance as at Ratnágiri, *i. e.*, a mixture of red and yellow earths, with black spots, the red rather harder than the yellow.

The natives say, Mángs and Rámoshís frequently live in the south part of the gherá, in the jungles under trees. They could not do so without the knowledge of the Mhárs and Kunabís, who have fields so high up, and from which every spot is visible.

The shindi tree is very common in the South Gherá. I counted on the ride of one hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square, 500 trees and in Dewalen there are no doubt 3 or 4,000. They are not used for toddy. They grow about 10 feet high. They are not cut down, as all other jungle is, when fields are made. But are left because, they say, the leaves keep the ground cool without, stopping out the sun, and have no jungle below them, which is probable. There are few large trees in these jungles; and few of those there are, are fit for timber. There are more on the river bank than in the hills and not many there. Jack trees are scarcer than towards the sea.

In Sáyalen is a Khota, who was with Bájiráwa, a Huzur Kárkúna, from 5 years old till his fall; and now he is come to his village. He says he is utterly ignorant of cultivation and rayat's customs; and is a loser in consequence. He says the Muníma entered his mándíwa land as mali. It looks, however, like mali.

The Vishálagada maktá for money of Gherá Prachitagada is unfair, the Sarakár's being entirely in grain. This remission of the Sarakára enables the dutarfá villages to pay the high rates to Vishálagada so the Khots are scarcely any gainers by the low Sarakári rents, which is visible, where the Vishálagada and Ratnágiri Khota are separate, the one gaining and the other losing.

25th February 1830, Muchari.

TIWAREN—Gherá Prachitagada, Sangameshwara, 1 Tarfa Ináma, Ináma Pattí Kheríja to Abáji Wágha Sáwanta of Tiwaren.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Abáji Wágha Sáwanta and Raghunátha Jayaráma Sáwanta gahána.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bábú Vitha Sáwanta.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of it gahána to Shamasuddina Pátanakara;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of it to Bábá Mahamada Husena Pátanakara;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ free wahiwáta khudda.

The first half is in gahána to Moro Ballála Sáthe of Dewarúkha and his is the wahiwáta and to Daulata Ratnoji Yeshawantaráwa of Kosumba for 650 rupees, for 4 years ago; no wyája and no swámitwa.

The second half, $\frac{1}{2}$ of it to Shamasuddina Pátanakara, for these 19 years, for 166 rupees, no wyája and no swámitwa; $\frac{1}{4}$ of it to Bábá Husena for 90 rupees, of which 60 rupees has no swámitwa and no wyája and the other 30 rupees has wyája 12 per cent. but no swámitwa, *i. e.*, the wyája of the 60, which has no wyája, paid on it, is the real Swámitwa. The wahiwáta of these 2 shares is with the Musalamáns. The other $\frac{1}{2}$ is free. They all go round with the survey and then the Khota gets his $\frac{1}{2}$ by account at the toda.

Houses.

3 Maráthá Khots pay no thala.			
22 Maráthá—watanadára 6 ...	...	...	} Tirdhala.
bádhekari 16 ...	...	...
15 Kunabi—bádhekari gawnthana 9 ...	...	...	} Ardhala.
konda powara 6 ...	...	...
7 Gurawa Bhawika—watanadára 6 ...	...	...	} Do.
bádhekari 1 ...	...	...
1 Lohára bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Gaulí bádhekari	...	...	Do.
4 Guláma Kunabini	...	...	Do.
4 Mhára watanadára	...	...	Do.

57 houses. 361 people.

Powára, a Kunabi, has a maktá which has existed 25 years. The grain, he pays the Khota, is as a separate Khota. There is, however, a dispute between them. Powára produces a patra from the Pratinidhi's head-man in Karáhda.

Patra—Aduyapatra Rájeshrí Antáji Wásudewa (the Pant's Mutálíka in Karáhda) A. D. 1803 *Taha Majare Konda* Mauje Disputed konda. Tiwären (the Khota Sávanta says the patra is false and that a majare was never called majare konda, till the present Rájya). Bhagawantaráwa and Amritaráwa Powára, Khota Majare Majakúra, come to Londa and represented that the rayats of his konda are frightened and it is necessary to remove their fears. Therefore, do you pay your dasta gallá and nakta, and remain in peace there (*i. e.*, this makes him a separate Khota). This was on the occasion of Wágha Sávant's absence, as a Parágandá, from the fort, of which he was the Killedára as well as Khota and inámadára below.

Powára also produces a patra, which Sávanta says was got from him by force.

To Ananta Krishnájiráwa Powára, Khota of the fourth of Tiwären (*i. e.*, three are Sávant's village and the 4th separate). Jayaráma Sávanta, Wágha Sávanta and Bábú Sávanta, Khota of 3 konds of Tiwären. I allow you as I stated in Karáhda the following maktá A. D. 1803:—

Bháta	1 khandi.	} Besides Habashí Pattí, hakkadári gáwna kharcha and 11 rupees and watana sambándhen.
Nágali	...	...	1 khandi.
Wari	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ khandi.
Harika	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ khandi.

3

Vetha begára, 2 kombadin, 1 irlen, Kánú Káyada pramáne wagaire maktá, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, total $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, which you are always to pay without upadrawa from here. Powára says, there are 12 khandís probably in Tiwären Dasta, instead of 9. This would make no difference to the Sarakára except the 11 rupees pattí. The year after this, Sávant's Mámaleedári was set aside and a new Mámaleedára came to Killá Prachitagada, and at the same time the konda was taken in japtí and paid the new Mámaleedára for 3 years when Sávanta seized the killá by force and it again became Sávanta but was not paid to Sávanta, the Khota below as part of the 9 khandís but merely to Sávanta, who had the fort as a separate seizure for himself. Sávanta got the ináma again, for only a year or two, when he became Parágandá, and Kachopanta, Mámaleedára of Prachitagada, seized the ináma himself, till the present Rájya (10 years). When Sávanta came from Kolhápúra and got back his ináms, though he had not the wahiwáta at the time when the Peshawá was ousted. He says, however, that he got a maktá patra from Bájiráwa, before he left doing away the jábatá. But that he did not publish it to the villagers. At the time when Chatura Singa got the fort, Sávanta had to give a jámína for the payment of the wasúla to Ratnágiri, to Chinto Wámana, and Sakho Bhikáji Phadake of Ratnágiri stood jámína one year. But how Sávanta got his ináma back, without an examination, does not appear. He would perhaps have not had it in ináma, if the facts had then been known.

The tirdhalís pay pattí and bháden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, per khandi, for all grains. The mápa wartalá 4 páyalís sololi. The grain is paid in the village, except the gahánadára in Návari, which the Kunabís carry (1 kosa off).

The veths paid by the Kunabís and Mhárs are 6 annually to the Khots and 3 to the inámadára, and jots are paid to the Khota, 1 annually.

The Khot's pharmása is 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá, doragunde 2, irlen 1, kombaden 1, konakarande 5 shera, mirchi 1 páyali.

There is an italákha allowed and the Khota allows land for it to the Gurawa. The Kunabís go, 3 days each, annually to cultivate it and the Gurawa pays them 1 shera. The Khota allows the 3 Gráma Dewas (in one dewúla) 15 pánds bháta sheta which has been so, these 100 years. It is umara

and has *warna* and *únsa* in it. But the *Khota* calls it *Mándaíwa*. The *Gurawa* finds *tela* for the *Dasará* and *Diwáli*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee; for the *Dewa* on account of the *Bhutens* of the village, 12 *náral*s and 2 fowls and to feed the villagers. The *Kunábis* and *Maráthás* thatch the *Dewúla* and the *Gurawa* feeds them.

The *Khota* also allows to his *kúla* *Upádhya*, *Bála Sadáshiwa Joshi*, of *Sangameshwara*, 2 *mans* and a *Puránika* in *Dewapáta*, *Sangameshwara*, who read *Puráns* at the time of *Guna Sawant's* decease for 12 days the *Garúda Purána*; he gets *Inama* 3 *mans* annually. The *Mhára Chandakí* has 3 *mans* of land cultivated by the *Mhára* free. The *Mbáravádi* contains 1 *mana* annually which is free.

The *Mhára* pays no *áu*t's to any *Hakkadára* but pays to the *Khota* 5 and to the *Inámadára* 15 and the *Gráma Dewa* 3; the 15 to the *Inámadára* are worth $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee.

The *Mhára* *punja* is 3 *shers* per *mana* and the *Gurawa's* 2 *shera*. But they get one about 6 *mana* and the other 3 *mana*. They do not go to the *khalens* of poor *ryots* of any caste and *watanadára* *Maráthás* do not pay them by *shirasta* but 1 or 2 *páyalis* each.

The *Amína* was *Báláji Ganesha Patawardhana*. There is no *Shimá Tantá*. He deducted all *nákirda* land.

The <i>Ijamáyali Galla</i> is	...	9 <i>khandís</i> .
The <i>lágawada ákára</i>	...	24 do.
The <i>kamála ákára</i>	...	34½ do.

The high *lágawada ákára* makes it evident that the *Inámadára* has a good *Ináma*; much better than his *Ijamáyali* account. Probably *Sáwanta*, when he got it made *Ináma* to himself, had it valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ of its real worth. The *Ijamáyali* is drawn up at 9 *khandís*, at the *Behede Dara*, as a permanent *makta*.

Ináma Patra for the *Jakáta* of *Ghánta*. *Bhagawantaráwa Trimbaka Pratinidhi*, *Karáhdakara*, A.D. 1766. To *Wágha Sáwanta*.

You are to have the *Jakáta Hakka* of all bullocks that come down or go up, for each *Baila* 3 *rukhás* (1 *pice*) for ever. He still takes this, whether the bullock is loaded with silk or grass and neither more nor less.

The *Jakátadára* is separate. The same *Jakátadára* *Raghúnátha Sheta* of *Mákhajana* has the *maktá* of *Mala Tiwaren Ghera Prachitághada*.

The first cousin of *Tiwaren Inámadára* has come to complain that he has a right to half the *Ináma*, which his relation refuses him. The first *Mokásadára* was—

Guna Sáwanta.

Wágha Guna Sáwanta.	Vitha Guna Sáwanta.
A'báji Wágha Sáwanta.	Bábu Vitha Sáwanta.

The present holder of it is *Abaji* and the complainant *Bábu*. *Guna Sáwanta* was *Mokásadára*. But *Wágha* his son got it made *Ináma* at which time the two sons *Wágha* and *Vitha* were not separated though it was written in *Wágha's* name only. It was in *Jábatás* at the *Peshawa's* flight and *Abaji* (and *Jayaráma Wágha Sáwanta* since died) went to *Bánakota* to *Mr. Reid*, who directed the *Ináma* to *ohel* again since which *Bábu Sáwanta* has reaped no benefit. But as the *Inámadára* is not present, the truth cannot be known. He says his father *Vitha Sawanta* received half the *Ináma* when first given.

Tiwaren and *Kundi Ghánt*s. The *Jakáta* of the *Tiwaren Ghánta* is but small as there are more *Rámoshís* above it than above the *Mala Ghánta* (*Dangás*).

The *Náyari* *Musalman*s take up *Mintha* and *Náral*s from *Sangameshwara* and bring down *Harde* (for leather), *gula*, wheat and *tila*.

25th February 1830, Muchari.

TA'MANA'LEN—*Dewaruka, Ghera Mahimatagada.*

Khota Apáji Ballala Náphade, Karáhde Bráhmána, Niwen Khurda, $\frac{3}{4}$ are Gahána to Abáji Ananta Kinheri of Dewalen. The whole wahiwáta with Lakshmana Shankara Kámata of Rájawádi as a Karkuna.

Houses.	..			
8	Marátha Bádhekarís	...	...	Tirdhala.
16	Kunabi Watanadara	10, Bádhekarí 6	...	Do.
<hr/>				
24				
1	Mhára Watanadára on Belári Shimá watana		...	Do.
<hr/>				
25	houses.	97	people of all ages.	

The Patti Bháden is 5 rupees and on haríka $3\frac{3}{4}$ rupees. Bádhekarí's pay the same. The mápa wartála is 5 páyalís, per mana, 21 being taken for 16 sololi. The rayats pay in the village. The Khota sends his báki wasúli to Dewarúkha, 3 kosa off and it costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi. Last year the Tharáwa was for Bháta, $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

The veths paid by the Kunabís are 3 from each house, paid to the Khota in Niwen, 1 kosa. There are no Jots possessed by kunabís, or they would otherwise pay them. The Gawnakara also gets 3 Veths from each kunabí's house for the Dewasheta.

The Grámadewa has $3\frac{3}{4}$ mans of Nágali, which is Ináma patti Suddhá. The Gáwnakara cultivates a field given him by the khota and has $3\frac{3}{4}$ mans deducted from the Thala.

The Mhára's Punja is only paid by about half the village and he gets 4 or 5 mans. There is no Gurawa and the Gáwnakara kunabi, who does the Dewa's Píyya, does not collect the wasúla or act as sepoy, so does not get Punja, the Guráwa's Punja, not being for the Dewa, but as a sepoy and attendant on strangers.

The Mhára pays no aúts to the Hakkadárs nor to the khota. But to the Dewa he pays 4.

The kunabís pay the Khota 1 tawasen and they pay a little red pepper, if they cultivate any, but not as Thala but about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the crop. Rayats in the open plains cultivate alasunda and other running beans and give some to the khota, but not as Thala.

In Hatakhamben Mahála all rayats, but Mhárs, *i. e.*, Wánís, Maráthás kunabís, &c., pay the khota a shera or $\frac{1}{2}$ shera of túpa from every house and in some of the Phunagúsa villages. Those who do not give tupa, give 2 annas. In Dewarúkha and Dewalen Kasaba, the Bráhmans pay for no mahísa at all, however many they have; and whatever Maráthás, etc., had mahísa at the Paháni, passed them over at that time to Bráhmans. All large Darakadárs also are free. The Sara-Desái may have any number and none pay but the khota only has one free.

There are no Ináms allowed in the village by the khota. It was formerly shetasanadi and since that the khota has lived elsewhere.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats without any payment or food allowed.

No Bádhekarís come here but the rayats go out to Náphade's other villages. He was formerly Kárákhánís and has six villages in maktá.

The Ijamáyali gallá is	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís.
The lágwada ákára	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The kamála	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.

By which it appears that this village is not under-assessed.

There is a Rái, Danga Gayáli land of a kunabi 10 bighás; but bad dōngara land.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was Chinto Bábji Bháwe.

There are no sáyá or shisawá but aina, kinjali, wáwalá, etc. There are only 2 rivers that have sáyá trees, the kájali from Sákbarapen to Ratnágiri and the Muchakundi from Vishálagada to Púrnagada.

25th February 1830, Muchari.

KINJALEN—*Práchatagada, Sangameshwara, Khotaki,*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ganapataráwa Mohite and Lakshmanaráwa Apájiráwa and Bájiráwa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rághoji and Bhágawantaráwa Mohite.

Gahánadára and wahiwátadára, Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{2}$, Krishnáji Náráyana and Shridhara Keshawa Mule of Asurden in Sangameshwara; 497 in Shake 1722 and 402 rupees in Shake 1728; in all 899 rupees, of which half has wyája and no swámitwa and half has wyája at 12 per cent. The other half wyája is in fact the swámitwa, under another name. So the village is valuable, as the largest swámitwa shows the best village.

The grain is carried (only half the Wahiwátadára says) to Sangameshwara and the kunabís get one shera as food.

Houses.

4 Khota Marátha	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Marátha Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
7 Kunabís Bádhekari 3	...	...	...	Ardhala.
4 Chákara 2, Kunabini 2	...	...	...	...
1 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.

17 houses. 78 people.

The rayats being ardhalis and khots tirdhalis show the land to be good. The Patti is taken from neither tirdhali nor ardhali. The bháden is $1\frac{1}{2}$ páyali per mana, if taken in the village from ardhalis; and if they carry it to Sangameshwara, they pay no bháden. If they carry half they pay bháden for the remainder. The mápa wartála is 4 páyalis per mana. The Vishálagada Galla is not taken to the phada or the Fort. Ten years ago the Vishálagada half was managed by a Kárkúna who collects 125 rupees a year. At present (the Vishálagada half being still Japta) the Kárkúna Bábu Lakshmana Pantoji, Kátawalekara comes and makes the survey annually and takes thala half with

Most of last year's grain remaining in the houses.

the other Khota and sells the grain in the village or to Wánis. The khota has not much of the last year's grain remaining; but the khots of the south of Mahimatagada Ghera have much of their grain remaining. Gadre has much and the Bondayen khota has half his Galla left. Those who are poor have sold their Gallá but the Bondayen khota got money from his brother in Sátará and has saved his grain. The Sangameshwara Sara-Desái kept none of his Gallá, being short of money; though he has 600 rupees a month.

The Veths are paid, 6 from each house, to the khota and one jota per Ghara. The phada Pharmása is 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Irlen. The Gahánadára, however, says he receives 3 of the veths and takes them to his own village, when he comes and goes, but these are probably besides the khot's veths. The Gahánadára also receives Tawasen, Bhopale, Irlen, Kona Karánde, etc.; Kombaden, mirehi 1 shera, etc.

There is $\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha allowed by the khota in land and cultivated for the Gurawa by the kunabís, 3 men each. There is no regular Gurawa but a kunabi Gáwnákara. The villagers also thatch the Gráma Dewa but receive no payment. The Mhára holds his Mhárawádi free, a mana or two of warkasa.

The mhára pays no Hakkadár's áuts but the Rájadeshámúkha 2 pice. He paid it in pice in the Peshawá's time.

The Mhára Punja was last year 2 mans, which is smaller than probable. The Gurawa gets the same, who comes from another village once in 8 days and also attends travellers. The kárkúna was Apáji B. Godabole.

There is no shimá tantá.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	7½ khandís.
The Hallín lágawada Gallá	...	...	14½ do.
The kamála	...	...	32 do.

The total arable land in the Survey is 1,959 acres, of which 13 is Bháta sheta and 126 Bhátalen warkasa, the rest being hill warkasa, and as that is poorer in the Gherá than elsewhere, the kamála is too large.

26th February 1830, Muchari.

KULEN—Sangameshwara Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

½ Khota Daulataráwa Yeshawantaráwa Sálawi khota and Bába Krishna Sálawi, Manakoráwa Kánorawa Indulakara and 1 Bháwa Marátha; Yesáji Náika, Anto Náika Chálake and 1 Bháwa Marátha Gahánadár's wahiwáta.

¼ do. Mohite Marátha Paráganda, 150 years wahiwáta as above.

¼ do. Támbata Marátha do. do.

Out of these, the first half is mortgaged by the 3 khots to Báji Wásudewa Dikshita Phátaka of Dewapáta Sangameshwara for 1,650 rupees, 9 years ago, of which half has no wyája or swámitwa and 850 rupees has ¼ per cent. per month and no swámitwa, the swámitwa being in fact the same as the interest of the other ¼ of Rs. 800 rupees, i. e., 72 rupees a year, showing the village to be thriving, the swámitwa being large. The original Gahána of Phátaka, 40 years ago, was for the whole village, for this sum of 1,650 rupees; but 10 years ago the khots wanted to get the village into other hands and they proposed to Mohite, the khota of Kinjalén, adjoining, to claim ¼ of the village as his own, though he is no relation to the Gayáli Mohite and Mohite agreed to do so and to take the whole village in Gahána and restore the 1,650 to the original Gahánadára Phátaka and he himself, the Gahánadára, and ¼ khota; but as he could not raise the money it was dropped; and the khots got a tiráita about the Gayáli ½; which decided that the 1,650 rupees should be for the 3 khots' half, as they had no right to give away the Gayáli half and the Gahána is accordingly for their half and the Gayáli half is now free. The Gahánadára is willing to give up the Gahána for the 1,650 without interest because it is a losing village. The swámitwa is high but this was fixed when grain was dear. But now the grain is cheap; the village, he says, is a losing one and he would take 200 less than the original, he says, which is probably a feint to make it appear losing. The khots are all Maráthás and the Gahánadára a Bhata; so there is reason for its not being profitable. He cannot throw it up on account of losing the wahiwáta, which, in the kacheri, would throw out his gahána.

Houses.

10 Khota Marátha	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Marátha watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
5 Gurawa watanadára, 2 Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
4 Kunabi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
4 Kunabini 2, Chákara 2	...	...	...	...
1 Bráhmans Gahánadára Shtaghara	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.

82 houses. 159 people.

The Patti and Bháden from Tirdhalís is 5½ rupees and the Khota and Gahánadára 3 rupees for all kinds of grain. The Ardhalis pay 1½ rupee as Bháden since the present and pay their galla in the village. They used to pay

their galla in Sangameshwara. The mápa wartála is 2 páyalís. They have a large páyalí in the village. They always take their galla at the Tharáwa. This year bháta was 11½ rupees per khandi. The Kunabís and Mhára (except the Bábanáka Mhára, who acts as the Khot's sepoy) pay the veths 3 per annum among the Khots and Gahanadára and Jots 1 annually. But they say there are no mhárs or Kunabís, who have any to pay which is no doubt false, the village being 2 miles away from the Ghánts.

There is 2½ mans Italákhá and the Khota allows 10 mana of Bháta sheta, and has these 100 years, to the Gurawa. The Kunabís pay 3 men, each house, to cultivate it and the Gurawa out of this keeps up Sánjawáta daily and Dhúpa and Naiwedya once in 8 days. There are two Deúls thatched by the villagers, who receive one shera each from the Gurawa.

The Khot's Phada Pharmása is 1 tawasen only.

The Khota allows to the Mhára Chandaki 5 mana of bháta sheta to the Mhára, which has always existed. There is about 1 mana of warkasa in the Mhárawádi and 3 phanasa, which the Mhára holds free.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Saradeshmúkha 1 áúta to the Saradesái and Rájadeshmúkha 2 pice each, to the Deshakulakarni and Saramokádama 1 pice each. The sepoy who comes for the Hakkadári takes the áúts.

The Mhára punja is 3 shera and the Guraw's 1 shera. The Mhára collects 15 mans and the Gurawa 5 mana. The Khota pays but little. There are but 8 of the 32 houses that pay regularly. But the Bádhekarís come from Muchari Lowalen and Kalambasten and Sangameshwara Borasúta who pay the Mhára, which accounts for the high thala.

The Khots say they have not divided the rice land among themselves but hold it all in common. When I passed through the village, however, one of them came to complain that the other Khots had put him off with inferior rice land on his return from the Dekkana.

The rice land, on enquiry, is 46 acres. They, several years ago, divided it but not equally since their re-collection. The first Khota now holds 10 acres, of which 8 are new made and two his watana. The second Khota, 13 bighás, of which 7 are new made and 6 his watana and the last holds 3 bighás, all watani. The second Khota has given up 3 bighás of his 13 to the Gahanadára and the inequality arises from their getting different shares of the Gayáli khot's land. There are besides this 10 acres, cultivated by Bádhekarís or Kunabís of the village, which was part of the Gayáli khots.

The Ijamáyali galla is	...	...	19½ khandís.
The Hallín ákára	...	...	27 do.
The Kamála	...	...	41 do.

The Amína was Dáji Náráyana Joshi. There is a Tantá in this village requiring examination. "Thikana kfrdá" uttaresa-nadí, Dakshanesa-Dongara, Purvesa-Kinjalen Dongara, Paschamesa-Hura Niwadungáncha. Bhátalen land 6 pands entered in number 8 in Kulen, then Pada and measured in Kulen by the direction of Dewalen and Kinjalen Khota, the Pada for 20 years. It is Juwen but not surrounded by water. This year Wánshi has cultivated it by force. The karkúna was the Dewalen Bráhmána. There is also a (torn) disputed by Wánshi. The fisheries are 4 between their shimás and alternate end village but (torn) third and made the Bándha but they have had it 10 years. So it is old.

25th February 1880, Muchari.

SAYALEN—Sangameshwara Khotaki.

½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratnágiri, Dutarfá, Ináma Patti Kherija, Panchotrá Ináma, Vishálagada Karasái now to Ratnágiri.

Inámadára and Khota.

¾ Bálambhata bin Ganeshabhata Purohita, Ráhanara Sáyalen in Gahána.

¾ Vishwanátha Somanátha and Bhairawa Raghunáthabhata Purohita.

The first in Sáyalen and the second in Kántawali wahiwáta—Khudda.

Of the first three-eighth, two-eighth are in Gahána to Vináyaka Ananta Porohita of Petha Ibhramapúra, Sákharaḥpen for 1,246 rupees, 751 in 1741 Shaka and 495 in Shaka 1748. But Bálambhata keeps the Wahiwáta, paying Rs. 12 to Vináyaka Ananta. Bálambhata also pays a part of his grains to the Gabánadára. He says he paid this year Rs. 40, besides the Swámitwa of Rs. 12, leaving the rest to be settled by subsequent accounts. The two Takshirus in Gahána at the Ijamayáli rates are about Rs. 130. But the gain, both as Khota and Inámadára, is perhaps about Rs. 190, while the Wyája is Rs. 150. The difference, Rs. 40, if his account is true, being the annual balance, leaving the principal only to pay at the end of the Gahána. It is, however, strange that Hindús ever pay any Wyája, since when a Gahána has proceeded 20 or 30 years, they generally get a Tirayita and settle that the principal and quarter or half or no interest shall be paid in settlement.

The other one-eighth is in Gahána to Lakshmana Vithala Rájawáde of Niwen Budrukha for 175 rupees 4 years ago, at 12 per cent. But the Wahiwáta is still with the Inámadára (Ináma and Khotaki both Gahána). The Inámadára is to pay him 1 Khandi Bháta annually; and as this is Rs. 12, at present, and the Wyája is Rs. 21, Rs. 9 annually remain to pay. This, however, they say, will either be paid by account at the end or else remitted, as most probable, on account of Inámadárs' poverty.

Houses.

2	Bráhmaṇa Watanadára Khota Inámadára.	0																		
3	Bráhmaṇa Bádhekari Karáḥde Tirdhala.																			
4	Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari do.																			
3	Kunabeni 8.	0																		
2	Sutára Watanadára Ardhala.																			
15	Kunabi ...	Ardhala.																		
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{	Wáda Alikade																			
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	1 Bádhekari																			
	Wáda Palikade																			
	1 Watanadára																			
	4 Bádhekari																			
1	Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari Ardhala.																			
10	Mhára Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 2.	Ardhala.																		
<hr/>																				
40	houses.	237 people.																		

Patti and Bháden are not taken in the village. The Mára Wartála is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Páyalis. The Khot's Diwána Páyali is large and 18 of them are measured, which 18 are equal to $20\frac{1}{2}$ Sololi Páyalis. The reason of there being no Patti Bháden, the Khota supposes is not so much the heavy Wartála as the fact of there being no Tirdhalis but all Ardhalis. The reason of there being no Bháden is that the village being Ináma, the Gallá has not to be carried elsewhere. The Ijamáyali is made out without Undírákhája and Kharedi, but Mára Wartála is in it. There is no Tassara and Prokta. But three first grains are at the Behede Dara, the Kadadana at the Phrokta Dara and the Haríka at the Tassara (it only) Dara. The Khota, however, receives Thala. So the account is immaterial.

The Khota has to pay Kárasái to Ratnágiri Rs. 4-8-0 since the exchange of Kárasái from Vishálagada. This, he says, is in consequence of the Vishálagada Pant's making out his accounts of Kárasái, including all the Ináma villages, although the Ináma villages never had to pay any Kárasái, in kind or money, to Vishálagada or Ratnágiri.

As the Vishálagada Panta gave in the names of all these villages as paying Kárasái he got money in exchange for their Kárasái as part of his Rs. 2,600 and the Khóts have now, for the first time, to pay Kárasái to Ratnágiri for the Vishálagada half, while they pay none for the Ratnágiri half.

The Kúls take part of their Gallá to where the Khota requires, though there is no fixed custom.

The Khota allows the Gráma Dewa $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mana Bháta Sheta Makí. A Kunabi Gawnakara cultivates it and acts as Gurawa.

The Mahára and Kunabi pay two or three Veths per house, about 35 a year, the Shirastá being four a year and they get one shera.

The Mahára has 2 Bighás Dongara about 2 mans annually, which is free and the Phanasa are held free.

The Mhára Punja is half Páyali per mana but the Mahára gets about 6 mans and the Gurawa the same. There is no Gurawa, as he died 6 years ago, but the Khota collects his Punja and pays it away for such duties as were performed by the Gurawa, such as attending him to Ratnágiri.

The Mhára áúts paid to the Khota are 26 annually—Súpa 6, Rowalís 4, Kerasunís 6, Hántarís 6, Pinagíns 4; these are independent of the áúts, which the Khota requires for weddings and this is perhaps nearer the number, many of the Khots receive than the two or three they mention. There are no áúts paid to Hakkadárs.

The Kunabís pay the Khota Dora Gunde 7, Tawasen 1, Bhopalá 1, Kona Karánde 5, Shera Topalá 5 Páyali 1, Irlen 1, Kombadin 2, Bháre Lákúda for burning 25 loads each man, 20 Warandís of Gowata. These are part of the Veths; but the Khota gets all these, he says, because the Sarakára gets no Kárasái from his village. So he keeps it all. Whereas, in other villages, the Khota having to pay Kárasái to the Sarakára, divides it among the rayats. Their real Ghara Patti including Hakkadárs and Gawna Kharcha is not above Rs. 1-4-0, but including Kárasái and other unnamed things it amounts to Rs. 1-4-0. But the Rayats and Khota seldom confess it. Besides this, if there are 2 or 3 men in one house, the Khots generally take Rs. 2 from that house and for the largest houses Rs. 3. This is done in HátaKhamben and many other places, but concealed. The Ghara Patti of Kotawaden, Haracheri, etc., is Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 by old custom. But this for large houses is general.

There is a Shiwá Tantá of a Juwen, Vighrawali and Sáyalen and Sonawaden, Bhátalen 3 Bighás, Pada in the Paháni and since measured in Sáyalen.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the Rayats, who get no payment.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient in the village.

The Amína, Bápú Bághoji Talwalakara.

There is a Gráma Dewa Rái hill-land 25 acres.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is 20 khandís.

The Hallín A'kára is 32½ khandís.

The Kamála is 44 khandís.

The proportion is 2, 3 and 4 for the Ijamáyali; Hallín Lágawada and Kamála is about a medium proportion.

27th February 1830, Muchari.

VIGHRAWALI—*Dewarukha, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada, ½ Ratnágiri.*

Of the Vishálagada ½, Rs. 66 is Mokásá to Doulata Mádhawaráwa Indulakara, who is Náika in Vishálagada, a Sadara Báragíra 1 of 12.

½ Khota Shiwáji Bájiráwa Indulakara and 4 Bhaws.

½ Khota Mahádewa Krishnájiráwa Indulakara.

¼ Govinda Bhiwájirawa.

¼ { ½ Mahádewa Krishnajirawa.
½ Dhakoji Rámájiráwa.

The village is in Gahána to Visáji Govinda Moghe of Vighrawali (Watana-dara of Dewarúkha) but the Khots dispute the Gahána. The Khota who wrote the Patra and the Gahánadára are both absent in Ratnágiri about the dispute. The Khota, who gave the Gahána, was Mahádewa Krishnajiráwa for all the village in the Peshawa's time. But, as the rest of the Khots do not agree, they say he is only properly Gahánadára of Mahádewa's ¼ of the village, and, as the Gahánadár's house was burnt down, they will not allow him to rebuild it, which

is their present dispute. The Gahánadára had the Wahiwáta Dutarfá 2 years and Ratnágiri Tarf 5 years. But they have gone on exchanging and complaining; and these 2 years Vishálagada has put it half in Japti; and this year the Ratnágiri half is carried on by Shiwáji Bájiráwa. But the Gahánadára has taken $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Thala.

Houses.

3	Bráhmans Bádhekari	...	...	...	Chauthala.
8	Khota Maráthá	...	...	...	Do.
8	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
5	Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Nháwi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2	Gurawa Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
6	Chákara 5, Kunabína 1	...	...	...	Do.
1	Goswámi Giri Bhikari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
6	Mhára Watanadára 5, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.

45 houses. 241 people.

The Pattí and Bháden paid by Tirdhalís and Chauthalís, except the Watanadára Khota, is $3\frac{2}{8}$ per khandi on all sorts. The reason of taking Ardhalis pay Bháden Rs. 1-4-0 and for Haríka 10 annas. Bháden on Haríka.

The reason, why Haríka pays Bháden, although never required to be carried elsewhere by the Sarakára, is that the village produces much Haríka and but little Nágali and Wari in which the Dasta is paid. So they are obliged to take part of the Bháden, to pay carriage of Nágali on Haríka. This has existed these 20 years.

The Mápá Wartálá is 2 Páyalís sololi. The Gallá is paid in the villages. The Vishálagada Báki Wasúla is paid in money; and has been these 20 years. The Dara is the same as Ratnágiri. But whether there is any at the Dara of Kothi Wartálá they do not know the chief Khota being absent. The accounts have not been made up with Vishálagada these 20 years.

The Rs. 66 Ináma is paid, part in grain in Vishálagada. The Kunabís, who take it, get one Páyali each. It is 8 Kosa.

The Goswámi has an Ináma of 2 khandís Dutarpá, but Vishálagada has resumed his khandi, these 20 years. The reason was that the Goswámi was required to perform Kathás in the fort, which he neglected, 2 years, on which account the Panta resumed his Ináma. He never had to perform Kathás for the Ratnágiri half (he is not come himself). He has 2 Jábátás, one from Vishálagada and one from Ratnágiri. But the Khota says he never had the Wahiwáta of the field. The Khota keeps the Wahiwáta and pays him the value of one khandi. This, in the Ijamáyali, is at the Behede Dara. But the Khota has, these 2 years, disputed it and wants to pay him in the Tharáwa Dara. The one khandi is in 3 Jinnasa, which appears as if it were true Ináma, as Italákha would have been one Jinnasa. He, however, never had the Wahiwáta of the land and yet it is in the Ijamáyali as Ináma, not Italákha and is entered Ináma in the survey. [To page 83. This cannot be found out as the first (in which it contains) is lost.]

The Ratnágiri Báki Wasúli is delivered in Sangameshwara by the Kunabís of their own choice to avoid the Bháden of Rs. 1-4-0 per khandi. It is 3 kosa and the remainder costs the Khota Rs. 2-8-0 per khandi by bullocks.

The Veths paid by Kunabís and Mhárs are 11 annually—2 to cut grass, 2 to plant, 2 to cut, 1 to weed, 1 to burn, 1 to cut weed, 2 to break the hill jungle.

The Jots paid are one by each kúla, who has one; none by those, who have but one Baila.

The Khots Pharmása is 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 2 shers Kona Karánde, 1 Kombaden, 1 Irlen and paise for their share of the Sarakára Kárasái is paid separately.

There is 4 mana Italákha, part of which is paid in grain and part in land and the Dewás Sheta is cultivated by Kunabís and Mhárs, 3 Veths a year.

The Mhára pays 2 A'úts to Raghunatha, the Mabála Joshi of Dewarúkha. A'úts paid to Mahála Joshi. To the Gráma Dewa 2 A'úts, the Khota 5, and formerly he paid to Mahimatagada fort 5, and to Vishálagada 5. But now he pays neither; and the Sara-Desái 2, and the Deshakulakarni 2 were formerly paid but now, these 12 years, neglected.

The Mhára Purúkha Dewa has one mana Bháta, allowed by the Khota, these 15 years. Before that it was paid in grain and the Mhárawádi contains about 1 mana of Warkasa, free of Thala.

The Mhára Punja is 1 Páyali and the Gurawa's the same. But they each collected about 12 manas last year. (The Shirastá appears of no consequence to the Mhára, as they collect about the same, whether it is 1 Páyali or 1 shera per mana.)

There are 2 Dewa's Ráis, which are about 25 Bighás, Dongara. There are 4 Deúls, which the Rayats thatch and receive 1 shera from the Khota.

The Amína was Bábji Vithala Pitre.

There is a Tantá with Sádawali, 6 Bighás, Bhátalen, the Lágawada of both villages, which were measured in each and the remaining land Pada, measured in Sádawali.

There is also 40 Bighás Guracharana with Vighrawali Khurda, measured in Vighrawali and 5 Bighás, Juwen, with Sádawali. 4 Tantás. The survey year it was cultivated by Tána Sheta Teli of Damanasen. No Thala paid to either, measured in Sáyalen.

And with Sonawaden another Juwen, 2 Bighás. Formerly, 6 years ago, Sonawaden's Lágawada, but measured in Vighrawali, now Pada and Pada at the survey.

The Ijamáyali Dasta	...	...	...	17½ khandís.
The Hallín Lágawada	...	...	...	33½ do.
The Kamála	...	...	...	55 do.

The proportion is 1, 2, 4, shewing that this village might bear an advance.

The land in the survey is according to the Ináma Patra Shimás in 3 pieces. The Khots agree it to be so. But the Gallá Dutarfá is got from 3 khandís to 7 khandís, Dutarfa (from 1 to 3½ khandís and whether the Khoto or Goswámi should have the excess is doubtful. But the Khota, however, appears properly the Goswámi's Karde, and so he ought to have it, Eka Tarfa.

Ináma resumed by Vishála-gada.

27th February 1830, Muchari.

KA'NTAWALI—Dewarúkha Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

Khota—Suryá Sonaji Náika Ghága and Lakshmana Krishnáji Ghága and 6 brothers.

One-eighth Gahána to Bhikáji Krishna Pálakara of Dewarúkha, one-fourth the Ratnágiri Takshima, for Rs. 801, these 8 years, at 12 per cent. The Swámitwa, Rs. 35 to the Khota, which is deducted from the Wyája; three-eighth to Bhikáji Lakshmana Pendharakara of Kántawali, Ratnágiri Tarfa. The Gahána, Rs. 1,865. 1,500 of this has no Wyája and 365 has Wyája at 9 per cent. and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, the interest of 1,500 is the Swámitwa, being Rs. 180, at the usual interest, showing this village to be of great value). This has gone on 9 years. The Gahánadára, 4 years ago, gave one-half his Gahána to Bábá Ábadúla Rahimána Modaka and Shamasu Modaka of Sangameshwara, but received only Rs. 802 instead of 932, losing also his interest and he also does not pay the Swámitwa, but he kept the Wahiwáta for 5 years, during which he gained whatever the Wahiwáta gave him, and afterwards wanting his principal (when grain began to grow cheap) he gave it up at a loss. This still chels with the Musalamána. The original Gahánadára, however, will get back his Rs. 100 loss if the Khota ever resumes the original Gahána, for 1865.

The other half of the three-eighth is also given over by Pendharakara to Bháskara Dhondadewa Gadre of Bhadakamden for Rs. 901, Wyája none, and Swámitwa none (*i. e.*, the Wyája is Rs. 101, which is the usual interest. This last, however, is not Rs. 901 in money, but an old account due to Gadre). Garde's Karkúna is Bápú Lakshmana Potakara of Kántawali (Watanadára of Dewalen who also does the work for Gadre and gets Rs. 75 a year).

The other one-half (the Vishálagada half) is in Gahána to Bápú Ananta Pendharakara of Harapuden for Rs. 1,600, these 40 years. No Wyája and no Swámitwa, Wahiwáta Gahánadára (*i. e.*, the Swámitwa is very large, being the same as Wyája). No account has been drawn up all this time but the Wahiwáta has chelled.

Houses.

8	Bráhmans Karáhde Watanadára	...	...	Chauthala.
7	Maráthá Khota Watanadára	...	...	Do.
13	Do. Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
7	Kunabi Bádhekari Nasalawáda, 3 Ghosálawáda, 3 Bádhekari, 1 Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
3	Kájári, the makers of Bangles	...	...	Do.
2	Gauli Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Nháwi Watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
5	Chákara 3, Kunabini 2	...	...	Ardhala.
8	Mhára Watanadara	...	...	Do.

51 houses. 229 people.

The Pattí and Bháden is not paid by Chauthalis. But 5 of the Khots pay Pattí Rs. 3 and for Harika Rs. 2-8-0. The Tirdhalis pay Pattí and Bháden, Rs. 5 and Harika Rs. 2-8-0. The Gallá is delivered in the village. The Ardhalis pay Karasa Wartálá 5 Páyalis per mana, of which the Khota says, 1 Páyali is for Bháden and 4 for Kasara. The Ratnágiri half Wasúla, 5 khandís, is paid in Sangameshwara. This, the Khota says, he sometimes sends there on bullocks, at Rs. 2 a khandi, 3 Kosa; and sometimes by Kunabis and releases their 1 Páyali Bháden. But, as the latter is less than one Re. 1 per khandi, it is improbable he would ever pay bullocks. The last year's Dara was Rs. 12, per khandi Bhata. The Vishálagada Báki Wasúli is 5 khandís and the Kothi Wartálá is 2½ khandís (*i. e.*, Chauthái Gallá) and this the Gahánadara, who lives near Vishalagada, pays from one of the neighbouring villages and so saves the carriage and as this is so obvious a plan, that it is strange all the Taluka does not pursue it, when grain is also always cheaper in Vishálagada, Gherá than near the sea. Many khots, who know each other, change their Gallá, when one has to give grain to Haracheri for the Sarakára and the others to Vishálagada, while they perhaps live at long distances from each.

There are two Ináms of about 2 khandís Dutarfá. The Inámadárs cultivate the land and pay no Thala, and the Khota receives the Pattí according to the Ijamayali and the Panchyotrá the same. The Hallín ákára and Kamála of these are exactly the same as the Ijamáyali. The Khota not being Inámadára has taken care of the Shimás.

There is an Italákha of 2 mans for which the Khota allows the Gurawa 15 Pánds of Mándíwa. The Rayats pay 3 men from each house and the Gurawa pays them 1 shera each. The Khota allows 5 shera oil and 20 Bighás of Dongara, Thikána Matha about 1 Padana in 25 years, and it is then paid all at once 2 or 3 khandís and goes to repair walls, etc.

To Pendharakara, the Gahánadára, the Khota has given a Thikána in Mirása 10½ bighás, including his Gharawanda. Of this 4½ bighás was given in Ináma to pay no Thala and 6 bighás as Mirása, but to pay Thala. The land is 3½ acres Bháta Sheta, 1½ acres Warkasa Lágawada, and 5 bighás Pada Bhátalen. This, however, was given him by the Khota to destroy a debt of Rs. 600 owed by the Khota (not the Gahána). The 600 was an old account and the Khota gave a Mirása Patra with it.

Mirása Patra—The Khots to Pendharakara—We give you land within the following boundaries on these terms:—1. You are to be allowed to build houses in the land for Shetakaris, Kunabis or Bádhekaris. 2. The part, which is within your Gharawádi Parden, is to pay no Thala or Maktá. 3. If you place Kunabis or other houses, you are to pay the Khota for their Ghara-Patti, according to the Sarakár's Shirastá and no more (this shows that more was expected from other Kunabis). 4. You are to pay Chauthala for the part outside the Parasawna and for the Phanasa trees, 3 annas each Sarakár's Patra—Apáji Shinden, Mamaledára—Síta Mayyátana wa Allafa you the Khots of Kántawali having given a Mirása Patra to Pendharakara and want a Sarakár's Patra to confirm the same, I have examined the Patra and you (Pendharakara) are to pay a najara of Rs. 15 to the Sarakára (*i. e.*, to Apáji Shinde) and to enjoy the land for ever.

Since this the Khota has also given to another Pendharakara 3 bighás of Bhátalen in Inzma and he has since made it $\frac{3}{4}$ Mándiwa. The Gahánadára, however, says he is to release Rs. 50 or 60 at the end of the Gahána.

The Khota also allows to the Mhára 12 pánds of rice land free, which began this way. The Mhára was employed 3 months formerly, 3 or 4 Mhárs 3 months, *i. e.*, 15 days Rábatá to Mahimatagada Fort, 15 days as Kárasái bearer to the same, one month as Rábatá to Vishálagada and one month Rábatá to the same, and for all this time the Khota had to feed the Mhára. Instead of which he gave him his Gharawádi free, then all warkasa and since that he has made 12 pánds rice land and does not pay. This, however, would act equally everywhere. But as this village is twice of any other near it, the probability is that the Mhára has double the labour and double the pay from the Khota. The Kunabis too formerly had to go to Púná, as veths with Ámsola, Phanasa Poli, Madha, etc., or to pay Rs. 8. The present price of a coolie there is Rs. 5.

The Mhárs' Punja is 1 páyali. But the Mhárs' Punja is 18 mans and the Guraw's 14 mans.

The veths paid by the Kunabis and Mhárs are 6 per annum; half to the Ratnágiri Gahánadára and half to the Khota and 1 jota.

The Kunabis pay 1 fowl, 1 Irlen, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopsalá, Kona-Karánde 5 shera. The Mhára also pays 1 fowl and 1 Irlen, and to the Mahála Joshi at Ganesha Chautha 2 áuts and 2 loads of wood and to the Khota 8 áuts and to no Hakkadárs.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína, Mabádáji Bhika Lotalikara, who deducted the Nákirda.

The rayats thatch the Gráma Dewa gratis.

The Ijamáyli Dasta is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandis Dutarfá aina.

The Hallín Lágawada 52 khandis.

The Kamála—85 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandis, showing that this village could bear a great addition to its Dasta. The total arable is 4721 acres; the Bháta 65; the warkasa Lágawada 380 acres; the hill pada 4,153 acres. The hill land is not the best but mostly bears 2 píks and some 1 pika.

28th February 1830, Muchari.

KARAMBELEN—Sangameshwara Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Mukunda Bhikajiráwa and Gunáji Bálájiráwa Mháde, wahi-wata khudda.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Báji Ráyájiráwa and 2 Bháws wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Antáji Dinakara Dhawale Karáhde, Kharedi 1829 A. D. for Rs. 501 from Mukunda and Bájiráwa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Báláji Shiwaráma and Lakshmana Vináyaka Haradíkara watanadára of Niwen, Kharedi 1828, for Rs. 1,210 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Mukunda and Bájiráwa.

The third $\frac{1}{2}$ was sold for money and the Khots received the money, except $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Khotiship sold for Rs. 50L. 100, which is still due. The other $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1,210 $\frac{1}{2}$ had been a Gahána for the whole village for 50 years and the Gahánadára Haradíkara had had the wahiwáta for 15 years ago; he got chákari in Poona and gave over the wahiwáta to the Khota and last year they agreed to give him $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village to destroy the chita, which was fair enough as he could have made no use of a chita, 50 years old, the Khots having the wahiwáta. The Gahánadára gave Rs. 50 besides this year in money.

Watana Patra for the Rs. 1,210 $\frac{1}{2}$ —We, the Khots, having petitioned you, the Gahánadára, to accept $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village as Khota in exchange for your Patra for Rs. 1,210, you have at the request of $\frac{1}{2}$ accepted it and you are hence to have $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Khot's Mána Pána, Kánú Káyade Vetha Begára, Phada Pharmása, Kúla Dála ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the rayats), Jamína Jumalá, Jháda Mada, Páta Páni (no Páta), Bháta sheta, Warkasa Jamína, Bhuí Bhátalen, Dongara Jamína, Suddhán, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land within the 4 shimás and $\frac{1}{2}$ of trees at present growing, except those which are our Khásagata property and your Khása property (*i. e.*, the Gahánadára was an old Bádhekari rayata) and the trees that we each of us plant henceforth we are to possess separately (if a rayata has five mango trees, the Khota gets a part of the fruit as a right, but if they are poor in quantity or few, he does not claim them).

Houses.

2 Bráhmans Karáhde, Kharedidára	...	...	Chauthala.
5 Maráthá Khota	...	...	Tirdhala.
6 Kunabi Bádhekari	...	...	Ardhala.
5 Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Do.
1 Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
4 Guláma 3, Kunabina 1	...	...	Do.

23 houses. 90 people of all ages.

There is no Patti Bháden taken in this village. The Mápá wartalá is 2 páyalis sololi. The Báki wasúli, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, is taken to Sangameshwara by the Ardhalís, 2 kosa. The custom is not to pay the Ardhalís in money or grain, but as the rayats are few the Khota pays them. The Maráthás kept up a Bráhmans Karkúna till last year and the mode in which he paid the Karkúna proves that this was a losing village. The Khots gave him up the wahewáta of the whole village for 4 years, which ended in A. D. 1828. They paid him Rs. 40 a year, and let him make the profit and loss of the wahiwáta. The Karkúna received $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Veths and jots. But there are only 5 Kunabis and the Khots paid Thala, Tirdhala, including their own Gharáwádís and paying for their Phanasa trees from 1 to 3 annas each, which they computed at the $\frac{1}{2}$ value of the annual produce and had an annual survey of them.

As the Khots are Maráthás, the Bráhmans probably did not lose their Rs. 40 in the wahiwáta. Since that, however, grain is cheaper, so the Khota has sold half the village at a low price, being in ready money, about Rs. 1,000.

The Vishálagada báki wasúla is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi, of which 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ is paid as Kothi wartalá into the Fort in kind, which the Khota buys near the fort and carries it up. It takes 18 páyalis per mana, 2 being Mápá wartalá. The remainder is paid in the Phada of Sangameshwara, which is the Vishálagada Phada of the báki wasúli for all the Mahála. Only 16 páyalis have been taken per mana these 2 years. Before that kasara was taken.

The veths are 12 by each Kunabi and Mhára and 1 jota. Of the whole, the Khots will get about $\frac{2}{3}$, as their wahiwáta is over, and the Kharedidárs of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and the wahiwátadára $\frac{1}{8}$.

The Phada Pharmása is not paid upto this day. But the Bráhmans say they mean to take it. The Khota released it when the Kársái was done away in kind to Ratnágiri.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha which the Shiwanen Gurawa gets in kind. The Mhára pays no Thala for his Gharawádi about $\frac{1}{2}$ mana, warkasa Utpanna.

The Mhára's áúts are to the Sara-Desái 4; the Desha Kulakarni 2; the Sara-Mokadama 2; the Rája-Deshámúkha 4; sometimes in money and sometimes in áúts.

The Mhára Punja is 1 Páyali per mana and he collects 12 mans. The rayats, who are poor, pay but half. The Gurawa gets 2 mans, which is below the Shirastá, because he does not act as sepoy.

The Deúla is thatched by the Kunabís and Mhárs who receive no food for it.

The Khota sells his Gallá, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to wanajarís and $\frac{1}{2}$ to Dewarúkha and Sangameshwara wánís, who come for it.

The Amína was Shiwarama Bábji Sara-Deshakulakarni.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Ijamáyali Dasta is $15\frac{1}{2}$ khandís,

The Lágawada ákára $26\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, and

The Kamála 25 khandís,

showing that the village is rather highly assessed. The total arable land is 724 acres; the total Bháta Sheta $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the total warkasa lágawada 174; the hill waste 341 acres.

28th February 1830, Muchari.

SHIWANEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Dhondo Keshawa Mule and 1 Bháwa wahiwáta Gahánadára Káshi Abáji Mule of Ojhara Khola, not any relation.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Govinda Anant Dinganikara, Gahánadára Baláji Lakshmana Joshi of Someshwara.

The Vishalágada $\frac{1}{4}$, which is divided between the 2 Khots, is in japtí for 20 years on account of the Bákí remaining unpaid (this is the case with one in 4 of all the Vishálagda Gáwnas) and a Karkúna Bápúji Lakshmana Potakara of Kántawali, Nisabata Gadre of Bhada-Kamben, has the wahiwáta.

The first half Gahána is for Rs. 351 to Dádú Keshawa Mule at 9 per cent. and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, the remaining 3 per cent. up to the usual interest which is Rs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ is the real Swámitwa). It has gone on since 1827 A. D. only.

The second $\frac{1}{2}$ Gahána is for Rs. 325, at 12 per cent., and the Swámitwa Rs. 10, which is deducted annually from the wyája, and has gone on 15 years.

The two Gahánadárs have the wahiwáta, the Joshi's by a Karkúna Káshi Abáji Mule. They say he, the Joshi, pays Rs. 30 annually, as a totá, to the wahiwátadára. They have brought no papers, however, to prove this and one says it was a verbal agreement and one that a paper exists. So it is probably false.

Gahána Patra for the Rs. 351—We, the Khots, give you in Gahána the half of the Ratnágiri $\frac{1}{4}$, for 5 years. You are to have the Vetha Begára and Phada Pharmása, except 1 Vetha for each house due to the Mule Khota, as manager, which we retain, and we retain the Mána Pána in the Dewúla. You are to have all Gayáli Jháda Mada (*i. e.*, some Bráhmans, who absconded 10 years ago, and their land was given to Ardhelis, but their trees fell to the Khots as watani). If the Sarakára makes a new Paháni, it is at your profit and loss. If he releases any Dasta for drought it is your gain.

Gayáli trees kept by the Khota.

Ináma Patra in Shiwanen—A. D. 1779—The Panta Pradhána (Peshawá Madhawaráwa) to Vyankáji Ráma Bhágawata for the Dewúla, 1 Bighá Jamina for the Tulashi and Phulajháda of the Dewúla (this village by having a Kulakarni must have been Kuláragi within these 50 years). The Khota says he does not know how it became Khotaki. The Tulashi land

Ináma given for Tulashi flowers since made a grain field.

is now Ináma in the Ijamáyali, 6 mans Bháta, which has now, the Khota says, 5 or 6 Pánds Jásti, all Bháta.

Ináma to Hari and Vyankaji Ráma Bhágawata Gáwna Kulakarni one Ináma from Bijápúra, for 5 Bighá Bháta Sheta, A. D. 1768 and another from Púná, for 20 Bighás warkasa, in A. D. 1781, with a Wada and 12 Phanasa Suddhán.

Ináma Bháta Sheta given, part Lágawada and part Pada, as late as A. D. 1780. Jábata of the 5 Bighás, Shake 1690—Krishna Hari Mámaledára to Bhagawanta, Kulakarni, measurement of the Ináma Lágawada and Pada, 5 Bighás.

16 Pánds Lágawada—

					Pánds.
Dúma	...	...	...	...	7½
Chyára Síma	...	...	...	...	8½
					<hr/>
					16
					<hr/>

Padas 5 Pánds—

Paschamesa—Ágatyá Jámbhalyáchen Sheta, Hallín Ghará Bhowantáli.

Uttaresa—Bháwyáchen Sheta Lágawada	Pánda.	Pole.	Pada.	
Shíma ...	5	5	4 Pánds.	
				Pánda. Pole.
Bháta ...	3	0	} Uttaresa—Bh a k- tyáchen Sheta. Purwesa—Bhága- wata Khudda- yáchen Sheta.	
Nágli ...	2	5		
Chyára Shíma ...	5	15		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	11	0		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Awwala 3 Pánda	...	...	3 0	Uttaresa—Sh eta Wáhwana Gá- wínka Karde Apáji Dingani- Kara.

Pattí Gáwínka Kulambáwe Paikin (i. e., Gayáli).

			Pánda.	Pole.	Pada	Pánda.	Pole.
Gayáli called Gáwínka Kulambáwe.	Awwala	...	10	5	...	1	5
	Dúma	...	13	0			
	Shíma	...	4	0			
			<hr/>	<hr/>			
		Bighás	1	7	15		
			<hr/>	<hr/>			
	Awwala	...	7	10			
	Dúma	...	10	0			
			<hr/>	<hr/>			
			17	10			
		<hr/>	<hr/>				
					Pánda. Pole.		
	Lágawada.				...	3	10
	Shíma ...	...	4	0			
	Chyára Shíma.	...	4	15			
	Bháta ...	3 15	} Purwesa—Umra Gáwínka Khade Mhára.				
	Nágali ...	1 0					
		<hr/>					
		4 15					
		<hr/>	<hr/>				
			8	15			
		<hr/>	<hr/>				

Total.

Awwala	...	...	1	2	15
Duma	...	...	1	3	0
Shíma	...	...	1	1	10
Chyára Síma	...	...	0	19	0
Pada	...	...	0	13	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			5	0	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The other Jábatá 20 Bighás.

18	10	0	Bharada Jamína part	Dongara Khudda
			Paikin.	
1	10	0	Gayáli Paikin.	
<hr/>				
20	0	0		
<hr/>				

A'uta Jháden 20 Phanasa.

10	Báradára.
10	Lágata Hallín Lahána.

(The Báradára are here half the whole and those that do not bear are not fully grown but small.)

The shimás in the above are so numerous as to be useless, but the present land is about the same, the Khota being a check on the Kulakarni.

Houses Shiwanen—

3	Khota Watandára	Karáhde	Bráhmána.	
12	Bráhmána.			
	Watandára	Karáhde	...	5
	Bádhekari	Do.	...	7
				} Chauthala.
2	Shenawi	Bádhekari	...	2
1	Gurawa	Lingáyata	Bádhekari	...
				Tirdhala.
1	Sonára	watandára	...	...
				Do.
10	Chákara	6, Kunbini	4	...
				Do.
3	Bhoi	Bádhekari	...	...
				Ardhala.
4	Kunbi	Bádhekari	...	...
				Do.
6	Gauli	do.	...	...
				Do.
1	Nhawi	do.	...	...
				...
5	Mhara.			
	Watanadára	...	...	3
	Bádhekari	...	...	2
				} Ardhala.

48 houses. 194 people.

Patti and Bháden are not taken. The Mápa wartálá is 3 Páyalis. The rayats take the grain to the Gahánadára in Konda Asuraden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa. The Gallá is paid in Sangameshwara, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Kosa. The Vishálagada Gallá is paid in the village as the village is in Japti and the wahiwátadára for the Panta sells the grain at sawái to the rayats of all the neighbouring villages.

The Khot's veths are paid, to the wahiwátadára Khots 2, and to the Mule Khola 1, in all 3, as they state, and there is 1 Jota due by custom, but no rayata has them to pay; and, they say, there is no Pharmása paid to the Khota, although it is set down in the Gahána Khota of last year.

The Ináma is 1 Tarfa Vishálagada; does not chel.

The Ijamáyali	Galla Ináma	is	...	...	...	K. m. paylis.
						1 16 7
The present	ákára	...	...	...	...	2 4 1
		Sarkára	Tarfa.			
The Kamála	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 7

There is Italákha to the Gráma Dewa 6 mans, which the Khota pays in kind to the Gurawa and a Bráhmána Pujári.

The Mhár's Punja is 1 Payali per mana, which, he says, neither Khota nor Bráhmans pay him. The Khota, however, says they do pay him. The Sonárs, Kunabís and Maráthás pay him, which amounts to 5 mans. The Gurawa gets paid by all and receives 7 mans.

The Mhár's áúts are paid to the Rája-Deshamúkha 5; sara-Mokádama 4; Sara-Desai 4; Sara-Deshakulakarni 2; Deshakulakarni 2; sometimes he pays 2 pice or 4 pice instead to all of them.

The Amina was Vyankáji Gopála.

There is Shimá Tantá with Karambelen, 10 Bighás Bhátalen. The Survey year, it was measured in Karambelen, being their Lágawada, and Hallín their (Karambelen) Lágawada.

			Khandis.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is	...	..	... 23½
The Lágawada ákára	...	...	... 34½
The Kamála	...	...	... 45

which is about the average 2, 3, 4.

There are 3 Deúls; one of them Ghumati and another's Ghumata covered with thatch. The large Deúla was built by Mule, 50 years ago and cost Rs. 10,000, the other by the Kulakarni.

			*Acres.
The total land is	...	...	... 1,364
The Bháta sheta	...	...	... 55
The Warkasa Lágawada	...	...	... 150
The Dongara páda	...	...	... 1,005

Puránks' Hakka. The Sangameshwara Puránika Joshi gets 1 quarter or half a rupee from this and other villages annually.

There are 2 Potín Gahána, 3 Dalás, which pay 21 mans maktá to the Khota. The Gahána 75 rupees, these 30 years.

28th February 1830, Muchari.

KOSUMBA DEWRUKHA—Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

½ Khota ...	...	...	}	½ Lakshmanráwa bin Govindaráwa Yeshwantarára and 2 Bháwa, wahiwáta khudda.
				½ Anantarára and 2 Bhawa, wahiwata khudda.
				½ Dattátrayarára and 4 Bháwa, wahiwáta khudda.
¼ Khota ...	...	...	}	⅓ Daulatarára and 8 Bháwa, wahiwáta khudda.
				⅓ Baburawa, wahiwáta khudda.

There are 30 houses of Khots in all, the rest being divisions of the above into 2 or 3 brothers. The first half is divided into 20 separate divisions, not all equal—including the land and everything—hill and rice land. The land was divided into 2 shares 50 years ago. But it was divided into these small shares, only 20 years ago. The last half is still undivided; the first half, like a Kuláragi village. The first division was made by the Sarakára on account

Land divided by the Sarakára on account of family disputes.

of disputes. The second was divided by some Kárkúns, they engaged themselves. The first division was made in 3 months by the Sarakár's kárkúns, who fixed what pay they were to get and imposed the payment on the Khota and it cost 300 rupees to divide the village in 2 shares.

The second division of half the village into 20 shares was made by their own kárkúna and themselves without additional expense. The rice land was divided the first year; the Bhátalen the second; and the hill the third. The 20 Khots attended always and agreed to each field as it was measured. It was done by the Káthí. If a field was large enough, they divided it into 20 divi-

sions. If not they took another equal field elsewhere and divided each into 10; and what was too small, for this, they took a scrap in each separate place :—

	Lakshman- ráwa.	Daulata- ráwa.
Houses.		
30 Marátha Khots 10 of the 5 wá Hissá	20	10
8 Maráthas Bhádekari Tirdhala	5	3
16 Kására, Tábata, 1 Watanadára, 15 Bhádekari...	...	16
1 Sutára watanadára Do.	1	...
1 Teli Bhádekari Randaka Do.	...	1
1 Nháwi Watanadára Do.	...	1
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Bhádekari Do.	1	...
8 Kunabi Watanadára 2 Bhádekari 6 Ardhala	4	4
1 Sanagará Bhádekari Tirdhala	1	...
1 Wáni Sangameshwari Bhádekari Do.	...	1
28 Gulám 12, Bataki 14 0	11	15
5 Mhára Watanadára 2, Bhádekari 3 Ardhala	5	...
99 houses. 776 people of all ages.		

The first half, belonging to the 20 Khots, takes no patti bháden, but the 10 brothers take patti bháden from Tirdhalís, 5 rupees for all grains, except Harika $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; and the Khots pay patti 3 rupees; and for Harika 2 rupees.

The mápa-wartálá is taken by both, 4 páyalís per mana. The Ardhalis take the Gallá to the Phadá, if required; if not they pay it in the village, but no bháden.

The reason, why one-half takes no patti is that they have no land for Bádhekarís and the few Tirdhalís, they have, are their friends and relatives.

The Kánsárs have accumulated here, because it is a high road; and a favourable place for selling their goods.

There is 2 mana Italákha, $\frac{1}{2}$ has given the Gurawa land and the other pays 1 mana in grain. In this land the Kunabís give 3 Veths to cultivate it. But the Mhárs do not.

The Khots allow Ináma. The 20 Khots to Lakshmanráwa, being the wadila, one bighá bhátasheta and the Mhárs have 8 pánds of rice land, for the labour of laying the káthí at their survey, 4 from each, and 4 pánds Bhátalen to the Dewa Purúkha; and 3 Phanasá trees, pay no maktá; and 2 bighá Bhátalen, 1 mana annually without Thala.

To Vithobá Deúla (built by the Kánsára, 7 years ago, at an expense of 200 rupees, thatched) they have allowed 5 bhighás, $2\frac{1}{2}$ each. Two for naiwedya, 3 Kártika Utsáhá, which, however, costs 25 rupees. The rest is paid by the Kánsárs, 16 houses.

The 10 Khots allow to Raghunátha Joshi (being a Mothá Joshi, but not for Panchyánga at Chaitra Pratipadá, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee separate) 10 pánds bhátasheta kuryáta. To Daulataráwa $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighás, being wadila; to Vithala Sadáshiwa-bhata Sane Upádhya. The Mhár has 4 pánds (above).

The Nháwi has 10 Pánds Bhátalen on account of cleansing one of their ancestors at his death (kshaura), one pika in 6 years.

The Kunabís pay 12 men annually as veths between the 30 Khots (each half having 4 Kunabís). The Mhára pays 2 veths. They pay jots by customs but have none.

The Mhár's Punja 1 páyali, the Gurawas 3 shera. The Khots, however, do not pay except 2 or 3 páyalís, each house. So the Mhára gets 1 khandi and the Gurawa 15 mans. This is a large jamá and probably more correct than the usual accounts of 3 or 4 mans,

The Kunabís pay 1 kombaden, 1 íralen, 1 tawasen, bhopalá, konakarande, 5 shera.

The Mhára has paid no áúts to any one, these 12 years. He paid them in the Peshawás' time. The Khota says he released him when the karasái was done away. The Khota pays him as he says.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Amína Hari Gopála Pátanakara.

The Ijamáyali Dasta	...	...	34½ khandís.
The Lágawada Akára	...	...	74½ do.
The Kamála	...	...	72½ do.

No Bhádekarís come here, but the rayats go to Támhánen and Kudawali.

The total land is	...	1,719 acres.
The Bhátasheta	...	183 "
The warkava lágawada	...	415 "
The Dongara Pada	...	648 " ½ cultivated.
Bhátalen Pada	...	404 "

This village being highly cultivated, the Hallín akára is large. Were it cultivated, as others, about 8 the Hallín akára would be 50 khandís instead of 74.

(The Amína was a correct measurer and the Khota a fair honest person.)

28th February 1830, Muchari.

The hills, hereabouts, are about 600 feet high. The sides rather barren, chiefly bearing trees for the kawala of the rice land below. On this hill is a plain larger than those on the tops of the others about 2 sides square, similar to the high plains in the middle of the Mahála between Sangameshwara and Mákhajana, *i. e.*, at Golawali, Dhámápúra, &c., with villages on the top but no Bráhmans who always live below near the rice land and stream, both for the bathing places and the Bágáyata. The Bhátalen on this hill, I found to-day, on taking some Gaulís round the fields, to be cultivated thus (*i. e.*, rather worse than Bhátalen in the low plains, at the hill foot and near the rice).

Land in the high plains of Sangameshwara in south.

Good Bhátalen—4 crops and 3 Pada years:—1 Nágali, 2 Warí, 3 Haríka, 4 Tíla.

Middling Bhátalen—3 crops:—Nágali and Warí and Haríka and 4 Pada years.

Stony Bhátalen—2 crops:—Haríka and Tíla or Warí and Tíla 4 or 5 Pada.

The hill land, *i. e.*, the sides of the undulating low hills, bear but 2 crops and 4 or 5 years Pada. There is rice land here in the hollows between undulating hills 8 or 10 Pánds each, and in one place 3 bighás—Kuryáta or Umara. The water in February is 30 feet deep, the soil is the red rock in a soft clayey state. Of the Mhárs bullocks and cows I counted 64; there are 10 cows and calves. The Gaulís say that they pay the Desá an entire half of the produce, though called Tirdhalís and that he takes 22½ shers for 16, the extra being called wartálá, kasara and bákí. But whether it is half, including these or without these, he cannot explain.

1st March 1830, Muchari.

TALAWADEN, DEWARU'KHA—Khotaki, ½ Mahimatagada,
½ Ratnágiri.

Of the Mahimatagada ½, five-sixths is Ináma to Shiwaráma Bhujanga Saradeshakulakarni and Ráwaji Chimanáji Saradeshakulakarni. The first lives

in Dewarúkha and the second in Koregáwna near Sátará. It was once half Ináma, but $\frac{1}{2}$ has been taken into khálísá, these 4 years, for some reason.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Shiwaráma Bhujanga Sháligráma Saradeshakulkarni (of Dewarukha, Vishalagada Tarfa).

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Ráwaji Chimanáji Saradeshakulkarni.

These Deshakulkarnís are the Vishálagada Hakkadárs, for $9\frac{1}{2}$ Maháls not included in táluka Khiláná ($3\frac{1}{2}$ maháls). The Hakkadárs receive their Hakka annually in all the Vishálagada villages. They have to go up to the fort, once a year, 15 days.

The first brother has the wahiwáta but they both sustain the profit and loss.

Houses.

14 Kunabís, watanadárá 6, Bádhekari 8 Tirdhala.

2 Bhaudari Bádhekari Do.

16 houses. 80 people of all ages.

There is no pattí bháden paid. Four years ago, the Mápá wartálá was 2 páyalís per mana, when the Khota overturned the custom of his own accord and now takes no wartálá but varies the Thala, so as to save himself from loss. He takes the exact third and frequently sets a Sabáná to find it out. The grain is paid in Dewarúkha, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa, and the Sarakárs bákí wasúla is paid there also, 5 khandís; and they get no food for taking it, but the Khota allows those, who are poor, $\frac{1}{2}$ shera.

The present Tharáwa was 12 rupees for Bháta per khandi. The present rate in the Bazár is 11 rupees so the Tharáwa will be less than last year.

He kept none of his Gallá last year and believes there is not 100 khandís now in the kasabá. The Khots of this Mahála generally sell about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their grain, Sawáf to their own rayats and $\frac{1}{4}$ more to Wánís, who come to buy it. The rest they either keep or send out to other villages.

The veths paid by both castes are 12 per annum and 1 jota. The Khota cultivates in the village. The Phada Pharmása:—1 Tawasen; 1 Bhopalá; konakarande 4 shera; 1 fowl; one Iralen and 5 warandís of grass and 5 loads of wood, paid in Dewarúkha and for 5 warandís they get one shera.

There are 2 mans Italákha and the Khota allows the Gáwnakara, 5 pánds for it, which has been so, these 40 years. The rayats pay 3 veths to cultivate and the Gáwnakara allows them 1 shera each.

The Bádhekarís come from the Kasabá and Sádawali. Ojharen and pay 1 mana per khandi, less than the villagers and they pay 3 veths to the Khota in Talawáden. The Ojharen Bádhekaris paying veths. Mhára comes for hides. The rayats have agreed with him to pay 2 payalís, per house and he gets 4 or 5 mans. The Gáwnakara Agreement with Mhára for Punja. gets the Guraw's Punja, about 9 mans, 2 shera per mana of Dasta. He acts as Khot's sepoy.

There is 1 Deúla, thatched by the rayats and the Gáwnakara pays them 1 shera each.

The Khota allows Ináma to Gráma Dewa, $\frac{1}{2}$ bighá Bhátalen, ; to the Gáwnakara for the singia oil.* One Bigha Bháta to Bhika Joshi, the Khot's Kúla Upádhyá. He gave him a patra. But the land was measured as khotaki, the Joshi Karde. Two bighás Bháta to Náná Joshi, Ashrita of Dewarúkha being his Ashrita. 5 Pánda Bháta to Bápu Raghúnátha Joshi, Grahánáche Samáin Dána Dílí. The Dewarúkha Mahádewa Deúla gets from each house from 1 to 3 shers.

* Illegible.—This might be Sanja oil, i. e., oil required for lighting a lamp in the Deúla in the evening.

The Amína was Krishna Yadneshwar Pátanakara.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Ijamáyali dasta is	...	...	16½ khandi.
The hallín lágawada	...	...	28 do.
The kamála	...	...	26½ do.
The total land is	...	...	1,324 acres.
The bháta sheta	...	...	28 do.
The warkasa lágawada	...	...	248 do.; ½ cultivated.
The Dongara Pada	...	...	1,011 do.

The Khota has 3 Shetakaris in the village who attend to his cultivation and overlook the veths. He cultivates about a bighá of rice and a khandi or 2 of warkasa by their means.

The Kunabis give the Mahála Joshi vegetables at his annual feast.

The Inámadára has other ináms and produces the patra but no jábatá.

2 bighás in Harapuden.
2 Do. Pátagáwna.
2 Do. Ojharen.

The village ináma patra says "Peshajín Mokásá dúra karúna, which he says, does not mean that there really was Mokásá but merely if there should be to set it aside. Seal Shri Rájá Sháhú Mahí Pálaka Surú Vithala Adnyá-dháraka.

1st March 1830, Muchari.

TA'MHA'NEM DEWARU'KHA—Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

Khota Rámachandra Dhondadewa Prabháwalakara, Shenawi, wahiwáta khudda, lives in the village.

Houses.

1 Shenawi Khota	...	...	...	0
14 Gauri Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
8 Kunabi bádhekari 6, Shetakari 2	...	...	...	Do.
3 Chákara 2, Bataki 2	...	...	...	Do.
1 Wáni Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Sonárñ Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
4 Mhára Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 3	...	...	...	Do.

32 houses. 151 people.

Patti bháden are not taken, the kúls being all Bádhekari. There never were many Watanadárs. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalis. The grain is paid in the village. The rayats, who carry the báki wasúla to Sangameshwara, receive one shera. Sangameshwara is 3 kosa. The Khota says they get 1 páyali each, as Pairíns. The Vishálagada Kothi Asthamawnsha is paid in maktá at the rate of 30 rupees per khandi, but the Khota says that, for these 3 years, since grain became cheap, he pays the nakta at the rate of 7½ above the Sarakára tharáwa and not above Behede Dara. They all say this. But the Pratinidhi has not allowed it. But they have merely made an agreement to try and get it settled. So whenever the accounts are settled with Vishálagada. The last account was 12 years ago. The way their accounts get settled is this. If the Khots of a Mahála keep all the money paid up, they let the account go on for ever. But if a Mahala gets much behind hand, they send sepoy to dun the Khots, with a Rokhá chitti and a fine of 1 rupee. If the village is not greatly behind-hand, they send but one in a year or two. But if a village is behind-hand and

Vishálagada mode of getting the báki. prevents the mahála accounts from being settled, a Rokhá comes for one rupee; and 3 months after another for 3 or 4 rupees and afterwards, a larger one for 5 or 6 rupees, 3 or 4 in a year.

The last Rokha to Tamhánen was 2 years ago for one rupee. The last account but one in Kelen Mahála was 13 years ago; and as they waited to settle the accounts, 3 years ago, 3 or 4 Rokhás came to Kelen and Niwali in one year. Because these 2 villages were backwards. But the Khots, who have paid up all their arrears, received similar Rokhás, all being fined when one or two only were to blame. These Rokhás are for masálá for báki unpaid. There is another sort of Rokhá for Najara. It was the only custom for every Desái; Desha-Kulakarni and Khota to go to the Fort once a year to settle accounts (long disused) at which time they had to give najars; the Desáis 3 rupees annually the Desha-Kulakarnís 2 rupees annually and each Khota, one rupee. These sums are still taken and have remitted.

To Desáis and Khots Rokhás come for the Najara every year or 2, which the sepoy keeps and has it deducted out of his pay. The Desha-Kulakarni's Najara is taken when he goes to render his accounts. When the Kelen Mahála, last went, the account was 13 years old. The Desái had to pay Najara 39 (except which he had previously paid as Rokhá), the Desha-Kulakarni 26 and the Khots 13 rupees each. After which the Desái and Desha-Kulakarni received shelá págoten worth 4 rupees and the Khots Págotás of 2 rupees. The account took 3 months during which they lived at the Sabanísá's expense. It is a custom, however, when a Mahála goes to settle accounts to pay the Sabanísá, a large Najara (the kelen mahála paid 100 rupees, not as they say for their expenses, but because he is a great man). (At his langana he sends to all Khots for vegetables and other trifles.)

There is 2 mans italákha and the Bondyen Gurawa receive it in kind. The Mhára has about 2 or 3 páyalís of grain, which do not pay, nor his phanasa free, which are 6 or 7 Báradára.

The veths by Kunabís and Gaulís are 3 men per house. The Mhára pays no áúts but begs some from other Mhára, for the Dewúla. The rayats pay no pharmása to the Khota. The jots are paid one by each rayata, who has them. There are 8 or 9 paid, though the village is small. Most Khots say, they get one or two.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers per mana and the Gurawa's 2 shers. The Gurawa and Mhára get 4 mans each.

There are 3 Dewúls, all thatched by the rayats, at the Khot's expense of 1 shera to each man. They bring, however, 60 warandís and if that is insufficient the Khota supplies the rest. One man can cut and bring 5, a day, which is in value 10 annas, for 60. And it takes 12 men, for one day, for the 3 Dewúls, 12 annas more, *i. e.*, the 3 Dewúls cost Rs. 1-2-0 a year to thatch. The Pátágáwna Mahádewa gets from 1 to 3 shers from each house.

There is a Shimá Tantá of 25 bighás of bhatalen with Nándalaja. It was Pada in the survey year. And 2 years before that, was ploughed by Tamhánen. This year, it is partly cultivated by Nándalaja. It is measured in Tamhánen and a dispute entered.

The Amíná is Ápáji Bháskara Godabole. The Khota says he did not deduct the Nákírda land properly. But entered barren land, as Kírdasára and that nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the village is Nákírda, while he has set down but 50 or 60 acres Nákírda, leaving about 300 acres, that the Khota considers Nákírda, as Kírdasára.

Nákírda land measured as Kírdasára.

The Ijamáyali gallá is	...	...	...	7	khandís.
The Hallín lágawada is	...	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
The Kamála is	...	...	...	44	do.
The total land is	...	...	...	1,878	acres.
The Bháta sheta	...	...	...	30	do.
The warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	261	do.
Dongara páda	...	...	...	721	do.
Bhátalen páda	...	...	...	864	do.

On asking the Khota whether the Nákírda, he speaks of, was over-measured in the hill land or in the Bhátalen and he says, it was in the hill land.

On asking the Kunabís, however, which is most, in the village hill or Bhátalen, they say equal; and on asking whether one is not rather more than the other, they say the hill is rather the most, and this agrees with the measurement above. The Amina, however, was fined for measuring too much waste land in another village and the kárkúns have perhaps put the Khota up to say this on that account. However it is, the gallá above shows this village should be doubled in dasta to make it 2, 3, 4, which is a rough average of other villages. The Ijamáyali gallá is $\frac{1}{2}$ haríka being málapatti land, in which the hill is generally barren. The present haríka is $11\frac{1}{2}$ khandi.

The kawala is insufficient; the grass enough in this village. Bhátalen villages have always grass enough; plenty of haríka. Proof of good land. The best Bhátalen villages have not much haríka but plenty of nágali, which proves fine land, while tila and haríka do not. Bháta sarvata is middling land.

2nd March 1830, Muchari.

NA'NDALAJA—Sangameshwara Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota, Trimbaka Wasudewa Garde of Shiwanen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Báláji Rudra Garde of Thálawana near Kálapen, 20 years.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Visáji Raghunátha Garde of Gulhasura, 100 years.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Nareo Bachyáji Garde of Karáhda, 50 years.

Eight years ago Trimbaka Wasudewa had the whole wahiváta (since that it has been in Gahána, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the village for 450 rupees; of which 400 has no wyája and 50 rupees at 12 per cent., *i. e.*, the swámitwa is 48 rupees a year). The khota still holds $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village, but the Gallánadara signs the whole Kabuláyata by agreement.

Houses.					
6	Kunabi—Bádhekari	4	...	...	} Ardhalá.
	Watanadára	2	...	...
1	Teli watanadára		...	...	Do.
1	Sutára watanadára		...	...	Do.
4	Chákara		...	...	Do.
6	Mhara watanadára		...	...	Do.

18 houses. 127 people.

There is no Pattí Bháden taken. The mápa wartálá is 3 páyali per mana, the Diwána Mápa being large to include 19 in 16 payalís. The gallá is taken either to Sangameshwara or in the village at the khot's choice— $1\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. The báki wasúli $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi is paid in Sangameshwara by the rayats at the Pháda. The Vishalagada báki wasúli is not paid in grain. The kothi wartála is settled by account, at 30 rupees a khandi, till these 2 years.

The Vishálagada account has not been settled these 12 years. Four Rokhása came, 4 or 5 years ago, for the báki not since.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís and Mhárs were 12 per annum in the Peshawá's time. But since that 9 per annum between the Khota and Gahanadára at Gawata Kápani 1; burning 1; Shakára kádháyása 1; Shákáranesa 1; *Beni 1; Kápani 1; to the khota 6; the Gahanadára gets 1 at lánani, 1 at Kápani; 1 Jota Karáyása = 3.

The Jots are one from each Mhára and Kunabí to the Gahanadára by agreement.

The Phada Pharmása paid is 1 Twasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Irlen, 1 Kombaden, kona Karande 5 shera (all rayats state these 5 things, but they give a part in reality of whatever vegetation they bring up, Kelens, Dála, creeping beans, Bháji, &c.).

There is 4 mana Italákha, which the khota holds himself and performs the Pujyá. The land called Dewa sheta is 8 mans bháta. The khota allowed the Mhára Purúkha 3 mana bháta for 2 yátrás per annum: 1 Kombaden, 1 Wadá and 1 Puda. But these 30 years, the khota has seized the land as Thala land.

* This should be Benani.

The Mhárs still perform the Pujyá at their own expense. There is 1 mana warkasa, cultivated annually in the Mhárawádi, which pays no thala.

The Mhár's Punja is 1 páyali per mana and the Gurawa from Kurdhonden gets $\frac{1}{2}$ páyali. The first gets in all but 6 mana and the last 3 mana. The Tela, etc., paid instead of Thala. Kunabís only pay. The Sutára does small jobs free instead and the Telí pays him 6 shers of tela annually instead of Thala. The present value is 6 annas, which is worth 10 páyalís at present.

The Khota says the Teli cultivates about $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís and pays dasta about 12 mans. The Khota says that he cannot get half the utpanna as thala, though they are ardhelís. But the Teli would no doubt pay one khandi, if he tills $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

The Mhára pays the Rája-Deshamúkha $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna; the 2 Sara-Desáis $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna; the 2 Sára-Desha-Kulkarnis $\frac{3}{4}$ anna; the Sára-Mukádama $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; the Desha-Kulkarni 3 áuts. The custom of paying money existed in the Peshawá's time. They make him carry his áuts to their own villages or else pay them in money. They choose the money, the rather of the two.

The Lowalen Kumbhára is the gurú of all the Mhárs of the Sangameshwara Mahála and performs their lagans and of Kondiwaren, Prachitagada, Saitawaden Phunagúsá and Dhamausen Maháls. He gets for this $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee as pay, 9 pice as najara and 1 nárala and a shera of tándúla. There are 3 houses of Kumbhárs and they make no pots, spending all their time in their gurú occupation. The gurú for Hátakhamben and Kelen Mahála is the Mhára of Phansawalen. The gurú for Dewarúkha is the Mhára of Umaren in Prachitagada; no other persons than these perform Mhár's weddings and the fee is the same, through the táluka. How a Kumbhára came to be the Mhárs' gurú he does not know. In Anjanawela they are all Mhárs. This is separate from their great gurú, who lives in the Dekkana and comes down every two years to perambulate. The south half of Ratnágiri Táluka is held by Janglyá Tikoji Mengoji of Dhombágiri in Kolhápura; the north half of the táluká by his brother Mánáji Tikoji Megoji. The only Mhára freed from paying to them is the Mhára of this village, Náandalaja, who is their servant, when they come down and goes round with them. The gurú of Anjanawela Táluká is Dewaji who lives in the Dekkana and of Rájápúra Táluka Arjuna, also in the Dekkana.

The Amína was Wámana Raghunátha Joga and Narso Keshava Sahasrabudhye and they did not, the Khots say, deduct all the nákirda in the measurement; but put down about 300 acres, which the Khota considers nákirda, as kirdasára, chiefly hill land. He complained to the Amíns, who said they consider it kirdasára.

There is a shimá tantá with Támhánen, 80 acres bhátalen, pada, these 8 years and still pada. It is very poor land and its time for cultivation is not yet come again (in 8 years). It was measured in Támhánen and copied into Nárdalaja below the beríja. Another with Ámbawali, 80 acres, measured in Ambawali; the survey year their lágawada. But in the old survey 10 acres was entered as tantá but not now entered, tantá being their lágúna.

The Badhekarís come from Shiwanen, Unchagáwna, Lowalen, Karambelen and Támhánen come to cultivate and pay, as the Khota says, 5 mans per khandi of utpanna and no pattí; but carry the gallá, when the Khota likes and pay no veths. (The 20 mans is probably the abháwani, 6 or 8 mans above the true produce.)

The Ijamayali gallá is	...	... 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (2 of it haríka).
The lágawada ákára	...	... 22 do. (7 khandí haríka).
The kamála	...	... 27 do.
The total land is	...	... 1,352 acres.
The Pada	...	... 1,143 do.
Dongara	...	... 1,045.
Bhátalen	...	... 92.
Bhata sheta	...	... 14 acres.
Warkusa lágawada	...	... 195 do.

The fact of the kamála being so little, above the lágawada ákára proves the Khot's complaint false. The village appears under assessed 5 or 6 khandís to make it even with the present dasta of the average village; and the high swámitwa shows the same.

The kawala gawata are both sufficient and there are 2 páts.

2nd March 1830, Muchari.

MAUJE DHA'MA'PU'RA—*Dewarúkha Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada.*

Khota—Vishwanatha Trimbaka Desái Karáhde, Harpuden, in Gahána to Bálkrishna Ananta Purohita for 5,001 rupees with 5 villages no wyája and no swámitwa, *i.e.*; the swámitwa high and the villages flourishing.

Houses.			
2	Maráthás bádhekari	... ..	Tirdhala.
3	Kunabi bádhekari	... ..	Ardhala.
1	Teli bádhekari	... ..	do.
1	Mhár watanadára	... ..	do.

7 houses. 37 people.

Pattí and bháden from the Tírdhalís is 5 rupees per khandí and for haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; from ardhalis none. The mápa wartálá 4 páyalís per mana to all. The grain paid in the village to Khota. The Ratnágiri grain paid in Sangameshwara, at the Khot's expense, 3 kosa off and the cost 2 rupees per khandí. The Vishálagada gallá paid in the Fort is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dasta, paid in gallá till these 3 years.

There is no Sarákari Italákha or Ináma. The Gráma Dewa is in Matha.

The Mhára punja is 2 shera per mana and he gets 5 maus. The Gurawa gets 8 mans. He lives in matha.

The Mhárs and Kunabís pay 2 veths each house to the gurawa for his Dewa sheta in Matha. There are no veths paid.

The Mhára Purúkha has 10 pánds, warkasa pada, free of thala. The phanasa trees are 10 báradára and held free in the Mháravádi.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to the Desái, at the Shíwarátra Utsáha; and takes them to Dewarúkha and gets 1 shera of food; and no other áuts.

The Bádhekarís come from Ságawen, Púra, Támhánen, Nándalaja and A'mbawali and pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Maráthás and $\frac{1}{2}$ Kunabís.

There is no shimá tantá. The nákirda land was properly deducted. The Amína Vithala G. Pusálakara.

The rayats thatch the matha dewúla and receive no payment or food. They take 2 warandís each. The Khota does not cultivate. The kawala gawata are sufficient for the fields.

The Ijamáyali gallá is	... ..	... 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ khandís.
The Hallín ákára	... ..	... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The kamála ákára	... ..	... 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The total land is	... ..	... 678 acres.
The Bháta sheta	... ..	... 7 acres.
The warkasa lágawada	... ..	... 227 acres.
The dongara pada	... ..	... 427 acres.

There is $\frac{1}{24}$ of the whole cultivated.

The village appears by the low kamála to have had a larger share of lágawada than usual the survey year unless the Amína omitted much arable pada, which will be found by the size of the village, as given by the surrounding Khots. The Ijamáyali is much below the average compared with the lágawada ákára. This and many other villages were mortgaged at the time of the Sarakára remissions of dasta, 5 years ago. The grain was then so dear, 30 or 40 rupees per khandí, for bháta, that the remission was much in their favour, the dasta being besides paid at the low behade dara (low then). The high prices alone would have saved the Khots from loss. Few villages can be so well mortgaged now as then. Many

of the former gahánadárs had forgotten to write that remissions were to be enjoyed by the wahiwátadára. The gahánadára of Muchari lost 800 rupees by it. The Sara-Desái got the whole, which was the Muchari suta. Vishálagada allowed the same suta as the Sarakára.

2nd March 1830, Muchari.

MAJARE MATHA—*Dewarúkhá, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.*

The whole ináma, pattí Kheríja and Panchyotrá Suddhán to Shri Dewa Someshwara. The dew's wahiwátadára, Raghalinga Sakhalinga Gurawa. No other Khota.

Houses.			
2	Gurawa whiwátadára Khota Lingáyata	...	... Chauthala.
2	Kunabi bádhekari	...	... Ardhala.
1	Gauli badhekari	...	... do.

5 houses. 31 people.

The Gurawa keeps an account of his thala and writes the paháni himself. If bádhekari come, they pay patti bháden. But none have come, these 4 years. There is no other patti bháden. The mápa wartála is 4 páyalis. The gallá is taken in the village.

The veths are paid 3 annually and 1 jota. He gets 2 jots from 3 houses. The phada pharmása is not paid. The two Kunabis pay their phada pharmasa,

Kárasái paid in the watani village. one in Borasútá and one in Kirduwen, where they pay their gharapatti. They pay 1½ rupees, being 1¼ rupee for gharapatti and ¼ for phada pharmása, but whether the Sarakár's kárasái or the Khots private pharmása. They also pay 2 annas each to gurawa in matha, as gáwna kharcha.

The Mhára gets 2 shers punja and the Gurawa khota 2 shers. They get 1½ each.

The Mhára pays the dewa 5 áuths, which the Gurawa receives. The wasúla is 53 rupees dutarfá, at the Behede Dara and something less at the tharáwa. But more in consequence of the Gurawa being also Khota. His expenses are under 30 rupees. So he profits 30 rupees.

He gives a list as follows, no doubt exaggerated :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Nandádípa daily 2¼ mana 7 0 0
Naiwedya daily 1 shera 9 0 0
Expenses of a Jangama at the Dasará 1 0 0
A jatrá at the Sankránta 4 0 0
A jangam's expenses at Shráwaua mása 1 month 3 0 0
Shiwarátra'a Jangama 1 0 0
Extra tela 0 2 0
			25 5 0

The Jangama, that comes, is the Pátagáwna one, of whom he says there are 3 or 4 houses. The Pátagáwna man, however, told me there was but one house; and that he both attended the Pátagáwna Dewúla Shikhara and traversed the Mahála for his Hakka from each house. So he cannot attend here, too, 2 or 3 months.

The Dewúla is a domed one, built by Garde, the khota of Nándalaja, 100 years ago, and cost 10,000 rupees.

The Amína was Vithala Gopala Pusálakara. There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Gurawa pays 8 annas every 2 years for turning the tiles, but never has made any new tiles these 25 years, which he ought to do. The Sabhá Mandali (mandapa) was made by Parasharáma Shástri of Dewalen, 25 years ago. The builder was on service in Hindustána when it was built, in consequence of a nawasa.

The Ijamáyali gallá ...	...	...	...	2½ khandís.
The Hallín ákára ...	...	...	...	5½ do.
The Kamála ...	...	...	...	4½ do.
The total land ...	...	...	...	198 acres.
The Bháta sheta ...	...	...	...	7 acres.
The Warkasa ...	...	...	...	50 lágawada.
The Dongara pada ...	...	...	...	101 acres.
The Lágawada is 1/3½ of the whole.				

3rd March 1830, Muchari.

PA'NGARI—*Dewarúkha Khotaki*, ½ *Mahimatagada*, ½ *Batndgiri*.

The Mahimatagada Ináma, Patti Kheríja, to Raghunátha Bháskara Joshi of Dewarúkha.

- ½ Khota Dhondo Ballála Mule khota and 4 Bháwa wahiwáta Vináyaka Dhondo.
- ½ Khota Rágho Vithala Mule and 2 Bháwa wahiwata Lakshmana Bápúji.

The Karahda Pratinidhi gave it in Ináma to Bháskara Joshi, grandfather of the present Deshastha Bráhmna.

Houses				
10 Bráhmna khota ...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
8 Bráhmna waidika	...	...	...	} do.
Watandára Dewarúkhe	...	...	...
24 Kunabi watanadára 10	...	...	...	} Ardhalá.
Badhekari 14	...	...	...
1 Teli bádhekari ...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Sonára bádhekari ...	...	...	...	do.
1 Mháwi bádhekari ...	...	...	...	do.
1 Gauli watanadára ...	...	...	...	Ardhala.
7 Kunabini 4, Gulama 3	...	...	...	.....
11 Mhára watanadára 9	...	...	...	} Ardhalá.
bádhekari 2	...	...	...
1 Gurava Lingáyata	...	...	...	} Tirdhala.
bádhekari	...	...	...

60 houses. 263 houses (this should be people).

Pattí and Bháden is not paid in the village. The mápa wartála is 2 Páyali sololi. The grain is paid in the village to the khota. The sarakár's Gallá to the Sarakára, if paid in grain, is sent to Talen, 1 kosa and the rayats take it.

The Inamadár's Gallá 4 khándís, Bákí wasúla is taken to Dewarúka and it is paid at 17 Páyalis per mana sololi, which is now to be altered to 16 páyalis. It is taken to Dewarúkha 5 kosa by the kunabis and they get no payment or food for their labour.

The veths paid by kunabis and Mhárs are 4 per month which is the village shirastá though not common through the Dewarúkha Mahála. They say 4 per month is the custom of Talen kánten and Ghodawali and of Tulassani for the 8 cold months and not for the 4 hot months. The labour they give their veths is as follows for each:—

To cut grass for manure, thatch and fodder	...	...	...	4 men.
To cut kawala leaves	...	...	...	4 "
To burn the grass and leaves in the fields	...	...	...	2 "
To transplant the Bháta	...	...	...	4 "
To weed the Nágali and wari	...	...	...	4 "
To cut the grain (all sorts)	...	...	...	5 "
To thatch the khot's houses	...	...	...	2 "
To bring fire-wood	...	...	...	4 "
To pile up the fire-wood	...	...	...	1 "
To plant sugarcane	...	...	...	2 "
To make the hedge round it	...	...	...	2 "
To manure and make the bándhs of the wáyangna garden	...	...	...	2 "
To thresh the grain at the khalen	...	...	...	2 "
To make hedge round the khot's house	...	...	...	1 "
To carry the women and children of the khot's family in Dolís on journeys	...	...	...	2 "

For this they get 1 shera sololi of grain—nágali, wari and haríka mixed.

They pay one jota each. They have divided the Kunabís and Mhárs among them. So that each of the 10 Khots has veths and jots according to his share of the village. They divided the veths, 20 years ago, and the rice land is divided in the same manner between the 10 Khots but not the warkasa. As the rayats die in one share and increase in another, they are from time to time equalized.

The rayats pay 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá.

There are 10 mans italákha, part of it in the accounts at Sáde Tiserí and part Sawá Tiserí. The Khota pays it in grain; part to himself as pujári. The Khota allows in ináma to Dáda Prabhú, whose wife went as a satí, 100 years ago, and had 3 pánds of rice land given at the time, which still chels. Dáda Prabhú was one of the Khots and Prabhú, they say, at some former (time) merely meant Khota, which is doubtful, not being found in old ináma patrás; to Lakshmana Keshawa 30 years ago, to Chintámana Joshi and 2 Bháwás for some service to the dewa—3 pánds bháta sheta, kuryáta. Balwantaráwa Mahádewa Bhata of Níwendi, now in Ujain, built Lakshmi Keshaw's dewúla, 30 years ago, which cost 400 rupees.

The Mháravádi land pays thala, being a bíghá of warkasa and the phanasa pay 2 rupees for 6 trees báradára; which, the Khota says, he made a Maktá with the Mhára for 25 years ago. Since which more than half the trees have died and no new ones been planted. The Mhára disapproves of the maktá. But he says in the survey made by Keshawa Vishnu Sahásrabudhye, 25 years ago (by order of Parasharámabháú Patawardhana in the whole Dewarúkha mahála bágáyata and jiráyata) the trees were then surveyed and he believes charged to his village in the maktá then formed for the dasta. He measured all the land that was then lágawada and counted all the trees and fixed their fruits. The Khota says the Kulakarni probably has these accounts, but his own house was burnt down and the papers with it. Keshawa Vishnu Sahasrabudhye of Kotawaden, Dhamela wádá, the Khota, which is still Sahasrabudhye.

The Mhára gets 10 mana and the Gurawa 5 mana in the village.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Desái 4; Raja-Deshamúkha 5; the Sara-Desái 3; Sara-Deshakulakarni 2; Deshakulakarni 2; the Inámadára Joshi at Ganesh Chautha utsáhá 4 áúts; and the Khota 2.

The rayats thatch the Gráma Dewa. The Kunabís bring grass. The Mhárs bring vels to tie the wood on. The Khota pays them one shera each.

The Amína Jayaráma Dhopatakara. There is no shimá tantá.

The kawala gawata are sufficient. There are 4 páts, of which two are for the fields.

The ijamáyali dasta is 18 khandís (3 haríka).

The lágawada ákára 24 khandís (7 khandís haríka).

The kamála 23½ khandís (3 khandís).

The total land is 910 acres.

The bháta sheta 37 acres.

The warkasa lágawada 188 acres.

The dongara pada 650 acres.

The lágawada is ¼ of the whole. The above kamála has only ¾ khandi of haríka, while the lágawada shews a great deal of haríka. The reason is that haríka is not entered in the kamála for dongara pada, that not being supposed to hold it. This, however, is not a good way of making the kamála, as it does not shew the real state of the village; and a similar difference occurs in sarawata bháta. No kawalthá also is deducted in the kamála, which should be fixed both on the quantity of rice land and the number of houses, also considering whether it is a favourable village for grass or not. Villages all grass like HátaKhamben need

• Kamála leaving out haríka.

have but little attention paid to the grass, while others have no grass at all, such as Phanasawalen; and others too little for fields as Dewarúkha.

The above kamála is on the model of the old kelen kamála and they shewed it to Báji Ballála. Possibly the above excess of harika is the hallin lágawada, is not the annual average, but an excess of the survey year only, in which case the present kamála will not be incorrect, except in the omission of sarawata bháta.

The bádhekarís come from Ghodawali and Kánten to cultivate and pay the same as the rayats in thala but no phada pharmása and no veths. The Khota sells a little grain in Kelen and Ratnágiri, which the rayats carry without getting food or payment. The distance is 7 kosa. Last year they took a khandi and the Khota sold it and went with them.

3rd March 1830, Muchari.

CHÁNDIWANEN—Sangameshwara, khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishdlagada.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bápú Ananta Mule and 1 Bháwa, Dewarúkhe, living in the village, wahiwáta khudda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Vináyaka Vithala mule and 1 Bháwa, Dewarúkhe, living in the village, wahiwáta khudda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Parasharáma Lakshmana Mule and 1 Bháwa, Dewarúkhe living in the village, wahiwáta khudda.

Houses.		
5 Khota Watanadára Dewarúkhe Bráhmaua	...	0
10 Guláma 7, Kunabini 3	...	Ardhali.
1 Kunabi Watanadára 1	...	Do.
3 Mhára Watanadára	...	Do.

19 houses. 74 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land, 15 years ago, by measurement and they also divided the warkasa at the same time by estimate, *i. e.*, as much as each Khota wanted or more probably, what was then the khotaki kshásagata warkasa land. The present Khot's warkasa is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. The rayats have $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ is cultivated by bádhekarís. The Khots do not cultivate all their warkasa, but the rayata, who cultivates a rice field or a piece of the khotaki divided warkasa, pays the owner thala and not to the united Khots, neither do the three Khots pay thala for what they cultivate in their warkasa or rice land.

The rayats pay no pattí bháden, being ardhalis; neither do bádhekarís pay pattí, whether tirdhalis or ardhalis. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalis per mana. The grain is taken in the village. When a Sáwakára buys the grain, the rayats carry it, if within 6 or 8 kosa.

The Vishdlagada gallá is paid in money, part at the kothi dara and part at the phada dara (or tharáwa dara).

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana italákha and the Pujari Gurawa comes every 3 days and receives the gallá. The Khota allows to the deúla, Vishweshara, made by the Khot's relation, a stone deúla, cost 1,200. The Khota allows 8 mans of gallá paid between them and 15 shers of oil.

The Mhára has $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dongara, in which about $\frac{1}{2}$ mana will annually grow, which pays no thala. There are 8 phanasa trees, which pay one rupee annually to the Khota and have done so these 25 years.

The Kunabís and Mhárs pay 4 veths per month, as the Khota says. There are but 3 houses. So they have divided them one to each.

There are no jots, so the Khota receives no. But the former custom was to pay one.

The Mhára and Gurawa, between them, get about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans. The Khota pays as he chooses, without any shirastá.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was Hari Jiwáji Ránade.

The Mhár's áúts are to the Deshakulakarni 2; the Khota 3; the Sara-Desha-kulakarni 6 between the two tarfa, and 6 to the Sara-Desái, 2 tarfa; the Rájadeshámúkha 3 sent to Someshwara, 10 kosa, by hajara begári; the grámá dewa 3 áúts.

The Kunabís pay the Khota 1 fowl; 1 tawasen; 1 bhopalá; 5 lákaden Kárasái taken from a bháre and the Sarakára kárasái 7 annas, each house, Mhára. dutarfa, which is high. The Mhára pays the Vishá-lagada kárasái to the Khota, half a rupee, although being the Phaujadára Mhára (and the only one); it is released to him by the Ratnagiri Sarakára, which is an imposition of the Khots.

The Mhárs, Kunabís and guláms thatch the deúla, for which the Khota has set aside a kurana of one bighá, producing 30 warandís. A kurana allowed for the deúla 30 warandís. The kawala gawata is sufficient for the village.

The above one acre for thatch is more than enough for the dewúla. But it is in the village road and the cows eat part of it. A bighá of common land produces 50 warandís; of good land 60 warandís. The above dewúla is the common size of Maráthá Gráma Dewa and a separate khorten for Chandakí Dewa, which shows how much land, the average sized houses would require, as kurans to thatch them. A Bráhma's trikóni or chaukoní house is twice or 3 times as large. So 50 houses would require 40 acres of bhátalen or 75 bighás of hill land (as a bighá of hill land will produce 45 warandís, if good land). The Khota, however, says he generally gives 10 warandís more to suffice for the 2 dewúls, which requires $\frac{1}{2}$ part addition to the land above stated.

The ijamáyalí is 4 khandís (haríka $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi).

The hallín lágawada 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ khandís).

The kamála 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $\frac{3}{4}$ khandi).

The hills, near the gháts, will not bear haríka, i. e., within 2 kosa, partly because the land will not bear ploughing from steepness and partly because much rain spoils haríka Haríka land. (gently sloping land bears haríka and bhátalen land). The ghera prachitagada land would not bear haríka, either on account of the barrenness of the hill land. If they plant nágali (towards the hill tops) they leave the land 6 or 7 years to recover. If wari the second year, they leave it 10 years to recover.

The total land is 363 acres.

The bháta sheta lágawada 8 acres.

The warkasa lágawada 63 acres.

The dongara pada 222 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

There is so little lágawada here that the kamála might be expected to be large, whereas it is but $\frac{1}{3}$ more than the hallín kamála ought to be separate. lágawada. The reason is that there is no rice land, which shews that in considering the kamála the rice kamála and warkasa kamála ought to be considered separately.

4th March 1830, Muchari.

UNCHAGA WNA—Sangameshwara, khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishalagada.

Khota Lakshmana Chitako Mule, Karahde, wahiwáta khudda.

Houses.

1 Khota Karahde	..	Bráhma,
4 Bráhma Karahde—	}	Tirdhala.
watanadára 1.		
bádhekari 3.		

25 Kunabi	{ Barde wáda ... 15	} Ardhala.
	{ Watanadára ... 9	
	{ Bádhekari ... 6	
	{ Seura wáda ...	
	{ Watanadára ... 1	
	{ Bádhekari ... 9	
5 Gulama 3, Kunabini 2	...	Tirdhala.
1 Sutára	... Bádhekara Sangameshwari	Do.
2 Dhawada	... Bádhekari	Do.
3 Dhanagara	... Bádhekari	Ardhala.
2 Gurawa	... Bhawika watanadára	Do.
6 Mhára	... Watanadára 5, Bádhekari 1	Do.

49 houses. 258 people.

The village was kuláragi at the time of the Shringárapúra Rájyá and Mule, the rayats, has a watana to answer questions asked by Gráma Dewa and at weddings, he gets from Bráhmans 1 rupee and from all others 1 shera tándúla and 1 nárala as mána and gets from each house of Kunabís, 3 veths annually; and the Chámbhára of Ambedu one pair of shoes. There was a Kulakarni, but he became Parágandá in Shiwaji's time, when the village became khotaki.

The Khota gets no rupee at Bráhman's weddings. But he gets the nárala as well as the rayata, Mule and the shoes.

The pattí and bháden are not paid in this village. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís, the Diwána páyali being made large. The Sarakára báki wasúli is paid in Sangameshwara, when sold, but the Khota always takes it. The rayats carry it out for sale. A Kelen Musalamána took 7 khandís away on bullocks, last year, and the rayats carried 5 khandís to sell in Sangameshwara and Kolambem, 1½ kosa.

The Vishálagada kothí gallá is the ½ of the jamá dasta of Vishálagada, haríka kheríja. This, he paid at 30 rupees per khandí, in money, till these 3 years. Since which, he keeps account at 7½ rupees above the tharáwa; and the Vishálagada báki wasúli, he pays all in money at the tharáwa rate. It was formerly usually paid by waráts to Haradása and other persons, who brought orders.

The veths paid by Kunabís are 9 annually and the Mhárs 2 and one jota each. The pharmása is 1 tawasen, and 1 bhopalá.

There is an Italákha, 6 mans, which the Khota pays, part to himself as pujári of one deúla and part to the Gurawa of the Gráma Dewa. The Khota allows Vithobá's deúla 10 pands rice land. It was built by the Khota, 9 years ago and cost 100 rupees and the Mhár's Purúkha, 4 pánda bhátalen, now made bháta sheta and paying thala to the Mhára. It cost 7 rupees to make it, bháta sheta. The Mhára has 10 pánds warkasa, which sometimes produces grain and pays no thala and there are 5 phanasa trees, which pay nothing and never did.

The Mhár's punja is one páyali and the Gurawa's 2 shera, per mana of dasta. But only the Kunabís pay; and other castes all pay 1 or 2 shers for their land. The Kunabi Watanadárs pay their full punja. Bádhekari Kunabís pay less, both to the Khota* and the Mhára. The Mhára collects 12 mana and the Gurawa 6 mana.

The Mhára pays áúts to the Deshakulakarni 2; the Sara Desái 5; the Rája-Deshámúkha 5; the Sara-Deshakúlakarni 3; the Sara-Mokádama 2; the Khota 2; the Dewa 2; or if he does not give áúts, he pays pice, about 1 pice each áúta.

There are 3 dewúls. The one, the Khota made, he has thatched himself, *i. e.*, he pays the Kunabís, 1 shera each, for thatching it. The other 2 dewúls are thatched by the Kunabís and Mhárs, without the Khot's assistance. When the dewúla decays, all the Watanadárs share in the expense of renewing it. There are 2 ráis of bhátalen land, 2½ acres.

The ijamáyali gallá is 17 khandi (haríka 4 khandi).

* This should be Gurawa.

The ballín lágawada ákára 29 khandi (haríka $9\frac{1}{2}$ khandi).

The kamála $26\frac{1}{2}$ khandi (haríka 2 khandi).

The total land 1,344 acres.

The bháta lágawada 14 acres and pada 10 acres.

The warkasa lágawada 269 acres.

The total dongara pada 975 acres.

The village appears, not under-assessed. The kamála is small, because there is no rice land, *i. e.*, compared with the íjamáyali gallá.

There is a shimá tantá with Ámbawali, $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, measured in Unchagáwna by Dhondo Gangádhara Nigudakara, though the Khota says that Ámbawali had some lágawada then in it (the Amína is an incorrect surveyor and was fined for another village). They came to me in Sangameshwara Bandara. But the Unchagáwna Khota says, there was some lágawada of A'mbawali in it, which the A'mbawali Khota says adjoins the tánta, but is not in it, and which is measured in A'mbawali, without a tánta; and the pada is below both the khardes.

There is another tantá with Kolamben, $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which had lágawada in it, the year after the survey. But it was pada at the time; and it is entered at the end of Unchagáwna pahána khardes, as tantá land.

The kawala and gawata is sufficient, as there is but little rice land. There are no Bádhekarís come from other villages. But the Kunabís of this village go to Nándalaja.

There are 5 Páts, of which all are used for the fields. There are 10 bighás, which are unhálen piki and not sarda, making 24 acres bháta.

The Khota has 2 shetakarís and employs majúradárs, besides his veths and shetakarís. Some gawata is brought from Nándalaja and A'mbawali. Of the páts, 3 are the Khot's; 2 Mule rayats' and 1 all the Kunabís'.

There are plenty of Kunabís in this village.

4th March 1830, Muchari.

A'MBAWALI—Khotaki, Dewarúka, 1 Tarfa.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahádáji Ballála Mule Khota Karáhde, wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mána Shyáma Sáwanta and 10 Bháwa wahiwáta khudda.

They are both Khots since the time of the Sátará Rájya:—

Houses.					
1	Khota Karáhde	...	Watanadára	...	Chanthala.
11	Do. Maráthás	...	Watanadárs	...	Do.
3	Bráhmána	...	Bádhekari Karáhde	...	Do.
9	Maráthá	...	Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
18	Kunabi	...	Shimá Bádhekari 7	...	} Ardhala.
			Gáwnathana Watanadára 2	...	
			Bádhekari 4	...	
			Bráhmána wádá Badhekari 5	...	
7	Musalamána	...	Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
6	Dhanagara	...	...	...	Do.
7	Chákars 4, Kunabini 3	...	...	...	Do.
10	Mhára	...	Watanadára 6, Bádhekari 4	...	Ardhala.

72 houses. 301 people.

The pattí is paid by chauthalís and tirdhalís on all but kadadana jinnasa, *i. e.*, bháta, nágali, wari, haríka, two páyalís Diwána mápa per mana and bádhekari tirdhalís pay the same. The tirdhalís pay bháden and no pattí; for bháta, nágali, wari, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi. Ardhálís pay neither pattí or bháden (bháden ought only to be paid on these 3 jinnasa in any village, as there are the only ones the Sarakára requires to be carried to the phada, *i. e.*, if the rayats carry the Khot's own grain out to sell). Mápa wartálá is 4 páyalís, per mana, sololi. The grain is paid in the village, *i. e.*, these 12 years. Because the Khota has always bought it. But the rayats carry it, 2 or 3 kosa round, to

sell for the Khota. Formerly the phada was either to Dewarúkha, Kánten and Sangameshwara, as the Khota received orders. The ardhális took only their own nima aina jinnasa, free of expense. The Khota sent the rest at a cost of 1 or 2 rupees, per khandi. Last year's tharáwa, 12 rupees per khandi bháta.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mans italákha to the deúla and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana italákha to the Swayambhú sthána in the open river covered over in the rains, to which pújyá is performed once in 8 days, excépt the rains. The Khota has not given land but pays jinnasa. The Khota allows ináma to Gráma Dewa 1 mana and to Mhára's Chandaki $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana lágawada bháta, only cultivated in the dry weather, below a páta. To the Mhára, the Khota allows 4 mana warkasa free and 5 phanasa pay 1 rupee to the Khota annually; 2 shers tela to Chandaki.

The veths paid by the Mhárs and Kunabís are 3 annually, to each Khota and one jota between the 2 Khots.

There is 10 acres of dupiki land, not cultivated in the rains, being bad land and also too much water. This the Khots have divided between them $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 years ago. Before that they paid thala.

The Khota cultivates $\frac{1}{3}$ of the warkasa and the bádhekarís $\frac{1}{3}$ and the Watanadárs $\frac{1}{3}$.

The kárasái paid by the Kunabís is 4 warnandís of grass for his house (these are besides the veths, so the réal veths are more than set down) and 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá, 1 fowl, and 1 irlén. The Mhára pays 4 warandís, 1 irlén, Kombaden.

The Mhára gets about 10 mans; the Gurawa comes from Kolamben; and the Khotá collects his punja for him from the rayats, which he says amounts to 7 mans and he pays 3 mans additional to the Kolamben Gurawa, making 10 mans.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts to 3 hakkadárs; 8 to the Khota; 2 to the deúla and 1 anna to the Rájadeshámúkha.

There is a shimá tantá with Unchagáwna in the 122A page, $\frac{2}{3}$ of it dongara, $\frac{1}{3}$ bhátalen, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The Gráma Dewa takes 40 warandís and the Chandaki 6. The Khota allows 2 bighás of bhátalen khadakíla land. The Kunabís, Mhárs and Maráthás out and thatch it.

The Pátagáwna Shikhara Dewa has a hakka in this village of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans, paid by each house, 2 or 3 shers.

Bádhekarís come from Ambedún and Ságawen to cultivate and Ghodawali. The tirdhalís pay pattí 2 páyáli, the ardhális none.

Kawala gawata is sufficient.

The Khot's mána of 1 rupee for Bráhmans and a págoten (which is only the chála of Karáhdés and not of Chitapáwans) is received by the Khota Mule about $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The wadíla Khota only receives it and they do not divide it, as most hakkadárs. Kunabís at their lagans pay nárala and widá to both Khots (the shirastá in Kelen for Karáhdés to collect money among the neighbours of those married to pay the fees).

The telí comes from Nándalaja to make oil for the village. He takes 30 páyalís from the Khota and 32 from the rayats (of tíla godá) for one mana tela.

The sutára receives 6 páyalís for a new plough, without the share.

There are 6 páts, 5 for gimwasa.

The ijamáyali gallá is $21\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The lágawada ákára $46\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $16\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The kamála $54\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The total land 2,837 acres.

The bháta sheta 49.

The warkasa lágawada 426.

The dongara pada 2,134 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the arable. There is so little lágawada compared with the pada and even that produces more than double the gallá of the íjamáyali; that the present dasta must be rather low. The Khota guesses his village to be 2,100 acres, which will be seen by the size, computed from the surrounding villages.

4th March 1830, Muchari.

TERYEN—Sangameshwara Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Hanamantaráwa Mahimajiráwa Dalawi and 7 Bháwas, wahiwáta khudda.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Abáji Rámájiráwa Vichyáre of Phansawanen, bought of Dalawi 50 years ago for 600.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Gangádhara Sadáshiwa and Mahádáji Moreshwara Garde, wahiwáta khudda.

The two Khots had a dispute, 40 years ago, each claiming the whole village and the village was taken in japtí, till 6 years ago, when they applied to Mr. Dunlop to free it and give it half and half between them and Mr. Harrison freed it, on their paying the loss of the preceding wahiwáta. They paid 322 rupees. The second $\frac{1}{4}$ was japta with the rest and is now also freed and 3 years ago, he mortgaged it to Báláji Wásudewa Phátaka of Dewapáta, Sangameshwara for 200 rupees; wyája 100 rupees at 12 per cent. and 100 without swámitwa, or wyája, *i. e.*, 12 rupees, a year, swámitwa.

Houses.				
4	Khota	...	Karáhde Bráhmana	... Tirdhala.
8	Do.	...	Maráthás	... Do.
4	Bráhmana	...	Karáhde Bádhekari	... Do.
1	Maráthá	...	Bádhekari	... Ardhala.
28	Kunabís—			
	Wáda Táke	...	...	...
	Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 3	...	...	... } Ardhala,
	Wáda Madhíla Watanadára 12	...	...	...
	Wáda Gelíchi Watanadára 5	...	...	...
1	Guláma	...	...	... Do.
6	Mhára	...	Watanadára	... Do.
1	Gurawa	...	Lingáyata Bádhekari	... Do.

53 houses. 249 people.

There is no pattí bháden taken. The mápa wartálá is 4 páyalís, the Diwána mápa being large. The báki wasúlí, 11 khandi, Ratnágiri is taken to Sangameshwara by the rayats, except when bought by the Khota. It is 1 Kosa. The last year's tharáwa for bháta, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The veths paid by Kunabís are 24 per annum, which the 3 Khots divide among themselves. The Mhára pays no veths, since the gharapattí was remitted, 4 years ago. The jots paid by Kunabís are 1 each house. There is no phada pharmása paid but 4 bháres of kánkaden are paid by each Kunabí.

Mhára paying no veths on account of remission of gharapattí.

There is italákha paid in gallá by the Khota 18 mana. Ináma Antáji Lakshmana Wasawantakara and Báláji Govinda Deshakulakarni; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mana paid in gallá. They have no land and never had.

The Khota allows the Gráma Dewa 10 pands, which the gáwadá has held 25 years. He pays the rayats, who thatch the deúla one snera each; and finds 1 shera, every 8 days, for naiwedya. Veths cultivate this, 2 or 3 men from each house. The deúla has no kurana, but each rayata brings a waranda.

The Mhára has $\frac{1}{4}$ mana of warkasa land, which does not pay. The phanasa trees pay 4 annas each. They made the maktá for 3 years to 4 annas each. But it is now expired. But the maktá is to continue till something stops it.

There is no shimá tantá.

The kawala is sufficient but the gawata is brought from Lowalen, Muchari, etc.

The Khota, on enquiry, says that the ardhalis pay, in one khandi of real produce, 7 to 8 mans. A Kunabí, however, this morning, in Teryen, complained, that he could not live, because the Khota took an exact half of the real produce (as a cutter divides a supári nut). He said, however, that the chála was the same in the Peshawá's time. On going through his fields, I found that good bhátalen, on the level on Teryen hill, produces 3 to 4 crops and then 3 pada years. On calling up a Kunabí (in the tent) he says the Khota takes an exact half of the produce, which shews that he has not tutored his rayats to say less, as many of them do the Kunabís' account being probably the correct one, which shews that the hill and high bhátalen land here is much better than in Lánjen and Dewalen Maháls. The pattí, however, requires to be allowed for, which is not taken here, but is, there.

The ijamáyali gallá is 28 khandís (7 haríka).

The hallín ákára 43 khandís (10½ haríka).

The kamála ákára 43½ khandís (3 haríka).

The total land is 1,275 acres.

The bháta sheta 69 acres and pada 6.

The warkasa lágawada 268.

The dongara pada 672.

The bhátalen pada 157.

The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

This village is not much assessed, since it is well cultivated and yet the lágawada is not double the ijamáyali.

The Mhára punja is 12 mans in the village; the Gurawa 6 mans.

The Mhára pays áúts 5, to 4 or 5 hakkadárs and to the Khots 8 and to the Dewa 2.

There are 2 páts, not used for the bháta sheta.

Bádhekarís come from the Bandara, a few and the rayats go to Shiwanen and Muchari.

The Amína was Jayaráma Dámodara Dhopatakara, who is a correct surveyor.

The swámitwa too is a fair medium, shewing it not to be a losing village.

5th March 1830, Muchari.

AMBEDU' BUDRUKHA—Sangameshwara Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Vishnu Náráyana and Rámachandra Dhondo Mule of which $\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to the first person with 5 brothers and half to the latter and 8 Bháws. The wahiwátadára of the first is Sadáshiwa Shámaji and of the last Báláji Dhondo.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Govinda Shiwáji Mule, wahiwáta Krishnáji Shiwáji.

Houses.					
14	Khots	...	Bráhmans Dewarúkhe.		
7	Bráhmans	...	Dewarúkha Watanadára	...	Tirdhala.
43	Kunabís	...	Wáda Ráwalachi Watanadára 18...	}	Ardhala.
			Mándusa Wáda 19 Watanadára		
			Láwagana Wáda 6 Watanadára		
6	Gurawa Bhawika	...	Bádhekarí 1	...	} Do.
			Watanadára 5	...	
6	Chákara 3, Kunabini 3.	...	...	...	...
7	Musalamána	...	Watanadára 5	...	} Ardhala.
			Bádhekarí 2	...	
4	Chámbhára	...	Watanadára	...	Do.
10	Mhára	...	Watanadára	...	Do.

97 houses. 44 people of all ages.

The rice land is divided according to the shares of the Khots and the Kunabís' houses, as veths, are also divided. But the warkasa is not divided. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village, which the Khots' khasagata land, in which any of the Khots cultivates, as much as they like and pay no thala. They divided the rice land by the measures in Parasharám's last survey.

The pattí bháden is not paid according to any shirastá but from Kunabís and Guraws only they take any pattí bháden, the sum being 1, 2 or 3 annas from each person annually, whatever his thala may be. So it is probably not taken, as pattí bháden but for some other thing, being too small for pattí.

The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís, sololi, per mana. The Sarakár's báki wasúli is 14 khandís paid in Kolamben, at that time; now in Wándari, 1 kosa. 3 years ago, the person who bought it was Salábatakhána of Ratnágiri, who took 17 páyalís per mana; and the Khota complained in the subhá and an order was given that he and the other purchaser should refund 1 páyali per mana. But the Khots expecting they would have some trouble to get it, never applied to Salábatakhána. They would have had 17 mans to receive about 13 rupees.

The Vishalagada báki wasúli is paid in money, these 20 years, including the kothí wartálá.

The Kunabís and Mhárs (except 4 Rábatá Mhárs) and all the Gurawas but one chákarichá Gurawa pay veths to the khota 4 per month :—

Chaitra—to burn the manure	...	...	...	...	4
Waishákha—to bring wood and pile it	...	...	...	...	4
Jesbtha—to make hedges and plant grains	...	...	...	...	4
Ashádha—to transplant bháta	...	...	...	...	4
Shráwana— do. nágali	...	...	...	...	4
Bhádrapada—to weed	...	...	...	...	4
A'shwína—to cut the grain	...	...	...	...	4
Kártika— do.	...	...	...	...	4
Márgashírsa— do.	...	...	...	...	4
Pausa—to cut grass	...	...	...	...	4
Mágha—to cut kawala	...	...	...	...	4
Phálguna—to collect all the rába, shena, etc.	...	...	...	...	4

The Kunabís pay one jota and the Musalamáns, if the Khota requires them.

The Khota gets 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá and iralen; and the kárasái to the Sarakára separate.

The Khota pays the Sarakára italákha in kind. The Khota allows the Mhára 15 pánds and 5 pánds that he has held from the first time, hill land, cultivated sometimes free.

The Mhárs all pay from 1 rupee to $\frac{1}{2}$ a rupee for their phanasa trees which have existed, since the Peshawá's time.

The Mhárs' punja is 1 páyali, per mana, but he receives about $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers per mana and that only from some castes. The Khota, Gurawa, etc., do not pay. He gets 10 mans. The Gurawa gets 6 mans.

The Mhára pays the Rájadeshámúka 5 áúts and to 3 other hakkadárs from 2 to 10 áúts, which are sometimes required in money, one pice per áúta.

The Amína was Rágho Talawalakara and Vithala Gopála Pusálakara, who deducted the nákirda correctly, the Khot says.

There is no shima tantá. The kawala gawata are sufficient. There are 7 páts, not used for fields, but gardens.

The ijamáyali gallá is 38 khandís dutarfá aina (haríka $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The hallín lágawada ákára 65 khandís (haríka 13 khandís).

The kamála ákára $66\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $3\frac{3}{4}$ khandís).

The total land is 1,900 acres.

The bháta lágawada 91 acres and pada 10.

The warkasa lágawada 397 acres.

The dongara pada 1,114 acres.

The bhátalen pada 251 acres.

There is $\frac{1}{4}$ Lágawada of the whole land. The waste land is probably more than set down, as the rayats are so numerous and the kamála no more than the Hallín Lágawada. The village must be valuable having so much rice (100 acres).

The rayats do not go elsewhere, as Bádhekarís, nor do other villagers come here, as Bádhekarís.

The Chámhára has 3 villages in watana and pays A'dhawada in each, and 5 rupees shop-tax, in his own only. He pays 4 pair of shoes to Hakkadárs and 3 or 4 in each village to the Khota and Mhára.

5th March 1830, Muchari.

MA'BHALEN, SANGAMESHWARA—Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bábowa Náyaka Dadowá Náyaka Saradesái, Ratnágiri Tarfa of Sangameshwara.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Ganowá Gondowá Náyaka Saradesái, in Vishálagada, Vishálagada Tarfa.

The wahiwáta of the first is carried on by Káshi Ábáji Mule, Khota of Ojhara-Khola and living in Konda Asurden. He has 5 villages:—Mábhalen, Kona Asurden, Kumbhárakháni Khurda, Anaderi, Wádá Vesaráda at a maktá, as he says of 75 rupees to be paid to the Desái by the wahiwátadára, who pays the Sarakára, besides. This is, however, no doubt about 10th part of what Desái really receives, as his villages are not only valuable, but underassessed by report. For the last 6 years, Káshi Ábáji has had these 5 villages, without paying any maktá, paying the Sarakára and reaping no profit, but as Khota. These are the Ratnágiri halves only, and his present maktá, of 75 rupees, is for this and 4 more years. On asking him why he held these villages without profit, when grain was high and now that grain is cheap requires a profit; he cannot tell, but says, the previous accounts are unsettled; and he says further, that no paper has been written for the present 5 years maktá, but only Tondachibáta, which is all fabrication, no doubt. The same wahiwátadára manages 3 more villages for the Desái. Dhámápúra, Muchari, and Máwalangen and kasbá Sangameshwara. But these he says are at the Saradesái's Totá and Nafá; and he gets pay or some other profit. Neither Káshi nor the Saradesái have attended, so I cannot get the real history of his villages.

The wahiwátadára of Ganowá Náyaka is Bábji Chimanáji Pusálakara, Watanadára of (not given), living at Kápasi in Malakápúra, but now come down here with part of his family. He holds 7 villages for Vishálagada Saradesái:—Muchari, Máwalangen, Vesaráda, Dhámápúra, Kumbhárakháni Khurd, Konda Asurden, and Mábhalen. He stays in the Kasabá. He gets 100 rupees a year and the Saradesái in Vishálagada stands the profit and loss.

The two Desáis cultivate about a khandi of gallá each in all the villages together. This is cultivated by the village veths of whichever village is cultivated each year. The veths, however, are not kept account of but taken as many and as few as the Desáis require; sometimes 50 men at a time and at others none. The Mhárs do the cultivating veths and the Kunabís all pay another sort of vetha. As each vegetable and fruit grows ripe, through the year, they continue taking them to Vishálagada and Ratnágiri.

Tawasen, bhopale, phanasa, ambe, wáyangin, bháji, únsa, gúla, ká-kawí.

Each time a Kunabi goes, it takes 8 days, as they have to bring wood etc. from the neighbouring villages near Vishálagada and Ratnágiri, grass, leaves for dinner etc.

If a lagana takes place, it takes the Kunabís 20 or 30 days and many of them; for which an order comes and the Kunabís themselves keep account of who went last and whose turn comes next. When the two Khots cultivate in

one village, which is once in 2 or 3 years, the Kunabís have all to cultivate and send Jots. These veths take 4 per house; the carrying veths 20 per house. So they are not heavy except at lagans.

Houses.

7	Bráhmána Watanadára Chitapáwana	...	...	Tirdhala.
25	Kunabís..: Sadawa Watanadára 9; Bádhekari 2; Kaste			
	Watanadára 6; Khadri Watanadára 8	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Chákara Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
2	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	...

38 houses. 370 people.

There is no Patti Bháden taken, being but 1 Tirdhali.

The mápa wartálá is 3 páyalís, per mana. It is paid by the rayats. One or 2 kosa off, where the wahiwátadára wants it. The báki wasúli is taken to the Sangameshwara Phada, when not purchased by the Khota.

The Vishálagada báki wasúla is received by the Vishálagada wahiwátadára. But as the Khota is also Khota of Prabhánawalli, under Vishálagada and of Ojharen Budrukha, he carries the gallá from those villages into the fort and saves himself a large sum. He would not in any case, however, have to carry more than the Kothi asthamaunsha, since the Khots may buy the báki wasúli (the phada part) at Ratnágiri tharáva and the Kelen Khots either do this or else find some person near Vishálagada to change grain with them, being a mutual advantage of 4 or 5 rupees a khandi.

Pattis are paid by the Vishálagada Khots to Ratnágiri. The Ratnágiri Khota receives from the Vishálagada Khota half the Hábashí patti because though a Ratnágiri patti, it is fixed on both shares alike.

There are 4 Inámadárs in the village which in the Ijamáyali were 2½ khandís and now in the present survey, are 1½ khandís and the kamála is but 1½ khandís, shewing that the Khota has encroached on their land. The ákára, however, is at the Peshawá's dara without Tipándi allowed, so is not the exact ákára.

The long lists, Mabálawára, sent into the kacheri, had the sawái land, sawái dara and tipándi deducted. But the present Gáwnawára ákárs, making out now, have no tipándi and the sawái land has the old Peshawái Dars.

If these ináms were computed, as the former lists, they would produce about 2 mans less than before a trifling difference.

There is italákha to a Bráhmána 15 mans, which the Khota pays either in bháta or money, as they agree. A Gráma Dewa Italákha has 10 pánds of umara land allowed, instead of grain, these 50 years; and each Kunabi and Mhára gives him one vetha, which he uses in his own fields for harder labour such as weeding and cultivates the dewa's sheta himself. This is given because his time is spent in applying to the Dewa, for answers by leaves and other such duties.

The Mhára has 10 pánds of bhátalen pada which pays no thala, when cultivated. The Mhárs phanasa trees pay 1 rupee; only one bearing at present.

The Mhára gets about 10 mans and the Gurawa 6 mans. One of Inámadárs, Bhíde, pays no púnja, though he cultivates ½ of the rice land and ¼ of the warkasa of the village. But of the 38 houses none but the Kunabís pay. Mhárs and Gurawas never pay to each other.

The Mhára pays áúts ½ rupee instead of áúts to the Khots; to the Rája-Deshamúka 2 annas, since these 12 years. Before that, áúts to the hakkadárs, either 3 áúts or one anna, to each; to the Dewarúkha Joshi, at Gauesha Chautha utsáhá, shákha bháji, 1 load, and páns for dinner, 1 load, each Kunabi. The Desáf's 10 villages, all go in this manner, though the Joshi is of a different mahála. In the Peshawá's time, they paid more. There are about 400 Bráh-

mans attend for 5 days to hear the kathás and puráns. They say he has about 700 rupees, a year chiefly in ináma, which was probably given him for the utsáhá. He acquires a good sum besides by predictions of future events. Káshinátha Shástri attended this year.

The Kunabís thatch the Gráma Dewa and have no land as a kurana and no food allowed them. The Mhárácha Mánya khopati (a corner in all Gráma Dewúls) is thatched by the Mhára. In some villages the khopati is separate from the Dewúla.

The Kunabís will not thatch the Mhár's part (in this village) which is the reason the Mhára does it. The Mhár's chandaki and purúkha, the Kunabís thatch, without objection, being a dewa, whereas the other is merely the Mhár's seat.

The Bádhekaris come from Unchagáwna, Ojharakhola and Náwadi Bandara. If Tirdhalís come they pay no patti bháden. The rayats do not go abroad to cultivate.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína Chinto Ballála Joshi, who deducted the nákirda correctly. The kawala gawata is sufficient.

The ijamáyali gallá is 31 khandís (harika 2½ khandís).

The hallín lágawada ákára 37½ khandís (harika 5¼ khandís).

The kamála ákára 41¼ khandís (harika 1 khandi).

Shewing that the village is not underassessed. The lágawada, however, would be more, were the village cultivated ¼ of the arable.

The total land is 1,244 acres.

The bháta sheta 45 acres and 10 acres pada.

Warkasa lágawada 208 acres.

Dongara pada 991 acres.

Bhátalen pada 52 acres.

The lágawada is ¼ of the arable.

There is no páta. There are about 15 acres of dupiki land; but not the 10 acres, above of Pada. Bháta sheta, únsa, ánga oláche will grow, which shows the finest land.

There is frequently pada rice land, about here, for want of bullocks. I found some waste rice land in Muchari, which was Dewasheta allowed free by the Khota to the Gurawa. But though the Gurawa cultivated other land paying thala, he had let that remain waste, while he had still to pay the Kunabís, for thatching the Gráma Dewa from the proceeds of that field.

U'nsa comes best in malá dúma and shíma. Awwala is too damp for it. Where warná, anga oláchá, comes up, únsa will grow.

Mábhálen Ináma Patra A. D. 1705, Sháhú Rájya to Bhido, 1½ khandi bháta, tándúla, afterwards changed for land, 4 prats Tándúla given as ináma. rice land (present name A'pábhata Ganesha Gosawín and Rámabhata Sadáshiwa). Jábatá of the same ináma, 72 larís pada paikín, 4 prata :—Awwala dúma, shíma, chyára shíma bháta sheta.

			B. pd. po.		K. m.
			Bháta sheta 4	12 5	Mahála mápa 4 6
			Dara khandi Lári	15	total 64½ Lárís.
			B. pd. pol.		K. m. Lárís Lárís
Rice money dara in A. D.	2	16 5	Formerly dharmádáwa	2	10 at 15 37½
1705—15 larís per khandi,	1	18 0	Hallín hujurúna. jásti	1	16 at 15 27
usually 30 larís.			dilhi.		

The mahála and kothi mápa were then separate.

Kadadara kadíma dasta thikána Náwadicha Rudaki.
Yája paikín nimmen Mahála Mápa 2m. 6p.
Kimmata 2½ Lárís.

The kulakarni says mahála mápa is sawwá tiseri and the kothi mápa sáde tiseri, which is doubtful.

Kitta Thikána $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lári. Kittá Thikána $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lári.
Warkasa bhátalen jamina $2\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás dara 2 Láris.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ Láris.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lára.

Nakta Tambákhú

5 Láris.

Uttaresa Shástri Nadi and Dakshanesa Sonawi Nadi.
Umara 5 pánda Dongara land 2 bighás kirdasára.

Gurachyarana and Gawata
3 bighás.

Dongara and Dága 2 bighás.

Dongara Dága Khadaka
Gurachyarana and Gawata,
all deducted as Nákirda.

8 Wajá.

Báki kirdasára

2

Kaula in A. D. 1797 Lakshmana Ráma Subhedára to Sadáshiwa Bhide in Mábhálen. He had got a takwiyata kaula from a former Mámaledára for 2 bighás at $\frac{1}{2}$ ináma and now wants both a kaula and ináma for Ganapati Deúla, which he has built.

Wasalá 1 Uttaresa—Apa Gosáwin yáchen kawalathe; this is khotaki land but called Gosáwin's merely because he is watana-dára karde.

Kharcha for making a gadagá of loose stones at per 100 háts of cubic feet 5 rupees per 100 háts.

Bándhs round the field, loose round stones, 5 rupees as above.

In all 2 bighás Jangalagarka, Kuryáta cost 575 rupees and as 300 or 400 rupees per bigha expense entitles him to 25 years' máphi and after an istáwá and $\frac{1}{2}$ ináma afterwards.

The ináma patra of the above kaula, Chinto Wámana Subhedára. The old land, 2 bighás and 1 bighá 1 pánda additional = Dutarfa 3 bighás 1 pánda. Deduct $7\frac{1}{2}$ pánda $\frac{1}{2}$ ináma and also 3 pánds tipánda, Sarakára tarfa. Báki Shri Dew's ináma, 1 bigha, Ratnágiri tarfa and the remaining in kaula to the Bráhmána, pújyá Urje Baddala.

Kaula and ináma to Janárdana Rámachandrabhata in A. D. 1799, for 25 years and no istáwa and $\frac{1}{2}$ ináma, bighás 3 pánds $3\frac{3}{4}$, which now is $\frac{1}{2}$ ináma in the ijamáyalí. Hallín Prata, kuryáta. He only made 1 bighá of the 3 bighás.

6th March 1830, Muchari.

TALÉN—Dewarúkhá, khotaki, 1 tarfa.

Khota $\frac{3}{8}$ Gunáji Rámáji Náika, Banye, Khota wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{3}{8}$ Bápú Bhánaji Náika, Banye, and 3 bháwa.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Yashawanta Jiwáji and Sadáshiwa Ballála Karaunde, Wándarikara Kharedi from Banye for 1,075 rupees for $\frac{1}{8}$ of taleni and $\frac{1}{8}$ of Kánten, i. e., $\frac{1}{16}$ of each Khot's, 25 years ago paid in money.

Kharedi patra, Shake 1726. We, khots of Talen Kánten, having called you Wándarikara, agreed to give you as a watana brother, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the village for 1,075 rupees watana, Mánapána, kulambába kulakanú, kuladála, Páta-páni, jháda jhádera, khand-danda, tota-naphá suddhán, and you to be as a dhakatá bháú at the pálakhi pote at the Diwáli, etc.

Houses,

2 Khota Maráthás	...	...	...	Chauthala.
2 Khota Karánde Bráhmána	...	...	...	Do.
2 Bráhmána Dewarúkhe Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Sutára watanadára ...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Kunabís watanadára...	...	...	...	Ardhala.
2 Nisabata Khota Kunabini	...	...	...	...
1 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.

14 houses. 72 people.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalis sololi. The pháda is in the village.

The Kunabis veths are 4 per month, for 8 months and 4 months none. The Mhára veths are 2 per month. The Kunabis pay 2 jots annually.

The Khots get 1 tawasen, bhopala, kona karánde, irlon and 1 fowl from Kunabis, who also pay the Sarakára kárasái, 4 annas.

There are 2 páts. One waters 4 acres bháta, unháli.

The Mhára has 4 páyali annual warkasa land in Mhárawádi, which do not pay. The phanasa trees pay 2 annas each. There is no italákha and no ináma from the Khota or the Sarakára.

The Mhára's púnja is 2 shers, per mana and the Guraw's the same. The Mhára gets 3 mans and the Kánten Gurawa 3 mana.

The Mhára pays áúts to 3 Hakkadárs, 2 or 3 each and to the Dewa and Khota 2 each.

The kawala gawata is sufficient in the village.

There is no shimá tantá.

The Nákirda was deducted properly. The Amína was Shiwaráma Ráwaji Saradesha-Kulakarni.

Bádhekaris come from Karambuden and pay tirdhala but no pattis and no veths. The rayats go to Pángari and Chándiwanen and pay the Khots in the same manner.

There is no deúla. The Kánten deúla is used; and the rayats each carry 2 warandís there to thatch it, the Gurawa giving each 1 shera.

The Khot's gallá is sold by the Kunabis in Niwali and Wándari, 1 kosa off.

The ijamáyali gallá is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (harika 9 mans).

The hallín lágawada $9\frac{1}{4}$ khandís (harika $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi).

The kamála ákára 9 khandis (harika 1 mana).

The total land is 265 acres.

The bháta sheta 14 acres and 1 pada.

The warkasa lágawada 53 acres.

The dongara pada 195.

Bhátalen *nil*.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ of the arable is cultivated.

The Kunabis pay 1 pice each to Mára Dewa; to the Pátagáwna deúla 1 páyali each of grain.

The bháta sheta is divided among the Khots and the rayats, paying vetha, are divided between them, according to their shares. The warkasa is not divided. The Khots have all the rice land. The Kunabis warkasa watani land is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Khoti gawinka $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Khota sets down in his survey for about 16 mans 20 mans and then deducts 5 mans, as the usual súta, and 2 mans more for seeds, Mhára Gurawás púnja, &c.; and of the remaining 14 mans, takes 7 mans from ardhelís; 6 mans from tirdhalís and 5 mans from chauthalís.

This village appears assessed at about the average and not overassessed.

6th March 1830, Muchari.

KOLAMBEN, SANGAMESHWARA—Kulāragi, 1 tarfa.

There are 8 kúls who have, for these 7 years, paid their Dasta, separately to the Mahálakari and not through the Khots. The Khots, however, sign the kabuláyata.

Before that it was in the Sarakár's wahiwáta and the Khot's musháhirá is still japta. The Kulakarnís musháhirá is 12 rupees. A new Taláthi is coming instead of Gangádhara Hari Parádakara who is gone to Saitawaden.

Rámáji Sadáshiwa and Krishnaji Lakshmana Mule Khota. They are of two different names but each claims the title of Mule and conceals his name. They are both Dewarúkhás.

Houses.

27 Bráhmans Watanadars	...		
Dewarukhe 18	...		
Karáhde 7	...		
Shenawi 2	...		
2 Shenawi bádhekari	...		
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Watandára	...		Tirdhala.
	Padawala—		
	Watandára	... 6	} Ardhala.
	Badhekari	... 1	
	Bharanakara—		
	Watandára	... 3	
	Bádhekari	... 1	
19 Kunbís Wádi ...	Vesurakara—		
	Watandára	... 1	
	Asrelakara—		
	Watanadára	... 1	
	Bádhekari	... 4	
	Songari—		
	Watanadára	... 1	
	Bádhekari	... 1	
3 Sutára Watanadára	...		} Tirdhala.
1 Nhávi Watandára	...		
1 Sonára Badhekari	...		
1 Bhandári Badhekari	...		
6 Musalmána	...		} Ardhala.
2 Gauli Bádhekari	...		
21 Chákara 12, Kunbini 9	...		
6 Mhára, Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 2	...		

90 houses. 527 people.

The following is the Ardhali Shirastá of the village. From the Ubherása of one Khandi of Bháta, before the Khandi is measured, the Rayat takes 1 Bhára of 8 Páyalis as sheta Bháden, then he deducts for Majúri of the Malanis at the Khalen for 6 men :—

At 2 páyalís each	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ mana.
For the sacrifice due to the Saitana	...	...	...	... 8 payalís.
To the Mhára, Gurawa, Sonára, Nháwi and Paríta	...	...	...	... 1 mana.
For seed	...	...	...	... 1 mana.
Waja Súta for Dhara, etc.	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ mana.
				4 mans.

And Ardhalis pay 8 mans.

The above is when a Sahána is placed. If the Paháni is Najaramáni, no sheta Bháden is allowed and all the items above are done by guess. They consider these terms (particularly súta $\frac{1}{2}$ mana) as easy for the rayats and allow them because they can get few.

In Burambáda, Saranda and Mákhajana, a different system is pursued. They take high Thala, as is done near the sea.

The Khota finds seed, bullocks and pays the Mhára, Gurawa, etc., and allows the rayats a sheta Bháden and then takes $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Bháta and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the straw.

There is no Patti Bháden taken, but 1 páyali per mana is taken as wartálá.

The Ratnágiri Báki Wasúli is delivered in the village Phada, to which also Unchagáwna and Ambedu Budrukha pay their grain. Last year, the rayats took the Gallá at $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Bhátá. The Mhárs and Kunabís pay veths to the Kulambáwedára in whose land their house is :—

A Kuláraga village. 2 per month; 24 a year, and no Jots are paid. The Mhárs and Kunabís are not Kulambáwedárs.

The Mhár's Gharavádi will bear a few páyalís of warkasa, in which if he cultivates, the Kulambáwedára takes no Thala. The Kunabís Gharavádís are in bad land, but if they cultivated land, they would pay Thala.

The Bádhekari Mhárs and the Kunabís pay 2 Veths annually to the Gurawa.

The Punja paid by the Kulambáwedárs to the Mhára and Gurawa are fixed. There are but 4 besides the Khots; and they pay each 10 or 12 payalís according to their custom; and the Mhára gets $2\frac{1}{4}$ mans from the 4 and the Gurawa gets 1 mana. The Punja from the Khot's land is fixed by the rayats, who cultivate within it, as in Khotaki villages. The Khota pays none for the part that he cultivates himself (about $\frac{1}{3}$ of his land). But the rayats in his land pay 2 shers per mana of Dasta to the Mhára and 1 shera to the Gurawa; the Mhára from this gets $2\frac{1}{4}$ and the Gurawa $1\frac{1}{4}$ mana. The rayats pay the true 2 shers per mana on what they confess to the Mhára as their Thala paid.

The mode of paying the Mhára short Thala. But they here and in all Khotaki villages conceal their Thala. If they pay 5 mans they tell the Mhára 3 mans and then pay the regular 3 shers or 2 shers per mana on Thala.

The Mhára pays áúts to 6 Hakkadárs, 5 or 6 to each and 2 to the Gráma Dewa; but none to the Khota. He sends his áúts by Hajara Begári.

There is no Ináma. There is an Italákha of 10 mana Bháta to Gangádhara B. Mándusakara which was in Ámbedu Budrukha, 20 years ago and was at that time exchanged to this village for his convenience. There is also Italákha to 2 Deúls paid in kind. The Khota allows for Kathás in Kártika and an Utsáha, 12 rupees. Bábaji Gosawín of Unchagáwna performs the Kathá. The Mhára has 5 Bighás of bad land, which produces (as before). The Mhára pays for his trees 3 Phanasa $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. The Mhára pays his Gurú, Mengogi, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee annually.

The Kunabís pay 7 annas each as Kárasái to the Sarakára and also 1 Kombaden and 1 Irlen to the person whose land they are in. They pay Ghara Patti, through the master, to the Khota. In other villages the custom is different. The Kunabís pay direct to the Khota, except there is a wáda Khota between.

This gives the Kulambáwedárs more rights over the rayats; and they get Veths, etc., more easily as the Sarakár's sepoy never goes to the Kunabís but to the master and this is the Chála in Burambáda.

The Chámbhára of Ámbedún Budrukha comes here and pays A'dhawada and the Khots get shoes 3 pair and to the Kulkarni one, the Mhára 2 and to Khándekara Kúla 1 pair (but this is not the custom in other villages) and the Kelen Kulambáwedára gets 1 pair in 2 years, to the Gurawa 1.

The rayats and Khots pay the Joshi of Sangameshwara, who performs the Panchyánga in Chaitra, either 2 Páyalís per house or 4 annas.

The Sutára gets from Shúdrás 6 Páyalís and from Bráhmans 4 Páyalís for a new plough, which is to go on 12 months at the Sutár's expense.

The Chámbhára's shoes are to go on, 12 months, if they cost 8 annas, and but for 6 months for 4 annas.

At Lagans the Kunabís pay the Sonára for Magalasútra, Khatawen and wiraddi, 1 shera Tándúla, 1 Nárála and Pánasupári, over and above the silver and the Majúri; and to the Kulambáwedára, whose land they hold 1 Nárála and 1 Pánasupári.

The Mhára comes from Udagiri Dewa (above the Gháuts) annually, and receives from each house of all castes, 1 pice and $\frac{1}{4}$ shera Tándúla and Kolasá and Bibhawá.

The Mhára collects at the Holí or at Satis for beating the drums some grain, etc., for every house in the village.

The Shúdrás all unite to thatch the Deúla at their own expense. The 3 Bráhmána Deúls are thatched at the expense of the Kulambáwedárs or Khota, who made them. One is a domed Deúla of 2,000 rupees, made 60 years ago and has no Ináma.

The Gráma Dew's images were all stolen from a hole made in the Rái 70 years ago and there have been no new ones made.

In consequence of which, they do not Phirawa the Dewa at all now (the division of the Khots being probably the cause; the karkúna asks them what upadrawa has fallen on the village during that time).

There is Shimá a Tantá with Unchagáwna, 19 acres; Unchagáwna 6 acres Lágawada; measured in Unchagáwna.

The kawala gawata is sufficient, but 2 miles from the Bháta sheta.

The Amína was Govinda Ballála Sohoni of Someshwara and the Khots say that they believe he entered in the whole village 100 acres of Nákirda land as kirdasára. He was, however, a correct surveyor.

There are 4 páts for Gimawasa (5 or 6 acres and 5 smaller ones for the houses).

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	39	Khandís (Haríka	3½	Khandís).
The Hallín Lágawada	52	do. (Do.	6½	do.).
The Kamála	55½	do. (Do.	2½	do.).
The total land is 1,236 acres.				
The Bháta Lágawada 71 and Pada 19.				
The Warkasa Lágawada 267.				
The Dongara Pada 678.				
The Bhátalen Pada 155.				

The Lagawada is $1/3\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole.

As the Ramála and Hallín Lágawada are the same, there cannot be much Nákirda land, entered in the Survey. The village is rather highly assessed, being $\frac{1}{2}$ Lágawada and yet but little above the Ijamáyali.

6th March 1830, Muchari.

Kánten, Dewarúka, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa given in Mokása Saramjama, 9 years ago, to Parasharáma Ganapataráwa Patawardhana of Tásagáwna. This was given him at the time other Mokása was given him from Sátára. He had no previous watana here. It is 550 rupees $3\frac{1}{8}$ khota Gunáji Naika Rámaji Naika Banye, etc., as in Talyen. 13 pages back.

The present receiver for Parasharáma Panta is Rámaji Trimbaka Sahashrabudhye of Kotawaden (where Parasharáma Panta claims his watana), who takes it at the Sarakár's dars.

Parasharáma Panta has this and some other village amounting to 1,200 rupees to be paid to Ganesha Pulen. The amount of the villages has not been altered from the former Ijamáyali. But the báki wasulí, being paid in money always, is called Sáwakári Phrokta (i. e., the Leláwna Dara).

Houses.

5 Khots Maráthás	...	...	...	Chauthala.
2 Maráthás Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
12 Kunabis Wádá	...	Newales—		} Ardhala.
		Watanadára	... 5	
		Bádhekari	... 3	
		Sahámachi—		
		Watanadára	... 3	
		Gáunakara	... 1	
3 Gurawa Bhávika Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
3 Kunabini	...	...	...	do.
2 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	...	do.
1 Nhávi Bádhekari	...	...	...	do.
4 Mhára Watanadára 4	...	...	...	Ardhala.

33 houses. 191 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára wartála is 2 páyalis sololí. The báki wasúli was formerly paid in Talyen and now in money. Every 2 years, the Khota goes to Tásagáwna and pays one rupee and receives a Págoten, 3 rupees.

The veths are paid, 48 a year, and the Mhára 12 a year. The Kunabis say they pay the whole and no more and both rayats and Khots keep account. The Jots are 12 per annum to Kunabis.

The rayats kárasái is paid by the Khota of his own money and he gets the Jinnasa from the rayats. He pays 7 annas in all and gets 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopala, 1 Kombaden, 1 Iralen, kona karáuden 5 shers. This is the same Kárasái that Khots get under the name of Phada Pharmása (besides the usual kárasái money).

There is Italákha which the Khota allows in land. The Kunabis cultivate it and pay 1 Vetha each.

The Khota allows in Ináma to the Sutára, who made the Gráma Dewa in addition to his Majurí, 10 Pánds Kuryáta, instead of Posta Páni.

The Hajyáma when Gopála Naika Banye died for cleaning him 10 Pánds 30 years ago. The Sonára Ganasheta of Wándari, Khota Ináms in a village. who varnishes and first made the 5 images of the Dewa, 8 Pánds Bháta Sheta. He varnishes them at Dasara, Diwáli, Holi, and new year, 4 times, and gets no money, but only 1 shera per diem. This is 70 years old. To the Mhára Purúkha 2 Pánds khari.

The Mhárawadi has 2 mans annual Píka, which pays no Thala. His 5 Phanasa trees pay 1 or 2 annas each.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers and the Guraw's the same. They get 7 mans each.

The Mhára pays 5 Hakkadars 3 áúts each and 5 to the Khota and 2 to the Dewa.

The Bádhekaris come from Karambuden and pay Tirdhala and no patti or Vetha.

The rayats go to Chandiwaden and Niwali and pay as above.

The Gawata is enough, the kawala, which they bring from Pángari, asking leave.

There are 3 páts, one for rice land.

There is no tantá on the shimá. The Amína Shiwaráma Ráwji.

There are 2 Deúls, thatched at the Gurawa's expense, and one rái 1½ bigha bhátalen.

The rayats carry the Khot's grain to sell to Ukshi, Wándari, Niwali, etc., and get no payment or food.

The Pátágáwna Dewa and Máraleshwara have small Hakks here.

The rice land is divided among the Khots, 40 years. Each gets his own thala; and they have divided the kúls. The warkasa is eka wadá thala. Half is cultivated by the Khots and Bádhekaris and ½ by watanadárs.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	20½	khandís	(Haríka	3½	khandís).
The Lágawada	29	do.	(do.	6½	do.).
The Kamála	30	do.	(do.	1	do.).

The total land is 1,211 acres.

The Bháta Sheta 48 acres and Pada 7.

The Warkasa lágawada 212 acres.

The Dongara Pada 875.

The Bhátalen Pada 61.

The Lágawada is 1/4½ of the whole.

The village appears, not underassessed, the Ijamáyali being nearly the Hallín lágawada and kamála. The lágawada is not very deficient, being 1/4½.

7th March 1830, Muchari.

BORASU'TA—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishdlagada.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Khota Shankaraji Bábji and Rágho Bábji Karakare, Khota Karabde, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is a purchase from Khámbakara.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Khota Daulataráwa Surabáráwa Khámbakara.

The $\frac{1}{3}$, that is purchased by Karakare, was bought, 22 years ago, for 1,700 rupees, a previous account for advances of the wasúla.

Of the first $\frac{2}{3}$ half is their own wahiwáta and half in gahána; $\frac{1}{3}$ originally to Govinda Bábji Mathakara of Matha, in Hátakhamben, for 250 rupees, 15 years ago, at 6 per cent., with one rupee swámitwa (*i. e.*, 16 rupees swámitwa), who mortgaged it again to Yádawa Sakhárama (A. D. 1827) Saphare of Kondagáwna, now of Borasúta, who paid the same 250 rupees, without interest. Half of the other $\frac{1}{3}$ takshima, Shankaraji Bábji Karakare mortgaged, of his own watana to Bábú Bhata Saphare, for 80 rupees, dara of wyája 6 per cent., swámitwa $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee (*i. e.*, 4 rupees swámitwa) in the present year, 1829, which present swámitwa of about the usual run, shews the village not to be a losing one.

Another $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village, which is half of Daulataráw's share, is mortgaged to Bábú Bájí Bhata Saphare, for 40 rupees in A. D. 1829; the wyája 6 per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the usual interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee swámitwa, besides, *i. e.*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees swámitwa).

So that Saphare has, between the 3 gaháns, got half the village, for 345 rupees in all.

1 Khota, Karáhade Práhmána	...	...	... Chauthála.
3 Khota, Maráthás	...	...	... Do.
1 Bráhmána bádhekari gahándára	...	...	... Do.
3 Sonára watanadára	...	...	... Tirdhala.
6 Maráthá watanadára	...	...	... Do.
6 Chákara 3, Kunabini 3	...	...	... Ardhala.
3 Paríta—watanadára 2, bádhekari 1	...	...	... Do.
4 Kunabi bádhekari	...	...	... Do.
1 Gurawa Bhawika bádhekari	...	...	... Do.
1 Wáni Sangameshwari bádhekari	...	...	... Tirdhala.

28 houses. 154 people.

The Sonára paríts and Mhárs pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi, as bháden and other castes none. The Mhárs are 2 shetakarís and 1 rábatá, so only 1 is left, which is the reason of his not taking his gallá to the phada.

The Maráthás pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, as patti bháden and for harika none. The other castes pay no patti bháden.

The mápa wartálá is by najaramáni survey, 1 páyali per mana. But if by khanda for a field, no mápa wartálá is taken. It is not always the custom, but it depends on the previous agreement.

All the Borasúta is khanda and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the warkasa on khanda, each field's gallá fixed for 2 or 3 years. The bháta sheta continues from 2 to 5 years and then is made at the same rate for another 5 years, except in those dalás that have received injury from melás, etc., or have been enlarged by the karde.

Khands general in Borasúta
in rice land and bhátalen

The warkasa is one khanda ($\frac{1}{3}$ of it) for one year only. The reason, why the rayats take the land on khanda, is that they can then manure it highly and take other care of it, without being exposed to extra thala.

It is only in bhátalen, they want khands, since hill land does not admit of much manure or care, beyond the usual mode.

The Sarakár's bákí wasúla, Ratnágiri, $6\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, is taken by Kunabís and gurawas to Sangameshwara, 3 kosa, free of expense to the Khota. The remainder the Khota sends by bullocks and it costs him, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and 4 páyalis per khandi.

The last year's tharawa was 11½ rupees for bháta. The Vishálagada báki wasúli 2½ khandís. This the Khota pays in nakta at the tharawa and khoti dars. This is ½ of the jamá dasta, haríka, kherija karúna.

The veths paid to the Khota by Kunabís, Mhárs, paríta and gurawa are 3 per annum. (The paríts do not wash clothes.) The Kunabís pay one jota between the Khots. The rayats are not divided between the Khots.

There is 2½ khandís ináma to Wásudewa Dikshita Phátaka of Wádá Dewapáta, bháta, nágali, wari and haríka.

				K.	m.	p.	s.
The ijamáyali gallá is	...	...	...	2	7	6	0
The present ákára (without tipánda and at the sawái measures) is	...	...	...	3	1	8	3
The kamála of the same	...	...	...	3	4	4	0

There is 1½ mana italákha, dutarfá, for which the Khota allows 6 pánds (about) of dúma, which would pay more in thala, but it has continued these 32 years, since the Baida of Shinde, when Ápáji Shindá was Mámalatadára of Mahimatagada, after taking the fort, where he remained, 10 years. This the gurawa cultivates and the rayats give him 2 veths annually, and receive 1 shera food. One for cutting the gawata for manure and one for planting the rice.

Yadneshwara Upádhyá has an italákha, 9 mana, and the Khots allow him land, 2¾ bighás of dúma instead, which has existed, these 30 years. This italákha, in the ijamáyali, is at Sáde Tiseri.

The kawala and gawata are sufficient in the village. They keep about 200 acres of hill land, of inferior sort, for the purpose; and besides that several kurans of bhátalen for gawata; not always pada, for Mode of leaving kurans of grass. kurans, but merely keep the cows off them in their pada years, which is a common custom.

The bádhekarís are from the Bandara and pay khanda. They are chiefly Wánís, who only cultivate bháta. There is little hill land, worth cultivating, in the village, probably, however, because the rice land being plenty requires much kawalathe to manure it. The rayats go to Kántawali, Sáyalen, Dewalen, etc., as bádhekarís and pay as tirdhalís, and some as nominal ardhhalís, but really tirdhalís.

The Mhárs shirastá is, 1 páyali and the gurawa's 2 shers, per mana. The Mhára gets about 12 mans and the gurawa about 6 mans. The Mhára and Khota both say, the whole villagers pay, but that the Mhára does not get above 12 or 14 mans, whereas, if all paid, his púnja would amount to 25 mans instead of 12. He says, the Khots pay púnja; however, as few Khots or gurawas or poor rayats and many tirdhalís pay little or no púnja, he probably gets 14 or 15 mans; while his full púnja, if all paid (computing the present increase of lágawada), would be about 2 khandís. The Wáni pays shop-things instead.

The Mhára pays áúts to 4 hakkadárs, about 3 each and to the Khota none; and to the deúla 2.

The rayats thatch the deúls. There is no kurana for the grass. They cut it as other grass and the gurawa allows them food. There is but one deúla. There are 3 ráís, of bhátalen land, about 16 bighás.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was Rágho Sadáshiwa Thatte.

The kasabá bhusáris usually buy most of the Khot's grain.

There is no páta or dupiki land.

The Mhára has no land arable in his gharavádi and he pays no money for his phanasa. They do not bear now, but did formerly. There is a field called Purúkha sheta, but the Khota takes thala in it and has done so, these 30 years.

The Khot's have all separate rice fields, which they never change. But the Khota says they have not divided the land among themselves. But as each keeps to his own land, they must have divided it, at some time. They say, they pay thala for all their cultivation, into the general fund. But one Khota has more bágáyata than another and pays no maktá or money.

The village was once formerly in gabána totally, 40 years ago, for 1,000 rupees to Ghánékara, which was afterwards part of the 1,700 rupees, above mentioned.

The íjamáyali dasta is 20 khandís (haríka 1 khandi).

The hallín lágawada 25 khandís (haríka 2 khandís), *i. e.*, without tipándi and at sawái measures.

The kamála ákkára 40 khandís (haríka 1½ khandi).

The total land is 642 acres.

The bháta kágawda 70 acres (pada 4 acres).

The warkasa lágawada 77 acres.

The dongara pada 372 acres.

The bhátalen pada 116 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{44}$ of the whole.

This appears about an average assessment. The village is small, but valuable, being chiefly rice land. The lágawada is but $\frac{1}{44}$ because the rice land requires much hill and bhátalen for its manure.

If 100 acres of warkasa pada is deducted for the thatch and manure of rice land, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the warkasa land, is then in cultivation.

The Sonára has no land allowed him for varnishing the dewa's images, but the Khota says, his gharavádi is pálaka, which he explains by saying that he cultivates bháji, etc., in it; which shews that it is the custom of all rayats to pay a share of every description of vegetation, they raise to the Khots; and which is, no doubt, the case, though rayats and Khots conceal it; not, however, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ as thala, but $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ probably.

On asking the Mhára, if any, but the Sonára, have their gharavádís free, for bháji, etc., he says the Maráthás also pay nothing; but that Kunabís pay about $\frac{1}{2}$ of what they cultivate.

There is an ináma in Borasúta, of 27 bighás, by the patra, 9 bighás bháta and 12 bighás warkasa and 7 bighás 9 poles in Wádá Dewa-Páta, to Phadake Khota of Dewapáta. The chálata gallá, in the íjamáyali, is in Borasúta 2½ khandís, 2½ mans aina; hallín 3 khandís, 1½ mana. The íjamáyali jinnasa, all but bháta, 2 mans; hallín all, but bháta, $\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The present land, in Borasúta, is 9 acres:—1 pánda 1 kathi bháta; warkasa 20 acres 4½ káthís; an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ bháta sheta. The jábatá is, 57 years ago.

The jábatá in *Dewapáta*—

Bháta dúma 10 pánds; shíma 1 bighá; chyára shíma 5 bighás 19 pánds. Total 9 bighás 9 pánds in *Borasúta*.

	A. g. a.
Bháta awwala 3-15-0; dúma 2-10-0; shíma 1-2-5; chyára shíma 1-12-5. Total ...	9 0 0
Kawalathá ...	7 12 0
Bhátalen warkasa ...	4 8 0
	12 0 0
	21 0 0

Borasúta hallín Mojani—awwala 1-5-8; dúma 4-1-14½;				
shíma 1-13-0; chyára shíma 1-10-6½; mándíwa 0-10-0;				
Total	...	...	...	9 1 1
Warkasa bhátalen pada	...	...	...	4 15 8
Dongara pada	...	...	...	4 19 10
Rháta sheta pada	...	...	...	0 1 3
Warkasa kágawada	...	...	...	1 8 2
				Acres ... 20 0 4½

7th March 1830, Muchari.

SONAWADEN—Khotaki, Sangameshwara, ½ Vishálagada.

½ Khota Ramábái koma Bábji Bhata Purohita Karáhde; ½ wahiwáta khudda; ½ gahánadára.

½ Khota Rámakrishna Sitárama Bhata and Rámachandra Náráyana and 2 bháwa, wahiwáta khudda, all living in the village.

The gahána of the first ½ is to the other Khota, Rámakrishna, for 125 rupees, A. D. 1828, wyája and naphá together to be paid 24 rupees to the gahánadára annually, *i. e.*, 9 rupees beside the wyája; and the gahánadára pays a swámitwa of 2 rupees, deducted from the 24 rupees. The gahánadára has this year also taken the remaining ¼ in wahiwáta, without gahána, and is to the Báí 1 rupee swámitwa and have the tota naphá. Ten years ago, the village was in wahiwáta of Mathakara of Hátakhamben mahála; but there was no swámitwa or money except 1 rupee, a year. This 4th, however improbable, unless there were relations. They have brought no gahána patra.

Houses.

5 Khota Karáhde	...	...	...	Chauthala.
8 Bráhmans Karáhde bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Maráthá watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
3 Gurawa bháwika—watanadára 2, bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Ardhala.
7 Khanbi wadi gawnathana—watanadára 2, bádhekari 3	...	...	...	Do.
Kunabi wadi chimasa—bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Do.
3 Sonára—watanadára 2, bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Wáni Sangameshwari—bádhekari 3, watanadára 1	...	...	...	Do.
2 Parita watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Teli watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1 Hajyáma watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
9 Uhákara 6, Kunabini 3	...	...	...	Do.
2 Bhandári bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

48 houses. 275 people.

Bháden is taken, not on the thala, but on the houses; Kunabis, Sonárs, Telís, Hajyáms, Paríts and Guraws all pay, half rupee each, as bháden. There is no patti. No bádhekarís pay bháden. The grain is received in the village. The rayats take the gallá to Sangameshwara, if ever the Khota does not purchase it. Each rayata and bádhekari, except Sonárs, Paríts and Hajyáms take 2 bhádens each, whatever their thala is, unless it is below 2 bhádens; then they take but one.

The Vishálagada wasúli is paid in money, part at the phada rate and part at the kothi rate. The mápa wartálá is measured in 16 páyalís, which amount to 17 páyalís sololi.

There is ináma gallá to the Deshakulakarni, Antáji Lakshmana and Báláji Govinda Khara, who went to Bundele, 50 years ago, and their mutálíka is Bápuji Paradsakara, who gets this ináma. There is also ináma, eka tarfa, Vishálagada, to Bálkrishna Bhata Purohita, 14 mana bháta; 5½ acres. The panchotrá is paid, as khálisá.

There is italákha to Saphare, who went to Nágapúra, 50 years ago; but he left it, to Báji Bhatá Kátre; but a rule was made lately in the kacheri that only the italákhadára should receive italákha and not a muktyára. This

became public by means of the páwatís; and this year 0 is to be set against the itálákha; and the jamá to go to the Sarakára, leaving it open for the itálákhadára, when he returns. In all the itálákhs and ináms many persons call themselves bháws of the gayáli or dead inámadárs and receive their ináms, which was examined into, last year and some were resumed. Another itálákha is to another purohita in the village, who receives it in grain or money as he chooses. There is no Sarakári itálákha to the Gráma Dewa; but the Khota allows 15 pánds, kuryáta, instead. This has existed for a length of time. So there probably was at one time, itálákha. The gurawa receives 2 veths from each Kunabi. The Khota allows 1 bighá bhátalen, for the gawata of this field, and the deúla; and the gurawa employs the whole field for the rice land manure; and gives up the bháta straw of the field to the deúla. Pendhá is, hereabouts, cheap and the Kunabís use it. The Mhára has 4 pánds bháta sheta kuryáta for Chandaki Dewa; and his gharavádi 10 pánds bhátalen, which holds about 4 páyalís of warkasa, annually and 2 phanasa bádará, which pay nothing. The teli has 8 pánds bhátalen, which is cultivated, every 4 or 5 years; for this he gives the Gráma Dewa 8 or 10 shera tela, without return.

Ináma to the teli for the gráma dewa's oil.

The Mhára and gurawa get, 2 shers per mana each. The Khota pays him 2 rupees. He gets 15 mans and the gurawa the same. Teli's 3 shers oil to the Mhára gurawa. The teli gives, the Mhára and gurawa, 3 shers oil, each, at great days. This is a common custom; $\frac{1}{4}$ shera, at a time. He pays his púnja besides.

The veths are paid only by Kunabís, 4 per annum and 1 jota. The Sangameshwara bhúsáris bring bullocks here to purchase the grain and some the Khota sends there himself on bullocks, which costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi, 3 kosa.

There is a shima tantá, of a Juwen, Sáyalen, Vighrawali and Sonawaden, at the survey pada; but before that the Khota says, cultivated in Sonawaden. Juwen's, however, are always tantá lands. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá of bad bhátalen, stony and sandy.

The Amina was Bákrishna Vináyaka Bhide. He deducted the useless land from his measurements.

The Khota gets from each Kunabi 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá, 1 kombaden; but they say, if anyone cultivates pepper, which is seldom, they do not pay.

The Mhára pays no hakkadár's áúts but 3 to the Gráma Dewa.

The teli receives for one mana of oil, 28 páyalís of tila kálá; and to the Rájadeshmúkha 1 quarter; the Saradesái 4 annas; Teli's payment to hakka- Deshakulakarni 2 annas; the Saramokádama 2 annas. dára.

There are 5 deúls in the village. One built by purohita, the Khota, which cost 900 rupees and thatched by himself, annually; 2 others by Dikshita of Muchari (Pitre) which cost 1,500 rupees; both thatched by himself also, taking 45 warandís. The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats at the gurawa's expense.

The kawala and gawata are, neither sufficient, as there is much rice land. They bring both from Muchari and Sáyalen and Kosumba. If they buy it and carry it themselves to their own village, they get 40 warandís to one rupee.

The ksabá Chámbhára pays ádhawada here and gives the Khota and Mhára 2 pair of shoes each.

The ijamáyali gallá is $34\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $2\frac{3}{4}$ khandís).

The hallín lágawada 56 without tipándi and sawái (haríka $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The ákára kamála $65\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The total land is 706 acres.

The bháta sheta lágawada 138 acres.

The warkasa lágawada 69 acres.

The bhátalen pada 333 acres.

The dongara pada 145 acres.

There is of $\frac{1}{34}$ the whole cultivated. As there is little dongara, the kamála has much harika and the lágawada appears large ($\frac{1}{34}$) because there is no dongara and much bháta sheta.

This village appears to be lightly assessed, and their not bringing the gahána patrás, makes it probable, they have given an unfair account of them.

Measurement—

	The Mhára says.	The Kkota says.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sayalen is $1\frac{1}{2}$ of sawái	... 1,050	1,200
Vighrawali $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	... 870	1,600
Borasúla $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	... 870	600
Kosumba 4 do.	... 2,800	1,900
Muchari 4 do.	... 2,800	4,000

The Kosumba land is entered much too little in the survey. The neighbouring villagers say there are from 2,000 to 3,000 bighás and they have themselves divided the land (but by what káthi measured I do not know); and one of the kárkúns says the land turned out 3,400 bighás (the káthi was perhaps a 5 láta káthi). My survey is 1,720 acres. Their 2 halves, which are separate, will shew, if it is equally measured in 2 shares. Hari Gopála Pátanákara was the surveyor, who was very correct in other villages. The Khots are numerous and fill the whole village and would probably endeavour to bribe, the village being large and valuable.

14th March 1830, Niwáli.

WÁNSHI—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Kkota Rágho Parasharáma, Gánu Chitapáwana, wahiwáta khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Bábji Ballála, wahiwáta khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Gopála Náráyan and 1 bháwa.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Wámana Trimbaka and 1 bháwa.		
4 Kkota, Chitapáwana Bráhmans.		
1 Bráhmána bádhekari.	...	Tirdhala.
9 Maráthás—watanadára 6, bádhekari 3	...	Ardhala.
5 Chákara	...	Do.
35 Kunabís—watanadára 25, bádhekari 10	...	Do.
1 Sutára watanadára	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata bádhekari	...	Do.
1 Chámbhára watanadára	...	Do.
5 Mhára watanadára	...	Do.

62 houses. 283 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land; and pay no thala, for what warkasa they cultivate; but cultivate but little warkasa, and about the same quantity each. The other Bráhmána pays a maktá of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mans for 7 pánds of rice land.

There is no pattí bháden paid in money; but the mápa wartálá is 3 páyalís per mana and a battá of 2 páyalís (the large páyali), i. e., 2 páyalís 1 shera sololi, which all pay.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ aina jinnasa is 13 khandís, which the rayats take to Sangameshwara, all except the gurawa and Chámbhára, which is 3 kosa and what is, over the $\frac{1}{2}$ of each rayata, costs the Kkota $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi.

The Vishálagada bákí wasúla is paid at the tharáwa dara and the same with the Asthamáwnsha.

The veths are 4 from Kunabís and Mhárs and 1 jota, which the Khots divide.

No phada pharmása is paid to the Khots.

There is italákha to the dewa, for which the Kkota allows to the gurawa land and the rayats cultivate it. It takes 6 days of 4 hours each. But the gurawa only feeds them once, a shera each.

Gurawa's veths without payment of food.

There are 25 rupees allowed to a joshi of Wái by Vishálagada, these 8 years; also 4 mans bháta to Waishampáyana of Kalambasten.

The Khota allows the gráma dewa 12 mana bháta for naiwedya and 6 mans to the gurawa.

The Mhára has 3 mans of warkasa land, cultivated sometimes, which pays no thala.

The kawala gawata are sufficient. There is no shimá tantá and no páta. The nákirda land was deducted by the survey Amína Bála Vináyaka Behere of Karden.

There are some Sangameshwari Wánís, who cultivate rice land on maktá; about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ the produce is the maktá.

The rayats go to Dewolen and pay the Khota
Kunabís paying $\frac{1}{5}$. 1 mana in 5. But are called tirdhalís.

The Khota sells his grain to the Sangameshwara bhusáris, about 20 khandís.

The Mhára gets about 2 páyalís per mana. The Mhára gets 12 mans and the gurawa 6 mans.

The Mhára pays áuts to 2 or 3 hakkadárs, these 10 years. He has paid money instead and 2 to the dewa; none to the Khota.

The gurawa performs the pújá of all the deúls but the gáwnakara 'kills the fowl at sacrifices.

There are 5 deúls, all thatched; 2 by the Khot's shetakaris; 3 by the rayats, who get no payment. They have no kurana allowed.

The ijamáyali dasta is $33\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The lágawada 67 khandís (haríka 9 khandís).

The kamála $80\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The total land arable 2,170 acres.

The bháta lágawada 97 acres (21 pada).

The warkasa lágawada 301 acres.

The dongara pada 1,460 acres.

The bhátalen pada 262 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{64}$.

The bháta pada is not unháli píka, but they say, bad land and now there is about 8 acres waste (15 nángars), being little better than bhátalen. They say it requires padans, like warkasa, being wháwata; about 3 years píka and 3 years pada.

The village appears rather lightly assessed. There is but a small quantity of cultivation in it; but the hill land is not good. The hallín lágawada, however, is more than double the ijamáyali.

15th March 1830, Nivali.

VESARA'DA WA'DA—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Raghová Dadová Náyaka, Sangameshwara Sara-Desái, Ratnágiri Tarfa Gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ganová Gundová Náyaka, Vishálagada Tarfa. His kárkúna Bába Pusálakara of Kápasi, now of Sangameshwara.

The gahánadára, Káshi A'báji Mule (of $\frac{1}{2}$) of Ojhara-Khola, living in Konda Asuraden. $\frac{1}{2}$ this and mauje Anaderi, darobasta, is in gahána for 1,200 rupees, since A. D. 1826. Before that it was mortgaged to Pánduranga Raghunátha Ghánekara of the kasabá, who had it for 5 years, and before that to Dikshita Phátaka, Khota of Wádá Dewapáta, in the kasabá. None of the Khots or wahiwátadárs have attended. So the gahána, wyája, etc., is not known.

3 Bráhmans Chitapáwana bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Kunabi watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
2 Chákara bádhekari (of Ghánekaras)	...	...	Do.
1 Wáni Sangameshwari, bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Bhandári Randaka	...	...	Do.

9 houses. 35 people. . .

There is no pattí bháden. The mápa wartálá is 4 páyalís, per mana sololi. All the rayats including the Bráhmans pay their grain in Asúraden to the gahánadára. It costs the Bráhmans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi.

The Vishálagada grain is paid in Sangameshwara. Besides the above 4 páyalís or sawá mápa, which is called the Diwána mápa, being 5 shers per páyali. The kasara is a separate thing. It is 2 páyalís Diwána mápa or $2\frac{1}{2}$ páyalís, sololi per mana on nágali and warí. So the mápa wartálá is $6\frac{1}{2}$ páyalís per mana, the highest I have yet met with. They say all the Desái villages have the same and that it is

High wartálá. not called pattí or bába but was taken for undíra khája. They pay, however, no pattí (nor bháden as they carry the dasta to a distance). The haríka pays no 2 páyalís kasara (except the Diwána mápa), nor does the bháta, as the latter is all on maktá. The Bháta sheta all on maktá. khandi has existed 50 years and has not altered till 4 years ago, when the present gahánadára made a chadha of 4 páyalís per mana, not examining the land, but merely increasing all the old maktás by $\frac{1}{4}$. Gahánadár's chadha. Two páyalís, his first year and 2 páyalís last year; and they now say that if he increases again, they shall quit. There have been, but 3 or 4 mans of new made rice land and these have the annual paháni made in them, not being in the maktás.

The veths paid by the Kunabís and chákars are 4 to the Vishálagada Khota and to the Ratnágiri Khota, 5 men each house, both for field labour in Muchari and besides this the Vishálagada Khota requires each Kunabi from 1 to 3 times to go to Vishálagada, which occupies 8 days and the Kunabís complain of it. They go to carry vegetables from their own village or to carry gúla from Asuraden, which is brought to Vesarada by the other rayats or to attend some Bráhmans and carry loads, who goes to the Desái on his business. This year, they have been 3 times; last year once, and before twice. They get no pay or food for the road, which is 12 kosa and takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, but while there, they get 2 shers daily.

The Ratnágiri Desái, though his share is $\frac{3}{4}$, takes fewer veths than the other; and when they go to Ratnágiri, allows them food for the road. The veths are not paid to the wahiwátdára. Jots are paid 1 to the Ratnágiri Khota. The veths, taken by the Desái, are not by any rule, but what they require.

They pay 1 tawasen, 1 bhopalá to the Khots.

The deúla of their village is in Muchari and the Mhára and gurawa are of Muchari.

They get punja, 1 páyali and 2 shers. The Mhára gets 5 mans and the gurawa $2\frac{1}{4}$ mana.

The bádhekarís come from Muchari and Sangameshwara, Phanasawanen and Kalambasten; but pay thala as the rayats, but no kasara of 2 páyalís.

The rayats do not go elsewhere as bádhekarís. The chákars are released by their masters and live as Kunabís, paying their masters nothing, in any way. They were released because their masters are too poor to retain them.

Chákars released from the poverty of their masters.

The thala, paid by warkasa, if 10 mana, is set down as A'bháwani 7; is about the average real produce and 3 mans taken as thala. One Kunabi says, the Khota takes a full half, including kasara, etc.

The kawala gawata is sufficient for the village, but that the people of Muchari take it away and the Desái, being Khota of both, will not interfere, though the Vesaráda rayats complain. The Muchári people told me their kawala was insufficient and that they cut it in Vesaráda and that they did not

ask anyone, but took it openly. Because it was the Custom of seizing kawala gawata. chála, these 50 years; and they did not know how it commenced, but that they would not take it, nor the Vesaráda rayats allow it, except it was the chála.

There is a dispute between this and Muchari, 20 acres of hill land; was waste at the survey; formerly cultivated in Vesaráda; since the survey, in Muchari. The dispute has existed, they say, but since the survey. The Muchari Mhára is also the Vesaráda Mhára and Vesaráda is a wádá of Muchari. But Muchari is $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri and Vesaráda $\frac{2}{3}$ Ratnágiri; and at the survey time there was no one attending for the Vishálagada Desái, either in Muchari or Vesaráda, but Tátyá Máwalangakara in one and Káshipanta in Vesaráda. So it must have been done, if wrong, by the Muchari Mhára. The Muchari Amína, Visájipanta, arrived at the shimá, before the Vesaráda Amína, Bálájipant, Patawardhana of Gole. The nákirda was deducted correctly.

The rayats all take one waranda of grass to the Muchari deúla; and the Muchari gáwnakara pays them, 1 shera of nágali.

The ijamáyali dasta is 11 khandís (haríka $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís).

The lágawada ákára 26 khandís (haríka 7 khandís).

The kamála 25 khandís (haríka $\frac{1}{4}$ khandi).

The total arable land 720 acres.

The bátha sheta lágawada 55 acres (2 pada).

The warkasa lágawada 135 acres.

The hill pada 508 acres.

The bhátalen pada 19 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{34}$ of the arable. The village appears about the average dasta. The lágawada is much above the ijamáyali, because it was highly cultivated, the survey year, as appears by the small comparative kamála and the high proportion of lágawada, $\frac{1}{34}$. It is rather under-assessed than otherwise.

15th March 1830, Niwali.

NA'YARI—Prachíttagada, Sangameshwara, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

Khota Shamasuddina Mahamada Husena and 5 bhaws. The elder Bábá Mahamada does the wahiwáta.

6 Musalamána Khota	...	Tijawala nominally; chauthala in payment.
12 Do bádhekarí—káji 1, phakíra 1	...	Do.
12 Marathás—watanadára 4, bád ekari 8	...	Tirdhala.
18 Kunabi	...	Do.
1 Chákara.		
1 Chámbhára—watanadára 1, bádhekarí 1	...	Tirdhala.
1 Nháwi.		
13 Mhára—		
Watanadára 9	...	...
Bádhekarí 4	...	...
	...	Ardhala.
	...	Tirdhala.

65 houses. 319 people.

The former Kunabís watanadárs are dead. They paid ardhala, but all bádhekarís, that now come, pay tirdhala. The 4 Maráthá watanadárs pay thala in Shringárapúra, because they were formerly Shetakarís of the Fort. The Shringárapúra Taláthi, tney have paid there, since 5 years before the Peshawá went. They were the Pratinidhí's shetakarís and paid no thala. But when the Peshawá got the Fort, their shetsanadi was done away; and all the

shetakaris had a maktá, separate, like one village. They consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ Shringárapúra, 4 khandís in Náyari and 1 in Niwali, which last and Shringárapúra are since become Sarakári wahiwáta.

The patti is $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, per khandi. No bháden is paid, being a nakti village. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís, sololi. There is no Diwána mápa, all through the ghera, but the sololi is used. The rayats pay their grain in the village. The Khot's maktá is 308 rupees.

The veths paid by Kunabís and bádhekari Mhárs are 6 annually and 1 jota.

The Khota receives 1 fowl, 1 tawasen, 1 iralen.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana italákha for which the Shringárapúra gurawa holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá, which is much more in produce. There are other expenses, which gurawa pays for—24 fowls to sacrifice within the year and one goat; $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of darú; 1 pátala (clothes) and at the jatrá 8 páyalís tándúla, etc. This land has always been held for these things.

There is but one deula for Náyari, Shringárapúra and Niwali. There are 3 deus in it, with separate pújyás.

The khota allows 1 bighá mándíwa bháta for the Mhár's Dewa Chandaki, which is also a century old.

The Mhár's Mhárawádi has warkasa 1 or 2 mans within the hedge; bears 3 years in 5 being near the house and well manured and no thala is taken and he has 3 báradára phanasa, which do not pay.

The Mhár's Punja is 1 páyali, per mana, but few pay so much. They pay about $\frac{1}{2}$, but some 3 shers. He gets in all about 8 mans. The gurawa gets about 5 mans.

The kawala is sufficient. The gawata is partly brought from Kárabhátalen. What grass they have, they keep in kurans; $\frac{1}{2}$ of what they use. They have not kawalathe in this gherá, but cut the kawala from every hill. Kawalathe is a kawala kurana and they are preserved through Sangameshwara mahála, being necessary to render the rice land kawala, certain annually; each field having its kawalathe allotted. They shew plenty of rice land to exist, where they are found.

Kawalathe.

There is a dispute with Tiwaren, in the river, 2 bighás. They say it was once in their village. At present it is Tiwaren's lágawada, partly bháta. Sawanta of Yiwaren was Mámalatadára and then seized it, when nadi going round it gave him an opportunity. It is measured in Tiwaren and no proper dispute.

The Khota does not know how much was deducted for nákirda. He reminded the Amína daily, but it was deducted afterwards. So he does not know how much. The Amína was Dáji Náráyana Joshi of Newaren.

The bádhekarís come to the village but rayats go up to gháts to Sávári and Siddheshwara. The thala is paid in money. There is no páta in the gherá 8 villages. No one comes to cut kawala, as there is no excess here.

The village was in gahána, 2 years ago, to Jiwa Sheta of Sangameshwara and Bombay Gujara for one year. The wahiwáta was not given over to him. The gahána was 950 rupees, the wyája 12 per cent.

The ijamáyali gallá 255 rupees in money, as tiráyita, including galle patti (20). This at the behede dara would be about

$4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís bháta.
6 khandís nágali (the sáyara is 73 rupees).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís wari.
3 khandi harika.

16 khandís ijamáyali.

The present lágawada is 20—

Bháta 8.
Nágali 6.
Wari $3\frac{1}{2}$.
Harika $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The kamála ákára 29 khandís.

The total arable land is 1,510 acres.

The bháta lágawada 33 acres (pada 1 acre).

The warkasa lágawada 126 acres.

The hill land pada 1,324 acres.

The bhátalen pada 9 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{9\frac{1}{2}}$ of the arable.

The high ijamáyali gallá of 16 khandís, compared with the present lágawada, makes the village appear, at present, highly assessed. But the Khota is also Khota of Dewalen and gabánadára of Tiwari and has perhaps sent his bádhekaris to Tiwari in the survey year; for there is only $\frac{1}{9\frac{1}{2}}$ of this village cultivated. The hill land is very bad, here, but if $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ were cultivated, the hallín lágawada would be about 23 or 24 khandís and then the three would stand—

Ijamáyali	...	16
Hallín lágawada	...	24
Kamála	...	29 khandís.

The Khota cultivates but 5 acres, including warkasa, all the brothers. They are employed in merchandize.

The 4 Maráthá's land will have made the above estimates incorrect. They hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres rice and 6 acres warkasa lágawada, 4 rayats in Shringárapúra. which is in my survey and in the kamála; but not in the ijamáyali.

The Khota has 5 shetakarís, bádhekari Mhárs. They till in his 3 villages; some of them for lagans, who received 20 rupees each.

There are no fine trees for building here—shisawa, jámbúla or sáyá; nor in this gherá.

There are 2 or 3 acres of mándiwa, newly made by one of the Khots. He pays no thala or maktá for it. The Khots have divided the rice land. They pay money for what they cultivate of warkasa and what they possess of rice land, i. e., they keep their own grain at the tharáwa rate.

The Mhára pays no áutás to the hakkadárs; and says he only pays the áuta maktá to the Khota. The Khota, however, says he means before the Mhára was released from paying kárasái, when he used to take a money maktá of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, instead of kárasái, which he has left off.

The Khota says no gherá villages pay áuts to the hakkadárs. The Mhára probably pays some money maktá to the Khota in place of áuts, as he at first said.

The 4 kúla who pay the Taláthi in Návari, pay the aina only to the Taláthi, which was what they formerly paid to Prachitagada Fort; but the galle pattí and nakta ákára and bágáyata ákára, they always paid to the Khota; and accordingly they still pay the Khota of Návari, these 3 items. These were commuted for $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, till two years ago. When on account of a petition in Ratnágiri, 2 years ago, they now in common with the other remaining shetakarís pay in this manner. Instead of their former gallá maktá to the Taláthi of 22 rupees and their nakta maktá to the Khota of $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, they now have a paháni annually in their land and pay the Taláthi tirdhala and pay the Návari Khota galle pattí, 3 rupees a khandi, on their annual lágawada. But the bágáyata is entirely remitted. They say because their phanasa trees have ceased to bear. But more probably, because their galle pattí, on the present lágawada, is higher than the rest of the táluká pays, i. e., on the ijamáyali gallá.

Gherá Prachitagada North part—Tiwari Návari, Shringárapúra, Niwali, Másaranga, Támbedi and Umari, Kárahátalen, Anaderi.

The land is chiefly hill and that very bad, bearing mostly but one crop, even the middle and some of the base of the hills, as well as the tops. (This one crop hill land is confined to the higher parts of the hill in Mahimatagada

Land.
Gherá Prachitagada North.

South and Vishálagada gherás.) The base and some little of the middle of the hills bears 2 crops, nágalí and warí, and then takes 6 or 7 years pada years. There is scarce any bhátalen, here, as in the 2 other gherás. But there is rather more rice land and of a better quality. There is no páta in all the gherá, but in Shringárapúra, which touches the Sahyádrí, there is a bighá or 2 of waraná land; and that not the lowest of the land by 10 feet, showing water to be not deep. On the hills no water is at all found for the last 2 dry months and the Niwali and Náyarí people on the hills go down to the Shástri river bed to bring up drinking water, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. The hills have deep jungle, 10 feet high, in 7 years pada; but not of a very thick leafy sort and no trees worth notice; fewer than in the middle maháls (Hátakamben, Phunagúsa, Dhámanasen and Lánjen). The Kunabís do not appear badly off in a Kunabi wádá on Niwali hill. Almost every house has 3 or 4 plantain trees and a vine of black pepper, both rather barren, not being watered. Plantains, without water, grow about 10 feet high; with páta páni in rice land 20 or 25 feet (as in Nimbúchiwádi).

The villages hereabouts have a few sewarí trees, probably the remains from the time of Shringárapúra; they do not bear in the hot weather for want of water.

The Gawnkara, of these Kunabís (who is the Phaujádára), has about 50 plantain trees in his garden, the village being about 800 feet, above the river bed and without water; Land. Gherá Prachitagada North. having lately had two deaths in his family, he has removed his house. This and repeated fires are the common causes of Hindús removing their houses from an idea of evil spirits.

The hills here are about 800 feet high, in long ranges from the gháts, without high peaks; and as they run out towards Kondhiwaren, appear to be more barren. The bare tops of the hills are half gravel of the blue stone; the same with the river beds (in which no earth or sand is visible for the large pebbles 2 feet deep). The earth among the gravel becomes dust on treading on it. There is no támbata or red hill land, as the red volcanic stone does not exist on these hills, to produce it; in the plain below, a little appears.

The hill land is cultivated, here, as in the other gherás, in large fields of 40 or 50 acres; half the village is one padana. Each danda has a khalen on it; and each khalen (of 8 or 10 acres) has 3 or 4 stack of nágalí, belonging to different rayats.

The phanasa trees are numerous, on the hills, but do not bear much fruit from the dry soil.

There are not many wádás on the hills (Niwali, Náyarí, Rángáwa), but as my tent is above, I have seen more of them than the lower land.

The Kunabi's wádás are generally like the Bráhmaní on the Páyathá; 100 feet about above the rice land, where the bágáyata grows better and the water is nearer.

The Kunabís complain that the Taláthí takes more than half the produce. This, however, is improbable.

The blue stone, in the river beds, is very different in quality in different rivers; in some being horizontal flakes of 6 inches deep; in others the flakes are 2 feet deep. The Sangameshwara deul stone is said to come from Shringárapúra in the Shástri.

The following are the contents of a gaulí's garden, at Kelamben, in Lánjen mahála (omitted before), and the best field I have met with except Bráhman's and Khot's garden. The first 6 are found frequently near the houses of most castes; the others seldom.

- 10 yeranda gode (castor oil).
- 1 páuda red pepper (mirachyá).
- 11 plantain trees.
- 3 plants of tree cotton about 8 feet high.
- 2 bámbú clumps.
- Some jack and mango trees.

- A pánda of wáyangyá (brínjalls).
 10 feet square of dála turí.
 Do. of tobacco.
 A pánda of ámbádá hemp sown on bhátalen bándhs.
 10 feet square of jondbalá.
 6 perúsa white (guava trees).
 3 ghewadás, a creeping bean.

Cotton is of 3 sorts—

1. Dewa kápúsa, 8 feet high, which lasts 6 years, small seeds.
2. Rámeshwara kápúsa, 8 feet high, lasting 6 years, with long seeds.
3. And Sheta kápúsa.

16th March 1830, Niwali.

KA'RABHA'TALEN—Kondhiwaren, Khotaki, 1 tarfa.

- ‡ Khota—Bhágawanta Bává Náika Bágawe and 2 bháwa; of these one has mortgaged his $\frac{1}{2}$.
 ‡ „ Ganapataráwa Sávaji More and 2 bháwa; of which also one has mortgaged his share, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 ‡ „ Bápú Gunáji Ghorapade and 7 bháwa, wahiwáta khudda.

In the first Rámaji Bávaji has mortgaged his $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bápúráwa Gunáji Ghorapade, for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; no wyája, no swámitwa (*i. e.*, both equal), these two years only, gahánadára wahiwátadára.

In the second Balawanta Krishnájiráwa has mortgaged his $\frac{1}{2}$ to Dhanáji Bhowánaji Náika Rewane of Ratnágiri, now of Kárabhátalen for 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; no wyája and no swámitwa (*i. e.*, both equal), wahiwáta gahánadára.

Seven years ago, the whole village was in gabána and had been 30 years to Náráyana Bálakrishna Joshi of Sangameshwara, for 252 rupees; no wyája and no swámitwa (*i. e.*, both equal, showing the village to be valuable). The wahiwáta was the Joshi's. Besides the muddala, the Killedára Sávanta of Tiwaren had imposed a fine on the village of 100 rupees for siding with the Ratnágiri Fort, which the gahánadára advanced and which is now with interest 200. This 450 the gahánadára has agreed to receive at 45 annually, of which 7 years are passed and 3 to come.

The cause of the first gabána was that the 3 Khots, all claimed the khota-ship (showing it to be a gayáli village, seized on by them, all being Maráthá Naikas and the expenses of their arjis to the Ratnágiri Mámledár, required that they should mortgage the whole to pay them).

Ghorapade had but $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village, 7 years ago. But they have agreed with Ghorapade to give him $\frac{1}{2}$ more, on condition of his paying 300 of the 450. His original share was 75. So he pays 225 extra for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village. This being a new sale (7 years ago) makes the village in purchase to be worth 1,350 rupees.

Kárabhátalen valued at 1,350 rupees.

Houses.

3 Khota Maráthá More	...	...	Chauthala.
3 Do. do. Bágawe	...	...	Do.
5 Do. Ghorapade	...	...	Do.
7 Maráthá bádhekarís	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Kunnabi bádhekari (1 shetakari)	...	...	Do.
1 Sonára bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Paríta bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Nháwí bádhekari	...	...	Do.
‡ Wáni, Sangameshwari bádhekari	...	...	Do.

24 houses. 111 people.

As all the people are bádhekarís, it appears as if it was formerly a sheta-kari village, which the Khots however deny.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís, per mana, sololi; except on nágali, warí and sáwá, which pay 2 páyalís mápa wartálá and 2 páyalís kasara bháden.

All the bháta jamína is on a permanent maktá, these 30 years, to all the rayats and Khots of the village. There had been no chadha all this time. But there are sometimes remissions, amounting to a mana, in a year. They say the maktedárs do not pay above the $\frac{1}{2}$ of what the produce comes to. This, however, is too low, to be probable, in good rice land.

The rayats pay their grain in the village. The Khots send it to Sangameshwara, 3 kosa, and it costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi on bullocks. Last year the Khots took it, at 12 rupees, per khandi bháta.

There are no veths, jots or phada pharmása paid to any Khota; nor was there to the joshi gahánadára, shewing that the Khots are not of old standing, as the oldest villages have most veths. The Khots say they do not know of any shirastá of veths when watandárs were in the village, shewing that they are new khots.

The italákha is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The paríta cultivates it and pays the Umaren gurawa, as there is no deúla in Kárbhátalen. The rayats go there to thatch the deúla and receive no food.

There is no punja paid to Mhára or gurawa. But they collect a little on account of dewá's chákari. The Mhára gets 1 mana and the gurawa 3 mana.

The Mhára has a right of calling the people on the wára day, which is Sunday, when the gurawa attends for the kaula prasáda and he also calls them at the dewá's páradhís, a hunt of wild animals by all the village 3 or 4 times, annually. They bring what they kill to the deúla. This is a custom in most jungly villages, where there are wild animals. All castes go, except Bráhmans, to the Gráma Dewa's páradhís. In villages, where there is a swayambhústhána and no other Gráma Dewa, they have no shikára, it not being the custom to kill animals, before a swayambhústhána.

The kawala gawata is sufficient. There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was A'báji Hari Pandíta. They do not know, if the stony land is deducted.

Bádhekarís come from Tiwaren, Powára Konda and pay as the other rayats. The rayats used to go to Tiwaren and Náyarí as ardhelís. But these 4 years have not gone there. This and the next year they will go again. The reason is that the padans of those villages were all completed, 4 years ago; and the next land not ready, which is now about ready again; which shews that in this gherá, a survey will meet in one year, double the cultivation, in a village that it will in another year, when its padans are not ready; and the surveys, in the 3 gherás, must be unequal from this reason; too heavy in one and too light in another for the average cultivation.

There is no páta. There is a bighá or 2 of warná ánga oláchá which shews good land.

The Khots sell about 12 khandís of their gallá to the Sangameshwara bhusarí, Musalmáns. They bring bullocks and take it away.

The ijamáyali gallá is $8\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi).

The lágawada ákár $16\frac{1}{2}$ khandís (haríka $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi). No tipándi and sawái measures.

The kamála ákár 17 khandís (haríka $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi).

The total arable land 563 acres.

The bháta sheta lágawada 31 acres (0).

The warkas lágawada 78 acres.

The dongara pada 440 acres.

The bhátalen pada 14 acres.

The village appears to be assessed about the average. There is not much of the dongara cultivated, being rather barren ($\frac{1}{8}$).

16th March 1830, Niwali.

HEDALI—*Gherá Prachitagada, Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ratana Atmá Indulakara (gahána).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ganapata Anandráva Indulakara (gahána).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Shiwájí Haraji Indulakara (gahána).

The first is in gahána to Báji Dikshita Wásúdewa Dikshita Phátaka of Wádá Dewapáta, kasaba Sangameshwara, for 250 rupees; no swámitwa but 6 rupees instead of the wyája (*i. e.*, 30 rupees swámitwa to make up the 12 per cent.). They have not, however, brought the patrás to shew, which probably contain particulars, they wish to conceal.

The second is in gahána to the same Dikshita, for 200 rupees (3 rupees to be paid as wyája, *i. e.*, the swámitwa 21 rupees), for 9 years, shewing that the village is valuable, within these 9 years; and a stranger of another village taking it in gahána, shews the same.

The third is, half of it, to the same Dikshita for 200 rupees, 7 years ago. The patra was written, for 6 years, no swámitwa, no wyája. But as this is one year beyond, the gahánadára required the money back, as he says (but has not brought the patra), and as the Khota had not the money, they agreed to write a new patra and 9 rupees, as part of the wyája, annually to be paid (*i. e.*, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village is less valuable, now in these cheap times by 9 rupees, the whole village by 36 rupees than it was 6 years ago).

Reduction of 36 rupees in the value of the wahiwáta of a village.

The last $\frac{1}{2}$ is to Tánájiráva Khánawílakara (who lives in Hedali, these 20 years). He has had it 30 years, for 152 rupees, at 12 per cent. wyája, reduced by a swámitwa of 10 rupees annually (leaving 8 wyája, the same as the preceding, though made, 30 years ago).

Houses.

6 Khota Indulakara	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Maráthá bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
8 Kunabi—watanadára 1, bádhekari 7	...	...	...	Ardhala.
4 Kunabini 3, chákara 1	...	...	...	Do.
1 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

20 houses. 83 people.

The patti and bháden are not taken. Wartálá is taken, 4 páyalís, per mana. The gallá is paid in the village.

There is ináma, 2 bighás, patti suddhán (ijamáyali $8\frac{1}{2}$ mana). This, the inámadára sometimes, leaves pada (kurayáta) of his own choice to get a larger produce, next year.

There is italákha $\frac{2}{3}$ mana, which they allow the Támbedi gurawa land for 7 pánda kurayáta, dutarfá. He gets 2 men from each house, except Maráthás, to cultivate it.

The wasúla is not paid in grain but the maktá is 180 rupees in the ijamáyali, 90 Prachitagada and 90 Vishálagada. The Khota, however, pays 90 to Ratnágiri and 85 to Vishálagada for some reason.

He also pays the Jamanís 2 rupees annually, being an old custom. The Sabanisa and Jamanisa get this hakkadári or darakadári in most Vishálagada villages. The Ratnágiri darakadára kárkúni is 3 rupees above the 90 rupees. But there is no darakadára kárkúni to Vishálagada (being a maktá gawna).

In Kele the Jamanísa gets one rupee and the Sabanísa $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, besides darakadára kárkúni.

The Khota allows in ináma to Mhára thala, Chandaki Dewa, 2 pánda bháta sheta. The Mhára has about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana gallá annually, in his ghara-wádi warkasa, which pays no thala.

There is 10 acres of hill land, which has to pay for a curious festival. It will bear but one crop in 6 years, which the Khota only cultivates in 12 years, as he reaps no profit from it. The thala due from it once in 12 years is about 25 mana of nágali and it is called, though in Hedali, the Kalambasten Dewí's thikána. After the harvest is gathered in, a day is appointed and the silver image of the Kalambasten Dewí is brought to the field and the image of the Hedali Dewí to meet her. All the rayats of both villages attend, about 80 in number, and the expenses are paid from the thala. The expenses are 16 rupees and the Khota gets the remaining 5 or 6 only in profit for his land. The Hedali rayats cultivate it. The expenses are :—

- 2½ mana nágali.
- 1 rupee at light of the dewí.
- 1 bakará.
- 1 kombadá.
- 1 mana sherába (dárú), 1½ rupee.
- Cholí pátala for the Dewí, 1½ rupees.
- Do. do. for the Hedali Dewí, 1½ rupee.
- Food for the 80 rayáts, one shera each.
- 1 shera dhúpa.
- 2 nárals.
- Supári.
- Masálá.

All this is carried away by the Kalambasten rayats, except the food for the 80 rayats and the cholí pátala for the Hedali Dewí, though the Kalambasten Khotá and rayats contribute nothing.

The reason of the above is as follows. After the Pádashahás were ousted, when the deúls began to be re-built everywhere, Udagiri Dewa, Rawalanátha, above the Tiwaren gháta, arose and at the building of his deúla, he came down, not in a pálakhi but merely the god himself invisible through the Ratnágiri táluká. The Hedali Dewí, however, refused her admittance to Hedali and being too weak to oppose her singly, Kalambasten Dewí the sister of Hedali Dewí assisted her and they overthrew the Udagiri Dewí. These things became known by dreams to the Khots and rayats of Hedali; and these 10 acres of hill land were made over and have remained so, ever since. But as the Khota loses his profit, he only cultivates it once in 14 or 16 years instead of once in 8, which it would bear. The Udagiri Mhára still comes down annually to every village in the táluká (or mahála) and receives from every house, including Bráhmans a pice, a shera of tándúla and some bibawá fruit. But into these 2 villages, the Mhára never comes.

Udagiri is a stone deúla with thatch, cost about 500 rupees. No buffaloes are ever brought into the village or if they come are sold. Once in 12 years a buffalo is sacrificed there.

The Mhára's punja is about 6 mana; the gurawa's 2 mana.

The Khota sells some of his gallá around and the gahánadára sells some in Sangameshwara. It costs, 1½ rupee, per khandi, to carry, being 3 kosa.

The Mhára pay áúts to the deúla and the Khota and to some of the hakkadárs, ½ anna each.

The Kunabi's veths are 4 annually and no jots are paid.

The kawala gawata is sufficient. No other rayats come to cut gawata kawala, except Tiwaren and Návari, for thatch.

Bádhokarís come from Chikhali, Dhámápúra, Turala and Kadawái and Saranda and pay some ½ and some ¼.

The ijamáyali gallá maktá is 180 rupees, 2 tarfa about khandís 10 :—

- 3 khandís bháta.
- 4 khandís nágali.
- 1 khandi warí.
- 2 khandís haríka.

The hallín lágawada is 18 khandís in the above proportion.

The kamála ákára 20½ khandís:—

Bhata 6½ khandís.

Nágali 7 do.

Wari 5½ do.

Haríka 1 khandi.

The total arable land is 908 acres.

The bháta lágawada 22 acres (pada 1).

Warkasa lágawada 119 acres.

Dongara pada 706 acres.

Bhátalen pada 56 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{61}$.

The Khota says he could not understand what the Amína d nákirda. But the village appears at a medium assessment, lower than Náyari but not so low, as the gherá maktá might be expected.

There is no páta. There is no shimá tantá. The rice land is on thala and not on maktá. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is on an annual maktá.

All the villages of this gherá have 6 or 8 monuments reared to persons, killed by tigers. Some are placed on the shimás as marks. One tiger, 7 years ago, they say, killed 80 men, 4 of them of Niwali, and he was killed in Anjanawela taluká beyond Páchámbá.

MA'SARANGA—*Bádhe Suddána, Kondhiware Khotaki, hallín Sarakára wahiwáta.*

1 Khot Subhána Tánájráwa, Biridaráwa, Apáji, Krishna and Bhairú Krishnaráwa.

There is a dispute between the Khots, 68 years ago. The wahiwáta was with Subhánaráwa when the other Ráwa disputed it and petitioned Moroji Shinde Mámaledára, who put it in jábata. They then went to Púna to thoralé Mádhawaráwa, who appointed a pancha of Dádá Bála Shástri and Ráma Shástri. But Náná Phadanis went to Badámi and the Pancha was delayed, for 10 years and it has been Sarakári, ever since, a Kárákúna coming annually from Ratnágiri to collect the dasta. The Mahálakari sent a Kárákúna, till 5 years ago, when a Taláthi was appointed.

The 2 Khots say they are no relations of each others.

Houses.

19 Khota Maráthás—Subhánaráwa 11, Apájráwa 8	...	Tidhala.
4 Maráthás—watanádara 1, bádhekari 3	...	Do.
1 Chákara bádhekari (suta)	...	Ardhala.
11 Mhára watanádara 10	...	Do.

35 houses. 190 people.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís, sololi. The gallá was delivered in the village, till 3 years ago; when an order was sent to deliver it in Mákhajana, 3 kosa. It costs 1½ rupee to send it at the rayats' expense. This village was below Bhawánagada, but not as a gherá village. Bhawánagada received sepoy and money for expense from Ratnágiri. Bhawánagada is between Chikhale, Rájawádi and Kadawái. Rájawádi is so called, not from any Rájá living there, but because the Shringárapúra Rájá had a house there, for his water bearers, the water of Shringárapúra, being bad; while there are several sorts of waters in Rájawádi; one is hot, which is a well at the shimá of Kadawái, Golawali and Rájawádi; a bawadi hot enough to boil rice in the rains; but in the dry weather it takes $\frac{1}{2}$ a day to boil rice in it; another less hot is at Rájawádi deúla. The first is called Bára Gáwnachen Talen.

The Vishálagada Gallá is taken in the village and carried to Kalambasten, for sale, at the expense of the Vishalagada Wahiwátadára. The custom of taking the Ratnágiri Galla to Mákhajana being a Nawi Kánu.

There are no veths paid to any one.

The Mhára's Punja is 1 páyali and the Gurawa's 2 shers, per mana. The Mhára gets about 14 mana and the Gurawa 7 mana, which is higher than in other villages, on account of the Mhára, knowing by the Taláthi, what Thala is paid.

The Mhára pays the Rájadeshámúkha 3 áútás, the Deshakulakarni and Desái 2 each and the Dewa 2. He pays for Lágawada in his Gharawádi, when cultivated.

There is 3 mana Itálákha paid in grain to the Chikhali Gurawa who attends here.

Bádhkaris come from Chikhali and Támbedi and pay half or one-third according to their castes and the rayats go to Niwali and Náyari and pay one-third. They say the Taláthi takes more Thala than neighbouring Khots do. But as they come to Niwali, which is also a Taláthi village, this is doubtful, as they would go to Khoti villages if the Taláthi took more. They say the Khoti villages around are bhátalen and having no bullocks, they go where there is hill land.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient, but one man says, they buy grass from Chikhali and Rángáwa where the grass is all divided among the Kunabis, who have rice land; and if a Kunabi finds he has more grass in any year than his rice land requires, he sells the rest. The Kawalathá is also divided and the case is the same in Masaranga. The grass land over the rice field is that set aside for it. Some fields have no Warkasa land near and get it where they can. They both pay the same Thala; Marathás one-third.

The Taláthi sets down 12 mans, if 10 are the produce and then deducts 2 mans and takes one-third of the remainder. They say, however, that after he makes the Toda, the produce he assumes is about one-sixth above the real produce.

There is no Shimá Tanta.

There is one Deula, thatched by the rayats. There are about Rs. 2 expended at the Deula, which the Taláthi pays and these two years he has began to collect an anna per house, which is a new shirastá; and another of the Taláthi's innovations, is to collect from one to two annas for each Phanasa, which were not taken for before. The neighbouring villages, they say, some pay for Phanasa trees and some not.

Three years ago the rice land was paid on Makta, which was less than the present payment on Thala. The Makta was thirteen khandis Bháta and the Taláthi required two more as a Chada and the rayats preferred the Thala. The Vishálagada Kárákuna also takes Thala; also now. The Tirdhalis say that they sometimes pay one-third, sometimes half and in some fields above half the produce; but never below one-third.

The Ijmáyali Gallá including the bádden is 15½ khandis (Bháta 8 khandis, Harika 1 khandi).

The Hallin Lágawada ákára 28½ khandis (Bháta 16½ khandis, Harika 2 khandis),

The Kamála 35 khandis (Bháta 17 khandis, Harika 1 khandi).

The total land 1,226 acres.

The Bháta Lágawada 50 (2 pada).

Warkasa Lágawada 129 acres.

Dongara Pada 996 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 46 acres.

The Lágawada †.

The village being Sarakári, the Sarakára gets the Khota's profits, which are double the Ijamáyali. The Lágawada is low. The hill land is of the bad sort that

exists in the north of Prachitagada Gherá, the same as Niwalí, better than towards Mákhajana, bearing but 1 pika.

Subhánaráwa produces several orders from the Habashi for the Pattís to be paid in the line of Angryá.

Jakáta patra—A.D. 1752, Chitti Jakáta Pránta Killá Jayadúrga Tahá Subhánarawa Birída, Khota Masaranga. You have brought from above the Gháts 2 Kunabinis, one 30 years old and one Soní, 25 years. The Jakáta is Rs. 5 each and the potádari 1 pice per rupee on the Rs. 10. This you are to pay. The fort was Angryá's.

Subhánaráwa produces an old account, A.D. 1762, of Bahirajirawa (appears brother) to shew that Apáji is a Kúla and not a Khota. He says the village was Khotaki, but Apáji was a single Kunabawedára.

Ijamáyali.

Gharapatti at Rs. 1-3-0 per house. (This, they say, was reduced by the Peshawa to the present rate.)

	Khandi.	Mana.			
Gallá	...	2			7½
Chada	...	0			1½
		—			—
		2			9
	Tapasila.	Mana.		Mana.	Páyali.
	Bháta	...	15½ 0	{ Tháná	7 0
				{ Tassara	8 6
					} Dara 25.
Angryá's Ijamáyali.	Nágali	...	9 0	{ Tháná	0 0
				{ Tassara	9 0
					} Do.
	Wari	...	2 2	{ Tháná	2 0
				{ Tassara	0 2
					}
	Udida	...	0 1	{ Tháná	0 0
				{ Tassara	0 1
					}

There is no Phrokta, but the chief part is to the Tháná, *i. e.*, the Báki Wasulá Jinnasa. The Kharedí Waji at the end is at Rs. 11, being a mean of the Tháná and Tassara Daras probably, the Tassara one at the present Tassara rates. There is no Phrokta. The total Wasula appears the plan being set down Thána before the Tassara, which is merely the exception.

17th March 1830, Niwalí.

UMAREN—Kondhiwaren, Khotaki.

Half Vishálagada, Saramjana Inama, Patil Kherija to Chinto Wamana, Deshamukha of Páwasa.

Sakho Bhikaji Phadake of Ratnágiri receives the money for the Inámadára, who is with Bájiráwa. His father was Mámaledára. It has been held 25 years.

The Khota is Baji Yashawanta Jiwaji Yashawantaráwa.

Twenty-five years ago, the Khotá being unable to pay the Wasula, it was taken in japti for 2 years and then released again by the RatnágiriSarakára and at the same time, a Tharáwa Patra, he says, was given him (of a strange kind) that he should be allowed to cultivate what he liked himself in the village, but pay as a Maktá for his cultivation, 5½ mana to Ratnágiri and the same to Vishálagada. (Vishálagada still keeping the Japti Wahiwáta) and this he accordingly pays to the Inámadára and the Vishálagada Wahivatadára, though he cultivates 5 khandis annually. The Vishálagada half was held for many years by Gadre of Bhadakamben, but has, 9 years ago, been given over to Ganowá Nayaka Saradesái, who acts as Khota and pays according to some private arrangement with Vishálagada.

The Ratnágiri half is Rs. 200 Maktá, Saranjáma ináma to Chinto Wáman ; son (the Mámaledára) in the same way, that Kanakádi in Dewalen Mahála is held by him.

The Ijmáyali is made out the same as the Sarakári villages, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tassara at Rs. 25, $\frac{1}{4}$ Phrokta at Rs. 20 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Béhédé Dara at Rs. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ (including Undirakhája). But the Béhédé Dara is all like the rest taken in money ; so the loss to the Khota is at present about Rs. 50, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Aina Jinnasa being 5 khandis. He has requested the Inámadára to receive the Baki Wasúli in grain, which he refuses. Formerly, however, the loss was the Inámadára's. It has continued so 18 years, when the Sahukári Dara was Rs. 30 or 32.

The Pattis, Rs. 92, are Wásuli to Ratnágiri.

There is Rs. 19 Ináma to Shivarama Bhata of Isalámapura. Yadneshwara Waishampáyana receives it annually for Shiwarama Bhata in Sangameshwara.

* Before 25 years ago the village was Ratnágiri tarfa ináma to Shivarama Bhata, who held it from the Mantri of Sátará in Isalámapura. But when Bájirawa confiscated his estates, Chinto Wamana, the Ratnágiri Mámaledára, instead of bringing it to the Wasula, took it himself, getting a Sanada from Bájirawa.

Houses.

1 Khota Maráthá	...	...	...	...	Maktá.
11 Maráthá Watanadárs	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
86 Kunabi	...	{	Wasawantakar Watanadára 16	...	} Ardhala.
			Bhadhekari 1	...	
			Báyitáche Watanadára 17	...	
			Bádhekari 2	...	
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	Do.
5 Chákara 4, Kunabina 1	...	...	...	...	Do.
13 Mhara Watandára 13	...	...	...	...	Do.

67 houses. 844 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá Wartálá is 2 páyális per mana. The Ratnágiri Gallá is sold by the rayats for the Khota in small quantities around the village. Each takes 2 loads to sell and receives no food or payment. Above 2 loads, the Khota sells to Bhusáris, who bring bullocks, to take it away.

The Vishálagada Gallá is paid in Kalambasten, 1 kesa off, by the rayats. The Khota does not pay his 5 mana Maktá, to the Ratnágiri tarfa, as he pays his ináma all in money.

The Vishálagada Wahíwátadára pays the Khota Rs. 32 as half the Patti, which the Khota has to pay Ratnágiri.

The Kunabis and Mhára pay the Khota 6 men annually as Veths and 1 Jota. The Khota has, he says, 6 Shetakaris besides. These people could not cultivate under 10 khandis, though the Khota owns but 5, so his 5 mana Maktá is light.

There is Italákha, which the Khota allows in land. The rayats cultivate it, one man from each house.

The ináma to Shiwaráma Bhata is 5 bighás Kurayata 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana in the Ijamáyali, Dutarfá, the Hallín Pahániákára 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The Kamála 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The Inámadára living in the Dékkana, his ináma is not in excess.

The Mhára gets Púnja 8 mana and the Gurawa 4 mana. The rayats being poor and many Mhárs among them, the Púnja is small.

The Kunabis pay the Khota 1 fowl, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, and Kona Karánde ; and thatch his house. The Mhárs pay rather less.

The Mhára Dewa Chandaki has 6 pánds Bhátalen Harika land free. In his Gharawádi, he has 4 or 5 pánds of land, which produces bháji, which the Khota says he holds free, shewing that the other rayats do not hold their bháji gardens free. He says he only takes shákha bháji from rayats in case of necessity or when he requires it.

* So in the original.

The Amína was Hari Náráyan Paranjape, an Amína, who was afterwards fined for false measurements.

The Khota makes the survey and the Toda and gives it over to the Vishálagada Wahiwátadára to collect.

There is a makta to Bágawe formerly 7 khandis, which was reduced at the famine to 5 khandis. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the village. The Khot's Makta to a rayata of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the village. Bádhekarís of other villages, who cultivate in his land, pay Thala to Bágawe and they pay him Veths. One came from Kalambasten and another from Antrawali, last year. At the same time if the Khota orders Bagawe to carry Sarakár's chits he takes them, that being the sign of his superiority.

The Sangameshwara Musalmáns and Wánis come as Bádhekaris. They cultivated the rice land on an annual Maktá and some on a 5 years Maktá.

The rayats also go to Tiwaren and Náyarí.

There are 2 Deúls, which belong between Kárabhátalen and Umaren and are thatched by both rayats.

The Kawala is plenty. The Gawata is short and they bring it from Muchari and Vesaráda.

The Ijamáyali Gallá, Dutarfá, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ khandis (Bháta $9\frac{1}{2}$ khandis, Harika $1\frac{1}{4}$).

The Halin Lágawada (no Tipándi) $38\frac{1}{2}$ khandis (Bhata 20 khandis, Harika $4\frac{1}{2}$).

The Kamála ákára (no Tipándi) 48 Khandis (Bhata 24 khandis, Harika 1).

The total arable land 1,672 acres.

The Bháta Lágawada 67 acres (Pada 17).

Warkasa Lágawada 188 acres.

Dongara Pada 1,350 acres.

Bhátalen 37 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the arable.

The village is rather highly assessed. There are rice lands Pada 17 acres much of it Mándiwa, however.

There is no Páta. No Dupiki land and little Bhátalen, producing grass, which, he says, is the reason why the rice remains waste.

The Pada is chiefly hill and that only middling and mostly used for Kawala for the 67 acres of rice.

The village could bear Rs. 50 more assessment if the Inámadár's Wasula was paid in grain.

18th March 1830, Niswáli.

ANTRAWALI—Sangameshwara Khotaki, 1 tarfa.

Khota Bává Bánojirawa and Bhagawanta Máloji and Dájiráwa Surve.

Gahána $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishrámesheta Maluste of Ratnágiri, Wahiwáta Lakshmana Sheta Dewalekara of Sangameshwara for Rs. 400.

Gahána $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhawána Bávájiráva Khánawilakara of Beni Budrukha, Lánjen living in Borden, Wasai Pránta, Wahiwáta Balawanta Bowáráwa of Antrawali, Rs. 504.

The first Gahána is for Rs. 400, of which Rs. 333 has no interest and no Swámitwa, i. e., Rs. 40 Swámitwa, the remaining Rs. 67 has 12 per cent. Wyája for ten years past.

The second Gahána has Rs. 432 without Wyája and no Swámitwa (i. e., Rs. 50 Swámitwa), the remaining 67 has 12 per cent. Wyája, shewing the village to be valuable (for 6 years past, i. e., since grain became cheap).

Before this the village was in Gahána to two other persons at similar Wyája and Swámitwa and the present Gahánadárs paid the principal and interest both deducting the Swámitwa, showing that the village was worth paying up interest for, which is rare.

Houses.

6	Khota Maráthás	...	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
22	Maráthás Watandára 3, Bádhekari 19	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Kunabis	...	{	Gaulawáda Watandára 1	...	...	} Ardhala.
				Bádhekari 4	...	...
			{	Pimpala Watandára 3	...	...
				Bádhekari 6	...	...
			{	Tongala Watandára 3	...	...
				Bádhekari 1	...	...
2	Chákara	...	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
5	Musalamána Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Nháwi Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
4	Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Gurawa Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4	Mhára Watandára 4	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

63 houses. 214 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá Wartála is 4 páyalis Sololi. The Maráthás pay the Dasta in the village; the rest of the rayats in Sangameshwara. They take their own Dasta free of expense to the Khota, but the Maráthás' Dasta costs the Khota a rupee a khandi, the distance being 3 kosa. He sends the rayats with his extra grain and gives them Dáru to this amount. The Tharáwa this year was Rs. 12 for Bháta.

The Veths to the Gahánadárs are 6 from each house from Kunabis, but no other castes; between the Gahánadárs and 1 Jota. The Veths cultivating a field and receiving pay. two Gahánadár's cultivate a single field together of 25 mans and this field is cultivated by these Veths and Jots. So that their labour and number of days depends on the size of the fields. They also pay the rayats Rs. 2 at the harvest on account of this field, besides the usual food. So that the field is expensive and the Veths of little service, being Majúradárs. The Khota has no other Veths and he says the reason of his paying the Rs. 2 is because the rayats use their own tools and attend to the field without troubling him to look after it; except to furnish seed.

There is Italáka, 7 mans, paid part in land and part in Gallá. The Mhára has about a páyali of Warkasa Lágawada in his garden free of Thala. He has some Phanasa trees, that paid half the produce till 4 years ago; when the Mahár's Gharapatti being released by the Sarakára, the Khota thought the Phanasa was also to be released.

The Mhára pays 4 áutás to 4 Hakkadárs each and to the Khota before his Gharapatti was remitted; now done away.

The Punja is 1 páyali per mana. But they pay from 1 to 3 shera each per mana, according to their poverty. He gets 10 mans and the Gurawa 6 mans $\frac{1}{2}$ shera or 1 shera per mana.

The Kawala Gawata are suffioient. There is a Kawalathá and a Gawatá Kuraná, both in one place, to most of the fields. The Ghara Shákárani Kurana is in one place for the whole village and called the Dewasheta. It was originally meant for the Sarakára and the Dewa. They still send 15 Warandis annually to Sangameshwara.

They do not go elsewhere for Kawala Gawata nor do other rayats come to take theirs.

The rayats come from Sangameshwara to cultivate as Bádhekaris, Wánis and Musalamáns in rice and hill lands both and pay Tirdhala.

The rayats go to Tiwaren and pay Tirdhala.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Nákírda was deducted.

There is no Páta and no Dupiki land.

The Khota sells his Gallá to the Musalamáns of Sangameshwara. They come for it and get 2 Páyalis per rupee cheaper than the Sangameshwara price, i. e., $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per Khandi. It is 2 Kosa. If they sell it to Bráhmans they carry it there and do not allow the 2 Páyalis. They sell 7 Khandis.

There are 2 thatched Deúls; thatched by the rayats at their own expense.

The Khota allows 3 mans Bháta Sheta to Dewa and the rayats cultivate it for the Gurawa and get one shera from the Gurawa. The Gurawa does not give them hill land to cultivate instead, as in some villages. The Khota allows 2 rupees at Sachani and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Gáwna, Ghodí the 1st day of the year; and at the Holi for food and drink about a rupee.

The watandár's Gharawádís, if they cultivate one or two Páyalis in their Gharawádís, which amount to about 3 Páyalis annually in all, pay no Thala.

				Bhat.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
The Lágawada ákara	...	...	46	do.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála	...	...	45	do.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total land	...	...	1,152	acres.	
Bháta Lágawada	...	...	76	do.	(5 acres).
Warkasa Lágawada	...	...	265	do.	
Dongara Pada	...	...	510	do.	
Bhátle Pada	...	...	290	do.	
The Lágawada is	...	...	$\frac{1}{31}$	of the arable.	

The Hallin Lágawada, being 3 times the Ijamáyali, shews the value of this village, which would be at an average, if at 25 instead of 16 Khandis. The 5 acres of waste rice land and the large proportion of Bhátalen also shew its value.

The Kamála is no higher than the Hallin Lágawada because the Warkasa cultivation appears high, the survey year, unless too much waste hill land has been deducted as Nákírda.

				Antrawali will be
Kalambasten	...	...	2	of Antrawali 1,025 acres.
Shembawanen	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do. 996 "
Támbedi	...	...	1	Do. 1,732 "
Hedali	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do. 671 "
Umaren	...	...	2	Do. 836 "
Phanasawanen	...	...	1	Do. 1,769 "
				6) 7,029

Mean 1,171 acres.
The Survey 1,152 acres correct.

18th March 1830, Niwali.

TAMBEDI—Kondhiwaren, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

Half Khota Bhawánaráwa Dajiráwa Birida and 10 brothers, Wahiwáta Khudda.

Half Khota Dattáji Bahiraji Biridaráwa and 3 Bháwa Biridaráwa.

Twelve years ago, $\frac{1}{2}$ was in Gahána to a Sangameshwara Musalamána for 175 rupees and remained so 16 years.

Houses.

13	Khota Watanadára	...	...	...	Chauthala.
7	Maráthás Bádhekari	...	...	3	} Tirdhala.
	Watanadára	...	...	4	
3	Gurawa Watanadára Bhawik	...	...	...	Ardhala.
4	Kunabis Watanadára	...	...	2	} Do.
	Bádhekari	...	...	2	
5	Chákara & Kunabina	...	...	1	Tirdhala.
4	Goswámi Giri	...	...	...	Do.
6	Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
6	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	4	} Do.
	Bádhekari	...	...	2	

48 houses. 239 people of all ages.

No Patti Bháden is taken. The Mápá Wartála is 2 Páyalis. The Gurawas, Kunabis, Gaulis and Mhárs take half their Thala to Sangameshwara either for the Sarakára or to sell for the Khota. The rest pay in the village and it is carried at the Khot's expense to Sangameshwara, 3 Kosa. It costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee a Khandi.

The Veths paid by Mhárs and Kunabis are 2 annually from each house and 1 jota from Kunabis.

The absence of Patti and the light Veths paid in Sangameshwara Mahála account for the Ardhali rayats. Towards the Gháts they are Tirdhalis.

There is Italákha $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mana for which the Gurawa held 6 Pánds cultivated by the Kunabis and Mhárs; 1 Vetha each.

The Vishálagada Wasúla is paid in money, part at the high Asthamaunsha Dara and part at the Tharáwa Dara. They formerly carried the Kothi Gallá to Vishálagada at an expense of $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per Khandi, 12 Kosa.

The Khota allows the Mhárs Gharawázi about $\frac{1}{2}$ Mana Warkasa annually free of Thala. The Phanasa trees paid 2 annas each before the Gharawádis were remitted, but none since.

The Mhára Purúkha Dewa receives 4 annas from the Khota, the Gurawa and Gáwnkara and Páste have about 3 or 4 mans of Warkasa in their Gharawádis, which pay no Thala.

Chief rayats have their Gharawádis free of Thala.

The Kunabis pay the Khota a fowl, an Yirla and Bhopalá.

The Mhára pays áútás to the Hakkadárs 4 or 5 to each and to the Khota and Dewa.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Nákirda was deducted corrected.*

The Mhárs Punja is about 10 mans and the Gurawa's 5 mans.

The Khota allows 3 rupees in clothes, &c., to the Dewa and at the Sanchani 3 rupees to the rayats and 2 rupees at the Holi.

The Khota sends his Gallí to be sold in Sangameshwara.

The Deuls are thatched by the rayats and receive food from the Khota.

There is sufficient Kawala but the Gawata is short. They bring Gawata from Hedali and Mássaranga.

There is no Páta but 2 acres Dupiki.

Bádhekarís come from Chikhali and Burambáda and the rayats go to Hedali and Mássaranga.

				Bhata.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Halli Pabáni	...	...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
The total land	...	...	1,734	acres.	
Bháta Lágawada	...	...	43	acres (4 Pada).	
Warkasa Lágawada	...	...	267	do.	
Dongara Pada	...	...	1,316	do.	
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	98	do.	
There is	...	...	$\frac{1}{51}$	Lágawada.	

* So in the original.

This appears to be assessed at half its due average. The Warkasa of the Hallin Survey is but low $\frac{1}{4}$ and yet the Lágawada is 3 times the Ijamáyali. The low assessment has allowed it to thrive, though in a Maráthás hands.

It appears chiefly a hill village as the Bhátalen and Bháta sheta are neither very large.

					Acres.
Hedali is	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ of Tábbedi	671
Shembawanen	...	...	...	Do.	1,329
Chikhali	...	...	...	Do.	1,342
Niwali	...	...	...	Do.	2,196
Anadari	...	...	...	Do.	1,204
Antrawali	...	...	...	Do.	1,152
Másaranga	...	...	...	Do.	1,226
					7) 9,125
					1,303 acres mean.

Shewing that the Survey total 1,734 acres is too large for this village; and the small share of lágawada $\frac{1}{4}$ shews the same. So that the Kamála is rather too high. The Khota says the lágawada was more, the survey year, than now, which is likely, since the Kamala, if made properly, would be under the ákara lágawada of that year.

The villages along the Khádi, however, are much worse off than these between the Gháts and the Khádi.

These villages have no Kawala whatever left from the constant cutting of it for their rice lands which are too heavy for the Rána.

19th March 1830, Niwali.

SHEMBAWANEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

Quarter Khota Visáji Trimbaka Ambekara Puná.

- ” ” Krishnáji Janárdana Ambekara Káshi.
- ” ” Dhondo Ramachandra Ambekara Puná.
- ” ” Náro Bápúji Ambekara Shembawanen, wahiwáta Dinakara Mahádewá.

The whole village, Dutarfá, has been, these 2 years, in the wahiwáta of Dinakar Mahádewá, Kalawári of Rájawádi, as well as Dhámani belonging also to Ambekara. Visáji Trimbaka paid 1,800 rupees for the 2 villages, which was Totá due to the Sarakára. This was paid 20 years ago. Till lately Govinda Panta Mathakara held the two villages, taking the profit and loss and paying 50 rupees Swámitwa to the Khota Visáji, 25 for each. Then Dasharatha Sheti of Sangameshwara held it 5 years, paying the same 50 Swámitwa and these 2 years. The present man, Dinakara Mahádewa, has taken it, still paying Visháji 50 rupees Swámitwa. The other 3 Khots will regain their rights on paying their shares of the 1,800 totá to Visáji.

Houses.

1 Khota Karánda Bráhmána	...	...	...	Chauthala.
23 Kunabi Warli Watanadára	...	...	12	} Ardhalá.
Khále { Watanadára	...	...	9	
{ Bádhekari	...	...	2	
1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
5 Goswámi Jogi	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Mhara Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

33 houses. 152 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára Wartála is 2 Páyalis per Mana. The Khota and Goswámi pay their Gallá in the village; the rest in Sangameshwara; the whole of their Thala; part to the Sarkára Liláwadara and part for the Khota to be sold, 3 Kosa. The Vishálagada Wasúla is paid in money; part at the Tharáwa Dara and part at the Kothi Dara.

The Kunabis Veths are 5 annually to the Wahiwátadára from each house; to cut grass, burn manure, weed and transplant; and 1 Jota. These are all paid in Rájawádi, $\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa.

They pay the Khota 1 fowl; yirle; Tawasen; Bhopalá; and Konakaránde and the Sarakára Kársái money besides from 4 to 8 annas each house, Dutarfá.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mana Italákha and the Khota allows land 4 mans, which is cultivated by the rayats for the Gurawa, who pays them 1 shera each and pays the Khota no Thala.

Ináma paid in money. The Sara-Desái, Ganowa Náyaka, has 5 mans Bháta Ináma, which the Khota pays in money at the Liláwa Dara.

Phanasa paid in kind. The Mhárawádi has 2 Phanasa trees, which pay half their produce annually to the Khota.

The Mhára pays áuts to 4 Hakkadárs sometimes in money and sometimes in kind; 4 to the Khota and 2 to the Gráma Dewa.

The Mhára Punja is $\frac{1}{2}$ Páyali per mana. He gets 6 mans and the Gurawa the same. The poorer Kunabis do not pay him his Shirasta, if they have no bullocks, but all pay something.

Bádhekarís come from Kadawai and Rájawádi in the warkasa. They pay Chauthala and no Patti or Vetha. The Khota says the Ardhelis pay 8 mans in a Khandi and the Bádhekaris 5 mans and no Veths, which is impossible, since if this were the custom his own rayats would go elsewhere.

The rayats go to Tábbedi but these 2 years as the Rána of Tábbedi has been deficient, they have not gone.

The Kawala, which is over the fields as Kawalathá, is $\frac{2}{3}$ of that required; the other $\frac{1}{3}$ is brought from the village hills, chiefly bad Kawala, such as Karawandi bushes. The Gawata is also in Kurans to each field; and a little, 40 Warandís, brought from around the village.

There is no Maktá in the rice $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rice land is held by Wataudára rayats and the other $\frac{1}{3}$ is Gayáli land of dead Kunabis. In this the Khota tills some and Bádhekaris the rest.

The Amina was Vishnu Vithala Tendúlakara. There is no Shimá Tantá. He deducted the Nákirda land in his survey.

There is one Deúla, which the rayats thatch. The Khota allows a Kurána. There is no Páta and no Dupiki land.

There is a hot nálá on the shima; so hot as to be useless to this village, becoming cool in Rájawádi. One of the wells is also hot.

				Bháta Haríka.	
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	khandís	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
The Lágawada ákára (no tipánda)	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	12 6
The Kamála	...	...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total arable is	...	...	1,329	acres.	
The Bháta lágawada	...	...	43	"	(Pada 6).
The Warkasa lágawada	...	...	247	"	
The Dongara Pada	...	...	847		
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	172		
The lágawada is	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	of the arable.	

The Kamála of these rice land villages is not above the lágawada ákára as the Bháta Kamála is no larger than the lágawada. The village appears assessed about at the medium of rice villages, i. e., 1-2-2 for the Ijamáyali, lágawada ákára and Kamála; or rather below it. The 1,800 rupees paid as totá of the Sarakára Baki was more probably paid for other expenses, as if there was then totá, it would now be untenable. The ákára of more than double makes the totá unlikely. The Khota has not brought his Maktá Patra or Gahána Patra about the 1,800 rupees or the 50 rupees.

The 50 rupees Swámitwa shews the totá is not true, since it has been annually paid from the time when the totá was taking place; and they agree that Kawala and Gawata are plenty, which makes a rice village valuable; and it has also a fair share of Bhátalen Warkasa, above what would be required for Kawalathá.

There is a Hakka through this Mahála of 4 annas from each village, called Purána Patti, paid for Purans recited at Someshwara Dewa in Sangameshwara.

The Udagiri Mbára also collects his pice and shera of Tándúla per house.

The Mahála Joshi gets $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee at Panchyánga.

The rice land is chiefly Chyára sima and below it. It is not near Gharawádi.

The Jogis travel round the Taluká but have no Hakka or Nemanúka. They get under $\frac{1}{2}$ a shera of grain from each house.

The Wahiwátadárs Maktá is for 5 years. He says he lost by it 200 rupees last year, which is unlikely.

19th March 1830, Niwali.

KUCHA'MBEN—Sangameshwara Khotki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

Quarter Khota Rágho Chimanájiráwa Surve in Kuchámben.

” ” Jagawanta Dhákoji Surve in Kuchámben.

” ” Daulata Hanamájiráwa Surve in Goregawna near Maháda, 30 years.

” ” Gunáji Bhagawantaráwa Surve at Alandi near Purandhara, 30 years.

The village is in Gahána to Nilo Krishna Sara-Mokádama of Vishálagada for 950 rupees for 16 yéars. Before that Báláji Panta Pátanakara had the wahiwátá. The 4 brothers received the 250 rupees, *i. e.*, it was paid as their Bákí due to the Sarakára. The last 700 rupees was also Bákí due to the Sarakára paid by Nilo Krishna to Gadre the Vishálagada Maktedára. The wyája is 12 per cent. and the Swámitwa 25 rupees, *i. e.*, the Swámitwa $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wyája. His present Wahiwátadára is Gangáji Sonaji Moré of Golawali, who pays 35 rupees to the Mokádama and takes the Nafá—Totá of the Wahiwáta. He began this year but has not made a contract for several years. Last year Dinakara Mahádewa had it. But the present man begged the contract of him. So it must be of value to pay 35 rupees. The paper is not brought so it may be more or less.

Dinakara Mahádewa Kalawári of Rájawádi holds from Gadre 3 villages (Gadre's Watani Khoti), Rángawna, Chikhali and Senawaden.

Houses.

2	Watanadára Khota	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
3	Wáni Sangameshwari	...	...	...	} Ardhala.
	Bádhekari	...	...	...
3	Gurava Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	2	} Do.
	Bádhekari	...	...	1	
16	Kunabis	{	Wáda Warila Watanadára...	8	} Do.
			Bádhekari	1	
			Wáda Khálila Watanadára	6	
			Bádhekari	1	
1	Dhangara Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
8	Mhara Watanadára	...	...	7	} Do.
	Bádhakari	...	...	1	

— 33 houses. 222 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára-Wartála is 2 Páyalis of the large Diwána Páyali, making in all 4 Sololi Páyalis.

The Gallá is paid by Mhárs, Kunabis and Guraws in Mákhajana, 3 Kosa off, their half Thala and the other half in the village. If half their Thala is insufficient for the Dasta the Khota pays for the rest being carried. Bádhekaris pay their Gallá in the village.

The Vishálagada Gallá is paid in money $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Jamá Dasta, Harika Kherija, at 30 rupees; the rest at the Tharáwa rate.

The Veths are 3 per annum and 1 Jota. Of these the Khota gets one Vetha and the rest to the Gahánadár's Wahiwátadára. He has one field $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres Bháta called Sheri, which they cultivate entire; and they say if more men are required for the cultivation of it, they are paid by the Wahiwátadára.

The Veths get 1 shera for food; and the extra paisá, get $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera, besides the shera as pay. They say that they get 2 pice extra; but that of late they get 2 shers extra. The Shirastá, however, for Kunabis to pay each other is 2 shers besides the feed; and the Shirastá for Khot's Pairis is $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera above the feed; for which he gets as many as he wants.

Payment of Veths and Pairis in Sangameshwara Mahála.

There is no Italákha or Ináma. The Khota allows the Gráma Dewa 5 Pánds of Kurayáta, which the rayats cultivate, giving one mana each; and one rupee paid by the original Khota for oil.

The Mhára has lágawada one or two páyalis in his Gharawádi, which the Khota takes Thala from; and his Phanasa do not pay. There are 7 but they do not bear above 5 or 6 each.

The Mhára Punja is 3 shers and the Guraw's 2 shers per mana. The one gets 15 mans and the other 10 Mans.

The Kunabis pay the Gabánadára the usual Phada Pharmása and one Waranda each. Out of which the original Khota receives 2 fowls and 2 yirlis.

The Mhára pays áúts 2 or 3 to 6 Hakkadárs.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amina Ganesha Gangadhara Kelakara. He deducted the Nákirda land in his paper.

The Kawala and Gawata is sufficient for the village. Other villagers from Kutharen for Gawata. Kawala is not extra in the village.

There is a Kurana of 50 Warandis Bhátalen Gawata set aside for the Dewa.

The Udagiri Dewa gets a pice and 1 Kolasá from each house and Bibawá and Halakunda.

At the Sachanis the Khota allows 1 mana and 1 rupee and 1 pátala to the Gráma Dewa and a bakará and posta to the rayats.

Bádhekaris come from Kutagiri Kutharen and Kumbhárákháni and pay $\frac{1}{2}$. (The Bádhekaris paying ardhala shews this village to be valuable; in the last they pay chauthala, as the Khota says.) These rayats say they also pay ardhala around, being on the Gadanadi; the land is probably good.

		Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijmáyali gallá is 23 khandís	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The lágawada akára 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The kamála (no tipándi) 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total land 1,320 acres.			
The bháta lágawada 51 (Pada 4 acres) little Awwala, Dama.			
The warkasa lágawada 218.			
Dongara Pada 967.			
Bhátalen Pada 74 acres.			
The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the arable.			
There is no Páta and no dupiki lands.			
Kumbhárákháni Budrukha...	4, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of kuchamben	...	1,348
Pátagawna	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 do.	...	1,306
Shenawaden	... 1 do.	...	1,014
Bahirawa konda	... $\frac{1}{2}$ is set down as 450 acres which they say is too much.	...	0
Niwali	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.	...	1,715
Ambere Sonde	... $\frac{1}{2}$		

4) 5,583

1,345 acres mean, survey correct

There is now a little water in Gadanadi, but not much.

20th March 1830, Niwali.

ANADARI—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, 1 tarfa.

Khota—Raghowá Náyaka Dadowá Nayaka sara-Desái, Sangameshwara Gahána-Báláji Náráyana Rájawadakara of Golawali for 1201 (this and Vesaráda). No swámitwa and no wyaja for 5 years; 4 are out. Before that it was in the wahiwáta of Pánduranga Ghánékara of Sangameshwara for the same 1,201 rupees, no-swámitwa or wyája. He had it 10 years (*i. e.*, the swámitwa equals 150 rupees a year) shewing its value.

Wahiwátadára from the Gahánadára, Káshi Abáji Mule of Konda Asuraden, who pays for the 2 villages 131 rupees to the Gahánadára for the wahiwáta, *i. e.*, 11 per cent., which is the ekotrá custom, shewing this to be the real swámitwa and the village to be valuable. He also pays the gahánadára 5 veths annually; $\frac{1}{2}$ mana red pepper (showing that red pepper pays Thala) and 25 Doragunde, shewing that Doragunde are part of the Khots Phada Pharmása as well as the usual tawasen bhopalá.

Houses:

31 Kunabis watanadára 16, Bádhekari 15.

People of all ages 148.

There are no other castes. They are all ardhalis. There is no Patti Bháden. (There is no patti in the 1 tarfa Gawnas of Sangameshwara Mahála.) The Diwána páyali is taken 16 páyalis per mana, which amount to 18 sololi. All the grain is paid in Sangameshwara by the rayats, 3 kosa. The tharáwa for the bákí wasula ($6\frac{1}{2}$ khandis) was last year 11 rupees.

The khots of this Mahála have none of them taken their grain at the tharáwa price offered by the Mámaledára, in consequence of which, it has been all bought by Sáhukárs by lilawna dara, the Sangameshwara bandara, Lakshmana Dása; and the Mákhajana Bandara by Ráwaji Khera and others. The reason is that the Mámaledára required for bháta 12 rupees; for wari $9\frac{1}{2}$; for Nágali 14 Pentha Chála rupees per khandi (the battá being $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee).

Present year's Tharáwa price. While the Liláwnadára, Lakshmana Dasa, has bought it for bháta $10\frac{3}{4}$; Wari $6\frac{3}{4}$; and Nágali 12 nambari rupees per khandi and the Khots have bought it again of him at a slight advance; they say $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi.

The Veths paid to the Khota Desái in Sangameshwara are 2 annually at transplanting and 2 at Narashiwnha Utsáhá to make mándaws and one at the shraddha and paksha.

They say that neither Wahiwatadára nor Gahánadára get Veths or Phada Pharmása, which is doubtless incorrect, as the Gahánadára receives Veths, rope and pepper.

There is Italákha $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana paid in grain. The Khota allows 2 mana náchani at the Saohani.

There is no Punja to Mhárs, Guraws or Gáwnakara. The last does the Puja at the Gráma Dewa. The Hedali Mhára carried away the hides.

There is no Gawnwika khotaki land, all being watani of the Kunabis (*i. e.*, become so as the Khota lives elsewhere and no Mhára is there). There is no maktá but an annual survey.

No Bádhekaris come here to cultivate nor do the rayats go elsewhere.

The Kawala is in Kawalathe kurans for each field. The Gawata is not in kurans. But both are sufficient for the manure, &c. Other rayats do not out away.

There is no páta and no dupiki land; and no Awwala or Duma.

The Khota sells his grain in Sangameshwara about 5 khandís. He tills no land in the village, nor the gahánadára or wahiwátadára.

The Amina was Bháskara Bábji Phádake. There is no Shimá Tantá. He deducted the Nákirda correctly.

The thala taken from 20 mans of produce is 7 or 8 mans.

			Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijámáyali gallá is	11½ khandís	...	2½	¾
The lágawada akára (notipandi)	24½ do.	...	6	4
Kamála akára	24½ do.	...	7	¾

The total land is 1,204 acres.

The bháta lágawada 21 acres (4).

Warkasa lágawada 183 acres.

Dongara Páda 939 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 40 acres.

The lágawada is ¼ of the arable.

The Ijámáyali is rather below the half of the present lágawada and appears about a medium. There is not much rice land or bhátalen. But the high swámitwa makes it evident that the village is more valuable than this makes it appear.

			Anandari.
Karabhátalen is	...	¼ of Anadari	750 acres.
Támbedi	...	2 do.	867
Hedali	...	1 do.	900
Niwali	...	1½ do.	1,724

4) 4,241

1,060 acres.

The survey too high by 200 acres and the lágawada being only ¼ shews the same being less than the neighbouring average.

The Gahána Patra says that the Gahánádára is to have the Vetha, Begára and Pharmása as he previously had and not the wahiwátadara and that the khota is to be allowed to cultivate 1 khandi free of Thala.

The Phanasa trees pay the Khota in kind annually and not in money. No Jots are paid not being the custom and only these 6 years, veths since the Desái came to Sangameshwara.

They do not pay to Udagiri Dewa on account of a quarrel between the Dewa and the Dewi.

20th March 1830, Niwali.

KONDA BAHIRAWA MAJARE—Gherá Prachitagada,
Sangameshwara Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

Khota—Nilo Krishna, Sara-Mokádama, Vishálagada.

The village was 40 years Japti, Dutarfá and 6 years ago was released. The rayats say Nilo Krishna is not the original Khota. But as there was an order that anyone, who had any claim to Japti, should take them into their charge if no opponent appeared. Nilo Krishna appeared for this.

There is 1½ mana Italákha in this Konda for which the Kunabi cultivates 10 Pánds of Kurayáta, free of Thala. This is entered as Ináma in the survey, which requires to be corrected.

Italákha entered as Ináma to be corrected.

The Mokádama has never taken to the wahiwáta himself. But first gave it over to Antáji Krishna Mule; then to Abáji Kátre and now to Moro Wásudewa Tendulakara of Páchámben, Wahiwátadára of Bhaden (the headman's brother).

The Konda is a Konda of Kuchámben. The Dewa is a Swayambhú Sthána and the Holi from Kuchámben is brought here, being the original Deula, and they have since made a new Gráma Dewa there. There is now but one Kunabi

lives in it and so has always been. So it was perhaps a Shetakari Konda formerly.

Houses.		
1	Kunabi Watanadára	Ardhala.
2	Do. Bádhekari (temporary)	do.
<hr/>		
3 houses.		12 people.

The Dasta, in the time of the Fort, was $\frac{1}{2}$ the Nakta Makta to Prachitagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Vishálagada and the Patti to Ratnágiri, as all the Gherá Nakti villages paid.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára Wartála is 2 páyalis per mana. The Gallá was paid last year in Chikhali and Kuchámben, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa.

The Bádhekaris come from Kadawai; Turala and Shenawaden and pay the same as the rayats and carry the Gallá the same.

The Kunabi Dauri cultivates the 10 mans of Italákha land and has always held it. He pays no Thala but it costs him $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee to send another person annually to Ratnágiri or the Tháná to give the Páwati.

The Bádhekaris, who cultivate, as well as those who live in the konda cultivate the 10 pands and receive 1 shera each from Dauri.

The Khota gets no Veths except to carry loads for the Wahiwátdára, when he comes.

The Kuchámben Mhára and Gurawa receive Punja. The one 3 shers and the other 2 shers per mana. All pay but Dauri. One gets $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans and the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The village being all hill land, and small is cultivated in 2 padans; $\frac{1}{2}$ one year and $\frac{1}{2}$ another year; and then lies waste 3 or 4 years.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amina was Krishnáji Lakshmana Juwera.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient. Bhairi's Deula takes 12 Warandis of Gawata. The Bádhekaris thatch it and receive no payment or food.

The hill land bears 2 crops.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is 101 rupees makta, about 6 khandís.

$\frac{1}{2}$	khandi Bháta.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	khandi Nágali.
$\frac{3}{4}$	khandi Wari.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	khandi Harika.

6 khandís about.

The present lágawada is 9 khandís.

$\frac{1}{2}$	khandi Bháta.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	khandís Nágali.
$\frac{3}{4}$	khandi Wari.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Harika.

9 khandís.

The Kamála Akára $8\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

Bháta	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
Nágali	... 4 khandís.
Wari	... $2\frac{3}{4}$ khandís.
Harika	... $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi.

The fact of the Nágali and Wari in the Kamála being nearly equal shows the Kamála to be of no great correctness, since it does not vary with the kind of land. In this Gherá there is very little Wari ever produced; but all hill land

Kamála a very rough statement.

bears Nágali.

The total land is 478 acres.

The Bháta lágawada 2 acres (3 pada).

The Warkasa lágawada 93 acres.

Dongara pada 371 acres.

Bhátalen pada 8 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The Wahiwátadára says his village is about 100 acres. But the rayata says it is half a Kosa long, being from the top Dhára, where my tent was to the Gada Nadi, about 400 káthis by 300. So it is not much too large if any.

21st March 1830, Nivali.

CHIKHALI.—*Sangameshawara Khotaki.*

‡ Vishálagada Ináma Patti Suddhán.

‡ Ratnágiri Wasuli.

Inámadára Nilo Krishna Sara-Mokádama, Vishálagada.

Khota Nilo Krishna Sara-Mokádama Khánawalakar, Karáhde Bráhmans, wahiwátadára for these 7 years Ramachandra Bachyáji Kámata. The first 3 years the Maktá for this village, Rángáwna and Shenawaden was 160 rupees a year, the next 3 years 200 rupees a year and this year 150 rupees. He has, however, brought no Patra, so it is probably false.

The Vishálagada Ináma is about 100 years old, given to carry on his Kutumba. The Patra not brought; patti wasuli; Panchotrá Ináma. Every third year this $\frac{1}{3}$ is wasuli, which is a common custom with Vishálagada.

Houses.

7	Karáhde Bráhmans Bádhekari	...	...	Panchadwye.
4	Marátha watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
4	Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
5	Sonára Watanadára	...	...	Panchadwye.
1	Teli Musalamána watanadára	...	...	Ardhalas.
3	Gurawa Bhawika watanadára	...	...	Do.
31	Kunabi Wada 5 Kule—			
	Watandára	...	...	9
	Pali Watanadára	...	...	8
	Warose Watanadára	...	...	6
	Pandawa Watanadára	...	...	6
	5 Kurne Watanadár	...	...	2
				—
				31
				Do.
4	Musalamána Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1	Parita Watanadár	...	...	Do.
13	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Do.
4	Goswámi (Bhawánagada Matha) no Thala			Ardhala in part.

77 houses. 468 people of all ages.

The Goswámi cultivates warkasa; about a khandi of warkasa in this village and his brothers in Rájawádi, as much as they cultivate on the sides of Bhawánagada; they pay no thala for; enjoying it in Ináma like the people in Ratnágiri Petha, no other persons cultivate there but the 5 Goswámis. There is no land inside the fort; all below the dhára, which they cultivate, pays thala.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa-wartálá is 2 páyalis per mana. The gallá is paid by the rayats in Mákhajana, $\frac{1}{2}$ their thala, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa; the Bádhekáris pay in the village. Last year the tharáwa for bháta was 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The Khota sells his extra gallá in Mákhajana. He sells it for $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi more than he buys it for, at the Liláwna.

The Vishálagada galla is paid in money at the tharáwa, except the asthamawusha, which is at the 30 rupee kothi price.

The veths received by the wahiwátadára Khota are 3 Kunabis and Mhárs for field labour. The Saramokádama also receives from the Mhárs 50 bháres of wood in the Fort. 6 men go and stay 8 days and get their food 2 shers daily. The Kunabis also go each man once; half of them to carry Ambe, Phanasa, &c., and half of them to carry vegetables, through the year; tawasis, bhopales, &c; and they stay there one day to cut leaves for dinner. The wahiwátadára cultivates in Rájawádi, where his veths are paid and 1 jota from each Kunabi, 1 kosa off.

The other half of the tawasen, bhopale due to the Khota are paid to his friend (or sold to him) in Sangameshwara a Gujara Phada Pharmása paid to a friend (or sold to him) in Sangameshwara a Gujara Khot's friend. sheta. Each Kunabi has to go to him 4 times a year. The wahiwátadára also has tawasen, bhopalá from the rayata. The fact of the Gujara receiving half the Khot's share shows that a particular quantity are exacted as a right probably by survey.

There is Italákha paid in kind. The wahiwátadára allows 2 rupees at the sachani or commencement of the cultivation of the new year for dáru.

Phanasa paying thala 25 fruit per anna. The Mhára pays for his Phanasa trees by annual survey; if 50 come he pays 2 annas; 75, three annas; 100, 4 annas.

The Mhára pays to 4 hakkadárs 5 áúts each and 2 to the Dewa.

The Mhára punja is 1 páyali; but he receives 2 or 3 shers from each rayats per mana of Dasta, yet he says he collects 1 khandi and the gurawa 10 mans (which is high).

The Mahála potadára receives 1 rupee from the Khota. He gets from $\frac{1}{2}$ to Potadár's Hakka. 1 rupee from every Khota in the Mahála. He is the present wahiwátadára of the Potadári in the Tháná. The Gherá Prachitagada and Kondhiwaren also pay him.

There is no shimá tanta.

The Gawata is sufficient for the village and the Kawala the same. They say, however, that they get 10 warandis from Tábbedi, which is but the Kawala for $\frac{1}{3}$ acre.

There is no pata no rayats come here for Kawala Gawata.

The Khota sells 15 or 16 khandis of gallá, which the Sangameshwara Wánis come for and take away getting $1\frac{1}{2}$ páyali per rupee extra.

The Mákhajana and Kadawai rayats come here on khanda maktá for rice land and pay, as tirdhalis, thala, which is settled before for each year in measure. They pay no veths; but they pay the wartálá, *i. e.*, their maktá is in the dewána mapa.

The rayats go for hill land to cultivate to Rangawna, Shenawden, Tambedi, and Másaranga as tirdhalis.

There is one Dewla thatched by the rayats at their own expense. There is no kurana set aside.

The Goswámi thatches the Mathá in the killa, holding his warkasa free on that account; and for the Puja. In the old sarákar's time it was thatched by people in the Fort.

The Amina was Govinda Ballála Sohoni.

		Bháta.	Harká.
The Ijamáyali dasta is	... 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	... 16	5
The lágawada ákára	... 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	... 29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The kamála (no tipandi)	... 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	... 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
The total lands is 1,078 acres.			
Th bháta lágawada 96 acres (6 Pada).			
Warkasa lágawada 278 acres.			
Dongara Pada 480 acres.			
Bhatalen Pada 184 acres.			
The lagawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.			

The lágawada appears rather heavy in the survey year, being more than the kamála though 6 acres rice land were Pada. It does not appear under assessed. But is no doubt a valuable village, having plenty of Kunabis and Mhárs, rice land, bhátalen and Kawala gawata and being deficient in nothing. The awwala and duma are 8 acres. No dupiki land. It is not on the Gadanadi.

The Gáwnakara says there is now rather less lágawada than in the survey year. The swámitwa of 70 rupees paid by the wahiwátadára shews the village to be of value. The Gáwnakara says the hill produces one year nágali and one

year wari, which is borne out by the lágawada numbarawári and shows the hill to be not so barren as in the Gherá Prachitagada.

Shenawaden is	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	of Chikhali	...	Chikhali	1,352
Rájawádi	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	...	Do.	1,567
Tánbodi	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	...	Do.	1,338
Kadawai	...	5	Do.	...	Do.	1,167
Rángáwna	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ & $1\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	...	Do.	1,304
Shembawanon	...	1	Do.	...	Do.	1,329
Másaranga	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	...	Do.	979
					7)	9,086
						1,298 acres.

This makes the total land 300 acres more than the survey. So that the lágawada is in reality $\frac{3}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ and the kamála will be above the lagawada ákára instead of below it, which is no doubt the fact.

There is a dispute in this village about 30 acres of land, konda shiwagana, part bháta. The Sonára claims it as khotaki watanadára karde land. But after a long set of takrárs taken in Bájiráw's time about whose land it was, it was put in japti for 3 years and when liberated was given to the Khota, who has held it ever since. The Mhára only claimed to pay thala in it and the dispute shews that a rayata could complain against a Khota, by right as well as custom about his karde watanadári land. These papers, which are complete in the possession of the Sonára, shew the right of karde land. The Sonára had been a parágandá and returned to claim his land. The land is khotaki.

The Goswámis land is called Gherá killá Bhawánagada nisabata Dewi Bhawáni 40 years ago, karde Goswámi.

The Goswámi's land on the Fort hill was in the old survey measured and a remark written not to make any ákára of it, so that he paid no thala for it, though it never appeared in the ljamáyali. The land below the Gherá he pays for. This land is entered in the survey (present) part in Chikhali and part in Rájawádi and a sherá that it is held free. The old Khardes are on 2 separate bands and were found in the Rángáwna Kharde. The Goswámi also produces a Tákida from a Jayagada Killedára directing the Rájawádi Khota not to take thala in the Gherá Bhawanagada from the Goswami.

21st March 1830, Niwali.

RA'NGA'WNA—Khotaki, Sangameshwara, 1 tarfa.

Khota and wahiwátadára the same as the last village.

Houses.

5	Bráhmána karkhde Badekari $\frac{3}{4}$.	...	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Maráthá's Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
11	Kumbhára watanadára 10 Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Gurawa bhawika watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
3	Kunabi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
3	Nháwi watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sonára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Chákara Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Gauli Badhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Bhandári Badhekari	...	...	...	Do.
7	Sanaghara Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sutára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

38 houses. 117 people.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa wartála is 2 páyalís per mana. The Galla carried by the rayats to Mákhajana either to pay the sarakára or sell for the Khota.

There is italákha paid in bháta. There is an Ináma to Mádhawa bháta, whose relation holds it, of 3 khandís. The Khota says the shimas were correctly found. The Inámadára has not come. The prats are probably reduced. The Khota says he does not know what the prats of the patra are. The Inámadára saves part of the patti only by lowering the prats.

There are no veths paid being Bádhekarís. The Kumbhárs only pay 1 vetha annually and no one goes to Vishálagada.

The Kumbhárs pays 14 madakís to 5 hakkadárs each and to the wahi-watadára 5 or 6.

Guraw's veths though he has no Dewasheta. The Kunabís pay 2 veths to the Gurawa though he has no Dewasheta, wherever he wants them.

The Mhára gets about 1 khandi punja, the gurawa $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi.

The Khota allows no Dewa's Ináma nor to the Mhá's in the Gharawádi.

The rice land is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of it on an annual maktá, fixed at about $\frac{1}{3}$ for other rayats, and to some of the Rángáwna rayats.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bhátá sheta is cultivated in the village and $\frac{1}{2}$ by the Mákhajana Wánís and the Chikhali rayats at Tirdhala.

There is kawala sufficient but the gawata is short. If they get a little from Cuchámben by permission from Dands and steep places about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their wants.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by all rayats but Bráhmans at their own expense.

The Udagiri Dewa comes here to collect from each house.

The wahiwatadára Khota allows 2 rupees for posta to the rayats.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was Gopála Bájí Pusalakara of Malagunda. He deducted the Nákíra.

The Mhára pays either 5 áuts or 2 annas to 4 or 5 hakkadárs and to the Gráma Dewa; none to the Khota as he says.

The Sutára gets 4 páylis from each Kunabi for each nángara annually. The Khota has two nángars, one of which the Sutára furnishes without payment. He also pays to 4 hakkadárs one wooden pestle as hakka.

The Kumbhárs of the Mahála are in Mákhajana and Phanasawanen, who are the Mahála watanadárs for all the villages. There are also 2 villages, which have Kumbhárs in them, Dhámani and Pirandawanen, who have the watana of their own villages and 2 others, Lowalen and Rángáwna. The Kumbhárs have no watana as their villages belong to the Mákhajana

Dispute about watana of castes. Kumbhárs. The watana is concerning when men die they have a right to make the pots and perform some ceremony. But as for selling pots they all sell where they can. If these Rángáwna should seize on the watana (at deaths of Shúdrás) the caste would meet and fine them from 5 to 25 rupees. They have no gurá but 3 or 4 Maháls Kumbhárs would unite to settle it.

There is no páta or dupiki land. The awwala and duma is 10 acres.

				Khandía.	Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijamayali Galla	...	...	...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
The lágawada ákara	...	...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Kawála ákara	...	...	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	$\frac{1}{2}$
The total land is	...	...	...	1,306	acres.	
Bhátá lágawada	...	...	...	103	acres (11 Pada).	
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	151	acres.	
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	982	acres.	
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	...	10	acres.	
The lágawada is	...	...	...	1		
				5 $\frac{1}{2}$		

There is little warkasa here because the land is all required as kurans for the manure of 111 acres of rice. The village does not appear under assessed,

neither the lágawada nor the kamála being double of the Ijamáyali, which is because the land is all rice land and old—

Chikhali is	...	...	1½	808	of Rángáwna.
Kadawai	...	...	4	1,407	"
Shenawaden	...	...	4	1,352	"
Kumbhárakháui Budruka	...	...	1½	1,318	"
Kuchámben	...	...	1	1,320	"

.. 5) 6,285 mean

1,257 acres, which is the same as the survey within 50 acres.

22nd March 1830, *Niwali*.

SHENAWADEN—*Khotaki sangameshwara, ½ Mahimatagada Inám, ½ Batnáyiri Khálisá.*

Inámhára Vidyádhara and Raghunáth Joshi of Sangameshwara, now of Puná, patti kherija.

Khota Nilo Krishna Khanawalakara Sara Mokádama in Vishálagada wahiwáta, Rámachandra Bachyáji Kámata of Rájawádi. The swámitwa and maktá the same as Chikhali (see Sheet 167) 150 rupees.

The Inámadárs receiver is Yadneshwara Bhata waishampáyana, Sangameshwara, who has lent the Inámadára a sum of money and receives the Ináma in payment of the principal and 12 per cent. interest. He also receives Rs. 10 a year from the Inámadára for his trouble in collecting it, and has held it now 7 years. Neither of them have attended but the Khot's wahiwátadára states this—

13 Kunabi watanadára 2, Bádhekari 11	...	...	Ardhala.
6 Mhára watanadára	...	...	Do.

19 101 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. Mára wartálá is 2 páyalis Sololi per mana. The rayats carry all their Thala to Mákhajana, 3 kosa, either to sell or pay the Sarakára. The last year's Tharáwa was Bháta 11½ rupees per khandi.

The Inámadárs Gallá is paid in kind in Sangameshwara. The Inámadárs Bákí wasuli Gallá has been always paid in the Diwána mápa, *i. e.*, 18 for 16 Sololi páyalis. But last year, after the wahiwáta, Khota had paid the Inámadára thus, he learnt about the order for 16 páyalis only to be paid; and on demanding the extra 2 páyalis per mana back the Inámadára refused them because the Khota always pays the Inámadára Tasara and Phrokta nakta, in Pentha chála rupees, while the Sarakára is paid in numbari; and the Inámadára demands the numbari rupees in place of Pentha chála; which appears fair. The Battá on the rupees is 4 rupees, the loss by wartálá 8 rupees.

Ináma paid in Pentha chála rupees as well as Vishálagada.

The Khota says the shirastá of the Mahála is to pay Pentha chála rupees to all Inámadárs as well as Vishálagada.

The Veths paid by all rayats are 3 per annum to the wahiwátadára khota and the Kunabi's 1 Jota.

The Khot's Phada Pharmása is 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Yirale, and 1 Fowl (*i. e.*, a share of each according to the produce) besides the Sarakára Kárasái from 4 to 6 annaseach house.

There is Italákha, which the Rángáwna Guráwa receives in kind. The rayats, however, pay him 2 Veths per annum for his land.

Another Italákha is 7 mans to Rámabhata Chándorkara, now in Indúra, which Shitáráma Padhye of Sávarden received till last year and is now stopped and become wasúli.

The Mhárs Punja is 1 páyali per mana but he gets but 9 mans and the Gurawa 4½ mans.

The Mhára pays áuts 5 to 4 Hakkadárs and to the Dewa 2; and to the wahiwátadára none as he says (which is improbable).

There is no Ináma allowed by the Khota but 2 rupees to the rayats for Sachani.

The rayats thatch the Deúla at their own expense. They have no Kurana allowed.

The kawala is sufficient. The Gawata is brought 50 from Kuchámben and 20 from Niwali. Other rayats do not come her for kawala.

There is no Páta. The Amina was Talawalakara from Puná. There is no Shimá Tantá. The nákirda was deducted.

The Bádhekar's come from Mákhajana (Wánis) for rice land and pay $\frac{1}{3}$ maktá: They hold $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rice land and the Chikhali Kunabis have warkasa at $\frac{1}{3}$.

The Khota sells his grain 12 khandis in Mákhajana. The rayats carry it there to sell, not the Bádhekaris. They receive no food. The distance is 3 kosa.

The Sangameshwara Potadára receives $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, not for his Hakka but his present service.

The watanadárs cultivate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rice and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the warkasa; the rest is khotaki by Bádhekaris. The Khota tills none. His Veths go to Rájawádi.

The Ijamáyali dasta is	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.
Ijamáyali	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	... 12 Bháta ... 1 Haríka.
The Halli lágawada 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (no Tipadi)	...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ... 2 "
The Kamála do.	...	32 "	... 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
The total arable	...	...	1,01 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
The Bháta lágawada	...	...	51 " (2)
The warkasa lágawada	...	...	163 "
Dongara pada	...	...	759 "
Bhátalen pada	...	...	56 "
The lágawada is	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$ th

The proportion of the Sangameshwara rice villages instead of being as 2, 3, 4 or 1, 2, 3, for the Ijamáyali, Hallin lágawada and Kamála in Sangameshwara Mahála, small proportions 2, 3, 3. Kamála appear to be nearer to 2, 3, 3. The lágawada is not double, because rice land is permanent and not much newly made; and the Kamála is the same as the lágawada because the rice Kamála does not exceed, it being permanent; while the warkasa is not worse cultivated than elsewhere (although much of it is required as kurans) because the rayats are numerous, being drawn here by the rice land.

Kuchámben is	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	980 Shenawaden.
Chikhuli	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	719 "
Niwali	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,744 "
Rágawna	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	871 "
Másaranga	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	981 "

5) 5,295

1,059 acres. The survey correct.

22nd March 1830, Niwali.

DHAMANI—Khotaki, Sangameshwara, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota, Visáji Trimbaka Ambekara,	...	Karáhde Bráhmána,	Puná.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Krishnáji Janárdana	do.	Karáhde Bráhmána,	Káshi.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Dhondo Rámachandra	do.	do.	Puná.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Náro Bápú Ambekara	in	Shembawanen.	

This and Shembawanen are in Gahána (but without a Patra being passed) to Wisáji Trimbaka, the first, who paid 1,800 rupees to the Sarakára for Báki, 20

years ago, who has never had the wahiwáta himself but has always put some wahiwátadára to carry it on. At present Dinakara Mahádewa Kalawári Shenawi of Rájawádi, who pays him 50 rupees (as he says but probably more) a year for the 2 villages and takes the wahiwáta with profit and loss.

In the time of Shringárapúra Rájá, this village was the Kasabá of the Sangameshwara Mahála. Neither Sangameshwara nor Shringárapúra were Kasabás. There is here the remaining Rájawáda Chauthará; and a Págá is at Shringárapúra. The Mohamedans overthrew the Shringárapúra Rájá and Shiwáji got the country afterwards.

Gharen.

4	Bráhmána Karáhde watanadára 1, Bádhekari 3	...	...	Tirdhala.
24	Kunabi, wáda, watanadára 20, Bádhekari 4	...	...	Ardhala.
5	Gurawa Bhawika watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Do.
2	Kumbhára watanadára	...	...	Do.
2	Sonára watanadára 1, Bádhekari 1	...	...	Do.
2	Hajyáma watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Bhandári watanadára	...	...	Do.
4	Chákara	...	...	Do.
10	Gauli Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1	Sutára watanadára	...	...	Do.
9	Mhára watanadára 6, Bádhekari 3	...	...	Do.

64 houses. 262 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The rayats except the Bráhmans and Sonára pay in Sangameshwara, 2 kosa, their whole Thala and receive no food or payment. The Mápá-wartálá is 2 páyalis per mana.

There is an Ináma of 15 mans and 54 rupees, to Lakshmi Keshawa, a Bráhmána Deula. The Khota built it 70 years ago. It cost 2,000 rupees. It is domed and of stone. A Bráhmána does the Pújá daily and gets the whole Ináma; and at the Shráwana Abhishaka and 4 Kathás in Kártika occupy a month each of extra duty and there is a Nandádipa day and night paid out of it.

There is another Italákha 4 mans to a Purohita. The Gráma Dewa has also Italakha paid to the Gurawa in kind.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers per mana. He gets 8 mans and the Gurawa the same.

The Veths paid by all Kunabis and Mhárs except 2 Chákari Mhárs are 3 per annum; and the Kunabis, 1 Jota. The Gurawa receives 2 Veths from Kunabis annually.

Badhekaris do not come here nor these rayats go elsewhere.

There is a Tantá with Kumbhárákháni Budrukha, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Bhátalen. It was Pada at the survey and is below both surveys. It was formerly cultivated by both villages. Last by Dhámani as he says, 4 years ago. The Amina was Mahádáji Dinkara Dámale of Kolamben, who deducted the Nákirda.

The Kawala and Gawata are both $\frac{1}{4}$ short of what is required, which they make up by cutting karawandi bushes and do not go elsewhere for their manure. (This shows their manure is sufficient or they would go elsewhere.)

There are 3 Gráma Dewas besides the stone one. They take 125 warandis of grass and the Khota allows 3 bighás of Bhátalen, which is sufficient. Another says the land is $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighás, which is 50 warandis per bighá.

The Kunabis pay the Khota 1 Yirle, Fowl, Tawasen, Bhopalá.

The Mhárs pay 3 áúts to 5 Hakkadárs and 2 to the Gráma Dewa and none to the Khota.

The Phanasa trees of Bráhmans pay about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the produce every year, differing by a survey. The Shúdrás pay more than Bráhmans and in money from $\frac{1}{8}$ anna to 5 annas according to the size of each tree. The fruits are worth $\frac{1}{8}$ anna each.

There is one Páta, not for fields; There are 2 acres Dupiki angaolachá.

There is no Maktá of Bháta but all Thala. There is but, 1 acre of Awala and Dúma.

There is a Sonára, who formerly got $\frac{1}{2}$ a rupee a year as village Potadára. The Khots have been long Bádhekaris wahiwátadárs and the Sonárs watana or custom of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee is lost. The Sonára gets a Nárala and Pána for making trifling things at each Shúdrás lagana; and Tándúla as a sort of Hakka besides his majuri. He also gets one shera from the rayats for cleaning the 5 silver images. A rayata goes to 6 or 8 villagers and gets a handful from each. This he gets 4 times a year.

The Hajyáma does some ceremonies at Shúdrás weddings and gets nárála, food and a rumála and if rich rayats 2 annas.

The Sutára gets 3 páyalis for each plough and supplies one free to the Khota. The usual custom is 4 páyalis. Bádhekaris pay him $3\frac{1}{2}$ páyalis. He pays also a Sara to 4 Hakkadárs.

The Gaudi the Mhetara of the Mahála in Dhámápúra $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per Mháisa and at his wedding he pays him some things in kind. He also pays the Khota 2 shers of milk at festivals; about 10 shers a year. They rear cows and bullocks for Talen, which the Dhanagars do in large quantities.

There is a Dhanagar's wádi in Niwali from Dewarúkha come here to feed. They have 5 huts and among them 80 Baila, Calves, Cows, &c., 16 each. The bullocks 4 years old are about 20. So they are not badly off. They sell milk and Dahin for $1\frac{1}{2}$ pice a shera. They sell bullocks in the 4th or 5th year from

Dhanagar's bullocks. 5 to 10 rupees each. Dhanagar's bullocks sell lower than Kunabis' as they are worse brought up. The Dhanagars feed on the Dahin, milk, &c., themselves and live better than Kunabis.

The Chámhára comes from Sangameshwara and pays 2 pairs of shoes to the Khota; 2 to the Mhára and one to the Gurawa; and carrying out the skins.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bháta	...	5 Haríka.
Lágawada ákára ($1\frac{1}{2}$ and no Tipándi)...	...	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	13 "
Kamála do.	...	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	18 "	...	3 "
The total land is	...	...	...	2,428 acres.	...	
The Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	66 "	...	(11 Pada besides.)
Warkasa do.	...	...	...	455 "	...	
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	1,761 "	...	
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	...	120 "	...	
The lágawada is	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the arable.	...	

The proportion is 2, 3, 3 as the last village. The 11 acres of waste rice land, however, make the village more valuable than it appears. There is plenty of every sort of land and plenty of rayats, so the village is no doubt thriving. This appears, however, a low payment for so large a village as 2,400 acres (or 3,000 bighás).

		Dhámant.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Phanasawanen is	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	of 2,360
$\frac{1}{2}$ ambedu khurda	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	of 915 Ambedu khurda appears
$\frac{1}{4}$ Kumbhárahani khurda	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ or 1	of 1,675 under-assessed.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Golawali	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	of 3,056
$\frac{1}{2}$ Shembawanen	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	of 1,772
		5)	9,778

1,956 acres.

showing that too much waste has been entered in the survey. But as the Hissá of lágawada would be improbably large about $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ if more waste were struck out the village is more probably correctly surveyed and the rayats have been taught to give false answers.

The Ináma has in the Jábata an ákára made out from the Prats and has on it kharedi, wartála, Undirakhájá, &c., the same as the Sarakár's Ijamáyali of khalsá, which amounts to 23 rupees (made 40 years ago) while in the

Ijamáyali only 19 rupees is allowed, as there is no Undirakhája or Kharedi on it or any Ináma in the Ijamáyali but only Usual Ináma Patra. *Wartálá.* It is unusual that the Ináma should have the Kharedi and Undirakhája in its ákára in the Jábatá. The Jábatá is 5 years before Parasharáma; and yet the ákára, to this day, is the same as the Jábatá, which is also unusual; for Parasharáma, instead of measuring the Ináma again, has taken the lágawada of the Ináma Patra. It is patti suddhán Ináma.

23rd March 1830, *Niwali.*

KUMBHÁRAKHANI BUDRUKHA, PRACHITA GADA,
KONDIWAREN—Khotaki.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada Khalisa.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnagiri. Inama Patti Kherija.
Ináma Mokásá to the Khota.

$1\frac{1}{9}$	Náráyavaráwa Amrutaráwa Surve and 2 Bháwa ...		$1\frac{1}{2}$ Konda Konda
$1\frac{1}{9}$	Bápú Bálú Surve and 7 Bháwa ...		Burama.
$1/9$	Báláji Dewaji and 2 Bháwa ...		Konda Umarata.
$1/9$	Ratana Báburáwa and 5 Bháwa ...		
$1/9$	Dipáji Shankara and 2 Bháwa ...		Konda Rái.
$1/9$	Shiwáji Anáji and 3 Bháwa ...		
$1/8$	Dhákoji Balaji and 4 Bháwa ...		Konda Táken.
$1/9$	Tánáji Rámáji and 3 Bháwa ...		

The second and third shares give the Sarakár's Kabuláyata. The Ináma Páwati is signed by the 2nd, the 4th, and the 6th. They are all, however, Wahiwátadárs and sharers as set down above. They have divided the lands twice. Once about 200 years ago into 4 Konda, as there were then 4 brothers, and again 25 years ago each Konda was divided into shares as many as had a share in it; and each man holds his own land in Ináma. So they have divided it like a Kuláragi village, each paying his share of Patti.

The measurement was made by the 5 Háta, 5 Mothi Kathi and the whole was not measured but only the Nawa Kirda land and the land which appeared excessive in the previous shares. It took a month and a quarter.

72 Khota Maráthás.			
12	Maráthás Bádhekari ...	...	Warkasa Tirdhala, Bháta Maktá.
15	Kunabís, Watanadára 7, Bádhekari 6	...	Do. do.
2	Teli Bádhekari Daurí	...	Do. do.
1	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	...	Do. do.
2	Nháwi Watanadára	...	Do. do.
1	Sutára Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
2	Chámbara Watanadára	...	Bháta Ardhala Warkasa Tirdhala.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	Bháta Maktá Warkasa Tirdhala.
11	Chákara, 7 Kunabini, 4 Chauthala	...	.....
4	Mhára Watanadára 3, Bhádhekari 1	...	Bháta Maktá Warkasa Tirdhala.

123 houses. 673 people.

The 8 Khots pay the Vishálagada Gallá and the Sarakára patti according to their shares and pay no Thala in their own land, and whatever rayats or Bádhekari cultivate in the village pay Thala to the owner of the land, each Khota making his own profit and loss of his own land without any general union.

Half the first $1\frac{1}{9}$ is in Gahána to Wásudowa Ganesha Maráthe of Mákhajana for 815 rupees, both Khoti and Inámata, these 14 years. The Gahána Patra is not brought but they say they believe that it is at 12 per cent., i. e., 96 rupees a year, lessened by the receipt of the Ináma annually about 40 rupees and no Swámitwa.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára Wartála is 2 páyalí's per mana sololi. The Gallá is paid in the village. The Vishálagada Ghera Wasúla is paid in money. The patti is 152 rupees.

The Kunabís pay Veths to the Khota, whose land they are in. If a a Kunabi has no children he pays one Vetha per month. If there are 3 in a house he pays 2 per month. Custom of Veths. If above 4 they pay 3 per month and one Jota each.

The Phada Pharmása is Kona Karánde, yirlen; fowls 1 to 2, besides the money Kárasái 8 to 10 annas; none from Bádhekarís.

There is no Italákha. The Khota allows $1\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi Utpanna. The Maktá $10\frac{1}{2}$ mans, which pays the Gurawa 4 mans and 6 mans for Tela at Sanjawáta. The Khota also allows 9 rupees at Nawarátra, 2 mans Tándúla and 1 rupee.

There are 3 Deuls, 2 tiled and one thatched. The two cost the Khota 300 rupees. There are 2 Mhárawádís. One of them has a maktá with the Khots to receive instead of punja 21 mans annually; part of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans the Khota allows him in Ináma land. The rest is collected among the Khots. This is the reverse usual mode of paying the Mhára. custom of other villages, where the Khota pays no Punja. The reason is the Khota receives instead of 17 Páyalís per mana (village shirastá) 18 páyalís per mana, making a profit of the extra páyalí. The 17 páyalís sololi is not the Mahála shirastá, some being 19 páyalís per mana. One such is Kuchámben, as the Khota has heard, which is a new imposition of the Sara-Mokádama within these 15 years, being Gahánadára.

They stated in Kuchámben 2 páyalís was the Kasara.

There is another Mhárawádi, which has about 8 páyalís in the Gharawádís and this is also deducted from the 21 mans maktá.

The Mhára pays áúts to no Hakkadárs, but pays to each of the 9 sharers and some to the Deuls.

The Kawala and Gawata are both short; 500 Bháre of Kawala and 200 of Gawata. They bring $\frac{1}{2}$ from Yegáwna, Sáwarden Shiwna and half from Kadawái. They get by asking as the rayats come here as Bádhekarís and as these villages are close by; there is not much loss by the want of manure to Kunabís.

The Amína was Bálakrishna Chintámana Mundelakara, who deducted the Nákirda. There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá Bhátalen and Dongara dispute with Kadawái for 2 years; Pada, the survey year, since tilled by Kadawái entered below the Beríja, in the nambarawári.

Another dispute with Muraduwen of 150 acres entered in Muraduwen, containing 20 Bighás Bháta and some Muradwen Ináma. So there is no dispute and it is now entered so.

There is Dupiki land, 2 acres and Awwala and Dúma 13 acres.

The Gurawa has a Maktá of $13\frac{1}{2}$ mans. This 21 and 13 mans Maktá shews the real receipts of the Mhára and Gurawa. Real Punja paid. Punja. This village is 2,000 acres. So the usual receipts will be 15 and 10 mans in a common village.

Gahánadára receives his grain in Mákhajana; $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Gallá due to him is paid by the rayats as his right (3 Kosa off); $\frac{1}{4}$ of it is paid him as Veths as he takes in others and $\frac{1}{2}$ of it he takes on bullocks, which costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per Khandi.

The rayats go to 6 villages in Sáwarden Mahála as Bádhekarís and pay Tirdhala. No rayats come here, because the Khota says the land is but little, though it is 2,000 acres. However, the houses are many.

The Chámbhará has 3 villages and pays in Másaranga shoes 2 to the Khota; 2 to Mhára; 2 to the Taláthi. In Kuchámben Shoes paid to the Taláthi. he pays 3 to the Mhára; 1 to the Khota; 1 to the

Gahánadára and 1 to the Gurawa. In this village 1 to each of the 9 Khots 3 to the Mhára; the Desha Kulakarni (of Arawali) and 1 to the Gurawa. There are 2 houses.

	Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 45 khandís ...	... 23	8
Lágawada ákára (no Tipandi) 84 khandís ...	... 44	13
Kamála ákára (no Tipandi) 80 khandís ...	... 48	4
	Acres.	
The total land ... ..	... 2,021	
Bháta lágawada ... ..	... 166 (and 8 Pada).	
Warkasa lágawada ... ..	... 413	
Dongara Pada ... ..	... 1,215	
Bhátalen Pada ... ..	... 207	

The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The rayats are so many that the lágawada is high $1/3\frac{1}{2}$. The lágawada is however double the Ijamáyali which, in a rice village, shews that it is not highly assessed.

The proportions are nearly 1,2,2 of the 3 ákárs. There is the largest quantity of rice land I have met except one or two villages.

	Kumbhárakháni.		
	Acres.		
Kuchámben is $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	... 1,760		
Murduwen 1 ... ..	... 2,067		
Amberenh Sinden $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	... 774		
Kadawai $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	... 3,892		
Rángáwna $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	... 1,741		
	5) 10,234		

2,047 mean acres.

Shewing the survey correct, though the villages guessed at, differ too much to be very correct.

The Ijamáyali is made out not as Ináma but the half Gallá is all charged at the Behede Dara.

23rd March 1830, Níwáli.

RAJAWADI SANGAMESHWARA—Khotaki.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagad Ináma, Panchyotrá Suddhán.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri Khálisá.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Nilo Krishna Sara-Mokádama in Vishálagada, Wahiwáta Antaji Krishna Mule of Dena, Phunagusa, Kacchi Wahiwáta.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Rakhamájiráwa Wághojiráwa Surve and Gunaji Krishna; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gahána to Pándasheta Lakshmanasheta Redija of Mákhajana for 775 rupees for these 15 years; Wyája none; and Swámitwa 5 mans Gallá, i. e., a village of value. His wahiwátadara Gopala Mahádewa Kalawári of Rájawádi, who pays the Gahánadára 30 rupees and has the wahiwáta of profit and loss; last year Shankara Kámata had it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in Gahána to Dewo Pádhye Golavalikar for 465 rupees these 3 years; no wyája; Swámitwa $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans, i. e., a high Swámitwa. Last year Gopala Mahádewa Kalawári got the wahiwáta and pays 15 rupees to the Gahánadára Swámitwa.

$\frac{3}{16}$ in Gahana to Bábji Pádhye Golawalíkara for 410 rupees these 3 years; no Wyája; Swámitwa $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans Gallá, wahiwáta Gopála Mahádewa, who pays 15 rupees to the Gahánadára as Swámitwa.

Houses.

3	Bráhmána Karáhde Watanadára 2, Chitapáwana Bádhekari 1	Tirdhala.
13	Shenawí Bádhekari from Harchen	Do.
11	Kunabi, wada watanadára 4, Bádhekari 7	Ardhala.
4	Gurawa língáyata saria Bádhekari	Tirdhala.
1	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára	Ardhala.
2	Mnráthás Watanadára Khota	Tirdhala.
1	Maráthas Bádhekari	Ardhala.
1	Chákara	Do.
1	Wání Bádhekari	Tirdhala.
3	Sonára Bádhekari	Do.

40 houses. 201 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá Wartálá is 2 páyalís sololi per mana.

The rayats, Kunabís and Chákars and Bádhekarís pay their $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallá in Mákhajana, either to the Sarakára or to sell for the Khota. The distance is 3 Kosa. The remainder of Sarakára Gallá is carried on bullocks and costs $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per khandi.

This year it was bought by Abhyankara of Saranda for about 10 rupees Bháta. The Khota had offered 11 rupees. Abhyankara wanted $12\frac{1}{2}$ from the Khota, which he refused. The Khots near the Bandara have bought their Gallá, because they can sell it easily, which shews that those near Bandara should be charged higher

The present year's Leláwna. Tharáwa prices.

The Liláwnadárs have mostly made 2 or 3 rupees a khandi by the Grain this year, shewing that they ought to have paid higher $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$ of a rupee, being good profit per khandi.

There is a Deula here, made 100 years ago, by Nilo Krishna, which cost 20,000 rupees, and yet has come to be covered with thatch for want of repairs.

There is in the Ijamáyali 6 mans Bháta and one rupee for Dhúpa. But the Gurawa says he gets 9 rupees for Nandádipa and 5 rupees for the Shráwana-másábhishaka. This comes from the Subhá for some reason, probably it was a Killá expense from Bhawánagada.

The Sara-Mokádama allows 4 mans and 4 rupees; and 8 rupees for Abhishaka and Shiwarátra 3 rupees. These are private.

The Gráma Dewa is paid 1 maná in kind not in land. The Khota allows 10 Pánds to Someshwara Dewa for Wájantren.

There is no Mhára here. But the Chikhali Mhára gets the skin and the Punja. The Mhára gets 7 mans and the Gurawa 7 mans.

The Khoj's Veths are 3 per annum to the Wahiwátadára and 1 to the Khota and 1 Jota to the Wahiwátadára.

The Gurawa gets 1 Vetha from each rayata for his fields and pays 1 shera.

There are no Maktá rayats.

The Kawala Gawata is $\frac{1}{4}$ short and they use the Karawandi bushes, but do not go elsewhere.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína was Abáji Ballála Phátaka, who deducted the Nákirda.

The Mákhajana Bádhekarís come here (wánís) and pay Tirdhala.

The Khota gets 1 fowl; Yirlen Cona Karánde, Tawasen, Bhopalá and Shákára Warandís.

The Kunabís, etc., pay the Khota in money a different sum annually; those who disagree pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the Phanasa; they pay from 1 anna to 4 annas.

The Kadawai Chámblhára comes here, and the Khota and Wahiwátadára and Mokádama get 1 pair shoes each.

The wahiwátadára plants 2 Khandís of Bháta by Shetakrís and Weths.

There is no Páta. There is a large Taláwa. There is 2 acres Dupiki. There are 5 acres of Awwala and Dúma.

	Bháta.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali gallá is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís ...	11	3
Halli lágawada 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís ...	26	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís ...	29	2

The 3 akárs are nearly in the proportion of 2, 5, 5, shewing that this village is underassessed and the Gahána without Wyája (*i. e.*, Swámitwa above the Wyája) shews the same. The lágawada, too, should be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ th.

	Aeres.
The total arable is ...	1,041
The Bháta lágawada ...	88 (and pada 7 $\frac{1}{2}$)
The Warkasa lágawada ...	107
Dongara Pada ...	693
Bhátalen Pada ...	87
The lágawada is ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Rájawádi.
Chikhali 2, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	862
Turala 4, 4 ...	651
Kadawai 5, 5 ...	1,167
Shembawanen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	886
Golawali 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1,358
	5) 4,924

985 acres, *i. e.*, 60 acres less than is in the survey.

30 years ago the Maráthá was Khota of all, when the Mokádama got the Vishálagad $\frac{1}{2}$ by some unknown way.

24th March 1830, Niwali.

KALAMBASTEN, SANGAMESHWARA—Khotaki.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada Khálisá.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri do.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mahimatagada; of this half $\frac{1}{2}$ is Mokásá Ináma (*i. e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Village). The half was formerly Mokásá Ináma to Rámaráwa Jiwáji Chitanis of Sátará but 25 years ago Bájiráwa having a dispute with him gave his Mokásá to Dhondo Ananta Pága of Wái as payment of his Chákari, which continued to be paid him till 12 years ago, when it was stopped. The Chitanis had, before Bájiráwa took it, given $\frac{1}{2}$ of his half (*i. e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village) in Ináma to Ganeshabhata Harabhata Waidya, now at Káshi, and this $\frac{1}{2}$ Bájiráwa did not seize but he still holds, though not by a Sarakár's Ináma Patra. He has been in Káshi 50 or 60 years and has a son there. But his receiver is Sadáshiwa Chitako Bhágawata of Chámpala, in Pátana, Sátará, who comes here annually to receive it in the name of Harabhata at Káshi. The other $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahimatagada is now Khalisá.

Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Dámodara Chimanáji Ganu and 1 Bháwa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Gopálaráwa Govind Ganu and 1 Bháwa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Rámachandra Vináyaka Ganu and 1 Bháwa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bápú Abadula Rahimána Dáwe of Phanasawanen who bought this $\frac{1}{2}$ by leláwna last year. It belonged to Ganesha Báburaáwa Ganu who was

Phaujádára. There was a robbery and burning of a Bráhmána house and the Collector imposed a fine of 50 rupees on him and 25 on the rayats, as they did not find the thieves. The rayats paid it, 2 rupees each Mhára and 1 rupee each Kunabi. But the Khota refused and his $\frac{1}{2}$ was sold for 50 rupees by auction. The buyer has no Sanada or Dákhálá patra but the Liláwna chita by the Kárkúna. He has received $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of the Khot's Khásagata Bháta Sheta (that land having been divided) and he gets $\frac{1}{2}$ of the profits annually. The Khota appealed to Bombay.

4	Chitapáwana Bráhmána watanadára khota	...	In warkasa Maktá ; Bháta divided.
4	Do. do. Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
1	Shenawi Bádhekari	...	0
2	Maráthás watanadárs	...	Ardhala.
5	Goswámi Dauri watanadára	...	Do.
1	Sonara Bádhekari	...	Do.
3	Teli watanadára 1, Bádhekari 2	...	Do.
1	Nháwi Bádhekari	...	Do.
3	Bhándári Bádhekari	...	Do.
41	Kunabís wada—Umarata watanadára 5, Bádhekari 3, Hakanami watanadára 8, Mulade watanadára 22, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
1	Gurawa Bádhekari Lingáyata	...	Do.
10	Chákara of Ganu 6; Bádhekari 4 belonging to Gogate	...	Do.
2	Kunabini	...	Do.
7	Wáni Sangameshwari watanadára 3, Bádhekari 4	...	Maktá in Bháta ; 0 warkása.
3	Musalamána Bádhekari	...	Ardhala.
9	Mhára, watanadára 8, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.

sic 95 houses. 474 people.

The Shindás are 4 of them free. One of them was the Shinda of Gogate in Puna in the Peshawá's time; now of Páwasa. He had Wánshi in wahiwáta for Gogate formerly, now has nothing.

The Khots have divided the Bháta Sheta among themselves by the Káthi, *i. e.*, 12 acres of it. The rest is among the rayats and Bádhekari; $\frac{1}{2}$ of it on annual Maktá of Gallá and $\frac{1}{2}$ on Thala, Ardhalá.

The Khots hold no rice land except their Khásagata $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre each, but what warkasa they till they pay for by Makta fixed. Usual mode of Khots Maktá payments in Warkasa. They have all signed a paper that their warkasa is to be paid for thus:—It is to be annually measured with the Káthi; and for each Bighá of 20 Pánds Nágali Bhátalen they pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans; of Wari and Harika 2 mans. They cultivate no other sorts and only in Bhátalen. They used the Peshawá's Káthi formerly and now the new Sawái Káthi, but have increased the payment on account of the new Sawái measures.

About $\frac{7}{8}$ is Rakhami Karde's watanadári land (of the warkasa) and $\frac{1}{8}$ is Gayáli rayats, *i. e.*, Khotaki.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalis per mana sololi. The Báki wasúli is paid by the rayats in Sangameshwara, 2 kosa off. They take a part only of their Thala. The Khota directs them how much to take.

The Vishálagada Báki wasúli is paid in money; part at the Sarakár's Tharáwa and part at the Kothi wartálá price.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís are 4 per annum. They have divided the Kunabís among themselves and alter their list every 2 or 3 years, as Kunabís alter in number.

There is Ináma to Govinda Bhata Waishampáyana of Sangameshwara, whose Gallá in the Ijamáyali is $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi, of which nearly all is Bháta. His present Ináma in excess. ákára is $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, which nearly all Bháta. This Ináma is Dutarfá. The Khota says it agrees with the *vimás* of the Patra. He has not come himself.

The Desákkulakarni Khera of Á'mbedun has also an Ináma. Parádakara is *asa* merely his wahiwátadára as Deshakulakarni. These are 2 originally. *antakara* of Sangameshwara, now in Gwálior and Khera.

There is Italákha, which is paid in grain and not in land. The Khota allows large Ináms here, which are not allowed by the Sarakára. One of the Khota Govinda Raghunátha Ganu went 50 years' ago to Holkar's Court at Indúra at the time of Ahilyábái and became her private Khásagi Diwánaji. He stayed there and his son is still Khásagi Diwánaji to the present Holkar at Indúra. He made a large Deúla in the village (which cost 30,000 rupees) and got a paper from Bájiráwa that the Pujári Bráhmans should have 32 Bighás land about $\frac{1}{2}$ rice and at the same time the Khota gave this land which still chels. But his paper got burnt and he now wants the 32 acres to be made Ináma. The Khota allows 1 Bighá rice to a Joshi of Sangameshwara the Grama Upádhyá (*i. e.*, the Khota is Gráma Upádhyá and gave this to the Joshi).

The Khota also allows the Maráthá Gráma Dewa 13 Pánda Bháta and the Mhára has for Purúkha Dewa $5\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Bhátalen warkasa and 4 acres hill half of it Rái; and for Ganapati, another Deúla, built by the Diwánaji $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá Bhátasheta, held by a Kunabi and the Khota receives the Thala and pays it over to a Bráhmaña Pujári.

The Khota has 10 mans private Italákha from the Sarakára in the Ijamáyali.

The Mhára gets, as the Khota says, 2 Khandís in good years his Púnja. They all pay him his full Thala and the Mhára says he gets 1 Khandí; but the Khot says he got one year 42 Mans. The Khota says he knows what he gets and has made an account of it, and is correct in stating 2 Khandís. The Gurawa gets about 1 Khandí. The Gurawa says the same.

The Mhára pays áuts. He formerly had to pay the Sarakára 10 at Ratnágiri and 10 to Vishálagada, both of which are now set aside. But he still pays the Hakkadárs 3 or 4 áuts to each Hakkadára and 5 to the Khota.

The Phada Pharmása paid by the rayats to the Khota is:—5 Bháres of wood; 5 warandís of Gawata; 5 bundles of Dora, rope, and vegetables. This is separate from the Sarakára Kárasái.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient for the village but no overplus. They do not go elsewhere for it nor do other rayats come here.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína was Gangádhara Moreshwara Dámale, who deducted the Nákírda. But the Khota thinks he ought to have deducted more in the hill land.

There are 2 acres Dupiki and 2 acres of Dúma. There is no Páta and the village is not on a river.

	Bháta.	Harka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 27	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Halli Lágawada (no Tipáudi) 62 Khandi	32	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála (do.) 66 do.	32	$4\frac{1}{2}$

The proportion is 3, 7, 7, shewing the village not too over assessed.
The total land 2,058 acres.

	Acres,
The Bháta lágawada	127 (1 Pada),
Warkasa lágawada	324
Dongara Pada	1,302
Bhátalen Pada	288
The hissá is $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.	

There is plenty of every sort of land—numerous rayats, and the survey year the lágawada was not very high— $\frac{1}{4}$. So the village is valuable and the Musalamána got his $\frac{1}{2}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ part of its value.

	Kalambesten.
Muchari is 2 (or $1\frac{1}{2}$) of	1,957
Umaren is 1 of	1,672
Wáshi is $1\frac{1}{2}$ of	1,736
Wesaráda is $\frac{1}{2}$ of	2,160
Phausawanen is 1 of	1,769
Autrawali is $\frac{1}{2}$ of	1,586

6) 10,830

1,805 mean

shewing that the survey is 200 acres too high.

The rayats go as Bádhekaris to Katawali and Talawaden, and the Umaren and Sangameshwara people come here. But the Khota says there is no Rána to give them. There are 2,000 acres; but the rayats are numerous.

24th March 1830, Niwali.

TIWAREN—Phanasawanen, Khotaki Sangameshwara, 1 Tarfa
one Kulagara of 50 acres.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Khota Báláji Ananta Ghánékara in the village.	Total wahiwáta.
$\frac{1}{2}$	„ A'páji Keshawa Ghánékara in Puna, these 50 years.	
Houses.		
1	Khota watanadára Chitapáwana	... 0
3	{ Maráthás watanadára, 2 Kulambáwedara	... } Tirdhala and
	{ Do. do. Bádhekari 1	... } Ardhala.
13	Gurawa Bhawika—watanadára 11	... } Ardhala.
	Bádhekari 2	... }
20	Kunabi—watanadára 10	... } Do.
	Bádhekari 10	... }
1	Kumbhára Bádhekari	... Do.
4	Chákara	... Do.
24	Musalamána Bádhekari	... Do.
8	Mhára watanadára 6	... } Do.
—	Bádhekari 2	... }
74	houses, 291 people.	

The Bádhekari Maráthá pays Tirdhala, if he cultivates the Kulambáwedár's land, and Ardhala, if in the Khot's.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá Wartálá 2 payalís per mana. The Gallá is paid in Sangameshwara, the whole Thala, either to the Sarakára or the Khot's Sáhukára, 1 Kosa.

The Bákí wasúla 13 Khandís was last year Bháta 12 rupees. This year paid in Grain to Lákshmana Dása, who got the Bháta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Khota wants to buy of him for 1 rupee advance. But he requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ advance, the Khota says. But probably he wants more in reality.

There is Ináma to Báburaáwa Ganesha Kátre of Marura near Karhada, patti Kherija of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Khandís (out of which he pays the Khota 5 rupees Patti and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for Hakkadárs), *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the present value of his Ináma. The Hallín Gallá is the same. But the Gudasta Paháni land was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Bháta and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás warkasa and the present survey is 5 acres Bháta and 27 acres warkasa. So the Khota says he has shown more than his Ináma. The Inámadára, however, has the wahiwáta of all this excess and has no wasúli land. So the Inámadára and the Amína is correct.

This Ináma is cultivated by the Kumbhára for the Inámadára, who pays the Inámadára the Thala. (The Inámadárs in Khotaki land appear to be all given land and all and not the Dasta only as they have all the wahiwáta.)

There are 2 Italákhs, which the Khota pays in Gallá, not in land.

The Veths paid by Kunabis and Guraws are 3 per annum. These 4 Mhár's Veths disused. years since the Mhár's Gharapatti was remitted. The Mhára refuses them.

There are 13 Guraws, of whom one does the Pújya changed annually and this one receives 3 Veths from each house of Kunabis for his cultivation and pays them one Shera each.

The Mhár's Púnja is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shera and the Guraws 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana of Dasta, which they receive in full; 7 mans each. (The Shirasta is small.)

The Mhárs pay no áúts. But before the remission of the Gharapatti they paid 3 to 3 or 4 Hakkadárs.

The Khota allows Ináma to the Dewa 5 mans of rice land (5 mans Dasta, 1 mana Bín); and to the Musalamána Masjída 2 rupees in money; and to the Mhár's Chandaki 4 Pánds Bháta sheta.

The Kunabís pay yiralís and Kombadís, not each house but 5 of each among 20 houses.

There is a Shirná Tantá with Muchari, measured in Muchari, 3 Bighás Pada, entered in the 2 Pahána Khardes as Tantá. Since that the Khota says he has had lágawada in it. The Amína Krishnáji Yeshawanta Pátanakara. Half the rice land is on a one year's maktá.

The Kúla (Maráthá) has mortgaged his land 50 acres (9 Bháta) for 50 rupees for these 8 years to Dásharatha Sheta Wáni at Ekotrá. He keeps, however, the Wahiwáta and pays the Ekotrá 6 rupees annually to the Gahánadára.

There is no Páta. There is 2 acres Dupíki.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient. No others come for any.

Bádhékarís come from Kasába and Antrawali and pay Ardhalá; and the rayats go to Kalambasten and Vesaráda and cultivate Warkasa on Khanda annually.

There are 7 thatched Deúls, one of them Kedára linga. Several of them are of the date of Sangaweshwara. They are all in one Tháná or Court.

The Phanasa trees all pay in money, from one anna to 3 annas each. The Maktá is altered every few years, when they die or are renewed.

The Musalamáns do not cultivate Tága. They go about to buy or sell grain; some on bullocks and some by man's loads. They go to 2 or 3 villages as Bádhékarís. They are Bhusáris but do not make about 8 or 10 Goni Thailís in a year. Their Thailís are made like Kámalís on frames. They take 2 men from 3 o'clock in the morning to mid-day. These bags were formerly 2 rupees each and are now $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee, being become cheap like grain.

Tága was formerly 4 rupees a mana and are now $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

			Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 30 khandís	...	...	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Lágawada ákára (no Tipándi) 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	...	21	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála (no Tipándi) 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
The proportion is 3, 5, 5.				
The total land 1,769 acres.				
			Acres.	
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	86 (11 acres).
Warkasa do.	...	...	...	412
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	1,265
Bhátaalen Pada	...	...	...	67
The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.				

The rayats are very numerous for a village of 1,700 acres. Being so many the lágawada might have been expected $\frac{1}{24}$ if the village was cultivated equal to the number of rayats and the 11 acres of rice waste cultivated (as the Mhára says $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is this year) the village would then be about the average of assessment.

24th March 1830, Niwali.

SHRINGARAPURA, a Gadakari village, now Sarakári, with a Taláthi, 1 Tarfa Khota Sarakára.

From the time of the Pratinidhi, 18 years ago, and during the time the Peshawá took it, the village was Khotáki in the Sarakár's Wahiwáta and remained so till 2 years ago.

The Pratinidhi's Maktá Khota was Govinda Hari Kalawári of Harchen (Lanjen). His Maktá for the Khotaki part of this Gadakaris of the Pratinidhi and Niwali was 20 Khándís aina; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wartálá; 75 paid patti to the Habashi. rupees Nakta; and 148 rupees Habashi patti. The last item was on both the Khotaki and Gadakari parts of the 2 villages. When the Peshawá took the Pratinidhi's lands and forts, 20 years ago, Sáwaji Jadhawa got the Maktá of the Khotaki part of both Gáwnas at the same Maktá and kept it till two years ago, when a Taláthi came.

The Gadakari part of the 3 villages, this, Niwali and Náyari contained 40 Gadakarís, who cultivated and paid (torn) and had no measurement or survey ever made of what they cultivated. But the Khot's Maktá was written "Gadakari Inámadára, Hakkadara Kheríja Karúna." Of the 40, 35 were in Shringárapúra, 4 in Náyari and 1 in Niwali; where they all still exist, none having died. When the Pratinidhi was over-turned, all these 40 were turned a drift and a new set of Sepoys from distant places sent by the Peshwá; and the Peshawá made a Gadakari Maktá of Shringárapúra and Niwali and Náyari of 200 rupees free of any extra charge. Baloji Jádhwá and Daulata Lange took the Maktá and the 40 Gadakarís paid them this exact amount, collecting from each just enough to make up the amount. So they were all annual gainers or losers.

Prachitagada Maktá of Gadakarís.

The Taláthi now does the whole, having united the Khotaki and Gadakari rayats.

At the time of the Shringárapúra Rájá, there was no fort, either here or in Bhawánagada or Mahimatagada. Shiwaji made all the Forts. Before him there were only Thánás.

The Rájá's Págá 30 yards square, enough to hold 50 horse and his well 10 feet diameter, lined with smooth cut stone 40 feet deep and his Chaukoni house foundation and a statue of Hanumána, 6 feet high, and still perfect, and daubed red, and 70 little statues in the Gráma Dewa. These are all that remain of his Rájya (and a Bháú in the Malá Gháta). He had also a place at Dhámáni, his first village. His Rájya was not very long. How many Purusha is unknown. He has also a Págá, etc.,

Shringárapúra Rájá. at Dhámáni, which I have not seen. The Sonára of Chikhali has an Ináma Patra of his, which does not chel. They say the Pádasháhás overthrew him in the time of Shiwáji.

There were several Maktá Khots in the present Rájya of these villages being an annual Maktá (the Khotaki part).

Houses.

35 Maráthá watanadára gadakari	...	... Chauthala.
1 Sonára gadakari	...	... Do.
1 Sutára gadakari	...	... Do.
15 Maráthá bádhekari	...	... Tirdhala.
15 Kunabís watanadára, 8, bádhekari 7	...	... Do.
1 Goswámi dauri bádhekari	...	... Do.
1 Gurawa bhawika watanadára	...	... Do.
1 Chámbhára watanadára	...	... Do.
10 Mhára watanadára 9, bádhekari 1	...	... Do.

etc 78 houses, 295 people.

There is a pattí of 3 rupees, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Khandi and Harika the same (question). This is to pay the Habashi pattí maktá.

The Galla is paid in Sangameshwara (*s. e.*, the last Liláwnadára required it paid there, a new Shirastá in these villages) to avoid which they paid him 1 rupee a khandi; and he took it there on his own bullocks.

The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalís sololi. The Killá wartálá was the same.

The Gadakarís, besides their free land, they had, while on duty, for Náiks 4 rupees and Sepoys 2 rupees Potagi per month, besides 4 rupees and 2 rupees at the Dasará in clothes and money.

They cultivated on an average 15 mans of land each. So that the Dasta they saved was but 5 mans in addition to the above Potagi. This was 25 years ago. Those who had several brothers cultivated up to 2 khandis.

The Veths paid to the Maktá Khota was 3 per annum by Kunabís. The Taláthi takes 9 pice instead; and 1 waranda 2 pice; 1 Kombaden 8 pice and 1 Yiralen 6 pice and Kona Karánde 2 pice. He gets besides Gáwna Kharocha and Hakkadári; and at Lagans a nárala, supári or 2 pice; Lagans of sons and not daughters.

There is Inamá to Bhawánarawa Birída (formerly of Prabhánawalli) by the Pratinidhi 10 rupees (present ákára 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mans).

There is Italákha paid in land 10 mans Mándíwa, which pays no Thala. The Italákha is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana ; whereas the Thala of this would be 3 mans ; but it has always existed.

This Rájá's country was from Dabhola to Vijayadurga, *i. e.*, Anjanawela, Ratnágiri and Vijayadurga down to the Kudála-Deshakara, now part of Sávanta wádi.

The Shirke Rájá was then a small Rájá under the Shringárapúra Rájá and was no doubt the person spoken of as Shirke Rájá in Brigg's account of an expedition from the Bahámani Pádasha has to the Konkan against Vishála-gada.

These Rájás came from Salashi Mahála originally. Their Kulaswámi is Kunakeshwara in Sálashi Mahála and after being overthrown by the Pádashahas they returned there. There are none there now (at Kunakeshwara). But there are some surves in the service of Sawánta Wádi, who have the same Kulaswámi and claim a relationship. They were over-turned, while Shiwaji was young.

947 rupees, the Taláthi's Thala at the Tharáwa Dara, including Nakta Bába.

		Bháta.	Haríka.
Ijamáyali		...	...
Halli lágawada (no tipándi)	$51\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	... $6\frac{1}{2}$	... $9\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	68 do.	... $7\frac{1}{2}$	... $\frac{1}{2}$

The village pays 364 rupees extra since the Taláthi came (torn) as much in Niwali.

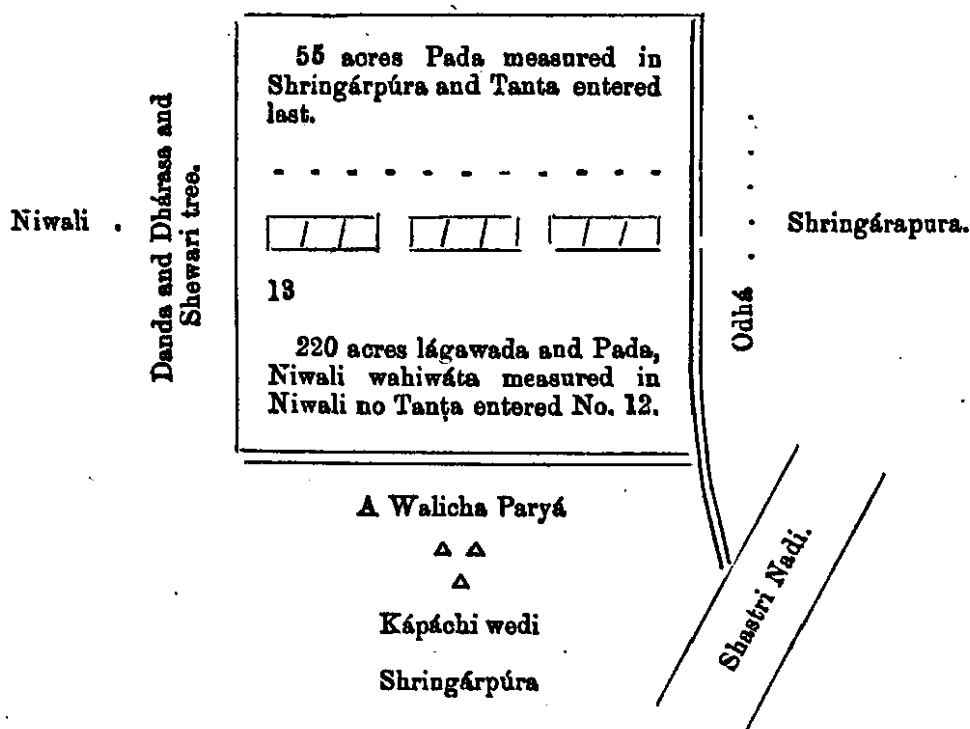
The total land is	4,256 acres.
Bháta lágawada	31 do. (5)
Warkasa lágawada	461 do.
Dongara pada	3,730 do.
Bhátalen pada	21 do.

Being all Gháta hill land the lágawada is but little (as there is no rice or Bhátalen). The land is inferior, some bear one pika and perhaps a 5th part 2 Piks, *i. e.*, wari 2nd year.

There is a Tanta with Niwali of 120 acres. They had gone to the Mahálakari and got an order for the Niwali rayats to cultivate and when the survey amina came, he found the lágawada in Niwali; so measured it in that village.

Tantá land. On examining about this Tantá, which caused a battle at the survey it appears that the following is the plan.

Páchámben Danda and Dhára and Takani.



The dispute is all one piece of hill and rice land. But 220 acres was scattered with lágawada, the wahiwáta of Niwali. So the karkúns took the ruined houses as a shimá and measured the north 55 acres waste in Shringárapúra as disputed waste; while the south 220 being in Niwali's wahiwáta, they entered without a Tantá.

The Niwali Amina was Rámachandra Dougare of Kotawaden; the Shringárapúra Báji Trimbaka Dámale of Kolamben.

The rayats go to no other village as Badhekaris nor do others come here, (except 1 or 2 from Turala and Náyari) and they pay patti.

The Kowala is sufficient; the Gawata is also sufficient by searching the hills.

There is a Chauki of 2 sepoys paid 4 rupees a month each, *i. e.*, 96 rupees a year, on account of the Pája in the Gháts.

				Shringárapúra.
Náyari is $\frac{2}{3}$ of	...	...		2,013
Niwali is $\frac{1}{3}$ of	...	...		4,810
Másaranga is $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...		2,452
and they say Náyari and Niwali is equal to	Shringárapúra	...	...	3,665
				<hr/> 4,12,440
				<hr/> 3,110

This makes the measurement of Shringárapúra to be much too large in the survey. It is, however, entirely hill land, which makes it more; and the káthís may have been used in the old incorrect way. It appears about 3 miles long from the Páchámben Danda to the fort and about 2 miles wide east and west, which makes it about 3,200, Nákirda being deducted.

Being a Taláthís Khotaki Gawna, it is not material but I think there are 500 acres that should be deducted as Nákirda.

There is in the Sahyádri, near the fort of Prachitagada, a hole called wándara tenka, where the Sara-Desái once, after escaping from the Habashi, concealed himself. There is a spring and 2 Phanasa trees.

The above dispute of 275 acres arises from the system of keeping to the Hallin wahiwáta. In the Peshawá's time, when the Shringárapúra Ráwa had to pay 200 rupees Maktá for the Gadakari part of both villages the rayats (Gadakarís) cultivated the 2 villages in common; and the Shringárapúra Ráws allowed the Niwali Gadakarís to make 3 acres of rice land below the hill, while both tilled the hill land. But the Shringárapúra Mhára as they say, always got the dead skins of Cows; which, in these grazing villages, were not few probably. Up to the time of the Taláthi, 3 years ago, when the whole had been waste its due Padana except the 3 acres of Bháta by Niwali. In that year it happened that Niwali rayats only cultivated the hill land for 2 years; and the third year the Shringárapúra rayats as usual came and cut down kowala for their cultivation (150 men 1 day's labour). The Niwali men then went to the Taláthi and the Mahálakari and said they had always had the rice land and for 2 years the hill land; and before that the hill land was Pada for several years. The Mahálakari ordered the land to be given to the Niwali rayats. So my Amina found it in their wahiwáta. The people are too poor to go to the Adálata and so the Shringárapúra rayats have lost their 275 acres of land and 3 of rice land.

26th March 1830, Niwali.

Niwali, Kondhiwaren, Prachitagada, Khotaki, Sarakári wahiwáta, Taláthi.

Khota Sarakára, 1 Tarfa.

Taláthi Vithala Bápu Dáangi of Wándari.

Houses.

2 Maráthá watanadára Gadakari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
43 Kunabi Watanadára 29; Bádhekaris 14	...	...	...	do.
2 Mhára Watanadára 2	...	...	...	do.

47 houses. 206 people.

The Gadakari Maráthás pay their (torn) their patti in Niwali and their Gharapatti. The patti to all castes 3-0-50 per Khandi, Harika Saddhán. The Mápa wartála 2 Payalis per mana. But the Taláthi makes a Jamá of the aina and wartála Galla and imposes Patti on the whole, which is not the Táluka Usual mode of taking Chála. This is since the Taláthi came. Before that Patti in Niwali. the Patti was a Nakta maktá.

The Bháden paid by the Kunabis to the Liláwudars is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana 1 Páyali per khandi, which they pay of their own accord instead of taking it to Sangameshwara Bandára, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa.

The Veths paid were 3 per annum, which are not now paid but 10 annas for Kársái and 1 Vetha in the Chopadi. This is for 3 Veths, 1 Waranda of Gawata, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopala, 1 Fowl, 1 Yirlen and Kona Karánde.

The Phanasa trees is $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees on makta for the village, which they divide annually according to the annual produce of each rayat's trees.

There is Italákha $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Bháta. 10 years ago the Shringárapúra used to cultivate 10 mans of hill nágali free of Thala. Since the Taláthi came he gets the Bháta $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana. The Shringárapúra Gráma Dewa serves for the 3 Gadakari villages.

The Taláthi allows annually at the Sachani 1 rupæ, 1 fowl and 1 Nárala.

The Mhára Punja is 1 Payali per mana but as some pay 2 shers and some 3 shers he gets but 10 mans and the Gurawa gets 1 or 2 Payalis from each rayata and receives 6 mans.

The Mhára pays only one Hakkadar áúts.

Bádhekarís come from Chikhali and A'rawali and pay Thala and patti as the rayats but no Kársái.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient. There is no rice land; and scarce any Bhátalen. Other rayats do not come for their Kawala Gawata.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Shringárapúra (*i. e.*, the 55 acres measured in Shringárapúra) but in all about 300 acres.

The Shringárapúra Maráthá produces a paper written before Báláji Panta of Gohágar, a man, who, they say, was sent by the Collector from Málawana, 8 years ago, to measure roads. The paper is written by the Niwali Mhára's father, saying that the Tantá (without shimá's entered) is Shringárapúra land.

The Shringárapúra Mhára says that in the Peshawá's time if a Niwali cow died in it he got $\frac{1}{2}$ the skin and if a Shringárapúra cow, the whole. The Niwali Mhára says he might have done so by jabardasti, but if he knew of the Shringárapúra cows dying (torn).

There have been 2 disputes $\frac{1}{2}$ an older Tantá than the other.

There was none of the Shringárapúra lágawada for some years before the Mahálakari's Chaukashi, which left the wahiwáta with Niwali at that time. There was no tantá at the Peshawá's time, as they say, but only since the villages were made 2. They are in different Maháls; according to the old plan of Gadakari, it could not be known in what village it was. The Punja and dead cow's skins would shew.

The Amina was Dongare of Júna.

There is no Páta. There is no Dupiki land. But there is in 2 or 3 places warná in the kurayata and Mándiwa on top of the hill. This is sown in August or July among the Bháta and not pulled till after the Warná in Hills Mándiwa. Bháta. So it is not Dupiki. It is about 6 or 8 pánds in each place. It does not pay Thala.

The rayats do not go elsewhere as Bádhekarís.

The land is all watanadári and no Gáwika. If a kula dies his relations get his land. The Bádhekarís have no Shimá land of their own but ask each watanadára annually for land.

The Gadakarís keep the land, they formerly cultivated and have thus become watanadárs.

The Niwali Mhára says that previous to 20 years ago (*sic*) the Shringárapúra used to receive the Punja Páyali from whoever cultivated the Tantá land; and for one year in the present Rájya. Since the Tantá it has gone to Niwali, being (*sic*) only disputed only since then. As both Mhárs say the same, this shews it was Shringárapúr's land.

The Shringárapúra Mhára at that time had the wahiwáta of Niwali (the Niwali Mhára being young). But the Niwali rayats only paid the Shringárapúra Mhára, Punja for that Tanta land and not for the rest of the village. The Niwali Mhára says he got $\frac{1}{2}$ the Thalá of the disputed land; and all for the undisputed.

The Amína has overmeasured this village Pada.

The Ijamáyali Galla is $10\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, besides the Gadakari's (1 mana) maktá about 5 rupees.

		Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
The Hallín lágawada (no Tipándi)	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála lágawada (no Tipándi)	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
The total arable is	2,154 acres.				
The Bháta lágawada	10 do. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Pada).				
The warkasa lágawada	297 do.				
The Dongara Pada	1,781 do.				
Bhátalen Pada	58 do.				
The lágawada is	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the arable.				

The Ijamáyali is but $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Hallín lágawada, which shews that the present nafá of 359 is not too high (as Khota and Sarakára). The hill land bears but 1 pika, except the 8th part, which bears twice, nágali and wari. The lágawada $\frac{1}{2}$ is low.

		of Niwali.
Shringárapúra is	2	2,128
Kuchámben	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,056
Sonawaden	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,352
Másaranga	$1\frac{1}{2}$	818
Támbedi	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,388
Anadari	1	1,204
Karabhátalen	$\frac{1}{2}$	750
Tiwaren	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,288
Náyari	1	1,510
Konda Bahirawa $\frac{1}{2}$	9)	11,484
		Mean 1,276

The Niwali rayats had been taught to say other villages are large and their own small.

25th March 1830, Niwali.

On looking round the cultivated hill land, there appears about $\frac{1}{2}$ of Wari and Haríka, all the rest being the one pika, Nágali shewing the badness of the soil. Below the hill in the Marátha wáda, the houses have all closed gardens, containing about 12 plantains, 12 yeranda Tela plants and 3 or 4 cotton trees and 2 or 3 creeping beans. The plantains thrive well, being 15 feet high and most of them in bearing.

Two of the Kunabis in the upper wáda have 11 kine each, of which 3 or 4 calves are bullocks, 4 or 5 year's old, which is the time they grow useful. These they sell as they grow up, to the Bhusáris and Wánis of Sangameshwara and some they let out on khánda. Most of the Kunabis have about $\frac{1}{2}$ this number and some but 1 or 2.

There is a Dhanagara wáda below from Dewarúkha come for grazing in the hot weather. There appear 5 huts and they have 70 kine, i. e., 14 each, of which 2 or 3 each are grown bullocks.

The children here have a curious way of getting land crabs, in the hot weather. They sit in a Nála bed, 4 or 5 year each other and all keep on rubbing a pebble on the surface of some rock; and the crabs thinking this to be running water come out. I saw four caught this way in March, near the top of a hill.

The Amína (both of this and Shringárapúra) has not deducted half the Nákirda land he ought; and the survey papers show about $\frac{1}{4}$ part too much waste hill land in both.

They are both Sarakár's wahiwáta Khotaki villages.

The Malá Gháta in this village is an easy Bailawáta, 3 kosa up, a gradual ascent.

Omitted in Dewarúkha Mahála.

The Gáwade Kátakarís are in Vighrawali, Talawaden, Sáyalen and Ojharen; not in Ojhara Konda.

25th March 1830.

From Niwali to Kasaba Sangameshwara. The hill land continues to improve as it recedes from the Sahyádrí, through Land near Sangamesh- Umaren, Karabhátalen and Fanasawanen. The hill wara. ranges remain the same 800 feet and the rice land becomes more common. The rice, however, on the Shástri is not the best like that on Gadanadi and the Khádi. The hill Rána continues to grow thicker on both banks of the Shástri, the soil becoming less strong. The reverse is the case along the Gadanadi from the Gháts. The hills grow more barren and also more bare of jungle from another cause, the constant cutting for the Awwala rice fields. From Sangameshwara Kasaba to Rájawadi and Bhawánagada.

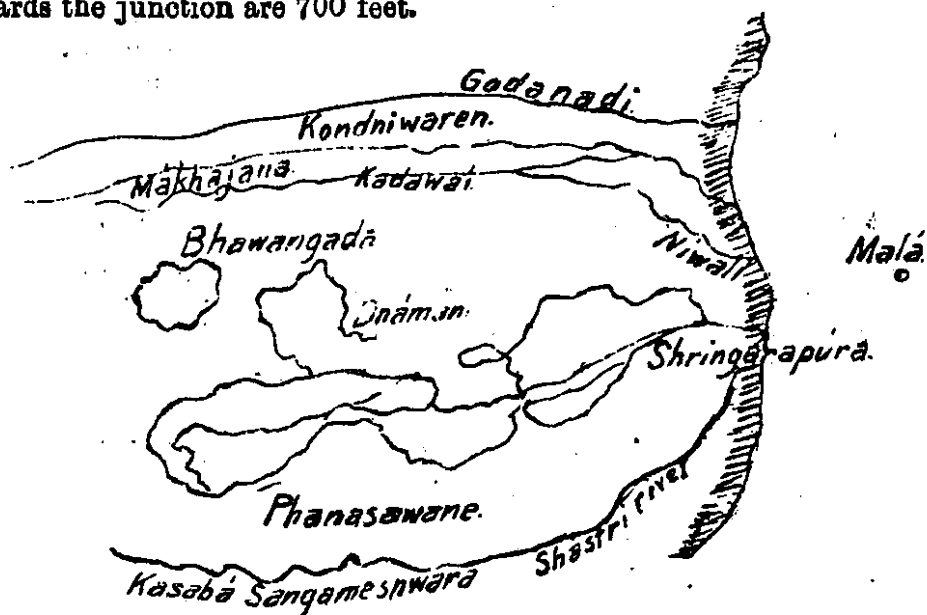
The hills here along the Dhamani stream, through Ambedu, Dhámani, Phanasawanen, Sangameshwara and Golawali consist of very good hill land. The kawala grows well in 6 years. The soil bears 3 crops, nágali, wari and Harika, towards the base of the hills and 2 towards the top. The jungle is about 8 feet high after 6 years' waste and the trees in it bearing kawala are numerous but not very large; about 100 feet apart and 20 feet high. This is 5 miles to 7 miles from the Gháts. The Bhátalen bears 4 crops. The Rána would grow thicker in 6 years but that kawala is out for the rice land, which is above the medium quantity in these central villages.

Rájawádi near Bhawanagada, 26th March.

Looking north the range that runs along the south bank of the Gadanadi is seen. The range above mentioned, which runs along the north bank of the Shástri commences in the same point as the Gadanadi range. They begin at Shringárapúra at the Mala Gháta at the Danda, which bounds the 2 Tálukás. The two rivers rise from the same rock and join at Karanjuwen north of Phunagusa in this manner. At Niwali, the separating point,

Land about Bhawánagada middle of Sangameshwara Mahála.

they are about 900 feet high and both ranges run several miles about 800 feet and towards the junction are 700 feet.



This northern range is seen from Bhawanagada in a semi-circle 3 miles off. The hill jungle becomes thinner as it recedes from the Ghats to Makhajana, and there are not many of the large trees producing Kawala in the Bhatalen land; few trees; but the Mango and Phanasa are seen.

This fort, Bhawanagada, was built by Angrya. The Goswami's Deula within it is much older. There is a water tank, which appears to have been the chief reason for the position of some of the forts.

The forts before Shiwaji's time appear to have had no walls, but are merely steep rocks as the 3 forts at Kelanela and at Sangameshwara.

Land from Muchari to Niwali (omitted before), through Kalambasten, Umaren, Karabhatalen, Andari, Hedali.

The hills (on the south of the Shastri river chiefly) are from 500 to 800 feet high, covered with low jungle and few trees. The Land in the south of Sangameshwara Mahala. jungle thin from the gravelly soil, which grows worse towards the Ghats. They bear 2 crops and require 6 years Pada to let the Rana grow (which is the cause of fallows more than the resting of the soil). The Bhatalen at the Payathá is not the best. It bears 3 crops and then requires 4 Pada years. The valleys are $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and in the middle rice land 200 or 300 yards wide, rather plentiful, not the best Prats and little Dupiki, *i. e.*, about 3 miles from the Sahyadri.

27th March 1830, Rajawadi.

A'MBEREN—Shinde, Kondhiwaren Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

- Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ Raghajirawa Lakshmanarawa Shinde and 1 Bhawa.
 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Anaji Gangajirawa Shinde and 1 Bhawa.
 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Amritarawa Madhawa Shinde and 1 Bhawa.
 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sajanaji Babu Shinde and 1 Bhawa.
 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Daji Babu Shinde and 1 Bhawa.

They all live in the village and charge about the wahiwata annually. It was never in Gahana.

Houses.

10 Khota Maratha	...	...	...	...
5 Kunabi watanadara	5	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Gurawa Bhawika	Badhekari	...	...	Do.

16 houses. 113 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Khots have divided the land among them as much as they wanted for their own cultivation, which is about $\frac{2}{3}$ the village, both $\frac{2}{3}$ the rice and $\frac{2}{3}$ the warkasa. The rest is the watanadára Kunabi's land. If Bádhekaris come they cultivate the Kunabi's land. But generally the 15 watanadárs cultivate nearly the same each house on an average. The division of the Khoti $\frac{2}{3}$ took place 60 years ago, and since that, as several brothers grew up in one house they have gradually by taking each the wahiwata of different parts, sub-divided those shares, also.

If a watanadára Kunabi dies without heirs the Khots divide his lands among them, both rice and warkasa. One died 10 years ago in this manner.

All the Kunabi's land is held on Maktá, which lasts 4 or 5 years or until it becomes unequal. These Maktás have proceeded 10 years. In the Peshawá's time there was an annual Paháni as in warkasa. The rayats applied for this Maktá — a Maktá is better for an industrious rayat and worse for a lazy one — as he may apply more manure and labour, still paying the same. If the rayata is industrious it is also better for the Khota as more of the land gets cultivated by Kunabis, knowing beforehand what they will have to pay.

The rayats and Khots all go out as Bádhekaris to Muraduwen, Kadawai and Turala. They pay Ardhalá in both warkasa and rice. They get no Maktás. No Bádhekaris come here annually, as the village is small. One Wáni comes on Maktá in the rice land.

The Mápa wartála is 2 páyalis of their Diwána páyáli and their 18 Diwána páyalis contain 19 sololi. So the wartála is 3 páyalis Sangameshwari.

The rayats carry all their Gallá to Mákhajana, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kosa; and the Khota says the rayats and his own shetakaris carry his grain also to Mákhajana to be sold, i. e., the 10 Khot's produce and that what the Kunabis carry to Mákhajana; they receive their food and 3 pice each for. As this is improbable, on calling another Kunabi, he says he never carries the Khot's Gallá and he does not know who does. The Kunabis probably carry the whole, receiving the usual 1 shera daily.

The Brahmana Kárakúna, who makes the Khot's survey, says that the Khots themselves take part, and the Sangameshwara wanis carry the rest on bullocks, receiving payment from the Khots, from which it appears they have something to conceal about, carrying the Khot's Gallá to the Sarakára or the Sáhúkára for sale. They endeavour to conceal the truth about this, in most villages, making out that they send it on bullocks and pay large prices per khandi. They probably get more than the Kunabis Thala carried by them at 1 shera daily, but not much more. Few are likely to use bullocks, which are more expensive than Kunabis, even above the usual Vetha number. For the Khots, when they get extra Veths, do not pay them up to the regular Majúrí price but about $\frac{1}{2}$ that or double the Vetha price.

The Veths are paid 2 per house among the Khots. The 5 Kunabis are divided into Takshims. One Jota is paid by each Kunabi. The Veths are all used in the field labour for cutting, burning, weeding, etc. There is no Phada Pharamasa paid.

The Gráma Dewa has Italákha $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana and the Gáwnkara cultivates land for it, allowing the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana to the Gurawa only, making a profit of the rest:

The Gurawa gets Punja and receives about 10 mans. The Kadawai Mhára gets the skins but receives no Punja.

The Amína was Dhondo Bachyá Karandikara of the Dekkana.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village. Other villages do not take the Kawala Gawata.

There is a Tantá of 14 Pánds hill-land with Arawali. It was cultivated 5 years ago by Arawali, and cut by the Amberen people. It is entered as Tantá in Amberen, where it
Tantá to be corrected.

was measured, but not entered at all, apparently in Arawali survey, unless included in the body of the survey, which requires to be examined. It is 13 Pánda 19 Poles hill waste.

There is no Páta or Dupiki land. There is a Gráma Dewa thatched by the Kunabis and Khota together. There is no Kurana.

The Khots have 3 Shetakaris among them. They pay them 7 rupees a year.

Phanasa paid in kind, half the produce. The Kunabis all pay the Phanasa in fruit, the half of the produce. They are counted annually and the exact half taken.

The present lágawada is not so much, the Khota says, as the survey year. The Kunabi says it is exactly the same and has been there many years.

There are no Deúls in this Mahála, with Hakkás. But the Goswámis on Bhawánagada get a few nárala at the Jatrá; and the Udagiri Dewa collects pice in each house.

	Bháta.	Harka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 9 khandís ...	... 3½	1½
The lágawada ákára 17½ do. ...	... 7	3½
Kamála (no. Tipandi) 13½ do. ...	... 7	½
		Acres.
The total land is ...	... ..	387
Bháta lágawada ...	... ..	25 (½ Pada).
Warkasa lágawada ...	... ..	110
Dongara Pada ...	... ..	213
Bhátalen Pada ...	... ..	36

The lágawada is ½ of the arable.

The Kamála here is much less than the lágawada ákára. This may proceed from excessive lágawada in the warkasa in the survey year (which is improbable as they say that it is the average) or the Amína may have deducted in the waste land much more than he ought as Nákirda, which is the most probable, as the lágawada is ½ of the whole; whereas in a jungly village there is always a greater proportion of waste. The above 387 acres of arable admits of 30 acres of arable to each house; and on asking the rayats they say each house has about 40 acres and this is about the probable thing. The lágawada will then be 1/4 or 1/4½ of the arable and the Kamála will equal the Hallín lágawada.

The proportions are:—

1 Ijamáyali, 2 lágawada, 2 Kamála, which is about the average, 5 miles from the Gháta and without rice land.

	Amberan Shinden.
Murduwen is 3 of ...	689
Turala 3 or 4 ...	760
Arawali 4 ...	346
Kadawai 10 ...	583
	4) 2,378

594 mean.

This mean shews that about ½ part of the waste arable land has been left out or struck out as Nákirda. The Khota says the whole was measured; the Gawna Mhára being the Village under-measured. Káthiwála, which, makes it likely, he counted false.

27th March 1830, Rájawádi.

GOLAWALI—Khotáki, Sangameshwara, Ináma, 2 Tarfá, ½ Vishálágada, ½ Ratnágiri, Darobasta Ináma Patti Kheríja.

½ Dewo Pádhye, Keshawa Padhye.

½ Shiwaráma Náro Padhye.

½ Bábji Ganesha Padhye.

½ Lakshmana Yadneshwara Padhye.

½ Pánduranga Sadáshiwa Padhye, these 5 in the village.

½ Wásudewa Rámachandra Padhye in Sátará 2 years.

½ Hari Vithala Padhye in Pandharapúra.

½ Govind Vitha's Padhye in Pandharapúra 50 years.

The Pārāgandās receive their shares by Hundis. The Khots and Inámdárs' shares are the same.

5	Khota Karahde	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bráhmans watanadara,	2	Bádhekari	1	...	... Tirdhala.
51	Kunabis	...	...	...	...	... Ardhala.
	JámbulaWádi watanadará	10,	Bádhekari	2.		
	Deúla	do.	do.	4	do.	4.
	Ráwala	do.	do.	6	do.	6.
	Kinjala	do.	do.	5	...	...
	Kurdi	do.	do.	12,	Bhádekari	2.
3	Maráthá Bádhekari	2,	Watanadára	1	...	... Ardhala.
3	Wáni Sangameshwari	Bádhekari	...	...	...	... Do.
7	Chákara	3,	Kunabini	4	...	... Tirdhala.
7	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	...	... Ardhala.

79 houses. 235 people (too few apparently).

There is no Patti Bháden paid. The Mápá wartálá is 2 payalis sololi. The Gallá is paid in the village, except about 2 khandis, which is sold around the village and carried by the rayats.

The Veths are 4 per annum by each Kunabi and 1 Jota. Inámdárs, however, take more Veths than these in most villages.

The Kunabis pay Kársái, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 3 Shera Kona Karánde, 1 Kombaden, 1 Yirlen.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats all but the Bráhmans. There are also 2 Bráhmans Deúls thatched at the Khots expense, *i. e.*, a shera annually; and the rayats bring the grass from near the Khots' houses.

There is Italákha to 2 Deúls, which the Khota pays in grain. The Khota also allows of his own grain $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans Italákha to Gráma Dewa, and he allows 10 mans to a Bráhmans Pujári and 2 rupees Tela.

The Mhára has about 2 or 3 páyalis of grain near his house, which pays no Thala. His phanasa trees are also free.

The Kunabis pay from 2 to 8 annas annually for their phanasas.

The Mhára and Gurawa Shirastá is 1 páyali per mana. But the Mhára gets but about 10 mans and the Gurawa $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

No Bádhekaris come here, nor do the rayats go elsewhere.

There is Kawála and Gawata sufficient for the village.

There are 2 Páts not used for grain.

The Udagiri Dewa receives pice here but does not come annually.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Dhámápúra, Kumbháraháni and Máwalangen; all the Desái villages; altogether 12 acres, Pada, hill and Bhátalen.

These Padhyes have Ináma in 2 villages, 5 acres of Bháta in Burambáda, 2 acres in Dingavi, in Borsuta $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre 1 Tarfa.

There are 3 Ináms in this village to Krishnambhata wákanakara, 17 mana Gallá, and Bágáyata 4 rupees; to Ganesha Raghunátha Bhata Purohita Wari $\frac{1}{2}$ mana; to Rámabhata Purohita $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans. The total Ijmáyali ákára of the 3 is 22 mans, and the Hallín lágawada, no Tipándi, 35 mans. This is in excess but as the Khota is Inámadára the Shimás are not probably encroached on. These Ináms are 2 tarfá'and Patti Kherija.

The Mhára pays 4 áúts to 4 Hakkadárs each and to the Gráma Dewa. In the Peshawá's time he paid 20 áúts to the Khota, which he now, as the Khota says, refuses, and he does not exact them.

The Kársái to the Vishálagada Pauta is Ináma like the Ratnágiri Kársái and never paid either in kind or money to Vishálagadá or the Sarakára, except the usual vegetables, etc., at lagans, when all Inámadárs and Hakkadárs attend in Vishálagada. The Vishálagada Panta, however, when the Kársái was

commuted, 5 years ago, gave in, among his list of Kárasái received by him, all Ináma villages as well as Khálisá (though he never received the Kárasái in Ináma Gawns) and, accordingly, the due proportion was imposed by the Ratnágiri Sarakára as Vishálagada Kárasái commuted to Ratnágiri wasúla; and they now pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees as Kárasái to Ratnágiri — a new tax.

The Darakadára Kárákúni Ratnágiri was Ináma, till 30 years ago, when Apáji Shankara, a Maktá Mámalatadára, took it as Wasúla. The Vishálagada Panchotrá and Darakadára Kárákúni are Ináma.

The Rájadeshmukhi is 14 rupees, of which $12\frac{1}{2}$ is Ináma and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wasúli — not a Sarakári Ináma, but by a Patra from the Sátará Chitanisa, who holds the Rájadeshmukhi — probably a purchase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees annually.

The Khota has given Balakrishna Náráyana Rájawádakara 2 Bighás Bhátalen in Ináma and an Ináma Patra.

The Amína was Mahádáji Lakshmana and Dinakara A'gáshe of Kolamben. The Khota says he measured the waste land with the Káthi without guessing any, without measuring, and that he deducted the Nákrda correctly. The Khota considers his village to be 3,000 acres, which is not far, probably, from the truth. This would allow 37 acres to a house. The Khota says each house has about 40 acres at a mean. The Khota says the Káthi was laid flat, and not swung in the hill waste land.

	Bháta.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is $31\frac{3}{4}$ khandís	... $9\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallín lágawada (no Tipándi) 70 khandís	... $19\frac{1}{2}$	16
The Kamála 84 khandís	... 26	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		Acres.
The arable land in this village is	...	4,074
The Bháta lágawada (16 Pada)	...	77
The Warkasa lágawada	...	554
Golawali over- (Dongara Pada	...	3,320
measured in { Bhátalen Pada	...	79
hill waste. { The lágawada is	...	$1\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2}$

This is a very valuable village and much underassessed. If the 16 acres of waste rice land were cultivated the lágawada would be 3 times the Ijamáyali. This waste, they say, is still waste, being subject to overflows of a nála. The hill land is of a good description and the rayats very numerous.

	Kunabir' account.	Mhárs' account.
Kumbhárákháni Khurda $\frac{1}{2}$	... 3,350	3,350
Máwalangen $\frac{1}{2}$	... 1,788	1,788
Dhámápúra $2\frac{1}{2}$	... 1,946	3,891
Rájawádi $\frac{1}{2}$	... 2,084	2,084
Dhámáni $1\frac{1}{2}$	... 1,621	2,428
Turala 2	... 1,330	2,128
	6) 12,119	6) 15,669
	2,059 acres.	2,610

This is about half what the Amín's measurements make it. But as the Kárákúna Khera had been enquiring the size of the village before the Kárákúns came to me, it is probably not true.

28th March 1830, Rájawádi.

KADAWAI—Gherá Prachitagada Sangameshwara, Khotakí, 1 Tarfd.

Khots Andoji Manoji Thakura, Vishráma Anantaráwa Ghosálakara, Janakoji Balawawantaráwa Dalawi.

As the Khotship has been 150 years in dispute, Raghunath Purohita of Sáyalen and Pitre of Parachuri went 29 years ago to Puná and represented that the Khota had become Gayáli, and on paying 2,500 rupees najara they got a Patra, investing them as Khots but, on the 3 Marathas going immediately to represent the untruth of the above to the Pratinidhi Parasharama Pandita (now

of Karahda) he sent a subsequent order to turn out the 2 Brahmans, who lost their money. This is the Maráthá Khot's account.

There is in this village a Kulakarni, though it is, and always was, they say, a Khotaki village; because it was considered as a Dekkan village. It was one of 3 villages, given by the Sátará Rájá about 150 years ago to the Pratinidhi's wife for sádi and choli. These are Páwasa, Kumbhárakhani Budrukha and Kada-wai (Kumbhárakhani, however, has no Kulakarni). This Kulakarni then was first made watanadára and received 5 bighás of Bháta sheta and Rs. 30 Musháhirá, which still chel. But his watana being new he is considered as a stranger by the Maráthá Khots.

The way the Maráthás got to be Khots was that the village was held by 12 Maráthá Saradárs under the Shringárapúra Rájá and there were then and still 12 konds which were held in Mokásá by the 12 Saradárs for service paid at the Thána in Shringárapúra and Dhámani. Before the forts around were built 9 of them are departed and 3 remain, who now claim it as their Khotship. Their konds were all Khálisá.

The Maráthás say Shiwáji came from Chandara and Waradesha and overthrew the Shringárapúra Rájá 200 years ago. But the Kulakarni says the Bijápúra Pádashahá overthrew them.

At present it is a Sarakári wahiwáta village; and within these 3 years it has been let out by the Sarakára to the 3 Khots. Before that it had been held by Liláwndárs or a Taláthi and realized Rs. 675 above its former Wasúla. But the 3 Khots having offered Rs. 28 more they now hold it. The Kulakarni says it has been a Japti village these 150 years:—

Houses.					
25	Maráthá ...	...	Saradára Khots	...	... Dasta per Bighá.
12	Do. ...	...	Bádhekari	...	... Ardhalá.
4	Bráhmaṇa Karáhde ...	...	Kulakarni	...	... Dasta per Bighá.
5	Do. ...	...	Inámadára	...	... Dasta in the Khálisá land partly.
4	Do. ...	...	Bádhekari	...	... Tirdhalá.
4	Sonára ...	...	Watanadára 3	...	... } 1 Dasta.
			Bádhekari 1	...	... } 3 Ardhalá.
1	Sutára ...	...	Watanadára	...	... } Ardhalá.
9	Wáni ...	...	Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	... }
1	Gurawa Bháwika	...	Bádhekari	...	... }
53	Kunabis—				
	Mulgáwna wáda	...	{ Watanadára 14	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 4	...	... }
	Kinjálakara do.	...	{ Watanadára 2	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 2	...	... }
	Nunchagáwnkara wáda	...	{ Watanadára 4	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 2	...	... }
	Dhámanaks wáda	...	{ Watanadára 3	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 4	...	... }
	Mádage do.	...	{ Watanadára 3	...	... } Ardhalá.
			{ Bádhekari 2	...	... }
	Powara do.	...	{ Watanadára 2	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 2	...	... }
	Dhulaka do.	...	{ Watanadára 2	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 2	...	... }
	Total	...	{ Watanadára 35	...	... }
			{ Bádhekari 18	...	... }
1	Nháwi ...	...	Bádhekari	...	... }
6	Kumbhára	...	Bádhekari (Do not make Ghágars)	...	... } Ardhalá.
5	Teli Musalamána	...	Watanadára	...	... }
22	Musalamána	...	Bádhekari	...	... }
2	Do.	...	Inámadára	...	... (Ardhalá in his Khálasá.)
2	Chákara ...	...		...	... }
1	Parita ...	...	Bádhekari	...	... }
2	Bhandásai	...	Do.	...	... }
2	Dauri Goswámi	...	Do.	...	... } Ardhalá.
4	Chámhára	...	Watanadára	...	... }
23	Mhára ...	...	Do. 17	...	... }
			Bádhekari 6	...	... }

188 houses. 827 people.

Several of the castes have their rice land annually measured and pay Dasta according to the measurements. This commenced when the Mokásá was done away and has continued till now. The reason of the measurement is that it may be known what land lies waste, the land itself being Rakhami, and each has his own boundaries like Kulambáwedárs, neither encroaching on others or allowing others cultivating in his land.

The Dasta they pay is very light. The Káthi used is not laid flat, but swung, and in such a manner as to allow $\frac{1}{2}$, *i. e.*, what they measure as 20 Pánds in really 3 Pánds (which is, no doubt, an imposition gradually grown up), besides which they have tipánda allowed. The Prats of land are unnoticed but all from Awwala to Chyárasíma, pay a like 9 mana per bighá; as the land of the Táluká has increased while the Dasta remains the same. These people by the light assessment do not pay so heavily, as an annual survey would otherwise make them.

In warkasa the custom is equally strange. The hill and Bhátalen land is measured every 3 or 4 years. In land that has many stones and large trees $\frac{1}{3}$ is deducted as bad. In better land $\frac{1}{4}$ is deducted. But in all Haríka land $\frac{1}{2}$ is deducted.

The Gallá Dars are all light.

Nágali Mándíwa and Baithi $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana per bighá.

Do. Dóngara $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana per bighá.

Wari Mándíwa and Baithi $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana per bighá.

Do. Dongara $\frac{1}{2}$ mana per bighá.

Haríka 3 mana per bighá.

These customs are arbitrary and commenced by the Pratinidhi, because there was no Khota. So he managed it himself.

The Patti paid by these Dasti rayats is 3 rupees for all but Haríka, which, last, pays 7 rupees per khandi and never Aina Jinnasa (the Sarakára Dara is 8 rupees besides patti).

The Gallá in the Pratinidhi's time was paid in Bháta. Nagali and Wari were exchanged for Bháta, and Bháta made into Gallá paid in Tándúla. Tándúla and carried up to Karánda on the Pratinidhi's bullocks. It took 100 Baila 4 journeys.

In the Peshawa's time the village was let by Lilawna for a nakta Maktá to the highest bidder. At present the Dasti rayats pay their whole Dasta in kind to the Khota in the village and patti extra. The measure is 18 páyalís per mana (*i. e.*, 2 páyalís Mápá wartálá). The other rayats pay their Galla $\frac{1}{2}$ in Mákhajana, *i. e.*, the Maráthá Bádhekarís, Kumbhárs, Mhárs, Kunabís, Musalamáns and Wánís; and the rest in the village to the Maktedára, with the 2 páyalís Mápá wartálá; but no Patti or Bakti or Bháden. This is 2 kosa off; and if any one sends it on Baila, it costs 1 rupee per khandi.

There are 4 Veths paid annually—2 to the Wahiwátadára Khota and 2 to Thákura, the eldest of the Maráthá Saradárs. But none pay Veths but the Kunabís, Kumbhárs and the Mhárs, one each house.

One Jota is paid by each house of Kunabís, Kumbhárs and Bádhekari Maráthás to the Wahiwátadára Khota.

These Bádhekari Maráthás pay no Veths except Kágadi Veths, *i. e.*, carry letters and messages (Jásúda) but no Bigára.

The Khots Phada Pharmása of Tawasen, Bhopalá, Tattye, Kombaden, Yiralen, Kona Kárande, etc., is paid by Kumbhárs and Kunabís.

The manner of paying Patti by the Poti Inámadárs is curious. There are 24 Inámadárs, who all hold their Ináms patti Suddhán and yet the Khota takes extra patti from most them; and the patti he takes from 2 or 3 amounts to the whole Ináma one man has thrown it up.

The Maktedára of the village, at some former time, made an agreement with the Inámadárs that each should pay him an arbitrary sum called by him the patti of one bighá or $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 bighás. The quantity was to about half the Inámadárs

fixed arbitrarily at either of these 3 without much reference to what they held; to others Tijái was fixed, i. e., $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land they actually enjoyed in Ináma and to others no patti. They were allowed to pay for the patti of one bigha either $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans 2 páyalis or 2 rupees. This occurred above 50 years ago in the Pratinidhi's time (at some time when $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana bháta was 1 rupee in value).

The following is the list of the 24 Ináms all of them patti Suddhán and the last 3 columns are the extra patti taken by the Khota wahiwátadára :—

	Allowed by the Sarakára.		Taken extra by the Khota.		
	Gallá.	Patti Makta	Bighás computed.	Nakta.	Gallá.
	Kh. m.	Rs.	Bigha.	Rs.	
The Purohita of Kadawai ...	1 7	4	1	2	...
Mahádewa Dikshita Pitre ...	1 6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	...
Ganesha Bhata Sarawate ...	0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	...
Bahirambhata of Sayalen ...	1 9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Lakshmanabhat of Sonawaden .	1 8	4	5	10	Mirasa.
Pándurangabhata Joshi ...	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Anandabhata Moghe of Satara. (A Musalamána gets his Ináma.)	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Sadashiwabhata Achárya ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Babubhata of Sátára. (His Upádyá gets it.)	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	...
Govind Hari Kulákarni ...	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Sadáshiwa Bháskara Kulákarni.	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Antáji Ganesh Kulákarni ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Báláji Náráyana Kulákarni ...	1 8	4	...	...	...
Keshawa Ballála Kátadare ...	2 $16\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Nilo Vishwanátha ...	1 8	4	...	...	...
Anandaráwa Thákura ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Anájiráwa Ghesalakara ...	0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Bhikájiráwa Thákura ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Bálakoji Go.....	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Báburáwa Ghosalakara ...	0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
The Grámadewa ...	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Gangá Sutára ...	1 8	4	...	...	...
Dhondú Mhára ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
The Gárma Upádhyá ...	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	...
	$16\frac{1}{2}$ 0	49	20	20	33

The extra patti taken by the Khota is 20 rupees and 33 mans. The Ináms appear to have been given at an estimate of 1 rupee value in grain or $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$, etc., when grain was $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans for a rupee. But as they all had land given them, it is probable that when their Ináma land gradually increased the Khots at last took this means of taking Thala for the excess.

On asking the people this patti appears to be taken by the Khots as the Kasara of the chálati káthi in the measurements of Ináma land. The custom is to lay the káthi flat for Ináma, by which the Inámadára gets only his true 20 Pánds, but as the village shirastá is to cast the káthi so as to get 30 Pánds in rice land; the Khota takes on each of these Ináma Bighás the extra Kasara.

The Ináma grain is measured in the 16 páyali mana and the Khot's grain in the 18 páyali mana.

Besides the Ináms, there are 10 Italákhs in the village, two of which were taken in Japti last year, as the owners are Parágandá. One of the Italákhs is to the Vishálagada Panta for 208 rupees.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ khandis Bháta (lately paid at the Behede Dara $22\frac{1}{2}$).

Gona Páta 2 (the Musalamáns).

Kársái 20 rupees.

Bháladára Patti 3 rupees and similar items, all different from the Taluka Shirastá.

There are also 8 Ináms paid by the wahiwátadára Khota, though not allowed in the Ijamáyali. The 8 persons have Ináma Patras, one from the Rájá, some from the Pratinidhi, etc. These do not pay the Khota extra patti (or any patti indeed), except the first, whose Ináma is but 30 years old and was given for 6 bighás and has become 12 bighás.

				Bighás.
Báláji Ghosálakara Khota	...	...	...	6 (Pays 4 páyalis Patti, i. e., for 2 bighás.)
Bhonde	...	...	...	3
The Sonára	...	...	...	2
The Gráma Purohita	...	...	...	13
The Sayalen Porohita	...	...	...	28
Khándekara	...	...	...	1
The Kulákarni	...	...	...	5
Jamádára Shekha Abdúla	...	...	...	5

63 acres. This is all Warkasa, except a little Nawakírda Bháta.

The Aina Gallá of this village in the Ijamáyali, including Ináms is Khandís. 92

And the additional Maktá Nakta 703 rupees value about. 28

120

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient for the fields. Other villagers do not come to take any away. There is no Páta Páni.

The Amíns were Agashe and of Kolamben and 2 Puna men. They deducted the Nakírda land.

There is a dispute with Kumbhárakháni Budrukha $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres Bhátalen and Dongara Pada. It appears below the Beríja of the Kumbhárakháni survey as Pada Tantá. It is not entered as Tantá in this village. It is in Konda Ghosálakara.

The Khota allows the Mhára 10 mans' warkasa annual lágawada and 25 Phanasa, half bad trees; all held free.

The Mhára pays 3 Hakkadárs, 5 A'úts each, and also to the Dewa and the Khota 2 or 3.

There are 14 Shetakáris in the village, chiefly belonging to the Maráthás; some at 6 and some at 8 rupees a year pay.

The wahiwátadára has to sell about 100 khandis annually, which the Musalamáns from the Kasabá and Mákhajana take on bullocks, besides what the rayats carry. The Khota gives the grain 1 páyali per rupee cheaper than at the Bandara.

The Mhár's punja is $2\frac{1}{2}$ shera and the Gurawa $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mana. The Mhára gets a khandi per annum. The probable amount is about 4 khandis, the houses of Mhárs and the rayats being numerous. The Khota says he gets about 2 khandis and the Gurawa 1 khandi.

The Potadára has his Gharapatti 2 rupees remitted by the Khota, though charged in the Ijamáyali. The Khota has also to pay 2 rupees to the Mahála Potadára. The Sonara also gets 2 mans.

The Khota allows $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for Sachani and 1 rupee for Dhápa to the Dewa.

The Khota takes the 20 rupees Kársái to Vishálagada from the rayats as they no longer go to Vishálagada for thatching, etc., while he has to pay it. This Makta is 20 years old.

The wahiwátadára has same extra Veths when he wants them which he pays in Dáru.

The Chámhára has 3 villages. He pays the Mhárs of them 7 pair of shoes, the Khota 10, the Gurawa 3, the Kulakarni, 2 and the Hakkadars 9.

There is no Rájadesh mukhi in this village, nor has been since the Pratinidhi got it.

The Sutára gets 2 páyalis of Dána for each plough, which produces 18 mans annually.

Bádhekaris come from Amberen Shinde and Mákhajana and Turala to cultivate and pay Ardhala and no Veths. The rayats go out to Páchámben and Durgawada and Múnden and Niwali to cultivate and pay Tirdhala. Those who have no Jots go for hill land. Those who have jots come for rice and Bhátalen land, which is the commonest reason of Bádhekaris here. This shews Kadawai to be a Bhátalen village, though the Amína set down all the sloping land as Dongara.

The Teli pays to 5 Hakkadárs 4 annas each (or Tela) and to the Dewa 7 shers (for which he holds 2 Pands of Bháta free).

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	92	Khandís.			
		28	Average of Maktá.			
		120	Khandís	...	Bhatá.	Haríka.
Lágawada Akára (no Tipandi)	...	207½	do.	...	65	21
Kamála Akára	...	207½	do.	...	105	30½
				...	111	12½

					Acres.
The total land	...	...	...	...	5,898
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	...	314 (Pada 13).
Warkas lágawada	...	...	...	...	1,056
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	...	3,607
Bhátalen do.	...	...	...	...	806
The lágawada is	...	...	...	...	1/4½ of the arable.

The Khota says the present lágawada is just the same as at the survey, and the Bháta Pada the same.

The village is set down at 5,830 acres, but is probably not over-rated as there are 1,400 acres of lágawada, which would imply much more waste land than exists; but for the 188 houses of rayats to cultivate it.

The present wasúla is about a mean 1 Ijamáyali, 2 Lágawada, 2 Kámala.

The 3,607 acres Dongara Pada is merely undulating land and ¾ of it is not too steep to plough and is nearly of the same value as Bhátalen.

The Ijamáyali Gallá Ináma is 16½ khandís Aina (not including Itálákha and Khots ináma).

The Hallin lágawada 25½ khandís (not including Itálákha and Khots ináma).

The Kamála the same.

But the original Bháta has ½ become warkasa :—

The villages around—			Kadawai.
Turala is ¼ of	...	...	3,543 (Turala over-measured.)
Rájawadi ¼	...	...	6,252
Chikali ¼	...	...	4,308
Kumbhárakháni Budruka ¼	...	...	4,042
A'mberen Shinden ¼	...	...	3,096
Muradven ¼	...	...	6,201
			7) 33,972

4,853, i. e., over-measured 1,000 acres.

The measurement, however, is probably correct but the khots are beginning to discover how to make their villages appear small.

Ináms.

The Ináma of the khota 6 acres given in Shake 1725 is given because he had made a kauli field Nálá Garka, which was over-thrown, and because he was an old watanadára. It was allowed in Ináma subject to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Pattí as Dasta which the khota now takes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Thala Dasta. One of the shimás of this is entered uttaresa Dewáchen sheta. This they now take Dasta in if ever it is cultivated. The other shimás are entered Mhárachi jamina, though the land is khotaki, showing the Mhára to be the real owner though called karde.

Another is to a Bhata for 250 lárís in kadawai, 100 in A'mbawan and 25 in Saranda. They all were enjoyed by him; but during the time Angre was here, he imposed high Pattís on Ináms and the Bhata being unable or not choosing to pay them, he threw them up except this one.

One of the Ináms contains $\frac{1}{8}$ lárís and rukes for Tamákhu Pattí, which still chels in Sávantawádi (A. D. 1713), Bháta 9 mans per Bighá sarásari at 30 lárís per khandi.

Annáji Datto's $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee per Bighá for Pada discontinued. Warkasa bhátalen pada at 2 lárís per Bighá (this is a part of Annáji Datto's shirastá which is discontinued) and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ waja instituted since.

In a patra to the sonára, land is given to him and it is stated that he is to enjoy it besides his watana from the villagers which are described:—Ulphá, i. e., 1 shera Tándula at the jatra, widá (pana) and nárala for cleaning the gods and 1 kombadi. These he still receives as a watanadára.

On asking the Khota how many watanadárs get a fowl, the Mhára gives a list of those who receive a fowl from the village at the Dasará:—

Ghosálá Khota ...	...	...	2
Thákúra Khota ...	...	...	2
Dalawi Khota ..	...	...	...
The Gurawa ...	...	...	1
Puríta ...	...	...	1
Sutára ...	...	...	1
Telí ...	...	...	1
Sonára ...	...	...	1
Mhára ...	...	...	4
Gáwnakara Kunabi ...	...	...	1

As Dalawi is left out, he is no doubt an interloper. They say he gets a fowl but not by the shirastá.

Another patra in 1723 calls the Khota Ghosálá *Mirásadára*, which he wants explained. It does not mean khota as he claims.

Among old Dars in this village is one called Purúsha Takká or Ghara-wádis.

The khots have a long Tiráyita Patra settling that they are not khots and several other kalams.

The Bhátalen land about here bears three crops and requires three waste years, i. e., second best sort.

28th March 1830, Rajawadi.

MURADUWEN—*Kondhiwaren, Khichadi, 1 Tarfa.*

Khots $\frac{1}{2}$ Hari Apáji Ambekara Karáhde $\frac{1}{2}$ in gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bhikaji Vithal Ambekara Karáhde.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Moro Dhondo Ambekara gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Govind Sadashiwa Ambekara gahána.

The first $\frac{1}{3}$ gahána is to Bájí Sadáshiwa Bhágawata, Sarandakara for 250 rupees, these 3 years, at 12 per cent., no swámitwa.

The last $\frac{1}{3}$ is in gahána to Baji Dámodara Khándekara, Burambada for 276 rupees for one year, of which 150 rupees has 12 per cent. and 126 no wyája (*i. e.*, the swamitwa 16 rupees). The first has probably swámitwa too, though they say not, as grain was dearer then than at the last gahána. They have brought no patra.

The last Gahánadára wahiwátadára is Krishnáji Lakshmana Tendulakara of Bhaden (my headman's relation) now in Turala, who says he gets 40 rupees for the wahiwata of 3 villages for Khándekara, who has many gaháns.

In Angre's time Adhataráwa, now a rayata, was khota, and 70 years ago Ambekara got it from the Peshawá, Adhataráwa having been a sepoy against him :—

Houses.

3	Karáhde Bráhmána	...	...	...	...	...
1	Brahmana Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
8	Maráthá watanadára Kunabáwedára	...	...	...	...	Dhara.
3	Watanadára Maráthá 1 and Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	...	Ardhala.
6	Gurawa Bhawika, Watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
29	Kunabís—					
	Wada Waríla	...	21	{ Watanadára	...	15
				{ Bádhekari	...	6
	Khálila	...		{ Watanadára	...	6
				{ Bádhekari	...	2
1	Hajyáma	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Teli Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	Do.
11	Chakara 10, Kunabina 1	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	Do.
6	Mhára Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 3	...	...	...	...	Do.

70 houses. 366 people.

The khots have divided what rice land they wanted and take no Thala in it; if they cultivate warkasa, they cultivate by guess the same.

There is no Patti. The mápa wartálá 1 páyali per mana. The rayats take their whole thala to Makhajana, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa, part for the Sarakára and part to sell for the khota and receive no food.

The Maráthá kúls take their nima eina jinnasa to Makhajan, if they do not buy it.

There is Ináma to Báláji Náráyana Agashe of Kolamben which is Ináma Patti Suddhán. The khota cultivates it and pays the Inámadára according to the Ijamáyali, deducting Hakkadárs and Gáwna Kharcha. It might produce more if the Inámadára placed a karde in his hand.

	Khandi.	Mana.
In the Ijamáyali the gallá is	...	4
The ballín lágawada sawái mápa no Tipandi	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

There is Italákha to Purohita of Sayalen who has received money from the Golawali Inámadára, and sold him the Italákha till the debt is paid.

The Gráma Dewa has Italákha 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana which the kunabis cultivate all together and pay the Gurawa 3 mans, which is double his Italákha but less than the thala would be. The Gurawa pays them no food; and they profit by the excess above 3 mans. This is the only field so managed I have met with.

The khota has made a maktá here with all the rayats. The last najara paháni, he made, was 2 years ago and last year the rayats agreed to pay the same; both in the warkasa and rice land. This year $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rayats disagree and a Survey will take place in their lands. This mode of maktá in the warkasa has existed 10 or 12 years. Before that a thala was common.

No Bádhekaris come here, so the whole village is on maktá rice and warkasa. The khots say this is very common in this Mahála and is the case in Arawali, Turala, Kadawai, &c., for 2 or 3 years, except those kúls who demand a Survey. This shows that the annual lágawada of the warkasa land in these parts does not vary from year to year since half the kúls would not accept the same continued maktá if it did. Bádhekaris, however, pay by thala. The maktá allows a rayata to cultivate as much as he can in 50 acres of waste.

The khota allows Ináma to Vithoba (which he built himself for 500 rupees, 40 years ago) 1 manachedhara, i. e., 15 pands bháta. The Bráhmána pujári holds it, and he allows 1 mana tela.

The Mhára cultivates within his gharawádi and páys thala the same as elsewhere. But he has 2 phanasa that are free.

The other rayats all pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce of their phanasa trees and no money rate throughout. The two kúls only pay money.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers and the Gurava the same.

The khot's veths are all paid in the cultivation of a field called Khotasheta of $1\frac{3}{4}$ khandis, for which the rayats find plough, bullocks, manure and everything and get 1 shera daily, and the khota allows them a mana or 2 of bhata to exchange for liquor.

The Gurava receives 3 veths from Kunabis to cultivate his warkasa land. He has no Dewasheta.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts to 4 hakkadárs each and to the Gramadewa.

The Kunabis pay Kársái $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee each, besides tawasen, bhopalá, a basket, wood, and no fowl, as most khots do, because there is no sheta that requires a fowl to be offered in the village.

The Kawala and Gavata is sufficient for the village. The people from A'rawali and A'mberen Shinde come as Ardhalis. The rayats go to two hilly villages in Anjanawela Táluka as Tirdhalis.

There is a Tantá with Kumbhára-kháni, but as the lágawada was Muraduw's, it is not separately measured.

The Amina was a Puna man. He deducted the Nákirda land.

The three kúls have 8 houses among them and hold 165 acres of land (8 of khota), and pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandis as dasta. One is new within 40 years; the others old.

There is no pata and no dupiki land. The Awala and Dúma are 5 acres.

The Sonára from Kesiwaren has the watana of cleaning the Dewa's images. There are three in the Gráma Dewa; and he gets 1 shera, a nárala and Pána. At Kunabis' lagans the khota gets nárala and pána. The Telí pays 1 rupee to the khota for drinking the village water. He came here last year from Chámphen. The hakkadárs having discovered his arrival he paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers of tela or 2 annas to 4 of them last year. In general Sutárs and Telís conceal their arrivals in a new village from the hakkadárs to prevent payment.

The Teli gives 1 mana of tela for 27 payalis of tila to the khota, and for 30 payalis to the rayats, the reason being that the latter never require a mana at once.

The Bráhmána Dewa takes 40 warandis of gawata to thatch it and the Gráma Dewa 75 warandis. The khota allows them a shera daily for the first and nothing for the second.

There is one Rái, 3 acres.

The Ijamáyali galla is 40 khandís, $20\frac{1}{2}$ bháta, haríka 6.

Lágawada galla 75 khandís, bháta 40, haríka 14.

Kamála galla 75 khandís, bháta 42, haríka 3.

The total arable is 2,067 acres.

Bháta lágawada 131 acres. (Páda 5.)

Warkasa lágawada 365 acres.

Dongara Páda 1,405 acres.

Bhátalen Páda 150 acres.

The lágawada is $1/4\frac{1}{2}$. ..

The proportion appears about 1 : 2 : 2, an average assessment. The rice land abounds; but not of the best prata. The hill land is not good.

(Of Muraduwen)

Arawali is	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	922 (Arawali must be under-measured; it ought to be about 2,000 acres instead of 1,300.)
Kumbhárakháni Budrukha			$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,458
Amberen Shinde		...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,548
Kadawai	...	...	3	1,946
				4) 5,874

1,470 acres (mean).

By this mean Muraduwen is over-measured; for the last week, however, and for all after this these means cannot be trusted to, as the khots appear to have found out how to make all their villages appear small.

There are two sorts of stone found in every village in different proportions :
 Stone of the Táluka. The red volcanic rock of the coast and the hard blue stone. The first gradually diminishes from the coast to the Sahyádrí; the other from the Sahyádrí to the sea. The central part, *i. e.*, a line 5 miles wide, running north and south, through Lánje, Funagusa, Mákhajana and Kondhiwaren, contains little of either sort. In this line are the best Bhátalen villages such as Gáwáne, Pali, Tulasani, Kadawai, etc. Springs arise in both, but few of them last till the rains and those chiefly in the red rock, páts being scarce near the gháts.

The red rock exists in about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Táluka in the state of high solid plains and in the remaining villages as scattered rocks or smaller stones. In the northern part of the táluka the level rock extends 22 miles wide running inland to Sangameshwara. In the middle of the Táluka it runs to the Báwa Nadi, in width 12 miles, and south a Purnagada it goes but 6 or 8 miles inland. In these villages the hill land is coolest in soil, the rock above it preventing a quick evaporation of the rains; and Páni Páts in these villages are numerous (and in no others), many villages containing 6 or 8; of which about one in 4 is used for second crop grain; and the rest for Bágayata or domestic purposes. The rock appears to be 30 or 40 feet in depth upto 100 feet; the quarries are 30 feet deep and the nálás, which lay open the steep hill sides, do not show a much greater depth. It hardens on exposure to the air and is hard at the surface, but below is soft enough to be cut or dug with pickaxes. It exists at Muchari near Sangameshwara on a hill 700 feet high in a soft state, and of a lighter colour than when hard and resembling clay, coming off when cut in slices. It was dug to 30 feet deep, the appearance above and below being the same when water was found. The part of this red rock, in which fusion most apparent is in little spherical caverns of one or 2 inches diameter, the substance around them being of a close grain, heavy and dark purple in colour, the interior part in spherical waves pearl shape and glossy. Some of these have small chrystals attached to them inwards, which are perfectly transparent and the angles obtuse without long points. Where this red rock prevails the hill land and gravel is red.

The blue stone is much harder but differs greatly in different places in villages, where it abounds near the Gháts. There are 6 or 8 sorts in one village, which appear to be the same stone in different states of decay or soundness, and from separate strata. All the strata of the Sahyádrí, as far as can be seen by a telescope, appear to be of this sort of stone. The river beds below the Gháts

are full of the pebbles, which vary in their medium size in each Nálá from 2 to 15 inches diameter according to the rock they pass down. They lie commonly about 2 feet deep.

The better kind of this stone is very lasting and is suited for architecture, but being very hard is expensive in the cutting. The first specimen of it is in the large temple at Sangameshwara (Karneshwara) the 8 centuries old. There is no perceptible decay even commencing. The marks of the chizel remain throughout and in the defended parts the original fresh blue colour is visible. The stone bears a polish but not equal to marble and bears ornamental chizelling as marble does. This stone was brought with great labour from Bhewkola, a cavern near the highest stratum of the Sahyádrí at the top of Malá Gháta between Shringarapura and Páchámbá, 6 miles east of Sangameshwara and the source from which the Gadanadi falls in the rains.

The rock at this place is more perpendicular and higher from the sea than others near it and the hill runs out into the Táluka in advance of the general line which shows it to have stood the brunts of time better than the rest. Pebbles from it that lie in frequented paths become polished by the feet.

The Sahyádrí from the upper edge to its base (*i. e.*, the river beds a mile from the precipice) contains numerous strata of rock (15 or 20) which appear to occupy about the eighth part of the whole body of the mountain. The strata vary greatly from each other both in thickness and in their state of soundness and decay, the most decayed being more indistinct and mingled with earth than the rest. They are all perfectly horizontal, the most distinct and sound of them are $\frac{2}{3}$ from the bottom, about 1,300 feet above their base. Here the strata are about 100 feet in depth and 2 or 3 occur together. The earth and gravel between them being narrow, this part forms the steepest line of precipice. The same strata probably continue the whole extent of the Sahyádrí range north and south and for a considerable way under the Dekkan, since the place where the line of Gháts take a bend inwards east and west; 3 or 4 miles show no diminution of the strata as at Shiwatara east of Maháda and isolated hills in the Konkana show the same.

The strata have very different degrees of hardness. The most decayed are cracked into minute parts and collect between the cracks a yellow ochry earth and moss outside. Each stratum cracks alike throughout the various strata containing every sort of crack, some horizontal, the more decayed the nearer together, some in squares like Dice, some perpendicular in sharp angles, and some peel off at corners in spherical leaves, both rocks and small stones.



In the lower half of the Sahyádrí the strata are the most decayed and these form the tops of all the Konkana hills unoccupied by the red rock. In those hills that contain the rottenest rock ochre abounds and the soil is yellow and $\frac{2}{3}$ of it gravel that crumbles as trodden on. In hills with sounder stone the soil is not affected but the stones lie separate. The finest is seen on the Gadanadi from Shringárapúra to Mákhajana; the second at Verowali and in parts of the Vishálagada Gherá.

The lowest stratum visible is in the river bank from Shringárapura to Sangameshwara. It is far gone in decay and is perhaps a different sort of stone from the rest. It is of a light gray, broken into minute squares with numerous chrystals of acute angles and in some parts an appearance of fusion shown by a wavy surface of dark purple within it and it has specks of a soft white opaque dust like lime. This has become soft within 200 years since there is a foundation made of it at Shringárapura with ornamented chizeling, which now breaks on being trodden on and would not even bear lifting up. The cause of its easy breaking is its fulness of chrystals which occupy in the foundation at Shringárapura full $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the stone and the remainder has a purple colour from the quality of fused stone in it. There is in Rájawadi 6 miles from the Gháta a hot boiling well arising from a Nálá of the blue stone. The heat rather below boiling water, the steam sulphury in smell, the dead leaves in it lose

their colour, while the floating films are of a brighter green. The stream is about 1 foot square and on its sides a white scum chrystalized from the water of a salt and alkalise taste.

29th March 1830, Rájawádi.

KONDA—Asurden, Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ratnágiri Tarfa Rághowá Dádowá Náyaka Saradesái, his wahiwátadára Káshi Abáji Mule of Ojharakhola.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Ganowá Gondowá Náyaka Saradesái of Vishálagada, wahiwátá Bábji Chimanáji Pusálalakara—Kacchi wahiwátá.

Káshi Abáji holds 5 villages and pays 75 rupees (as he says) as Swámitwa and the Sarakár's Dasta (as in Mábhalen).

Pusálakara holds 7 villages for the Vishálagada Saradesái:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Konda Asurden.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Kumbhárakháni Khurda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Mábhalen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Vesaráda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dhámápúra.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Máwalangen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Muchari.

Houses.

2	Bráhmána	...	Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
15	Kunabi	...	Watanadára 9	...	...	} Ardhala.
			Bádhekari 6	...	...
9	Bhandári	...	Bádhekari	...	...	do.
4	Musalamána	...	Do.	...	...	do.
2	Sonára	...	Do.	...	...	do.
4	Wáni	...	Sangameshwari	...	...	} do.
			Bádhekari	...	...
10	Mhára	...	Watanadára	...	...	do.

48 houses. 233 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 3 Páyalis per mana. The Phada is Sangameshwara close by. The Vishálagada Wasúla is paid in money, part at the killa rate.

The Veths are taken by Desái chiefly for carrying vegetables to the Desái. The wahiwatadára also receives 2 Veths in the village. He cultivates 4 khandís.

The Gráma Dewa is in Mauje Asurden (they were 100 years ago one village) and the Kunbís and Mhárs of the konda pay 2 Veths annually to the Gurawa of the Mauje for cultivating the Dewasheta.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ (mana) Italákha which is paid in Gallá and no land marked out.

The Mhára and Gurawa get 2 shers per mana each. But they collect but 5 mans each.

The Mhára has little lágawada within his garden boundaries which pay Thala. His Phanasa trees also pay, each Mhára paying from 2 annas to 4 annas. There are 10 houses and 20 trees.

The Vishálagada Khota pays $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Patti to the Ratnágiri Khota as the latter has the whole imposed upon him for the 2 Tarfá Gallá, which appears a private arrangement through the Táluka; while the Ratnágiri Khota pays no share of the Panchotrá, which is a Dara fixed on the Vishálagada share only. The Vishálagada people have also to pay the Asthamaunsha rate. So they pay more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the total Dasta of a dutarfa $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ village.

The rayats assist in thatching the Deúla of the mauje and carry 2 warandís each. It takes 100 warandís.

There was a shimá Tantá with A'mbedu Khurda. But the Mhára travelled round the Tantá (not with the Bhaden) and so gave it to Ambedu. It was 10 Bighás Pada, still Pada Dongara.

The Khota allows no Ináma.

The Bhandáris go in Mhángaris to Urana, &c., near Bombay. They receive 2½ rupees from the Sáhukára, who also allows them 2 shers a day. It takes a month to go and come if the weather is fair. But others fill in the salt (saphara). If they take a load of wood from Sangameshwara to Bombay and bring back salt they get 3 rupees.

The wáni who loads boats of wood for the 6 months fair weather in a year pays the Khota of the village Baithaka 2 rupees. The Khádís are sold by auction annually. One wáni bought the Sangameshwara Khádi and has 6 or 8 Baithaks in different villages. The wánis buy the Ondá wood of the Kunabis 1,000 for ¾ rupee. The 1,000 means 1,000 sticks an inch in diameter and a foot long.

The Mhangeriwála Bhandári buys the wood of the waní Dukánadára who is the Liláwnawála. He then takes it to Bombay and sells it for 2 rupees a thousand.

Bádhekaris do not come here. The rayats go out to Asurden and Ambedu and pay Tirdhala.

The Kawala is enough. The Gawata is short and is brought from those 2 villages.

The Mhára pays one anna or 5 Áúts to the Rájadeshamukha and to the Khota.

The Kunabís pay 1 Tawasen 1 Bhopalá and kona Karánde.

The Kasabá Tháná receives 5 warandís of grass from this village. In the Peshawá's time every village in the Máhála paid warandís for this but now only the villages near it pay. The other Thánás are tiled but this is thatched.

Mabhálen pays 10 warandís.

The Amína was Mule of Kalajhondi. He deducted the Khadaka.

The wahiwátadára has best 3 acres of rice land. The rayats hold the rest. They pay Thala and no Maktá.

The Mauje Khota receives the Lagana Nárála from Bhandáris but Kunabís pay both Khots.

			Bhata.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	15½ khandís	7
The Lágawada A'kára (no tipandi)	...	...	20 Do.	8½
The Kamála	...	...	21 Do.	10½
				15 mans.

				Acres.
The total arable is	...	...	...	685
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	30 (3 Pada).
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	117
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	492
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	...	30

The lágawada is 1/4½ of the arable.

The proportions are 3-4-4 showing rather high assessment. The lágawada Hissa is not very large ($\frac{1}{4}$).

				Of Konda Asurden.
Ambedu Khurda is	...	...	1½	586
Mauje Asurden	...	...	1	956
Kumbhárahani Khurda	...	...	1½	1,117
Dhámáni	...	...	1½ or 1½	1,752
				4) 4,813
				1,078 mean.

The village appears under-measured. It probably contains 150 acres of hill waste more than is in the survey.

29th March 1830, Rájawáddi.

MAUJE ASURDEN.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Shridhara Keshawa Mule and Ganesha Ananta live in the village.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Krishnáji Nárayan live in the village.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Ganesha Gopála Mule live in the village.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Báláji Bábji Mule live in the village.

They take the wahiwáta by turns.

Houses.					
5	Khots Karáhde	...	Bráhmans	...	Tirdhala.
9	Bráhmans	...	Do.	Watanadára 5 Bádhekari 4	Do.
13	Kunabis—				
	Wada Jawá	...	Watanadára 6 Bádhekari 2	...	Ardhala.
	Bánden	...	Watanadára 4 Bádhekari 1	...	
8	Chákara 5	...	Kunabini 3	...	Tirdhala.
4	Gurawa	...	Bhawika Watanadára 3 Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
3	Gauli	...	Bádhekari	...	Do.
5	Mhára	...	Watanadára	...	Ardhala.

47 houses. 187 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 payalis. All the Gallá is paid in Sangameshwara across the river.

The Vetls are 16 per annum 4 to each Khota, but no Jots, not being the custom.

The rayats pay, 1 Kombaden, 1 Yirlen, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá; and the Sarakár's kársai separate from 2 to 8 annas each rayata.

There is Italákha to Deuls 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mans paid both in grain.

The Bádhekari come from the konda as Tirdhalis.

The Mhára's house is in the Konda. He gets $\frac{1}{2}$ Páyali per mana.

The Mhára pays áuts to the Rája-deshamukha and the Deula.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient. The Konda rayats also out some.

The Amína was Bháwe of Adomba, who deducted the Nákirda.

There is a Tantá with Dingani measured in Asurden and entered below the Beriija 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Pánd Bhátalen Pada (a kurana); not entered in Dingani as it probably ought to be after the Pahána Khardá was examined.

There are 3 Deuls; all thatched. One built by the Upádhye, who thatches it and one by the Khota, who thatches his and the other by the rayats.

The Khota has 7 Setakarís, of which 4 received money for their weddings at 30 rupees each to serve 5 years and get food and clothes; the others 8 rupees a year.

There is one Kunabáwedára, Dhawale, who has $\frac{1}{4}$ of the village. He has one Kunabi's house, who pays him wetha and Thala.

The rayats do not go elsewhere as Bádhekari.

	Bháta.	Harika.	Gáta.
The Ijámáyali Gallá is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lágawada Akára (sawái) 27 do.	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Kamála do. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The proportion is nearly 1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The total land 957 acres.

Lágawada Bháta 31 acres (8 Pada).

Warkasa lágawada 199 acres.

Dongara Pada 496 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 202 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.

The Bháta sheta Pada is still 4 acres of it Pada. They have no bullocks, they say; 14 died lately. The land is good. They died since the survey and the lágawada is much decreased these 2 years and is less than the survey year. The hill land, however, is good and they have 200 acres Bhátalen and the assessment is the average.

	Aores.	(Of Manje Asurden.)
Konda Asurden is 1	685	685
Bhirkonden 1 or 1½	617	617
Dingani 4 or 8	2,871	718
Mábhálen 1½	1,244	833
		4) 2,853
		Acres 713 (mean).

29th March 1830, Rájawádi.

AMBEDU KHURDA—Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

- ½ Khota Antáji Lakshmana Wasa wantakara Deshakulakarni Gahána-dára wahiwátadára Abdula Rahimána Mulaná of Sangameshwara.
- ½ Khota Báláji Govinda Khera Deshakulakarni; his wahiwátadára is Hari Dánodara Parádakara for 25 rupees a year to be paid to Khera Kárukuna in Bawaden near Sátára and to have the ½ Hakkadári, ½ Khotaship, 5 acres Ináma and perform ½ duties of both. Khera is in Thalawana in Hindustána.

The first ½ Gahána is 375 rupees paid 7 years ago; wyája 12 per cent. Abadula Rahimána paid it to Wasawantakara, who went away to get employ under Khera in Thalawana. He holds ½ the Hakkadári, ½ the Khotiship and ½ the Ináma of 10 Bighás belonging to the joint Deshakulakarnis:—

- 1½ In Dingani,
- 1½ Karajuwen,
- 1 Pirdawanen,
- ½ Ojhara Khola,
- ½ Kirduwen,
- ½ Terayen,
- 1½ Kalambasten,
- ½ Shenawaden,
- 1 A'mbawen,
- 1½ Saranda,

and Parádakara has the other half of all this. They take 1 year each of performing the duties. Parádakara does it himself and Abdula Rahimána pays Keso Ballála Joshi to do it.

2 Bráhmaua	...	Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
16 Kunabis	...	Bádhekari 15	...	...	} Ardhalá.
		Watandára 1	...	...
		(one a Gurawa)	...	...
9 Gauli	...	Bádhekari	...	...	do.
7 Musalamána	...	Do.	...	...	do.
8 Mhára	...	Watanadára	...	...	do.

42 houses. 247 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartála is 2 Páyalis per mana. The rayats pay the Gallá in the Phada, ½ kosa off. The Vishálagada Gallá is paid by waráta to the servants of Vishálagada, Gadre's Kárukuna who lives near. The killá wartála is paid in money at the high wartála.

The Veths are paid by the Kunabis and Mhárs to the Khota 5 annually. But the Mhára says he has ceased to pay weths since the present Rájya; while the Khota says he receives them. No Jots are paid.

The Khot's Phada Pharmása are Tawasen, Bhopalá, &c. But the Khota says there is no custom, as the rayats pay it of their own accord. Most of the Khots deny that they have any claim for this Tawasen, Bhopalá, &c.; which shows that it is not authorized.

The Mhára pays áuts or 1 anna to 2 Hakkadárs and to the Dewa and none to the Khota. As the Khota is also Hakkadara, he no doubt receives áuts and probably as many as all the Hakkadárs put together. Khots, however, deny the áuts in most villages.

The Gurawa has $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha. He receives Bháta. But the Gáwnakara pays it him as the Gurawa is a Bádhekari. There is no Dewa sheta.

The Deshakulakarnis have also konda A'mbawa total Ináma. The Khots allow no Ináma.

In the Musalamáns' Gahána the 375 rupees has 12 per cent. interest, i. e., 45 rupees; but out of that he has to pay 80 rupees Swámitwa and 2 rupees Swamitwa for this village. The remaining 13 rupees to be settled by future account.

The Kawala and Gawata are sufficient; but they are obliged to keep a Rakhawáli as the Kasabá rayats steal it.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína was Rámchandra Kánhere and Vishwanátha Sohoni of Newaren. They deducted the Nakirda land.

The Khota sells his Gallá at the Bandara what his rayats do not want.

There is one Páta used for drinking. There is Dupiki land warná.

There are 2 Deuls thatched by the rayats.

In the Gahána Patra the Desha-Kulkarni's Hakkás are stated and among Hakka of Desha-Kulakarni. them Tela $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers per mill, shoes from Chámhárs, loads of Ghágars from Kumbhárs, Mitha Topales from Bandara, and A'úts from Mhárs.

The Bháta sheta is mostly on máktá about a Khandi made by guessing at half produce.

The Mhára gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana as Punja and $\frac{1}{2}$ shera Bhikanis. The first as a claim paid in the house and the other paid by the rayats at the Khalen. This is the custom in about $\frac{1}{3}$ the Mahála.

Depending on whether the Mhára or Gurawa chooses to go and beg for it, the Mhára gets about 9 mans and the Gurawa $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

Bádhekaris come here from 5 villages around and pay Ardhala, not by máktá; except in the Bháta sheta. The reason they come so far and then pay Ardhala is that the Khota merely calls them Ardhali; and takes 7 or 8 mans in 20 of produce. If a Kúla disagrees they place a Sáná and take 10 mans.

				Bháta.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali dasta is $9\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallín lágawada (Sawái), 24 khandís	...	...	...	5	7
The Kamála, $20\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	...	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1
The total land is	...	...	...	732	acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	21	„ (Pada 4).
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	206	„
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	470	„
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	...	24	„
The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.					

Of Ambeda Konda.

Dhámani is $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$	2,428	970	Is Dhámani over-measured.
Konda Asurden, 1	685	685	
Kasabá and Tikanáth,	1,350	675	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2.			
Fanasawanen $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2	1,760	884	

4) 3,214

803 mean (about correct).

The village appears under-assessed. The Hallín lágawada is nearly 3 times the Ijamáyali. It was highly cultivated the survey year, so the lágawada was above the Kamála. But taking the Kamála as the mean it is still rather under-assessed. The hill land is good.

The proportions are nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Taláthi's accounts of Shringárapúra, Niwali, Másaranga and Kiraduwen.

On examining the Taláthi's books of the houses in these villages it appears that there are great differences between his correct accounts of the houses and the false statements given me by the Khots and rayats daily, in which they are subject to no examination or check.

The following are the differences:—

				My account	Taláthi's 600 Rs.
<i>False statements of population.</i>	Shringárapúra	...	...	78	107
	Niwali	...	...	47	53
	Másaranga	...	...	35	51
	Kiraduwen	...	...	25	51
$\frac{2}{3}$ below the truth both in houses and people.				185	262

The difference of people in Petha Ibhrámapura was 253 and 343, showing also $\frac{2}{3}$ for the people.

If $\frac{2}{3}$ are added to all these papers the account of both houses and people will be nearer the truth.

The following is the Taláthi's receipt for different items in Shringárapúra.

The 49 reas is for Hakkadári and no other items.

This is for 3 men at 25 reas each.

The Veths are from 1 to 4 each house.

This varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas each house.

Do. 1 to 2 do.

Do. 6 to 13 reas each house.

Do. 6 to 13 (computing 1 waranda $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for cutting and bringing only).

Do. 1 to 2 annas.

					Rs.	a.	R.
Gharapatti, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	0	51
Hakkadári	...	...	...	...	0	0	49
Vetha Mánúsa	...	...	...	...	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 Kombaden	...	...	...	...	0	0	50
1 Yirlen ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	50
Tawasen Bhopale	...	...	...	...	0	0	13
Kona Karánde	...	...	...	...	0	0	13
Shákára Warandi	...	...	...	...	0	0	13
Gawna Kharcha	...	...	...	...	0	0	25

There is no Ghara Shákárni in the account as the Khota did not take it formerly. The Ghara Patti in this village has many dars from large to small rayats. The following are the different Aina nakta Ghara Patti Dars:—1-0-0; 0-3-0; 0-2-50; 0-2-0; 0-1-50; 0-1-0; and 0-0-75.

In the Niwali papers, page 108—(the first part from which the page is quoted is lost)—the Rayats of Niwali (*i. e.*, the 2 Gáwnakars as well as the Shringárapúra Phaujádára) stated that the Taláthi took the Gallá Patti of 3 rupees per Khandi on the Jamá dasta (*i. e.*, the Aina and wartálá). The Taláthi was not present and on his coming today he says he takes it on the Aina only; and so his accounts show. The Aina and wartálá are taken as one in the Thala and in the accounts 2 páyalis in 18 are called wartálá and 16 Aina. As the Taláthi did not come till I had left Niwali and Shringárapúra, I have not seen them both together. They also stated that the Taláthi takes 3 rupees a Khandi on Harika as Patti instead of 2 rupees (the Shirastá) both in Niwali and Shringárapúra. The Taláthi, however, denies it today; and his books do not show it. There is no old Shirastá in these villages as the Patti was till now a Nakta Maktá in the lump.

Other of the Taláthi's items are :—

		Ra.	a.	R.
The Sutára is gone to Anaderi but pays his Killá				
Vetha here, Sarakári Kalama ...	Vetha Sutára ...	5	0	0
Khotaki Kalama In this the number of áúts is unknown ...	Mhárawe Áúts ...	0	1	0
Charani Dhanagara Khotaki Kalama ...	Charani Dhanagara ...	0	2	0
Different Khots make different Maktás—				
Adhawada Sarakári Kalama ...	Adhawada ...	1	0	0
Khotaki Kalama. The lowest price ...	Juten ...	0	0	50
I have met with ; the Náyarí Chámbhára ...	.....			...
The Hakkadári of Gadakarís put separate from their Gharapatti at their request to distinguish them from Kunabís, who have the Hakkadari and Gharapatti in one total (1-1-0), the total Hakkadari, including Deshamukhi, Potagi and Potadári is 12½ rupees. The Gadakarís are ¼ of the village and pay 8¼ so the Kunabís must pay 16. This shows a profit of 12 in 24 to the Sarakára. This is a new Kalama in these 2 years ...	Hakkadára ...	8	0	42
This is on the Petha Chála rupees paid to Hakkadárs and Gáwna kharcha but received by the Sarakára in numbari rupees ...	Battá on Rupees ...	0	3	77

The Thala of Shringárapúra in 1829.

		Khandís.
Bháta ...	...	8½
Nágali ...	...	23
Wari ...	...	3
Harika ...	...	8½
Tila Kálá ...	...	½
		43½ khandís.

In 1828 the Thala was 57 khandís. In 1827 (the Survey year) the Taláthi says it was 52 khandís, which agrees with my survey ákára.

This year's Thala is much below the previous in all the Gherás because the rain ceased too soon. The Dara also is less this year so the Gallá account in Shringárapúra is this year 440 rupees which was last year 728 rupees, nearly double.

This is for Báki unpaid at the end of the year. The Behede Dara is imposed on defaulters and this is the gain ... 3 3 68

Gáwna Kharcha Shringárapúra :—

At the Najaramáni Paháni received by the Rayats, a Najara to the Dewa afterwards consumed in Dáru ...		1	0	0
2 Nárala ...		0	0	25
Sachani for next year's lágawada ...		0	2	0
Aráadhaná (to Brahmans for food) ...		0	0	50
The Chopadís for Paháni, &c. ...		2	0	72
Taláthi	Paper ...	6	3	50
	Shái ...	0	2	75
	Suta for Books ...	0	0	12
	Tela ...	1	0	25
	Paste ...	0	0	13
Deula Hanumána, Nishyána and Tela and Shendura (red powder) ...		2	0	0
Rumala for the books ...		0	0	50
Panchyánga to the Joshi (almanac including English days) ...		0	2	0
Posta for the rayats to drink at Sachani, &c. ...		2	0	0
Dharmadáwa and Sidhá to strangers ...		3	0	50
Jatrá Gráma Dewa ...		0	2	0
		21	0	22

The Thala Book Shringárapúra :—

5 Mana ... 6 Páyalis ... Total Píka of the Najara.
Pháni (Abháwani).
Thikána Kátali.

Mana.	Páyali.	
1	11	Rághoji Jádhwá. Haríka.
3	8	} Bhawánaji Kájara. Mana. Páyali. 3 3 Haríka. 0 5 Wari.

Káte, Bawanji Gadre.

		Making.							
		Aja Píka (Abháwani).		Samaji Thora Páyali.		Wartáá Sololi.		Akára Sololi.	
		M.	p.	M.	p.	M.	p.	M.	p.
Thikána Borlanen Nágali ...	...	7	0	1	10	0	3½	2	0½
Thikána Ambechen ...	...	½	1	0	2½	0	0½	0	2½

Kirduwen Thals.

The Taláthi says he takes from some rayats 3 páyalis of wartáá per mana of thala and from others 2½ páyalis as wartáá, shewing that the thala is first taken and the wartáá then fixed on it and measured separately.

A rayat's account.

½ Vishálagada.						
Gharapatti ...	...	...	...	...	0	2 50
Phanasa ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 25
Yirasáa ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 19
Fowls ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 50
Yiralen ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 40
Kona Karande ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 7
Tawassen Bhopale ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 7
Shákara Warandi ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 13
Jota Nágara ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 25
Kárasái ...	...	...	...	...	0	2 0
Vetha Manúsa ...	...	...	...	...	0	2 50
Gáwna Kharcha ...	...	...	...	...	0	0 25

The preceding are chiefly the Khot's rights. The Kárasái is a Sarakár's Kalama and consists of—

Wánse	} 0 2 0
Kolase Mudá ...	...	...	...
Chiwe Bháre ...	...	...	...
Tawassen Bhopale ...	...	...	...
Dorelgunde ...	...	...	...
Katti Bháre ...	...	...	...

30th March 1830, Rájawádi.

KONDA AMBEDU—Sangameshwara Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada. Ináma
Dutarfá Pattí Kheríja to the Khots.

½ Khota Antáji Lakshmana Wasawantakara ... } Desha-Kulakarni.
½ Khota Govinda Báláji Khera ... }

The wahiwáta of this was described at page 224 in Ámbedu Khurda.

Houses.				
3 Bhandári ...	...	Bádhekari ...	...	Ardhala.
1 Wáni ...	...	Bádhekari ...	...	Do.
		Sangameshwari ...	...	Do.
1 Teli ...	...	Bádhekari ...	...	Do.
1 Mhára ...	...	Watanadára ...	...	Do.

6 houses. 46 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana. The rice land is all on maktá for 1 or 2 years and then renewed. The maktá is fixed by guess at $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce. The Gallá is paid in Sangameshwara.

The Veths are paid only by the Mhárs. All others, being Bádhekarís, do not pay. There is no Jota or Phada Pharmása.

There is no Ináma or Ilatákha allowed by the Khota or Sarakára. The Mhára pays for warkasa in his parasún. He has no phansa.

There is no Deúla. The Ámbawan Deúla is their Gráma Dewa, and is partly thatched by the rayats all 6 houses.

The Bádhekarís come from the kasabá and konda Asuradá and pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce in maktá for rice land and Ardhála in warkasa. The rayats do not cultivate elsewhere.

The kawala gawata are sufficient and others do not come for them; but for leaves and wood the kasabá people come; and do not pay as they come by shirastá but at the same time chorúna, *i. e.*, the Khota allows it but retains his right to turn them out; while they take the wood because it is their custom.

The Amína was Shridhara Sohoni of Newaren. They deducted the Nákírda. There is no shimá tantá.

There is no páta but 5 acres Dupiki Ánga oláchen, warná and únsa. (The Khota says there were 2 acres warná in the survey year which are not in the survey and requires to be examined Gimawasa surveyor's papers.) No Gimawasa surveyor, however, came here as it was in May the Amína went.

The Wahiwátdárs cultivate 2 acres by their Majúradárs or Shetakarís. One Khota explains that there was no warná the survey year, which is probably the case.

The Mhár's Punja is $1\frac{1}{2}$ and the Gurawá's 1 shera per mana; the one gets 3 and the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The Mhára pays no áúts. The Panchotrá is not Ináma but only amounts to one rupee. The Patti to Ratnágiri is 16 rupees.

The Ináma is all charged in the Ijamáyali at the Behede Dara.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Harfka.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
The lágawada Akára (sawái)	... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála Akára do.	... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	U none
		appearing in the Kamál.		
		Acres:		
The total land arable is	... ..	165		
Bháta lágawada	... ..	14	($\frac{1}{2}$ Pada).	
Warkasa lágawada	... ..	22		
Dongara Pada	... ..	127		
Bhátalen	... ..	1		

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.

	Ijamáyali.	Lágawada.	Kamála,
The proportions are about the average	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Konda Ambedu.	
The villages around are—Konda Assurden is	3 or 2	685	342
Ambedu Khurd	... ..	3	772
Kasabá Sangameshwara	... ..	5	1,350
			3) 869
			289 acres.

mean, *i. e.*, 100 acres under-measured in the hill waste.

These Wasawantakars are the Panatú (*i. e.*, 5th descendants) of Anáji Datto Wasawantakara, Deshasta Brahmana of Wágoli in Wái Pránta, who was made Dshakulkarni of this Mahála and Inámadára of this village and of 10 acres beforementioned and whose house was in this village.

The Patra they still have describes this:—

Ináma Patra in the 55th year of Abhishaka (which was A.D. 1674).

Shambhu Chhatrapati to Krishnaji Pandita Pratinidhi.

Whereas Anáji Datto formerly did good service to Thorale Mahárája and received from him the Deshmukhi watana of Sangameshwara and the Ináma of Konda Ambeḷu and the 10 bighás (above) and his son has petitioned that these things are still enjoyed by him. Let them therefore still chel.

The Deshakulakarni Parádakara says that the Shringárapura Rájá Surve was a servant of the Vijápúra Pádashahás and was overturned by Shiwáji, who came from Ráyagada for the purpose; and that Bhawánagada was probably made by Shiwáji as Bhawáni has a temple there. For Shiwáji, in the 360 forts he made, had Bhawáni and Shankara, Dewa and Dewi, put in all and the 2 writers of each were a Parabhú and Shenawi.

31st March 1830, Rájawádi.

KUMBHARAKHANI KHURDA—Khotaki Sangameshwara, $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Khota Rágbowá Dádowá Náyaka Sardesái, Ratnágiri Maktá wahiwáta to Káshi Abáji Mule of Konda Asurden; detail in Mábhalen.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Ganowá Gundowá Náyaká Sardesái, Vishálagada, wahiwáta Bábji Chimanáji Pusálakara of Kápushi; his wahiwátadára (at 100 rupees per year) as in Mábhalen.

29	Gauli Bádhekari Gurawa wáda	...	11	} Tirdhala.	
	Halda wáda	...	6		
	Gagraune	...	7		
	Bhelechi wáda	...	5		
2	Kunabi	...	Bádhekari	...	Tirdhala.
3	Mhára	...	Watanadára	...	Ardhála.

34 houses. 176 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalis sololi per mana. The whole $\frac{3}{4}$ gallá is paid in Konda Asurden, 2 koss off, to the Wahiwátadára. The Ratnágiri Khota receives from the Vishálagada Khota $8\frac{1}{4}$ which is the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Habasi Patti.

The veths are only paid by Mhárs and are 2 annually. No jots or Phada Pharmása are paid.

The Gráma Dewa has 1 mana Italákha paid in grain to the Dhámápúra Gurawa, who comes on the 8th Wára day to do the Pújá.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers and the Gurawa 2 shers. They collect 4 mans each.

The Mhára pays no áúts. The Rájadeshmukh's sepoy receives from the Mhára 1 shera as food. This he borrows from a Kunabi.

The Mhárawádi has some warkasa within it and pays Thala, the same as other fields. There is no Ináma allowed by Sarakára or Khota.

The Bádhekaris come from Dingani, but within these 5 years. The Mákhajana Shetakaris of Bráhmans come here to cut firewood for their masters and dinner leaves and the Kawala has become insufficient for the Bádhekaris.

This always occurred but the people are far more numerous now than in the Peshawá's time in the surrounding villages. The Khota does not agree to it but says he cannot prevent it having been always the chála.

Kawala become scarce lately in Kumbháraháni Khurda.

The kawala gawata are sufficient for the village but not for any other villages to take away. The rayats do not go elsewhere to cultivate.

The Amína was Bháskara Bápáji Bhátawadekara. He deducted the Nákirda correctly.

There is a dispute with Dingani; $6\frac{1}{2}$ bighás containing 12 Pánda Nágali, Danganikars. The Thala, however, is still in Japti and paid to neither. The Mhára says it was measured in both villages; the first year in Kumbhárakháni, when it has the Nágali of Dewaji Chálaká of Dingani since dead. It appears below the Beríja of Kumbhárakháni, lágawada and all. It was next year measured in Dingani and was then Pada; and does not appear separate in the numberwári. The shimás are Purvesa—black rock and beyond it Chikhala Mala Paryá—Dakshanesa—Kátala Dingani and beyond Chálakyás Gharawádi and between small Nálá; Paschimesa—Dingani and Ninjanakai Paryá; Uttaresa—Dingani and Kumbhárakháni and between Gáidarachá Odbá Mothá. The name is Jakhani Thikána. This ought to be in Dingani as the Maráthá was of Dingani and is dead and paid no Thala.

There is a Tantá with Golawali but it was not measured and is no Tantá as they said nothing at the time. It is now Pada. The Mhára knows nothing of it.

The Khota cultivated no land. The wahiwátadárs have been numerous; all on Maktá to pay the Khota an extra sum and have the wahiwáta. It has been so these 20 years. Rámchandra Chimnáji had it 4 years.

The Gaulís stay here in the rains and go towards the Gháts to feed their cows. They sell their bullocks and buffaloes; but the females they never sell.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	11½	4	2	2½	2½
Lágawada ákára Sawái ...	28½	3½	8½	8	7½
Kamála do. ...	44	16	13½	10	2½

The proportions 1 2½ 4.
The total land 1,675.

Bháta lágawada ...	...	...	12 (and 24 Pada).
Warkasa lágawada ...	...	...	274
Dongara Pada ...	...	...	1,213
Bhátalen Pada ...	...	...	138

The lágawada is $1/5\frac{3}{4}$

The Kamála of the bháta is 16 khandís 24 acres being Pada. The Khota says it is wet land on Nálá banks. The Mhára says there are 6 shets Pada, each 4 Nágars, i. e., 2 Bighás Pada; and that up to the survey year it was cultivated; but not since. It was always cultivated about 1 or 2 years in 4 being 4 feet deep in mud in the rains. This village appears rather underassessed. The Pada is 14 bighás Awwala, Dúma 4 bighás and shíma the rest. So the loss is great. They say Bándhs would not stand against the streams.

Of Kumbhárakháni.

Dingani is ...	1½	2,871	1,914	
Golawali ...	2	4,074	2,037	Golawali over-measured.
Konda Aurden ...	1	685	685	Konda Asurden under-measured.
Dhámápúra ...	8	4,864	1,621	
Dhámáni ...	2	2,428	1,214	

5) 7,471

1,494 acres mean, i. e., 100 acres over-measured pretty correct.

Ináms in Kasaba Sangameshwara. Wásudewa Dikshita Phátaka Nawá Dewa Páta.

	Bighá.	Pánda.	Káthi.
Land in his Jábatá ...	1	16	10
Warkasa Síma Bháta ...	5	12	10
Total Bháta ...	7	9	...

K. m. p.

In the Ijamáyali Bháta ... 1 13 11 and 2 Phanasa trees and 2 or 3 Supáris.

B. P. Kathi.

In the survey ... 7 1 0 which being Sawái is a small excess above his Patra.

also to Phátaka of wádá Dewa Páta to Shankara Bhata of Dewa Páta. Shake 1701. One Bighá Bháta sheta on account of his having made Nawa-kírda land.

In the Ijamáyali 1 mana 3 shera. In the present Survey 18 Pands of which $\frac{1}{2}$ is Pada.

Takawiyata Kaula to Báláji Ráma Puránika $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá, Nawakírda land Jangala Garka to be $\frac{1}{4}$ Ináma, which has never yet been allowed in the Ijamáyali. In this Kauli land the Joshi says the lágawada is his as the Taláthi says and that he says no Thala as a Karde. But before he got the Takawiyata Kaula it was Khotaki land and in the present survey it is in number 1, entered Málaka Khota Desái; Karde Joshi which is correct as his Kaula was never confirmed.

Kauli Ináma to Bhika Joshi Nara Joshi (now Vithala Nara Joshi) (A. D. 1749) Nawa Kírda Kurayáta land, Kharcha 325 rupees; land 1 Bighá 13 Pánda, 10 Káthi; 18 Sála Máphi and $\frac{1}{4}$ Ináma. In the Ijamáyali Bháta 1 mana, 2 páyalis $2\frac{1}{2}$ shera, including wartála; wari $1\frac{3}{4}$ páyalis; Kulída $1\frac{1}{4}$.

In the present survey land, Bháta lágawada 1 Bighá 2 Pánda 11 Káthi; warkasa lágawada 1 Bighá 6 Kathi; Pada 1 Bighá 12 Pánda 5 Káthi; total 3 Bighás 15 Pánda 2 Káthi.

This land is entered in number 1 Desái Málaka and Joshi Karde because it was before the Kaula Khotaki land. This land is entered in the Táluka Books under the Desái's Khátá but the Joshi says because the Kaula is since the old survey. But it is called Desái Málaka because the previous Pada was his; and the former Jamábandi was fixed on all the village, Pada and all.

Gahána Shake 1747 Sáhukára Náráyana Joshi Waráde of the Kasabá paid to Kokana shetye 30 rupees at 12 per cent. Thikána Tarayáchen 1 Bighá Shíma Bháta Karde Múla Hari Surve Bhandári at maktá of 7 rupees beyond the River, the 7 rupees rupees to satisfy the wyája, which is 4 rupees and the other 3 rupees to reduce the principal. This is one of the few gaháns that pays its 12 per cent.

Gahána Shake 1745 Náná Vináyaka Joshi Sáhukára Málaka Kokana sheta 35 rupees at 12 per cent. for 2 years. Thikana Thismura Hallín wága Bhoi at a maktá of $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans; land Bháta $1\frac{1}{4}$ Bighá; the excess above the interest to go to reducing the principal.

Gahána Shake 1747 Sáhukára Bháskara U. Phátaka Málaka Naro ch Saphare for 120 rupees (Sheta Ongada 85 rupees; Petechen 35 rupees). Málaka to pay dasta as long as no wyája chels. But now that these two years the Sáhukára pays the dasta; the Málaka pays 12 per cent interest. The dasta is 7 rupees. This gahána has been given over to Báji Parashařama Kelakara for 135 rupees, since which the Desái has taken 90 rupees of the same Gáhána.

Ináma Patra not brought to Bábá Bála Mokádama 3 Bighás 13 Pánds 15 Káthi (Káthi* 18th). The Málaks are the Káji 1 Takshima and the Joshi 3 Takshims. This land, the Joshi says, has got changed within these few years; and that formerly the land held by the Mokádams as Ináma was Kalambichen sheta, Mitha Bandara lagata and Domani in all 4 Bighás; while what he now claims are Dikana malá Karapá sheta nagika Dádara Durgára. The land, however, is about the same; there are no Patrás brought, to prove either way. The Mhára says the Badali is true but it has existed the present way 50 years and was changed when the Mukádama had the village in his hand and when the former Ináma land was required for the Mitha Bandara. So it is correctly entered.

Ináma Dhonda sheta Kashi Shetye. In the Ijamáyali 1 khánda 17 mana. In the numberwári in Káthis (19 and 22) is Bháta lágawada 3-3-10 and warkasa lágawada 1-1-0 and 15½ Páuda Pada. (About correct but no paper brought.)

Inám Sardesai Thikána Bága. There is the Rája Bága and they say his Gharawádi land is not included. (As the Desái does not attend or send papers it is difficult to know. It is in the survey 4 Bighás 7 Pánds.)

The Ijamáyali contains Ináma to the Sara Desái 6 mana 4½ páyali Bháta and 1 rupee for Phanasa trees. The Mhára and Taláthi say he has no Ináma in the village except that whatever that may turn out to be.

The Joshi says he got it put in Ináma at the old survey and that it is all Khálisha and is a Rája Bága, Málaka Sarakára, being Sambháji Rájás and that Mr. Dunlop settled in 3rd February 1823 that it was to become Khálisha and he produces a copy of Mr. Dunlop's Sáráwnsha ordering the Maháلكari to take the dasta in it. It is entered in my survey as Ináma but the Gharawádi 12 Pánds, they say, is entered Desái Málaka and Khálisha. (The Desái and his people and papers not being present nothing can be known about it.) The Joshi's copy of the Sáráwnsha does not mention the Thikán's name. The Mhára says it is not Ináma; and the Desái has no Ináma. The Desái's Kárkun's brother says he does not know that the Desái has any Ináma. The Joshi says Mr. Dunlop offered it to him for 15 rupees and he would now give so.

1st April 1830, Rájawádi.

KASABA'—Sangámeshwara Kuláragi, ¼ Vishálagada.

The Pentha is 1 Tarfa.

¼ Khota—Rághowá Náyaka Dádowá of Sangámeshwara, Ratnágiri Tarfa.

¼ Do. —Ganowá Gundowa of Vishálagada, Vishálagad Tarfa (chulata).

The Vishálagada wahiwátadára is Bábji Chimanáji Pusálakara. His pay 100 rupees for this and 7 other villages Muchari, Dhámápúra, Vesaráda, Dhámáni, Umaren, etc.

Kasabá.

1	Khota Karáhde Desái.		
8	Bráhmána Karáhde—Watanadára 6, Bádhekari 2.		
37	Chitapáwana Bráhmána—Watanadára 27, Bádhekari 10.		
21	Joshi.	} Tirdhala.	
2	Waishampáyana.		
1	Gánu.		
2	Gore.		
1	Dewadhara.		
2	Teli—Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
7	Bhándaári—Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 6	...	Do.
5	Sonára—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 3	...	Do.
10	Kumbhára Watanadára	...	Do.
2	Nháwi Watanadára	...	Do.
6	Bhoi Maráthá Watanadára	...	Da.
18	Chákara 8, Kunabini 10	...	Do.
3	Maráthá—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
4	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára 4	...	Do.
2	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára 2	...	Do.
37	Wáni Sangameshwari—Watanadára 20, Bádhekari 17	...	Do.
2	Sutára—Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
4	Parita Watanadára	...	Do.
4	Jangama Gosáwi Lingáyata Watanadára	...	Do.
2	Wáni Lingáyata Watanadára	...	Do.
2	Sálawi Bádhekari	...	Do.
81	Musalamána—	} Do.	
	Káji Watanadára 7.		
	Mukádama Watanadára 8.		
	Jamáti ... { Watanadára 10.		
	{ Bádhekari 25.		
	Mitha Mápári Watanadára 7.		
	Phakira—Watanadára 5, Bádhekari 14.		
	Peshawá's sepoy's Tánghe—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 5.		
	Vetasha Watanadára 3.		

6 Chámhbára Watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Shimpi Watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
7 Mhára ...	{	Watanadára 4.		
		Bádhekari 3.		

255 houses. 1,309 people.

Wádi Dewapáta and Nisanára.

8 Chitapáwana—Watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Do. Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
9				
10 Kunabi—Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	} Ardhala.
4 Chakara 2, Kunabini 2	...	...	...

23 houses. 116 people.

Sapteshwara Wáda.

1 Jangama Watanadára—5 people	Tirdhala.
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Láwagana Wádá.

6 Chitopáwana Bráhmána Watanadára	Tirdhala.
1 Jangama Bádhekari	Do.
5 Kunabi Bádhekari	...	...	...	Ardhala.
1 Kunabina Tirdhala.				

13 houses. 59 people. Total 292 houses. 1,489 people.

Pentha Náráyana is separate from the above.

They cultivate in each other's land to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village annually and pay as above to the owners. They do not give the land in Maktá much, because, they say, the rayats will not take it, which is, no doubt, false, as rayáts prefer maktás, which admit of their cultivating with more care and making profits.

There is no Patti Bháden. They receive the grain in the village and take 1 mana extra as mápa wartálá.

There are 17 persons who have Italákha who receive Bháta.

The Kunabís pay the owners of their land 4 Veths annually but no Jots. They pay Phada Pharmása.

There is a Kumbhára who goes to the Kriyá when Shúdrás die and gets 1 rupee. He pays 1 load of ghágars to 6 Hakkadárs each and to the Shetye of the Kasabá and the owner of the land where his house is; and things for lights at feasts 5 or 6 to Hakkadárs.

The Sutára receives Páyalis for each plough.

The Mhára gets Punja from Kunabáwedárs or from the Kardes of their land. His Punja was fixed in Maktá but was reduced nearly half at the last famine. Dewapáta wádá paid him 3 mans, which is now altered to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana. Láwagana wáda was 14 Páyalis, and is now 10 Páyalis. Sapteshwara was 12 Páyalis and is now 6 Páyalis. Nisanara was 14 Páyalis and is now 7 Páyalis. This was at the famine of Shake 1713, 40 years ago. Other villages were not so much reduced as this. The Kasabá paid him, each kúla, 1 Páyali per mana on his Dasta; now 2 shers per mana, and he gets in all 10 mans from all, and the Gurawa about 5 mans. The Gurawa says he gets less.

The Sarakári Vasúla is paid in the village. The Chámhbára has 13 villages in his watana. He pays the Khot's Adhawada 1 rupee for 1 Tarfá Gáwns and 2 rupees for 2 Tarfá. He pays 10 pairs of shoes to Hakkadárs and 1 to the Gurawa, Shetye and Mhára of the Kasabá. These are for the Kasabá and besides this to the Khota Mhárá and Gurawa; if there is no Gurawa to the Gáwnkara.

The Kawala Gawata are insufficient by $\frac{2}{3}$ and the rayats bring some from the 6 villages round. Lowalen, Kalambasten, Muchani, Antrawali, Vesaráda, Umaren and Teryen and Phanasawanen, etc., and they purchase it at 30 loads for a rupee. This, however, is doubtful as few rayats pay for their Kawala and Gawata.

There $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village is Dupiki. There are 4 Páts, none of them used for grain. (In passing, however, through the Kasabá last week there appear 4 or 5 of Gimawasa Bháta Pátáchen showing that the rayats' information is not true throughout.)

There is a Tantá with Dewapáta and Muchari 30 acres Dongara Pada, another the Kasabá and wádá Návadi 2 Bighás 9 Pánds, Dongara Pada entered below the Borija in the Kasabá. Another Lowalen 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás near Sapteshwara 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of it Kátala, 1 Bighá Pada, but Lowalen's Lágawada the survey year, so no Tantá.

There are about Setakari and Gharakhatapatís 40 people, 20 of whom received 18 or 20 rupees at their Lagana and stay from 3 to 4 years according to the people. Those on pay get 5 to 8 rupees annually.

There are the remains of 175 Deúls, of which 30 are still kept up. There were once 360; of these 10 are thatched; 5 Joshi Nisabata; 3 Shetye Nisabata; 1 Gurawa Nisabata. The persons, who call them theirs have kept them up and still do so. The stone Deúls are kept up by charity but are expected to fall gradually now. 20 years ago Waidya of Lágawana had Karneshwara done with chuná and which cost 5,000 rupees. Since which Behere of Mábhale, a Poona Sahukára, has paid 1,000 rupees towards Sapteshwara. The 3 Deúls with figures in the Bága were rebuilt by Sambháji. The 360 are said to have been built all in one night.

The Shetye pays at the Holi 50 rupees for Dárú to the Hindú rayats, Shúdrás and collects about 40 rupees back, paying 10 extra himself, which is doubtful.

The Joshi says the Desái was not Khotá originally but has no proof to give. He says they did not formerly pay the Desái the Dasta but to the Shetye one year and to the Desai one year; as they are great enemies it cannot be known.

The rayats complain that the Dasta was unfairly imposed at the last survey, that all the Desái's Khotaki villages had a decrease more or less fixed on them. Mábhale was previously 36 khandís and was brought down to 26 khandís, while the Kasabá was 26 and was increased to 35 khandís and out of this increase the Desái's Kúls had little or none imposed on them. The Chadha that was to have been on the Desáis' 10 villages he got imposed on those of them that he chose.

Parasharáma Rámachandra lived in his house.

The Joshi also says that in Wádá Tikanátha there was formerly 7 Bighás at Parasharámas, 21 Bighas and now 170 acres. Wádá Tikana, however, is $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, while the Kasabá is $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada. They are mixed and the land said to be altered is the Desái's Gáwika khotaki waste. So it would be to his loss to change it and to Ganowá Náyak's gain.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wári.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 37 khandís	... 27	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The lágawada ákára Sawái 45 khandís	... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála 55 khandís	... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

The proportions are in the first column 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5.

	Acres.
The total land is	1,350
Bháta lágawada	96 (and Pada II).
Warkasa lágawada	172
Dongara Pada	928
Bhátalen do.	65
The lágawada is	$\frac{1}{2}$

This village appears to be 6 or 8 khandís above the average assessment. If the Pada rice land were cultivated it would yield 5 or 6 more khandís of lágawada. The Hissá $\frac{1}{2}$ is about the average. The Kawala and Gawata are not sufficient for the village.

The villages round—

	Acres.	Kasabá.
Muchari is 2 or 1½ ...	2,935	1,467
Fanasawanen 1½ ...	1,769	1,180
Návádí 1½ ...	54	648
Teryen 1½ ...	1,275	1,020
Konda Asuraden 1½ ...	685	2,740
Lowalen 1½ ...	942	754
Ambedu khurd 1 ...	772	772
		7) 8,581

1,226 acres. (About correct.)

These are in the kacheri the accounts of the survey previous to Parasharám's which should be copied into Kamajástis showing the chadha in khandis on each village at the old survey; and the Kacchi population or house return (in castes) are more correct than mine.

3rd April 1830, Turala.

MUCHARI—Sangámeshwara, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

- ½ Khota—Rághowá Dádowá Náyaka Saradesái wahiwáta Rámachandra. Práninátha Máwalangakara, Sangameshwara.
- ½ Do. —Ganowá Gundowá Náyaka Saradesái of Vishalagada, wahiwáta Bábji Chimanáji Pusalakara.

Houses.

5 Bráhmans Karáhde, Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2	...	Tirdhala.
22 Maráthás { Watanadára 12 ...	...	} 8 Tirdhala and the rest Ardhala.
{ Bádhekari 10 ...	...
1 Wani Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	Ardhala.
3 Sutára Bádhekari	...	Do.
5 Nháwi Watanadára 2, Badhekari 3	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	Do.
1 Durawa Bhawika Bádhekari	...	Do.
24 Gaudi Bádhekari	...	Do.
28 Chákara 22, Kunabini 6	...	Do.
6 Gosawi Dauri Bádhekari	...	Do.
17 Mhára—Watanadára 10, Badhekari 7	...	Do.
27 Kunabís.		
Wádyá Ghosabála Watandára 8	...	} Do.
Warangala ... { Watanadára 4	...	
{ Badhekari 2	...	
Mulagáwna... { Watanadára 5	...	} Do.
{ Bádhekari 8	...	

140 houses. 785 people.

The Pattis on all kinds but Harika 3 rupees from Tirdhalis and for Harika 2 rupees. The Mára wartálá is 2 Páyalis Sololi.

The Gallá is paid in the Kasabá except by Bráhmans; 2 kosa. The Maráthás pay kunabís 10 annas per khandi or for each load 2 pice. The Vishálgada ½ aina Jinnas is paid in the Fort as the Desái has villages close there. The Bákí wasuli is paid by waráts from the fort in Sangámeshwara. What Gallá is sent to Vishálagada is first made Tándula and sent for the Desái's own use; 15 kosa.

The Veths paid by kunabís and Mhárs are 3 to each khota for Sheta káma and 1 Jota each kunabi and 2 or 3 Veths for the road to carry vegetables.

The khot's Pharamása is Tawasen, Bhopale, kombaden, Ghorákana 5 shers, 1 Yiralen and the Sarakár's kársái 4 annas to 6 annas.

There is Italákha to the Grámá Dewa 1½ mana paid in grain. The khota allows Dikshita of Sonawaden, 1½ bighás, rice who has held it these 70 years, being an Agnihotri. To Someshwara 8 Pánds of Bháta Sheta, equally old. The kunabís till and pay the Gharawa Thala. The Mhárs Gharawádi contains 2 or 3 mans of warkasa annually, which are held free and 2 Phanasa tree also free.

Bádhekarís come to Kasábá; Wánís and Musalamáns and pay Tirdhala, but no patti.

The rayats go out to Phanasawalen, Dewolen, Kátawali, Sáyalen, and Ojharen and Bámanoli (4 Kosa) and pay Tirdhala and no patti.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient. The people come from Dewolen, Phanasawalen, and Sonawaden, and take Gawata without leave, 5 or 8, 60 loads Chorúna.

There is no Páta.

There is a Tantá with the Kasabá. One Wádá Dewapáta, Thikána Dongara 6 Bighás, 2 Pánds, 12 Poles, entered below the Beríja. Another Kondye Thikána 1 Bighá, 9 Pánds, 3½ Poles, entered as Tantá. The Amina was Visáji Parsharáma, who deducted the Nákirda correctly.

The Mhára Punja is 4 shers and the Guraw's 2 shers. The first gets according to the Gurawa 1½ khandís which is probable. The Mhára says he gets 10 mans. The Gurawa gets 15 mans.

The Mhára pays áuts to 2 Hakkadárs and to the Deúla.

The Udagiri Dewa gets a pice from each house.

The Khota sells 20 or 25 khandís of grain in Sangameshwara annually. The rayats take it there.

The rice land was on Maktá till 4 years ago, when the khota imposed a Chadha and the rayats disagreeing they now pay Thala. The khots have no Khudda land.

There is a Thikána called Sheri Sheta, which is cultivated entire by the rayats for the khota as Veths. In Muchari the Vishálagada Desái holds it; and in Dhámápúra the Ratnágiri Desái. There is such a field in all their villages. In Muchari 3 Bighás best Bháta land. In Dhámápúra 4 Bighás best rice land Dupiki.

The Deúla is thatched by the rayats at their own expense.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is 49½ khandís	... 25	10	7	8
Lágawada ákára Sawái 102 khandís	... 46	15	14½	23½
Kamála ákára 105 khandís	... 55	22	17½	8

The proportion in the first column 1, 2, 2.

The total land	...	... 2,935 acres.		
Bháta lágawada	...	... 140 do.	(and Pada 18 acres).	
Warkasa lágawada	...	... 613 do.		
Dongara Pada	...	... 1,690 do.		
Bhátalen Pada	...	... 443 do.		

The lágawada is ¼ of the whole. The Bháta lágawada is since about ½ cultivated.

The village is valuable, the land being good and plenty of every sort and of Kawala Gawata and rayats. The assessment appears about the average or below it.

The land about Mhárwádi. Hill land good 3 years Lágawada; 1 Nágali, 2 Wari, 3 Tila and other 3 years Pada. Bhátalen Land of Mhárwádi. land good. 4 years Lágawada; 1 Nágali. 2 Wari, 3 Haríka, 4 Tila and then 3 years Pada. The old Mhá's information in his own fields.

Vesaráda	¼	...	... 720	2,880
Kasabá Sangameshwara	¼	...	... 1,350	1,800
Kosumb	1	...	... 1,719	1,719
Borsúta	¼	...	... 642	2,568
Kalambasten	¼	...	... 2,053	2,737
Phanasawanen	¼	...	... 1,769	2,358
Terayen	¼	...	... 1,275	1,913
Sonawaden	¼	...	... 706	2,118
Wánsi	1	...	... 2,170	2,170

9) 20,263

2,251 acres.

This is 700 acres short. Muchari, however, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ Kosa. (So the Amína is probably right.)

3rd April 1830, Turala.

ÁRAWALI—Kondhiwaren, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota—Bhikbika Náika Husenakhána.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Do. —Hanamanta Hiroji Naika Sayila, Marátha.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Do. —Vithoji Vishráma Naika Ambure Powára.

The first and last shares are in Gahana to Rámachandra Chitako Agawekara; $\frac{1}{2}$ for 1,500 rupees for 4 years at ekotrá. Out of the Wyája 180 rupees 140 rupees is deducted and the rest goes to account. This Swámitwa being high, showing the village of value $\frac{1}{4}$ in Gahána by Vithoji to the same for 512 rupees no wyája and Swámitwa besides 1 rupee above the wyája.

The middle $\frac{1}{4}$ is in Gahána to Mahádáji Lakshmana Sáthe, Burambáda for 475 rupees, no wyája and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, Swámitwa equal to the wyája). He has this year given over his Gahwána to the other Gáhánadára for a Swámita of 25 rupees a year showing the value of the village even during the present cheapness.

Houses.

- 4 Khota Maráthá watanadára.
- 1 Do. Musalamána do.
- 6 Saradeshámúkha watanadára.
- 12 Bráhmána Chitapáwana watanadára 7, Bádhekari 5.
- 1 Bráhmána Karáhde watanadara 1.
- 58 Kunabís—
 - Náchariwádá watanadára, 12 Bádhekari.
 - Kule watanadára 5.
 - Shegin do. 10.
 - Kangnewáda—watanadára 2, Bádhekari 3.
 - Lambe do. 13.
 - Bhuwagana watanadára 9.
 - Támbada do. 4.
- 8 Gurawa Bháwika watanadára.
- 3 Bhandári watanadára.
- 1 Nhawi watanadára.
- 1 Sonára watanadara.
- 1 Sutára watanadára.
- 3 Maráthas Bádhekari.
- 5 Chákara.
- 1 Chámbhára watanadára.
- 4 Mhára—watanadára 3, Bádhekari 1.

109 houses. 527 people.

The village is kuláragi but $\frac{5}{8}$ are Khotaki land and $\frac{1}{8}$ kuláraga. The kuláraga is on the Táluka plan as in other Ijamáyalis. The khotaki part is all on a Maktá to Rakhami kardes. The plan is nearly the same as in Karambuden. The rayats hold each his own land within boundaries lágawada and Pada as kuls; but pay the khota a Gallá Maktá which was fixed by the Sarakára at the last survey. It existed before then, when it was increased.

They pay the whole of their Gallá Maktá in kind and what they have not ready they pay for at the Bájára Dara, not the Tharáwa Dara or Liláwna rate. On all their Gallá the Patti is $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and on Haríka 1 rupee ($\frac{1}{2}$ the Sarakár's rates). The Wajana Patti is according to the Sarakár's Dara.

The Gharapatti alters, merely the new ones being brought to account. Phanasa trees do not pay anything more or less for decrease or increase. He takes new Gharapatti because he loses by deaths.

The 3 khots were Náiks in Prabhána-walli below the Shringárapúra Rájá and all received the watana together or were more probably all Mokásadárs of the land.

The Gallá is paid in Mákhajana. The above Maktá is for the 3 jinnasa, Bháta, Nágli, wari. The Harík and Tíla is all paid at the Tassara rates.

When the khota gets remission for famine, &c., the Maktedárs gets the same.

There is $\frac{1}{4}$ mans Italákha, which the Gurawa holds land for and takes the 4 man out of the maktá paying the Khota the rest. There is no Ináma.

The Mhára gets 3 shers and the Gurawa 2 shers. The one collects $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandís and the Gurawa 1 khandi.

The Veths are 5 to the Khots by the Kunabís and 1 jota. They cultivate the Khot's land called Sheri, 5 acres of rice land; Awwala and Dúma.

There is a Tantá with Turala. But the lágawada being Tural's it is measured there and no Tantá entered. It is 30 acres. Another 1 Bigha Bhátalen with Amberen Shinde entered below Amberen Shinde below the Beríja, not below Arawali.

The rayats go out as Bhádekarís to the Gháts for Dongara as the Rába is short here. Other Bhádekarís do not come here.

The Gawata is sufficient but kawala is short about $\frac{1}{2}$. They bring it from Ajanawela villages. Most of the villages about here has grass enough but none or little kawala. This is the case with Burmbáda, Saranda, Arawali Ambawen, Kondhiwaren, Mákhajana. But Murduwen, Kumbhára-Kháni, &c., have kawala, as also those to the West. Mawalange Dhámápúra, &c.

The Deshakulakarni has got no Ináma Gáwna and no Ináma but a little in Prathánawalli. He gets 450 rupees for his Hakka (except the Báki) which is more than the Vishálagada Saradeshakulakarni.

The Saramokádama has no Hakka here and in 30 more villages shewing they say his title is not good while their own Hakka chels in every village.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts or $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 4 Hakkadárs and to the Deúla.

The Saradeshakulakarni has papers he says 350 years old, but is not willing to produce them.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	... 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallín lágwada is (Sawái)	... 102	63	11	14	12
The Kamála	... 96	71	9	8	5

The Khot's Maktá together with the 4 Kúls just agree with the Ijamáyali, making 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís. So that the Khota makes nothing by the accounts; and yet he gets high Swámitwas for his Gaháns. He says the village produces loss at present.

The Maktedárs are low, the Bájara rates; while the Ijamáyali rates of the 61 khandís are at the regular Tassara and Phrokta.

Mhára's Gharawádi no remission. The Mhárawádi Gharawádi land has no remission in these Maktás, which shows that they were not released by custom.

It appears on adding all the Maktás, Khots and all, that the Maktás are 80 khandís and the Kuláragi 6 khandís = 86 khandís, while the Ijamáyali is 61 khandís, being 25 khandís gain to the Khots, a little reduced by the low Dara (Bájara); at present perhaps 7 khandís less, i. e., 18 khandís or 220 rupees profit.

The total arable	...	...	...	1,323 acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	184 do. (and Pada 12).
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	400 do.
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	470 do.
Bhátalen do.	...	...	...	297 do.
The Hissa is	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The large quantity of lágawada appears to be the effect of the Maktá and light Dars (i. e., Bájara Dara). The Saradeshakulakarni says that the total Maktá is the same as the Ijamáyali but it is no doubt false.

The proportions are about 3, 5, 5, which appears a high assessment, but the high Swámitwa paid by Gahánadárs shows the contrary. The houses are 119 and the rice land 184 acres.

				A'rawali.
Muraduwen	...	...	1	2,067
A'mberen Shinde	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	387
Turala	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2,660
A'mbawen	...	...	$\frac{6}{7}$	1,234
Kondhiwaren	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	853
				5) 8,119

1,622 acres; under-measured
200 acres.

3rd April 1830, Turala.

LOWALEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa Ináma.

Inámadár Rámachandra Appáji Bhágawata, Patti Suddhán, and Darakadárs Suddhán 10 mans Italákha only are Sarakári. The Patra is Shake 1700. Khota, Raghunátha Bápúji Lowalekara Karáhde. 2 years ago it was in Gahána to Lakshmana Ballála Pendharakara of Kátawali for Rs. 1,000 at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per month (*i. e.*, 3 per cent. were Swámitwa) and now released. The Gahánadára is the Peshawá's Mávashichá Múla Appáji Ráma, now in Ghadawadi near Karáhda.

Houses.

1 Khota Karáhde Bráhmána	...	...	.....
2 Bráhmána Karahde Badhekari	...	...	Ardhala.
7 Chákara 4, Kunabini 3	...	...	Do.
20 Kunabi—			
Pátakara watanadára 7	...	...	} Do.
Bádhekari 2	...	...
Paraya watanadára 8	...	...
Badhekari 3	...	...
2 Goswámi Dauri watanadára	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára	...	...	Do.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Mhára watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.

36 houses. 291 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 Páyalis Diwána Mápá. But the Diwána Mápá is large and the 18 makes 22 Sololi Páyalis for 16; so the Kasar is 6 Páyalis. This is for the Thals. But Bháta Maktás for one or two years are in the Sololi Páyalis. Bháta is all on Maktá.

The Gallá is paid in the village and the Kunabís travel around 3 kosa with $\frac{1}{2}$ their Thala for sale for the Khota.

The Inámadár's receipt for Aina Makta and Gallá Tassara and profit is Rs. 505. His Báki wasúli is 14 khandís, of which he allows $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi in Dharmadáwa and receives the rest down here when he comes to give the Páwati.

The Veths are 6 annually for Shets to the Khota and 1 Jota; besides what Veths he wants for the road. Besides he has a Sheri Sheta which the Rayats cultivate. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Bháta and he allows them Rs. 2 for Dárú.

The Khot's Phada Pharmasa is Tawasen, Bhopale, Kona Karánde, Yiralen, Fowl, and 5 Warandís of Gawata. They also go up and down to the Inámadárs once or twice, 5 days to go and come. So the Veths are heavy in this village.

There is an Italákha to the Gráma Dewa for which the Khota allows land and a Sarakári Italakha to a Bráhmána now absent and in Japti for the present. The Gráme Dewa Italákha is cultivated by the rayats, who also reap it, paying the Gurawa only his proper $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The Mhárawádi land in the hedge pays the Thala and his Phanasa trees also pay. His Punja is 3 shers per mana. He gets in all about 10 mans. The Gurawa Punja is 2 shers per mana. He collects about 7 mans.

The Mhára pays 5 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ áúts to 3 Hakkadárs and to the Deúla 2; but since the present Rájya he has ceased to pay the Khota and Inámadára (which is improbable).

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína was Rámachandra Mahádewa Talawalakara. He deducted the Nákírda.

The Gawata is sufficient. The Kawala is brought a little of it from Tiwaren and Mábhálen. The rayats say they sometimes give a day's work in exchange for 6 loads but the Khota says he never heard so.

The rayats go as Bhádekarís to Kátawali. But the Khota being present they do not tell where they go.

There are 2 Páts used for the Bágáyata. There is two Píkí land.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali	Wari.	Harka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
The Hallín lágawada (sawái)	31	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
The total land arable	...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	acres.		
The Bháta lágawada	...	70	„	(1 Pada).	
Warkasa do.	...	98	„		
Dongara Pada	...	765	„		
Bhátalen do.	...	1	„		

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the arable.

The village appears very highly assessed. But the Sarakára has nothing to do with it, being Ináma Patti Suddhán. The Khota says there is usually a gain but produces a paper shewing in Sallás Sabaina 8 years ago a remission from the Inámadára of Rs. 50, which was one year before the two Sarakári Súts.

			Lowalen.
Kasabá Sangameshwara	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,350
Wáda Náwadi	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	54
Shiwanen	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,364
Mábhálen	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,244
Tarayan	...	1	1,275
			6) 5,170

1,034 acres about correctly measured.

4th April 1830, Turala.

MAUJE MÁKHJANA—Sangameshwara, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

Seventy-five years ago the village was Kuláragi.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Badrudina Mahamada Kashima Lende.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Abadula Ibhrámaji.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Bápú Bábú.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Shábudina Bábú.

Gahána to Rámachandra Mahádewa Sáthe of Mákhajana for 400, these 40 years, 12 per cent., no Swámitwa.

The wahiwáta of the whole is carried on by the first Khota Badru these 12 years. The Gahánadára never had the wahiwáta as there is no Pháyadá in Kuláragi villages. He never required it.

12 Khota Musalamáns	...	...	Tirdhala.
47 Musalamáns Bádhekarís	...	...	do.
4 Bráhmans Chítapáwana, Kulakarni, watanadára	...	...	do.
38 Bráhmans Bádhekarís	...	...	do.
1 Bráhmans Karáhdá Bádhekari	...	...	do.
22 Kunabi—			
Wáda Hemana	...	Watanadára 12	} Ardhala.
Wáda Ráwala Bádhekari 6	...	and Bádhekari 4	
11 Chákara 7, Kunabini 4	...	...	.....
9 Mhára, watanadára 7, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Shenawi Birhádi Bádhekari	...	...	.....
1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari	...	...	.....

146 houses. 888 people.

The Dhárekarís give their rice land out in Maktá to the village Bádhekarís, the Maktá being about $\frac{1}{3}$ the produce.

The warkasa land belongs all to the Khota, and the rayats pay him Thala. The rice land only is, Dhárekarí. There are, however, 3 or 4 Dhárekarís, including the Kulakarni, who have about 4 acres of warkasa.

The Rayats who pay Thala pay 2 páyalís wartálá in addition. There is a Phada in the town.

Kunabís pay the Khota Veths 10 and to the Kulakarni 2, being one monthly from the 22 houses. The Kunabís also pay one Jota each and Phada Pharamása Tawasen, Bhopale.

There are 3 Inámadárs of whom 2 are Bráhmans, who have land in Ináma. The Ijamáyali Gallá is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís; the Hallín Gallá Sawái and no Tipandi is $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

The Khota has sold about 40 acres of land for Gharawádís to 25 Bádhekarí Bráhmans and Wánís, within these 40 years. Their land contains no lágawada but kelís and Bágáyata.

The people go out as Bádhekarís, all castes, to Saranda, Dhámápúra, Máwalangen, Kadawai and pay by Maktá for rice land for 2 years, the Maktá about Tirdhala.

The kawala Gawata is not sufficient. The rayats bring it from Ambeta, Máwalangen and Dhámápúra and Turala. They buy it, either 50 to a rupee, if they bring it; but if the other villagers bring it they get 32 loads, either kawala or Gawata. They purchase about $\frac{2}{5}$ of what they want and get $\frac{1}{4}$ by stealing or asking. Their own land produces about $\frac{1}{3}$ of what they want.

There are 2 Páts not used for shets. Half the rice land is 2 Piki, ánga oláchen.

The Amína was Náro Bábji Kámata of Bháden, who deducted the Nákirda. There is no Tantá.

The Mhárs Punja is 3 shers and the Guraw's 1 shera. The one gets 15 mans and the other 5 mans.

The Mháras pay no áuts, since the remission of Gharapatti. Formerly they paid 5 to 3 or 4 Hakkadár's and he gave 5 to the Sarakar's Kárkúna at the Phada but as the Liláwndárs receive it, at present, he does not pay them.

There are 5 temples; 2 of them tiled. One by Rámachandra Mahádewa Sathe, the Petha Kulakarni 30 years ago. It cost 400 rupees. Another by Yesú Lakhana (the father of Rámaji Lakhana) of the Kunabi caste, now a pensioner Subhedára at Bánakota. The Deúla was built 12 years ago and cost 2,000 rupees of which he paid 1,500 rupees. Of the 3 thatched, 2 are thatched by D. V. Joshi, who built them himself; the other the Wánís thatch. It was made by a Goswámi and rebuilt by the Wánís. There is a Masjída thatched by the Khota.

The Mhárawadi Gharawadís has little land; but they sometimes cultivate No Thala in Kunabís 5 páyalís and pay nstavt Thala. They say, however, that Parasuns under $\frac{1}{4}$ mana. under $\frac{2}{5}$ mana in Kunabís Gharawádís is not paid for.

The Setakarís in the village are 75 in all, of which 40 have received money for their weddings, 30 or 40 rupees, for which they serve either 6 or 8 years; and get food and clothing. The rest receive 7, 8 or 9 rupees a year.

The Pentha has a separate Ijamáyali, but no land. If Phanasa trees, Halada, or lágawada occurs, the Khota and not the Shetye gets the Dasta.

	Khandís.	Bhátá.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá	36	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
The Hallín lágawada Sawái	41	35	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála Gimawasa Suddhá	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Proportion 8	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
The total land	530	acres.			
Bhátalágawada	98	do. (and Pada 6), (Anwala and Dúma 23 acres), (Gimawasa 21 acres).			
	Acrea.				
Warkasa lágawada	42				
Dongara Pada	324				
Bhátalen Pada	43				

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the arable.

The village, one would suppose, would be a losing one. On asking the Rayats and Kulakarni, however, if the village is a losing one, they say the rice

land is no loss; but warkasa is. Whereas the warkasa dasta is 2 khandís and the Hallín warkasa $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.

The rice, they say, gives them no loss. Although the Ijamáyali is $31\frac{1}{2}$ khandís and the lágawada including Gimawasa but 35 khandís.

The loss is probably small to each rayata as there are many, the village being kuláraga.

The khot's office is not profitable, for the Gahánadára who paid 400 rupees has thrown up all hope of getting any of it or the Vyája and has given up the wahiwáta.

The numerous rayats live by their Bádhekari's land 4 kosa round on all sides.

				Mákhajana.	
Saranda is	...	...	2	894	447
Máwalangen	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	894	705
Ambeta	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	450
				3) 1,612	

537 Mean acres.
Survey correct.

Ináma in Mákhajana to Trimbaka Waidya of Lágawana, A. D. 1769 described as Swarájya and Mongalái Yekúna, and the Awwala and Dúma land as eka Piki Awwala and Dupiki Awwala &c. and in Saranda 3 Bighás 2 Pánds and 5 Poles Dúma Dupiki.

4th April 1830, Turala.

WA'DA' NA'WADI—Mauje Lowalen, Sangameshwara, Khotaki, Eka Tarfa.

Khota Raghunátha Bápúji Lowalekara, Karáhde, Gahána to Lákshmana Ballála Pendharakara of Kátawali for 500 rupees for these 10 years, at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, per month (i. e. 3 per cent. Swámitwa). The wahiwáta with Lowlekara.

Houses.

- 11 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari (but for 100 years).
- 3 Sonára Watandára 1, Bádhekari 2.
- 5 Teli Bádhekari.
- 3 Gujara Bádhekari.
- 12 Bhandári Watandára 8, Bádhekari 4.
- 8 Chámhára Bádhekari.

42 houses. 289 people.

Pentha Náráyana the part in Návadi.

- 1 Teli Bádhekari.
- 8 Nháwi Bádhekari.
- 10 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari.

14 houses.

Pentha Náráyana the part in Kasabá.

- 3 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari.
- 1 Sutára Bádhekari.

4 houses in the Pentha.

127 people in Pentha Náráyana.

60 houses in all including Náráyana Pentha and Sangameshwara Pentha.

416 people do. do.

There is a disputant to the Khotaship, Gondáji Bábú Surve. He has not had the wahiwáta for 10 years. But he says he held the Khotaship before that and the Bráhmána says he held the Gahána only.

There are but 9 acres of acres* in the village and of this the Bhandári has mortgaged 6 acres of them to different people some 30 years ago and some 4 or 5 years ago. They produce one paper of this sort 29 years ago to the village Sonára, Shake 1722, for some rice land for 30 rupees. The Bhandári is called

* This should be rice.

Khota. The Bhandári still performs the Holi Púja, which is the Khot's watana. The Teli and Mhára say this; and the Bráhmána that he does not himself go to the Holi in Návadi. The Bhandári is probably the real Khot, though the Bráhmána has the wahiwáta.

The rice land 9 acres is all on maktá paid to the Bráhmána Khota. There is no Patti.

The Galla is paid part in Lowalen 1 Kosa.

There are Gujars here, these 10 years, who paid 20 rupees to the Bhandári as he says for a 25-years' lease; and the Bráhmána says he gets Gharapatti 4 rupees annually from them; both which are perhaps true.

The Mápa wartála is 4 páyalís.

The Deúla is in Lowalen and the Mhára and Gurawa.

The Pentha Náráyana houses pay their own Shetye; but for Phanasa trees, etc., if any, they pay the Návdi or the Kasaba Khota, the Pentha being in both. The Pentha is modern.

The Ratnágiri Pentha (Siwápura) appears the only one with land. There are in the Sangameshwara Ijamáyali some Phanasa trees, etc.

In the Návadi Ijamáyali are $\frac{1}{2}$ mana Tela Godá, though no Tila grows here. This was formerly paid to the Bhawánagada Goswámi, now made Tassara and Wasúli. This is a Dara on the Telís, over and above the Mohotarfá. It exists in 6 or 8 villages. It was paid to Bhawáni as was $\frac{1}{2}$ mana also in Mákhajana.

The Mhára collects $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana and the Gurawa $\frac{2}{3}$ mana.

There is a Deúla to Ganapati. The Dalála of the Bandara pays for its repairs; he collects 1 pice per Khandi on all salt, which amounts to 25 rupees and he gives a feast for 5 days besides.

There is a Thána here, where the Lowalen Deúla formerly was, before the Mohomedans overthrew it.

There are no Veths paid.

The Khota receives brinjals, etc., from those who cultivate them.

The rayats go out to 3 or 4 villages as Bádhekarís:—to Mábbhalen, Lowalen, Konda Asúraden etc. and pay by Maktá in rice land about $\frac{1}{3}$.

There is no Kawala Gawata and they bring it from Mábbhalen and Lowalen. They ask for it and receive it.

There is a Dárú Dukána here. They bring the Dárú from Kálabádewa, Warawaden and Málagunda. They buy it per mana and sell it $\frac{1}{2}$ a rupee dearer. His Maktá is 60 rupees per month, for 3 years. He has sold smaller Maktás to Wándri $12\frac{1}{2}$, the Kasaba 12 and Kalambasten 14 rupees and his own is 41 rupees. They do not fix how many villages each has.

The rice land is $\frac{1}{2}$ Dupiki.

The Chámhbhára has 12 villages in his watana and pays the Khots and Mhárs shoes and to the Lowalen Khota 8 pair as there are 8 Dukáns. The Hakkadárs get but one each and to Surve 1 pair being Khota.

There is a Tantá with the Kasaba $2\frac{1}{4}$ Bighás Dongara Pada measured in Návadi (part of it they say was Návadi's lágawada last year). It is entered below the Beriá in the Kasaba; but does not appear separate below Návadi.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Heríka.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali lágawada is .	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Lágawada ákára sawái ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Kamála do. ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Proportions 1.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$				
Total arable 54 acres.						
Bháta lágawada 9 acres (add Pada $\frac{1}{2}$) (Dúna 4) (Gimawasa 6).						
Warkasa lágawada 7 acres.						
Dongara Pada 34 acres.						
Bhátaalen 0.						
The lágawada $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.						

The village does not appear highly assessed.

				Náwá.
Lowalen	...	...	940	47
Kasaba	...	...	1,350	54
Mábhálen	...	...	1,244	61
Konda Asuraden	...	...	685	62

4) 224

56 acres. Amína correct.

4th April 1830, Turala.

Pentha Mákhajana (no land) Sangameshwara Shetye 1 Tarfa.

- ‡ Shetye Ganasheta Mhádasheta.
- ‡ Dádasheta Mhádasheta.
- ‡ Dháka Harasheta Shetye (wahiwáta).

There is a Taláthi.

Houses.

- 3 Wáni Sangameshwari Shetye.
- 67 Wáni Bádhekari.
- 12 Támbata Kására.
- 12 Kumbhára.
- 4 Sonára.
- 4 Bhandári.
- 2 Jinagara.
- 1 Nháwi.
- 1 Paríta.
- 2 Sutára.
- 5 Teli Musalamána.
- 12 Musalamána Bádhekari.
- 7 Chámbhára Bádhekari.

sic 131 699 people.

The wasúla of the Pentha goes to Mákhajana Mauje Khota. Ghara Mohotarfa and Wana Mhaishi and Bailadama and Tamákhú and Hodi Dasta and Koráláwana are paid to the Shetya. The last Koráláwana is like Rakhawáli and was taken first by the Habashi to save their houses from being burnt and the Peshwá afterwards continued it and it still chels. The Hodi Dasta is on 2 Hodis belonging to Wánis. The Shetye receives 1 shera per Goni from all bullocks sold from above the Gháts, none for passing through and for Wajani $\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana ; but for Konkana things going up or sold here nothing.

At lagans, the Wánis, Sonárs, and one or two other castes pay a Nárála, Pána, etc.,—the others pay the Kulakarni—and the Musalamáns to the Khota. So they divide the town. These are their rights. The Teli pays $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee to 2 Hakkadárs each. The Kumbhára pays one load of Ghágars to 4 Hakkadárs and 3 to the Khota. The Sutára pays nothing to Hakkadárs or Khota.

The Chámbhára pays 4 pair of shoes to the Khota and Mhára each and 1 pair to the Mauje Kulakarni, Pentha Kulakarni, Shetye, Dhanagara and 2 Hakkadárs.

The Pentha Kulakarni has no duties now. He gets 9 rupees Hakka from the rayats as Musháhira, which is paid by the rayats and not the Sarakára. The Dángi receives from the Liláwna Jakátadára 12 rupees and Potagi from the Wánis; for every 1 rupee of Jakáta 2 annas. He counts the bullocks and examines the contents and settles the Jakáta to be paid and stamps those who have paid and remits those entitled to remission,—as extra empty bullocks,—young, weak, half laden bullocks—20 full bullocks in every 100; and if a Wáni has an Ináma Patra remitting his Jakáta, wherever he goes, which happens in some Múlúkhs, he remits it. But it does not occur here.

5th April 1830, Turala.

Turala, Khotaki, Sangameshwara, 1 Kúla, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Hari Krishna Karakare Wahiwáta Khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ramchandra Wasudewa Karakare in Baroda, Gahána to Antáji Náráyana Karakare Kulakarani of Saranda, no relation to the Khota, for 671 rupees. No wyája and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, Swámitwa 81 rupees a year). The Gahándára Wahiwátadára is Bábji Vináyaka Karamarakara, the Mákhajana Talathi. He receives 1 Khandi of grain from the Gahánadára. The Tota Napha the Gahándárs has existed so 9 years.

12 years ago the whole village was in Gahána to Báláji Lakshmana Joshi of Someshwara, the Rájadeshámúkh's Kárkún; the first $\frac{1}{2}$ for 865 rupees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., *i. e.*, 12 rupees wyája, the whole 865. All the rest remitted on account of taking no Swámitwa. The other half for 446 rupees. No wyája no Swámitwa, which existed 9 years, shewing the village to be valuable. Karakare is a common name here in many villages.

Houses.

1	Khota Karáhe Bráhmána.				
4	Karáhe Bráhmána Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Shenawi Bádhekari	...	...	...	0
10	Maráthás Bádhekari 2, Wátanádára 8	...	...	...	Ardhala.
45	Kunabís—				
	Chobare, Watanadára 14, Bádhekari 4	...	...	...	Do.
	Dike and Sore Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Do.
	Ráúla do. 17, do. 0	...	...	...	Do.
9	Kosthi Bádhekari (cloth-makers)	...	...	...	Do.
4	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
6	Do. Bhawika Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
2	Teli Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Nháwi Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Paríta Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
3	Chámbhára Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
3	Chákara 2, Kunabina 1	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sutára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
13	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

105 houses. People 646 of all ages.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápa wartálá is 2 Payalís Sololi. The Gallá is paid all the Thala and by all castes including Bráhmans in Mákhajána, 1 Kosa.

The Veths to the Gahánadára are 3 and the Khota 3 by Kunabís and Mhárs. This 3 to the Gahánadára are extra as there were but 3 paid before the Gahána. Kunabís pay 1 Jota.

The Khota gets Phada Pharmása, 1 Fowl, 1 Tawasen, Bhopale, Kona Karánde and 1 Shákaráchi waranda; and the Sarakár's Kársái 8 annas.

This village was once Mokásá from Mahimatagada 40 years ago to Vithala Panta Wánkanisa, who had it 25 years and then Dinakara Raghunátha Patawardhana of Kelen for 10 years; then Chinto Wámana, the Páwasa Deshamukha and Mámaledára held it 4 years, during all which time the Gráma Dewa had $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha: but these 14 years the Italákha has been lost with the Mokásá; and the Khota now allows 2 mans Italákha himself.

The Khota allows also 10 Pánds of Bhátalen to the Dewa, which he has given over to a Kunabi in Ináma on condition that the Kunabi makes it into rice land, and he is to hold it free for 8 years and then pay the Dewala whatever Thala occurs in the annual survey 5 years of the Kaula are out.

There is 1 Khandi Italákha to Bráhmans from the Sarakára.

There is an Ináma in this village $3\frac{1}{2}$ Khandís; of which is Bháta 1 Khandi 13 mana; Nágali 15 mana; wari 12 mana; Harika 13 man; Tila 1 Páyali; called in the Ijámáyali "Konda Ránjana Paikin"; meaning paid Sheta of Konda Ranjana and not all the Konda. The Inámadára is Ganesh Bhata Purohita of Purayen, Dewalen Mahála. This he never held but only received the Gallá from

the Khota and the Khoṭa says that at the old survey, when the chadba occurred, the Ináma 3½ Khandís was not altered. He has often applied for the wahiwáta but never received it. He and his Patra are not here. But it is no doubt a mere Italákha and being entered as Ináma in the survey is to be altered.

Ináma to be corrected.

The present A'kára of Konda Ránjana is 10 Khandís and his Ináma being 1 Tarfa (Mahimatgada) would thus be 5 Khandís. The Inámadár's grain is either paid at the Bájára rate or if he disagrees the rayats take it to Mákhajana for him.

There were 4 more Ináms in Angrya's time, now resumed by the Peshawa.

The Gawata is sufficient; the Kawala scanty; ⅔ is found in the village and ⅓ from Golawali by asking, not buying. The Mákhajana people take away 200 loads of Gawata more than these rayats have to get themselves from Golawali. They either beg or steal but do not pay.

The Amína was Rámachandra Bállála Sahasrabudhye of Kelen. He deducted the Nákirda.

There is a Tantá with Máwalangen 4 acres 11¼ Pánds, Thikána Mardi, measured in Turala and entered below the village Beríja, but not in Máwalangen.

There is no Páta but numerous wells at 10 feet deep, though the land is a high plain. There is Dupiki land 2 acres.

There are 6 Shetakaris in the village, all on annual pay 6 or 7 rupees.

The Kunabís cultivate ½ mana of lágawada each within their hedges and the Khota takes no Thala except from those who pay no Gharapatti. The Mhára has also a little within his hedge, which pays Thala, since his Gharapatti was remitted.

There is Kulakarni to this village, shewing it to have been once Kuláraga. The Kadawai Kulakarni is the Kulakarni here. The Kadawai Kulakarniship being modern his house was previously here.

There is also a ruined Chauthará here of the time of the Shringárapúra Rájya, whose son lived here. There is also the Chauthará of a Mahájana now gone.

The Kulkarni's kunabáwá land is now held by the Kunabís. The Kulkarni comes here annually to make his survey. But the Gharpatti, Phanasa, and Vetha and Jota are all paid to the Khota since the Kulkarni left. Kadawai is 1 kosa off. The land is 106 acres.

Bádhekarís come from Mákhajana and A'mberen Shinde and pay Ardhala and carry their Gallá to Mákhajana. These rayats go for rice land to Kadwai and for warkasa to Konda Bahirawa and Niwali, etc., and pay Tirdhala. But the share paid varies from ¼ to ½.

The Mhára gets 1½ shera and the Gurawa ¾ shera per mana. The rayats all pay it; and the Mhára gets 1 khandi and the Gurawa 10 mana between the Lingáyata and Bhawíka.

The Mhára pays áuts to 5 Hakkadárs 5 áuts each and to the Dewa and the Khota.

		Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Tíla.
The Ijamáyali dasta is	58½ khandís	25	7	9½	11½	0
Lágawada ákára (Sawái)	84½ do.	39	14½	11	18	1½
Kamála do.	8½ do.	41	20½	15½	4½	0
Proportion	2. 3. 3					
The total arable land 2,660 acres.						
Bháta lágawada 124 acres (Pada 7 extra) (Awwala and Dúma 18 acres Gimawasa 2).						
Warkasa lágawada 510 acres.						
Dongara Pada 1,771 acres.						
Bhátalen Pada 230 acres.						
The lágawada is 1/4½ of the whole.						

The assessment appears about the average for villages with so much rice land. The hill land is none of it steep. One-half of it will bear ploughing and is as good as Bhátalen, being merely sloping land.

The land here bears in Bhátalen 4 crops and in Dongara 3 crops and is good land, though kawála is rather short. Grass is plenty.

	Khota.	Mhára.		Turala Khota.	Turala Mhára.	
Golwali is	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	4,074	4,656	8,148	Golawali is over-measured.
Saranda	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	894	1,022	1,788	Saranda under-measured.
Rájawádi	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,042	3,126	3,126	Rájawádi over-measured.
Arawali	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,388	1,844	1,844	
Kadawai	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5,838	3,892	2,919	
Máwalangen	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	894	1,192	2,682	
Ambawan	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,234	1,645	1,851	Under-measured.
Ambaren Shinde	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	387	1,448	1,448	
				8) 18,825	8) 23,806	
				2,353	2,963	About correct.

5th April 1830, Turala.

SARANDA—Sangameshwara, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Sakha Sáwanta Bábu Sáwanta Gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ambáji Ráma Sáwanta Gahána.

The first Gahána Bachyáji Sadáshiwa Bhágawata of Saranda for 600 rupees, 27 years ago, no wyája and no swámitwa (*i. e.*, 72 rupees swámitwa).

The other half the same Gahánadára for 325 rupees, 24 years ago, of which 175 rupees has 12 per cent. and 150 rupees no wyája (*i. e.*, 18 rupees wyája).

The Gahánadára has the wahiwáta of the whole.

The Sarakár's ohákari as Khota produces no benefit but the Khota has also 16 Khandís of land with Bádhekarís in it and this land is what makes the Gahána valuable.

Khota with- } Half the warkasa land is khotaki and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rice. The
out mokása. } Khota has no mokása and never had but does not know why.

Houses.

6 Khota Marátha.

1 Bráhmána Keráhde Kulákarni also Taláthi.

20 Bráhmána, Chitapáwana watanadára 18, Bádhekari 2.

2 Sonára watanadára.

9 Chákara 2, Kunabini 7.

1 Wáni Lingáyata Bádhekari.

1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari.

28 Kunabi—

Wáda Waríla, 9 { Watanadára 8.
Bádhekari 1.

Khálíla ... { Watanadára 11.
Bádhekari 8.

9 Mhára Watanadára.

sic 80 houses. People 626 (too many for 80 houses).

They pay Ardala if they cultivate each other's land or by maktá about $\frac{1}{2}$. The Khot's and Kúl's Gallá is paid in Mákhajana.

The Gallá Báki Wasúli is 29 khandís. This year Abhyankara of Saranda took it.

The Khota in his own land takes 2 páyalís wartálá from each rayata.

The Ardhalá system is that the owner of the land gets $\frac{1}{2}$ the Pendhá of the rice; the Jots seed, etc., being provided by the Ardhele.

In warkasa the Khota gets $\frac{1}{2}$ the Nágali straw for his own use. In Gimawasa Ardhela Shirastá in Saranda. **Warna**, the refuse of the Warná called Pálá and Kátha is to be left on the ground for the use of the next Ardhelá of the Sarda as the land has been weakened by the Gimawasa. This refuse is burnt with the Gawata.

In Burmbáda the Khota supplies seed and Baila (for Sarda Bháta) to the Ardhelá.

These all show the value of the land here in spite of the high assessment.

The Ardhelá pays a full half. No deduction is made for seed nor for blight, etc., except in a few cases 2 or 3 shers in a mana of produce; nor is there any suta in warkasa but a full half; in the inferior grains Wari and Harika $\frac{1}{2}$ the straw is not taken being of no use more than grass.

For Wáyangana Uktís the Sarakára Dasta is $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per Uktí; and the custom in this village is to let an Uktí of vegetables for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 rupees according to the goodness of the land. There were but 2 or 3 villages of Sangameshwara and Kondhiwaren Maháls taxed for Uktís in last survey. But it is supposed to be the custom of these two Maháls and that all are to be paid for. Uktís on hills are not paid for but only those on Khádi side. The reason is that those on hills require wells to be dug while those below do not. The water used is the salt water, which brings up the brinjals being but half salt, hereabouts. The Uktís were only found in these villages measured the first year; the next year they were all taken down, like the Gimawasa.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís and Mhárs are 12 annually, 8 years ago. 4 per month were taken and the 12 left are still more than the Mahála Shirastá.

There are 3 Ináms in the village. The Ijamáyali ákára is $4\frac{1}{2}$ khandís; the Hallín lágawada ákára $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, the káthi being sawái and the Prats inferior. One of these is to Khera; the Desha Kulakarni of Sangameshwara, who lets his land to a man of Saranda and gets but 16 rupees on account of the Prats, being now worse than in the last survey, 18 rupees being in the Ijamáyali and 2 rupees the Inámadár's loss.

There is Italákha to 2 Deúls paid in kind and 15 mans to Bráhmans, which is stopped these 2 years because the brothers quarrel about who shall go to write the Páwati. The Kulakarni pays these Italákhs from his kulambáwá as the Italákhawálás have no accounts in the village.

The Mhára lives in the Khot's land. If he cultivates $\frac{1}{2}$ a mana within his Parasún, he does not pay Thala.

The khotaki land pays the Mhára 2 shers and the Gurawa $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera per mana; the Kuláraga land pays them $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 shera. The Dhárekaris do not pay him a regular maktá but according to what they say their produce is. The Mhára gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi and the Gurawa 12 mans.

There are 41 kúls. The Kawala and Gawata are both insufficient. The village Kawala is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of what they require and Expense of Grass, &c. Gawata is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of what they require. They bring both from Kadawai, Turala, Golawali, Dhámápúra. They get about $\frac{1}{4}$ of what they require given them; and $\frac{3}{4}$ of what they want, they say, they buy. They give a rupee for 40 loads of Kawala or 30 loads of Gawata and bring it themselves. They say they pay 50 rupees annually for this.

The Mhára pays áuts to 5 Hakkadárs 5 each and some to the Khota and Deúla.

The Kunabís pay fowl, Iralen, Tawasen, Bhopalá and they pay the Khota some from each brinjal garden, which the Khota says is in friendship.

There is a Tantá with A'mbawan. Measured in Saranda, 40 acres; Bháta $\frac{1}{2}$ bighá, Bhátalen 10 bighás, Dongara 30 acres. Pada these 22 years on account of the dispute, entered below the Beríja in Saranda and not noticed in A'mbawan.

The Amína Gopála Pánduranga Joga, was deducted the Nakírda. There is no Páta.

	Khandla.	Bhata.	Nagnli.	Wari.	Harika.	Gúla.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	64	51	4½	2	2½	¾	4½
The Hallín lágawada sawái ...	65½	50	6½	3	3	2½	3
The Kamála ...	82½	67½	5½	4½	1½	...	3

The proportions 3.3.4.

The total arable 894 acres.

Bhata lágawada 127 acres (besides Pada 16 acres, Awwala and Dúma 50·46 Dupiki).

Warkasa lágawada 116 acres.

Dongara Pada 497 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 110 acres.

The lágawada hissá is ½ of the arable.

The total rice land is rather less now than in the old survey. But if the sawái was filled up and the 16 acres Pada brought in then the present survey has most. The Prats of the present survey, however, are lower which is the reason why no excess appears above the Ijamáyali. The present Gimawasa is 42 acres, the old survey 84 bighás. They do not, however, complain of totá, though from the want of Kawala and Gawata I should have thought a loss would occur. The Awwala land cannot be much over-assessed, though Báji Ballála says it is, since it enables this village to make a gain.

The rice land if computed properly would be probably found exactly what it was in last survey in all these Awwala villages, Burambáda, Mákhajana, Saranda, &c.

				Saranda.
Burambáda ...	...	4·2	1,448	721
Makhajana ...	...	½	530	1,060
Turala ...	...	2	2,650	1,330
Ambawan ...	...	1½	1,234	823
Máwalangen ...	...	¾	894	1,192
				5) 5,126

1,023 acres. 100 acres under-measured. But as the hills are totally barren, it is probably deducted as Nakírda.

TURALA—Surve a Maráthá has brought a complaint that the Khota has done away a maktá he has had till now for his konda and makes him pay Ardhala against the custom of Maráthás. He says he is the only remaining scion of the Shringárapúra Rájyas and that he has left the upper plain, where the Rájya's Chauthará is and come down to a different part of the village. He says his ancestors, he has heard, are a branch of the Udepúra Ráná's family; and that he is called Surve because he is Súryawaunshi; as, however, they are Rajapúts he says his ancestor lost caste by coming to the Konkana.

The Khota appears to have imposed a Chadha on his maktá above half the produce and as he refused to pay it, he now pays Ardhala. Since which he says other Maráthás call him a Kunabi; and he talks of going to the Gherá for land.

He was originally Khota and the present Khota his Kárákúna, the village then being Kuláraga; but when Peshawá got the Konkana from A'ngryá his village was made Khotaki and given to the present Bráhmána; the Kulakarni only retaining his Kulambáwá. Near the Rájya's house was a Rája Bága of Phanasa trees where the Khota has now built a house. This, Surve says, was the private Gharawádi of his fore-fathers; and that the Shringárapúra Rájya reigned 40 years and was then over-turned by Shiwáji; at which time there were

3 brothers, one in Shringárapúra; one in Dhámani and one in Turala. As there are Surves in half the villages of the táluká most likely the Rájya's tribe were all Surves. At present they are none of them related to each other. This Surve's watana of binding the Holi Poli and receiving Mána at Lagana lasted till 2 years before the Peshawás went.

In this village is an old Deula with ancient remains but all broken. The Gráma Dewa is also called Bára Gáwnachá, as 12 villages united to make it for some reason. They have another Maráthá Gráma Dewa for the use of the village.

There is a hot well in a stream here.

LAND IN KONDHIWAREN MAHA'LA.—Kondhiwaren, Burmbáda,
Mákhajana.

The rice land, which is the best of the táluká, runs in a wide equal line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad along the banks of the Gadanadi, which is navigable up to here. Half the land bears warná ánga oláchá (a light grain of little value) and that on the river bank bears either U'nsa or brinjals by means of Uktís. These Uktís are very numerous. I counted 16 in a mile between Burmbáda and Mákhajana. They pay Dasta a rupee each but nearly all taken down at the survey. The line of hills south of the Gadanadi, which is the end of the range from Niwali running north is totally barren; not a leaf or bush or tree is visible. The hills across the river are of good land. But the jungle kept entirely down except in small tufts by the great quantity of rice land in these villages. I saw one man collecting dry leaves in baskets for his fields.

Rice land in Kondhiwaren Mahála.

The hills consist of the blue stone in decay. The red rock is visible in spots below.

The water is 10 feet deep for wells below the hills. There are no Páts but numerous wells. The khádi water is not too salt for the brinjal cultivation.

6th April 1830, Turala.

MAJARE A'MBETA.—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

The Bádhen is one Tarfa.

The Vishálagada Tarfa is Ináma.

Inamadára Nilakantha Náráyana A'mbetakara, Goswámi Haradása. The Ináma was given 6 years ago. He made two Deuls and performs the Pújá of Durgá Dewa, which is his service for the Ináma.

Khota Nilakantha Náráyana.

Houses.

1 Khota Karáhde Bráhmaña.
2 Kunabi Bádhekarí Ardhala.

3 houses. 23 people.

There is no Patti. The Mára wartálá is 2 Páyali sololi. The Aina Jinnasa for the Bádhen is paid in money at the Behede Dara and the other part the Ratnágiri half is paid $\frac{1}{4}$ in Tassara and $\frac{3}{4}$ in Phrokta and none at the Tharáwa or in kind being altogether under half a khandi.

The Veths are 1 per month and no Jots. Phada Phromása is paid as usual.

There are two Dewes, both thatched, which cost about 200 rupees between them and are thatched by the Khota, who keep a Kurana separate. The Gráma Dewa is in Mákhajana.

Bádhekaris come from Mákhajana and pay Ardhala but no Veths.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient and some are taken besides by the Mákhajana people. They steal it; about 30 loads each of grass Kawala and hedge thorns.

Mákhajana, Máwalangen and A'mbeta were once one village.

The Khota has one Shetakari.

The Bádhen was made separate at the last survey with the other Bádhen. It has not separate land; and the Khota does not know why it was made separate except that though Bádhen is 1 Tarfá and the wádá $\frac{1}{3}$ Vishálagada. Though the land is not separate yet the Dasta of the wádá is all warkasa and the

Bádhen. Dasta of the Bádhen all rice; so the rice land is the Bádhen part. The rice land was Nawakirda at the last survey. So the meaning is perhaps that Vishálagada was not to profit by newly made land, which was to remain 1 Tarfá.

There is 1 Páta but no Dupiki land.

The Ijamáyali Gallá $2\frac{3}{4}$ mana, Bháta $\frac{3}{4}$ mana; Hallín Lágawada 15 mana, Bháta $\frac{3}{4}$ Mana; Kamála ákára $1\frac{1}{4}$ khandi, Bháta $1\frac{1}{4}$ mana.

The total land 90 acres.

Bháta lágawada $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

Warkasa lágawada 8 acres.

Dongara Pada 81 acres.

Bhátalen Pada $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{11}$.

6th April 1830, Turála.

MAUJE—*Ambawan, Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

Khota $\frac{1}{8}$ A'jáji Bálakrishna Pokshe, wahiwáta Khudda and 4 Bháús.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Gangádhara Vishnu, wahiwáta Khudda and 3 Bháús.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Rágho Gopála, wahiwáta Khudda and 3 Bháús.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Vináyaka Hari, wahiwáta Khudda and 2 Bháús.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Moro Trimbaka, wahiwáta Khudda and 2 Bháús.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Rágho Báburáwa, wahiwáta Khudda and 1 Bháwa.

The six Takshims were divided equally, both rice and warkasa 60 years ago; except 100 acres of warkasa and 20 acres rice land. This 120 acres only pays

Thala between the 6 Khots. The rest pays Thala to each Khota as to a Kunabáwedára. They had no Tiráyata or Kárákúna but themselves to divide it; but divided it themselves by measure a small part in one year and continued it for several years.

Since that they have divided the excess or the unequal parts ápasáta 3 or 4 times once 50 years ago; once 40 years; once 25 years ago; always leaving the 120 acres free.

Houses.

18 Khots Bráhmána Chítapáwana.				
5 Bráhmána Bádhekari Chítapáwana	...	...	...	Ardhala.
3 Gurawa Bhawika watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
20 Kunabís—				
Bhogadawáda watanadára	...	...	5	} Do.
Bádhekari	...	...	1	
Pikade's wáda watanadára	...	...	6	
Bádhekari	...	...	2	
Ghadashi wáda watanadára	...	...	4	
Bádhekari	...	...	2	
2 Teli watanadára 1, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.
5 Kothi, watanadári 3, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Do.
1 Hajyáma watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
3 Sonára watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.
1 Shimpí Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
2 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
14 Chákara 4, Kunabini 10	...	...	...	Do.
5 Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.

77 houses. 399 people of all ages.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 Páyáls, the Diwána Mápá, being large and 16 measured. The Batnágiri wasúli Gallá is 12 khandis paid in Mákhajana by all rayats, 1 kosa off.

The grain was this year sold in the Tháná and not by liláwna in each village. Each Phada was sold separate. As the Khots were asked this year whether they would take it or pay in grain, they answered they would pay in grain; and the Gallá was accordingly sold to Sáhukárs by liláwna. The Mákhajana Phada was bought by Ganesha Panta Abhyankara, who got the Bháta for 11 rupees and Nágali for 13 rupees and the wari for 9 rupees. The previous custom was to sell it in Maháls but this year it has been in Phads, each having 8 or 10 villages.

The Khota offered $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee advance on each grain to get it back but the Sáhukára requires 2 rupees per khandi.

The Vishálagada Aina Jinnasa is paid, the Asthamáwnsha in money, at the Kothi rate. It is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Jama Dasta (except the Harika). The rest is paid at the Tharáwa Dara.

There is Italákha 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mans to Aditwanátha Dewa and these 4 years the Khota has given the Pujári 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás, síma and chára síma. He made an estimate that the Thala was to produce 11 mans by Italákha land lately given. Thala but 9 mans, if taken by Dhara. The first is the mode in which it pays the Pujári and he gets the extra 2 mans by the Khot's favour. There is an Italákha and an Ináma of Gallá. Both are paid by the Khota to the holders at the Bájára Dara; not the Tharáwa or Behede Dars.

There are 5 Vishálagada Ináms to Bráhmans and Dews. All Gallá Ináms without land and paid by the Khota, in grain or in money at the Bájára rate.

The Bhawika Gurawa holds from the Khota of his gift 6 Pánds rice land, as there is no Sarakári Inám or Italákha. The rayats cultivate it for him 2 days each house, and the Gurawa pays them one shera each.

The Veths paid by the Kunabis are 4 per month; the only village in this Mahála who pay so many (up to this village). If there is but one mana he pays but 2 per month. The Veths are divided. In 30 rayats 5 go to each $\frac{1}{6}$ share. The houses are not divided; as some hold more than others.

The Mhár's Punja is 2 shers per mana and the Guraw's 1 shera. The Mhára collects 12 mans and the Gurawa 5 mans; of the Mhár's 12 mans the Khota pays him 5 mans by agreement and he collects but 7 mans, from others, though the village is so valuable.

There is a Tantá with Saranda 40 ácses measured in Saranda; has been Pada 15 years on account of the dispute; is entered below the Beriá in Saranda Khardes but not in A'mbawan at all.

The Mhára has a little lágawada occasionally in his Gharawádi; two mans this year as he says, which the Khota has released these 10 years, because he has become poor.

The Phanasa trees pay from 1 to 2 annas each of rayats. The kosthi weavers; half of them make cloth and half cultivate.

No Bádhekarís come here to cultivate but these rayats go to Anjanawela Táluká to cultivate.

The Kawala is only sufficient for half the land; half is brought from Mákhajana Bájára, 35 loads for a rupee or grass 40 loads for a rupee. The sellers bring it to Mákhajana and A'mbawan people carry it home.

There are 3 Deúls. One the Gráma Dewa is thatched, and is thatched by Kunabis. It takes 50 loads of grass; another, Hanamant's Deúla, is thatched by Kunabis, Sonárs, and Telís and Hiyáms; another Aditya, the Khota made is, 30 years ago, of tiles. It cost him 1,000 rupees and he still keeps it on. He is gone to Káshi.

The Kunabis pay the Khota a fowl, tawasen, bhopale and kosa karánde and iralen.

The Mhára pays no one áúts since his Gharapatti was remitted, except the Dewa.

The Amína was Dhondo Gangadhara Nigudakara. He deducted the Nákirda correctly.

				Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harka.
The Ijamáyali gallá is	34 khandís	...	...	22	4	4½	3½
Lágawada ákára (Sawái)	65 do.	...	...	45½	6½	6½	6½
Kamála	66 do.	...	...	48	8½	6½	1½

There is no Dupiki land and no Páta (the Awwala Dúma is 25 acres).

The proportions are 1-2-2 nearly.

The total land is 1,234 acres.

The bháta lágawada 128 acres (besides pada 5 acres).

Warkasa lágawada 198 acres.

Dongara pada 806 acres.

Bhálalen pada 76 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{31}$.

The village appears underassessed, comparing it with Mákhajana and A'rawali. There is a large quantity of rice land. But it does not lie on the Gada nadi; and its Awwala is not so good as that. 10 khandís more would make it about an average assessment.

				A'mbawan.
Turala is	...	2	2,660	1,330
Saranda	...	1½	894	596 Saranda is under-measured.
Burmbáda	...	3.2	1,443	721
Kondhiwaren	...	1	853	853
A'rawali	...	2	1,383	691
				5) 4,191

818 acres mean. By this mean the village is 400 acres overmeasured. On referring, however, to Saranda it appears that the Saranda Khotá considers A'mbawan 1½ as large as Saranda, and the A'mbawan Khotá says Saranda is 1½ times as large as A'mbawan. So that these people have learnt to evade this plan of finding the mean size. The Taláthi says Saranda is 1½ of A'mbawan. So my 2 means are correct and the surveys of both wrong.

6th April 1830, Turala.

KASABA' KONDHIWAREN—Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

12 khandís is Khotaki land and 10 khandís Kuláragi.

½ Adama Khána Abadulá Khána and 4 Bháws.

½ Abadulá Isúba Khána and 1 Bháwa.

The Khot's Kunabáwá of 12 khandís is in Gahána but not his Khotaship as that has no profit. The land is mortgaged to Gahanadára A'páji Khánde-kara of Burmbáda for 2,400 rupees, these 60 years; of which 1,200 pays 12 per cent. and 1,200 pays no Wyája and has no swámitwa (i. e., the swámitwa is 144 rupees). This he held for 35 years; but 25 years ago finding the Kulambáwá was a loss he threw it up, losing his principal and interest. The Khots say there is still totá but it is doubtful as the land is the best rice soil.

Houses.

10 Khotá Musalamána.			
15 Musalamána Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 7	...	...	Ardhala.
4 Kunabi Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 3	...	...	Do.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	...	...
1 Paríta Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
3 Chámhára Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1	...	...	Do.
3 Mhára Watanadára	...	...	Do.

37 houses. 149 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára wartálá is 1 páyali sololi. The sarakár's gallá is páid by the Dhárekaris in Mákhajana. The khots have divided their khotaki land.

The kunabis live in the land of one of the khots and pay 3 veths annually to him and none to the other khots. They pay no Phada Pharmása.

The Gawata is sufficient. The Kawala is not sufficient, only $\frac{1}{3}$ of what they want exists in the village; the other $\frac{2}{3}$ they buy 40 loads to a rupee. They go for it across the river to Anjanawela Taluka.

There is no Páta.

A Dhárekarí Ahmada Khána has mortgaged his land these 50 years to Vishnu Chimanáji Námajoshi of Burmbáda, who holds the land. He paid 275 rupees of which $\frac{1}{2}$ pays 12 per cent. and half covers the swámitwa.

Another, a kunabi, Bhowáne Khánde-kara Kunabi (the Kunabis here and in Burmbáda are Dhárekaris). The gallá in the Ijam-áyali is $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, 30 mans bháta, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans nágali, 8 mans wari, to Shiwaráma Goswámi and Bála Goswámi of Burmbáda for 400 rupees, $\frac{1}{2}$ at wyája and $\frac{1}{2}$ at no interest. This has gone on for 40 years and the wahiwáta is Goswámi's.

Another, Hari Parita mortgaged for 17 rupees to Mahádáji Sathye at 12 per cent.; Sathye's wahiwáta. The Dhára is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans in the Chopadi.

Another, Vithala Sadáshiwa Sahasrabudye, from one of the Khots Ibhráma Khána, entered in the Chopadi *Khotaki Paikin*. Vithala Sadáshiwa paid 166 rupees 57 years ago; no wyája and no swámitwa to 66 rupees; the other 100 rupees pays 12 per cent. The Gahánadára says he is Málaka. The Khota shews a copy of the Gahána Patra, which does not say that the land is to pass over to the Gahánadára in default of payment. This is entered in my survey as Málaka and not Karde, and they say it is the same in the Gudasta survey; if so Málaka is correct.

There is no Tantá. The Amína was Lakshmana Janárdana Maráthe.

There is but one Shetakari among the Khot's houses.

There is one Deúla and one Masjída, both thatched.

The Mhára gets 2 shers per mana and the Gurawa 2 shers, one gets 15 mans and one 7 mans.

The Mhárs refuse áúts and Thala in Gharawáda since the remission of Gharapatti. The Mhára pays áúts to 4 Hakkadárs, each 5. But he says he has paid none of them these 5 years since the Gharapatti was remitted. The Khota says why should he pay smaller matters, when the Sarakára has released his Gharapatti.

The Arawali people come here as Bádhekaris and pay Ardhala. These rayats do not go elsewhere, many find employ on the khádi in the Bombay Galabats.

The Chámbhára pays shoes to 4 Hakkadárs 1 pair each and 2 to the Khota and Mhára.

		Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá ...	$33\frac{1}{2}$ khandís.	22	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
The lágawada ákára ...	56 do.	38	5	4	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The kamála do. ...	61 do.	45	5	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 3, 5, 6.

The total land 853 acres.

The Bháta lágawada 111 (besides Pada 7 acres) Awwala and Dúma 19.

Warkasa lágawada 188.

Dongara Pada 314.

Bhátalen Pada 222.

The Hissá is $1\frac{1}{2}$.

There appears no reason for much loss in this village. The Kuláraga part, however, is, as they say, a losing business as well as the Khotaki.

Two Dhárekarís threw up their land 4 years ago, 1 khandi of land. They say their land is inferior to Burmbáda and bears but 8 dry days while that bears 16 days; half the land is nevertheless Awwala, Dúma and Shíma, out of the 118 acres of rice. It is probably losing because Mahomedans do not till land well.

A'mbawan is	...	...	1	1,234	Kondhiwaren.
Arawali	...	...	2	1,383	1,234
Burmbáda	...	...	1½	1,448	691
					962
					3) 2,687

962 mean.

There appear 100 acres under-measured here but when the corrected means, which I have thus found, are substituted for the three villages, A'mbawan, Arawali, Burmbáda, instead of my surveys it will be found more correct. It will then turn out 864 acres, just what the measurement is.

The mean size thus found to be substituted afresh in every village.

7th April 1830, Turala.

MA'WALANGEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

½ Khota—Rághowá Dádowá Náyaka Saradesái, Ratnágiri.

½ „ —Ganowá Gondowá Náyaka Saradesái, Vishálagada.

The Ratnágiri wahiwáta is by Káshi A'báji Mule, who holds 5 of the Desái's villages on Maktá, paying also the Sarakára; but these two villages he holds on Kacchi wahiwáta, but says he has not settled with the Desái what pay he is to get. These 2 Dhámápúra and Máwalangen being valuable villages on the Gada Nadi he probably pays high for them and wishes to conceal it.

Houses.

3 Karáhde watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
3 Chitapáwana watanadára 1	...	...	} Do.
Bádhekari 2	...	...
1 Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
10 Chákara	{ Watanadára 8 Bádhekari 2 Watanadára Bádhekari }	...	Do.	
		...	Ardhala.	
1 Teli Bádhekari		Do.
6 Gaudi Bádhekari		Do.
6 Kunabi watanadára 4, Bádhekari 2		...	Do.	
12 Mhára watanadára 8, Bádhekari 4		...	Do.	

42 houses. 200 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The wartála is 2 páyalís per mana except on Haríka, which has no wartála. The grain is paid in No wartála taken on Haríka. Mákhajana or Dhámápúra, 1 kosa. The Chákars pay Ardhala to their masters and the Khota gets Tirdhala from the masters. There are 50 acres of rice land on the Gada Nadi, of which ½ is on an annual Maktá and ½ Najara Paháni.

There is an Italákha to a Bráhmáni Dewa, Narahari, built 70 years ago, by Krishna Murahara Máwalangakara; it cost 1,000 rupees and is tiled.

The Gráma Dewa has ½ mana Italákha for which the Gurawa holds a field, 5 Pánds Bháta, which the Gurawa cultivates himself.

The Veths are not fixed but the Desái gets as many as he wants to carry him vegetables, &c., to Ratnágiri or Vishálagada.

The Mhára pays Thala for whatever warkasa he has in his Gharawadi.

The Mhárs and Kunabís pay from 2 to 4 annas for each Phanasa tree.

The Mhára Punja is 1 páyali per mana and the Guraw's $\frac{1}{2}$ shera but they receive only about the half. The Mhára gets 10 mans and the Gurawa 3.

There is a Kulakarni in this village, who is also Kulakarni of Dhámápúra and Kumbhára-Khání Khurda, shewing them all to have been once Kuláragi villages; and the rayats though Kardes mortgage their land to any one. All the rayats do this both in Dhámápúra and Máwalangen. So they have part of their Kuláragi rights remaining. Two of the Karde Rayats have also a share in the Khots Thala. Máwalangakara, whose family name is the same as the Khota Desáis, though no relation; and Khándekara, the Kulakarni (now absent).

If Ardheís come as Bádhekarís to cultivate in the warkasa lands of these 2; out of every 3 mans of Thala, the Khota gets 2 mans and the watanadára Karde 1 mana. But if they cultivate their own land the Khota takes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce as Thala without other deduction.

Govinda Trimbaka Ranade holds land from 2 or 3 of the rayats in Gahána. He has paid about the value of the land that is 40 rupees for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre rice land and has held it 40 years, the money going on at 12 per cent. nominally; but in fact the same as a purchase. There are 6 or 8 such Gaháns in these 2 villages.

The Mhára pays áúts 5 to 3 Hakkadárs each, and to the Deúla.

The Kunabís pay the Khota the usual Phada Pharmása, fowl, Tawasen and a Bámboo Tatyá.

Bádhekarís come from Mákhajana and pay Ardhalá or Tirdhalá according to their caste.

These rayats do not go elsewhere.

The Kawala Gawata is sufficient and the people of Mákhajana take away plenty; some ask for it and some steal it; but none purchase it.

There is a Tantá with Turala, 25 years Pada, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás Dongara, measured in Turala and entered below the Beríja in Turala Khardás and another with Golawali 2 acres of hill and Bhátalen 25 years Pada, measured in Golawali; and entered below the Beríja.

There is one Páta.

The Gráma Dewa takes 80 warandís of grass. All the rayats but the Bráhmans thatch it at their own expense.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harfá.	Warna.	Gula.	Uklá.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is 21 khandís ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	2
Hallín Lágawada Sawái 31 do. ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5
Kamála ákára 37 do. ...	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...

The proportions are 2, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The total land is 834 acres.

Bháta lágawada 50 (besides Pada 3). Awwala and Dúma 26 acres, Gimawasa 21 acres.

Warkasa lágawada 143 acres.

Dongara Pada 591 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 80 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.

The village does not appear heavily assessed but rather undor. The rice land is like that of Burmbáda and Mákhajana and Dhámápúra on the Gada Nadi, the best Dupiki Awwala in the Táluka and the assessment of other such villages is as high as their Hallín Lágawada and Kamála very nearly; while this village has plenty of Kawala and Gawata, which the others have not.

	Acres.	Máwalangen.
Dhámápúra is ...	4	4,864
Golawali ...	3	4,074
Turala ...	3	2,660
Saranda ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	894
Mákhajana ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	530
		5) 5,710

1,142 acres mean.

200 acres under-measured.

The Amíns were Karamarakar of Someshwara and Pusálakara of Basani.
Neither the Khota nor his Wahiwatadára have come.

7th April 1830, Turala.

KARAJUWEN—Kuláragi, Sangameshwara, 1 Tarfa.

½	Khota—Jayáji Mahádewaráwa Naláwade and 5 Bháwa.
½	—Yesáji Balawuntaráwa Naláwade and 2 Bháwa.
½	—Daulata Krishna Naláwade and 2 Bháwa.
½	—Babu Krishna Naláwade and 1 Bháwa.
½	—Ganapata Kukáji Naláwade and 3 Bháwa.
½	—Ganapata Yeshawanta Naláwade.

The first and 3rd shares sign the Sarakár's Kabuláyata these 12 years.

Houses.

25	Khota, Maráthá Watanadára	...	...	.....
4	Maráthá Watanadára	...	...	.....
11	Chákara 7, Kunabini 4	...	...	Tirdhala.
4	Bráhmána Karáhde watanadára Kulakarni 1.	...	...	.....
	Bráhmána Karáhde watanadára 2 and Bádhe-	...	...	.....
	kari 1	...	...	.....
1	Bráhmána Dewarukhe watanadára	...	...	.....
43	Kunabi—			
	Darrala { Watanadára	...	... 10	} 8 are Dhárekarís and the rest Ardhalís.
	{ Bádhekari	...	... 0	
	Dorrlala watanadára	...	... 5	
	Bádamache watanadára	...	... 19	
	Chámphen watanadára	...	... 9	
1	Sutára watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Hajyána watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Paríta watanadára	...	...	Do.
1	Teli Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
2	Sonára watanadára 1, Bádhekari 1	...	...	Do.
5	Bhoi watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Gurawa Bhawika watanadára 1	...	...	.....
4	Bhandári watanadára 3, Bádhekari 1	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Chámabhára Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
10	Mhára watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.

115 houses. 577 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára wartálá is 1 páyali in the Khotaki parts. The Khot's Kunabáwe including both their Birjumála and their divided land is 18 Khandís of which they have divided about 8 Khandís in separate Kuláraga Khátens.

The Kunabis, who are Dhárekarís, pay 2 Veths per annum and those who are not Dhárekarís pay 4 Veths annually, all to the Khota. There are also some in the Kulakarnis, who pay 2 to the Khota and 2 to the Kulakarni. The Mhára pays 2 Veths to the Khota.

There is a Gahána of 6½ Khandís of Kunabáwá Dasta given by Gunájiráwa Vichyáre to Hari Chitako Potadára for 936 rupees of which 426 rupees pay no Wyája and the rest pays 12 per cent. (i. e., 5 rupees covers the Swámítwa). This is 50 years old and the Gahánadára has the wahiwáta.

The Kawala and Gawata are sufficient for the village. The rayats do not go elsewhere nor do others come here for Kawala and Gawata.

There are 3 Páts but not used for Gimawasa.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Amína was Vithala Lakshmana Joshi and he deducted the Nákírda correctly.

There is an Ináma in this village to the Deshakulakarni Khera. But it is paid in grain, konda vichyáre paikín. But the Khota says there are no Shimás or fixed Ináma land; nor was there in the old survey, which is correct.

There is a kauli land $\frac{1}{4}$ Ináma to Bhágawanta Dewajiráwa Surve; in my survey 12 mans; and in the Mahálakari's measurement last year, (since the Paháni) 15 mans.

The Mhára and Punja* (this is wrongly written for Gurawa in the original) get from 1 shera to $1\frac{1}{2}$ páyali from each house and nothing on the mana or the Dhára (as it stands at present). The large Dhárekaris pay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ páyali for all the Kulambáwes; none above 2 páyalis in the whole village. They appear to give what they like without maktá or custom but only giving more in good years. The Mhára and Gurawa divide equally afterwards (but collect together) and get $8\frac{1}{2}$ mans each and not above that.

The Mhára and Gurawa collect their Punja together.

The Mhára pays for his lágawada in the Gharawádi, Thala to the Khota; and for his Phanasa trees, annually according to what they bear in money.

The Mhára pays áúts 5 to 3 Hakkadárs and 1 to the Gráma Dewa.

The Kulakarni Musháhirá is 12 rupees taken among the Hakkadári.

The Khot's Musháhirá is 10 rupees taken privately not among the Hakkadári nor among the Gráma-kharoha as set down in the Chopadi but collected by the Khots from 1 to 2 annas each house to make up his Potagi.

There are 2 thatched Deúls, thatched by every caste but Bráhmans and Khots. There is a Thikána, Thalen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá of Bhátalen grass, which is kept for the Deúla and besides this there is in Gunájiráwa Vichyáre's land, a field, which bears grass 50 warandís, which the Khots and rayats seize annually for the Dewala against the wish of the Dhárekarí. The reason is that in the Peshwá's time, whatever grass was required for thatching in the fort of Jaigada was taken from 10 to 15 kurans along the Jayagada creek one in each village; and the land for the kurans was not common Dongara or Bhátalen but Bhátalen on the Khádi bank, which produces a sort of long grass called Lawhá; and the Hawáladára appointed a piece of land in each village whether Khotaki or Dhárekarí land; and since the Peshwá went these kurans have all been taken back by the Khots. The Khota says half have fallen to the Deúls and half to the Khots as their private property; since land once taken by the Sarakára can never revert to the Dhárekarí (which is in fact the custom). The owner of the land, however, says that the Dhárekaris have taken back their own land again in the Kuláragi villages (which is but just) but that the rayats and Khot withhold his Lawhá by force. The villages, where Lawhá kurans exist, hereabouts are Pirandawanen, Karanjuwen, Dingani, Phunagúsa, Dáwak hola, Májaren, Kondayen, &c.

Kurans of Lawhá grass on the Jaigada Khádi.

Bádhekaris do not come here nor do the rayats go elsewhere.

There are 8 Shetakaris in the village belonging to the Khots and Bráhmans. They receive from 3 to 8 rupees. At the lower wages they do only light work.

The Chámhára has 2 villages in watana and pays the usual shoes to Hakkadárs, Khota and Mhára.

The Sutára pays 3 Hakkadárs a Sara. He receives 2 or 3 Páyalis for each plough. The Khots pay 2 Páyalis and the Kunabis 3 Páyalis.

The Bhois live by fishing and cultivation and go as Hamáls when they get service.

	Khandts.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harka.	Tila.	Gimawasa.
Ijamáyali Gallá ...	51	27	18	6	4	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lágawada ákára (Sawái) ...	137	53	22	25	$31\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ...	180	77	11	17	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are $2\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable land 2,916.

Bhata lágawada 132 (besides Pada 45).

(Awwala and Dúma 58 acres.) Gimawasa 24 acres.

Warkasa lágawada 812.

Dongara Pada 1,470.

Bhátalen Pada 401.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$.

* This should be Gurawa.

They say there are still 40 acres of Pada Bháta sheta from broken Bándhs and overflowing Nálás and Khádís.

The village appears much under-assessed particularly being a Kuláragi village with the best rice land and plenty of hill, Kawala and Gawata and the rayats 500 in number; and might have been expected to be 10 or 15 khandís more in the Ijamáyali. It appears, however, lower assessed than it really is, the lágawada being $\frac{1}{3}$ in so large a village. Werè the Hallin Bháta and the Kámála warkasa of this village taken, they would form a fair mean of its lágawada, which would be 90 khandís.

Dhámápúra is	... 1½	4,869	Karanjuwen 3,651	Dhámápúra over- measured.
Dingani	... 1½	2,871	2,299	
Pirandawanen	... ½	980	1,980	
Májaren	... 1	1,170	1,170	
Dáwakhola	... ½	101	483	
Kondayen	... 1	1,762	1,762	
			6) 11,315	
			1,888 acres mean.	1,000 acres over-measured.

7th April 1830, Turala.

DHÁMÁPURA—*Khotaki, Sangameshwara, ¼ Vishálagada.*

The Vishálagada ¼ is Ináma to Ganowá Náyaka the Khota.

‡ Rághowá Dádowá Náyaka Saradesái, wahiwáta Káshi Abáji Mule.

‡ Ganowá Gondowá Náyaka Saradesái, Vishálagada, wahiwátadára Hari Ráma Saphre of Dhámani, Kárákúna.

Houses.

9	Bráhmána Karáhde watanadára 4	...	} Tirdhala.
	Bádhekari 5	...	
13	Chitapáwana Bráhmána watanadára 9	...	} Do.
	Bádhekari 4	...	
1	Shenawi Bádhekari Khándekara Kulakarni	...	Do.
26	Chákara 17, Kunabini 9	...	Tirdhala and some Ardhala.
22	Gauli Bádhekari	...	Ardhala.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	Do.
1	Teli watanadára	...	Do.
3	Jungama Lingáyata watanadára 2	...	} Do.
	Bádhekari 1	...	
1	Bhoi watanadára	...	Do.
2	Nháwi watanadára	...	Do.
11	Gurawa Bhawika watanadára	...	Do.
12	Maráthás watanadára 9, Bádhekari 3	...	Do.
4	Sutára watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.
89	Kunabís wáda {	...	} Do.
	Gowala	...	
	watanadára 2	...	
	Bádhekari 7	...	
	Bharawala	...	
Do.	watanadára 4	...	
	Bádhekari 11	...	
	Rámana	...	
Do.	watanadára 3	...	
	Bádhekari 11	...	
Do.	Támbada	...	
	watanadára 7	...	
	Bádhekari 6	...	
Do.	Kumraune	...	
	watanadára 10	...	
	Bádhekari 10	...	
Do.	Mulgáwna	...	
	watanadára 12	...	
	Bádhekari 6	...	
14	Mhára watanadára	...	Do.

209 houses. 1,382 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára wartálá is 2 páyalís kasara Diwána páyali and 2 páyalís wartálá. In all 2½ páyalís sololi or 4½ páyalís per mana. Haríka pays no wartálá, except the kasara 2 páyalís.

The Gallá is paid in the village at the Sarakár's Phada.

The Vishálagad's wahiwátadára sells his grain around or to people on the Khádi.

The Veths are 3 annually for the service on the road of carrying vegetables, &c., and there is a field called Sheri tilled by the rayats for the Khota, i. e., manured, ploughed and out and brought in by them. It is 4 acres of rice and is held by the Vishálagada Khota. The Ratnágiri Khota has a Sheri in Muchari. The Kunabis also pay one Jota besides the Thikána Sheri; and if a Lagana occurs in the Desái's family, 4 or 5, extra Veths are taken.

The Phada Pharmása.

The Ratnágiri Kárasái is an Ináma in this village to the Ratnágiri Khota. Kárasái Ináma. The Vishálagada Kárasái is Wasúli, now paid to Ratnágiri. The Khota takes for Kárasái, both the common Khot's Phada Pharmása Tawasen, Bhopale, &c., and the Sarakára Kárasái in kind, Chudi, Dora Gunde, Baskets, 2 fowls, &c., from each house, but nothing in money.

Khánde-kara, the Kulakarni, a Tirdhali watanadára Karde, has gone to Thálawana and given over his fields to Rágho Keshawa Pendase for 25 years in Gahána and Pendase pays Thala; and part of his land he has (torn) Mákhajana to hold in wahiwáta; in this village the watanadára Kardes have the right of mortgaging (and in effect of selling) their land without reference to the Khota, who still, however, takes Thala.

The Gráma Dewa has 1½ mana Italákha, for which the Khota allows the Gurawa 5 Pánds of land and 2 Veths, from each house, cultivate the Guraw's land, either this field or his warkasa.

There is also Italákha 110 rupees to the Ratnágiri Khota in Gallá.

There is a Tantá with Golawali 6 Bighás 8 Pánda, Dongara Pada, measured in Golawali and entered below the Beríja.

The Kawala Gawata are both sufficient for the village. Other villagers do not come here for them. But the Mákhajana people come here for wood and thorns.

There are 3 Páts, used for Gimawasa.

The Amína was Mahádáji Ganesha Khera. The Nákirda was deducted. (The land, however, 4,000 acres appears too high.)

There is a Sutára, who has an Ináma of one acre of Bháta, which does not chel in the Ijamáyali but was given by the An Ináma given to a Khota for building Narahari's Deúla and has been Sutára. held 80 years.

The Upádhyá has also 3 mans Bháta from the Khota in Ináma.

There are 15 Shetakaris of Bráhmans in this village.

There are 4 Deúls, all thatched. Two are thatched by the Bráhmans, who built them and 2 by all the rayats.

The rayats go out as Bádhekaris to the Gháts but not often. No other rayats come here.

The Mhár's Punja is 2 shers and the Guraw's 2 shers per mana of Dasta. They get 1 khandi each.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts to 3 Hakkadárs each and to the Deúla.

				Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá ...	86	khandís ...	53	13	9½	8½	1	½	
Lágawada ákára (Sawái and no Tipánda) ...	184	do. ...	91	28	25	30	7	2	
Kámála ákára ...	197½	do. ...	106	37	28	7	7	...	

The proportions are nearly 1, 2, 2.

The village is evidently under-assessed, 40 khandís, the rice land being 239 acres, nearly as much as any in the Táluká and the best land; half of it Dupiki and half Awwala and Dúma. The rayats 1,300 people; and the manure sufficient for all this quantity of rice land; while the warkasa might be more as only $\frac{1}{2}$ is cultivated.

The total arable 4,863 acres.

The Bháta lágawada 210 acres (besides 29 acres Pada) Awwala and Dúma 107 acres; Gimawasa 101 acres.

Warkasa lágawada 949.

Dongara Pada 3,325.

Bhátalen Pada 337.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

			Dhámápúra.	
Máwalangen is	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	894	2,682 Máwalangen
				under-measured.
Karajuwen	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	2,916	3,888
Dingani	...	1	2,871	2,871
Kumbhárakháni Khurda	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,675	5,025
Golawali	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	4,074	5,432 Galawali over-
				measured.
			5) 19,898	
				3,970 mean acres. The vil-
				lage appears (torn).

8th April 1830, Turala.

BHIRAKONDEN—Sangameshwara Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahimatagada,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri, 1 Tarfa, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ináma.

In this village is a Bádhen of one Khandi, Wasúli.

There is also a Ghumáwna Konda Sákawata (in my Survey Choliehá Sarwá).

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota—Hari Raghunátha Pandita and 3 Bháws, living in the village.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ —Shridhara Keshawa and Ganesha Ananta Mule of Asuraden, purchased from Hari Raghunátha.

The original Khota was Pandita of the whole village and 57 years ago Shámaji Hari Pandita gave $\frac{1}{2}$ the Khotaship to Rágho Antáji Mule of Asuraden, who accordingly came to live in Bhírakonden as $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota and took the name of Rágho Shámaji Pandita instead of his own; and when Shámaji Hari Pandita died his adopted son Rágho Shámaji Pandita got the whole village.

It is, however, the custom in adopting a son to give the father a sum of money and accordingly Shámaji Hari had promised $\frac{1}{2}$ the Khotaship to Mule, Rágho Shámaji's father, which he never gave him; and 3 years ago, the other sons of Mule claimed $\frac{1}{2}$ the Khotaship as the price of Rágho Shámaji (then become entire Khota); and a Tiráyita decided that these other Mules should have half the village and pay Rágho Shámaji's descendant, Hari Raghunátha Pandita (the present Khota) 475 rupees. Accordingly Shridhara Keshawa and his brother Mule paid the money and are the Khots.

The present wahiwáta is all with Káshi A'báji Mule, who got it in this way. When the wahiwáta was all with Hari Raghunátha Pandita, 9 years ago, he took half the village in Gahána for 395 rupees at 12 per cent. and swámitwa 32 rupees and got the wahiwáta of the half; and when the other $\frac{1}{2}$ was settled by the Tiráyata 3 years ago to belong to Mule, they immediately paid the 475 rupees and became half Khots but they had to borrow the money of Shewade of Rái. So Shewade became Gahánadára and wahiwátadára. But as Shewade is a Mámilatadára somewhere, he has given over the wahiwáta of his $\frac{1}{2}$ to Káshi A'báji Mule of Ojhara-Khola, who thus holds the whole village. Shewade's Gahána has no wyája or swámitwa (i. e., the swámitwa is 55 rupees, very high) and Káshi A'báji says he pays Shewade no wyája or swámitwa, but merely keeps the wahiwáta, which is improbable.

The Ghumáwa is a separate business. The village, 80 years ago, consisted of 2 konds—Sákawata and Bahirawa. Bahirawa Konda was held by Pandita and Sákawata by Antarakara, a relation of Pandita. The Ijamáyali was one, but the 2 khots held their land separate and paid the Dasta between them. When the Antarakara died, Bábú Keshawa Dike got his Konda Sákawata, and when he died a dispute arose; and the Konda Sákawata was called in the Peshawa's time a Ghumawa Thikána, the Khota Pandita still holding it, and paying 5 rupees extra above the Dasta for the Ghumáwa. Twelve years ago, however, the Ghumáwa was sold by auction and was bought by the Khots Pandita and Mule; and Káshi Abaji having now the whole, village, says the land is not separate but all one khotaki village and has not had the 2 konds measured separately in my survey. This, however, is wrong but the 2 konds may still be distinguished (copy torn) the Poti fields that form each.

The fields of Konda Sákawata are Shewarichen Alen, Dikichen Ágara Karichá Konda, Vrata. In Konda Bahirawa are Thikána Ekatada, Aráchi Dhonda, Gelichen Páni, Bhágawata, Kharichá Konda, Gawana, Pimpalichá Konda, Aptala, Wákada Biwala, Wháwata Thala, Juven, Deuláchá Konda.

The Inámadár's wahiwátadára is Sadáshiwa Chitako Bhágawata of Chámphala, near Sátára. The Inámadára is Ganeshabhata Waidya, now at Káshi. The khota pays him the Ináma Patti Kherija. The Inámadára has in 4 villages Ináma:— $\frac{1}{2}$ Khálagawna, $\frac{1}{4}$ Kalambasten, $\frac{1}{4}$ Bhirakonden, and part of Dingani. He has made a maktá with the wahiwatadára to send him 550 rupees annually.

Houses.

1 Khota Karádhe Bráhmna	...	...	...	Chauthala.
1 Bráhmna Karádhe Bádhekari	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
9 Kunabi Watanadára 7, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Arjhala.
8 Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára 6, Bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Chákara 1, Kunabina 1	...	...	...	Do.
5 Mhára Watanadára...	...	...	...	Ardhala.

26 houses. 200 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Kasara Diwána mápa is 2 páyalis and the mápa wartálá 3 páylis. The whole wartálá is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ shers for 16.

The grain is paid by all but Bráhmans in Konda Asuraden, 1 Kosa.

The Inámadár's báki wasúla is paid either in rice or money and 5 mans of it to Sadáshiwa Goswami Joshi of Mudagiri. The Tassara profits, part of the Ináma is paid by the khota in Penthá Chála rupees. The báki wasúli, if paid in money, is sometimes paid at the Bájára Dara, and sometimes at Sarakára Leláwna Dara.

Out of the Ináma the khota receives 10 rupees under the name of Shirapáwa and the Gráma Dewa 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The Veths paid by Guraws, Mhárs and Kunabís, are 4 monthly to the khota and 3 to the wahiwátadára. Some few of these he remits monthly. The wahiwátadár's veths are paid in Asuraden. The Jots due are 1 per house, which he says he remits.

The khot's private kárasái taken in mouey.

The Khota gets $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per house for kárasái; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas for sarakár's kárasái and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna instead of the khot's own Phada Pharamása.

There is a gahána of 1 bighá bháta and 1 bighá kawalathá by Bálá Rewale, Ardhalí Kunabí Karde to Káshi Abaji Mule, 2 years ago, for 15 rupees at 12 per cent.; the Thala paid to the khota. A Kunabi cultivates it and pays Thala. So the wyája is the wahiwátadár's profit. There is another similar by a Kunabi 2 bighás to the wahiwátadára for 15 rupees also. The village, they say, was never kuláraga, and has no kulakarni, but these Ardhalís have a right to mortgage their land. The khota says they have a right to sell also, but no one will buy, as the Thala is at the khot's mercy.

The Gawata is sufficient for the village, but the Kawala is 200 bháres short, and are brought from Mábhálen, Dingani and Ojharakhola—some by stealing and some by asking.

There is no Páta.

There is no shimá tantá. The Amína was Ábáji Hari Pandita. He entered about 100 acres of Guracharana as Kírdasára.

The khota allows the Gráma Dewa 2 mans gallá and 2 rupees at the sachani.

There is but 1 shetakari in the village, who gets 7 rupees a year.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the Gáwriakarís at their own expense. The thatch required is 25 Warandís.

Sarakár's kurans. There was a kurana of white grass in the village belonging to the Jaigada fort, now disused.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers per mana and the guraw's $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera; but the mhára gets 5 mans and the guráwa the same.

The mhára pays áuts to 6 hakkadárs and the khota 5 each and to the Gráma Dewa 2.

The mhára pays for any warkasa that grows within his Gharawádi and for his phanasa trees by annual maktá.

The people from Ojhara-khola Bráhmans and the Asuraden Gaulís come here as Bádhekarís; the Bráhmans on maktá in rice and the Gaulís $\frac{1}{2}$ in warkasa.

The rayats go as bádhekarís to Asuraden and Dingani for warkasa and pay Reason of Bádhen. Tirdhala. The Bádhen is no separate land it was taken by Parasharáma; that whatever Chadha was taken at the survey, the Inámadára might get none; but the Chadha gallá be ekatarfa.

		Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada (sawái)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála akára	do. 29 do.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are 2, 3, 4 nearly.

The total land arable	...	...	...	616 acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	37 do. (Besides 7 acres Pada) 10 Awwala and Dúma, Gimwasa 14.
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	130 do.
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	372 do.
Bhátaalen Pada	...	...	...	67 do.

The lágawada is $1\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average or rather under, this being an Awwala village. The hill land is good, the rayats numerous, and a fair share of every sort of land and of kawala and gawata.

Khots.		Ares.	Bhirakonden.
5 Dingani is	3	2,871	717
1 Asuraden	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	958	958
$\frac{3}{4}$ Ojhara Khola	1	548	730
$\frac{1}{2}$ Nidhalen	$\frac{1}{2}$	107	642

4) 3,047

762 acres mean, under-measured
150 acres.

8th April 1830, Turala.

BURMBÁDA, KONDHIWAREN, KULÁRAGA—1 Tarfa.

Mahájans—Rágho Chintámana Joshi and 10 bháws.
 Sakho Lakshmana Joshi and 5 bháws.
 Kondo Chimanáji Bhágawata and 5 bháws.
 Rámachandra Sakháráma Bhágawata and 11 bháws.
 Moro Abá Námajoshi and 6 bháws.

There is no Khota, and they say has been none these 200 years, but they do not know how he came to be done away. The 5 Mahájans take turns to act and get the musháhirá 12 rupecs.

The reason why some villages have musháhirá for the Khota and Reason of the Khots having some none is that in those villages, where the Khots no musháhirá. Kulambáwá is large, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village, there is no musháhirá. Here the mahájans have no khotaki land and so have musháhirá.

The Kulakarni's musháhirá is 25.

Houses.

- 37 Mahájans Chitapáwana watanadára.
- 7 Kulakarni Khándevara Karáhde.
- 86 Chitapáwana watanadára 74, Bádhekari 12.
- 3 Karáhde watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1.
- 1 Maráthá watanadára.
- 5 Gurawa lingáyata watanadára 4, Bádhekari 1.
- 8 Gurawa Bhawika watanadára.
- 3 Kumbhára watanadára.
- 6 Nháwi watanadára.
- 1 Teli watanadára.
- 11 Parita watanadára.
- 1 Kására Bádhekari.
- 1 Shimpi watanadára.
- 4 Sonára watanadára 2, Bádhekari 2.
- 8 Sálawi Bádhekari 8.
- 11 Bhandári Bádhekari.
- 1 Sutára watanadára.
- 78 Chákara 52, Kunabini 26.
- 69 Kunabi, Támbata watanadára 14.
- Kulí—watanadára 15, Bádhekari 2.
- Kalata watanadára 16.
- Chorrá watanadára 4.
- Dinganakara watanadára 18.
- 1 Wáni Sangameshwara Bádhekari.
- 16 Mhára watanadára 15, Bádhekari 1.

348 people 1,896.

The mode of paying thála by one rayata to another is peculiar to this village. In Awwala, Dúma and Shíma rice land, Usual mode of thala in Burmbáda. the owner of the land supplies the seed and bullocks and the plough; but the ardhala performs all the labour and the owner of the land receives $\frac{2}{3}$ of the produce and the karde $\frac{1}{3}$ and pendhá straw is divided equally. The seed of Awwala is but 12 mans per acre. The owner of the land also pays the mhára and gurawa.

In Gimawasa warná, etc., Angaola, the thala is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ but the kátha and patri (i. e., the refuse straw) is all left for the karde of the next year, neither málaka or karde of this year taking it.

In chyára shíma and kurayáta, the owner of the land supplies the plough and baila; but the ardhala finds seed and pays $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce; and himself all the straw. There is no najaramáni survey made, nor matktá, but an annual sáhná or watch and measure system throughout.

In warkasa the usual ardhala system is pursued. No Bádhekaris come here but all the kardes are the village rayats.

There are 3 Ináms amounting to $9\frac{1}{2}$ bighás ; in the Ijamáyali $5\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, and the same in the present lágawada ákára. There is no excess of land in these Awwala villages.

There are 6 Deúls. Three have Italákha. One has 42 rupees paid to the builder, sathye, who performs the Púja. It cost 200 rupees.

Another Amaneshwara Swayambhú, built 80 years ago by khera desha-kulakarni at the expense of a lákha of rupees. It has 28 rupees Italákha. Two others have 2 mans bháta. There are also 26 Bráhmans, who have Italákha 7 khandís among them ; all rayats of the village.

The Mhár's Punja is $\frac{3}{4}$ shera per mana of dárá and the Gurawa the same. They get $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi each. All the rayats pay their dara, except the poorest.

The Sarakára Gallá is paid in Mákhajana. The rayats have to take it there instead of which they pay one pice per load to begáris. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. Last year they bought it at the tharáwa 12 rupees for bháta.

There are no Veths paid to the Khota. But the kunabís pay one vetha each to the Dew's Kunabáwá, held by the Gurawa and receive 1 shera each.

The khota gets no Phada Pharmása.

There is no kawala or gawata except about $\frac{1}{3}$ of what gawata they want for the rice land. They bring it from 4 villages in Anjanawela táluká. They buy it 30 warandís grass or 40 loads of kawala per rupee and bring it themselves. Their gawata costs, they say, for the field and the cows 500 rupees a year, and the kawala 200 rupees (the dasta is 4,700 rupees).

Their thatch is all rice straw.

They have a tantá with Saranda $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá, bhátalen and dongara pada, measured in Burmbáda and entered below the berija. But the Burmbáda people always cut the grass ; so the tantá should be erased.

The Mhára pays áuts or pice to 3 hakkadárs and to the Deúla. The Teli pays 2 annas to 2 hakkadárs.

The Sálawi makes dhotís from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupee each. The one rupee cloths are $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 háths. The $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees ones are $2\frac{1}{2}$ háths by 10 háths. There are 8 houses and they make to the value of 1,000 rupees annually. They sell them in the village and others come to purchase them.

The two Gráma Deúls are thatched by every caste except Bráhmans, Sálawís, Shimpís, Kásárs and Sonárs. The others all bring their own pendhá and thatch them. It takes 150 warandis ; and the gurawa pays them 2 rupees for dárá.

He collects 2 to 4 annas from each house for the Dew's expenses of Tela, etc., and collects 10 or 12 rupees and pays the 2 rupees out of this.

There are several kharedi fields here, one by a Kunabi to a Bráhmna 20 years ago. He sold him 1 bighá dúma and 2 bighás bhátalen for 300 rupees by (copy torn) in this the acre of dúma was probably 220 rupees.

Another of 1 bighá bátalen and 10 pánds Chyára Shíma Bháta for 250 rupees, 20 years ago.

Another $\frac{1}{2}$ bighá bhátalen for 50 rupees, a Gharawádi, 25 years ago.

There is no páta. But half the land is dupiki.

There are 20 Shetakaris ; of which $\frac{1}{3}$ are for payments for lagans from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years to serve for 30 rupees paid. The others are paid from 7 to 9 rupees a year.

There are 100 Dhárekaris in the Ijamáyali, which are now divided to 220.

The Kumbhára makes no Madakis, but cultivates.

	Eháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.	Ukati.
The Ijamáyali Gállá is 147 khandís .	124	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada (sawái) 155 do.	131	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	5
Kamála (sawái) 179 khandís	...	148	8	7	5	9	...

The increase is but 5 per cent.

	Acres.
The total land is	1,441
Bháta lágawada	301 (besides 12 pada).
Awwala and Dúma	147
Gimawasa	155
Warkasa lágawada	135
Dongara Pada	514
Bhátalen Pada	407

The assessment appears heavy. The land is half Awwala and Dúma. The Dupiki land has increased since the old survey, as also have the Únsa and the Uktís. The rice land itself has increased but little in any Awwala village.

They say 4 or 5 Dhárekarís mean to throw up their land. No doubt in 220 Dhárekarís some must be losing. But the generality do not say they are losers. The Kárakúna says this Awwala is rather better than Dhámápúra Awwala.

One-half the people of this village were in the Dekkan in the Peshwa's service formerly; and as there are now 1,900 people, there must be some losers.

	Burmbáda.
Saranda is $\frac{1}{2}$	894 1,192
Kondiwaren $\frac{1}{2}$	853 1,706
Ámbawan $\frac{1}{2}$	1,234 1,851
	3) 4,749
	1,583 mean survey correct.

Hill land in Turala, Golawali, Máwalangen, Dámápúra, Kumbhárakháni Khurda and Dingani.

The hill land from Turala West to the junction of the Gada and shástri at Karajuwen consists of high plain of undulating land with kunabis' hamlets and towards turala, *i. e.*, Eastwards, Bráhmans wádás. The land is very good. The hill part, which is not steep, bears 3 crops and requires 4 fallows. The Bhátalen bears 4 crops. The plains are large and have in all their hollows rice land—Mali and Kurayata and a few Brinjal gardens with Uktís. The

The sort of land in the West of Sangameshwara Mahála and Kondhiwaren. plains are about 600 feet above the Khádi at Mákhajana or 400 feet above the Kadawai and Rájawádi valley. The kawala is sufficient but not deep. The grass is more than enough. The rayats are well off. Every kunabi has a dozen kelís in his garden and the khots 50 or 100 and lime trees and páts.

These plains have no deep valleys but merely streams and deep nála beds among them and commence at the Dhámani river which runs from Kadawai through Rájawádi and Dhámani to the kasabá.

The barrenness of the Niwali range of hills stops at Mákhajana and South-west of that the hills are bushy again. There are, however, few large trees. In all the north part of the Sangameshwara and the Kondkiwaren Mahála the rice land is so common that all trees and half the bushes are kept down. Only those trees that are preserved are seen. They are Mango, jac, Ratámbá, Khaira and Bábhúla trees, which are used both for khata and for the khadasá of the plough. Suramáda used for the Isáda of the plough. The sacred trees Wada Pimpala, Bela, and the Páyari.

The Jámbhúla (and the Sáyá if existing) and the Támárinđ and Bambú and Kájú and some trees that are useless for wood or kawala as the Sewara, commoner near the Muchakundi river. No trees but these are visible in the North of this Mahála.

The Dewa Ráis are not deep, because the cows finding no other leaves brouse these.

The trees that make the best kawala are those with thick substantial leaves, Aina and Kinjala and when these are gone and others such they cut the Karawandi bush, but chiefly for the hill land, in which it grows. The

villages do not vary much in annual cultivation in the north of this Mábála and Kondhiwaren. Maktás are common in warkasa, which last 2 or 3 years and are renewed (the reverse of the Gherás) so that one year's cultivation is the average of many; and not as in the Gherás, double in one year the growth of another.

The chief villages of this kind with a permanent warkasa maktá are Kadawai Murraduwen, Turala, Arawali, also Tiken and Khánú, Hátakhamben; all good *Bhátalen* villages, and there are 2 such in Kelyen Mahála.

The rice land in Kondhiwaren Mahála on the Gada Nadi runs level along the river thus ~~_____~~ not as near the sea in patches thus ~~_____~~

17th April 1830, Kondyen.

DENA PHUNAGU'SA—Khotaki $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{7}{8}$ Khota Khanderáwa Balawanta Bhátalekara Dewarukhe, now in Ujaina 35 years.

of $\frac{7}{8}$ do. Hari Pánduranga Mule of Parasharáma, 63 years ago.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ do. Mahádáji Báburáwa Mule of Dena. } Their entire wahiwáta.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ do. Anto Krishna' Mule of Dena. }

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ do. Náro Vishwanátha of Dena. }

Houses.

3 Khota Dewarukhe.

5 Dewarukhe Bráhmána Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 1 Tirdhala.

5 Kunabi Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 1 Ardhala.

1 Gurawa Bádhekari Lingáyata.

14 houses. 77 people.

The 3 Khots have divided what little rice land there is 18 years ago and $\frac{1}{2}$ bighá each of warkasa. There is no Patti Bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 payalís sololi. The Phada is in Phunagúsa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kosa, and the rayats take half their Gallá there and the other half they carry and the Khota pays them.

The Vishálagada Gallá is all paid in money.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís are 4 per month. All are taken without fail. No Jots are taken by the Khot. The Khota gets the usual Phada Pharmása Tawasen, Bhopale, etc.

The Phunagúsa Mhárs come here for the skin as there is no village Mhára. He gets no Punja. The Gurawa gets Punja from Khots and Bádhekaris of all castes, but none from Kunabís, because they perform the Mhár's duties; and Mhárs do not pay Guraw's Punja. The Gurawa gets $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

The Gráma Dewa has Italákha for which the Khota allows 3 pánds of rice land to the Kunabi Gáwnakara. The field is called Chandaki sheta. So probably once belonged to the Mhár's Dewa Chandaki. The Kunabís pay 2 Veths to cultivate it. The Khota has also given, 7 years ago, 3 pánds of new made kurayáta in Ináma to the Gurawa for the Pújyá of Kedára-linga a stone Deúla.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the villagers at their own expense.

The Bráhmána Dewa Kedáralinga was made 35 years ago by Khanderáwa, the Khota for 800 rupees. At present it is falling and is this year to be thatched to save new tiles.

The Khota Khanderáwa sold $\frac{1}{8}$ of the village, 35 years ago, for 500 rupees to the present holders.

The Kawala and Gawata are sufficient for the village. The people of Khot's complaint. Kondye, Parachuri and Ukshi take away by stealth about 1,000 warandís of grass annually and the Phunagúsa people 50 loads of Kawala, besides wood at which the Khota complains but can get no redress.

Besides which they all drive their cows here to feed and have done so these 50 years.

Bádhekaris come here from Phunagúsa, Kondyen, and pay Tirdhala and the Khota (torn) truly and but little more from his own rayats, though they are called Ardhelás. He gets about 8 mans in 20 of warkasa. These rayats do not go elsewhere to cultivate.

The warkasa land is rather better cultivated more than in the survey year as the Khota says; but the rice land is the same.

There are 3 Páts; 2 for Gimawasa.

There is a tantá with Phunagúsa, $14\frac{1}{2}$ bighás, A'mbyáchen Alen; of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá lágawada in Dena was in the survey year. It is entered in Dena below the Beriija. (It should be above being lágawada.) The Phunagúsa lágawada is also entered in that survey, not below the Beriija, in the Kulakarni's number.

Another tantá with Upalen, which was examined but in Sangameshwara, 2 years ago.

The Amína Krishnáji Lakshmana Juwenkara. He deducted the Nákirda.

There is a piece of land given by the Khota to the Joshi of the village, Báji Vináyaka Joshi, 10 acres hill land, including 2 pánds bháta and 2 bighás above the Dhárasá. He has given a mirása patra to the Joshi, 35 years ago. It was not measured separately by the Amína, and cannot be found in the survey separate. The Joshi holds it and the shimás are entered in the Joshi's watana patra. So it is properly a separate number Dhárekari. He pays the Khots a Maktá Dhára 8 rupees and has also Dhára Patra for that in Shita Tisaina Mayya and Allafa. It held in the survey year harika 10 pánds, bháta 3 mans, total pika, náchani 2 mans, wari $\frac{2}{3}$ mana, tila $\frac{1}{4}$ mana, 8 phanasa trees (2 of them Báradára) and 2 náral. These are not set down separate in the survey and will now be difficult to find out. They want it separately measured.

There are 6 shetakaris belonging to Bráhmans.

		Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Dast is	$6\frac{1}{2}$ khandís	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1
The Hallín Lágawada (Sawái) 8 do.	8 do.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála	12 do.	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions of the first column $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3.

	Acres.
The total land	566
Bháta lágawada	4 (Besides pada 3.)
Warkasa lágawada	74
Dongara pada	377
Bháatalen pada	10
The lágwada is $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.	

	Dena.
Funagúsa	311
Kondyen	352
Upalen	601
Pochari	621
Ukshi	757

5) 2,642

528 mean survey correct.

The village appears at a middling assessment. It seems highly assessed but as the lágawada was only $\frac{1}{7}$ the survey year and is now more; the average is perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ and then the Hallín lágawada would be 10 or 11.

17th April 1830, Kondyen.

KONDYEN—Phunagúsa, Khichadi, 1 Tarfa, Darobasta Ináma, Patti Kherija.

There are 5 kúls, who pay 13 khandís. The Sarakár's patti is $159\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. There was no chadha at the old survey; nor was this village measured at all; or any alteration made except a chadha of the patti $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, the Ijamáyali remaining the same. The Inámadára Báji Rámachandra Bhata Waidya of Nándiwaden, however, took a chadha himself of $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís for his own profit probably by consent of the Sarakára (and Bondyen is in the same

state). The Khots paid this $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís, till 4 years ago, when they disputed it and got a Kacheri order to stop it till the Inámadára should get it restored by the Adálata.

The Inámadára has come to say that he still gets the $2\frac{1}{2}$ khandís and that the Khota got no direct order to stop it.

Besides the pattis, there was formerly 85 rupees paid to Prachitagada, who had half the village (paid as a Tanakhá Todhile) and this 85 is now Jamábandi.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Jayaráma Bawáji Sávanta Desái in Kondyen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Vitha Subhána Desái in Kondyen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Sada Anáji Desái in Kondyen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhika Govinda Sávanta Desái in Kondyen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Amrita Shiwa Sávanta Desái now in Kadawai these 25 years.

Half the village is in Gahána and $\frac{1}{2}$ sold to Bábji Govinda Biwalakara of Ratnágiri these 60 years. But the patra of the kharedi is not yet made out. The half kharedi is for 3,000 rupees, which is all paid and the Gahána of $\frac{1}{2}$ is for 1,500 rupees, also paid. The patra of this is given. There is no wyája and no swámitwa (*i. e.*, the swámitwa is 210 rupees a year shewing the high value of the village). This all oheled with Biwalakara for 30 years, when Náná Phadanawísa found that Biwalakara, who was in the Púná Nyáyádesha, took bribes and put the village in Japti. But he got it again after 7 years and has now last year mortgaged the whole to Narahara Govinda Khera the Desha-Kulakarni of Newaren for 953 rupees of which 253 pays 12 per cent. and 700 pays none (*i. e.*, the swámitwa is 84 rupees for the whole village, shewing its high value).

Houses.

19 Sávanta Khota	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
8 Bráhmána ...	...	{ Dewarukhe ... Watanadára 5 ... Bádhekari 3 ...	...	{ Kúla.
1 Chitapáwana watanadara	...	...	...	Do.
1 Karáhdé Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
7 Chákara 5 Kunabini 2	...	...	...	Ardhala.
45 Kunabís wada	...	{ Lágana ... Watanadára 4 ... Suri ... Watanadára 6 ... Gáwathana ... Watanadára 34 ... Bádhekari 1 ...	...	{ Do.
1 Maráthá Bádhekari	Tirdhala	...	...	Ardhala.
2 Gurawa Bhawika watanadára	...	...	...	...
2 Sutára watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Chámbhára Bádhekari	...	...	...	...
12 Mhára watanadára 11, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Ardhala.

102 houses. 446 people.

The whole rice land is cultivated on maktás of 2 or 3 years. There is no Patti Bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís sololi per mana. The grain is paid in the village except 1 khandi sold by the rayats, 4 kosa around, for which the Khota pays 1 shera daily.

The Inámadárs are 4 potín, all patti kherija, *i. e.*, they pay 3 rupees as khanda to the Khota for their Ináma; and they pay Gávna Kharcha and Hakkadárs besides. One man has $8\frac{1}{2}$ mans Ináma and pays the Khota 2 rupees, being $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee over for Gávna Kharcha and Hakkadari.

The Inámadár's Gallá is 23 khandís báki wasúli, which he takes in boats to Nándiwaden.

The Mahála Kulakarni is the village Kulakarni also. He has also Musháhirá from all the villages as Gávna Kulakarni, besides his Hakka as Hakkadára of the Mahála. There are 18 villages and he receives from them all. His Kulakarniships are 130 rupees and his Hakkadári 60 rupees. This is the only Mahála where this system exists, that I have yet come to.

The Desái has 5 of the 18 villages as Khota; the Deshakulakarni has none, which last is also unusual.

The Italákha is paid in Gallá not in land.

The veths paid are 4 men monthly. But the people say they take 15 or 20 annually.

The Mhára and Gurawa get 2 shers per mana; but the Desáis pay none; and the poorer rayats little; so they get 12 mans each.

The Khota allows $8\frac{1}{2}$ Pánda Kurayáta free of Thala to Khandáleshwara, a stone Deúla built by Bhátalekara of Málagunda, 20 years ago, for 1,500 rupees and the Inámadára allows 3 mans of oil and to Gráma Dewa $\frac{1}{2}$ mana.

The Mhára has $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá of Bhátalen round his house, bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ mana warkasa annually, which pays no thala; and he has 20 phanasa which pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee on maktá, they say, these 20 years.

The rayats thatch the Deúls at their own expense with Lawhá reeds.

A Musalamána has a maktá for selling wood for Bombay on the Khádi bank. He paid last year 25 and this year 20 rupees for it.

The Kawala is sufficient but the Gawata is brought from Dena, A'gawen, Kelen and Pochari by stealth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ the required quantity of the village.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts to the Inámadára and to 2 Hakkadárs and to the Deúla.

No Bádhekarís come here, but the rayats go out annually to Dena and Nárasingen and pay Ardhala.

The Chámbhára pays 8 pairs of shoes in the village and 2 to Hakkadárs.

The Amína was Ragho Jagannáth Tilaka. He deducted the Nákirda land correctly.

There is a tantá with Upalen measured in Upalen and entered below the Beriá.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Góla.	Tága.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is $48\frac{1}{2}$ khandís ...	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Hallín lágawada is 80 khandís ...	44	$13\frac{1}{2}$	6	$12\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála do. ...	46	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	...

The proportions are 3, 5, 5..

	Acres.
The total land ...	1,762
Bháta lágawada ...	117 (Besides pada 5.)
Awwala and Dúma ...	22
Gimawasa ...	42
Warkasa lágawada ...	366
Dongara pada ...	900
Bhátalen pada ...	361
The lágawada is ...	$\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole arable.

This being an Awwala village on the Khádi, with plenty of rice land, much of it Awwala and plenty of good Bhátalen and of Kawala; is much below the average assessment of such villages and would be nearer it if the Ijamáyali Gallá were 12 or 15 khandís more. The hill and Bhátalen warkasa land appears very good on inspection.

	Kondyen.	Acres.
Funagúsa is ...	1	1,559
Dena ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	566
Upalen ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	601
Dáwakhola ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	161
Piradawnen ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	979
		5) 10,239

2,048 acres mean, 200 acres under-measured, nearly right.

17th April 1830, Kondyen.

KAR'YEN—Phunagisa, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

$\frac{1}{8}$	Rámachandra Gopála Mokádama of Dáwakhola.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Keshawa Ballála and Bápú Raghunátha Mokádama.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Rango Vishwanáthá Mokádama.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Rámachandra Ganesha Mokádama.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Govinda Chimanáji and 1 Bháwa Mokádama.

These Mokádams have 5 villages (Dáwakhola, Káryen, Upalen, Lájúla, Narmen). In all these villages they have divided the whole of the rice land among themselves. The Takshims are 8, each of which has Poti ones, which are all divided, 40 years ago. They divided also the rayats in the land and each rayat pays Thala to the Khota whose land he is in. The warkasa is not divided. They measured the land themselves and had no Tiráita.

The Mokádams have Ináma in 4 villages in the Mahála and their Hakka is Rs. 18.

There are no houses in Káryen. The Khots live, half in Dáwakhola and half in Lájúla.

There is a stone Deúla built in former ages, but small. There is also a Cháuthará of a Gráma Dewa, which is only thatched when the Upalen rayats come here to cultivate in the due Padana; for this village is 130 acres only and all warkasa, having no rice land, and it is cultivated like the Gherás in Padans; one year all Nágali and next year all Wari and then several Pada years. The survey year was the Wari year. It is this year all Pada but 7 acres. It had in the survey year 57 acres Wari.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Gallá is paid in Dáwakhola. The war-tálá is 2 pýalís per mana.

The Sarakára Báki Wasúli is paid in Dáwakhola, 1 kosa off.

There is no Tantá, no Italákha, Ináma or Khot's Ináma.

The Dáwakhola Mhára and Gurawa get Punja, when the cultivation comes round and get $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans each.

The village is in fact a part of Dáwakhola. There are no Phanasa trees; no Páta.

The Vishálagada Dasta is paid in money, at the Liláwna and the Asthamáwnsha rates.

The Amína was A'mbardekara of Kurtuden.

	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Tíla.
The Ijamáyali Galla $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hallín lágawada 5 do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Kamála 2 do.	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...

The proportions are 1, 3, 1.

The total arable 130 acres.

Bháta lágawada.

Warkasa lágawada 57 acres.

Dongara pada 69 acres.

Bhátalen pada 4 acres.

The lágwada is $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ of the arable.

The assessment is about a mean. The Hallin lágawada is here much above the mean, which is the reason why the Kamála is so small.

	Mhára.	Khota.	Kunabi correct.		Káryen.
Medhen is ...	2	6	5	552	100
Bondyen ...	2	6	3	360	120
Upalen ...	2	4	2	601	300
Nársingen ...	2	3	4	497	124
Vilayen ...	3	4	5	970	194
A'gawen ...	2	5	2	472	236

6) 1,054

181 Survey under-measured 50 acres.

17th April 1830, Kondyen.

UPALEN—Phunagúsa, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

Khota 8 Takshims Mokádams. The same as the last village and Lajúla and Narmen, which were written in November, should have been the same Khot's Takshims entered.

Houses.

14 Kunabi's wáda ...	{	Godambe, Watanadára 1 ...	} Ardhalá.
		Alawicha, Watanadára 3 ...	
		Bádhekari 1 ...	
		Bábara, Watanadára 5 ...	
2 Chákara ...		Bádhekari 4 ...	
		

16 houses. 61 people.

The Dáwakhola Mhárs are set in the Ijamáyali of Upalen because this is a 1 Tarfa village and that is a Dutarfá, to prevent Vishálagada from claiming the Mhárs' Kárasái, the Khota and Mhára being one to both villages. This was a common thing with Wánis, etc., who had houses in 2 villages, to assess them in the 1 Tarfa village.

The Mokádams have divided the rice land and warkasa into their shares; the rice into numerous Poti shares; the warkasa into 8 shares only.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartála is 2 páyalis. The Gallá is paid in Dáwakhola, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. This year the Bhata of the Máhála was bought by Shamasuddina of Náryari for Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and he sold it to the Khots again for Rs. 13 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Nambari, $\frac{1}{2}$ Pentha Chála).

The Nágali and Wari was bought by Wánasa, the Ratnágiri Kulkarni, for Nágali for Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold by him for Rs. 15. The Wari bought for Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold to the Khots for Rs. 10. So the Sáhukárs have got the Khot's natural profits in the Táluka this year.

There is Italákha paid in Gallá to the Dáwakhola Gurawa. The Khota allows no Ináma.

The Mhára and Gurawa get 2 shers each per mana of Dasta and get 3 mans each in all.

The Vetha is 4 men per month, which are all paid in Dáwakhola, except when the Khota cultivates himself in Upalen and none released. One Jota is also paid.

The Khot's Karasái is Kona Karánde, Tawasen, Bhopale, fowl, Iralen and the Sarakár's Karasái 4 annas separate.

The Kawata Gawata is sufficient and they send some to Dáwakhola and Phunagúsa and Kondyen steals some besides.

Bádhekarís do not come here, but the rayats go to Májaren, Dena and Kondyen; and pay Tirdhala. The Abháwani 25 mans, the Toda 20 mans and the Thala 7 mans.

There is a Tantá with Kondye $4\frac{1}{2}$ Bighás, Bhátalen and Dongara Pada, these 5 years, measured in Upalén and written below the Beríja.

The Amína was; Vithala Bhaskara Dájakara, who deducted the Nákirda correctly.

The Gráma Dewa takes 15 warandís. The Khota gives them 1 shera each for food (who come to thatch it).

There is no money paid for the Sachani or opening of the cultivation by the Khota to the rayats, as is common in most villages.

The Kondyen Chámbhára goes to Upalén for hides but pays no shoes to the Khota as he lives elsewhere.

The present year's cultivation is more than the survey year because in the survey year the rayats all went to Káryen and over-cultivated it. The usual cultivation, the Khota says, is 10 Bighás more than the survey year, which is probably true.

				Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
	Khandís						
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	4	...	...	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$
Hallín lágawada (Sawái)	9	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	12	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1

The proportions are nearly 1, 2, 3.

The total arable 601 acres.

Bháta lágawada 2 acres (and Pada besides 1). (Gimawasa 2.)

Warkasa lágawada 87 acres.

Dongara Pada 481 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 79 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears the average. But the Khota says the Hallín lágawada is lower than usual; and the low proportions of lágawada $\frac{1}{6}$; and the large Kamála shews the same. This would make the Hallín lágawada 10 or 11 Khandís; and the assessment is then below the average; as the other village Káryen is above it.

				Khota.	Kunabi.		Upalén.	
Dawakhola is	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	161	644	
Májaren	...	...	...	3	4	1,170	390	Under-measured.
Kondyen	...	...	...	4	7	1,762	440	
Pochari	...	...	...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	981	433	
Vilayen	...	...	...	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	970	970	
Agawen	...	...	...	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	472	472	
Dena	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	566	453	Under-measured.

7) 3,842

549 acres.

Survey over-measured 50 acres.

18th April 1830, Kondyen.

PARACHURI—Phunagúsa, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Khota Sadáshiwa Raghunátha Pethye Chitapáwana.	} Wahiwáta khudda.
$\frac{1}{3}$ Do. Chitako A'bjí do. do.	
$\frac{1}{3}$ Do. Moro Náráyan Pethye Chitapáwana Gabána.	

The Gabána is to Lakshmanadása for Rs. 304 for these 3 years at 12 per cent. and the Swámitwa Rs. 10 to the Khota. The Gahánadára has given it over to Sadáshiwa Raghunátha Khota to pay the Sarakára ; but to pay the Gahánadára no Swámitwa (as he says) on account of its being a losing village. They have not brought the Maktá paper of Lakshmandása. So this is doubtful.

This village was 60 years Bewárasa, *i. e.*, the Khota had died without heirs and it fell to the Sarakára, Thoralá, Mádhawaráwa and the present Khota paid a Najara of Rs. 1,701 to get it.

Houses.

3 Khota Chitapáwana Ardhela among themselves.		
1 Sehnawi Bádhekari Tirdhala.		
51 Kunabis Kalambat—		
Watanadára	... 14	} Ardhala.
Bádhekari	... 3	
Chandaki—		
Watanadára	... 17	
Velayen—		} Ardhala.
Watanadára	... 17	
20 Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára	... Do.	
1 Teli Bádhekari	... Do.	
1 Sutára watanadára	... Do.	
1 Sonára do.	... Do.	
1 Chakara	... Do.	
1 Chámhbára Bádhekari	... Do.	
8 Mhára watanadára	... Do.	

88 320 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. Mapa wartala is 1 Payali Solali, per Mana Bháta and 2 Payalis of Nágali and Wari and of Haríka and Kadadana none at all.
Unusual Mára Wartála.

The grain is paid in the village both to the Khota by the rayats and to the Sarakára by the Khota.

There is Italákha to Someshwara a Deúla built by the Khota, 50 years ago, which cost Rs. 5,000. The Khota pays it in grain.

A Puránikha has also Italáka $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mana for which he has always held an acre of rice land from the Khota. The Khota allows no Ináms.

The Mhára, however, cultivates about $\frac{1}{2}$ mana warkasa in his Gharawádi, free of Thala. He has 50 Phanasa of which 30 are Bádarára, for which the Khota takes Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$, *i. e.*, 4 annas each. This has been so these 40 years.

The Mhára and Gurawa get 2 shers per mana of Dasta. All castes pay them and they get 15 mans each.

There was Shimá Tantá with Phunágúsa, but the Mhára settled it by perambulating at the survey.

There is no Maktá of rice land, but an annual survey.

The Thala of Gúla (sugarcane) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mans to the Kunabi and 1 mana to the Khota as Thala, out of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans of produce. Before dividing it several expenses are paid out of the Ubherása or gross produce. First about a man's load of the raw cane is given between all who came to ask for 2 or 3 sticks ; and about a mana of the raw juice in a state fit for drinking ; and after the boiling 5 shers of the dry gula or Jággrí is given away in Dármáda between all the rayats, who came to ask

Large presents given at Gúla boiling. for some, i. e., all the rayats of the village and a few from all the neighbouring villages. The Sahána or watchman gets 3 shers (value 2 annas); 3 shers to the Kunabi owner from the Usherása by custom; 1 shera to the Deúla. 12 men who assist get 1 shera each but if the iron pot is a small one 8 men are enough. A large pan holds 6 mans; a small one 3 mans of gúla when made. But the (Rasa) raw juice poured into a large pan is 30 mans (30 Ghágars 1 mana each) and for a small pan 20 mans. It continues half the night for one boiling. They usually boil twice in each night; and have 5 presses going on together and all the above expenses are daily and not for the whole year. This is in a village that bears 20 khandís of gross produce. The juice is now 1 rupee per mana. Three or four years ago it was 2 rupees a mana. The custom in the Sangameshwara is to sell 45 instead of 40 shers per mana, merely to draw purchasers, the gúla being good but the quantity very large. Near the sea 40 shers are sold. The hire of the press, buffalo and pan for one boiling is 14 annas to a 6 mana pan; and 8 annas to a 3 mana pan. The Gúla examiner, who is to say when it is ready, which is a separate trade, gets 1 shera gula at each pouring (on the coast he gets 2 annas and 1 shera rice).

This village has in the Ijameyali $4\frac{1}{2}$ Khandís Gula and in the present survey 10 Khandís.

The land is Malá Malí and not Awwala Dúma; which shows they are well off, since this quantity of U'nsa shows the prats to be equal to the Awwala Dúma.

The Veths paid are 2 monthly and 1 Jota annually. The Veths get 1 shera. The Kunabís only pay Vetha.

No Bádhekarís come here or go else where from this village.

The Kawala is short about $\frac{1}{2}$ of what they want; and is brought from Ukshi and Dena. The Gawata is sufficient. The Phunagúsa people take some of the Gawata.

The Amína was Bháskara Bápu Mirajolakara. He deducted the Nákirda. There is no Páta.

The Kunabis if they cultivate $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ mana within their hedges, they are not exempt from Thala like the Mhára but they merely pay $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $\frac{1}{3}$. This is a common custom through the táluká.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 51 Khandís.	28	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada (Sawái) 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ do....	33	14	9	10	2	10
Kamála do. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ do....	59	16	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	...

The proportions in the first column are 4-5-7.

The total arable 2,121 acres.
 Bháta lágawada 127 do. (Besides Pada 32).
 Malá and Mali 47 do.
 Gimawasa 32 do.
 Warkasa lágawada 351 do.
 Dongara Pada 1,422 do.
 Bhátalen Pada 186 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

The rice land Pada is still Pada, as they say, being over-run by the Khádi. They cultivate Brinjals to a great extent in this village, not by Uktís (which would pay a rupee each Dasta) but by Ghágars of water by hand. The Pada Bháta 32 acres is part of it thus cultivated. The Khota, they say, merely gets from each rayata, Brinjals for his private use, every 5 or 6 days. There is no doubt, however, that in so extensive a cultivation he takes Thala though perhaps a low one of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$.

The village appears by the above proportion to be rather highly assessed; and the Gahánadára, having thrown up the wahiwáta makes the same appear.

The fact, however, more probably is that the Gahánadára (who has not appeared) gets a good profit as Swámitwa and it is not probable that the village is over-assessed, as it has every advantage. Much rice land, good prats and under-assessed, being called Malí and Umara, though they produce U'nsa and Gimawasa throughout. Plenty of warkasa and manure and rayats and waste rice land; making the assessment rather below than above the average. This village and Kurdhonden are the 2 best U'nsa villages in the whole Khádi. Kurdhonden is Awwala and Dúma land. Dingani U'nsa is dryish land.

Ukshi is	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,514	Farchuri.	1,892	
Fhunagúsa	...	...	1	1,559		1,559	
A'mbedun Budrukha	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,900		2,533	
Kolamben	...	...	1	1,236		1,236	Kolamben under-measured.
Kurdhonden	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	783		1,566	
Dingani	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2,871		1,914	
						6) 10,700	
						1,783	acres mean 300 acres

over-measured; $\frac{1}{2}$ too much.

18th April 1830, Kondyen.

MA'JAREN—Phunagúsa Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishdlagada.

- 3/16 Jayaráma Bábú Sávanta, all Gahána.
- 1/16 Jagannátha Dhákadewa Chaughule.
- 4/16 Bájí Rájakoji Sávanta, all Gahána.
- 4/16 Bhik Shankara Sávanta, Gahána in part.
- 4/16 Vithoji Govinda Sávanta wahiwáta Khudda.

Of the first $\frac{3}{16}$ half is in Gahána to Purushottama Vishwanátha Mokádama of Dáwakhola for 240 rupees at 12 per cent, no Swámitwa; the Mokádama's wahiwáta (showing the village to be bad if true but no Gahánadára or Gahána-patra has arrived). This has existed 10 years. $\frac{3}{16}$ more is in Gahána to Bábáji Mánáji Sávanta of Miryá, now in Májaren for 100 rupees, vyája 12 per cent., given last year; no Swámitwa; the other $\frac{1}{16}$ to Krishnaráwa Sávanta Vilayenkara for 228 rupees; 12 per cent., no Swámitwa, existing 20 years; the wahiwáta has not been given to the Gahánadára the Málaka holding it and having the profit and loss. (This does not appear true but the Gahánadárs and papers being absent it cannot be told.)

Of the second $\frac{1}{16}$, the purchaser is Chaughule from Jayaráma Sávanta for $\frac{1}{16}$ sold for 650 rupees. 651 rupees 25 years ago. If all the village were sold at this rate it would produce 10,000 rupees. So this is a proof that the village is a valuable one.

They say that if a purchaser should now offer the same for $\frac{1}{16}$ they would sell it but not under.

Of the third $\frac{1}{16}$ half are in Gahána to Visáji Ballála Mahájana who keeps a Kárkúna to hold it for him, which Kárkúna, they say, pay (*sic*) nothing and receives nothing but holds the $\frac{1}{2}$ and takes the Nafá Totá. The Gahána is 425 rupees 30 years ago, at 12 per cent. and no Swámitwa. The other $\frac{1}{16}$ is in Gahána to Rámachandra Gopála Mokádama of Dáwakhola for these 26 years; the principal at 12 per cent. and no Swámitwa.

Of the fourth $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ is in Gahána to Rámachandra Gopála Mokádama for these 30 years; 250 rupees; vyája 12 per cent.; no Swámitwa; wahiwáta Gahánadára. Of the other $\frac{1}{2}$ one is wahiwáta khudda; of the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ (or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Gáwna) $\frac{2}{3}$ is the share in *watana* of Ráwaji Appáji Sávanta, wahiwáta khudda, and $\frac{1}{3}$ is divided into 8 shares; of which 5 are wahiwáta khudda and 3 Gahána to the Mokádama.

These Sávants call themselves Desáis. Half the villages of Phunagúsa Mahála (8 or 9) have Maráthá Sávanta Khots, who call themselves Desáis, disputing all others; and each takes the Desái's Hakka in his own village only (or perhaps gets none at all). The other 8 villages are Bráhmáni Khoti; who pay the Hakka to Rámachandra Appáji Desái, Sávanta of Ukshi and Medhen.

Houses.				
25	Khota Maráthás	...	...	Chanthala.
2	Do. Dewarúke	...	...	Do.
8	Maráthá Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
8	Kunabi watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
6	Guláma 3, Kunabini 3	...	...	Do.
1	Gurawa lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Sutára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
5	Mhára watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Ardhala.

51 houses. 294 people. **

There is no Patti Bháden taken. The Mára wartálá is 2 páyalís sololi per mana.

The Sarakár's Báki wasúli is carried by the Kunabis to Phunagúsa, 2 Kosa off. They take more than their own Thala.

The Vishálagada dasta is paid in money.

The Veths are 4 per month. They keep account and take the proper 48 annually. The Kunabis and Mhárs (except the Guláms pay Jota. Rábata) pay these full Veths and both castes pay one Jota and also Guláms; but not Veths.

The Phada Pharmása is paid to the Khota as usual; 5 different things including a Pánthi. The Kunabis also say they pay 3 Veths extra to the Khota as Desái; which is probably said merely to keep up their Hakka, and Jots and fowls are claimed and paid as Desái, *i. e.*, each Desái, Khota in his own village.

There is Italákha paid in grain.

The Khots have divided the village lands into 4 shares, both rice and warkasa and rayats; which was divided 80 years ago. Each Kunabi pays Veths and Jots to his own Khota. But Gharapatti and Kárasái, nakta, Birjumaála to the Khots together.

Kawala and Gawata are sufficient for the village lands. The Dáwakhola rayats take away some besides.

There is no Shimá Tanta.

The Amína, Bálakrishna Lakshmana Pátakara, deducted the Nákirda.

The Mhár's Punja is 3 páyalís and the Guraw's 1 páyali per Bighá in warkasa land. In Bháta lágawada it is 4 Páyalis and the Guraw's 2 Páyalis per Bighá. This, however, is only kept to in the rice land; as the warkasa has got by custom into the common táluká plan on the produce. The Mhára collects 12 mans and the Gurawa 6.

The Mhár's Dewa Purúkba has 2 Bighás Bhátalen, which he has held free of Thala, these 50 years. He has no land free of Thala. His Phanasa trees pay the Khota the same Maktá as was fixed at the old survey.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to 4 Hakkadárs each and to the Deúla.

Bádhekari come from Dáwakhola and pay Tirdhala. These rayats go to Vilayen and pay also Tirdhala.

There are 10 Shetakaris in the village, who serve for 7 or 8 rupees a year, besides their food and clothing.

The Khota allows Someshwara Dewa in Rái 2 mans of rice.

There are 2 Páts.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats with Lawhá reeds from land that was formerly the Jaigada Kurana.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is 28½ khandís ...	11	7	3½	1½
Hallín lágawada (Sawái) 45 do. ...	16	11	6	11
Kamála ákára 37 do. ...	18	9	7	2

The proportions in the first column are 2-3-3½.

The total arable is 1,170 acres.	
Bháta lágawada 48 do. (Besides 2 Pada).	
Malá and Máli 20 do.	
Gimawasa ...	
Warkasa lágawada 307 do.	
Dongara Pada 718 do.	
Bhátalen Pada 85 do.	

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$

The village is on the Khadi and its rice land is all below. It appears from the Gaháns having no Swámitwa not to be profitable. It has not much rice land and that not the best. It does not appear under-assessed. The fact of $\frac{1}{8}$ of it selling for 650 rupees shows it was profitable formerly.

						Of Májaren.
Nársingen is	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	497	1,788
Upalen	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	601	2,404
Medhen	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	552	2,208
Vilayen	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	970	1,455
Dáwakhola	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	161	1,127
Karajúwen	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2,916	1,944
						6) 10,926

1,821 acres mean.

600 acres short set down in the Survey. As, however, all these villages are but small fractions of Májaren, the rayats are probably unable to make a near guess. This sort of computation is most correct, when the villages are nearly the same in size.

18th April 1830, Kondyen.

MEDHEN—*Punahgúsa Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

$\frac{1}{2}$	Khota Rámachandra Appaji Sáwanta Desái, wahiwata, Khudda.			
$\frac{1}{8}$	Do. Jayaráma Vithoji	do.	do.	do.
$\frac{2}{8}$	Do. Bhikáji Báloji	do.	do.	do.
$\frac{3}{8}$	Do. Chitako Jiwáji	do.	do.	do.

These 4 Desáis (who are the true Desáis out of many disputants) have the Khotiship of Medhen, Rái, Kondyen and Ukshi. .

Ghara.				
2	Khota Maráthe	...	...	Tirdhala.
6	Sáwanta Maráthe watanadára 4, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Ardhala.
4	Kunabis wáda Sewara Bádhekari 2	...	...	Do.
	Do. Sákhara Bádhekari 2	...	...	Do.
1	Chámbhára watanadára	...	...	Do.
6	Mhára watanadára	...	...	Do.

19 houses. 115 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land; including the rayats in it into their shares; but have not divided the warkasa. In the warkasa they all pay Thala for what they cultivate.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápa wartálá is 2 páyalís Sololi per mana. The khota takes his Gallá $\frac{1}{2}$ in the village and $\frac{1}{2}$ he sends by Mhárs and Kunabis to Jambarúna, &c., to sell. The Khota this year bought the Baki wasúli himself and is the only Khota, I have met, who did so. There seems to have been some misunderstanding between the Khots and Mahálakarís about the grain this year. The Khots were originally told they might have their grain at 17 Nágali, 14 Bháta and 13 Wari, which they refused as being too high, expecting that another lower offer would be made them. They had offered 14 Nágali, 12 Bháta and 10 Wari.

The Liláwns then took place and the Sahukára bought the grain, when the Khots were not present for 12 Nágali, 10 Bháta and 7 Wari, and the Liláwn-dárs then refused to sell it again to the Khota under 15 Nágali, 13 Bháta and 10 Wari, a high profit, showing they bought it too cheap. This Medhen Khota, however, closed with the Mahálakarí's offer and paid 17 Nágali, 14 Bháta, and 13 Wari, merely because he had raised no grain to pay, as he says, or more probably forestalled his receipts for his grain. So he paid much too high for it also.

The Vishálagada grain is paid all in money, part at Liláwna Dara and part at the Asthamáwnsha Dara.

There is Italákha which the Khota pays in Bháta and the Kunabis make it into Tándúla and give it to the Májaren Gurawa ready for the Dew's Pujá. There is no Deúla in Medhen.

The Kunabís and Mhárs pay 2 veths monthly but no jots as the Kunabís are bádhekarís.

The kawala is enough but no other villagers take any. The gawata is $\frac{1}{2}$ too little for the fields and they get it from Nársingen.

The Chámhbhára has 3 villages and pays the Khots and Mhárs their shoes.

The Mhára pays two hakkadárs only áuts. There are few hakkadárs in this village. The Deshakulakarní's hakka has lapsed during the disputes about the desái-ship, which have existed these 50 years.

No bádhekarís come here. These rayats go to Rái, Vilayen and Nársingen as bádhekarís and pay as ardhakís.

There is one páta.

The Mhára punja is 1 páyali per mana in warkasa land and in rice land he has a maktá 5 mans. In all he collects $7\frac{1}{2}$ mans. He has a bighá of hill land that bears $\frac{1}{2}$ mana warkasa annually in his gharawádi and pays no thala.

The phanasa trees pay according as they paid at the old survey.

There is no shimá tantá.

There is no deúla. Májaren Deúla holds their Gráma Dewa.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The ijamáyali gallá is	18	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
Lágawada ákára (sawái)	$22\frac{1}{2}$	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ákára	$20\frac{1}{2}$	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 3, 5, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

The total land arable is 552 acres.

Bhála lágawada 34 acres (besides $2\frac{1}{2}$ pada) malá and mali 21, gimawasa 0.

Warkasa lágawada 115 acres.

Dongara pada 392 acres.

Bhátalen pada 3 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

There is an onde (fire-wood) dukána, which pays 40 rupees to the liláwn-dára and was last year 30 rupees and the Khota says they cut all his wood in the hill land and the hill warkasa lágawada is now much less than the survey year.

The rice land is not the best as it produces neither gimawasa nor únsa.

				Medhen.
Májaren is	2	...	1,170	585
Káryen	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	130	390
Rái	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	776	621
Nársingen	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	497	663
Bondyen	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	360	720

5) 2,979

596 acres mean. Survey correct.

18th April 1830, Kondyen.

PIRANDAWANEN—Kuláragi, Sangameshwara, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Khota Jano Krishna Mulye,	wabiwáta khudda.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Moro Vyankaji	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Hari Náráyana	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Lakshmana Shámaji	do.	do.

Taláthi Visáji Ananta Dalawi of Páwasa and of Phunagúsa.

4	Khots Dewarúkhe	...	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
15	Dewarúkhe watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
2	Sonára watanadára	...	...	...	...	Ardhala.
2	Gurawa bhawika watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Lingáyata gurawa watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Teli watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Nhávi watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	Kunabi—Wáda Ghene watanadára	2	...	...	...	} Do.
	Dewapáta do.	8	...	...	...
	bádhekari	4	...	...	...
2	Kumbhára Watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Chákára 12, Kunabini 6	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	Chámbhára watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	Mhára watanadára	...	...	...	...	Do.

66 houses. 309 persons.

There is no patti bháden. The mápa wartálá is to 2 páyalis sololi for those who pay thala. The Khot's kunabáwá is 14 khandis. They have divided the rice land but not the warkasa. There are 28 other kúls who pay 29 khandis.

The báki wasúli is paid in the town.

The Kunabis pay 12 veths annually to the owner of the land they are in and one jota.

There are 5 páts in the village.

There is an ináma and one italáka, both paid in grain, without land.

There is no shimá tantá.

The Amína was Hari Gopála Phátaka, who deducted nákiráda land.

The kawala gawata are both deficient; $\frac{1}{2}$ of what the rice land requires. They are brought from Dingani Karjuwen, by open stealing, without buying or asking but by custom.

The Khota has given in ináma $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of warkasa khotaki land to Bhagawati Dewi and the Khota performs the pujyá and takes the thala.

The Mhára is a kúla in the village and his rice land is so entered in the survey; but his gharawádi including 9 houses and being of hill and bhátalen is set down khotaki, whereas the Khota, Mhára and Taláthi state that the Mhára is málaka. This error has to be altered. No. 169 is 8 acres, of which 4 acres about is the Khot's and 4 acres the Mhára's.

Mhára's land to be corrected. Each wasalá is to have written against it the true owner. Mahádáji Ganesha has the paper. The Khota holds the Mhára's land in wahiwáta these 18 years, so that the Mhára is merely a nominal owner.

The Mhára's punja is 4 páyalis per bighá and the Guraw's 2 páyalis per bighá of rice land. In warkasa the punja is on the produce.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to 5 hakkadárs each and to the Gráma Dewa.

No bádhekaris come here nor do these rayats go elsewhere.

	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The ijamáyali gallá is $42\frac{1}{2}$ khandis	29	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1
Halín lágawada ákára 48 do. ...	29	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ákára 48 do. ...	33	7	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are 6, 7, 7.

The total arable land is 979 acres.

Bháta lágawada 91 acres (besides pada 2).

Awwala and dúma 15, gimawasa land 26.

Dongara pada 612 acres.

Bhátalen pada 49 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the arable.

The assessment is rather high. It is, however, an awwala village with plenty of gimawasa and kuláragi and is about the average assessment of awwala kuláragi.

Dingani	2½	...	2,871	Pirandawanen. 1,148
Karjuwen	2	...	1,762	881
Kondyen	1½	...	2,916	1,944
		..	3) 3,973	

1,324 acres mean. 300 acres under-measured.

19th April 1830, Kondyen.

WA'NDARI—Sangameshwara, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.

- ½ Khota Kulakarni Bálakrishna Keshawa Dángi and 4 bháwa.
- ½ Vithala Bághe Dángi.
- ½ Antáji Raghunátha Dángi and 2 bháwa.
- ½ Náro Krishna Dángi and 1 bháwa.

Taláthi Hari Báji Deshapandye of Saitawaden Mahála.

There are 16 khates of rayats, 9 khandís; and 13 khates of Khots, 14 khandís.

Houses.

14 Khota Dewarukhe, tirdhala in each other's land.				
1 Dewarukha watanadára	...	...	...	Tirdhala.
4 Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára	...	...	...	Ardhala.
3 Sonára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
9 Bhandári—watanadára 7, bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Do.
3 Teli watanadára 3	...	...	...	Do.
7 Sanagara - watanadára 5, bádhekari 2	...	...	...	Do.
17 Kunabi watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
4 Gauli bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Wani Sangameshwari bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
4 Guláma 4 Kunabini	...	...	...	Do.
13 Mhára—watanadára 12, bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.

82 houses. 452 people.

There is no patti bháden. The mapa wartála is 2 páyalís sololi per mana. The phada is in the village. They bought the gallá this year; bháta for 13½ rupees from the liláwndára. It had been offered to them for bháta 14.

The Kunabís and Mhárs are in the Khot's land and are not dhárekarís. But this survey the Khots have agreed to let the New dhárekarís by the Khot's permission. Mhárs become dhárekarís by allowing them to be called in the survey málaks of their gharawádi land. It is 4 acres of hill land in which 10 pánds is cultivated, half with rice.

The Mhárs and Kunabís pay the Khota 4 veths monthly. The Khota does not release any. But if he requires more, he says, he sends for them and they say the same, and they pay one jota each per house. They pay no phada pharmása.

The Kunabís pay one vetha each to the gurawa, where he likes to employ them and not merely in his dewa sheta.

There are 3 italákhs all paid in grain without land.

The Mhárs' punja is fixed by the cultivation different from all other villages. Each khandi of gross produce pays him ½ mana and the gurawa ¼ mana. The Mhárs say they all pay according this but that he gets more from the rayats than from the Khota; whereas the Khot's dasta is 14 khandís and the rayat's dasta but 9 khandís. They get 10 mans each.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to 2 hakkadárs, each and to the Gráma Dewa, but none to the Khota as he says (to pay to the Khota is probably against rule as they all deny it, though they no doubt all pay it).
No áuts to Khots.

There are 4 páts; 2 for fields.

The village is on the khadi, which is here not salt.

The kawala is sufficient for the village fields; but the grass is not enough. They get about $\frac{1}{2}$ of what they use from Karambuden and A'mbedún Budrukha. They get about 30 or 40 loads per rupee and pay about 6 rupees annually as they say.

There is no shimá tantá.

The Amína was Rágho Jagannátha Tilaka, who deducted the nákirda land.

There are 2 deúls. Someshwara is tiled and of stone, cost 1,800 rupees 60 years ago and was built by the Khota. The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats of all castes. There is also a dharmashálá of stone built by Parasharáma Rámachandra and another by Athiwale of Ratnágiri. They cost 300 between them. The walls are good of both but the roof gone. This is the case in many other villages of the táluká; Ganeshapulen, Ratnágiri, Vetoshi, etc.

The Sonára varnishes the deus and tries the rupees but has no hakka or payment of any kind. The images are kept in the guraw's house.

Bádhekaris come from A'mbedún and Karambuden and pay thala ardhala. These rayats go nowhere as bádhekaris.

The Telí pays 2 hakkadárs $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers of oil to each; but nothing to the other hakkadárs, not being the custom.

The Bhándáris possess 2 mahángiris 80 khandís each, which come up to Wándari at spring tides but usually stay at Kálabádewi.

There is a shop of firewood here, which pays the Sarakára and to the Khota 5 rupees and sometimes 6 rupees.

Other Khots say they receive nothing but this Khota says he knows all Payment to the Khota for Khots get 5 or 6 rupees. But as it is not recognized Bombay firewood shops. by the Sarakára they deny it.

The kátakarís also pay the Khota double the Sarakára dasta. They pay for Nandádipa and festivals to Bráhmans about 30 rupees as they say which is no doubt twice what they really pay.

There are 7 shetakaris in the village who get 7 or 8 rupees a year and food and clothing.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The ijamáyalí gallá is ...	23	12	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Hallín lágawada (sawái).	41	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ákára ...	$46\frac{1}{2}$	29	8	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	...

The proportions in the first column are 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4.

The total land arable is 1,094 acres.

The bháta lágawada 58 acres (besides 8 pada), duma 20 acres, gimawasa 18.

The dongara pada 699 acres.

Bhátalen pada 77 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{32}$ of the arable.

The assessment is rather high in appearance, but being a Kuláragi village with Awwala land and on the khadi bank with plenty of rayats and every sort of land and manure it is in reality rather lowly assessed.

		Wándari.	
2	A'mbedun Budrukha is ... 1½	1,900	1,267
½	Talyen ... ¼	265	530
1	Ukshi ... 1	1,514	1,514
½	Chándiwanen ... ¼	363	726
½	Karambuden ... 3	3,500	1,168

5) 5,203 .

1,041 acres. (Survey correct.)

19th April 1830, Kondyen.

RAI PHUNAGU'S A—Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

- ⅓ Khota Rámachandra Apáji Desái, Sávanta.
- ⅓ Do. Chitako Jiwáji Sávanta, Desái.
- ⅓ Do. Bbíkáji Bálláji do. do.
- ¼ Do. Apáji Bállála Shewade of Niwendi sold 60 years ago for 2,000 rupees.

Houses.

2	Khota Bráhmána Dewarukhe Tirdhala.	
1	Bádhekari Bráhmána Dewarukhe do.	
7	Maráthá Watanadárs do.	
2	Gurawa Watanadára Lingáyata Ardhala.	
1	Sonára Bádhekari do.	
8	Kunábí wáda Baika Watandára 3	}
	Bádhekari 1	
	Do. Kapariche	
	Watandara 4	
0	Shetakarís do.	
6	Mhára watanadára do.	

27 houses. 191 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The rice land has been divided (the 4th part) and given to the new Khota. The warkasa is all Birjumála. It was divided 57 years ago.

There is a Maktá of 80 rupees to Hari Chewaji Shirke, which had a Chadha at the old survey. He is in fact a kulambáwedára but has no regular account of Tassara Phrokta, &c., but only on Maktá in the lump.

The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana. The Gallá is (¼ of it) sold by the rayats for the Khota in the neighbouring villages. The Khota this year took his Báki wasúli Gallá at the price the Sarakára offered it at in his 4 villages, because he had consumed all his Gallá, though the Dará was high that he had to pay.

The Vishálagada grain is paid in money, part at the Tharáwa rate and part at the Asthamáwnsha.

There is no Ináma. There is Italákha to the Deúla which is paid in Gallá and not in land.

The Deúla is of stone and tiles and was made 50 years ago by Bundelá, now the Bundelá Rájá, Náná Sáheba (in Thalagáwna, but originally, they say), he was Khera, the Deshakulakarni of Newaren. He made numerous temples in this Táluka. It cost 1,500 rupees, 100 years ago, and was restored and enlarged last year by Shewade, the new Khota of Rái, at the cost of 1,200 rupees. Bundelés, other temples are in Niwendi, Hátakhamben, Dhámanasen, &c.

The Veths paid by Kunabís and Mhárs are 4 per month, one of them to Shewade and one Jota. Shewade cultivates 5 khandís in the village, but the Desái, who lives in Ukshi, has his Veths there, 3 kosa off.

The Kunabís pay private Karasái to the Khota, Iralen, Tawasen, Bhopale, Kona Karánde, Kombaden.

The Mhára pays 3 áúts to 5 Hakkadárs each.

The Mhára pays for the warkasa land within his Gharawádi but rather less Thala as with the Kunabís. The Mhára has Rayats pay less Thala in Gharawádís. 40 Phanasa trees, of which 15 are Báradára. They pay 3 rupees. 10 years ago, they paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The Mhá's Punja is 2 shers and the Guraw's the same per mana of Dasta. They collect 5 mans each.

The rayats pay about 4 annas for each Phanasa tree. Some pay the same as they did in Parasharám's Survey and some according to the present trees.

There was a Tantá with Khálagáwna which was examined in Ori Mukkáma, and set down in Khálagáwna without any Tantá. The Rái Khota has not signed the paper in consequence.

The Kawala and Gawata are both sufficient and no other villagers come here to take any. The village touches the Khádi.

The Bádhekaris come from Madhen and pay Ardhala. No rayats go from here to other villages.

The Amína was Pándurangá Ballála Joshi and he deducted the Nákírda land.

There is no Páta.

There is more cultivation now than there was in the survey year as the Khota says. So the survey is below the average.

	Khandia.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	15½	7½	6	1½	½
Hallín lágawada (Sawái)	29	12½	5½	5	6½
Kamála ákára (do.)	24½	14	6	4	½

The proportions are $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

The total land is	777 acres.
Bháta lágawada	40 " (besides Pada $2\frac{1}{2}$), Mallá and Mali 5, Gimawasa 0.
Warkasa lágawada	187 "
Dongara Pada	515 "
Bhátalen Pada	18 "

The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the arable.

The village has not much rice land and that not good prat's. It does not appear under-assessed. The Khota, however, says it has more lágawada now than at the survey, which would make the Ijamáyali Gallá to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ the Hallín lágawada. It must be of value since $\frac{1}{4}$ of it sold formerly for 2,000 rupees, though it is not a large village.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bondyen is	$\frac{1}{4}$ 360	Rái Khota 1,440	Rái Mhára 720
$\frac{2}{3}$ Chawyen	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 1,308	872	654
2 Khálagáwna	2 1,529	764	764
$\frac{1}{2}$ Medhen	$\frac{1}{2}$ 552	1,658	1,104
		4) 4,732	4) 3,242
			810 mean acres. (Survey correct.)
			1,183 (Khot's mean acres.)

19th April 1830, Køndyen.

PHUNAGU'SA KASABA'—Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ganga Sáwanta Arjuna Sáwanta.	
$\frac{2}{3}$ Báwaji Pratápa Sáwanta, bought of Ganga Arjuna for rupees	60 years ago.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Konda Dhonda Sáwanta.	

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishráma Dhonda Sáwanta.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mukunda Amrita Sáwanta.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Súra Lakshmana Sáwanta and 6 Bháwa.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gopála Bála and 6 Bháwa.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tuká Bála, wahiwáta Ganesha Bháskara and Gangádhara Kulakarni who have the profit and loss these 60 years.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ganesha Bháskara and Gangádhara Kulakarni Karhadkara, bought of Tatyá for 250 rupees, 65 years ago.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Báji Chimanáji Changhulá, bought of Ganga Arjuna Sáwanta for 2,700 rupees, 75 years ago.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Náro Hari Mokádama, bought of Ganga Arjuna Sáwanta for 350 rupees, 40 years ago.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ballawá Morobá Karáhdkara, bought of Ganga Arjuna Sáwanta for 110 rupees, 30 years ago.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gangádhára Ballála Bhome, bought of Ganga Arjuna Sáwanta for 221 rupees, 28 years.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishnu Harabhata Bhole, bought of Ganga Arjuna Sáwanta for 225 rupees, 25 years.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jairáma Rámachandra Dikshita, bought of Konda (Dhonda) Sáwanta for 95 rupees, 25 years.

Taláthi Visáji Ananda Dalawí of Páwasa.

Houses.

15	Khota Maráthás	0	
3	Maráthás Dhárekarís but Bádhekari—Tirdhala, if they cultivate the land of others.		
23	Kulakarni Dewarúke watanadára	...	0
23	Dewarúke Bráhmána Watanadára	...	Tirdhala.
3	Dewarúke Bádhekari	...	Do.
1	Chitapáwana Brámana Bádhekari	...	Do.
2	Sonára watanadára	...	Do.
2	Nháwi watanadára	...	Do.
1	Teli Bádhekari	...	Ardhala.
24	Chákára 18, Kunabini 6	...	Do.
36	Kunabi wadi	...	Do.
	{ Náturi	9	
	{ Watanadára		
	{ Bádhekari		
Do.	{ Bágawe		6
	{ watanadára		
Do.	{ Kátala	17	
	{ Watanadára		
	{ Bádhekari	1	
Do.	{ Shiwargáwna		
	{ Watanadára	3	
	{		
4	Kumbhára Watanadára	...	Do.
14	Musalamána—Watanadára 11, Bádhekari 3.	...	Do.
6	Wáni Sangámeshwari Bádhekari	...	Do.
1	Gujara Bádhekari.	...	0
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari.	...	0
3	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára.	...	0
1	Chámbhára Bádhekari	...	0
1	Bhandári Bádhekari	...	Ardhala.
11	Mhára Watanadára 10, Bádhekari 1	...	Do.

175 houses. 784 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalís sololí per mana.

Phunagúsa disputes. The phada is in the village. The rice land is divided among the Khots. The warkasa is Málakawára but in the survey it is measured all in one as they disputed. The reason of disputes in this village is that the two chief rayats Nárapa and Pandita became Pará-gandá 200 years ago and the Khots got their land and began to sell portions. But in selling they never marked out shimás but sold it in shares of $\frac{1}{2}$ and in the old Survey it was measured all in one without boundaries or Málaks.

The Kawala is sufficient for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the village; $\frac{1}{3}$ of what is used is brought from Kondyen and Dena. They go openly and take it and evade the owners how they can. They say they have no other resource. The Gawata of their

village is only $\frac{1}{2}$ enough; $\frac{2}{3}$ they get in this way from Kolamben and Dena and from Parachuri, Ukshi, Pochari, Ágawen, Upalen, and from these they cut grass for manure.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís are 4 monthly to the owner of the land they are in. They also say the Mhára pays 4 monthly. But the Mhára says he only pays one, and all the Mbárs are rather together on account of the continual passing.

The Khota receivss Phada Pharmása Tawasen, Bhopale, Kombaden, Irale, Kona Karánde. The Kunbís pay 1 Jota.

There are 3 Páts.

There is a Tantá with Kondyen 100 acres hill land. But kondyen has the wahiwáta so no Tantá is entered in the survey. Another with Dena, 75 acres hill land. The lágawada is measured in each village. The Pada is in Dena, and no Tantá entered. It was not measured in Phunagúsa.

The Amína was Ábáji Bállala Phátaka who did not deduct the whole of the Nákirda land; but entered much of it as Kirdasára; as they get so much Kawala and Gawata from other villages their hill land must be more barren than other villages (so this is probable). The warkasa land was measured in one wasalá for the whole village.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari .	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is..	61	45	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallín lágawada (Sawái).	61	45	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	2
Kamála s'kara ...	75	50	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0

The proportions are 9—9—10.

The total arable is 1,569 acres.

Bháta lágawada 112 ,, (besides Pada 5), Awwala, Gimawasa 17 and Dúma 55.

Warkasa lágawada 152 ,,

Dongara Pada

Bhátalen Pada } 1,286 ,, The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$.

As the lágawada is but $\frac{1}{2}$ though the rayats are so numerous, the Amína must have deducted too little Nákirda land. The Kamála would then be the same as the Hallín lágawada.

The village has the advantage of the Khádi and plenty of rice land and that Awwala and Dúma; but it has no Kawala and Gawata; and appears very highly assessed.

The Khota allows in Ináma to Someshwara Dewa of Rái 6 Pánds rice land to Sadáshiwa Joshi, who performs the Abhishaka, and has held it these 40 years.

The Mhára has 2 Bígás of warkasa land as his Gharawádi; bears 2 in 8 years.

Also the Khot has given to Mánakeshwara Deúla 5 Pánds. The Gurawa holds it and to the Gráma Dewa 5 Pánds. The Gurawa Bhawika holds it. The Maráthá Khota has given these but the Kharedi Khots do not allow them. So the Maráthá Khota pays the Dasta of them.

The Mhára's Punja is 4 Páyalis per Bighá in rice land but he gets about half this. The Gurawa gets the same. In warkasa land they get half as much as in Bháta, the warkasa being all Khotaki nearly. They get 15 mans each.

The Mhára pays 2 súts to the village Desái and Kulakarni and 2 to the Dewa; none to Hakkadárs.

The Inámadar's Gallá is the same in the Ijamáyali as in the present survey.

There is Italákha to 2 Deúls for which the Khota has given land to the Gurawa.

The rayats all pay the Gurawa one Vetha each. The Desái gets 1 Vetha annually and one as Khota besides the monthly Veths as owner of the land. The Kulakarni receives 2 Veths, one as Mahála Kulakarni and one as Village Kulakarni.

There is a Bighá of U'nsa, land mortgaged for 125 rupees at 12 per cent. and no Swámitwa, these 16 years.

No Bádhekarís come here. These rayats go to Dena and Ukshi to cultivate and pay Tirdhala.

There are 3 Deúls, 2 of them tiled; one built by Bhátalekara of Nivendi now in Ujjyaina, built 50 years ago, for 2,000 rupees, now falling. Another Dalawi, the present Taláthi built, 3 years ago. He paid 100 rupees and the rayats 50. This was since he was Taláthi. The other Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats.

There are 17 Shetakarís, mostly at 7 or 8 rupees per annum. Few have had their Lagana money advanced.

A sale in Shaka 1712 for 2 Bighás of Bhátalen warkasa for 30 rupees.

	Khota.		Phunagúsa.
Kondyen is	... 1½ ...	1,762	... 1,410
Parachyuri	... 1½ ...	2,121	... 1,414
Pochari	... ½ ...	931	... 1,862
Dena	... ½ ...	566	... 1,132
Ukshi	... 1 ...	1,514	... 1,514
Dingani	... 2 ...	2,871	... 1,485

6) 8,777

1,463 acres mean.

Survey correct nearly, leaving 100 acres of Nákirda set down as Kirdasára by the Khot's own statement of the surrounding villages.

PHUNAGUSA MAHAL LAND.

About half the villages in this Mahála adjoin the Khádi. On the East Ukshi, Parachyuri and Phunagúsa are on the Báwa Nadi, and on the north Kondyen, Dáwakhola, Májaren, Káryen, Medhen and Rái are on the Jayagada creek. All these have fine rice land; some of them Awwala and Dúma and some Malá and Malí; part suitable for warná and U'nsa, Ánga Oláchen and part for heavy rice sarda crops.

The hill land of this Mahála consists of high undulating plains on the top of the precipice; rather more wooded than Kelen and less than Dhámani Mahála. Half of the plains are rocks, and the hill as well as that below the precipice is good; but in Phunagúsa and other villages where the rayats and rice land are in plenty the hills appear barren because the Kawala is kept well cropt. In the jungly parts the trees grow about 15 feet high and 30 feet apart. The villages are planted rather in Padans, i. e., much hill labour one year and little another. But these Padans are in scattered pieces of 2 to 4 acres and not 50 acres in one spot, as in the Gherás. Because the rock breaks the hill fields into small pieces. The villages on the Khadís have least rock, and those on the south and west have above half rock. The Bhátalen will bear 4 and the hill 2 or 3 crops.

In the Awwala and Dúma land on the Khádi, the Khádi water soaks through the land and renders the land soft and the rice having too much sustenance becomes 4 or 5 feet high and the roots spongy and rotten and it falls flat with its own weight and the muddy bottom.

They say the crop is not any larger in these rich fields than where the rice is but 3 feet high in similar Prats, which is probable. They scarcely use any bándhs here to keep the water off; and these are badly made and of earth.

In Kondyen are 6 acres of Dúma land with rice roots totally rotten (those of last year) and there is scarce any bádha visible, less than they would make near Ratnágiri for 3 Pánds of Kurayáta.

In Dingani opposite Phunagúsa is a piece of sugarcane $\frac{1}{2}$ mile land by 200 yards wide and there are 2 or 3 villages with more than this. The high plain above Dingani rice land, *i. e.*, Karanjuwen and Dhámápúra have about $\frac{1}{2}$ their surface red rock.

Temples.

The Gráma Deúla in Kondyen in Phunagúsa Mahála.

They are getting a new stone Image made here for the chief Dewa. It is being made in Chipalúna. The only Pátharawats or
Temples. Gawandís about here who make images are in Chipalúna and Mákhajana; a Dewa of one figure 18 inches high costs 10 or 12 rupees, of 2 or 3 figures 16 or 18 rupees. The setting up the image requires the Joshís and a Mantri; 6 or 8 Bráhmans come who get 1 or 2 rupees each, and the Jamáwa and feasting of all the village for one day costs 30 rupees more. So the placing of a new image costs 50 or 60 rupees to the village. An image lasts 80 or 100 years and then if the village can afford it, they get a new one; if not it is made to last 200 years by which time there are no features left.

20th April 1830, Kondyen.

WA'DA' TIKANA'THA—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálugada.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rághówa Dádowá Náyaka Saradesái, Gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Ganowá Gondowá Náyaka Saradesái, wahiwáta Phátaka.

The first half Gahána to Pánduranga Hari Phátaka, wáda Dewapáta, for 125 rupees, no Wyája and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, 15 rupees Swámitwa showing its value) 6 years ago.

The other half is in Phátak's wahiwáta at a Swámitwa of 10 rupees. They have not brought the papers of the Gahána.

0 houses.

The Kasabá rayats cultivate it and pay Chauthala in Warkasa and Tirdhala in rice land. (This is improbable. The Gahánadára only is come and he says the Thala is low to depreciate the land which is valuable and no doubt pays an entire half of the produce both in rice and warkasa.)

The Phada is at Bandara, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off.

There are no Veths.

The Wahiwátadára Phátaka says he holds 10 acres in Ináma from the Khots of warkasa land and has a Patra, which he has not brought.

The Mhár's and Guraw's Púnja is not fixed but they get a little from the wahiwátadára, about a mana each.

The warkasa land is Khichadi mixed among the Kasaba land in 8 or 9 places.

They get Kawala and Gawata from Muchari and Phanasawanen and Ambedúu.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

There is a small Deúla, Khanderawa.

There is no Páta.

The Desái cultivates 10 Pánds, which pays no Thala to the Wahiwátadára and in the neighbouring Desái's villages, which he has mortgaged. He retains a field of this sort each and pays no Thala.

	Khandi	Bhāta.	N'gali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Hallín lágawada (Sawái)	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála do.	10	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Proportions are nearly 1, 3, $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Total land ... 182 acres.

Bhāta lágawada ... 16 „ (Besides Pada 1.) Dúma 2, Girnawasa 10 acres.

Warkasa lágawada. 24 „

Dongara Pada ... 134 „

Bhátalen Pada ... 3 „

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole arable wádá Tikanátha old survey, total arable 105 acres.

Bhāta lágawada ... 12 „ (and 1 Pada).

Warkasa lágawada... 24 „

Pada Dongara ... 68 „

The Wánis of Sangameshwara say that the Desái has had more land set down by the Surveyor in Tikanátha than belongs to it; but they cannot show any particular place where the boundaries are altered. The above increase from 3 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ khandís is what the Wánis produce in proof. The Desái is Khota of both the villages and Tikanátha is in 9 Khichadi Thikáns within the Kasabá. So if he has added to Tikanátha, he has taken it from his own Khotaki lands in the Kasabá, since the Kasabá Dhárekaris would of course allow of no encroachment. Tikanátha is $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada and the Kasabá $\frac{1}{4}$ Vishálagada. So the Ratnágiri Desái would lose and the Vishálagada Desái gain by adding to Tikanátha. The difference is trifling either way.

The village is much under-assessed and would be at an average were the Ijamáyali 6 instead of 3 khandís. It ought to have the same proportion as the Kasabá.

20th April 1830, Kondyen.

KURDHONDEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki and 1 Kúla, 1 tarfa, Ináma Pattí Suddhán.

Inámadára Bábábhata Bhálachandra Bhata Purohíta of Máhuli near Sátára, now in Káshi. His Wahiwátadára is A'báji Ananta Purohíta in Sákkarpen.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Abadula Rahimána' Káji and Najimuddina Káji.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of the half belongs to the above two with many Bháwabands.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of Do. to Haidara Abadulla Káji.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rámachandra Mahádewa Sáthe of Mákhájana, wahwáta khudda.

The last $\frac{1}{8}$ of the first half is in Gahána to Káshi A'báji Mule for 35 rupees; wyája 12 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Swámitwa to be deducted (these 10 years in Gahána). Wahiwáta Gahánadára.

$\frac{1}{8}$ in Gahána to Apá Goswámi of Ámbedun for 480 rupees in Shaka 1739 of which half has Wyája 12 per cent. and half no wyája and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, Swámitwa 30 rupees, showing the high value of the village) 13 years ago.

$\frac{1}{8}$ in Gahána to the same Apá Goswámi for 430 on the same terms.

These Kájis had 3 villages given them in Ináma by the Bijapúra Pádashahás, Shembawanen, Kurdhonden and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sangameshwara; but when the Shringárapúra Rájá was set aside by Shiwáji they lost the whole, but by some means got $\frac{1}{2}$ the Khotaship of this village and their land in Sangameshwara as Dhárekaris but lost the rest. While Shiwáji was in Konkana they were in Rájapuri fort Janjirá.

When A'ngre was in Jayagada he sent a Khandani or loose demand for a payment to the Sarakára without any accounts and over and above the usual Dasta, for 100 rupees and as the Musalamána did not pay it, the Gurawa paid it collecting it from the rayats; and the Gurawa was acting Khota, and when the Musalamána came back the Gurawa demanded the 100 rupees. The Sarakára and Musalamána both agreed that he should keep all the land he cultivated as a Karde and became a Dhárekari but not in the Ijamáyali but pay 30 rupees a year to the Khota as Maktá, which they both still agree to, his share, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the village.

The Amíns, however, have changed about their different fields and they have accordingly both signed a paper setting it clear who is the Málaka of each number in the Nambarawári which is accordingly placed in the Nambarwári.

The Musalamána Kúls in Kasabá Sangameshwara.

There are about $\frac{1}{3}$ (they were once $\frac{1}{2}$); about 16 years ago as the Musalamán could not pay the Dasta, they sold $\frac{2}{3}$ to Govínda Gánú of Kalambasten for 1,600 rupees and kept $\frac{1}{3}$. They did not divide the land. Gánú again gave his $\frac{2}{3}$ as a present to Nárayana Joshi of Sangameshwara the land still undivided, except part of the rice land; and their Khátá still in the Musalamán's name in the chopadi which is the cause of the present disputes between the Joshis and Musalamáns.

The Kondhiwaren Gurawa when he got the land given him as Kunábáwá gave half of it of his own accord to Lakshmikánta Keshawabhata Purchíta of Kurdhonden with whom half still chels and they divide each field into 2 equal halves to have the division equal. But the whole is called Guraw's Kuna-báwá.

Houses.

1	Kulakarni Bráhmána Karáhde—Tirdhala.		
1	Khota Musalamána	...	Do.
15	Musalamána Watanadára 14, Bádhekari 1—Ardhala.		
15	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára Kúla Ardhala in Khotaki land.		
2	Jangama Gurawa Watanadára—Ardhala.		
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	Do.
18	Kunabi wáda	... { Kapare Watanadára 10 }	... Do.
	Do.	... { Donkachi Watanadára 8 }	
2	Nháwi Watanadára	...	Do.
2	Teli Bádhekári	...	Do.
1	Kunabina	...	Do.
1	Sutára Watanadára	...	Do.
8	Mhára Watanadára	...	Do.

67 houses. 433 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára Wartála is 2 páyalís per mana sololi. The Khots have not divided the lands amongst themselves. They give out the rice land on about Tirdhala and then divide the proceeds. (Their Thala is more likely above $\frac{1}{2}$, however, instead of $\frac{1}{3}$.)

The custom in U'nsa land in this village—

Payments from the Ubherása from each boiling. Two boilings take place in one night from each boiler and numerous boilers are going on together.

Mhára	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Shera.
Gurawa	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sutára	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
The Gráma Dewa	...	...	1	"
Bhikári Kharcha	...	...	1	" This goes to the Khota if no Bhikáris come for it.
The mill men	...	...	8	"
The 8 men who attend the Ghána	—2	to the buffalo		
		4 to see to the U'nsa.		
		2 to put in and take away the canes.		

The Karde pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to the Khota for a field of 2 or 3 acres ; and it goes to the Dewa in some manner.

The sprouts are bought at the Karde's expense about $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per 1,000 ; and he afterwards gets the tops of the canes to sell again about the same in quantity.

The Karde pays for the following items 10 annas each boiling :—

- 4 Redes—buffalces. ..
- 1 Káfla—boiler.
- 2 Charaka.
- 1 Dhotra cloth to fine it.
- 1 Dona.
- 2 Mándana.
- 2 Ránjana to put the juice in.
- 4 Ghágari—pots of a mana.
- 1 Gúla kádhanes.
- 1 Páwaden of wood.
- 1 Jokhada—yoke.
- 1 Ropes.

The boiler for the above holds 24 Ghágaris or mans of raw juice ; which is boiled down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ mans of Gúla.

The Inámadára has deducted from his receipts $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for Mhár's Phoujadári and $9\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for Mohatarpá 2 years ago as all those who had shops had gone away. This is more than most Inamadárs would do.

The Wasúla is 1,074 rupees. This is made out in the Ijamáyali by charging the whole entire Gallá at Behede Dara with all the additional Kheríja Dasta. So that the whole is at $28\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi of Bháta and different on other grains.

The Inámadára within these 2 years has agreed to take the Dasta in a different manner from the Ijamayáli to prevent disputes on account of cheap rates of grain. He takes $\frac{1}{4}$ at the Tasara rate, $\frac{1}{4}$ at Phrokta and $\frac{1}{2}$ in grain or at the Bájára (not the Tharáwa) rate. This is a loss to him of 150 rupees.

The Veths are 12 per annum by Kunabís to the Khota ; $\frac{1}{2}$ to each Takshima and 1 Jota from each house.

They get the same Phada Pharmása of Tawasen, &c., as in other villages. One man goes annually to Mahuli, which takes 8 days. He takes up vegetables and papers. The Kulakarni also gets 2 Veths and the Gurma 3 Veths from Kunabís.

There are several Pota Gaháns in this village ; placed in Gahána by the Kardes mortgage their Kardes who paid Thala to the Khota as Gahánadárs land. still do.

The khota allows 10 mans Bháta in Ináma to the Gráma Dewa.

The Kawala Gawata are but $\frac{2}{3}$ sufficient. The rayats bring the rest from Ojhara Khola, Dingani, Unchagawna and Kolamben. They get 60 loads of Kawala or 40 loads of Gawata for one rupee and bring it themselves.

There is 1 Páta.
There is no Tantá.

There is, they say, 50 acres Guracharana entered as Kírdasára.

The Mhára Punja is 2 shers and he collects 15 mans and the Gurawa the same.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts to 6 Hakkadárs each ; and 5 to the Khota and Gráma Dewa.

The Mhár's land in his Gharawádi is $\frac{1}{2}$ manna annually. The Khota never took Thala till 3 years ago and now takes it because the Gharapatti is released. His Phanasa trees pay Maktá.

Bádhekarís come from Kolamben and Ojharakhola and pay Maktá in rice land but no Mápá wartálá. These rayats go as Bádhekarís to Unchagawana and Ojharakhola for Warkasa land and pay Tirdhala.

There are 2 Gráma Dewas and one Masjída, thatched by all the rayats with Lawhá from the river.

There are 6 Shetakaris; 4 of them have had their Lagana Kharcha paid. The rest receive 7 rupees a year.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gula.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is.	32½	2c¼	¾	1	1½	3¼	2½
Hallín Lágawada Sawái.	48	24½	1½	3	4	2	6
	(includ- ing Gúla).						
Kamála do. ...	57	45	5½	3¾	½	2	0

The proportions are 5, 6½, 8.

The total land arable	...	...	782 acres.	
The Bháta lágawada	...	...	90 do.	(besides Pada 22). Awwala and Dúma 24, Gimawasa 30.
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	110 do.	The lágawada is ¼ of the whole.
Dongara Pada	...	...	524 do.	
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	27 do.	
		(Mahár's.)	(Khot's.)	
Ojharakhola	...	1	548	500
Kolamben	...	2	1,236	2,000
Benakhurden	...	1	617	500
Parachuri	...	7	2,121	3,500
Dingani	...	5	2,871	3,000

5) 9,500

1,900 acres. (As these appear all false, together they are of no use.)

The village appears not overassessed considering that the rayats are numerous. The rice land is plenty and of the best Prats, Awwala and Dúma, with Warná and Unsa in plenty and the village is Kuláragi in itself.

20th April 1830, Kondyen.

VILAYEN—Phunagusa, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

- ¼ Bála Yesa Sávanta Wahiwátadára of ½.
- ¼ Rágho Náráyana Sávanta Wahiwáta Khudda.
- ¼ Chámana Rao Sávanta Khudda.
- ¼ Báji Bápú Sávanta Khudda.
- ¼ Apá Shiwaráma Sávanta Khudda.

Houses.

- 5 Khota Desái ...Tirdhala.
- 2 Maráthá Bádhekari ... Do.
- 2 Chákára 1, Kunabina 1... Do.
- 3 Kunabi Bádhekari ...Ardhala.
- 5 Mhára Watanadára ... Do.

17 houses. 91 people.

There is no Pathi Bháden. The Mára Wartála is 2 páyalís per mana sololi. The grain is ½ received by the Khota in the village and ½ in Phunagusa, either to sell for the Khota or to pay the Sarakára. The measure is 16 Páyalis per mana.

The Vishálagada Dasta is paid in money paid at the Asthamáwasha rate of 30 rupees. (This they do not claim at 7½ rupees above the Tharáwa as the Sangameshwara and Dewarúkha Maháls do these 3 years past.) The rest is paid at the Sarakár's Tharáwa.

There is no Maktekari in this village.

There is no Italakha or Ináma.

The Khot allows 12 Pánds of Kurayáta to the Dáwakhola Garawa for the Vilayen Gráma Dewa, and 6 manna Bháta besides and 15 shers oil to the Dewa

and 4 for the Phunagusa Joshi. All this the Khots pay among them. To Someshwara in Rái $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and to the Grama Dewa in Bondyen 2.

The Rái Mbára and Gurawa get Punja here. The Mbára collects it 7 or 8 mans and pays the Gurawa $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans and keeps the rest. But the Shirastá is to pay equal to both.

The Mhára cultivates about $\frac{1}{2}$ mana warkasa near his door and pays no Thala. His Phanasa trees pay from 1 to 4 annas each.

The Mhára pays 4 veths p̄r month and Kunabís being new pay none but will begin to pay in 2 years.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village lands. No other rayats come here.

The Amína was Mahádáji Chitale, Purushottam's servant. He deducted the Nákirda.

Bádhekarís come from Tarawala, Medhen, Bondyen, Májaren. Maráthás pay Tirdhala and Kunabís Ardhala. The rayats do not go elsewhere.

There is a dispute with Káryen measured in Vilayen and entered below the Beríja. 1 Bighá Pada, 1 Panda lágawada Bhátalen.

Another with Khálagáwna 8 acres warkasá lágawada and 266 Pada, entered in Vilayen below the Beríja. This is a Ghumáwna Thikána. Ghumáwna Thikána, the Paháni being made by the Mahálakari. It is not separately set down as a Ghumáwna Thikána in the Numberwári.

There are 5 Páts; 2 of them for Gimawasa.

The Mhára pays áúts to no Hakkadára but the Desái khota.

There is a field sold $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; of which 10 Pánda is Bháta Sheta bought of the khota 22 years ago by Dhondo Ballála Deshakulakarni, but as he refuses to pay the Dhára he has not the wahiýáta. He paid 135 rupees. The village is not on the Khádi.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gula.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is...	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0
Hullínlágawada (Sawái).	$13\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
Kamála Akára ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0

The proportions are $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3.

The total land arable is	...	...	970	acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	6	„ (Besides Pada 4). Mali Gimawasa 1.
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	123	„
Dongara Pada	...	...	605	„ The lágawada is $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}$.
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	221	„

The Khota says there is less lágawada now than the survey year, which is not probable as only $\frac{1}{4}$ was then cultivated. He also says his village produces but little because other villages (Bondyen, Medhen and Májaren) take his wood and kawala, though he had before said no one took any.

As the rayats are all Bádhekarís, however, it may be ill-cultivated; were the lágawada $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ the assessment would then appear moderate. There is little rice land and that bad.

Khota.	Mhára.	Vilayen.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Agawen is	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 472 629
3 Tarawala	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,381 793
$\frac{1}{2}$ Nársingen	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 497 663
3 Májaren	...	2 1,170 585
3 Khálagáwna	...	4 1,529 509

5) 3,179

636 acres.

The survey appears 300 acres too much. The khota, however, considers half his village mere grassing jungle, and has deducted this in his estimates.

The surveyor was Purushottam's servant and there is probably false surveying in this village.

20th April 1830, *Kondyen.*

ÁGAWEN—*Phunagúsa, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ Bájí Rágho Sávanta Desái.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rágho Naráyana Sávanta Desái.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Chimana Bad Sávanta Desái.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apá Shiwaráma Sávanta Desái.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Súra Sambháji Sávanta Desái.

The first and 4th share are mortgaged to Mahádewa Vishwanátha Kelakara of Kotawaden and Wásúdewa Lakshmana Bháwe of Juna, 3 years ago ekotrá, Swámitwa $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The third share and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the second half to the same persons for 200 rupees, Swámitwa $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The second half the village is mortgaged to the first 4 men for 900 rupees, at 12 per cent.; no Swámitwa 40 years ago.

In the Gahána patra it is set down that the Thala in Warkasa is Chauthala and Bháta Tirdhala to the Gahánadára.

Houses.

1 Khota Desái	...	Tirdhala.
1 Bráhmána Gahánadára	Chitapáwana...	Tirdhala.
10 Kunabi Watanadára	9 } Bádhekari 1 }	Ardhala.
1 Chámbhára Bádhekari...	...	Do.
2 Mhára Watanadára	...	Do.

15 houses. 97 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartála is 2 páyalís per mana Sololi to the Khota and all castes. The Gallá is paid half in the town and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Phunagúsa or to be sold for the khota, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off.

The Kunabís pay 4 per mensem; the Mhárs 2 per month. The Kunabís pay 1 Jota and get 1 shera from the khota.

There is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Italákha paid in Gallá to a Kunabi Pujará, he applying to the Dewa for the Kaula Prasáda and receives 2 Veths from each Kunabi and Mhára, in his hill warkasa land.

The Vishálagada gallá is paid in money, part at 30 rupees and part at Tharáwa.

Bádhekarís do not come here nor do the rayats go elsewhere.

The Kawala and Gawata are enough and no one comes to take them away.

The Mhára pays the Desái 5 áúts and to no other Hakkadára and to the Gráma Dewa 2. The Desái says that other Hakkadárs do not get áúts because it is in Desái's village. There is no Saramukádam's Hakka in this Mahála. There are other Hakkadárs. The other Mahála Desái's villages are not free from A'út's payments.

The Khota gets the usual Phada Pharmása of Tawasen, Kombaden, &c.

There is a Tantá with Tarawala of Báú'la, one Bighá, measured in Tarawala, pada on account of the Tantá. But this year cultivated in Tarawala and a Tantá is entered and it is below the Bertja in Tarawala.

The Khota cultivates 2 khandís in the village.

The Mhára cultivates 3 or 4 Páyalís near his house, which pays no Thala and the Kunabís, if they cultivate one or 2 Pands near their door, do not pay the full Thala, but $\frac{1}{2}$ less in Thala.

The Mhár's Phanasa trees pay Maktá. The Kunabís pay a Maktá for their Phanasa trees.

The Gráma Dewa takes 50 warandís of Gawata and the Khota pays the Kunabís 4 annas for Dárú to drink for thatching it.

There are 3 Gimawasa Páts in the village.

The Chámbhára is a Bádhekari, come this year. He pays the Khota 2 pair of shoes.

The Mhára and Gáwnkara get 2 mans each as Punja.

There is no Maktá of Bháta or hill land.

The Bháta sheta Pada bears Gimawasa in the hot weather, but is only cultivated once not bearing 2 crops, being bad land. Tarawala and other villages about here have much of such land; and by leaving the Gimawas Pada the survey year, it was not assessed.

The Nákírda was deducted correctly.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harkka.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is...	8½	1½	3½	1	2	0	0
Hallín lágawada ...	8½	¾	3½	2	2	0	0
Kamála ...	10	1½	3½	2½	1	0	0

The proportions are 4, 4, 5.

The total arable	...	...	472 acres.	
The Bháta lágawada	...	...	4 "	(Besides Pada 3.) (Gimawasa 2.)
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	81 "	
Dongara Pada	...	...	294 "	The lágawada is 1/5½.
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	88 "	

Pochari is	...	...	1½ 1½	931	Agawen.	621
Upalen	...	...	1½	601		481
Tarawala	...	...	4	2,381		595
Vilayen	...	...	1½ 1	970		647

4) 2,344

586 acres (100 acres under-measured).

The village appears highly assessed having no rice land and few rayats. The low Swamitwa in the mortgages show the same.

20th April 1830, Kondyen.

POCHARI—Khotaki, Phunagúsa, 1 Tarfa, in Dewarukha Mahála.

- ‡ Ragna Bhika Sáwanta Gahána.
- ‡ Vitha Sáwanta Baji Wahiwáta Khudda.
- ‡ Sayaji Baji Wahiwáta Khudda.
- ‡ Trimbaka Krishna Wahiwáta Khudda.

All the rest Gahána.

The first Gahánadára is Sadásbiwa Krishna, Mokádama of Lájúla, for 525 rupees; Vyaja 12 per cent. and no Swamitwa 43 years ago.

The last Gahánadára is Dáji Wámanáji Patawardhana of Kotawaden for 1,625 rupees in 6 chits; Vyája ekoirá. No Swamitwa.

4 Khota Maráthá	...	Tirdhala.
3 Maráthá Bádhekari	...	Do.
1 Bráhmána Chátapáwana Bádhekari.	...	Do.
6 Kunabi—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 4	...	Ardhala.
1 Teli Watanadára	...	Do.
3 Mhára Watanadára	...	Do.

13 houses. 79 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mára wartálá is 2 Páyalis per mana sololi. The grain is paid part in Lájúla, 3 kosa and part in Kotawaden, 3 kosa to the Gahánadárs. The Khota never takes the grain himself but pays the money either to the Sarakára or Leláwadára. This year he paid the Leláwndára 10 rupees for Bháta, Ramchandra Khandakara of Mirjolen.

The Kunábis and Mhárs pay 4 per month and one Jota.

The Phada Pharmása is paid as in other villages; besides 4 to 6 annas for the Sarakár's Karasáí.

The Mhárs Punja is 2 shers per mana of Dasta. He collects 6 mans. The Ukshi Gurawa gets no Punja as there is no Gráma Dewa. But the rayats go to Ukshi Deúla.

The Mhára pays 5 áuts to 3 Hakkadárs and to the Gahánadára 5 and to the Deúla.

There is 2 mana Italákna to Gráma Dewa by the Sarakára. But as there is no Grama Dewa, Ganapati Dewa gets it. The Khota built Ganapati's Dewa 70 years ago. A Bráhma of Phunagúsa comes here once a month and gets the Italákha.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village. No other rayats come here for it.

There is one Páta.

There is no Shima Tánta.

The Amína was Rágho Krishna Sáthe of Gawnakhádi. He deducted the Nákirda correctly.

Bádhekarís come from Tarawala and Lájúla and pay Ardhala and do not carry their grain elsewhere. These rayats do not go elsewhere as Bádhekarís.

The Khota allows the Mhára 12 Pánds of which 5 Pánds is Bháta sheta. He made it himself and being no Gurawa in the village, he holds it for doing the Guraw's duties. The Mhárs Phanasa pay 1 or 2 rupees according to the goodness of the year.

There are 4 Shetakarís in the village.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harfka.	Gimawasa.	Gula.
The Ijámayali Dasta is	7½	2	2½	1½	1½	0	0
The Hállín lágawada is	16	3½	4	3½	4½	0	½
Kamála Sawái ...	18½	4½	7½	5½	¾	0	0

The proportion are 1-2-2½.

The total arable land is	...	931 acres.		
Bháta lágawada	...	17 do.	(Besides Pada 1½)	Mali 1 Gimawas 0
Warkasa lágawada	...	137 do.		
Dongará Pada	...	725 do.	The lágawada is ½ of the whole.	
Bhátaalen Pada	...	45 do.		
			Pechari.	
2 Ukshi is	...	1½	1,514	1,009
3 Tarawala	...	1½	2,381	1,588
1 Upalen	...	1	601	601
1½ Lájúla	...	1½	1,708	1,139
¾ Ágawen	...	1	472	629
1 Dena	...	¾	566	566

6) 5,532

922 acres mean. Survey correct.

This appears the same sort of village as the last Ágawen and is moderately assessed enough at half its present Lágawada, having few rayats and no good land but hill.

22nd April 1833, Deúda.

BONDYEN—*Phunagúsa, Kholaki, 1 Tarfa, Ináma Patti Suddhan.*

Inámadárs Wásudewa Chimanáji and Apáji Nilakantha Desái Karyáta Newaren.

$\frac{1}{4}$	Khota Chitakoji Shiwáji Sávanta Desái wahiwáta Khudda.		
$\frac{1}{4}$	" Bhikáji Báláji	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{4}$	" Rámachandra Apáji	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{4}$	" Jayaráma Vithu Sávanta Desái	do.	do.

of the first $\frac{1}{4}$ half was sold in Shaka 1703 to Náro Hari Mokádama of Phunagúsa for 1,100 rupees which the Khota says chelled for 48 years and that he has this year bought it back of the Mokádama and got the wahiwáta again. He shows no paper and the Mokádama has not come. He says 485 rupees is the sum he paid.

Houses.

6	Khota Desái Maráthás...	...	Tirdhala.
3	Maráthás Bádhekarís	...	Do.
9	Kunabís watanadára 8 Bádhekari 1.	Ardhala.	
1	Sutára Watanadára	...	Do.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	Do.
1	Teli Bádhekari	...	Do.
7	Chákara 3 Kunabini 4.		

28 houses. 138 people.

The Khota says he takes Thala thus:—He sets down 24 Páyalis in his A'bháwani Survey, and then deducts for excess 4 Páyalis, leaving 20 Páyalis, which he considers the true produce. But as the rayats complain, he released 2 páyalis out of the true produce or Ubherása for the Mhára Gurawa and Seeds; and takes 9 mans from Ardhelás and 6 mans from Tirdhelás.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartáá is 2 Páyalis Sololi on all grains.

The Khota pays the Inámadára $\frac{1}{4}$ Tasara, $\frac{1}{4}$ Phrokta in Nakta and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bákí wasúli in kind in newaren, 4 kosa off. The Kunabís take their whole Thala there. Sometimes he pays the Bákí wasúli in the Behede Dara (5 years ago he says he did so).

The Veths are paid by Kunabís, 3 per month, but none to the Inámadára except to take the Inámadára's Kárasái 1 Pánthi, 5 Chudís, 5 Dorgundes, besides the usual Tawasen, Bhopale, Irlen Kombaden, etc. They pay the Khota no jots, nor the Inámadára.

The Medhen Mhára attends here and the Rái Gurawa once in 8 days and they get 2 Shers per mana of Dasta each by Shirastá but they only collect 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mans each.

The Mhára pays the Khota 11 áúts and 5 to the Gráma Dewa but none to the Inámadára nor the Hakkadárs.

The Gráma Dewa of Bondyén is frequented by Nárasingen and Vilagen.

There is Italákha, which is paid in grain and not in land.

The Kawala is sufficient for the land and no other villagers come for any. The Gawata is $\frac{1}{2}$ short of the required manure; and rayats go to Vilayén and Nársingen and get it by asking the Khota.

There are 2 Páts.

There is no shímá Tantá.

The Amína was a Dekkana man. He deducted the Nákiráda correctly.

The Khots have divided the rice land among themselves, 25 years ago. They divided it by means of ropes without measuring the Bighás.

There is no Muktá among the rayats. The rayats cultivate $\frac{2}{3}$ of the warkasa and the Khots $\frac{1}{3}$.

Bádhekaris do not come to this village to cultivate. These rayats go to Nársingen and Vilayen and pay Ardhala or Tirdhala as they are Kunabis or Maráthás.

There is no Dupiki land.

The three villages, rayats thatch the Gráma Dewa. It takes 70 warandís of grass to thatch it. The Khots of their villages pay them one feast as the Khota says.

The village is not on the Khádi.

The Khota sells his extra grain in the neighbouring villages, Jámbarána and Newaren, and the rayats carry it there to sell; for which he says he pays them majúri one shera and one anna.

There are two Shetakaris.

The Mhárs do not pay Vetha.

The Kunabis pay the Khots no Phada Pharmása of Tawasen, &c., as the Khota says.

The rayats pay the Fhanasa Dasta in money. The same that was fixed at Parasharam's survey and pay no Phanasa in kind to Khota or Inámadára (which is improbable).

	Bhíta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is 5½ khandís	2½	2½	½	½
Hallín lágawada Sawái is 7½ do.	2	2	1½	1½
Kamála 7½ do.	2	2½	2	½

The proportions are 2-3-3 merely.

The total land is 359 acres.

Bhíta lágawada 6 do. (Besides Pada ½) Gimawasa 0 Mali 3.

Warkasa lágawada 61 do.

Dongara Pada 260 do.

Bhátalen Pada 29 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{25}$ of the whole.

The village is not under-assessed, having few advantages. The Khots having bought his ¼th back again, shows it is not a losing village.

	Mhara.	Khota.	Bondyen.
Medhen is	1½	2	552 368
Nárasingen	1	1	497 497
Khálagawna	5	4	1,529 382
Káryen	...	½	130 260
Rái	2	3	776 388
			5) 1,895

380 acres. Survey correct.

22nd April 1830, Deúda.

NÁRASINGEN—Phunagúsa, Khotaki, ½ Vishálagada.

Khota Sadáshiwa Dhondo Rodiyá.

½ Gahána Wásudewa Bábúbhata Shénde of Khálagawna, wahiwáta Gahána-dára for 249 rupees. Vyája to 100 rupees 12 per cent; to the rest no vyája, i. e., Swámitwa 18 rupees, showing the value to be high. This is 6 years' old. Previous to this the ½ was in Gahána to a Málagunda man, which the Khota paid out of the new Gahána.

Houses.

1 Khota Dewarukhe	...	Tirdhala.
2 Kunabi watanadária	1 Bádhekarí	1. Ardhala.
1 Chákara	...	Do.

4 houses. 29 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Mápá wartála is two Páyalis sololi per mana. The Báki wasúli is paid in Phunagusa, 3 kosa off. The present year the Khota took his Gallá at Rs. 14 per khandi of Bháta.

The Vishálagada money is paid, part at the Asthamáwasha rate and part at the Sarakár's Tharáwa.

The Veths paid by Kunabís are 4 per month. The Khota takes 40 and releases 8. The Khota and Gahánadára take 20 each. No Jots are paid.

There is no Deúla. The Bondyén Deúla is their Gráma Dewa.

They pay no Punja to Mhára or Gurawa.

The Báí Gurawa acts and receives the Italákha in grain.

The Vilayén Mhára gets the skins of cattle.

Kawala Gawata is sufficient and the Bondyén people carry away 50 or 100 loads of Gawata with the Khot's leave.

There are 2 Páts.

There is no Shima Tántá.

The village is not on the Khádi.

The Amína was Dongare of Jána. He deducted the Nákírda correctly.

Bádhekarís come here from Bondyén, Kondyén and Karambudén and pay Ardhala but no Veths.

The Thala paid by Bádhekarís is 25 mans Ábháwani in the survey; 5 deducted as excess; 2 more deducted from the true produce (20 mans) for seed and Punja and then Ardhelís pay 9 and Tirdhelís 6 mans and Bádhekarís and watanadára Kunabís pay the same as the Khota says.

The Khota sells 2 or 3 khandís to the Dhámanasen and Jáambarúna people, who come for it and take it away.

There is 1 Shetakarí, who gets 6 rupees a year and his food and clothing.

	Bháta.	Wari.	Nágali.	Haríka.	
The Ijámayali Dasta is 4 khandís	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Lágawada ákára (Sawvi) 8 do.	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ákára 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportion is 1 : 2 : 2.

The total land is	...	497 acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ do. (Besides Pada 2).
Warkasa lágawada	...	81 do.
Dongara Pada	...	391 do.
Bhatalén Pada	...	17 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{52}$ of the whole.

The village appears rather under-assessed, comparing it with the last village Bondyén, which is a similar village with few advantages; and yet not a losing one. The Gahána too in this village pays a good Swámitwa.

				Nárasingen.		
$\frac{3}{4}$	Bondye	is	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	380	506
$\frac{1}{2}$	Káryén		$\frac{1}{2}$	...	130	520
2 or 3	Májaren		4	...	1,170	585
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Vilayén		$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	970	547
4	Khálagáwna		4	...	1,529	382
				5)	2,540	
				508 acres—Survey correct.		

22nd April 1830, Deúda.

ORI—Dhámanasen, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

This was Khotaki till these few years and has become Kuláragi by sale of land.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Khota Rakha Sayáji Szwanta Desái and 14 Bháns.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Náro Ráma Chawyenkar Dewarnkhe sold to him 30 years ago for 1,500 rupees.

Of the first $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ is mortgaged to Sadáshiwa Krishna Mokádama of Lájúla for 150 rupees, 12 years ago; no Vyája and no Swámitwa. He released the Khota 3 years ago without payment on account, as the Khota says, of loss in the village; $\frac{2}{4}$ more to Moro Vináyakabhata of Shiragáwna for 273 rupees 14 years ago; no Vyája and the Swámitwa 4 rupees. He also released the Khota 5 years ago $\frac{1}{16}$ to Mahádewa Vishwanáthabhata Kelakara of Kotawaden for 32 rupees; no Vyája and no Swámitwa 5 years ago. He never took to the wahiwáta. So he has till now got no use of his money. This 32 rupees was for grain received and merely an old account; and the other 2 mortgages were also old accounts.

Houses.			
19 Khota Desái Maráthás	...	... Maktá.
10 Bráhmána Watanadára Dewarúkhe	...	... Kuláraga.
2 Maráthás Bádhekarís	...	... Tirdhala.
19 Kunabí's wáda	{ Bosen ... Watandara 6 ... Bádhekari 2 ...	} Ardhála Gáwathana.	
"	{ Awata ... Watanadára 2 ...		
"	{ Tewara ... Watanadára 2 ... Bádhekari 1 ...		
"	{ Gáwathana ... 6 Bádhekari ...		
1 Gurawa Bháwika Watanadára Ardhála.
1 Sutára Watanadára Tirdhala.
1 Chámhbár Watanadára	...	...
1 Gauli Bádhekari	...	... Ardhála.
4 Dhanagara Bádhekari	...	... do.
15 Mhára Watanadára 14 Bádhekari 1	...	... do.
—			
73 houses.	229 people.		

There is no Pati Bháden. The Khota sold a field to Rango Vishwanátha Chámphékara, Bháta sheta 10 Pánds, Bhátalen and Dongara 300 Bighás; Dhára to pay 57 rupees, sold for 1,500 rupees, 15 years ago.

Another to Visáji Náráyan Khota Jáambarúna, 40 years ago, for 1,100 rupees, 2 Bighás Bháta, Bhátalen and Dongara 225 acres, Dhára 57 rupees also.

The Mápá wartálá is 2 páyalís per mana.

The grain is sold by the rayats for the Khota in Kotawaden and Dhámanasen. The Bákí wasúla was paid this year in Jáambarúna, Dhámanasen and Newaren. The Leláwadára Náro Chimanáji had sold it to them at an advance and the Ori rayats carried it.

There are 19 kúls, who pay in all 19 khandís and the Khota pays 13½ khandís.

The Veths paid to the Khota by kunabis are 3 per month and by Mhárs 4 men annually. The kunabis also pay one jota each. The kunabis who cultivate the dhárikaris' land pay the owner 2 veths monthly and to the Khota 2 annually. The Gurawa receives one vetha annually from each kunabí to cultivate.

The Khota allows the Mhára 2 acres hill land in Ináma on account of the Mhárs having formerly walked round a disputed field with Dhámanasen performing Bhaden and given it to Ori.

Land given the Mhára for going over the shimás.

The Mhára has 5 acres near his house, which holds 5 mans annually of warkasa, which the Khota allows free of thala. This is the largest Ináma to Mhára I have met with. Their Phanasa trees pay.

The Mhárs and Gurawa collect but 5 mans each, though the village is large, being much cultivated by Bádhekarís; they pay less than watanadárs.

There is no shimá tanta.

The khadaka was deducted.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient and the people, of Kotawaden and Newaren and Tarawala, take a great deal by stealth as well as firewood.

The Mhára pays 4 hakkadárs 4 aúts each or an anna instead.

The Kunabis pay the usual phada pharmása to the Khots.

Bádhekaris come from Kharawaten jámbarúna and Tarawala and pay Tirdhala. As the village is too large for the Khots, they take smaller Thala to encourage them. The rayats do not go out elsewhere.

Low Thala from Bádhekaris showing a losing vil- lage.

There are 8 pats; three for Gimawasa.

The Kunabis pay for their phanasa trees the same as was fixed at the time of the old survey; 6 rupees in all the village.

There are 12 acres of kurayáta pada, which has fallen pada because there were formerly houses there and when the houses were removed, the land, the people had made into rice land because it was near their houses and is not good enough to till annually (this account, however, is not true as they formerly told me it lay waste on account of a family dispute).

	Bháta	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Tága.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali galla 32½ khandís ...	6	14	6	5½	½	0
Lágawada akára sawái 62½ khandís ...	10	25	12	13½	½	½
Kamála akára sawái 80 khandís ...	14	33½	25	5½	½	0
The proportions are 1, 2, 2½.						
The total land arable is	4,186 acres.					
The Bháta lágawada	43 do. (and pada 11 besides) Gimawasa 2½. Malá and Mali 1.					
Warkasa lágawada	584 acres.					
Dongara Pada	8,130 do. The lágawada is 6½.					
Bhátalen Pada	400 do.					

The village appears rather lowly assessed; but as they depend chiefly on Bádhekaris for the cultivation, they could not easily pay much more. It appears to be a losing village merely for want of Bráhmána Khots. It is a hill village, depending neither on rice land nor Bhátalen. The hill land is very fine and the kawala gawata abundant.

	Khota.	Ori.
½ Kharawaten is ...	½ 630	2,520
½ Jáambarúna ...	½ 1,019	4,076
½ Dhámanasen ...	½ 1,755	2,340
1 Niwendí ...	1 3,111	3,111
½ Tarawala ...	1 2,381	2,381
1 Champhen ...	½ 1,974	2,961
½ Deúda ...	½ 1,662	2,077
½ Narmen ...	½ 541	1,082
½ Khálagáwna ...	½ 1,529	2,038
½ Chawyen ...	½ 1,308	2,616

10) 25,202

2,520 mean acres.

As all these villages round about are but fractions in size of Ori, the Khota has set them down all too large. The old survey, however, he says is 3,000 acres and as the Amína was a bad and incorrect Surveyor, this village has probably 800 or 900 acres of Nákirda land set down as kirdasára.

The village is the largest in this neighbourhood.

22nd April 1830, Deúda.

KHA'LAGA'WNA—*Dhámanasen khotaki*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mahimatagada*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ratnágiri*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ináma*.

Inámadára Ganeshabhata Harabhata Waidya, now of Káshi (of Dhámanasen): His wahiwátadára Sadáshiwa Chitako Bhágawata of Chámphala near Sátára.

The pattis bábatís are wastili and also 25 rupees swári patti set on it by Angre.

- ‡ Khota Báji Náráyana Mule and 1 Bháwa wahiwáta khudda.
- ‡ Nilo Shankara Mule and 3 Bháwa wahiwáta khudda.
- ‡ Rámchandra Ananta Mule and 3 Bháwa wahiwáta khudda.

Houses.

15	Khota, Brahma Dewarúke.				
2	Bráhma watanadára Upadhye maktá.				
33	Kunabi wáda Amba Watanadára 11, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Ardhala.
	Do. do. Satwya Watanadára 10, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.
	Do. do. Kundia Watanadára 10	...	...	...	Do.
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sutára Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1	Nháwi do.	...	...	...	Do.
8	Chákara 2, Kunabini 6	...	...	...	Do.
1	Teli watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
1	Sonára watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
3	Mhára watanadára maktá	...	...	...	Do.

66 houses. 346 people.

The Khots have divided the whole land warkasa and rice amongst them and have given a Maktá to the 2 Bráhmans and the Mhára, which 3 houses are not divided as all the rest of the land is, but pay to the Birjumála Khots. The Dhámanasen Desái measured it 80 years ago with ropes and divided it.

The rayats pay Ardhala to the Khota, in whose land they cultivate.

There is no Patti Bháden. The mápa wartála is 2 páyalís per mana Sololi. The wasúla was formerly taken to Jayagada in the Sarakára Mahángerí. The kunabis now carry it to Newaren and Dhámanasen or wherever the Lelawadára requires it.

The veths are 4 per month and 1 jota annually paid to the Khota, in whose land they are and they pay the usual phada pharmása. The Gurawa gets 1 vetha from kunabis. He holds a field, Dewa sheta of 2 acres of kurayáta for Italákha allowed by the Sarakára of $9\frac{1}{2}$ mans Bháta, which the rayats till for him.

The Inámadára gets no vetha or phada pharmása.

The Mhára has an Ináma field, allowed by the Khota, 5 pánds bhátalen. The Khota does not know why but he allows it to chel, being old.

The Mhára gets from 2 shers to 2 páyalís from each house for punja, which he takes according to the rayat and not with respect to the dasta or bighás. The Gurawa gets no punja. He is but 50 years in the village and the custom never has commenced.

The Mhára pays no áúts to any one.

There are 3 páts.

The Kawala and gawata are sufficient and Kawala being plenty is carried away by the people of Nárasingen and Bondyen and Rái as well as firewood. They take it by force, but openly, not minding the Khota.

There is a tantá with Vilayen, 270 acres, measured in Vilayen and is a sarakár's ghumáwna, entered as a tantá below the berija.

The Amina was Lakshmana Bháwe, who deducted the Nákirda and Káshinátha Bháwe of Adomba, who did not deduct the Nákirda, leaving about 200 acres to deduct.

Bádhekarís do not come here nor do the rayats go elsewhere.

The village is on the khádi.

The Inamadára comes for his wasúla and gives a shirapáwa to the Khota and Kulakarni of 4 rupees each.

The Khota sells 12 khandís of his grain in the neighbouring villages, Newaren, Dhámanasen, etc. The rayats carry it.

There are 2 Deúls, both thatched by Kunabís and a Samádhi of the Khot's father, built by him 13 years ago at a cost of 200 rupees with a Pimpala Pára.

Khandi. Bháta. Nágali. Wari. Harika. Gimawasa Gúla.
.. .. . Bháta.

The Ijamáyali Galla ...	33	17	9½	4½	3½	(1½)	0
Hallín lágawada ...	45	22	10½	5	7½	(1½)	0
Kamála ...	51	26	11½	9	3	(1½)	0

The proportions are 3. 4. 4½.

The total arable 1,529 acres.

Bháta lágawada 76 acres (and Pada 13 besides) Malá and Mali 15, Gimawasa 6.

Warkasa lágawada 25 acres.

Dongara Pada 928 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.
• Bhálalen Pada 260 "

This appears an average assessment.

Mhara.

Khálágáwna.

1½ Ori is	1½, 1½	3,000	2,400	Ori over-measured.
½ Rái	½	776	1,552	
½ Bondyen	0	360	1,440	
½ Nárasingen	0	497	1,988	
... Vilayen	½	970	1,940	
1½ Tarawala	0	2 381	1,905	
1 Deúda	1	1,662	1,662	
½ Chawyen	½	1,308	1,962	

8) 14,849

1,856 acres mean. Survey under-measured 300 acres.

22nd April 1830, Deúda.

DEÚDA—Dhámanasen, 6 Poti Kuláraga Khichadi, ½ Vishálagada.

½ Khota Datta Vitha Sáwant Desái and 6 Bháws wahiwáta khudda.

½ A'páji Rámchandra Sáwanta and 2 Bháws.

First half—of this ½ is in Gahána to Báji Chimáji Sáwanta for 725 rupees, Vyája 12 per cent. and no Swámitwa (*i. e.*, 85 rupees Swámitwa) 32 years ago.

The 6 Kuláraga Khátás are 3 Khandís and the Khots 30 Khandís.

Taláthi Báláji Yádawa of Newaren.

Houses.

17 Khota Marátha ...	...	...	...	... Tirdhala.
7 Bráhmna Watanadára Dharekaris 6, Dewarúkhe Badhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.
2 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára Maktá 12 and	...	...	...	Do.
1 Sonára Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1 Satára Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	...	...	Do.
1 Parita Watandára	...	...	...	Do.
1 Nháwi Watanadára	...	...	...	Do.
43 Kunbis—Wáda, Chikhalawáda Watandára 18	...	...	...	... Ardhalá.
do. Alle Watanadáras 8	...	...	...	Do.
do. Lágawana Watandára 6, Bádhekari 1	...	...	...	Do.
do. Chátawala Watanadára 4	...	...	...	Do.
do. Karba Watandára 6	...	...	...	Do.
12 Chákara 5, Kunbinis 7	...	...	...	0
1 Chámbhára Badhekari	...	...	...	0
9 Mhára Watandára	...	...	...	... Ardhalá.

96 houses. 501 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The Khots have divided the rice land among themselves, 35 years ago. The Dhámanasen Kulkarni divided it.

The Guraw's have two Maktás of 6 rupees each, these 12 years to continue.

The Mápa Wartála is 2 Páyalis per mana Sololi. The Báki wasúla is paid in Chámphen Bandara, when paid in Gálla. This year the Leláwnadára required it taken to Tiwaren Bandara in Warawaden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. It costs the Dhárekaris to take it there $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi, and the rayats carry the Khot's share.

The Veths paid to the Khota by Mhárs and Kunabís are 4 per mensem. The rayats are divided among the Khots each rayata paying a particular Khota; but the warkasa land is not divided. The Kunabís pay one Jota and the Mhára, if he has any, which he has not at present.

The Mhára cultivates Bhátalen land. But he says he gets Jots for himself and pays Pairis himself in return. He pays 3 days' work for two bullocks for one day. He travels with the plough himself, and the plough is his own.

The Khota gets the usual Phada Pharmása and Warandís for thatch and pathi (a stool*) and the rayats pay the Sarakár's Kárasái 4 to 6 annas separate.

There is 2 mans Italákha for which the Khota allows the Guarawa $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres Mali Bháta sheta. He has held it 20 years. The Kunabís all pay one, Vetha to cultivate it and receive from him one shera.

The Khota allows Dáleshwara Nándádipa Tela.

One of the Desáis has 2 acres rice on Maktá and pays the 12 rupees.

Two of the Poti Khots have sold one bigha of kurayáta, $22\frac{1}{2}$ pánds correctly measured, 27 years ago, for 120 rupees. This is the full average price of Kurayáta on the coast. The purchaser pays the Dasta, 12 rupees. It is Dupiki.

Another sale of 6 Pánds Kurayáta for 24 rupees 27 years ago, eka Piki.

The Mhára has 10 acres of hill land in his Gharawádi of which about 4 Pánds are annually cultivated with warkasa and pays no Thala. There are also 10 Phanasa, which also are held free. The Khota does not know why, except that is an old custom.

The Mhára pays 2 aúts to 4 Hakkadárs and 5 to the Khota and 4 to the Deúla.

His Punja is a maktá of 1 khandi. The 6 kúls pay 3 páyalis each and the Khots take the Punja from Ardhelís and rayats himself and pays the Mhára the remaining 19 mans, making a profit besides. The Gurawa has a similar maktá of 10 mans.

- Mhárs maktá.

The Khot's Gawata in his Khotaki land is sufficient for the fields and his kawala is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough. The remainder he brings from Anjanawela and Chámphen. The Kúls' Kawala Gawata are both half short and they collect dry leaves for Kawala, where they can and for Gawata they buy it from Chámphen. If before the Holi, they get 32 loads brought to the village from them. If after the Holi they still get 32 loads for a rupee but have to bring it themselves.

There are 7 Páts.

There is a Tantá with Chawyen 6 acres of which 3 are Nákirda. The Mhára travelled round at the survey and it was given to Chawyen.

The Amína was Rámchandra Sahasrabudhaye of Kelen. He measured no Nákirda. But he included the land they set aside for cows to graze.

Bádbekaris do not come here to cultivate. These rayats go to Chawyen, Ori, Niwendí and Chámphen and A'garanarala for warkasa and to Kolisaren for U'nsa and pay Tirdhala.

In the Unsa they make maktás about Tirdhala.

The Khota has to sell 25 khandís annually, which the Kunabís carry about, for 4 kosa to Newaren and Kotawaden to sell for the Khota and get a shera daily for their labour.

	Khandís.	Bhátá.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá ...	34	14	11	4	4½	0	½
Hallín lágawada (Sawái) 53	23	11½	6½	12	½	½	½
Kamála ...	47	24	13	9	½	½	0

The proportions are not far from 3, 5, 4.

The total land is 1,861 acres.

Bhátá lágawada 92 do. (besides Pada 2) Malá and Mali 11, Gimawasa 3.

Warkasa lágawada 869 do.

Dongara Pada 1,157 do. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{31}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada 9 do.

The hill land here is $\frac{1}{3}$ of it merely a gentle slope and should have been written Bhátalen. The village appears an average assessment. It is not a losing village.

		Khota.		Deúda.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Chamyen is ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,308	1,635
$\frac{1}{2}$	A'garanarala ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	801	1,602
1	Chámphen ...	...	1,974	1,974
2	Ori ...	2	3,000	1,500
1	Khálagáwna ...	...	1,529	1,529
				5) 8,240
				1,650 acres. Survey correct.

The error of setting down all the warkasa lágawada as hill, when about $\frac{1}{3}$ of it is Bhátalen, will make a great difference in the A'kára.

23rd April 1830, Deúda.

CHAWYEN—*Dhámanasen, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

$\frac{2}{3}$ Sadáshiwa Ballála Kále.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Dháko Hari Kále.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Yesáji Chimanáji Kále.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Dádú Rámohandra Kále.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Báji Náráyana Kále.

One-fourth of the last Takshima (*i. e.*, $\frac{1}{4}$) is in Gahána to Abáji Sadáshiwa Kále, for 400 rupees, at 12 per cent., no Swámitwa, 25 years old; wahiwáta Gahánadára, of Sadáshiwa Ballála Kále's $\frac{2}{3}$, one-fourth to Apáji Desái of Deúda for 60 rupees at 12 per cent., no Swámitwa, Wahiwáta Gahánadára, 3 years ago.

Another $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first $\frac{2}{3}$ is in Gahána to Bhikáji Ráma Kále, for 134 rupees at 12 per cent., no Swámitwa Wahiwáta Gahánadára.

Of the third $\frac{1}{3}$, 5 Bighás of warkasa and 5 pánds of Bhátá for 171 rupees to Sadáshiwa Vithala Kále, a sale.

Ghars.

18 Dewarákhe	... Bráhmans Khota.	
4 Bráhmans	... Bádhekari Dewarákhe	... Tirdhala.
1 Sonára	... Bádhekari	... Do.
1 Gurawa	... Lingáyata	... ..
8 Kunabi	... Watanadára	... Ardhala.
2 Chákara	... 1 Kunabina 1	... Tirdhala.
8 Mhára	... Watanadára 7	... } Ardhala.
	Bádhekari 1	...

42 houses. 203 people.

There is no Patti Bháden. The mápa wartálá is 2 Páyalis Sololi per mana. The Sarakár's báki wasúli is paid in Chámphen, 2 kosa. This year the Leláwnadára took it in Warawaden $3\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. The Kunabís and Mhárs took it. Besides

which they carry what the Khota wants to sell to Newaren, and Dhámanasen and receive 1 shera daily each.

The Khots have divided their lands, both warkasa and rice land and each pay his share of the dasta.

The Kunabís pay 4 men monthly from each house as Veths. The Mhárs pay none. The Kunabís pay one jota and they pay Phada Pharmása to the Khota—1 Topalá, 1 Iralen, 2 Chudi, 1 Khadasá, 1 Lumani, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Tawasen, and the Sarakár's Karasái. It is unusual to pay khadasás and Lumanís, which are the wooden parts of ploughs. The Khota says it is the Mahála custom. It is the only village I have met with and the same with Chudís (though no doubt all Kunabís supply them when required by the Khota).

The Kawala is not enough by $\frac{1}{2}$ which is brought from Ori and Khálagawna. The Gawata is enough.

The Mhára pays 4 Aúts to the Khota from each house—1 Súpa, 1 Rawali, 1 Hántari, 1 Wadawana.

There are 7 Mhárs' houses and every house pays all these among the Khots; besides 2 Aúts to 3 Hakkadárs and one to the Deúla. (Most Khots disclaim receiving any Aúts.)

The Vishálagada dasta is paid in money; the $\frac{1}{2}$ at 30 rupees and the rest at the Tharáwa dara.

The Amfna was Sadáshiwa Joshi of Phanasopa, who deducted the Nákirda land.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Khálagáwna, 11 acres, measured in Khálagáwna, being their lágawada. The Khota says he has since applied to the Adálata.

There are 9 mans of Italákha paid in grain and not in land.

There is an Ináma of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans to a Khota paid in grain. Jagannátha Desái has come to claim that his land $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans bháta should be entered Ináma in the survey. In the Ijamáyali $4\frac{1}{2}$ chels, correctly in his name, but whether it is with land or only Gallá without land the Ijamáyali does not shew. He has a proper Ináma patra from the Rájá. But the Khota says that he permits the Inámadára to cultivate that field and to pay him Thala; and that he returns to the Inámadára as much of the thala as the inama is in the Ijamáyali. The Inámadára says that he holds the field in Ináma and pays no Thala. The old survey, my Kárkúna says, does not contain ináma. The old survey is required to settle it. In the survey, which is in Ratnágiri the wasalá is separately measured but Ináma not written. The Inámadára has no Khalisa near it. He holds land but privately from the Khota.

There are 3 Páts not used for Gimawasa.

The Mhára gets 2 shers per mana of the Dasta and collects 10 mans; the Gurawa gets nothing, being of another village; and he comes but once in 8 days.

The Mhára pays no thala if he cultivates under a mana. He pays for his Phanasa trees at what was assessed in Parasharám's survey.

There is no land given in Maktá.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Lágawada Hallín (Sawái) .	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	2	...
Kamála do. ...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	10	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...

The proportions are $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4—

		Acrea.	
The total land is	...	1,360	
Bháta lágawada	...	76	(besides Pada 6). Malla and U'nsa. Gimawasa. Mali.
			20 3 0
Warkasa do.	...	253	
Eátalalen Pada	...	77	The lagawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.
Dongara Pada	...	890	

The assessment appears rather low considering the number of rayats and that they are not short of rice land. The village is on the Khádi.

They have several mortgages and without any Swámitwa. But they have brought no Patrás, so there is no trust in their truth.

Mhára.		Khola.		Chawyen.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Deúda is	...	1,662	1,108
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Khálagáwna	...	1,529	1,020
2	Ori	...	8,000	1,500
...	Rái	...	776	1,164
				4) 4,792
				1,198 acres. Survey 200 acres short.

23rd April 1830, Deúda.

CHAMPHEN—*Dhámanasen, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.*

- $\frac{6}{12}$ Krishna Narayan Mule and 2 Bhawa, wahiwáta khudda.
 $\frac{1}{12}$ Ganasha Vithala Mule and 2 Bháwa, wahiwáta khudda.
 $\frac{2}{12}$ Báji Ananta Mule and 2 Bháwa.

Houses.

17	Khota Bráhmans Dewarukhe.			
5	Bráhmans Joshi Dewarukhe Watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
1	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
3	Teli Watanadára	...	...	Do.
7	Chákara 3, Kunabini 4	...	...	Do.
21	Kunabi Wada - Mandawa Watanadára 6	...	...	} Do.
	Do. — Ghodawalakara Watanadára 3	...	...
	Do. — Kátala Watanadára 2	...	...
	Do. — Gawade Watanadára 10	...	...
2	Dhanagara Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
10	Mhára Watanadára 8, Bádhekari 2	...	...	Do.

67 houses. 235 people.

There is no Patti Bhádon. The mápa Wartála is 2 Páyalis per Mana Sololi. The Khots have divided the whole of the land, warkasa and rice. The Dhámanasen Kulakarni divided it for these 40 years ago. The Diwána Páyali hereabout is the Sololi, no larger being in use.

The Phada is in the village. At present they take it to where the Leláwn-dára wants it. They bought their grain this year of the Leláwn-dára at one rupee per khandi advance.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís and Mhárs are 4 monthly. The Kunabís pay one Jota. Mhárs have also Jots but they do not pay.

The Khots Phada Pharmása is the usual four items.

There is 5 mana Italákha paid in Bháta.

The Khota allows to Mahádewa Deúla $\frac{3}{4}$ acre rice land to the Gurawa, who has held it 40 years. He gets, however, no veths but cultivates it himself.

The Mhára for his Gharawádi pays Thala excepting for 3 Pánds for every house ; if he cultivates in these 3 Pánds he pays no Thala. The land the house stands in is considered as part of the 3 Pánds and the Khota says that Parasharáma Rámachandra set aside 3 Pánds in every Mhára's Gharawádi for his house which is the origin of the Mhárs paying no Thala, under a mana of produce in Gharawadís. They pay, however, for Phanasa trees in the three Pánds if they grow.

Before the time of Parashráma the Mhárs had 3 or 4 Bighás each and he reduced them all to 3 Pánds. The Khota says he recollects the survey and that Parasharáma measured every piece of land that could be possibly made arable.

The Kawala is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough and $\frac{1}{2}$ they get from Niwendi and Ori by asking for it. The Gawata is enough for the village and the Niwendi people take away 100 warandís besides by force.

There are 3 Páts.

There was a Tantá with Ori and Deúda, which was settled at the survey.

The Amína did not deduct the Nákirda by 100 Bighás, which he has set down as arable.

The Mhára's punja is from 1 to 2 shers per mana of Dasta and the Gurawa half as much. The Mhára gets 12 mans and the Gurawa 6 mans.

The Mhára pays 5 Aúts to 4 Hakkadárs and to the Deúla and Khota or else a pice for each Aúta. Sepoy comes annually for the money and Aúts, one from each Hakkdára. The Teli also pays each $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera of oil but they all claim $2\frac{1}{2}$. The Sutára also pays a Musala to each.

The Dhanagars pay 10 rupees towards the Gáwnakharcha. This the Khota says he has always received till these 2 years. They have refused it these 2 years on account of the private disputes among the Khots. The Khota says that every 40 buffaloes and 40 she-buffaloes 10 or 12 rupees were always paid to every Khota formerly when Dhanagars settled for the rains, and that he believes every Khota receives it. No Khota has yet acknowledged it, but it is most probably paid to all of them. This Dhanagara has 50 buffaloes. This Maktá to the Gáwade is 35 rupees Dasta, separate from the Khots 10 rupees.

Bádhekarís come from Deúda and pay Tirdhala.

They do not make an Abháwani survey, but set down the true produce and take $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$.

These rayats go to Niwendi and Ori and the Khota says he cannot raise the Dasta in consequence of his rayats ; and that in the time of Parasharáma the custom was that if his rayats went to other villages out of 20 mans the rayats should pay 5 mans to the other Khota (where the rayat cultivates). Five mans to his own Khota, that he deserts to go elsewhere, and keep 10 mans himself ; and that this went on till the famine scattered the rayats ; since which it never was resumed. This is the reason why rayats conceal their going to other villages ; and the Khots say their rayats do not go out (knowing that they do). This, they say, was the custom centuries ago, and still is in Anjanawela Táluka.

The Joshi bought 2 acres of Dongara land for his house, 22 years ago for 39 rupees.

Another Joshi, 11 years ago, bought 3 acres of Dongara for his house, for 59 rupees ; another Joshi 3 acres hill land for 60 rupees. In other villages the settlers do not pay for such land so they have bought it only for security.

There are 3 Deúls ; one by the Khota, 100 years ago and cost 100 rupees. Another made by a Khota for 700 rupees, 40 years ago.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats and they receive no food from Khota or Gurawa :—

	Khanda.	Bhata.	Nagal.	Wari.	Harika.	Ginawasa.	Gola.
The Ijamayali Gallá is ...	21	5	7½	4	4½	½	½
Hallin lagawada is (Sardi)	35	13	8	5½	9	...	½
Kamála akára do, ...	45	16	15½	11	1½	...	...

The proportions are 2, 3½, 4½—

	Acre.	
The total arable land is ...	1,973	Ginawasa. Malla & Mali.
Bhata lagawada ...	62 (besides 13 Pada)	...
Warkasa lagawada ...	263	The lagawada is ¼ of the whole.
Dongara Pada ...	1,505	
Bhatalen Pada ...	66	

The village does not touch the Khádi.

The assessment appears an average. The rice land is poor and the Khota says his village is losing one :—

	Khota.	Chámphen.	
1½ Deúda is ...	1½ 1,662	1,108	Deúda is under-measured.
2 Niwendi ...	2 3,111	1,555	
¾ Agaranarala ...	¾ 801	1,201	
3 Ori ...	4 3,000	1,000	
1 Kalajhondi ...	¾ 1,718	1,718	
		5) 6,582	

1,316 acres. Over-measured 300 acres.

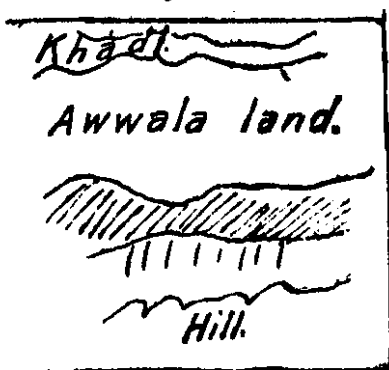
Middle of Phunagusa Mahála Vilayen, Tarawala, A'gawen, Upalen, Dena.

It is chiefly high plain with red rock but not a great deal of it; apparently about ¼ of the villages are rocks. The Bhatalen land is good. There is not much low jungle, such as hill land is manured with, but kawala trees are plenty. They are about 20 feet high and 100 feet apart, in average Bhatalen land.

Dhāmanasen Mahála.

This is better wooded than the surrounding maháls. The south villages most so. The north villages Chawyen, Deúda, Khálagáwna, rather less wooded because they touch the Khádi and have rice land, which consumes all their jungle as fast as it grows. The sea breeze too comes down the Khádi and keeps its sides rather barren, though 20 miles from the sea. The rice land on the Khádi banks is inferior here to what it is more east. The land here is malá and máli. The Awwala and Dúma begins at Kondyen, 6 miles up the khádi and continues to run along the khádi both the Shástri and Gadanadi to Sangameshwara and to Muraduwen north. The Awwala and Dúma runs straight along the khádi bank and the hills do not touch the khádi thus :—

The malá and máli along the khádi at the north of Phunagusa, Dhāmanasen and Saitawaden mahálas does not run along the khádi bank but lies at the edges of small salt creeks that run ¼ mile inland at every village to the water edge and the little salt creeks are, where the stream and valley, between every 2 hills, join the khádi thus :—



Land in Dhāmanasen mahála.
Rice land.



This allows of more Kurayáta rice land on the hill sides and bases than the straight lines of Awwala. The rice land is nevertheless more scanty here as well as inferior to the Awwala villages. They have commonly from 90 to 120 acres each of rice land, while these villages which are as large on the whole have but from 60 to 90 acres each and those which do not touch the Khádi have less.

There are not many bands here either stone or good mud ones. So every village has much Kháarakata land always wet with salt water.

Hill land. The hills adjoining the Khádi are 600 or 700 feet high and the whole Mahála (Dhámanasen) consists of high plains with much rock (about $\frac{1}{2}$ the surface). The plains are nearly level. The valleys are deep; the Northern ones run to the Khádi; the South ones to the sea through Dhámanasen. The hill land is good. The hill sides are not left steep but are mostly cut into good level Dalás. A hill side will have 50 such steps from top to bottom about 500 feet down. So that the hill land is in fact made into Bhátalen. But the surveyors have most of them set down these levelled Dalás as hill land. Whether this was so in the old survey is doubtful and requires examination.

In the North of Dhámanasen Mahála, though the hill land is good (as well as the Bhátalen) they only give it 2 or 3 years of cultivation and then allow it 3 or 4 years fallow (and not 7 or 8 years fallow) as it would require if bad land. The reason appears to be that they cannot afford Kawala or deep manure to their warkasa land, as all they have goes to the rice. So they burn their manure in the warkasa which only carry through 2 or 3 crops. In the Southern villages where Kawala is common they get more crops in one course.

The Bhátalen land on the hill tops and on the large plains bears some of it, 2 crops and 2 fallow years; and some 3 or 4 crops and 3 or 4 fallows. They use grass to the hill land, Kawala being short.

There are many fields of Mándiwna Bháta of several acres each on the level plains as the soil is good in this Mahála.

The houses are much scattered. The houses in Deúda are in full 20 different places, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile apart. The Khádi is 200 yards wide.

The hill land is none of it pure soil but all contains gravel in different proportions from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. The Bhátalen land is also gravelly but less so than the hills, and near to the lower rice land, at the base of the hills. Some of it is pure soil; and this when made into Kurayáta requires no additional earth to be brought to it. The Kurayáta, already made, is not always the best land but that nearest the house and is often $\frac{1}{2}$ gravel, the soil being brought from Bhátalen near it and laid on it.

24th April 1830—Deúda.

KASABA' DHA'MANASEN—Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Krishna Putaláji Sáwanta Desái and 9 Bháwa, 8 of them in Deúda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Yesáji Krishna Kánhere and Bháwa 3; 2 Paráganda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Wásudewa Ballála Joshi Kulakarni and 10 Bháwa; 2 Paráganda.

The Desái says he is original Khota but as they all dispute about it, it does not appear how the other 2 came in.

Taláthi Báláji Yádawa Khera.

The Khota Desái pays 4 khandís.

Kanhere 6 khandís

Kulakarn 6 khandís.

Dhárekarís 19 khandís.

Houses.

2	Khota Maráthá Desáís.			
2	Khota Kanhere Dewarúkhe.			
8	Khota Kulakarni.			
16	Bráhmaṇa Dewarúkhe Kúla	...	...	Tirdhala.
9	Do. Chitapáwana Kúla 6, Badhekari 3	...	...	Do.
1	Sutára Kúla	...	...	Do.
1	Lohára do.	...	...	Do.
3	Teli do.	...	...	Ardhala.
3	Sonára do.	...	...	Do.
13	Kunabi's Wádi Dhabale watanadára 8			} Not Dhárekarís Ardhala.
	" Gonáwana Do. 3			
	" Gáwnthana Do. 2			
3	Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára no Dhárekarís			Ardhala.
9	Chákara 6, Kunabini 3	...	...	Do.
1	Chámbhára watanadára	...	...	...
1	Paríta Bádhekari	..	...	...
7	Mhára watanadára 6 Bádhekari 1	...	...	Ardhala.

79 houses. 342 people.

There is no Patti Bháden in Khotaki land. The Mápá wartála is 1 páyali in Khotaki land per mana Sololi.

The Báki wasúla is paid in Chámphen Bandara, 3 Kosa. They bought it this year Bháta for 14 per khandi.

The Veths are 12 per annum to the Khota or Dhárekarí, whose land the Kunabi occupies. No Jots or Pada Pharmása are paid (or not recognized). Kárasáí is paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas by Ardhelís.

The Mhá's land within his hedge, 2 acres belonging to 3 Dhárekarís, who say they do not take Thala, if he cultivates within it. The Mhára says, however, he never cultivated it but once and then $\frac{1}{2}$ mana was the produce. They pay for their Phanasa trees as in a Khotaki village.

The Mhára says his Punja is fixed on the Ijamáyali Dhára, 8 páyalis per khandi of Dasta. But as there are many Ardhelís he first receives 1 or 2 shers from each and the Dhárekarís make up the remainder up to his usual Punja and he collects in all 12 mans. As, however, the Dasta is 34 khandís he ought to get 17 mans; so his account is not true.

The Gurawa gets no Punja because he does not assist in getting the wasúla.

The Mhára pays 3 áuts each to 5 Hakkadárs and to the Khota Kanhere being in his land 2 and to the Deúla two.

The Kawala in the village is sufficient for the manure and the Gawata would also be sufficient but that the rayats of Niwendi and Kasabá Newaren and Bhandára Pulen come here annually and always have and carry away large quantities of Kawala Gawata and firewood by force. So that the Gawata is not enough by $\frac{1}{2}$ for their wants; and they accordingly get in the same way from Ori.

There are 10 Páts, of which 5 are used for Gimawasa.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Amina was Rágho Parádakara of Sangameshwara, who deducted the Nákirda. Hari Sábáji of Shiragáwna did not deduct the Nákirda by 200 acres. (He is, however, a correct surveyor.)

Kurayáta sold for 100 rupees
a Bighá.

Hill for 10 rupees a Bighá.
Kurayáta 75 rupees a Bighá.

There are 2 sales of land here. One of 10 Bighás of hill land including $\frac{1}{2}$ Bighá of Kurayáta for 150 rupees 12 years ago. Another of 17 Bighás of hill land with 2 Bighás of Kurayáta for 300 rupees (eka pika) 25 years ago.

The 3 Khots have divided the lands, *i. e.*, they have each their Kunabáwá; and the land of Gayáli and Parágaudá Kúls is Birjumála ekandara. But these Gayáli Thikáns have gradually become the wahiwata of one of the Khots. So they are in fact divided and are entered in the survey under the name of the Khota, who holds them or whose Karde is in them. One of the Khots Kanhere has sold one of these Gayáli Thikáns, which shews them to be the permanent right of the Khota to whom they happen to have fallen. This sale was to the Kulakarni Khota and sold by Kanhere Khota, a strange mixture of rights. The field is called Hátha and is 8 Bighás of Bhátalen and Dongara $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ for 100 rupees 25 years ago; but why Kanhere, one Khota only should receive it is not clear. There is a field of Gayáli hill land in

Sale of Gayáli land. Dhámanasen which has not been cut down these 40 years and the hill is impossible, the trees being scarce 6 inches apart, 25 Bighás of it, waste probably on account of the disputes of the Khots. The above Thikána Hátha was a Mahomedan's.

The Dhárekaris pay their Dasta, they say, between the 3 Khots and in case of loss, the 3 unite to pay.

Bhádhekaris come from Kotawaden and pay Tirdhala. These rayats do not go elsewhere as Badhekaris.

Kanhere Khota gave from his Kunabáwá 10 Pands of hill land, 10 years ago, for which he gives no reason.

The Khots have given to Mora Joshi Dikshita in Ináma 10 Pánds Kurayáta land and 10 Pánds more near the Deúla. He has to perform the Dewis Abhishaka every 8 days.

There are 2 Deúls; the Gráma Dewa thatched by the rayats, which is paid for by the Gurawa. His funds are the collections from all the people, who come to perform Namaskára to the Gráma Dewa. All pice offered under $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee the Gurawa gets and all Tándúla and Nárals; not all offerings above $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee the Gurawa keeps under the Khot's order for the Deúl's expenses. The Khota, however, says they collect but a rupee which is improbable since his order would be unnecessary for so small a sam. This is a custom in all Gráma Dews.

General custom about offerings to the Gráma Dewa.

The other Dewa is tiled and cost about 2,000 rupees and was built by Kanhere, the Khota, 80 years ago. This year 700 rupees repairs made this year by a Khota to a Dewa. 700 rupees was sent for its repairs from Hindusthána (with Hundís) by Antáji Dámodara Shitúta Khota of Jámbarúna.

The Gurawa gets all presents made to this Dewa, Najara and Nawasa.

The Tell pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers to 4 Hakkadárs each ($1\frac{1}{2}$ shera from each mill) and to the Deúla $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera.

The Sutára pays Musals to 2 Hakkadárs.

The Lohára pays to 2 Hakkadárs things that cost 2 annas each.

The Sonára tries the rupees for the Dasta and gets 2 rupees from the Gáwna Kharcha.

The Khota has no Musháhirá. The Kulakarni has 15 rupees.

The Chámbhára has 2 villages in Watana. He pays 1 pair shoes to 6 Hakkadárs and 3 to the Khota; 2 to the Mhára and to the Gurawa.

The Khots do not sell their grains but being all Bráhmans they have to buy 50 khandís from all the surrounding villages, as far as Mákhajana. They buy it at the cheap rates at Mákhajana (2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Páyalis less than here) and then they pay to the Jakátadára at Mákhajana $\frac{2}{3}$ anna per rupee of value; besides $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi to the boatman from Mákhajana to Chámphen Bandára, 6 Kosa and 3 Kosa more land carriage $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per khandi.

	Khandis.	Bhāta.	Nāgli.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa Bhāla.	Gūla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	35	18	6½	2½	7½	(2)	...
The Hallín lágawada (Sawái) ...	59	24	12	5½	15	(1)	1
Kamála ákára (Sawái) ...	65	33	13	10½	5½	(1)	...

The proportions in the first column are 2, 3½, 3½.

	Acres.
The total arable land is	1,755
The Bhāta lágawada	108 (Besides 17 Pada) Malá and Báula 3 and Gimawasa 4.
Warkasa lágawada	364
Dongara Pada	853
Bhátalen Pada	368

The assessment appears rather low, it being a Kúláruga village with plenty of every sort of land, rice, hill and Bhátalen; plenty of rayats and Páts and jungle enough for the whole. The 108 acres of rice are not the best kinds of soil.

	Mahára.	Dhánansen.
Kasabá Newaren is ...	2	2,529
Ori ...	1½	1,494
Kharawaten ...	¾	3,000
Niwendi ...	2	630
		945
		3,111
		1,555
		4) 5,964

1,491 acres mean.
200 acres under-measured.

There is an Ináma of 30 acres, which in the Ijamáyali is khandís and now measures 4 khandís and there are several, and small Gaháns by the Dhárekaris, the Gahándárs paying the Dasta and holding the fields.

24th April 1930, Deúda.

KOLISAREN—Khotaki, Saitawaden, 1 Tarfa.

- ¼ Bhikáji Vishwanátha Tere Desái ½ Gahána.
- ¾ Apá Náráyana and Bhálachandra and 2 others.
- ½ Bápúji Lakshmana do.
- ½ Rágho Gangádhára do.

The ½ Gahána is to Bapu Lakshmana Tere for 200 rupees, 26 years ago 12 per cent., no Swamitwa, the wahiwáta the Gahánadára.

Another ½ to Ganesha Sadáshiwa for 100 rupees, the same as above, 25 years ago.

Bhátalen sold at 60/- Dongara at 20/- per Bighá. Bhikáji has also sold 2½ Bighás, Kurayáta. It was then Bhátalen not made Kurayáta 25 years ago. Half was sold at 60 rupees and half at 20 rupees a Bighá.

7 Khotá Dewarúke Bráhma.					
1 Teli Watandára	...	...	...	...	Tirdhála.
1 Nháwi Bádhekari	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 Sonára do.	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 Gurawa Lingáyata Fádhekari	...	...	...	...	Do.
10 Kunabi Watandára	...	...	...	...	Arbhála.
14 Mhára Watandára	...	...	...	...	Do.

35 houses. 173 people.

The proportion is 3·5.

	Acres.	
The total land is ...	1,257	
Bhāta lágawada ...	24	(Besides Pada 3½) Gimawasa 0, Gúla 3. Awwala Dúma 2.
Warkasa lágawada...	127	} There is ¼ of the whole lágawada.
Dongara Pada ...	940	
Bhátalen Pada ...	170	

The assessment appears average. The village is on the Khádi. The rice land is Awwala and Dúma. There is not much of it. The cultivation is low, being but ¼.

Mbāra.		Khota.	Kolisaren.
1 A'garanarala is	...	...	801
3 Wátada ...	...	3	2,078
2 Kalajhondi ...	...	2	1,718
1 Gadanarala ...	...	...	888
			4) 3,241

810 means acres.

This village is much over measured in the waste hill land. The Amína was a Bráhmāna of Lowalen in Sangameshwara Mahála, a new man and the Khota says he set down about ¼ of hill land, where it was steep by mere estimate, without using the Káthi. As the cultivation is only ½ of the whole, this is probable. It should probably be 1,000 instead of 1,200 acres of total arable land.

24th April 1830, Deúda.

AGARANARALA—Saitawaden, Khotak, 1 Tarfa.

- ¼ Khota Sadáshiwa Bábji Tere and 2 Bháwa.
- ¼ " Moro Krishna Tere and 5 Bháwa.
- ¼ " Ganesha Moreshwara Tere and 3 Bháwa.
- ¼ " Panduranga Shiwáji Tere, dead. His wahiwáta among the others.

The Desáis of this Mahála have 5 villages:—Undi, Lágawana Kámalen, Gadanarála, Kolisaren and A'garanarala.

¼ and ¼ of the village are in Gahána to Rámachandra Báburaúwa Desái of Kolisaren for 275 rupees these 6 years; Vyája 12 per cent., no Swámitwa (as they say but have brought no Patra).

8 Khota Dewarúkhe.		
2 Dewarúkhe Bádhekari ...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Gurawa lingáyata Bádhekari	...	Do.
8 Kunabi watanadára 7 and Bádhekari ...	...	Ardhala.
5 Bhoi watanadara	...	Do.
1 Chámbhára Bádhekari	...	Do.
1 Teli Bádhekari	...	Do.
3 Mbára watanadára	...	Do.

29 houses. 112 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land 100 years ago. The warkasa they have not divided and what they cultivate of it Khots paying no Thala for their warkasa land though not divided among them. they pay no Thala for, each tilling as much as they like. None cultivates above 1 khandi of warkasa.

No Patti Bháden in Saitawaden Mahála. The Patti Bháden is not paid and is not known in Saitawaden Mahála. The Mápá wartálá is 2 Páyalis Sololi per mana.

The Wasúla is paid in Jayagada, 6 kosa. The Kunabis take it and receive one shera. The Khots take it at present and pay money either to the Sarakára or Laláwnadára.

The Veths paid by Kunabís are 4 per month. The Kunabís are divided among the Khots. No Jots are paid but it is the custom, which the Khota says he has left off, these 10 years on account of their poverty. The rayats, however, say they never paid Jota.

The Khota gets from Kunabís and Bhois Tawasen, Bhopalá and 4 annas for the Sarakár's Kárasái.

The Mhára has an acre of land and occasionally cultivates 4 Páyalis free of Thala. The Kunabís also are free from Thala for what they cultivate inside their Gharawádís, if under $\frac{1}{2}$ mana. They very seldom, however, cultivate any. The Khota says that as they pay Veths and Kárasái and Gharatakká the Mahála Custom is not to take for a few Páyalis Thala.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient. The village is on the Khádi. The land is Awwala and Dúma.

There is a Tantá with Kalajhondi, 7 acres; Kalajhondi lágawada and measured there.

The Amína was Báji Ballála Sahasrabudye of Kelen, who deducted the Nákirda.

The Khota allows 14 Pánds of rice land to the Deúla there, 25 years. The Gurawa holds it but gets no Veths from the rayats and 3 rupees for oil.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats. The 2 take 100 warandís.

The Mhára gets from 1 to 2 shers each from the Rayats. He collects 5 mans. The Gurawa collects $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

Bádhekarís come from Kalajhondi and Deúda and pay Tirdhala. These rayats do not go elsewhere as Bádhekarís.

The Khots take Thala thus:—When they set down 20 Páyalis in the rough Abháwani survey, they generally deduct at the Samaji or Toda. 4 Páyalis, leaving 16 Páyalis, which they consider the true produce; and from this they take 7 Páyalis from Ardhelís and 5 Páyalis from Tirdhelís, *i. e.*, they deduct súta 2 mans from the one and one from the other for the Mhára, Gurawa and for seed.

There are 2 Páts for Bágáyata not Gímawasa.

The Khots send their Gallá to Niwendi to sell and other villages around. The rayats take it and receive 1 shera each per day. Two khandís is thus sold:—

	Khandía.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
The Hallín lágawada (Sawái) ...	27	10	8	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 1·2 nearly.

The total arable land is ... 801

The Bháta lágawada is ... 33 (Besides Pada 2)... Awwala and Gimawasa.
Gúla ... Dúma 6. 0

The warkasa lágawada ... 184

The Dongara Pada ... 391

Bhátalen Pada ... 168

The lágawada is $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$.

	Khota.	Agaranarala.
1 Kolisaren is ...	...	1,000
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kalajhondi is ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,718
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Deúda is ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,682
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chámphen is ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,974

4) 4,566

1,141 mean acres. 300 acres under-measured.

There are 4 Shetakaris. Two of whom received 20 rupees each for their Lagans and one to serve 4 years. The other gets 6 rupees a year.

The Mhára pays no áuts but to the village Khota and the Deúla.

Vithobá of Rahátágara gets $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee Hakka. The Mahálakari collects it and gives a receipt.

The Chámbhára pays shqes to the Khota 5 and the Mhára 2 and no others.

The Bhois had Chákari at Dhulapa in Vijayadurga to carry Anandaráwa Subhedára and Tukáji Náika of Dhámápúra was their Náika. At present they catch fish. They pay Mohotarfa 1 rupee a house for their boats.

Hill land north of Phunagúsa Mahála.

The worst sort of hill land produces 2 years lágawada and then 4 years fallow. The soil is damp and fine. But the jungle rather short from the sea breezes and from the rice land requiring much jungle. The land is so good of itself (partly from its Northern aspect and partly from the dampness produced by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the surface being flat rock) that Jac trees on the hill tops and level plains bear as well as those down in the rice banks and Nálá sides elsewhere, *i. e.*, from 60 to 120 appear on one tree at once, all above 6 inches long being counted. The Páni Páts too are numerous. In Deúda are 4 or 5 and below each Páta on the hill side are 2 or 3 houses of Khots with Brinjals, etc., in the hot season, kept up by the Páta from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Bighá. In manuring the hill land they use grass and earth above, as jungle is short and as the hills are not too steep for the earth to remain, being cut into Dalás, some level, some gradually sloping.

In the South of this Mahála.—Ori—The deep woods keep the streams flowing. Here the North aspect does it.

26th April 1830, Deúda.

GADANARALA—Saitawaden, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Khota, Chitako Ballála Tere Desái wahiwáta Khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$	" Jayaráma Kashi and 1 Bháwa wahiwáta Khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$	" Wásudewa Vithala wahiwáta Khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$	" Báji Mahádewa wahiwáta Khudda		
Houses.			
5	" Desái Dewarúkhe Bráhmans.		
15	Kunabi Wáda	... {	
		Newyen	...
		9 Watanadára	...
		2 Shetakari	...
		} Ardhalá.	
	Do.	... {	
		Tambada	...
		4 Watanadára	...
1	Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...
2	Chákará 1, Kunabina 1	...	...
3	Mhára watanadára	...	... Ardhalá.
<hr/>			
26	houses.	134	people.

The Khots have divided the rice land 20 years ago. The land was measured by walking over it, and counting the steps. The warkasa is not divided. But the Khots cultivate what they like and pay no Thala; and the Ardhelís Thala they divide. The Mápá wartálá is 1 Páyali per mana Sololi. The Báki wasula is paid in Jayagada, and 18 Páyalis was the measure for it; at present 16 is taken. The Khota says. The Ratnágiri Sarakára Páyali is altered this year. For that order has been given and not yet published and that he has agreed with the Leláwnadára, who bought his Gallá this year to pay him if in the Rásti Sololi Sangameshwari Bájári Páyali 17 Páyalis per mana. But if he pays him in the Sarakári Sololi Páyali he is to pay him 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Páyalis, the $\frac{1}{2}$ extra being Undírákhája and Phaski. He has agreed with Rámachandra Chimanáji the Leláwnadára to pay him the 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and paid part at this rate. This year he pays the Leláwnadára in Málágunda, 3 kosa off.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Páyali extra taken by the Leláwnawála per mana Sololi.

The proportions are 3·4.

The total land is	...	888 acres
Bhāta lāgawada	...	20 do. (Besides Pada 1) Gimawasa 0, Awwala and Dūma 3, Gula ½.
Warkasa lāgawada	...	152 do.
Dongara Pada	...	651 do. The lāgawada is ¼ of the whole.
Bhātalen Pada	...	54

The assessment appears the average. The village is on the Khādi and the rice land though not much is good and the warkasa land is fine and the jungle sufficient and there are pāts and plenty of rayats for a small village.

Gada-Namala.			
Kolisaren is	...	1½	1,257 1,006
Waidya Lāwagana.	...	¾	52 ...
2½ Wātada	...	...	2,078 826
			2) 1,832

916 acres; about correct and the lāgawada ¼ of the whole is also about the average so the Khot's complaint that the Nākīrda is set down as arable is improbable.

27th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

DINGANI—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, 1 tarfa.

¼	Khota Keshawa Rāma	...	Dinganakara.
¼	Do. Rāmchandra Hari	...	Do.
¼	Do. Dhondo Krishna	...	Do. in Kashi wahiwāta Rāmachandra Hari.
¼	Do. Vishnu Ganesh	...	Do. 100 years wahiwāta Keshawa Rāma since gahāna.

The last ¼ is gahāna to Nāro Gowinda Gadabole of Shiragāwna for 751 rupees, 2 years ago; wyāja 3 rupees per cent. no Swāmitva, i. e., Swāmitva 9 per cent. 67 rupees a year shewing the high value of the village; previously Gahāna to Rāgho Raghunātha Khera of Ratnāgiri for Rs. 690 at 6 per cent. and the other 6 per cent. wyāja, shewing that the village is more valuable now than 5 years ago. The gahāna was for 3 years. The present gahānadār's Karkūna Moro Ballāla Tendulakara of Bhadon.

Houses.

2	Khota Karāhde Brāhmana.
4	Brāhmana Karāhde.
	Watanadāra 2:
	Bādhekari 2.
2	Chitapāwana Brāhmana.
	Bādhekari.
7	Dewarukhe Brāhmana Watanadāra.
2	Sonāra Bādhekari.
12	Marāthās Watandāra 10, Bādhekari 2.
4	Gurawa Bhawika Watanadāra.
85	Kunabīs Wāda. { Khādeche.
	{ Watanadāra 10.
	Do. { Kāsthe.
	{ Watanadāra 7.
	Do. { Gurawa.
	{ Watandāra 2.
	Do. { Kapre.
	{ Watanadāra 0.
	{ Bādhekari 2.
	Do. { Bāga.
	{ Watanadāra 1.
	{ Bāgawani.
	Do. { Watanadāra 4.
	{ Bādhekari 3.

- 1 Nháwi Watanadára.
- 1 Sutára Watanadára.
- 1 Lohára Bádhekari.
- 1 Bhandári Bádhekari.
- 1 Teli Watanadára.
- 8 Guláma 1, Kunabini 7.
- 8 Gauhi Bádhekari.
- 11 Musalamána Bádhekari.
- 21 Mhara Watanadára.

116 houses. 779 people (too many people for 116 houses).

There is Patti Bháden. The Mára wartála is 3 páyalís per mana sololi. The rice land is divided into 4 shares among the Khots, *i. e.*, the rice land, which the Khots cultivate is their own khása land and they have divided the rest into shares for receiving Thala and Vetha from the rayats within it. This is the meaning of the rice land being divided throughout the Táluká.

There is Kasara besides the wartála $2\frac{1}{2}$ páyalís $\frac{3}{4}$ shera per mana, *i. e.*, the Diwána Mára is larger than the Sololi by this. Three sorts of grain, however, have only 2 páyalís wartála on them and not both rates, *i. e.*, Bháta, Haríka and Tíla.

The Báki wasuli is paid at the Phada in the village.

The Veths are 4 monthly but the Khota usually takes 8 less in the year, *i. e.*, 40, annually. Kunbís and Mhárs pay Vetha.

Five for planting the rice.

Four for weeding.

Five for cutting the rice.

Four for cutting grass for manure.

Four for cutting Kawala for manure.

Four for digging the hill land.

Four for burning the manure.

Four for clearing out the roots, &c., in hill land.

Four for preparing the land for sugarcane.

Four for carrying the Khot's family Dolis.

The Kunbís pay jota annually; the Khota receives the usual Phada Pharmása of vegetables, etc.

There are 2 Italákhs, one of these Italákhs, however, is held in land by Shriráma Pádhye of Golawali, thikána Káshi Pádhye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighás $7\frac{1}{2}$ Páuds of Dúma and Shíma. He receives Thala in this land from the Karde as if it were Ináma, and has always been held by him. But as it is among the Italákhs in the Ijamáyali it should be altered in the survey from Ináma to Italákha. In the Ijamáyali this Italákha is at $22\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a khandi and has Mápawartála to it; so is an unusual sort of Italákha.

The Kawala and Gawata are sufficient for the village and Pirandawanen and Kumbhárákháni take away kawala for their fields.

There is a shimá tantá with Asurden, $8\frac{1}{2}$ bighás, Bhátalen Pada, measured in. Asurden below the total as a dispute; another with Kumbhárákháni, Pada Dongara, $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and lágawada 12 Páuds in Dingani, as they say; but that the two Khots have put it into Amánata and neither receives the Thala, measured in Kumbhárákháni and entered below the total.

The Amína was Trimbaka Báji Dámale of Kolambe. He deducted the Nákirda.

There are 3 páts. The land is Awala and Dúma and much of it Dupiki, running in a line along the Khádi.

The Khot allows no Ináma to any one. The Mhára has land in his Gharawádi enough to produce $\frac{3}{4}$ mana of warkasa annually and pays no Thala.

The Mhár's Punja is $\frac{2}{3}$ shera and the Guraw's the same per mana of Dasta. They say they got 10 mans each but the Khot says they collect 1 khandi each though $\frac{2}{3}$ is the lowest acknowledged Punja I have met with.

The Mhára pays from 3 to 5 áúts to 6 Hakkadárs each and 2 to the Khot and Deúla.

There are 2 Deúls, both thatched, annually by the rayats.

Badhekarís come from Pirandawanen and pay Tirdhala and no Kasara in warkasa.

The whole rice land is on Maktá of 1 or 2 years.

The rayats do not go elsewhere to cultivate as Bádhekarís.

The Khot has 25 or 30 khandís of Gallá to sell annually, which the Phunagúsa people chiefly buy.

The custom of Thala in sugarcane is tirdhala. But several expenses are first paid from the Ubherása or gross produce of Gúla.

From the Ubherása.	Shera of Gúla.
To the Saháná or watchman 1 belá of 4 shers	... 4
To the cultivator for superintendence 2 belás	... 8
8 labouring men at 1 beli each of $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera	... 10
Dhurmádáwa at each melting. If not asked for the Khot gets it	... $1\frac{1}{2}$
The Buffalo driver	... $1\frac{1}{2}$
The Sutára for constant attendance	... $1\frac{1}{2}$
The 2 village Deúls 4 belis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera each	... 5
Shera	... 31

The Karde finds the cuttings to plant, which cost a rupee per 1,000 and he receives the tops of the sugarcane when out, which in Páta land is 1,200 for every 1,000 planted and in dry land 800 for each 1,000.

The payment to the owner of the machines is 10 annas for each boiling, of which 2 take place each night (i. e., Rs. 1-4-0 daily). These consist of a press (gháná), the iron pot, 2 buffaloes, cloth, basket, etc. The wood for boiling is paid by the cultivator and takes 4 or 5 loads to each boiling.

There is a great deal of U'nsa Angaoláchá in Dingani.

The Khot has 15 Shetakarís, of whom about $\frac{1}{2}$ have received 30 for their lagana and serve 5 years. The others receive Rs. 7 a year.

There is a Kunabáwedára Bhágawáni.

	Khandís	Bháta.	Nágall.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali gallá is	... 67	45	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Hallín lágawada (Sawái)	... 85	44	18	10	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	... 98	53	$22\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportion is nearly 4, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

	Acres.
The total arable	... 2,871
Bháta lágawada	... 120 (besides Pada 10).
Warkasa lágawada	... 473
Dongara Pada	... 2,118 The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.
Bhátalen Pada	... 195
Awwala and Dúma	... 40 Gimawasa land 20.
Gúla land	... 14

The assessment appears rather low compared with other villages with similar advantages. The land is the best of every sort and plenty of manure and of rayats. The manure is sufficient for 120 acres of rice besides the warkasa. The warkasa being but $\frac{1}{51}$ part of the arable might be higher cultivated. The rice parts are half of them Awwala and Dúma and Gimawasa land. The Kamála has no Gúla, which makes the rice appear higher than it really is.

In villages of this sort the Ijamáyali rice and the present cultivation of rice are the same as there is now Awwala land, newly made these 50 years. The Awwala is not equal to that of Múkhajana.

			Dingani	
Bhirkonden is	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	617	2,468
Dhámápúra	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	4,864	3,891
Pirandawanen	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	980	1,960
Kurdhonden	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	783	3,132
Asurden	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	958	3,832
Kumbhárakháni Khurda	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,675	3,350
Phunagúsa ...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,569	3,138
			5)	21,801
			3,134	acres measn. 200 acres under-measured.

27th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

KALAJHONDI—*Khotaki, Saitawaden, Mahála, 1 Tarfa.*

One-fourth Khota Rámachandra Ganesha Mule and 5 Bháwa wahiwáta Khudda.

One-fourth Khota Báji Hari Mule and 1 Bháwa wabiwata Khudda.

One-fourth Khota Moro Govinda Mule wahiwáta Khudda.

One-fourth Khota Dinakara Vishwanátha Mule wahiwáta Khudda.

Houses.

17	Khota Bráhmána Dewarúkhe	...	...	...
3	Dewarúkhe Bádhekari	...	...	... Tirdhala.
4	Wáni Sangameshwari	...	...	... Ardhalá.
1	Teli Watanadára	...	...	... Do.
2	Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	... Do.
3	Chákara 2, Kunabina 1	...	...	... ..
2	Dhawada Bádhekari	...	...	... Ardhalá.
1	Dhanagara Bádhekari	...	...	... Do.
19	Kunabí—			
	Wada Ganasura	8 watandári	...	...
	Do. Kurdrama	{ 8 do. }	...	...
	Do. Sura	2 Watandára	...	...
2	Gurawa Lingáyata Bádhekari	...	...	... Do.
9	Mhára Watanadára	...	...	... Do.

63 houses. 367 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land among themselves ; but the rice land which the rayats cultivate is not divided. This was divided 40 years ago. Those who have made new rice land since then enjoy it free from Thala and the Khots, who cultivate warkasa, pay no Thala.

Though the Khots say that they have not divided the warkasa land, they each of them cultivate on the same hill side and the wahiwáta of each remains in the same place. So the warkasa land, though not divided by measurement, is divided in fact and this is the case in most villages. The Khots say the warkasa is undivided and Birjumála not every Khota confines his cultivation to one spot.

There is no Patti. There is no Mápá Wartála or Kasara but the Khots take their Thala in the Rásti Sololi Sangameshwari Sarakári, páyali, which is unusual.

The Báki Wasúli is paid in Jayagada, but has not been taken there since the Peshawá's time. They used to take either 17 or 18 páyalis per mana. This year the Khots took the gallá direct from the Mámalatadára; Bháta for 14 rupees.

The Veths paid by the Kunabís are 4 monthly. The Kunabís are divided among the Khots. One Khota says they take a few less ; another that they take the full number and that they keep no account of them ; which is improbable as they could not know who had paid his number annually without accounts.

The Kunabís pay phada Pharmása to the Khots as usual, and the Sarakár's Karsái besides from 3 to 8 annas each.

The Mhára pays no Auts to any Hakkadárs or Khota but only to the Deúla.

There is Italákha allowed (Rs. 11), which the Khota pays in kind and not in land. The oil is Kawanthela, but as the Dewa is Mahádewa the Khota pays tela goden.

The Khota allows 2 acres of khári rice land to the Deúla. A Kunabi cultivates it, and the thala goes to the repairs of Someshwara Dewa, for tiles and rafters and naiwedyá.

The Mhára Punja is 1 sher per mana of dasta and the Gurawa the same. They get 5 mans each.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village and the Málágunda rayats carry away some by stealth as well as fire-wood.

There are 4 Páts; one or two for Gimawasa.

The khot's Gallá is sold in Málágunda and Warawaden about 3 khandís annually. The Kunbís and Mhárs carry it there and receive no food from the Khota.

The Mhára has 4 acres of land in their Gharwádi of which 10 Pánds are annually cultivated and pay about half the usual Ardheli Thala. The Mhárs have 30 Phanasa trees which pay for 4 only, as that was the number set down in the old survey.

The Dhawada has 2 houses, 2 men in each. They go out to the jungle to bring the ore about once a month except in the rains. For each melting or iron it takes them—

To go into the Jungle to collect and bring in the ore	4 men
2 days	8 men.
To ground to ore do.	8 do.
To cut and burn the charcoal do.	8 do.
To bring in the charcoal one day do.	4 do.
To prepare their furnace with mud, etc. do.	4 do.
To melt the iron do.	4 do.

Days ... 36

But as the ore is all gone in this neighbourhood they say that they are able to collect but 6 or 8 shers of iron each time of melting. The value of their iron is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a mana.

	Bháta.	Nágall.	Warí.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 19 khandís.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada (Sawái) $36\frac{1}{2}$ do.	10	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportion is nearly 1·2.

The total land 1,718 acres.

Bháta lágawada 54 do. (and Bháta Pada besides 13). (Gimawasa 1; Gúla 2.)
(Malá and Awwalá 0.)

Warkasa lágawada 299 acres.

Dongara Pada 921 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 410 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears low. The rice land is not good. The village is neither on the sea or khádi. The warkasa land is good and the kawala plenty and the rayats numerous.

Mhára.		Khota.		Kalajhondi.	
2	Wátada is	...	...	2,077	1,039
3	Málagunda	...	...	2,473	824
2	Warawaden	...	2	2,085	1,042
$\frac{1}{2}$	Kolisaren	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,257	1,678
$\frac{1}{2}$	A'garanarála	...	...	801	1,068
...	Chámphen	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,974	1,481
3	Niwendi	...	...	3,111	1,037
				7) 8,167	
				1,167	
				mean acres.	

Overmeasured 500 acres, unless the Khots have given in false statements of the surrounding villages. The khots of A'garanarála, Kolisaren and Chámphen do not state Kalajhondi to be so small.

27th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

RÍLA—Saitawaden, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.

- $\frac{1}{3}$ Khota—Ramehandra Parasharáma wahiwáta Khadda.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ Do. —Báláji Báburaáwa káne (kúshi).
 $\frac{1}{3}$ Do. —Wásudewa Mahádewa Bhata káne Púna; wahiwáta his sister.

Taláthi Mahádáji Bhikáji káne, warawadekara.

The khot's kunabáwá is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ khandís; the kúls 20 khandís.

- 2 Bráhmans Chitapáwana Khota.
 18 Do. Kúls 16; Bádhekáris 2; Ardhala Tirdhala.
 3 Gurawa Bhawika Watanadára do.
 4 Teli watanadára kúla do.
 16 Bhandári watanadára do.
 3 Kunabi Bádhekari do.
 1 Nháwi Bádhekari 0
 1 Chámbhára Kbanda Ardhala Tirdhala.
 4 Sonára Bádhekari do.
 2 Kunabini do.
 5 Mhárs—watanadára 3; Bádhekari 2 do.

64 houses. 293 people.

The Kunabáwedárs, if they cultivate in each other's land, pay Ardhala or Tirdhala as the land is good or bad. There is no Patti nor Mápa Wartálá. The payali is sololi.

The wasúla was formerly paid in Jayagada. At present they take their grain themselves.

The kunabís pay to 4 veths annually to the khota and 12 to the owner of the land they are in. They pay no Jots nor Phada Pharmása.

There is 5 khandís Italákha, to 4 Deuls and 1 Bráhmána; part in Sáde Tiserí and part in Sawá Tiserí. The whole is paid in kind and none in land.

The Kawala Gawata is $\frac{2}{3}$ enough for the village; and $\frac{1}{3}$ is brought from Chámpheri wátada and Undi.

There is 1 Páta.

There is no Tantá.

The Amína was Rágho Sadáshiwa Sáthye. He deducted about 100 acres too little in the Nákirda land, leaving that much as Kírdasára.

The Mhára gets Punja on each house from 2 shers to 2 páyalis, but on the present Dasta. He gets but 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana and the Gurawa the same. They have both Kunabáwás.

The Mhára pays no áúts and except to the Deúla. The cultivation is the same in quantity now as the survey year.

There are 7 Shetakaris in the village, who got 25 rupees each, as many of them as are married and serve 4 or 5 years each.

Bádhekarís do not come from other villages here to cultivate. These rayats go to Undi on Maktá in rice and warkasa of about Ardhala.

There is no Ináma from the Sarakára or the khota.

The Chámhára pays shoes to the Desái, Kulakarni, Mahájana, Khota, Mhára and Gurawa and to the Bhandári wáda Khota = 9 pairs.

The Teli has a mill but pays no Hakkadárs either oil or money.

The Sonára examines the village rupees. He gets 2 Páyalis of grain for every 25 rupees he examines.

There are 5 Deúls; two of them of cut stone; one built by the Kulakarni 30 years ago and cost Rs. 2,500. Another by Gadre of Ríla, a kunabawedára. It cost 2,700 rupees, 60 years ago; another of tiles by the Joshi for 350 rupees, 25 years ago; and another by the Khota for 1,200 rupees 70 years ago.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats of Ríla and Undi, whose Gráma Dewa it is. They receive no food or money.

	Khandá.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gal'á is ...	22½	16¼	1½	¼	3	¾
Hallín lágawada, ...	29	19	2	1½	6½	...
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 3·4.

The total arable is 572 acres.

The Bháta lágawada 43 do.

(Besides Pada 21 acres.) (Gimawasa 0
Gúla 0.) (Awwala and Fúma
17 acres.)

Warkasa lágawada 112 acres.

Dongara Pada 208 do.

Bhátalen Pada 163 do.

The lágawada is ¼ of the whole.

The village appears assessed below the average, being a Kuláraga village on the sea, with plenty of rice land, and that the best sort (plenty for so small a village). The large quantity of rice land Pada if cultivated would show the present assessment to be lower than it is. The Khota gives no reason for its being Pada but says only 6 or 8 acres are now Pada. The cultivation of warkasa is high, being ½.

			Ríla.
Warawaden is ...	4	2,085	521
Chámpheri ...	2	737	363
Wátada ...	3	2,078	693
Undi ..	½	297	594
		4) 2,176	

544 mean acres. (Survey correct.)

27th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

UNDI—Khotaki, Saitawaden, 1 Tarfa.

- ¼ A'pá Náráyan and 3 Bháwa Tere Desái, wahiwáta khudda (¼ bought).
- ¼ Bhikáji Vishwanátha and 3 Bháwa do. (Gahána A'pá Náráyan).
- ¼ Bápu Lakshmana and 3 Bháwa do.
- ¼ Rágho Gangádhara, wahiwáta Bápu Lakshmana.
- ¼ Moro Krishna and Sadáshiwa Bábji and 1 Bháwa (Gahána).

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the village sold 4 years ago for 801. The kharedi of the first $\frac{8}{32}$ is from Chitako Ballála and 3 Bháwa for 801, 4 years ago (showing its present value). The money was paid.

The Gahána of $\frac{4}{24}$ is to A'pá Náráyana for 60 rupees, at 12 per cent., no Swamitwa (but they have bought no Gahána Patra. There probably is a Swamitwa, which they wish to conceal for 25 years).

The Gahána of the last $\frac{8}{24}$ is to A'pá Náráyana for 150 rupees (as he says) at 12 per cent., no Swamitwa, 25 years old—

8 Kunabís watanadára	...	...	Ardheli.
1 Gaúli Bádhekari	...	...	Do.

9 houses. 34 people.

There is no Patti. The Mápá wartala is 1 Rásti Páyali Sololi per mana. The Gallá is paid by the Kunabís in the Khot's house in Kolisaren, 3 kosa off.

The rice land is on maktá, ekasáli, but generally for 2 or 3 years.

The veths are 12 per annum paid in Kolisaren. There are no Jots paid.

There is no Phada Pharmása paid. (But the Khota says this is merely by his forbearance.)

There is no Italákha nor Ináma, no Páta. No Gráma Dewa.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village and the Ríla and Jayagada people take away a good deal by stealth.

The Ríla rayats come here and cultivate the rice land on Maktá and the warkasa as Ardhelís.

There is no Shímá Tantá.

The Amína was Bháskara Vithala Digikara, who deducted the Nákirda land correctly (he was, however, fined for bad measurements).

The Ríla Deúla is frequented by these rayats.

The Ríla Mhára gets Punja in this village, 4 Páyalis and the Gurawa 8 Páyalis.

The Mhára pays aúts to no one.

The Desái cultivates 2 acres warkasa land by means of Veths, these 2 years.

	Bháta	Nagali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is 6 khandís	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada 9 do.	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Kamála

The proportion is 2 : 3.

The total land is 296 acres.

Bháta lágawada 12 do. (Besides 2 Pada) (Awwala Duna 1).

Warkasa lágawada 71 do.

Dongara Pada 179 do.

Bhátaalen Pada 30 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears not high, the village being on the sea. It has no good rice land; but the Kawla is more than enough, which is the case with few coast villages.

Ríla is	...	2	572	Undi.
Chámpheri	...	3	737	286

2) 532

266 mean. Survey correct.

28th April 1830, Kálajhondi.

JA'MBHA'RI—Saitawaden, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

1/6	Khota Yesáji Báji Chunghule wahiwáta	Khuda.	
1/6	" Naro Rama	do.	do.
1/6	" Visaji Dhakadewa	do.	do.
1/6	" Vinayaka Sakhárama	do.	do.
1/6	Dado Ramachandra and 1 Bhawa		do.
1/6	Naro Abaji		do.

Houses.

6	Khota Dewarúke Brahmana Chauthala.	
2	Wáni Bádhekari	Tirdhala.
5	Sáli watanadára	2 Bádhekari 3.
8	Kunabi watanadára	2 Bádhekari 6 Tirdhala.
4	Chákara 3 kunabina	0
1	Bhandári Bádhekari	0
7	Khárawi	0
23	Musalamána Bádhekari	Tirdhala.
1	Maratha Tári	0

110 houses. 483 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land, as much of it as is khotaki and they have gradually acquired a wahiwáta in separate parts of the warkasa without dividing.

The Musalamáns hold their rice land on Maktá.

There is no Patti nor Mápá wartalá or Kasara, the 16 Páyalis sololi being paid.

The wasúla was formerly paid in Jayagada, 3 kosa and is now always taken by the Khots. This year the rice was taken from the Sarkára at 14 rupees per khandi.

Veths are paid by 2 kunabis 12 per annum, but no Jota or Pháda Pharmása (the rayats, however, say they do pay the Tawsen, Bhopale, &c., but the Khota says it is not the Mahála custom but received by him because the kunabis pay it willingly). (It has probably become the Mahála custom within these 12 years.)

The khárawis pay 3 rupees each house to the Mahálakari but no Gharpatti separate. They pay nothing of any sort to the Khots either fish or vegetables or money.

The Musalamáns pay the Gharpatti in Saitwáden, but as they have settled here, they pay a quarter of a rupee each for the village water. They go as sailors in the boats and do not catch fish.

The Gráma Dewa has $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Itálákha, which is paid by the Khota in grain to the khárawi who performs the Pujá as there is no Gurawa. The Khota allows no Ináma.

The kasbá Mhára comes here and gets a páyali or 2 from each house, is all 2 mans. The khárawi gets no Punja.

The kawala is $\frac{3}{4}$ enough for the village and $\frac{1}{4}$ is brought from wátada. The grass is all brought from Saitawáden and wátada, as there is none at all in the village.

The Amína was Vishnu Abáji Bháwe of Adoma. He deducted the Nákirda land.

There is a Tantá with Saitawáden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres Dongara, measured in Jámbhári at present a Sarakár's Ghumáwna and 2 rupees is paid for it by the Satawaden Kulkarni, Hari Báji, Thikána Matha; Paschimesa-Dhárásá Saitawáden; Purwesa-Dagáda Matha Jámbhári; Dakshinesa-Thikána Matha Kardá Koprá of Jámbhári; Uttaresa-Bándha Saitawáden and Harbá Shirke.

Another Tantá with Wátada, $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres Dongara and 2 Pánda Bháta, Tantá 80 years; also a Ghumáwa for 12 rupees thikána Kája Shewara, Khári na'i lagata.

No Bádhekarís come here to cultivate. The rayats go out to Saitawaden and Wátada and pay Tirdhala in warkasa and Maktá in Bháta land about 1 rupee for 3 mana úpanna Bháta; this is about $\frac{2}{3}$ payment as Thala.

The Gráma Deúla is thatched by the Khárawís and Kunabís at their own expense and the Musalamáns thatch their Masjída.

There is no Páta.

There is a Kaula, Jamesa Alá, 3 years ago and no Ináma now on Gahána, for 65 rupees at 18 per cent., the Gahánadár's wahiwáta; the Gahánadára to pay the Sarakára. If the Málaka pays the Sarakára, no wyája is to be paid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighá of Kurayáta Bháta sheta :—

	Khandia.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Galla is	8	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Hallín lágawada (sawái)	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 1:2.

The total land arable 265 acres.

The Bháta lágawada 10 acres (besides Pada $\frac{1}{2}$) (Awwala Dúma—0) Gimawasa Gúla—0).

Warkasa lágawada 48 acres.

Dongara Pada 186 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{41}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada 2 acres.

The village appears assessed rather below the average, though it has few advantages; and the little rice land there is, is inferior; and the manure short.

<i>Jámhári.</i>		
Saitawaden is ... ..	... 4.	The khota believes his village to be about 200 acres.
Wátada ... ..	... 12 incorrect.	
Waidya Láwagana ... ..	... $1\frac{1}{2}$	

28th April 1830, Kálajhondi.

WAIDYA LA'WAGANA—Saitawaden, Khotaki.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bábu Mahádewa Bhata Waidya wahiwáta khudda.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Chimnana Bhatadewa	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Náráyan Báburawa	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Harabhata Rámabhata	do.	do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Krishna Parasharáma	do.	do.

The khots have divided the Bháta sheta about 60 years ago; and the warkasa land also, i. e., the whole village.

Houses.

- 7 Khots Bráhmans.
- 1 Kunabi Tirdhala.
- 1 Chákara.

9 houses. 52 people.

There is no Patti Bháden; nor mápa wartálá.

The Kawalá Gawata is $\frac{2}{3}$ enough. The other $\frac{1}{3}$ is brought from Wátada and Gadanarala.

The wasúla is but 3 mans because there is Italákha nearly the whole wasúla.

The kunabí pays no Vetha. He takes care of their cows and gets for each cow, &c., 1 shera per month (*i.e.*, $\frac{2}{3}$ anna). They have 64 cows. So he gets 1 mana monthly. He gets no money or clothes.

There is no Mhára. The Gadanarala Mhára takes the dead cows, &c., away.

The Deúla has Italákha, 1 khandi paid by the Ríla khota and divided among these khots, who perform the Pújá.

The khots receive 31 mans Gallá and 27 rupees Italákha from their own village. They got it given by Sháhú Rájá being his Bráhmans Waidyás. They are still physicians and go wherever they are called, to Puná or Kolhápúra. They are they say the Chief Waidyás of the Konkana. They were also the Peshwás Waidyás.

There are 2 Páts but not used for Gimawasa.

The Amína was Lakshmana Wásudewa Bháwe. He deducted the Nákirda correctly.

There is a Shimá Tantá with Gadanrala 1 bighá measured in Lágawana, as the Lágawada is here.

There is one Deúla stone, which cost 1,200 rupees 100 years ago. The khota built it; and another which cost 400 rupees paid by the khota 60 years ago.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali gallá is	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Kamála ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 2·3.

The total land is 52 acres.

Bháta lágawada 11 acres (Awwala and Dúma 2).

Warkasa lágawada 1 acre.

Dongara Pada 33 acres.

Bhátalen Pada—Nil.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$.

The assessment is rather low. The hill land was all waste the survey year; otherwise the lágawada would have been 4 or 5 khandís.

Gadanarala 4	265	Waidya lágawana.	66 acres.
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23th April 1830, Kálajhondi.

OJHARAKHOLA—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa, 4 Kunabdwedárs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Báláji Govind Mule wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Bháskara Mahádewa Mule gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mahádáji Krishna Mule gahána.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Sadáshiwa Náráyana wahiwáta khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bápú Bachyáji Mule gahána.

The $\frac{2}{3}$ are in Gahána to Káshi Abáji Mule for 425 rupees, 12 per cent., Swámitwa 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, 1 year ago, shewing a bad village.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in gahána for 35 rupees, at 12 per cent., no Swámitwa, 2 years.

Houses.

5	Khota Karáhde Bráhmána.	
4	Karáhde Kunabáwedára.	
2	Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára Ardhala.	
10	Kunabís Wáda	} Ardhala.
	{ Thákara Watanadára 6	
	{ Bádhekari 1	
	{ Nowali Watanadara 3	
6	Chákara 3, Kunabini 3	Ardhala.
4	Mhára watandára	Ardhala.

31 houses. 192 people.

The khots have divided the Khotaki land among themselves 40 years ago, both warkasa and rice and they have divided the Mode of dividing Kunabís among the Khots. the kunabís among themselves to receive Thala, *i. e.*, the kunabís still keep their own land in which they have always cultivated, but each pays a particular khota. The Mahára and Gurawa warkasa are not divided, Their Thala is Birjumála. Their rice land is divided.

There is no Patti taken. The Mápawartála is 3 páyalis and the Kasara, *i. e.*, the excess of their village Diwána páyali is $2\frac{1}{2}$ páyalis (but no Kasara on harika these 2 years past previous to which, there was a Kasara paid). The Bákí wasúla is paid in Sangameshwara but the khota takes it always from the Sarakára or Leláwnadára. This year he paid the Leláwnadára, Bháta $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Pentha Chála.

The Veths paid by kunabís to the khota, they each belong to, is 12 per annum and the Mhára pays the same except 2 Kábatá Mhárs. Kunabís pay 1 Jota annually but not Phada Pharmása (except the Sarakár's Kárasái) as they say.

The Italákha to the Gráma Dewa is paid in Bháta. The khota had formerly given the Gurawa land for this Italákha, which Khot's Italákha resumed. has been long resumed. There is 5 man's Ináma to the Deshakulakarni, which, the khota says, he pays in grain and not in land.

The Kawala is sufficient but no other rayats take away any. The Gawata is not enough; and they get some from Unchagawna and Bhirakonden.

There are 2 Páts.

There is a Tantá with Unchagáwna, 12 acres, measured in Unchagáwna, being their lágawada.

The Amína was Janárdana Rámachandra Sohoni of Someshwara. He deducted the Nákirda land.

There are 2 Shetakaris.

There are 2 Deúls, Mahádewa is a dome, built by the khota, 60 years ago, for 100 rupees.

The Gráma Dewa is thatched by the rayats at their own expense.

The Mhára is paid by a Makta since the division of the land. He gets from the rice land 4 mans and the Gurawa 2 mans; and they collect $1\frac{1}{2}$ man each more from the Kunabi Ardhelís.

The Mhára pays 5 áúts each to 5 Hakkadárs. There is 1 mana of rice and 1 mana of warkasa, both of which he holds free; and also 5 Phanasa trees are free; but those outside the hedge pay.

Bádhekari come from Kuradhonden and pay Ardhala Thala but no Kasara.

Survey to be altered.

The Mhára and Gurawa are called in the Survey Málaks, whereas they are Kardes, as they and the khots agree.

	Khandis.	Bhata.	Nagal.	Warl.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gula.
The Ijamayali galla is...	13	6½	2½	2½	1½	½	1
Hallin lagawada Sawafi.	19½	9	4	4	1½	½	1
Kamala ...	22	12	4	8	1	½	...

The proportions are 2·3—3½.

The total land is 547 acres.

The Bhata lagawada 27 (besides 4 Pada), (Gimawasa 8), Awwala and Duma 9), (Unsa 4).

Warkasa lagawada 105.

Dongara Pada 311. The lagawada is ¼ of the whole.

Bhatalen Pada 84.

The assessment appears about the average or below it. The village has 31 acres of rice land, though but 500 acres in all; and this of the best sort. It is also Kularagi in fact as the khots have permanently divided the whole land; and there is both hill and Bhatalen and both good and kawala is plenty and Pats.

Ojharakhola.

Unchagawna is 5 ...	1,344	...	Unchagawna under-measured.
Kurdhonden 1½ ...	783	627	
Mabhalen 2½ ...	1,284	514	
Kolumben 5 ...	1,236	...	Kolamben under-measured.
Nidhalen ½ ...	160	640	
Bhirkonden 1½ ...	617	494	

4) 2,275

569 acres. Survey correct.

28th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

DA'WAKHOLA—Phunagusa, Khotaki, ¼ Vishalagada.

½ Rámachandra Gopala Mokadama wahiwata Khudda.

1½/8 Keshawa Ballala and 1 Bhawa of Lajula. } Wahiwata Ráma-

1½/8 Rango Vishwanatha and 5 Bhawa of Lajula. } chandra Gopala.

1½/8 Rámachandra Ganesha of Lajula wahiwata Sadashiwa Nilakantha and 4 Bhawa.

1½/8 Govinda Chimaná and 5 Bhawa wahiwata khudda.

9 Khota Dewarukhe Brahmana	...	...	...
2 Dewarukhe Badhekari	...	...	...
1 Sonara Badhekari	...	...	...
1 Gurawa Lingayata Watanadara	...	...	Tirdhala.
2 Teli Watanadara	...	...	Do.
1 Wani Sangameshwari Badhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Parita Watanadara	...	...	Do.
16 Chakara 7, Kunabini 9	...	...	...
4 Mhara Watanadara 3, Badhekari 1	...	...	Ardhala.

37 houses. 161 people.

The whole land of the village, Khotaki and Watanadári, is divided among the khots, each rayata paying Thala to the khota, whose land he lives in.

The mǎpawartálá is 1 páyali made by the Hátadharani measurement of the sololi páyali. There is no Patti.

The Vishálagada wastúla is paid in money, part at 30 rupees a khandi and the rest at the Sarakár's Tharáwa. The Ratnágiri grain is paid in Dáwakhola, but usually taken by the khota. This year he got it from the Leláwnadára; Bháta for 13 rupees. The Leláwnadára paid but $10\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

There are no Veths paid or Jots, being no kunabís.

The Kawala is but $\frac{1}{2}$ enough for the village and the grass is not $\frac{1}{2}$ enough. They bring them both from Májaren and Upalen.

There are 2 Páts, one for Gimawasa.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Amína Hari Gopála Phátaka, who deducted the Nákírda.

There is no Ináma, but Italákhs there are, 4 to Deúls and Bráhmans.

The khota allows Someshwara Dewa 3 mans of oil and another Dewa 10 Pánds of Kurayáta land, to the khota who performs the Pújyá; and to the Mhára 2 acres within his hedge about 8 Pánds of warkasa annually free from Thala. But his Phanasa trees pay.

The Mhára pays no áúts except to the Gráma Dewa.

The Mhá's Punja is 2 shers per mana of Dasta and the Gurawa the same. They get about $1\frac{1}{2}$ shera and collect 3 mans each.

There are 3 Deúls; one of stone, the other 2 are thatched by the rayats. The khota pays for one entirely and pays 1 shera to each man for the other.

There are 100 warandís of Lawhá reeds, which were taken to Jayagada formerly but are now out by the rayats.

No Bádhekarís come here to cultivate. The rayats go out to Májaren, Kondyen and Upalen.

The Teli pays to 5 Hakkadárs either $1\frac{1}{4}$ shera or $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers of oil or money instead. The Teli gets $1\frac{3}{4}$ mana of Tila Kálá for 1 mana of oil; from the rayats in Kirkola he gets 2 mans.

The measurement was made Birjumála, though the lands are divided. So that each khot's share cannot easily be found, except the cultivation, which will have the Kardís name.

The Paríta has 7 villages in watana and has no regular payment but receives grain from each kunabi according to the clothes cleaned.

There are 7 Shetakarís who have some of them received 25 rupees for their weddings and are serving three years.

	Bháta.	Nágalí.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gdla.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali gallá $7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Hallín lágawada sawái 11	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála $12\frac{3}{4}$ \ ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are $2\cdot3-3\frac{1}{2}$.

The total land is 161 acres.

Bháta lágawada 26 (besides pada $4\frac{1}{2}$), (malá and mali 9), (Gimawasa 8).

Warkasa lágawada 19.

Dongara Pada 98. The lágawada is $1/3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Bhátaalen Pada 1.

The assessment is about the average. The village is on the Khádi, but has little Kawala Gawata and the rice is not the best Prats.

<i>Dáwakhola.</i>				
Upalen is	2	...	601	300
Májaren	15	...	...	...
Kondyen	20	...	...	...
Karjuwen	20	...	...	...

300 mean; 150 under-measured, but this is doubtful.

28th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

SATKONDI—Saitawaden Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.

½ Khota Shiwaráma Bápú Joga and 1 Bháwa.
 ½ Bájí Govinda Joga, Parágandá to Púná wahiwáta Shiwaráma Bapú.
 ½ Bábji Raghunátha Joga, and 1 Bháwa wahiwáta Khudda.
 Taláthi Hari Bájí Deshapándye.
 7 kúls 7½ khandís.
 4 khots 4 khandís.

Houses.

4 Khota Chitapáwana.
 2 Sonára Bádhekari.
 17 Kunabi Watanadára Kulambáwedára. Ardhalá in Khotaki land.
 1 Guláma.

24 houses. 120 people.

There is no Patti and no Mápá-wartálá, but 16 páyalís are measured for 1 mana. The wasúla is paid in Jayagada, 3 kosa, but usually taken by the khots. This year it was bought of the Leláwnadára.

The kunabís pay the khota 4 veths annually, though they are Dhárekarís. They pay no Jota or Tawasen, Bhopale.

There is Italákha which the Saitawaden Gurawa receives in kind.

The khota allows no Ináms and there are none from the Sarakára.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient. They keep Kurans both of grass and Kawalatha. No other rayats come here for them.

The village is on the khádi.

Bádhekariís do not come here to cultivate nor do these rayats go elsewhere.

There is no Shimá Tantá. The Amína was Vithala Dáji Joshi of Pomendi. He deducted the Nákiráda.

There is no Gabána or Kharedi land.

There is one Deúla thatched by the rayats at their own expense.

The Mhára of Saitawaden gets from 1 to 2 páyalís from each house (in all 2 mans). The Gurawa gets none.

The Mhára pays the Deúla 2 A'úts and to no Hákkadára any. The villages are the Kasbá. This village, Jámbhari and Panhali.

There are 2 Páts.

The khota buys about 15 khandís of grain. The Sangameshwara and Mákhajana people come in boats and sell it.

There are 2 Shetakariís here.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa and Gula.
The Ijamáyali gallá is	11½	4	2½	1½	3	...
Hallín lágawada	13½	4½	3	2½	5½	...
Kamála	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 5·6.

The total land is 414 acres.

Bháta lágawada 15 (besides Pada 5), (Awwala and Dúma 1), (Gimawasa and Gúla 0).

Warkasa lágawada 160.

Dongara Pada 219. The lágawada is $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$.

Bhátalen Pada 60.

The assessment is rather high, but being a Kuláragi village is not felt. The khota says there is no loss. There is but little rice land.

Saitawaden is 4	...	564	<i>Saikondi.</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$ Panhalen	...	244	488 mean.

29th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

SANDEN—*Lágawana, Khotaki, Saitawaden Mahála, 1 Tarfa.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Báláji Gopála Gadre wahiwáta	Khudda.
$\frac{1}{4}$ „ Lakshmana Sadáshiwa	do.
$\frac{1}{4}$ „ Trimbaka Rámachandra	do.

Houses.

4 Khota Bráhmána Chitapáwana	...	...	Tirdhala.
1 Bráhmána Chitapáwana Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
1 Sonára Bádhekari	...	...	Do.
15 Kunabi Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala.
6 Teli Watanadára	...	...	Do.
3 Kunabini 2, Chákara 1	...	...	...

30 houses. 121 houses (this must be people).

The khots have not divided the lands but cultivate by turns, both the rice and warkasa, and pay thala to Birjumála khots; their Gharawádís only are divided. They take it by turns to carry on the khot's wahiwáta.

There is no Patti paid. The mápa wartálá is 1 mana per páyali (so in the original; this must be 1 páyali per mana).

The Bákí wasúli is paid in Jayagada; but the khota always takes it. The kunabis carry it to Jayagada if required and receive 1 shera daily. This year Báji G. Wánasa bought it and the khota paid him for bháta $14\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

The kunabis neither pay veths nor Jots, not being the custom.

The Kunabis pay no Phada Pharmása to the khots but pay from 4 to 8 annas each for Kárasái. The Kárasái in the accounts is 6 annas to each, which the khota takes according to their ability.

There are no Mhárs or Guraws. The Kásári Mhára comes here. He pays no áúts to the Khota or Hakkadára. The Kásári Mhára Punja is $\frac{1}{2}$ mana per khandi of Dasta; but he does not generally perform the duties, to sepoy's veths, &c., so gets no Punja in general.

There is Italákha to the Deúla (5 mans). The khota receives it and gives the Gurawa grain for the Dew's Naiwedya and makes the difference, if any, himself.

The Waidya Lágawana Khota has 9 mans of Italákha of which he has made over half to the Gráma Dewala of Sánden Lágawana.

The Kawala and Gawata are $\frac{3}{4}$ enough for the fields and $\frac{1}{4}$ is brought from Chámpheri by leave of the Khota.

There is one Páta for Bágáyata.

The Amína was Báláji T. Mule of Ojharakhola, who deducted the Nákirda, but not enough, by 50 acres, which he included in the survey of arable.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

There are 2 Deúls, one built by the Khota, Gadre, thatched, built 20 years ago and cost 500 rupees and is now thatched by the rayats, who get one shera each from the khota.

The Gráma Deúla belongs to 7 villages, Sauden Lávagana, Chámpheri, Barjakhola, Kámbalen Lávagana, Kásári, Sandakhola and Kachren. These 7 villages have no Deúls, either Mahádews or Gráma Dews; but only one to Ganapati. The rayats of these 7 villages come to thatch it and receive from the Gurawa 10 annas worth of mádi (Dáru). It takes 40 warandis of grass and 20 of Pendhá, which the Gurawa purchases.

Bádhekaris do not come here. But these rayats go out as Bádhekaris among the above 7 villages.

The money to be paid to the Sarakára is raised by the sale of the khot's grain and the rayats take it for sale to Warawaden and other villages on the sea. The khota pays them from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of an anna for carrying it daily.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa and Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Halín lágawada sawái is ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 3.5.

The total arable 405 acres.

Bháta lágawada 12 (besides Pada 1), (Awwala and Dúma 1), (Gimawasa 0).

Warkasa lágawada 83. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Dongara Pada 222.

Bhátaalen Pada 84.

The assessment is about the average. The village is on the khádi and has Kawala Gawata enough, but little rice land; $\frac{1}{3}$ is Bhátaalen.

Sánden Lávagana.

Kasári is 1	...	832	332	Kasári under-measured.
Sandakhola is $\frac{1}{2}$	...	108	...	
Champheri 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	737	350	
Nándiwaden 2	...	1,032	516	

3) 1,198

399 acres. Survey correct.

29th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

SAITAWADEN—Mahála Caitawaden, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Mahamada Sáhibú Mukádama, Wahiwata Khudda (the whole village).

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bápu Phakaru Mukádama.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Guláma Babu do.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bálá Bápu do.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Guláma Bálá do.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Bábá Bapu do.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mahamada Sawata *urfa* Mukádama.

Taláthi Gangádhara Hari Parádakara.

There are 21 Kuláraga Khátes, 12 khandis and 1 khot's 1 khandi.

Houses

7	Khota Mukádama.			
1	Desái Dewarúkhe Bráhmána.			
1	Deshakulakarni Deshastá Bráhmána.			
101	Musalámána Watanadára—			
	Dhárekari 6 and 95 Sáhúkár's Bádhekarís and } Ardhala.			
	some say they are Watanadárs.			
2	Sáli Bádhekarí	...	...	.....
6	Maráthá Dhárekari	...	...	.....
2	Gurawa Dauri Lingáyata	...	...	.....
8	Teli Watanadára	...	...	Ardhala and Tirdhala.
1	Sonára Watanadára Kúla	...	...	Do.
2	Sutára Watanadára (but the Khota denies it)	...	...	Do.
6	Khárwí Watanadára	...	...	.....
2	Wáni Sangameshwari—Dhárekari 1, Bádhekarí 1	...	...	Ardhala and Tirdhala.
4	Chákara 2, Kunabini 2	...	...	.....
1	Chámbhára Watanadára	...	...	Tirdhala.
1	Nháwi Watanadára	...	...	Do.
6	Mhára Watanadára Dhárekari	...	...	.....

146 houses. 1,023 people (more than 146 houses are likely to have).

There is no Patti. The Mápá Wartálá for Ardhelís is 1 páyali measured by 16 Hátadharani páyalís. The wasúla is paid in Jayagada, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kosa. The Tharáwa of this year was Bháta 14 rupees per khandi.

The Mhára paying Phada Pharmása in a Kuláragi vil- lage. There are no veths or Jots. The Mhára pays Phada Pharmása, Tawasen .Bhopala, Irlen and Kom- baden.

There is Italákha to 2 Deúls, both paid by the Khota in Gallá.

There is an Ináma of $7\frac{1}{2}$ mans Bháta to the Píra Dargá received by Káji Mahamada. It is entered in the Ijamáyali "Jamíníchá ákára"; but it is a mere Italákha paid in grain and no land held and no patra, as the holder and khota both agree.

The Mhárs' Shirastá is $\frac{1}{2}$ mana per khandi of Dasta but he collects only 5 or 6 mans.

The Gurawa has no Shirastá but goes round to the Kuláragi and collects 5 mans among the rayats.

The Mhára pays to the Mukádama, Desái and Deshakulakarni one áúta from each Mhárs' house of which there are 6 paid to each Hakkadára and also to the Dewa.

The Kawala Gawata is $\frac{2}{3}$ enough for the fields and $\frac{1}{3}$ is brought by the rayats from Wátada, Satkondi and Panhali (by purchase as they say), 32 Waran- dísi of Kawala and Gawata for a rupee.

There are 2 Páts.

There is a Tantá with Jámbhári "Thikána Matha" measured in Jámbhári and a Sarakár's Ghumáwna these 12 years.

The Amína was Bháskará Báji Phadake of Vijayadúrga Táluká. He deducted the Nákirda.

Ardhala paid in fields that have manure and Tirdhala in those without. Bádhekarís come here from Satkondi and pay Tirdhala in fields of warkasa that have no Gawata Kawala and in those that have Ardhala.

The Khota sets down in the Abháwani 20 mans, which the Khota says is the true produce and that he sets down no more; but from this he deducts for seed, punja and the com- plaints of the rayats 4 mans, leaving 16 and from Ardhelís he takes 8 mans and from Tirdhalís $6\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

The rayats go as Bádhekarís to Panhali, Satkondi and Wátada and pay either Ardhala or Tirdhala according as the Khots will give them land.

There are 23 Musalamáns' houses in Jámbhári, besides these 95, which pay Gharapatti in Saitawaden, but their land, Dhára, if any, in Jámbhári. These Musalamáns employ themselves chiefly in the boats. They go to Alpai, which they say is in Malabára and bring sugar or rice.

The Musalamáns all pay from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee Gáwna Kharcha (if this is true the Khota collects 40 rupees from them).

The Khárawís pay nothing to the Khota except their poll-tax to the Mahálakari. They pay no Gáwna Kharcha.

The Teli has a mill. He formerly paid the Hakkadárs $2\frac{1}{2}$ shers each and now pays none of them any. The Teli says he has paid none since these 20 years.

The Chámbhára pays 1 pair of shoes to 5 Hakkadárs, 2 to the Mhára and 1 to the Gurawa and to Shirke, a Marátha Watanadára, and to the Khots of 3 other villages.

The Sutára pays no Sars to any Hakkadárs but the Khota says he receives 2 annually by way of founding a claim.

The Sonára tries the village rupees but gets no Hakka.

The villagers purchase 500 khandís of grain, which they chiefly buy from Pena, etc., as they have boats of their own; and some from Mákhajana.

The present Khota is not the original Khota, but it was formerly in Japti, being a disputed village between Shirke the Maráthá and the Desái, and the Mukádama got the wahiwáta by some means. The Bháwa Banda of Shirke dispute about the right and have lost the Wahiwáta of the Holi Pujyá which is performed by the Gurawa.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harka.	Gimawasa Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	19	4	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada ...	23	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are $1\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\frac{1}{4}$.

The total land 564 acres.

Bháta lágawada 27 acres (besides Pada 3), (Awwala and Dúma 1), (Gimawasa Gúla 0).

Warkasa lágawada 169 acres.

Dongara Pada 247 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 83 acres.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

The assessment is low for a Kuláraga village. It is on the Khádi but has few advantages but little rice land, and that bad, and the Kawala Gawata is insufficient.

		<i>Saitawaden.</i>		
Salkondi is $\frac{1}{2}$	...	414	552	Jambhari over-measured.
Jámbhári is $\frac{1}{2}$	...	262	...	
Panhali is $\frac{1}{2}$	...	214	732	
Wátada is $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2,078	519	

3 } 1,808

601 acres. (Survey correct.)

29th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

KA'SA'RI—*Khotaki and Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa, Saitawaden Mahála Ináma, except 1 Khandi Patti Suddhán.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bálambhata Bábdewa Bhata Shende.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rámachandra Bábdewa Bhata Shende, Inámadára.

Inámadára—Baburáwa Vishwanátha Vaidya of Wái.

Houses.

2	Khota Watanadára	Chitapáwana,	Chauthala.
3	Maráthá	Dhárekari.	
3	Bhandári	do.	
4	Do.	Watanadára	... Ardhala.
2	Kunabi	Bádhekari	... Tirdhala.
9	Mhára	Watanadára	... Ardhala.
1	Kunabina.		

24 houses. 122 people.

The Kúls are 6; their Dasta is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Khandís. The Khot's land is Khotaki and is $9\frac{3}{4}$ Khandís.

The Khots have divided the Khotaki Bháta sheta but have not divided the warkasa in which they pay Chauthala to the Birjumála Fund.

There is no Patti. The wartálá to Ardalís is 1 Páyali Sololi per mana. The Wasúli 1 Khandi was formerly the allowance of Bámphe, a Sheta Sanadi of Jayagada, a Naika, and at the present Rájya it became Wasúli. The Khota takes this Khandi always at the Tharáwa Dara.

The Ijamáyali of the Inámadára is drawn up all at the Bhede Dara, $22\frac{1}{2}$ for Bháta but the Khota pays the Inámadára according to the Khálisá Ijamáyali of the Táluka, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ Tassara, $\frac{1}{4}$, Phrokta and $\frac{1}{2}$ at the Tharáwa Dara.

No Veths or Jots are paid, the Kunabis being Bádhekarís. There are 2 Watanadára Kunabis who have gone to live in Chámpheri, but pay their Gharapatti here.

The Mhára's Punja is $\frac{1}{2}$ mana per Khandi from Dharekarís, which amounts to 2 mans, and he says he gets the same in the Khotaki land.

The Mhára pays no áúts to any one.

There are 2 acres of warkasa land, producing about 1 mana of warkasa, which pays no Thala. The Phanas trees pay according to the old survey.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient. Other rayats do not take any.

The Amína was Vithala B. Sahasrabudhye of Kelen. He deducted less Nákirá than he ought, by 40 acres.

There is a Tantá with Líwazana Sánden, 25 acres. Their lágawada and therefore not measured in this village, nor the Tantá entered.

There is a Deúla of Ganapati, built by Nárayanaráwa Waidya and cost 200 rupees, 25 years ago. The Khota performs Pújya and the Inámadára allows 10 rupees for Naiwedya. The rayats thatch it and the Khota pays them 1 shera each. It takes 50 warandís.

The rayats go to Chámpheri as Bádhekarís and pay Tirdhala and sometimes Chauthala. Other rayats do not come here to cultivate.

The Khota sells about 5 Khandís of Bháta in Ríla and Warawaden and pays the rayats 1 shera daily for carrying it.

	Khandis.	Bhāta.	Nāgali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa and Gūla.
The Ijamāyali Gallā is	10½	6½	1½	½	2	...
Hallīn Lāgawada (Sawāi)	14½	5½	3½	1½	3½	½
Kamāla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 2, 2½.

The total land arable	...	...	332	acres.	
Bhāta lāgawada	...	...	16	„	(Besides Pada ½), (Awwala and Dūma 5), (Gūla 1).
Warkasa lāgawada	...	...	100	„	
Dongara Pada	...	...	195	„	The lāgawada is ½ of the whole.
Bhātalen Pada	...	...	13	„	

The assessment is about the average for a Kulārāgi village. It is on the Khādi and has good rice land and enough Kawala and Gawata.

				Kāsāri.
Chāmpheri is	...	2	...	737
Lāwagana Sānden	...	1½	...	405
Satkondi	...	1	...	414

3) 1,106

368 acres; survey correct.

29th April 1830, Kaljhondi.

SANDAKHOLA—Saitawaden, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.

- ½ Khota Nāro Shiwā Adāwa and 3 Bhāwa (Wahiwāta Khudda, the whole).
- ½ Do. Dhondaji Haraji Adāwa of Cheula, now Rewadandā, 40 years.
- ½ Do. Baloji Vitho Surwā of Cheula, now Rewadandā, 40 years.

Houses 4; Khota Bhandāri 33 people.

This village has had 2 remissions in the present Rājya. The Wasūla was 261 rupees and the Pāwasa Kulakarni measured it and found it to produce 151 rupees, which was paid for 2 years. Then the original 261 was paid 2 years, and now this year an order has come from Kacheri for it to pay 215 rupees till a new assessment.

Bādhekaris do not come here to cultivate, nor do the Khots go elsewhere.

The Kawala Gawata are sufficient for the village. No other rayats come here for Kawala.

There is no Shimā Tantā.

The rice land is Khichadi with Nāndiwaden.

There is no Deūla or Ināma or Italākha. The Deūla is in Sānden Lāwagana.

The Kāsāri Mhāra comes here for skin.

The Khota sells 4 khandis of grain to Jayagada, which is carried by boats.

	Khandi.	Bhāta.	Nāgali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa and Gūla.
The Ijamāyali Gallā is	3½	2½	½	½	½	...
Hallīn lāgawada	3½	2½	½	½	½	...
Kamāla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total land arable	...	109	acres.	
Bhāta lāgawada	...	6½	„	(Besides Pada 4), (Awwala and Dūma 1).
Warkasa lāgawada	...	12½	„	
Dongara Pada	...	63	„	
Bhātalen Pada	...	20	„	

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

The assessment is too high, being higher than the present survey. The rice land waste is overflowed by Nálás. The hill land is barren, being exposed to the sea.

				Sandakhola.		
Lágawana Sánden	...	3	...	405	...	135
Chámpheri	...	8	...	737	...	92
Kachren	...	4	...	67	...	89
				3 J 316		

106 acres; survey correct.

29th April 1830, Kaljhondi.

KACHREN—*Saitawaden, Khotaki, 1 Tarfa.*

Khota, Rágbo Náráyana Haldanakara and 3 Bháwa.

Houses 4; Khota Bhandári; 32 people.

The 4 khots have divided the land, including warkasa and bágáyata, 10 years ago. The wasúla is paid in Jayagada.

There is no Italákha or Ináma or Deúla, nor Páta.

The Chámpheri Mhára attends but receives no Punja, nor the Gurawa.

There is a dispute with Chámpheri but the lágawada being in Kachren it was measured here and no Tantá entered.

The Nákirda land deducted correctly.

The Kawala Gawata are enough for the fields. No other rayats come for them.

No Bádhekaris come here. One khota goes to Chámpheri as a Bádhekarí and pays Tirdhala.

The village is on the sea.

The khots sell no grain but have to buy 3 khandís for their own use.

				Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	...	1½	¼	¼	¼	¼
Hallín lágawada	...	...	...	1½	¼	¼	¼	...

The total land is	...	...	...	67	acres.
Bháta lágawada	...	...	...	2½	"
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	...	5	"
Dongara Pada	...	...	...	53	"
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	...	4	"

The Hissa is $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the whole.

The Khota says that the lágawada is now less than the survey year and that it usually is less, and never amounts to 10 acres, but that there is no loss in the village. It is $\frac{2}{3}$ Bágáyata. The village being on the sea, the hill land is barren, and only $\frac{1}{3}$ th cultivated.

				Kachren.		
Sandakhola	...	3	...	108	...	36
Barjakhola	...	1	...	51	...	51
Sánden Lágawana	...	4	...	405	...	101
				3 J 188		

63 acres; survey correct.

The proportions 1'l.

The total arable is	...	...	244	acres.	
Lágawada Bháta	...	...	18	"	(Besides Pada 1), (Awwala and Dúma 2).
Warkasa lágawada	...	...	29	"	
Dongara Pada	...	...	182	"	The lágawada is $\frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}}$.
Bhátalen Pada	...	...	10	"	

The present Lágawada is the same as the Ijamáyli Dasta. The Khota, however, says that there has been no loss till this year, but that he thinks there will be this year. The village is not Bágáyata Gáwna, the Jamá being 227 and the Bágáyata but 19 of it. It is not on the Khádi but in sight of it. The rice land is good but not much of it.

Saitawaden is	...	2	...	564	...	Panbali.
Wátada	...	4	...	2,078	...	519
Satkoadi	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	414	...	382
Kámbalen lágawana	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	350	...	Kámbalen Lágawana over-measured.
3 J 1,133						
378 mean acres; survey under-measured 100 acres.						

30th April 1830, Kalajhondi.

CHAMPHERI—*Khotaki, Saitawaden (Khotaki village in Saitawaden Mahála, Vishalagada has no share), 1 Tarfa.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Pandurang Vithal Juwekara and 1 Parágandá (these now live in the village as private persons, being too poor to carry on the wahiwáta).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Náro Lakshmana Juwekara and 2 Bháws (Rámachandra Lakshmana and another).

Population.

Houses.

- 3 Khota Dewarukhe Bráhmuna. In Bháta Ardhála warkasa Tirdhála (paid by the Khota to the common stock as rent of what land he tills himself).
- 3 Gurawa Bhawika watanadára Ardhála (*i. e.*, the tenant pays the Khota $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce as rent).
- 4 Bhandári Badhekari Ardhála (Badhekari, *i. e.*, watanadárs of other villages who have come to reside here).
- 2 Kunabi watanadára Ardhála (whose ancestors always lived here and who cultivate always the same lands).
- 10 Guláma, 8 Kunabinis, 2 Ardhála (slaves).
- 1 Wáni Sangameshwari Ardhála (Banias Sangameshwari tribe).
- 5 Gauli Bádhekari Ardhála (the cow-keeping caste).
- 1 Sutára Bádhekari (does not cultivate).
- 5 Mhára watanadára Ardhála.

34 houses. 100 people.

The Khots have divided the whole land into shares with separate boundaries, rice and warkasa, 30 years ago, among themselves, but as one brother is absent in Harnai they cannot agree and so take Thála or annual grain rent from each Khota, for what they each cultivate. Naro Lakshmana has the wahiwáta of the absent Khota.

There is no Patti Bháden taken in the village (Patti Bháden is a money payment of 2 or 3 annas per mana of rent paid by the tenant to the Khota, chiefly by Tirdhalis instead of carrying their grain rent to the Government Phada or receiving place).

The Mápá wartálá taken by the Khots from their tenants in kind is 2 páyalis solcli, 18 being measured of the sololi páyalis for a mana.

The wasúla or Government grain taken in kind is paid in Jayagada, 2 kosa off; if the Government ever chooses to receive it in kind. The Rayats carry their khotaki grain or Thála there and receive no pay or food for doing so from the Khota, being considered Government employ. The payment was 18

páyalis per mana. (This is now remitted to the khots.) Formerly in the Peshwá's time the Báki wasúli (now the Leláwana) Gallá was carried to the fort of Jayagada and 2 extra payalis was taken per mana, making 18 payalis. The English reduced this 2 páyalis mápa wartála to 1 páyali, making 17 per mana (the same as the Ijamáyali Mápa wartála) and again 3 years ago this 1 páyali on the Leláwana grain was remitted permanently by the Collector leaving the regular 16 páyalis per mana only, payable by the khots and rayats to the auction purchaser.

The Khota takes the grain (*i. e.*, the Báki wasúli Gollá or the auction share of it) always from the Sarakára for his own use at the auction prices.

From Kunabis and Chákars or Guláms the Sherastá is for the khota to take 48 days labour from each man gratis for the veths, which is an item of the Khot's Mána Pána, but the Phada Pharamása paid in part of Saitawaden Mahála. Khota remits 28 and takes 20. They pay Tawasen, Bhopale (a customary payment of vegetables by the rayats to the Khota), as they probably do elsewhere, though the Saitawaden Khots deny it.

The Gurawa gets no Punja (or grain payment from each Rayata for his labours). The Mhár's annual Punja is about 2 páyalis of grain bháta, nágali; wari mixed from each house and does not depend on the amount of Thala or grain rent paid by each rayata to the Khota but is the same from each house.

The Mhára pays no áúts to Hakkadárs (*i. e.*, articles of bámbú basket work: a tatty, mat and a broom of twigs) but to the Dewa he pays two.

There are 2 Italákhs, both paid in grain and not in land, *i. e.*, charitable allowances of grain by Government for the temple.

The Kawala and Gawata (bushes and grass for manure) are enough for the village cultivation and the people of Náudiwaden and Jayagada come and steal above a thousand warandís (loads) annually of Kawala Gawata and wood, and the Khota says if he finds them he seizes them. (They have, however, now acquired a right of stealing it by the custom of ages.)

There are 4 Páts (streams).

The Amína (surveyor) was Pánduranga Chitako Potadára of Karajuwen. He deducted the Nákirda (or stones and gravel among the arable) land correctly.

There is a Tantá on the boundary with Sánden Lágawana of 10 acres of Bhátalen and Dongara (hill and level warkasa land) which was measured in Sánden Lágawana, the lágawada being there these 30 years.

Another dispute with Kachren of 20 acres (hill and level), Kachren's Lágawada and measured there in consequence.

There is one Grámadewa, thatched annually by the rayats, who receive from the Khota daily for their labour 1 shera each of grain.

Bádhekarís (stranger cultivators) come from Kachren, Lágawana Sánden and Sandakhola and pay (half the grain produce) ardhala and 9 páyalis mápa wartála. (The Khots, however, take care in the settlement of the grain rent on the field that the nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ produce and mápa wartála together shall be either within a true $\frac{1}{2}$ of the grass produce in the warkasa land. In báTTY they get a full half from the tenant), and these rayats go to Satkondi and Panhali to cultivate and pay ardhala to those Khots.

The Khota sells 1 khandi of his own grain received as rent in Málágunda and Warawaden. The rayats take it there and the Khota pays them nothing; but the purchaser pays them one shera each for carrying it.

The Mhár's Mhárwadi (enclosed house yard) is about 2 acres. If he ever cultivates half mana of warkasa in it, the Khota takes no Thala, but above that he takes rent.

The Phanasa trees pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. There are 15, which the Khota claims as the Mhár's share of the jack-tree tax on the village:—

	Khand.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimwasa Gúla.
The Ijamáyali ain Gallá is (i.e., without the Babs of Mápá wartálá, kharedi, undíra-khája).	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportion is about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the Ijamáyali to the new survey cultivation.

	Acres.	
The total land is ...	737	
Bhata lágawada ...	23	(besides Pada 3) (Awwala and Duma 3 Bighás out of the 23.) (Gula 1 Bigha sugar cane.)
Warkasa lágawada ...	136	The lágawada is $\frac{1}{34}$ of the whole showing a high state of cultivation.
Dongara Pada ...	328	
Bhátalen Pada ...	190	

The assessment is not high. The village has good land of every sort, Bhátalen, Bhata and Dongara and plenty of Kawala and Gawata and Páts (or streams for irrigation, cut from the source to the field), the population being great and the villages all small about here. Badhekarís are easily found (who cultivate without residing):—

	By the Mahajan's information.	Acres.	Acres.	
Barjkhola is ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	51	612	
Kásári ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	332	...	Kásári over-measured.
Sandakhola ...	$\frac{2}{8}$	109	654	
Undi ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	296	1,184	
Rila ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	572	...	Rila under-measured.
Kambalen Lágawana ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	350	...	Kambalen Lágawana over-measured.
Sáuden do. ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	405	810	
Kachren ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	66	528	
Wátada ...	2	2,078	1,039	
			6) 4,837	
				806 acres; survey about correct.

30th April 1830, Kalajhondé.

NA'NDIWADEN—Kuláraga, Saitawaden.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota, Apáji Hari Joga, Kulakarni and Khota wahiwáta Khudda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota, Abáji Sadáshiwa, Kulakarni and 5 Bháwa wahiwáta Khudda.

Apáji Hari's wahiwáta to give the Kabuláyata. Taláthi Parsharáma Hari Wartaka.

	Khandís.
63 Kulambáwedáre ...	41
7 Khots' khátes ...	12

Houses.

- 7 Khota Kulakarni Joga.
 37 Bráhmāna watanadára—Kulambáwedára 32, Bádhekari 5.
 1 Sonára watana lára.
 24 Kunabi watanadára—Dhárekari 1, Bádhekari 23.
 16 Galáma 9 and Kunabini 7.
 2 Gurawa, Bhawika, Dhárekari.
 7 Nháwi watanadára.
 11 Teli watanadára—Kulambáwedára 8, Bádhekari 3.
 2 Sutára Bádhekari.
 6 Kumbhára ; watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2.
 35 Bhandári - watanadára 34, Bádhekari 1.
 1 Musalmana watana lára.
 9 Mhára watanadára Dhárekari.

157 houses. 1,062 people.

The Thala paid is Ardhala by all castes in the Dhárekari's lands. There is no Patti. There is no mápa wartalá in the Thala. The owner of the Jota takes the Pendhá, either Khota or Ardheli, and the grain is divided without suta.

The price of the Jota here in warkasa land is 4 days' labour of a Kunabi or 4 annas.

The wasúla was Ináma to Anandaráwa Ráma Biwalakara. Bájiráwa resumed it 25 years ago and gave it to Bála Patawardhana of Kelen in Saranjáma which was ended at the present Rájya. The present Dasta is paid in Jayagada.

There is Italákha 4 khandís to 4 Deúls and 12 Bráhmans. There is Ináma to 2 Brahmans 4½ khandís, the present ákára the same.

Kunabis and Mhárs pay 4 veths to the Khota, as the Khota and Taláthi say. But the Kunabis say they never paid them and the Mhára that they have paid none since the Peshawá's time.

There is no Pada Pharmása or Jots.

The kawala is ¾ enough and ¼ less. The Gawata is half enough and half deficient. They bring them from Chámpheri and Lágawana Sánden by purchase, as they say. The Chámpheri Khota, however, in 345 page complains of the contrary.

There are 2 Páts.

There is no boundary dispute.

The Nákírda was correctly deducted. The Amína was Lakshmana Janárdana Máraáthe.

The rayats have to purchase about 60 khandís of grain annually from Mákhajana and Sangameshwara. This year the cultivation being short they will have to buy 120 khandís. The rains ended soon last year, which is the reason, they say, of the deficiency.

The rayats go out as Bádhekari's to Chámpheri, Kachren, Sanadakhola and pay some Ardhala and some Tirdhala. No Bádhekari's come to this village.

There are 8 or 10 kauls of nárala máds—about 50 trees, all jamesa ále, of which about 12 are dead.

There is a thikána in dispute with the Sarakára, Gogala and Shiwana, of which the owner is not yet known.

The Mhára has no fixed Shirasta for Punja, but the Dhárekari's pay him from 1 to 2 páyalís each, which has existed a long time. He collects 6 mans.

The Gurawa has a curious mode of receiving Punja. There are 10 fields of Báula rice above the hill in the rock and each of these pay him a páyali, which is all he gets except his Italákha 2½ mans; and the Nawasa to the Deúls, which amounts including money, bakres and kombadís, to 25 rupees, which last is the real subsistence, the others being trifling.

The Mhára pays no áuts except to the Dewa. The Kumbhára likewise pays no Hakkadárs. At all the Mhárs' Lagans and Shudrás' burials the Kumbhár officiates and receives

Kumbhár's custom.

stated fees through the Mahála and makes no pòts, the other being more profitable.

There are oil mills but they pay nothing to Hakkadárs. They pay Tela

An extra cess on Tels in Subrata, which is only paid in this and Sangamesh-wara Mahála.

There are 7 Nháwís, who have 5 villages about here, where they receive from 2 to 8 annas from each house according to the number or grain to that amount.

The Sonára performs the Potadári of the village and has 7 rupees from the Gáwna kharcha. He has no land or watana.

The Sutára pays nothing to Hakkadárs.

There are 8 Deúls in this willage, 4 of them domed and of stone; one built by Biwalakara, the Inámadára, 60 years ago, and cost 2,000 rupees; another by Joga, the Khota, 50 years ago, cost 2,200 rupees; 2 others by the rayats, cost about 200 rupees each. The others are all tiled and were built by Waidya Biwalakara and the Rayats, for from 200 to 700 each.

The Gráma Upádhyá Waishampáyana performs Bráhmans' Lagans. He gets from 5 to 10 rupees each if the woman is of the village and 2 to 5 rupees if the boy is of the village.

Lagana Custom.

The Joshi performs the Shúdrás' Lagans and gets 1 to 2 rupees for girls but nothing for boys. The Joshi also gets $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee at Bráhmans' weddings for attending the clock. The Joshi has 5 villages in watana.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harfka.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Dasta ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada ...	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	...	...

The proportions are about 2·2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable is	...	Acres.	1,032
Bháta lágawada	...	151	(besides Pada 52) (Awwala and Dúma 56).
Warkasa lágawada	...	126	
Dongara Pada	...	137	The Hissá of lágawada is $\frac{1}{32}$.
Bhátaalen Pada	...	398	

The 52 acres of rice land waste is fine land but is an old Mithágara and if 3,000 or 4,000 rupees were expended in bánds would be reclaimed.

The assessment appears below the average; the rice land is plentiful and the best sort. Kawala is short but the village being kuláragi is below the average of Awwala villages, which are most of them nearly the same as the present Lágawada. There is scarce any warkasa land.

There is no new rice land in the Awwala villages. In this village when the Mithágara was destroyed and the land became partly rice 6 years ago, 2 khandís extra of rice was imposed.

Sandakhola is	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	108	Nándiwaden.	540
Jayagada	...	$\frac{1}{10}$	146		1,460
Sánden Lágawana	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	405		1,620
					3) 3,620

1,206 acres. As the other villages are very small, this is doubtful.

Land of the middle part of Saitawaden Mahála, i. e., the South.

The villages of Saitawaden Mahála, not upon the coast or on the Jayagada Khádi, are Kalajhondi, Wátada and Niwendi (the upper part) and part of A'gara and Gada narala, and kolisaren and Burjakhola.

It consists of high undulating and rocky plains about 500 feet above the sea. The rock is above half the whole and it has many wide deep Nálás running through it, half a mile wide and 300 feet deep; the sides made into kurayáta; the Páts numerous, though small, and the houses of the Bráhmans in these narrow valleys. The Kunabís' huts scattered above in the plains. Jungle is plenty with bushes and trees as it grows in the cracks of the rock.

The Páts below the hills water spots of maize and vegetables, both at the Kunabís and Khots' houses.

Although the rice on the coast, 3 miles off, is plentiful and takes much kawala, yet the jungle here is deep, scarce allowing a house to pass over the rocks except in paths. About Ratnágiri the reverse is the case. Shíla, Mirjolen, etc., are probably as good land but the population keep the jungle cropped. The cattle and the firewood for Ratnágiri take as much as the fields.

North of this the Mahála is narrow, the khádi on one side and the sea on the other, being close to each other. There is much rice land, chiefly Awwalá and Duma on both sides and on the sea Nárals and Supáris are plentiful. The rock is there $\frac{2}{3}$ of the surface and the kawala and Gawata scarce. This is north of a line through Saitawaden and Undí and consists of 8 or 10 villages, chiefly small ones.

Saitawaden Mahála land on the Coast.

The rice land on the sea from Malagunda to Jayagada is plentiful and of the best sorts; most of the villages having Awwala and Duma Prats, which are superior to the Malá and Mali of the rest of the Táluka. The rice land has an advantage over that in karyáta Newaren Mahála that the kawala and Gawata are close at hand. The Bágáyata is plentiful like that in karyáta and Páwasa Maháls, consisting of Nárála and Bhandára Máds in topes of 300 or 400, every 2 miles. Phanasa and Supári trees are not more common here than inland. There are few bándha for rice land and consequently little khájana, there might be more. There are many vegetable gardens in rice land in Bráhmáni villages containing many different sorts. Plantains, oil plants creeping beans, Tawasen, Bhopale, White pumpkins, Alún, Bhánga flowers, pepper, Brinjals, etc., watered by wells. The water is easily found near the sea. At Ganesha Pulen is a well at spring tide mark.

The Phanasa and Ambes are rather short this year, the rains having stopped a month sooner than usual last year. This was known at that time, predictions of that sort being more certain from the regularity of the seasons here than in Europe.

30th April 1830, Kaljhondi.

PENTHA—Jayagadag Kuláraga, Saitawaden Mahála, 1 Tarfa.

The Kulakarnis Apáji Hari and Abáji Sadáshiwa Joga. The Kabuláyata is given by Apáji Hari. The Taláthi Parasharáma Hari Wartaka.

There are 150 Khátens.

- 1 Shenewi Bráhmans Bádhekari.
- 2 Parabhú Kárkhánisa.
- 1 Tábata Watanadára.
- 5 Sonára Watanadára.
- 10 Teli Watanadára.
- 1 Shimpi Watanadára.

- 8 Wáni Lingáyata Watanadára.
- 4 Sáli Watanadára.
- 3 Hajyáma Watanadára.
- 2 Paríta Watanadára.
- 62 Bhandári Watanadára.
- 10 Kunabi Watanadára.
- 1 Lingáyata Gurawa Watanadára.
- 2 Sutára Watanadára.
- 13 Maráthás Gadakarís.
- 4 Chákara 2, Kunabini 2.
- 3 Chámhára Watanadára.
- 25 Musalamána Watanadára.
- 141 Dáldi Musalamána.
- 15 Mhara Watanadára.

313 houses, 1,796 people.

The custom of Ardhalís in Dhárekarís' land is Ardhalá. There is no Pattí, nor Mápá wartála. The wasúla is paid in the Fort. There are no Veths. There is no Kawala or Gawata. They get it from Kacharen, Chámpheri and Lágawana Sánden by sale or stealth.

There is no Páta.

There is no Tantá on the Shimá.

The Amína was Abaji Dari Pandita. He deducted the Nákirda.

There is one Deúla in the Pentha and 2 more in the Fort. The one in the Pentha is thatched by the Kárákhánisa, Parabhú, who built it.

The rayats go out as Bádhekarís to the villages around, Lágawana, &c.

The Dáldís pay 3 rupees each to the Sarakára to the Maháalakari.

The Paríts have 5 villages around, divided among the Bháwabanda, each attending a separate village. They do not make any Maktás but receive 1 or 2 pice for each thing they clean.

The Hajyáma also receives his payment in money and not in grain as in other villages. He gets 1 or 2 pice from each person.

The Shimpi receives no grain for his labour, nor annual pay, nor works by the day; but has a Nirakha for each piece of dress; for a choli 3 pice, an Ángarakhá 6 annas, &c.

There are 3 oil mills, which have to pay no Hakkadárs or other fees; two of them are in the Fort and these are also free from the Mohotarfa.

The Mhára gets no Punja in any of the land except the Diwána Báúla, which is 4 acres and pays the Mhára 10 Páyalís. This was the Killedárs' perquisite (the Báúla) till the present Rajya; when by some means three watandárs got it and it is set down to them as Málaka. They ought probably to be called Kardes and the Sarakára Málaka.

There are 3 Chámhárs who have 6 villages around in watana. They pay shoes to Mahájana, Kulakarni, Khota and Mhára of Nándiwaden (one of their villages) and to the Gurawa and the Khots, Mhárs and Guraws of other villages; also 1 shoe to 4 Hakkadárs each.

The Sonára has no watana and pays no fees to Hakkadárs, &c., but receives pay for his labour.

The Sálwís make white clothes: coarse ones, at 1 rupee each, are 8 háts by 1½ háts; finer ones at 4 rupees each are 10 háts long by 2½ háts.

The cotton comes from the Dekkana but they make the thread in the Konkana. The Sálwís themselves do not make it, but the Bhusári Musalamáns in the Jayagada Khádi; Jayagada, Saitawaden, and Burmbáda and Turala make the thread and sell it to the Sálwís. These are the best Sálwís in the Taluká. Those in Tembeyen, Hátakhamben and Lánjen use the Síta ready made in the Dekkana and do not make large or fine clothes.

Sálwís of their Khádi. The Síta in this Khádi, when made, is sold by the Bhusáris to the Sálwís in Pashtás or rolls, 270 threads in each; those with thread 10 háts long are sold 10 for 1 rupee; those 8 háts long are 12 for a rupee.

Bhandáris and Musalmáns, who go as sailors in the Phatemárs, get for one voyage 3 rupees from Phatemárs that are laden both out and home and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for those that go out empty and return laden. They also get their food on board. They get the same pay, whether the voyage is 15 days or 2 months, receiving only more daily food on the long voyages.

Custom of the boat men. If they have to go to Maskata or anywhere, which takes 3 or 4 months they get paid by the month at various agreements, generally about 4 rupees a month.

There is no Ináma or Italákha from the Khota or Sarakára.

In the Fort are 2 Deúls, built by the Sarakára in Angre's time. One of them was restored, they say, at an expense of 100 rupees by an Engineer officer, 7 years ago. The Gurawa performs the Pújyá and receives 25 rupees a year from the Subhá :—

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	4½	2	2½	...	...
Hallín lágawada Sawái	9	3½	5	½	½
Kamála ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 1-2.

The assessment here would be the average if doubled, as the Kúls are so numerous. There is also land and Bágáyata held free inside the 2 forts part of which is held by the same persons who hold the land of the Penkhota Pentha, and this would assist them in paying the Dasta of the assessed part. They have $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles to go for their Kawala and Gawata :—

The total land is ...	146 acres.	
Bháta lágawada ...	13 do.	Besides Pada, 2; Awwala and Dúma, 0; Gimawasa and Gúla, 0
Warkasa lágawada ...	48½ do.	
Dongará Pada ...	68 do.	
Bhátaalen Pada ...	8 do.	

The lágawada is $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

10th April 1830, Ganesh Pulen.

WA'DA' NIDHALEN—Sangameshwara, Khotaki, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.

- ½ Khota Rágho Rámji Sutára and 2 Bháws Wahiwáta Khudda.
- ½ „ Mukunda Manakoji.
- Do. do.

Twenty years ago the village was in Gahána to Krishna Narayana Mule for 80 years at 12 per cent., which was returned without interest or Swámitwa, on account of its being a Totá village, as the Khota says.

Houses.

- 4 Sutára Khots.
- 1 Mhára Bádhekari (Shetakari).

—
5 houses. 45 people.

The rice land is divided among the 2 Khots (20 years ago). The warkasa is not divided but they make an annual survey and pay Tirdhala. Twenty years ago they did the same in the rice.

There is no Patti, nor any Mápá wartálá, being all Khots.

The Gallá is paid in Návadi Bandera Sangameshwara, 1 kosa off. This year they took the Gallá of the Laláwndára, Lakshmanadása, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for Bháta. The Vishálagada wasúla is paid in money at the Kothi and Tharáwa Dara.

The Khota gets Pairís or labourers on pay to cultivate his fields from Bhirkonden, Mábhálen and Ojhara-Khola; and pays them 1 shera of grain and 2 pice and they begin work about 8 o'clock, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour earlier than Khots' Veths begin.

Bádhekarís come from Ojhara-Khola in warkasa and pay Tirdhala, but no Mápa wartálá or Patti. The Khots do not go elsewhere to cultivate.

The Kawala is plenty but the Gawata is $\frac{1}{4}$ short, which they bring from Mábhálen and Ojhara-Khola, both within a Kosa. They say they pay 1 rupee for 40 warandís.

There is no Tantá.

The Amina was Vinayáka Mahádewa Somana (Tilak's man).

There is no Deúla. Their Gráma Dewa is in Ojhara Khola and the Khota pays half mana for Naiwedya to the Gurawa.

There is no Italákha; no Ináma.

The Ojbaren Mhára takes the skins.

Neither Mhára nor Gurawa get Punja.

There are 3 Shetakarís who receive 8 rupees a year, and their food and clothing. Shudrás usually keep Mhára Shetakarís and Brahmans keep Kunabís as they can enter their houses to clean them, &c.

The Sutárs pay, besides their Mohotarfá, Veth to the Sarakára (the Sutárs' Veth through the Táluká is taken in money by the present Sarakára as their labours are not required). The Vetha on this village is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Veths to the Sarakára and 1 to Vishálagada.

Veths to Vishálagada and the Sarakára unequal.

These are commuted to the Sarakára at 5 rupees each and the Veth in the Ijamáyali is $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Vishálagada Vetha is either commuted for 5 rupees or taken annually in service. This year service was taken and the Sutára had to be 1 month in the Fort besides the road. He received for 30 days 2 shers of grain daily and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees of clothes at leaving, *i. e.*, his one month's service was paid at $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees. The Sutára formerly received the same food and clothes for his month's labour in Ratnágiri as he now does in Vishálagada. He makes no ploughs.

There is no Páta.

It was formerly, 80 years ago, in Angre's time, Ináma to this Sutára who were, 2 of them, on continual service in Jayagada.

The Phanasa trees are not Birjumála; but each Khota keeps his own, many or few, without payment except for his due share of Bágáyata as in the Ijamáyali.

If they go out in neighbouring villages for service they get from 3 to 4 annas daily and 2 shers of grain:—

	Khandia.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hállin Lágawada Sawái.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ...	6	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

The proportions are 2, 3, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

The total land is ... 159 acres.

Bháta Lágawada ... 8 do. (Besides Pada, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Gimawasa, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Awwala and Dúma, 2.)

Warkasa Lágawada ... 22 do.

Dongará Pada ... 127 do.

Bhátaalen ... 0 do.

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average. The Khota says it is a losing village.

1st May 1830, Ganesha Pūlen.

KAMBALEN—Ldwagana, Khotaki, Saitawaden, 1 Tarfa.

‡	Khota Bhikáji Vishwanátha Tere Desái.	
‡	„ Lakshmana Trimbaka	do.
‡	„ Chitako Ballála	do.

2nd May.—Lakshmana Panta Mane of Wátada has come to show a Kharedi Patra, 62 years old, for $\frac{1}{8}$ of this village for 115 rupees and another Gahána Patra 38 years old for $\frac{1}{8}$ for 120 rupees, $\frac{1}{8}$ at interest 12 per cent. and $\frac{1}{8}$ without interest to satisfy the Swámitwa. He says he has a house there and has the wahiwáta of $\frac{1}{8}$ the village. The Khots have not come.

Houses.

2	Khota Dewarukhe Bráhma.
7	Kunabís Watanadára.

9 houses. 71 people.

The Khots have divided the rice land among themselves. The Kunabís have no rice land. The warkása is Birjumála. The Khots pay no Thala for what warkasa they cultivate. There is no Patti. The Mápá wartálá is 2 Páyalis, the measure being 18 Sololi, Rásti, Sangameshwari Páyalis per mana.

The wasúla is paid in Jayagada, 2 Kosa. The Kunabís took it at their own expense. The Khota always takes the Gallá at Tharáwa at present.

The Veths paid are 6-monthly 72 per annum. The Kunabís say the same.

72 Veths paid by each Kunabi yearly. This is the highest rate of Veths in the Taluká and the 7 houses all pay them and the Kunabís say they pay them all. The Khota says it is because the village is a losing one and because the Kunabís are numerous; and that it has been the custom these 50 years. This is one every 5th day and at 1 anna daily computed for their labour is 31 rupees a year to the Khota. They get 1 shera.

They pay Jots; 1 annually. They pay also Phada Pharmása; 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Yirlen; and they formerly paid 2 Bháres of firewood. But this last they have left off paying, because the village jungle has become thin in which they used to cut it.

The Chámpheri Mhára takes the skin. He gets no Punja and pays no áúts to the Deúla or Khota.

The Kawala and Gawata are $\frac{3}{8}$ enough and $\frac{1}{8}$ are brought from Wátada.

There is no Páta in the village.

The Amína was Náro Sadáshiwa Thatte. He did not deduct the whole of the Nákirda, but entered about 150 acres as Kirdasára land.

There is no Deúla but the rayats go to the Chámpheri Deúla. The rayats take 1 waranda each to thatch it and the Gurawa pays them 1 shera each from the Dewáchen utpanna.

The Khota pays the Kunabís 2 rupees from the Gáwna Kharcha; 1 at the Sachani or commencement of the annual cultivation and 1 for sacrifices for the land to drive any Bhúts expended in rice, Náral, &c. The Kunabís say they only receive the latter.

The rayats pay Kárasái to the Sarakára and for batta, &c., 2 to 4 annas.

The aspect is southward although the village lies on the North Khádi.

The Khots have to buy about 5 Khandís of rice annually from Mákhajana for their household use:—

	Khandía.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimwas Gola.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	3	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0
Hallín Lágawada Sawái...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	0
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 1—2.

The total arable land is	...	350	acres.
Bhāta Lāgawada	...	9	do. (Besides Pada, $\frac{1}{2}$; Awwala and Dūma, 3).
Warkasa lāgawada	...	35	do.
Dongara Pada	...	204	do. The lāgawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.
Bhātalen Pada	...	101	do.

The assessment is below the average. The rice land, though but little of it exists, is the best; and the village on the Khādī. The Amīna has probably set down 50 acres of Nākīrda land as arable by the lāgawads being but $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole, which is below the average :—

				Kāmbalen Lāwagana.	
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Panhali is	...	0	244	163
10	Chāmpheri	...	10	...	...
0	Wātada	...	10	2,077	207
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sānden Lāwagana	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	405	270
				3 J 640	

213 acres. This village is about 100 acres over-measured as appears by the opinion of all the Khots around it.

1st May 1830, Ganesha Pulen.

BARJEKHOLA—Khotaki, Saitawaden, 1 Tarfa.

Khota Parāgandā Vithala Juwekara.

There are no houses in the village. The Khota lives in Harnai. His wahiwātadāra is his brother, Nāro Lakshmana of Chāmpheri and takes the profit and loss, paying no Swamitwa these 30 years.

Bādhekaris come from Chāmpheri to cultivate and pay Ardhalā.

No patti is taken. The Māpa wartālā is 2 payalīs per mana. Chāmpherī is $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off. They pay not Veths or Kārasāi.

About 100 years ago, there were houses in the village but a marī among the cattle made them leave it and they also died 25 years ago, when a cow-house was made for a trial.

The Kawala and Gawata are enough for the fields. No other rayats come to take them.

The wasūla is paid in Jayagada, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa, but the Khota always takes the grain at present. The mana was is 18 payalīs at that time. This year the Khota took the grain direct from the Sarakāra and paid 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The Bādhekaris used to take their Thala to Jayagada at their own expense. At present they have to carry about a khandi around to Nāndiwāden and Rāi to sell it.

There is one Pāta, dry in May.

There is no Deūla.

The consequence of there being no watanadārs (in this and other villages) is that they come twice, as many one year as another, as it depends on their own convenience; their own land being first attended to and the cultivation accordingly is in one year 2 khandīs (Thala) and another year 4 khandīs.

Bādhekari villages have unequal produce in different years.

The Amīna was Lakshmana Wāsudewa Bhāwe. He deducted the Nākīrda land.

There is no disputed boundary.

There are 25 kaunthi oil trees in this village. These are more common in this than in other Mahāls.

	Khandia.	Bhata.	Nagal.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimwasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	1½	1½	½	...	½	½
Hallin lágawada Sawái	2	1½	...	½	½	...
Kamála	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total arable is ... 51 Acres.
 Bhata lágawada ... 3 do. (Besides 1 Pada, Awwala Dúma, 1.)
 Warkasa lágawada ... 7 do.
 Dongara Pada ... 36 do. The cultivation is ½.
 Bhátalen Pada ... 5 do.

The cultivation being but ½ was probably about the annual average in the survey year.

			Barjakhola.
Kacharen is	...	1	67 67
Waidya Lágawana	...	1	52 52
			2 J 119
			59 acres mean.

2nd May 1830, Ganesha Pulen.

WARAWADEN—*Sailawaden, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.*

- ½ Khota, Ratanarúwa Apájiráwa Vichyáre.
 - ½ do. Trimbaka Budhawanta do.
 - ½ do. Dewaji Dájiráwa do.
 - ½ do. Sonbáji Gangájiráwa do.
- Paráganda 30 years at Waráda.

Taláthi Vishnu Janárdan Káne and Kulakarni.

The Kúls are 170.

Houses.

- 11 Khota Maráthás.
- 40 Chitapáwana—Watanadára 30 ; Bádhekari 10.
- 1 Sonára Watanadára.
- 2 Lingáyata Gurawa Watanadára.
- 1 Nháwi Watanadára.
- 5 Teli Bádhekari.
- 1 Kumbhára Bádhekari.
- 2 Sutára Bádhekari.
- 2 Guláma.
- 80 Bhandári Watanadára.
- 1 Gurawa Bhawika Bádhekari.
- 3 Kunabi Bádhekari.
- 84 Khárawi—Watanadára 13 ; Bádhekari 21.
- 7 Mhára Watanadára.
- 1 Chambhara Watanadára.
- 1 Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari.

192 houses. 1,691 people.

The mode of taking Thala in the Kunabáwedárs or khots' land is peculiar to this village. The Karde finds the Jots, seed, &c., and has the straw, and out of 20 mans of produce he pays the owner 11 mans. The owner pays the Mhára and Guraw's Punja, but as his payment to them is fixed he pays them no more on account of any particular field. In warkasa the Thala is Ardhalá, which they settle by making Abháwani a little above the produce and then leaving the Toda or Tharáwa, the true produce, and taking half.

There is no patti taken and no mapa wartalá. The wasúla was paid in Jayagada, but since the present Rajya the rayats have taken it; this year from the Sarakára at Bháta 14 rupees per khandi.

The Kawala and Gawata is ¾ enough and ¼ short which is brought from Wátada and Kalajhondi, some taken and some bought.

There is etalákha paid in grain, not in land ; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ khandís Ináma.

There are no Veths paid or Phada Pharmása. The Khárawís pay 3 rupees to the Sarakára all above 20 years and under 50 years. A survey is made about every 10 years.

The Khárawís go on voyages in the Phatemárs to Bombay and back they get Rs. 3 each and their food. To Alpaí, which is somewhere 300 kosa off, they get 5 rupees.

The Mhára pays no áúts. He gets from each Dharekari from 2 shers to 2 páyalís, according to some old settlement, and collects in all 6 mans. Bádhekarís do not pay him. The Bhawika Gurawa gets the same.

The Teli gives the Deúla 10 shers of oil annually, but nothing to any Hakkadára or Khota.

There is one Páta which is now drying.

The Gáwna kharcha is 32 rupees. The Khota gets 8 and the Sonára 2 of it and the Kulakarni 5 for paper. Vithoba of Ratnágiri 1 rupee; the Desha-kulakarni 2 rupees potagi; to the Bhandáris for the Gráma kharcha 15 rupees; for Dharmadáwa to Bráhmans, &c., 20 rupees besides the 32 Nemanúka.

The Amína was Sakho Krishna Sohoni and Vithala Bhawe. They deducted the Nákirda.

There was a Tantá with Kalajhondi and another with Málagunda, both settled by the Adálata and measured accordingly.

The Mhárawádi is 2 bighás but he has no Jamína khaten and pays no Jiráyata dasta. His lágawada in the Mhárawádi amounts to 3 or 4 mans occasionally. He has a Phanasa kháta.

There are 5 Deúls. One (tiled) was built by Kane, a watanadára, 60 years ago and cost 2,000 rupees. Another, Chandaki by Godabole, a rayat, cost him 300 rupees. Another by the same Godabole to Ganapati, cost 1,000 rupees 50 years ago.

The Mhárs Dewa was made by the rayats 50 years ago and cost 125 rupees. The Mhárs thatch it.

Another Gráma Dewa was built by Kane 50 years ago, cost 100 rupees and is now thatched by Khárawís.

The Sutára pays no Vetha or Hakkadárs.

The Nháwi has 3 villages in watana and collects from 1 to 4 páyalís annually from each Kunabi, &c. He collects 2 khandís.

The Chámbhára pays 4 pair of shoes to the khota, 2 to the Mhára and 1 to the Gurawa, Mahájana and Kulakarni; but none to any Hakkadárs.

The Kumbhára pays no Hakkadárs any madakís.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	...
Hallín lágawada ...	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	11	8	19	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are 2-3.

The total land is	...	2,085 Bighas.	
Bháta lágawada	...	140 do.	(Besides Pada, 20; Awwala and Dúma, 33; Únsa, 7; and Gimawasa, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$).
Warkasa lágawada	...	451 do.	
Dongara Pada	...	890 do.	The lágawada is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.
Bhátalen Pada	...	514 do.	

The assessment appears much below the average of Kuláraga villages in similar circumstances, *i. e.*, with a very large quantity of rice and that Awwala and Dúma; numerous rayats Gimawasa, Únsa, and the Kawala Gawata enough or nearly so; besides having 20 acres of waste rice land. This, they say, is half

khárákata on the sea; and half bad kurayáta, not worth cultivation. The lága-wada, as the Taláthi says, was not unusually high the survey year, though it was $1/3\frac{1}{2}$.

			Warawaden.
Málagunda is.	... 1½	2,473	1,649
Wátada	... 1½	2,078	1,668
Kalajhondi	... ½	1,718	2,291
Ri'a	... ½	572	1,718
..			
		4)	7,319
			1,830 acres mean. Survey 200 acres over-measured.

2nd May 1830, Ganesha Pulen.

WATADA—*Saitawaden khichadi, 1 Tarfa.*

Wasudewa Shiwáji Bhadasawale Dewarúkhe and 14 Bháwa.

There are 76 kúls.

Do 15 khots' khátens.

The Khots have divided the whole of the khotaki land and have different khátás as separate kúls. The sarakár's karkúna divided their lands. He (was) employed 3 months about it 20 years ago, in consequence of complaints made to the Sarakára.

Houses.

- 15 Khota Devarúkhe.
- 16 Watanadára—Bráhmána 15, Bádhekari 1.
- 33 Kunabís.
 - Májarekara Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 1.
 - A'gare do. 5 do. 2.
 - Mirwan do. 9 do. 0.
 - Náralakonda do. 0 do. 3.
- 9 Chákara 5, Kunabini 4.
- 3 Jangama Watanadára, Tirdhala.
- 3 Teli Watanadára.
- 1 Parita Watanadára.
- 1 Sonára Watanadára, Ardhalá.
- 1 Hajyáma Watanadára.
- 10 Mhára Watanadára, Ardhalá (2 Mhárawadís).

76 houses. 455 people (by guess, the Khota not having come).

The Kulambáwedárs are Telís, Paríts, Nháwís and Bráhmans.

There is no Patti in the khotaki land. The mápa wartála is 2 páyalís in the khotaki or kulambáwi lands.

Veths are paid by Kunabís and Mhárs 4 per month to the khota and jots by kunabís. The Khota is also Kulakarni.

The kuls pay from 1 to 2 shers each house to the Mhára as Punja and he collects about 5 mans in all. The Mhára has no lágawada remitted by the Khota in consequence of being in his Gharawádi.

No Bádhekarís come here to cultivate, nor do the Kunabís go elsewhere. (The Kunabís and one Bráhmána rayata only have come and they do not know, since, many villagers say, they come to wátada as Bádhekarís.)

Kawala and Gawata are suffoient, and the rayats of Warawaden, Ríla, Jámbhári and Saitawaden steal large quantities besides.

The rayats carry about ½ their grain to sell in Málagunda and Niwendi. The Phada is Jayagada.

The Amína was Jayaráma Dhopatakara, who deducted the Nákirda.

The Mhára pays no áúts except to the Gráma Dewa.

The Kunabís pay a fowl and tawasen and bhopale to the Khota annually.

There are both kharedis and gaháns but none of the people have attended.

One gahána is a singular one. A Bráhmána paid 10 rupees 12 years ago for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of Bhátalen grass land merely for the grass every year for manure. He gets from 75 to 100 warandis annually enough for one Bighá manure, and if he cultivates it he is to pay Thala. If the Khota wants it to cultivate he gives him another $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and there is no wyája or swámitwa.

One sale of Khájana Malá rice land is one acre for 50 rupees.

There are 6 Deúls, 2 of them Gráma Dewas, thatched by all rayats, but Bráhmans at their own expense. Three more are of stone and domed. One built by the Khota, one by the Joshi and one by a Bráhmána rayata; another of tiles by a Waidya of Lágawana, who has made a great many Deúls.

The Teli makes oil both from Tila Kále and Gode. Of the first he receives 2 mans (32 páyalis) of the Tila for one mana of oil; of the Gode $1\frac{1}{2}$ mans of it and returns one mana of oil. Of Kawnthi fruit $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans are paid for 1 mana of oil. The Kawnthela is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee less than that from Tila. The Tila oil is the same whether from Gode or Kále Tila. The Kadu or Undina oil is usually cheaper than Goden oil; but at present is the same $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per mana.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13	6	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada Sawái.	66	28	14	13	14	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The proportions are $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3.

The total arable is ... 2,078 acres.

Bháta lágawada ... 96 do. (Besides Pada, 42; Awwala and Dúma, 6; Gúla, 3).

Warkasa lágawada ... 427

Dongara Pada ... 1,210

Bhátalen Pada ... 279

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The rice Pada 42 acres is, they say, half Kháarakata land on the sea; and $\frac{1}{2}$ bad Kurayata and is still Pada.

The assessment appears low for a Kuláraga village with 140 acres of rice, part of it Awwala, on the Kádi and with an excess of Kawala and Gawata, and 2,000 acres of Warkasa, to cultivate with it. The Warkasa is all Inland; the hill land good and cool; and 42 acres of waste rice land. If but part were cultivated would admit of 10 Khandis more assessment, and still leave it about the average.

			Wátada.
$\frac{2}{3}$ Saitawaden is ... ..	...	564	844
$\frac{2}{3}$ Chámpheri ... ..	...	737	1,105
Rila	$\frac{1}{2}$	572	1,144
Warawaden	1	2,085	2,085
Kalajhondi	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,718	2,291
Kolisaren	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,257	3,771

6J 11,240

1,873 acres mean. Survey 200 acres over-measured.

3rd May 1830, Ganesha Pulen.

NIWENDI—Saitawaden, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khot Sambháji Báburáwa Salawi.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Jiwáji Rudra Tupe Dewarúkha.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Tuko Govind Ratala Chitapáwana.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Do. Krishnáji Mahádewa Kulakarni Dewarúkha.

* This might be Basála.

These 4 families have always been Khots and did not acquire it by Kharedi and do not know who was the original Khota; the Marathás probably.

Taláthi and Kulakarni Mahadewa Shiwáji Joshi.

Houses.

2	Maráthá Khota.		
5	Bráhmāna Khota.		
9	Kulakarni Dewarúkhe.		
21	Chitapáwana Bráhmāna	Watanadára.	
19	Dewarukhe Bráhmāna	do.	
25	Kunabi.		
	Sitapa	12	} do.
	Kudaye	3	
	Bhute	5	
	Gáwnathana	15	
2	Parita	Watanadára.	
2	Hajyáma	do.	
8	Sonára	do.	
7	Wáni	do.	
2	Dhawada	do.	
4	Teli	do.	
2	Gurawa Lingáyata	Watanadára.	
1	Do.	Bhawika	do.
1	Shimpi	do.	
1	Sutára	Bádhekari.	
3	Chambhára	Watanadára.	
5	Bhandári	do.	
10	Chákara.		
12	Mhára	Watanadára.	

151 houses. 778 people.

The Bráhmans and 10 other castes are Dhárekaris.

The Shimpi and Sutárs, Chákars and Kunabís and Parit and Dhawada are Ardhals.

The Thala is Ardhala in rice and Warkasa, and part of the rice land is on annual Maktá.

The Khota says 7 Parágandá Dhárekaris have fallen in his hands and are a loss to him. But no Dhárekari has thrown up his warkasa on account of the loss except one man whose Bágáyata has died.

The Kunabís cultivate only the land of the Dhárekaris whose land they are in and pay Ardhala.

There is no Patti. The Ardhals pay 17 páyalís Sololi per mana because the custom of this village in selling grain is to measure 17 páyalís. This is not, however, common elsewhere. In Ardhali Maktás only 16 páyalís are measured.

The Phada was formerly in Jayagada but the darekaris always take their Gallá at the Tharáwa rate and did so in Peshawá's time also. There is no Kharedi Bháta. But there is Kharedi Túpa and on Káthá.

This year the Tharáwa rates were Bháta 14, Nágali 17 and Wari 13 rupees per Khandi.

Bádhekari come from Chámphen, 1 Kosa off and pay Tirdhala, in Warkasa. These rayats do not go elsewhere.

There is Kawala Gawata enough for the village and other villages. The Bhandáris of Newaren, Warawaden and Málagunda come and take large quantities away.

There are several Ináms and Italákhas. One Italákha at 22½ rupees per Khandi of Bháta, instead of the usual 21½.

The Khota allows no Ináms or private Italákhas.

The Mhárs and Guraws have no fixed Punja. They receive from 1 shera to 1 Páyali from each Dhárekari. Ardhelis pay none at all; and some Dhárekaris pay nothing. They collect but 1½ Mana each.

The Mhára has a trifling Kuláraga account and lives chiefly by cultivating as an Ardheli.

Veths are paid by Mhárs and Kunabís 12 annually to the Khota; 3 to each Khota. They are, however, paid well. They get daily 1 shera and 1 pice; and 1 Páyali extra for 3 days, amounting to $4\frac{1}{8}$ pice; while Pairís cost but 5 pice. These, however, are to be had at call, while Pairís come at their own convenience.

Pairís daily pay 5 pice.

The Mhára pays no áúts either to Hakkadára; Deúla or Khota.

The Kunabís pay no Jota or vegetables to the Khota but pay Kárasái $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

The Mhár's Gharawádi is in the Kulakarni's land and in his Khátá, and pays him Thala. The Mhár's Dhára field is separate.

The Teli receives in kind for one mana of oil either 2 mans of Tila Kálá or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mana Tila Godá; $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans of Kawathi or $1\frac{1}{8}$ mana of Undína nuts. Tila Kále and Gode are different in price but the oil is the same. The Teli pays no oil to Hakkadárs.

The cultivation in the village is the same this year as the last, neither more nor less.

The Amína was Bháskara Ballála of Kelen, who deducted too little as Nákírda.

There is a dispute with Newaren. A Liláwna Thikána sold by the Sara-kára for 30 rupees a year, Kubi Báúla.

The Hajyáma gets his payment from the rayats annually and not according to the number of times he attends them. He gets from each from 2 to 4 annas yearly, and those who prefer it pay instead either 4 or 5 Phanasa or 2 Páyalis of grain, and some who are poor pay nothing.

There are 10 Deúls, of which 4 are of stone, all built by the people of the village; one by the Bundle Rájyá, who was of Khera, the Deshakulakarni's family. Four more are tiled and two thatched.

There are 6 páts, 4 of them for Gimawasa.

There are numerous mortgages in the village and a few Kharadi Thikáns, which are so set down in the survey.

	Khandi	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijámayali gallá is	... 76	47	10	5	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
Hallín lágawada sawái	... 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	18	8	16	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
The proportions are 4, 5.							
Acres.							
The total land is	... 3,111						
Bháta lágawada	... 156	(Besides Pada 47), (Awwala and Dúma 34), (Gimawasa 27), (U'nsa 2).					
Warkasa lágawada	... 482						
Dongara Pada	... 1,340	The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the whole.					
Bhátalen Pada	... 1,006						

The village appears under the average of assessment, being a Kuláraga village with many rayats; near 200 acres of rice land; 1,000 acres of Bhátalen; Kawala and Gawata enough for the whole; plenty of Páts. The Prats of the rice land the best and plenty of Gimawasa.

Much rice land waste in Saitawaden Mahála and little Punja paid here. Survey year below the average cultivation, Saitawaden Mahála.

The rice land waste would, if cultivated, make a much larger Hallín Akára. They say 30 acres of it is bad Kurayáta and the rest Khajana spoilt.

In Karyáta Mahála there is not $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the rice land waste that there is in Saitawaden Mahála. The people there are richer and more numerous. So are more ready to occupy all the rice land. Another cause is that they had in this Mahála notice of the survey and so left some waste (as well as Gimawasa).

				Niwendi.
Newaren is	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2,529	... 2,024
Dhámanasen	... $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,755	... 3,510
Kalajhondi	... $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,711	... 3,422
Wori	... $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,000	... 4,000
Chámphen	... $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,994	... 2,659
Málagunda	... 12	...	2,473	... 1,979

6) 17,594

2,932 mean acres, survey about correct.

3rd May 1830, Ganesha Pulen.

MALAGUNDA—*Kuláraga, Saitawaden Mahála, 1 Tarfa.*

One-third Khota Raghórawa Báburáwa Sálawi and 3 Bháwa.

One-third Khota Abáji Náráyanráwa and 2 Bháwa.

One-Third Khota Khandó Suryáviráwa and 1 Bháwa.

Houses.

- 18 Khota Maráthá, Watanadára.
- 85 Chitapáwana Bráhmána Watanadára 75, Bádhekari 10.
- 4 Dewarukhe Bráhmána Watanadára.
- 5 Karáhde Bráhmána, Watanadára.
- 4 Sonára—Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 3.
- 3 Wáni Sangameshwari—Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 2.
- 10 Gurawa lingáyata—Watanadára.
- 50 Bhandári—Watanadára 40, Bádhekari 10.
- 30 Kunabi—Watanadára 20, Bádhekari 10 Dudhawádi.
- 14 Chákara 10, Kunabini 4.
- 7 Teli, Watanadára.
- 15 Kumbhára Watanadára.
- 2 Nháwi Watanadára.
- 1 Sutára Bádhekari.
- 5 Mhára Watanadára.

258 houses. 1,239 people.

Taláthi Moro Rudra Pusálakara, Kulakarni.

There are 180 Khatens.

The modes of paying Thala in the Kunabáwa land are for Bháta for 1 khandi gross produce; some tenants pay either 7 or 8 rupees, while the present bázár price remain; others pay Ardhala; others the dasta belonging to the rice field. In warkasa the custom is to pay Tirdhala by all castes.

In the Peshawá's time they always took their Galla at the Tharáwa rate. When it was required in kind in Jayagada they had to buy it from Mákhajana, as they want all their own grain for consumption.

Veths are paid to the Khota by Telís, Bhandáris and Kumbhárs, one man each annually and by Kunabis 3 annually. Telís and Bhandáris also pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Jota each (*i. e.*, 1 bullock) if they have them.

Veths paid by various castes.

The Kunabis pay the Khota Phada Pharmása :—1 Fowl, 1 Yirlen, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopálá. The Telís and Bhandáris pay only 1 fowl.

The Kumbhára pays the Khota annually 5 Madakín and 5 Lotás from each house and the same to the Kulakarni. There are 15 houses; so they pay 300 vessels to the two.

The Kawala and Gawata is sufficient for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the consumption. The other $\frac{1}{3}$ is brought from Niwendi and Kalajhondi, either by purchase or theft.

The Mhára and Gurawa receive Punja from Dharekarís but none from Ardháris. The Shirastá is $1\frac{1}{2}$ páyali from each khandi of dasta and they say they collect 15 mans each.

The Mahára pays 2 áúts to the Khota and the Deúla and to no Hakkadára.

The Nháwi receives his pay at each time of attendance on the rayats from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pice. From the Khots he gets 2 páyalis of grain annually instead.

There is 19 khandis of Italákha to Bráhmans and 9 khandis of Ináma.

The Telis have to pay 6 shers of oil to the Deúls.

The Gáwna Kbarch varies annually and is usually about 80 rupees. Every house in the village of all castes pay alike as they say.

The Amína set down about 100 acres of Nákirda land among the arable as the Khota says.

There was a Tantá with Warawaden settled by the Adálata to belong to Málagunda and measured there.

The Mhára is in the Khot's land. If he cultivates his Gharawádi it amounts to $\frac{1}{2}$ mana and the Khota takes no Thala in it.

There are 7 Deúls, 1 of stone and domed, cost 1,000 rupees and was built by Waidya of Lágawana, 60 years ago; 4 more are tiled; all built by the rayats of the village; there are 2 thatched built by the Khota and thatched at his expense. The tiled ones are repaired by the Khots at the village expense. Last year they cost 25 rupees for tiles.

There are 4 Páts for Gimawasa which, sometimes, dry before the rains.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	... 144	110	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
Hallín lágawada sawái	... 137	98	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The present is less than the Ijamáyali.

	Acre.	
The total land	... 2,473	
Bháta lágawada	... 234	(Besides Pada 80 acres), (Awwala and Dúma 100 acres), (Gimawasa land 19), (Gúla land 2).
Warkasa lágawada	... 934	
Dongara Pada	... 960	The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.
Bhátalen Pada	... 666	

The present survey is more than the Ijamáyali but is not much above the average. This is the only village with 100 acres of Awwala and Dúma and 300 of rice land. Ten Dharekaris have given up their kunabáwes to their relatives and 4 have thrown up their watana.

As this village has more separate Dharekarís than any other some of them would, no doubt, be overassessed. The rayats in general pay their dast without difficulty and do not complain of loss.

Of the 80 acres waste rice land about 10 acres is since cultivated; part of it is spoilt khájana (20). Twenty more are Khari and Báula above the hill and the rest bad kurayáta, left waste for the reason given in the last village.

		Málagunda.		
Warawaden is	... $\frac{2}{3}$	2,085	...	2,780
Newaren	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,529	...	1,686
Kalajhondi	... $\frac{1}{2}$	1,711	...	3,422
Niwendi	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,473	...	1,648
		3,111 should be		
			4)	9,536

2,384 mean acres; survey correct.

The Niwendi people say Málagunda is the largest and the Málagunda khots the reverse.

Karayáta Newaren Mahála.

Kasabá Newaren, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khota Dinakara Tamaji Kolhátakar Desái Parágandá in Pánduwada near Wái.

$\frac{1}{4}$ „ Lakshmana Chimanáji and Wásudewa Ráma and 16 brothers in Newaren.

$\frac{1}{4}$ „ Abáji Náráyána Shewade, Parágandá in Jakhanagáwna near Sátará.

$\frac{1}{4}$ „ Rámachandra Ganesha Kolhatakara and 4 Bháws in Newaren.

Wahiwáta. The 1st and 3 have no Wahiwáta.

Houses.

28	Khota Chitapáwana.
15	do. Bhandári (Wada).
85	Chitapáwana Watanadára.
13	do. Bádhekari.
8	Karáhde Watanadára.
6	Sonára do.
46	Kunabi—Watanadára 12, Bádhekari 34.
97	Bhandári—Watanadára 77, Bádhekari 19.
11	Teli—Watanadára 10, Bádhekari 1.
5	Nháwi Watanadára.
22	Guláms.
2	Sutára Watanadára.
12	Kumbhára.
1	Shimpi.
1	Shenawi Bádhekari.
6	Lingáyata Gurawa—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 4.
4	Dhawada Watanadára.
8	Wani—Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1.
1	Parita Watanadára.
1	Chambhára Watanadára.
5	Musalamána—Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 2.
5	Mhára Watanadára.

377 houses. 2,116 people.

All Ardhalís who cultivate in the land of Kunabawedárs pay them either 10 mans exact in the khandi of produce or else they compute a quantity of land that ought to produce a khandi and receive from 9 to 19 rupees from the cultivator, the present bazár price being 16 rupees a khandi. Warkasa pays $\frac{1}{2}$ produce.

There is no Patti Bháden nor Mápa Wartála. The Báki Wasúla was paid in kind, about 30 years ago, but not since.

The Veths received by the Desái Khota are from Kumbhárs 5, Kunabis 3, Telís 3, and they give them 2 shers for food (making it merely a nominal vetha if true). They receive no Phada Pharmása.

The Wádá Khots of Mithápolen receive veths 6 from Kunabis and 2 from Telís; of Dhokambalen 2 from Bhandáris and Kunabis; of Lávagana 1 from Kunabis; of vegetable 4 from Kunabis. The other Khots, they say, take no veths.

The Kawala and Gawata are but $\frac{1}{2}$ enough. The rest is brought by force (*i. e.*, without leave or payment) from Dhámanasen, Niwendi, Chámphen and Ori.

The Teli pays no perquisites to Hakkadárs or Khota.

The Kumbhára pays one load of pots to the Khota and to the Kulakarni and the Mokádama.

The Gurawa receives no Punja. The Mhára gets his Punja by going round to the Kula's houses and gets 1 or 2 páyalís from each. He pays áuts of bamboo work to the Deúla only and not to Khots or Hakkadars.

The Nháwi is watanadára of 3 villages and is paid in money.

There are 36 khandís of Ináma lands to numerous Bráhmans in small Ináms.

There are disputes with Niwendi (Kubi Báula).

There are 4 Páts used for Gimawasa.

The Mhára has 2 acres of land in his Gharawádi and 5 Pánds of rice, Thikána Purúkha, both which, he says, he holds free of payment.

The Chámhbhára pays the Desái 2, the Gurawa 1, Kulakarni 2; Mokádama 1, Mhára 1.

There are Nemnuks to Deúls in the Gráma Kharcha to the amount of 61 rupees, chiefly to Aditeshwara and Bhagawati, and 30 rupees more spent in charity.

There are 7 Kulambáwedárs who have deserted the village and as they have no relations the Khota has the wahiwáta and pays their Dasta 67 rupees, chiefly Bhandáris.

There are 50 acres of warkasa land cultivated at present. More than there were at the time of the survey. As the Khots state this, the survey cannot be a heavy one for that year.

There are 7 tiled Deúls, 4 thatched ones and 1 stone with a dome. The last cost 5,000 rupees, 100 years ago, and was built by Dabholkara of Basani, now kept repaired by the Desái.

Bhagawati was built, 50 years ago, by the Desái and cost 1,000 rupees.

The other Deúls were all built between 20 and 70 years ago, each by the Khota or some rich Bráhma of the wádá and are still kept up at the expense of their descendants. They cost the following sums—300, 2,000, 250, 500, 300, 4,000, 250, 30, and 800 rupees.

Ganapati Pulen was built by Bundele, the Newaren Kulakarni (originally called Khera, now a Rájya somewhere) 100 years ago. Chintámanaráwa of Miraja had buildings, wells, doors, etc., made round it to the expense of 30,000 rupees including one mile of stone road. The Pujári is Ghanawatakara of Newaren and each person, who goes to the Dewa and gives above half rupee (or a silver half rupee) it goes to the Dew's expenses for which a Kárkún is kept up; if below half rupee the Ghanawatakara gets it. There are in the Dew's service 14 people—1 Kárkúna, 9 Musicians (the Malagunda Guraws) and 4 Páharekaris Maráthás. The expense allowed is 1,200 rupees from the kacheri. The Mirajawálá allows a village (Kánten in Dewarukha Mahála).

Ganesha Pulen.

Khandi. Bháta. Nágali. Wari. Haríka. Gimawasa.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	136	109	7	3	12	1½
Hallín lágawada ...	160	126	12	5½	13½	½
Hallín Kamála Sawái ...	193	150	14	13	8	½

The proportions are nearly 3½, 4, 5,

The total arable is 2,528 acres.

Bháta lágawada 422 do. (Besides Pada 55), (Mala and Mali 123 acres), (Gimawasa 52), (Gula ½).

Warkasa lágawada 375 do. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

Dongara Pada 857 do.

Bhátalen Pada 673 do.

Niwendi ¼	...	3,111	4,148
Málagunda ½	...	2,473	3,297
Kharawaten ¼	...	630	2,520
Dhámanase ½	...	1,755	2,340
Khotawaden 1	...	1,675	1,675

5) 14,000

2,800 acres; 300 too little in the survey.

The assessment appears not too high. The rice land is near 500 acres and of good sorts, and well divided among the numerous rayats. The only disadvantage is that they have to go a kosa off for the kawala. They trade so much from this village that a heavier assessment would not be much felt.

KOTAWADEN—Karyata Newaren Mahála, 1 Tarfa.

Khota Sahasrabudhye. There are many. The present Wahiwatadára is Panduranga Sahasrabudhye, Wáda Khota of Nawedara. There are 30 Kunábáwes. The Taláthi is Báláji Wasudewa Lotalikara. There are 11 wádás with separate khots, who pay through the wahiwátadára, of which 10 are Bráhmans and 1 Bhandári, and 1 Wáda Musalmána. Seven of the wádás are Sahasrabudhyes, the others Moná and Ghárapures.

Houses.

20	Khots Bráhmans.
12	Bhandári Khota.
28	Chitapáwana—Watanadára 11, Bádhekari 17.
4	Bhandári Bádhekari.
10	Wáni Sangameshwari Bádhekari
53	Kunabís Watanadára.
6	Teli Watanadára.
2	Kumbhára Watanadára.
8	Chákara Guláma.
2	Támbata Bádhekari.
4	Sonára Watanadára.
6	Hijyáma do.
8	Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.
2	Chámbhára Watanadára.
6	Mhára do.
4	Sutára—Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 1.
4	Musalamána Watanadára.

179 houses. 891 people.

The Ardhalis pay for as much land as is supposed to produce a khandi of Bháta 8 or 9 mans of Bháta. Otherwise they take $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce by measure, of Gúla they take $\frac{1}{3}$. The Ardhali has also to pay for the buffalo, driver, press, etc., 12 to 14 annas each melting. One melting is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mans and takes $\frac{1}{2}$ a night.

Maktá admitting of extra labour and grain to the Ardhali.

In warkasa they take $\frac{1}{2}$ by Najara Paháni, the land being better than in Newaren where they take $\frac{1}{3}$. There is no Patti Bháden but Mára Wartála is taken by some 1 Páyali per mana, if agreed on, if not none. The Phada is in Ratnágiri Fort. Taken in a Galabata paid by the Sarakára; not the grain is always taken by the rayats. The present Dara is Bháta $14\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Nágali $17\frac{1}{2}$, Wari $13\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi.

Veths are received by neither Khota nor Wáda Khota as they say, but the Wádá Khota receives Phada Pharmása—1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopala, 1 Yirlen, 1 Fowl.

There is no Kawala and the Gawata is half enough. They bring them from Vetoshi, Jámburá, Kharawaten and Ori.

The Teli and Kumbhára pay no fees to any one.

Mhára and Gurawa receive no Punja (as they say).

The Mhára pays no áúts.

The Nháwi receives annual pay from the Bráhmans $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 rupee and collects about 40 Rupees a year.

There are 2 Páts used for Gimawasa.

The Mhára has 2 acres of land in his Gharawádi (warkasa), for which he pays the Sarakara, having a kháta for it.

The Chámbhára pays 10 pair of shoes to the Wáda Khots and 3 to the Mhára.

There is rather less cultivated warkasa now than in the survey year.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín lágawada sawái ...	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ...	110	82	11	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable is 1,679 acres.

Rice lágawada 244 acres (besides Bháta Pada $8\frac{1}{2}$), (Mala and Mali 52 acres), (Gimawasa 33 acres), (Gúla 10 acres).

Warkasa 283 acres.

Bhátalen Pada 292 acres. The lágawada is $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Dongara Pada 688 acres.			
Newaren	2	2,528	1,464
Vetoshi	1	1,100	1,100
Kharawaten	$\frac{1}{2}$	630	1,260
Bháwe Adomba	$\frac{1}{2}$	367	734

4) 4,558

1,139 acres ; survey 500 acres too much.

The Khots have, more probably, given a false account, as Kotawaden is a large village. Besides the Khot's account (1,139 acres) would make the lágawada $\frac{1}{2}$ the whole. So the land is more probably under than over measured.

The assessment appears low for a Kuláraga village, with so much rice land and of the best sorts (including 50 acres of Gimawasa and U'nsa). The warkasa land too is better than in Newaren. The Kawala has however to be brought from 2 miles off.

DHOKAMBALEN—*in Kotawaden Karyáta, Newaren Mahála,*
1 Tarfa Kuláraga.

Khota Ganesha Keshawa Kelakar Taláthi Báláji Lotalikar 5 khates.

- 1 Khota Chitapáwana.
- 3 Watanadára—Chitapáwana 2, Bádhekari 1.
- 1 Sonára Bádhekari.
- 1 Lingáyata Gurawa Bádhekari.
- 5 Kunabi Bádhekari.
- 1 Chákara.
- 7 Bhandári Bádhekari.
- 1 Sutára Bádhekari.

20 houses. 90 people.

The Ardhalís, who cultivate in the Kúl's rice land, pay for as much rice land as ought to produce a khandi, either 9 mans or 8 or 9 rupees.

The warkasa land is on Tirdhala.

There is no Patti Bháden or Wartála. The Phada is in the Fort or by Galabata or assignments. But at present the grain is taken by the Khots.

The Khota gets from Kunabís and Bhandáris 5 men and 1 jota annually, but no Phada Pharmása.

The Kotawaden Mhára gets $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of grain for attending here. He gives no áúts. The Gurawa has no Punja. But the Khota allows a piece of Mali, 10 mans in produce for his services.

The Kawala is entirely brought from Kharawaten Jámburina and Ori and half the Gawata also is brought.

There is no Páta.

The lágawada is just the same as in the survey year.

The Deúla was built by a Warawaden Bráhmána, 50 years ago. It cost 1,000 rupees.

The Khota has no musháhira but he says he loses 5 rupees a year by Kelakar's field, who is dead without heirs. A Nála destroys part of the rice land and is annually increasing.

Khandi. Bháta. Nágali. Wari. Haríka. Gimawasa. Gúla.

The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Hallín lágawada sawái.	14	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála A'kára	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 2, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable land is 174 acres.

Bháta lágawada 33 acres. (Besides Bháta Pada 1), (Malá and Mali 19), (Gimawasa 10), (Gúla 1).

Warkasa lágawada 21 acres.

Dongara Pada 91 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada 19 acres.

The assessment is low. The village is Kularagi but belongs $\frac{3}{4}$ of it to the Khota. The land is good but no Kawala and Gawata.

WA'DA AREN—*Karyáta Newaren Mahála, Kuláraga, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

Khota Anandaráwa Vishwanátha Lele. His wahiwátadára Wásudewa Parasharáma Phatka of Basani.

A Bhandári was Khota 60 years ago, and sold it to Lele.

42 Bhandári watanadára.
2 Gáwade watanadára.
1 Bádhekari sutára.

45 houses. 112 people.

There are no Ardhális but each man tills his own land.

The Bhandáris go to all the neighbouring villages and pay 9 or 10 rupees for a khandi of land by guess, the present price being 16 rupees.

The Dasta was formerly paid in the Fort or by assignment to sepoy. The Vishálagada part is paid in money, part at the Killa Dara, 30 rupees and part at the Tharáwa Dara.

There are no Veths or Jots.

The Basani Mhára comes for skins but gets no Punja. The Gáwade performs the Pújya, but gets neither land or money in payment, except 3 rupees of Italákha.

There are no Kawala or Gawata, but they go round to all the villages and cut them by force.

The Deúla was built by Lele Khota for 500 rupees, 30 years ago. The Bhandáris keep it in repair.

There are 10 Kúls run away. The Khota keeps on 5 of them and says he has 50 rupees annual loss. But as he bought the Khotiship it is, no doubt, of value.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Hallín lágawada sawái	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Kamála	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
The proportions are 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.				
The total arable 106 acres.				
Bháta lágawada 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. (Besides Bháta Pada 4), (Malá and Mali 2).				
Warkasa lágawada 1 acre.				
Dongara Pada 53 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole.				
Bhátaalen Pada 28 acres.				

The assessment is not high. The warkasa is all waste, chiefly from disputes. The village is nearly all Bágáyata. Coconuts grow here finer than in most places, the village being island at high tide.

WA'DA' KA'LABA'DEWI—*Kuláraga, $\frac{3}{4}$ Sarakára, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rágho Dharmáji Mayekara.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vithu Máyáji Shetya.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ Bhikáji Chintu Bola.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rágho Bábu Mayekara.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bawáji Bábu Mayekara.

There are 65 Khatens. The Taláthi is Moro S. Phátaka, the Kulakarni. The 5 Khots divide the profit and loss.

5 Khota Bhandári.
115 Watanadára Bhandári.
1 Sonára watanadára.

121 houses. 282 people.

There are no Ardhális. They go elsewhere to cultivate and pay 9 rupees for a khandi of land by estimate. The báki wasúla is paid in the Fort.

The Khota receives 1 Veth from each house, and 1 fowl to the Wahiwátadára of the village.

The Vishálagada part is paid in money, part at the Killa Dara 30 rupees, and part at the Tharáwa Dara.

There are no Kawala and Gawata. They bring it from Bhonken, Vetoshi and Adomba by stealth.

The Basani Mhára comes here for the skins of animals and receives from each Watanadára a pendi of rice in the stalk, amounting in all to 2 mans. He pays the Khota 2 áúts.

The Khota receives 2 pair of shoes from the Basani Chámbhára.

There is no Italákha nor Ináma.

There is no Páta.

There are 2 Deúls. One built by Lele of Basani, 60 years ago. It cost 20,000 rupees they say (10,000 in appearance). The 4 neighbouring villages pay for its repairs.

Another Deúla Kálakís' was paid for by the Bhandáris 12 years ago. It cost 2,000 rupees and is kept up by the Bhandáris.

There is an annual fair here at a Musalamána Pir's tomb.

The price of taking things to Bombay, if the boat is filled in, 1 rupee per khandi for going, and the same for returning—a 50 khandi boat 50 rupees, if filled.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	... 11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Hallín lágawada	... 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Kamála	... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

The proportions are 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The total arable 213 acres.

Bháta lágawada 99 acres. (Besides Pada 9), (Malá and Mali 6).

Warkasa lágawada 19 acres.

Dongara Pada 15 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole.

Bhátaalen Pada 70 acres.

The assessment is low. The land, however, is bad and no Kawala or Gawata. The people are very numerous and cut Kawala where they like without asking any one.

WÁDA PIRANDAWANEN—*Pusálen, Karyáta Newaren,*

1 *Tarfa, Kuláraga.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Rámáji Mahádewa Ghánekará.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Keshawa Krishna Ghánekará.

4 Bráhmána Chitapáwana watanadára.

15 Watanadára Chitapáwana 7, Bádhekari 1.

4 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.

2 Kulambi Bádhekari.

1 Chámbhára Bádhekari.

1 Mhára Bádhekari.

—
27 houses. 151 people.

There are no Ardhalís who cultivate here. The Phada is in the Fort. The measure was 17 for 16 páyalís (for all this Mahála).

The Khota receives no Veths.

The Basani Mhára is from Basani; each Kula gives him one or two páyalís. The Khota receives no áúts from him.

The Gurawa gets no Punja, but receives Italákha from the Sarakára.

The Kawala and Gawata are $\frac{1}{2}$ enough, and $\frac{3}{4}$ is brought from Vetoshi and Karambuden, Bhoken and Adomba by stealth.

The Gáwna Karacha is 15 rupees.

There are 3 Páts; one for Gimawasa—5 acres.

The Khota gets shoes and the Mahájána Gurawa one pair each from the Chámbhára.

There are 2 Deúls, one built by Moropanta Behere 100 years ago and 1,000 rupees, now kept up by the villagers. The other is of stone, built by Mahádewa Shástri Sathe, 50 years ago and cost 3,000 rupees. They both belong to this village but are now absent.

	Khandi.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	16½	12½	2	1	1	½
Hallín lágawada	16½	14	½	½	½	½
Kamála Akára	22½	16	2	2	1	...

The proportions are 1, 1, 1½.

The total arable 332 acres.

Bhata lágawada 48 acres. (Besides Pada, 4; Malá and Mali, 2; Gimawasa, 15.)

Warkasa lágawada 28 acres.

Dongara Pada 139 acres. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}$.

Bhátalen Pada 103.

The assessment appears rather high. The rayats are Bráhmans. They are 26 khátens. The Khots' land is but 40 acres. The Malá and Mali must be more than 2 acres as 15 acres are Gimawasa. Part of the Gimawasa is Bhata and this much is Kurayáta lands.

Wada Júna, Kulárga, Karyata Newaren, ½ Vishálagada.

Khota Wásudewa Lakshmana Bháwe.

Taláthi Moro M. Phátaka, 5 Khátens.

1 Khota Chitapáwna.

5 Chitapáwna—Watanadára 3; Bádhekari 2.

1 Shenawi Bádhekari.

3 Kunabi—Watanadára 1; Bádhekari 2.

10 houses. 47 people.

If Ardháls cultivate in the rice land, they either pay 9 mans or 8½ rupees for a Khandi of land by estimate. In warkasa land ½. There is no Patti Bháden or wartálá.

The Vishálagada part is paid in money ½ at 30 rupees and the rest at the Tharáwa Dara.

The Khota gets no Veths nor Phada Pharmása.

The Basani Mhára gets about 2 Páyáls from each Kúla and collects 2 mans; and the Khota allows 1 rupee on account of evil spirits.

The Gurawa comes from Pirandawanen and gets no Punja.

The Kawala and Gawata is ½ sufficient. The rest is brought from Vetoshi Adomba, etc., by stealth.

There is no Deúla but they claim the Pirandawanen Deúla, which is on the boundary Nálá.

The Khota has no Musháhirá.

	Khandi.	Bhata.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	6½	5½	½	½	½	½	...
Hallín lágawada Sawái.	10	8½	½	½	½	½	½
The Kamála Akára Sawái	11	9½	½	½	½	½	...

The proportions are 2, 3, 3.

The total arable ... 90

Bhata lágawada 26 (Besides Pada, 2; Malá and Mali, 7; Gimawasa, 7; and Gúla, ½)

Warkasa do. ... 14

Dongara Pada ... 22

Bhátalen Pada ... 22

} The lágawada is $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears moderate. The cultivation is high this year being $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole. There is no warkasa land except the Gharawádís of the Bráhmans.

Wádá Sádáyen, Pusalen, Karyáta Newaren Mahála, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, Kuláragi.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Abáji Mahádewa Bhide.

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Bhikáji Vithala do.

Taláthi Moro Panta Phátaka.

19 Khátens.

3 Khota Chitapáwana.

5 Chitapáwana—Watanadára 3; Bádhekari 2.

2 Kunabi Bádhekari.

4 Bhandári Bádhekari.

2 Sonára Watanadára.

1 Teli Bádhekari.

2 Mhára Bádhekari.

19 houses. 66 people.

The Ardháls who cultivate in the Kúls' lands pay for one Khandí of land by estimate—either 9 mans or $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The warkasa is on Tirahala Thala.

There is no Patti Bháden or Mápá wartálá. The Phada is in Ratnágiri. The grain was taken there by each Kúla formerly; but is now always taken by them at the Tharáwa Dara. The Vishálagada part is paid in money.

The Khota gets no Vetha or Jota or Phada Pharmása.

The Basani Mhára gets one or 2 Páyáls from each house and collects about 2 mans. The Gurawa gets no Punja but receives Naiwedya for the Dewa from such Bráhmans as give it to him.

The Kawala and Gawata are $\frac{1}{4}$ enough for the village; the rest is brought from Vetoshi, Bhoken, Kelen Adomba and Kotawaden by stealth.

The Khota has no Musháhirá.

There are 2 Mhárs but they pay no Veths or other duty.

There is no Deúla.

	Zhandá.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harfka.	Gimowasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Hallín lágawada Sawái ...	18	15	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála A'kára ...	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 5, 7, 9.

The total arable is ... 242 acres.

Bháta lágawada ... 48 do. (Besides Pada, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Malá and Mali, 12; and Gimawasa, 6.)

Warkasa do. ... 32 do.

Dongara Pada ... 77 do.

Bhátalen Pada ... 71 do.

} The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average.

The rice land is good. The rayats are Bráhmans.

Wádá Basani, Kuláraga, Pusálen, Karyáta Newaren, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ratnágiri, Ináma Patti Suddhán, to Anandaráwa Lele.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bájiráwa Gopála Ráne and 1 Bháwa.

Báji Rájakoji Rane and 4 Bháwa.

There are 45 Khátens. Being Ináma there is no Taláthi.

- 8 Maráthá Khots.
- 20 Chitapáwuna Bráhmána watanadára.
- 2 Karháde Bráhmána watanadára.
- 1 Sonára watanadára.
- 1 Shimpi watanadára.
- 6 Kunabi—Watanadára 2; Bádhekari 1.
- 8 Teli—Watanadára 5; Bádhekari 3.
- 1 Nháwi watanadára.
- 3 Gáwade—Watanadára 2; Bádhekari 1.
- 1 Chámbhára watanadára.
- 4 Mhára watanadára.
- 2 Gurawa Iingáyata watanadára.
- 2 Do. Bhawika—Watanadára 1.
Bádhekari 1.
- 1 Maráthá Bádhekari.
- 5 Bhandári Bádhekari.
- 3 Kunabini.

68 houses. 276 people.

The Ardhalis pay for a khandi of rice land by estimate 10 rupees; in warkasa Chauthala but no Patti or wartálá. (The warkasa is inferior in this village.)

Vishálagada part is paid in money.

The Khota receives no Veths or Phada Pharmása.

The Mhára gets from 2 Páyalis to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mana from each Kúla by Shirastá, but few pay him. There is no Punja paid to the Gurawa.

The Chámbhára pays shoes to the Khota, Kulakarni, Mhára, Gurawa and Inámadára and Mahájana.

The Teli pays no perquisites.

The Kawala and Gawata is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough for the village. The rest is brought from Kelen, Vetoshi, Adomba, and Karambuden by force.

There are previous Ináms to Bráhmans in the village, which existed before the present Inámadára, who is a new Inámadára and said to be not a true Inámadára by some of the neighbouring Khots.

The Mhára has 2 acres of Gharawádi, which pays dasta in his Kháten, the same as other land.

There are 4 Deúls in one place which were built by Dabholakara, 60 years ago and cost with the roads 10,000 rupees. Two more were built by Apa Joshi 40 years ago and cost 2,500 rupees. Others cost 3,000 and 1,000 rupees and are all in one place and kept up by the villagers; some are going to ruin.

	Khandis.	Bháta.	Nágli.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallin lágawada Sawáf ...	70	67	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála do. ...	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 2, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable ... 656 acres.

Bháta lágawada ... 205 do. (Besides Pada, 25; Malá and Mali, 78; Gimawasa, 17; and Gúla, 0.)

Warkasa lágawada ... 19 do.

Dongara Pada ... 156 do.

Bhátaalen Pada ... 222 do.

} The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The village appears under-assessed, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the arable being rice of the best sort. The Inámdára, it is said, cannot collect the whole of his Dasta, the rayats considering his title bad as Inámdára.

WADA KASARWELI— $\frac{1}{2}$ *Vishálagada, Pusalen, Karyáta Newaren, Kuláraga.*

- $\frac{1}{4}$ Khota, Panduranga Dhondo Ketakara and 2 Bháwa.
 Apáji Mabádewa Damale and 1 Bháwa.
 Moro Apáji Bháwe and 2 Bháwa.
 Apáji Sadáshiwa Ganapole and 2 Bháwa.

There are 11 Khátens. Taláthi the Basani Kulkarni.

- 8 Khota Chitapáwana Bráhmans.
 6 Chitapáwana watanadára.
 4 Kunabi Bádhekari.
 3 Guláma 2, Kunabina 1.
 1 Nháwi watanadára.
 2 Bhandári Bádhekári.
 11 Khárawi watanadára.
 65 Daladi.

100 houses. 430 people.

The Ardhalis for one Khandi of rice land by estimate they pay from 9 to 10 rupees or else half the produce by measure by Sábáná, the seeds being deducted for the Ardheli. In warkasa Tirdkala is the payment.

The Phada is the fort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa. The Vishálagada part is paid in money.

The Veths or Phada Pharmása are paid.

Kawala is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough and Gawata and the other half is brought from Vetoshi, Kararambuden and Bhouken by stealth.

There is a Tantá of 10 acres warkasa with Mhámúra wádi. The Sarakára sets a Gumáwna, the lágawada years, measured in Mhámúra wádi.

The Basani Mhára comes here and each Kúla pays from 1 to 2 Páyalis and in all he gets 2 mans. He pays no áúts to Khota or Deúla.

The Khota receives shoes from the Basani Chámhára.

There is $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Italákha, which the Khota retains and performs the Pújyá himself.

The Daladis pay nothing to the village but pay 3 rupees each to the Mahálakari. There is a Deúla made by Bundele of Newaren 80 years ago. It cost 3,000 rupees. The rayats keep it in repair.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Nágli.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	21	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín-lágawada	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála	$31\frac{1}{2}$	24	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5.

The total arable land ... 450 acres.

Bháta lágawada ... 64 do. (Besides waste 4, Malá and Mali 26, and Gimawasa 16.)

Warkas lágawada .. 35 do.

Dongara Pada ... 206 do.

Bháatalen Pada ... 120 do.

The lágawada is $1/4\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average. The rayats are Bráhmans. The people are not numerous.

SHIRAGAWNA—*Karyáta Newaren, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.*

- ½ Khota, Govinda Hari Bhata and 1 Bháwa.
 ½ „ Báláji Bhikáji Bhata.
 125 Khátens. Taláthi Hari Ballála Biwalakara.
 3 Chitapáwana Khots.
 52 Chitapáwana—Watanadára 45; Bádhekari 7.
 1 Karáhdá Bráhmána watanadára.
 4 Sonára watanadára.
 4 Kumbhára—watanadára 2; Eádhekari 2.
 3 Teli watanadára.
 43 Kunabi—watanadára 30; Badhekari 13.
 9 Chákara Guláma.
 8 Gurawa Lingáyata watanadára.
 25 Musalamána—Watanadára 21; Bádhekari 4.
 26 Bhandári—Watanadára 22; Bádhekari 4.
 3 Dáladi watanadára.
 2 Nháwi watanadára.
 1 Sutára watanadára.
 3 Mhára watanadára.
 1 Chámbhára watanadára.

188 houses. 990 people.

General Custom of Maktá per Khandi of land in rice in Newaren Mahála.

The Ardhalís pay $9\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for as much land as is expected to produce a Khandi or 10 or 11 mans of rice. In warkasa land $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Phada is in the Fort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kosa. 17 Páyalis were paid for 16. The rayats always take it at the Tharáwa Dara.

The Veths are not paid by any caste. The Kunabis pay the Khota the usual Phada Pharmása :—

1 Tawasen; 1 Bhopla; and 1 Yirlen.

The Mhára gets Punja from 1 to 3 shers each Kúla. He collects 3 mans. He pays no áúts to Hakkadárs, Khota or Dewa. The Gurawa gets no Punja. The Kumbhára pays no Ghágars or Madakis.

The Chámbhára pays shoes to the Khota Kulakarni, Desha Kulakarni and Mhára.

The Sutára pays no Veths to Hakkadárs or Khota.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Kawala and Gawata is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough. $\frac{3}{4}$ is brought from Khedashí, Bhooken, Mirjolen and Niwali by stealth; neither asking nor paying.

There are 4 Páts which cultivate 5 acres (usually 20).

The Bhusáris make Gonapáta of Tága (the cloth for gunny bags) $2\frac{1}{2}$ háts long and 9 inches wide. The expense of the materials is 6 annas. The price they sell them for 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. A bag can be made of these to hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mana. One man is occupied 4 days in the making, which gives him $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas daily.

The Teli pays the 2 Dews 5 shers tela.

The Nháwi does not work for annual wages or for grain; but gets money each time he operates.

There are 4 Deúls; one tiled made 80 years ago, by Bundele. It cost 5,000 rupees and is, at present, kept in repair by the Khota. Another made by Dámale, tiled, 40 years ago, and cost 500 rupees, and he still keeps it on.

Another by Karamarakara, 25 years ago, for 500 rupees; another by the same cost 1,000 rupees.

The Mhár's Gharawádi is 2 acres and is assessed in his Khátá.

The Gáwna Kharcha is divided among all castes and is 2 or 3 annas each rayata.

	Khandi.	Bháta.	Náglí.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is.	55	39	5½	2½	6½	1½	...
Hallín lágawada do. ...	77	56	7½	3	8½	½	½
Kamála do. ...	102½	75	9½	8½	5½	½	½

The proportions are 2½, 3½, 4½.

The total arable land ... 1,576 acres.

The Bháta lágawada ... 190 do. (Besides Pada, 40; Malá and Mali, 106; Gimawasa, 18; and Gúla 2.)

The warkasa lágawada . 218 do.

Dongara Pada ... 624 do.

Bhátalen Pada ... 429 do.

The lágawada is ⅓ of the whole.

The assessment appears not high. There are 200 acres of rice land of the best sort, and about 20 acres of second crop, though but 13 were found at the survey. The Dongara is bad land, bearing no Kawala.

WADA MIRYA—*Karyáta Newaren, Kuláraga, 1 Tarfa.*

Khota Sáwanta.

This year Súra Sáwanta Dewa Sáwanta and Rágha Sáwanta Bábá Sáwanta. The Khots are several hundred, the whole village almost being Sáwants.

Taláthi Hari Ballála Kulakarni of Páwasa.

35 Khota Maráthá.

10 Maráthá Bádhekari.

1 Sonára watanadára.

30 Bhandári watanadára.

3 Kunabi Bádhekari.

4 Mhára watanadára.

83 houses. 532 people.

There are no Bádhekaris or other Ardhalis. The Bhandáris and Mhárs pay 3 Veths annually; and receive 1 shera and the Bhandáris pay 1 fowl to the Wahiwátadára Khota. The Phada is in the Fort.

There is they say enough Kawala. (This, however, merely means that any other Kawala is so far off that they bring none.)

The Gawata is ⅓ enough and the rest from Shíla in boats by the Khádi.

The Mhár's Punja is from 2 shers to 2 Páyalis each house and he collects 4 mans and he pays 2 áúts to the Khota and 1 to the Dewa.

The Gurawa goes from Jhádagáwna but gets no Punja but only 1½ mans Bháta.

There are 10 Pánds Mandíwa, which, they say, Parasharáma in his old survey did not measure, but left for the Dewa, which they have no proof of. In the present survey it was measured.

The Jhadagáwna Chámblhára pays the Khota 2 pair of shces and gets the skins.

There is a Mithágara on Kaula let out by the owners. Each Kothi is 4 háts by $4\frac{1}{2}$ háts and each is let out on Thala, estimated at Ardhala, a proper half, the supposed produce being 6 mans in bad Kothi and 10 mans in good. The Ardhali's payment is from 3 to 5 mans or from 12 annas to 1 rupee annually. The present price is 5 mans to a rupee.

Mitha Ardhali. They work but 8 months of the year as the salt will not dry in the rains? The 3 months after the rains they make salt twice a month; 5 dry months 4 times a month, making in each Kothi from 6 to 8 páyalis of salt.

There is no Páta.

There is one thatched Deúla.

	Khandis.	Bhata.	Nágall.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	23	15	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
The Hallin Lágawada Sawál... ..	41	26	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
The Kamála Akára	53	40	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The total arable ... 926 acres.

Bhata Lágawada ... 105 do. (Besides Pada, 22; Malá and Mali, 22; Gimawasa, 2; and Gúla, 7.)

Warkasa Lágawada ... 163 do.

Dongara Pada ... 371 do. The lágawada is $1\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada ... 184 do.

This village appears under-assessed. The hill land is extremely bad and the Kawala and Gawata very short. But the present Lágawada is nearly double of the old. The rayats are very numerous; the average size of each field being but 5 or 6 Pánds and 2,000 such fields. The rice land is 100 acres and the finest soil.

NACHANEN, KARYATA NEWAREN, KULARAGA—1 Tarfa.

Khota Bála Sáwanta Jiwa Sáwanta and 2 Bháwa.

Taláthi Sadáshiwa Ramachandra Karamarakara. 54. Khátens.

1 Maráthá Khota.

26 Chitapáwana Bráhmána—Watanadára 20; Bádhekari 6.

6 Sorára Watanadára.

9 Teli—Watanadára 5; Bádhekari 4.

2 Hajyáma Watanadára.

3 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.

40 Kunabi; Watanadára 32, Bádhekari 8.

47 Guláma 40; Kunabini 7.

2 Chámbhára Watanadára.

10 Mbára Watanadára.

20 Bhandári Bádhekari.

3 Maráthá Watanadára.

169 houses. 679 people.

The Ardhalis in rice land of all castes divide the produce equally after deducting seed which belongs to the Ardhali.

There is no Patti Bháden or Mápawartála.

Veths are paid here in a peculiar manner, though it is probably common elsewhere, but the kúls do not own it. The Kulam-báwedárs in whose land Kunabis, Guláms or Bhandáris live requires from them as many veths as he wants

Method of paying Veths in Náchanon.

usually from 10 to 20 each house annually, and pays them 2 shers each daily, more than Veths get in the jungle, but less than Majuradárs receive. They also receive Phada Pharmása :—1 Fowl, 1 Tawasen, 1 Bhopalá, 1 Yirlen. These 3 castes also pay 3 Veths to the Khota annually but no vegetables.

The Phada is the fort, 2 kosa off.

The Mhára Punja is from 2 to 4 páyalís each kúla and he collects 5 mans. He pays to the khota and Mahájana and Kulakarni from 5 to 10 Áúts.

The Gurawa has no Punja but goes round the fields when the grain is cutting and receives from the owners as Dharmá 4 or 5 mans.

The Gawata is enough but the kawala is but half enough and the other half they bring from Hátakhamben, Pomendi and Mirjolen and Khedashi by theft and a few rupees worth by purchase. The Ratnágiri people steal their kawala.

The Mamlatadára made the present survey in this village.

The Chámbhára pays the khota Mahájana, Kulakarni and Rámachandra Panta, a watanadára and Rághopanta Ghánekará and Lele and the Desai at Hátakhamben and the Deshakulakarni in Ratnágiri, Saramokadáma, Sara-Desai, Gurawa and Mhára. Some one and some 2 pair of shoes; about 16 pair.

The Teli pays no Hakks or perquisites.

There are 3 Páts which cultivate 15 acres of second crop.

There are 2 Deúls; one built by Ghánekará 70 years ago and cost 2,000 rupees. The villagers now repair it; another Gráma Dewa thatched, kept up by the khota.

The Khot's Musháhirá is 6 rupees; the kulakarnis 13.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa Kadawe.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	25½	17½	3	1½	3	½	½
The Hallín Lágawada Sawál... ..	50	40	2½	2½	5	½	½
The Kamála Akára	68	53½	5	4½	3	½	...

The proportions are 1, 2, 2½.

Total arable land	871 acres.
Bháta Lágawada	116 do. (Besides Pada, 40; Malá and Mali, 27; Gimawasa Bháta, 18; and Gúla I.)
Warkasa Lágawada	121 do.
Dongara Pada	337 do. The lágawada is 1/3½ of the whole.
Bhátalen Pada	199 do.

The village is under-assessed being kuláragi with plenty of rice land and the present Lágawada double the Ijamáyali.

Pomendi Budrukha	½	1,069	2,138
Mirjolen	1½	1,420	1,138
Shiragawna	2	1,576	788
Someshwara	2	1,582	791
Karlen	½	168	336
Juwen	½	169	211
Jhádagáwna	1½	839	671

6) 6,073

1,012 incorrect.

(The Khot's estimate being wrong.)

Pentha Killá Ratnágiri outside the walls.

There are no Khots or Kulakarni.

- 2 Chitapáwana Bráhmaṇ.
- 1 Gujara.
- 5 Wáni.
- 5 Sonára.
- 1 Jangama.
- 9 Sutura.
- 3 Dauri Gosáwi.
- 165 Bhandári.
- 12 Maráthás.
- 20 Kunabi.
- 2 Jinagara.
- 109 Dáladi Bhátakara—Wádá 9; Mirakara 100.
- 15 Musalamána.
- 5 Mhára.

354 houses. 1,382 people.

There is no Dasta for Jiráyata or Bágáyata or houses. If any Kúla dies without heirs his land is sold by auction for the Sarakára. There is a Sarakár's Gawata kurana taken by the Engineer.

The Dáladis pay 3 rupees as elsewhere.

The Mosque has 7 rupees Italákha. It cost 1,000 rupees and was built by the Musalamans of Mirya; another by the Bhátakara Dáladis, cost 100 rupees, and is kept up by them.

The fort within the walls.

There is no khota or kulakarni or watanadára.

- 2 Chitapáwana Bráhmaṇs.
- 3 Parabhú.
- 40 Maráthás.
- 12 Bhandári.
- 7 Kunabi.
- 25 Musalamána.
- 1 Parita.
- 12 Gábíta.
- 3 Teli.
- 5 Wáni.
- 2 Sonára.
- 2 Sutura.
- 5 Hajyáma.

119 houses. 559 people.

There is a Deúla Ganapati, which has half a Bighá of rice land, the produce of which, they say, the Pujári got since that whoever the officer gives it to gets it. The warkasa land is tilled by whoever takes it not being watanadári. The trees are used by those who used to get them or by the Palatana Sepoys within. The Mhára's skins used to be taken by the fort Mhára, but in the present Rájya the Mhára sepoys, of which caste there were none formerly, take the skins and eat the carcasses. There is no Dasta. There are 3 Deúls, all tiled. One in the upper fort built by Lakshmana Ráma Dámale of Shiragáwna, when subhedára 40 years ago, cost 2,000 rupees. Its repairs were done by the Mámalatadára till the present Rájya. Now the Killá people keep it on. There is a large Italákha in money allowed by the sarakára to it.

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There is a Deúla Ganapati, which has half a Bighá of rice land, the produce of which, they say, the Pujári got since that whoever the officer gives it to gets it. The warkasa land is tilled by whoever takes it not being watanadári. The trees are used by those who used to get them or by the Palatana Sepoys within. The Mhára's skins used to be taken by the fort Mhára, but in the present Rájya the Mhára sepoys, of which caste there were none formerly, take the skins and eat the carcasses. There is no Dasta. There are 3 Deúls, all tiled. One in the upper fort built by Lakshmana Ráma Dámale of Shiragáwna, when subhedára 40 years ago, cost 2,000 rupees. Its repairs were done by the Mámalatadára till the present Rájya. Now the Killá people keep it on. There is a large Italákha in money allowed by the sarakára to it.

Another Dewa Ganapati was built by a Mámalaladára 100 years ago and cost about 500 rupees. The Bráhmána Pátanakara within the fort repairs it.

Another Vishnu's was built 40 years ago by Parasharáma Rámachandra, who made the survey and cost 300; also kept up by the Pátanakara.

There is a kurana of 125 loads now taken by the Officer.

The Wánis pay their Mohotarfá in Shiwápúra, both within and without the walls.

The Dasta would be about 200 rupees if taken and there is now no reason for their holding land or Bágáyata free, the fort being disused.

PENTHA SHIWÁPURA, KARYÁTA NEWAREN, KULÁRAGA—1 Tarfa.

Shetye—Lakshmana Bába Sheta Shetye and 5 Bháwa.

There are 60 Khátens. Taláthi Báláji Gangádhara Wánasa.

- 2 Shetye Wáni Sangameshwari Watanadára.
- 1 Karáhde Bráhmána Watanadára.
- 40 Wáni Sangameshwari Watanadára.
- 5 Sonára Watanadára.
- 1 Kására Watanadára.
- 3 Tambata Badhekari.
- 25 Teli Watanadára.
- 2 Sutára Watanadára.
- 2 Musalamána Watanadára.
- 8 Guláma 2, Kunabini 6.
- 1 Kunabi Bádhekari.

90 houses. 701 people.

There is no land. Whatever Jiráyata should appear at the survey, belonging to Jhádagáwna or Ráhatágara. The land of this Pentha was taken from the 2 villages 65 years ago.

The Bágáyata and Gharapatti and Mohotarfá pays Dasta. This is the only Pentha where Bágáyata pays in the Pentha account.

All the shops of Jhádagáwna, Rahátágara, the fort and Gherá pay their Dasta through the Gherá.

There is a Kulakarni, whose Hakka is 17 rupees and the Shetye's 5 rupees.

The Mohotarfá is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each shop. If any one has 2 shops only 1 pays.

The tobacco is on a Maktá of 32 rupees to the Gujara (*i. e.*, the right of selling it).

Rámaji's Deúla was built by Bálasheta Básthe, 12 years ago, which was burnt; and the present one built by all the Shetyes 6 years ago for 400 rupees and is kept up by them.

The Mosque was built 9 years ago by Mahámada Ibrahim Parakára and cost about 500 rupees and is repaired by him.

The land still belongs either to the Pentha (*i. e.*, to the land originally divided off as the Pentha), or to Jhádagáwna or to Rahátágara; the two last being the late additions and these pay for the land of each house from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 rupee a year to the owner.

WADÁ JUWEN, KARYÁTA NEWAREN, MAUJE NACHANEN, KULÁRAGA—1 Tarfa.

Khota Mahádewa Vithoji and Báváji Vithoji Chawána and numerous Bháwabanda.

Taláthi Sadáshiwa Rámachandra Karamarakara, Kulakarni, 46 Khátens.

25 Khota Bhandáris.
10 Bhandáris Watanadára.

35 houses. 255 people.

There are no Ardhális. The Phada is the fort. 18 páyalis was paid for 16.

There are no veths paid.

The Náchanen Mhára comes here and gets from 2 to 4 shers each house and collects one mana.

There is no Gurawa nor Deúla except a stone below a tree.

The Kawala is but $\frac{1}{3}$ enough. The Gawata is sufficient. The Kawala is brought from Pomendi, Tonaden, Tiken, either by purchase or stealth.

There is no Páta.

The khota has no Musháhirá.

They attend the Náchanen Deúla.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	5½	5½	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
Hallín Lágawada Sawái	10	8½	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála Akára	22	19½	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are 1, 2, 2½.

The total arable land is ... 169 acres.

Bháta Lágawada ... 24 do. (Besides Pada, 29; Malá and Mali, 2; and Gimawasa, 1.)

Warkasa Lágawada ... 17 do.

Dongara Pada ... 44 do. The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada ... 46 do.

The village appears under-assessed, the lágawada being double the Ijamáyali. It is chiefly a Bágáyata cocoonut village. The rice land is inferior. The reason of the high kamála is a large khájana walled in but not arable, the sea water never having been cleared out.

RAHATAGARA, KARYATA NEWAREN, KULARAGA—1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{2}$ khota Báláji Sadáshiwa Phátaka and Bháwábanda.

$\frac{1}{2}$ khota Bhikáji Hari Agashe and Mahádáji Ráma and Bháwábanda.

Wahiwáta alternately.

Taláthi Dáji Báburawa Joshi of Pirandawanen, 160 Khátens.

16 Bráhmans Chitapáwana Khota.

55 Do. do. Watanadára 40; Bádhekari 15.

6 Shenawi Bádhekarís.

5 Karáhdén—Watanadára 1; Bádhekari 4.

2 Dewarúkhe Bádhekari.

5 Sonára Bádhekari.

4 Sutára do.

5 Hajyáma—Watanadára 2; Bádhekari 3.

5 Wáni Sangameshwari Watanadára.

30 Kunabi Bádhekari.

45 Bhandári—Watanadára 40; Bádhekari 5.

27 Chákara 10; Kunabini 17.

3 Musalamána—Bádhekari 2; Watanadára 1.

2 Kiristáwna Bádhekari.

18 Dáladi, Rajiwada Bádhekari.
2 Shimpi Bádhekari.
5 Teli Bádhekari.

235 houses. 1,314 people.

Ardhalís pay for as much rice land as is estimated to produce a khandi either 9 or 10 mans rice or 8 or 9 rupees.

In warkasa there are no Ardhalís.

There is no patti or wartála.

The Present year's Tharáva price of grain at which the khota and rayats have retained their Dasti grain is Bháta $14\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Nágali $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Wari $13\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

There are no regular veths but Bhandáris pay the khota 1 or 2 veths on occasion of Lagans or Munja or other exigency. They pay no Phada Pharmása.

The Jhádagáwna Mhára carries away the carcasses but gets no Punja. The Gurawa is also from Jhádagáwna (showing this is a newly made village in consequence of the fort and Mámalatadárs coming near it).

There is no Kawala or Gawata in the village so that whatever they want both for their cows and fields is brought several kosa. They say they buy 300 rupees worth of grass; no kawala at all, being heavy and expensive and 50 rupees worth of fish for manure, which is perhaps about double what they really pay.

The Chámabhára of Jhádagáwna pays his customary fees of shoes to the khota, kulakarni and Mahájana.

The Kumbhára of Jhádagáwna also pays to the khota a load of pots.

The Sutára of Rahátágar pays vetha 2 days a year for the khot's ploughs and receives food without payment.

The Dáladis pay the owner of the land, in which their houses are built, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a rupee each annually, which is the custom for other castes, who build huts in any watanadár's land.

There is no Páta. The rice land is inferior.

There are 2 Deúls; one Vithobá's built by Shankaradása, 50 years ago; and cost 1,000 rupees and he still keeps it up. The Christians of Goa have a Deúla which cost 1,000 rupees and was built 5 years ago. They keep up a priest from Goa and a school.

	Khandís.	Rica.	Nágali.	Wari.	Udípa.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	44	$40\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	...
Hallín Lágawada Sawál	50	$47\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Kamála	53	$51\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...

The proportions are 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 nearly.

The total arable ... 240 acres.

Bháta Lágawada ... 148 do. (Besides Bháta Pada, 8; Malá and Mali, 65; Gimawasa, 21; U'nra, $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Warkasa Lágawada ... 9 do.

Dongara Pada ... 0

bhátalen Pada ... 83 including Bágáyata.

The lágawada is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average. There is no warkasa land. The rayats are all Bráhmans. The rice land is of inferior sort. There is much Bágáyata; not of cocoanuts but Bráhmans' gardens.

KAYLEN, KULARAGA, KARYATA NEWAREN—1 Tarfa.

$\frac{1}{4}$ khot Mahádáji Ananta Limaya and 3 Bháwa.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Mahádáji Apáji Limaye and 3 Bháwa.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Rámchandra Bachyáji Limaye and 2 Bháwa.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Moro Lakshmana Limaye and 2 Bháwa.

They change wahiwáta annually among the 4.

- 11 Khota Chitapáwana Bráhmans.
 13 Chitapáwana Watanadára 9, Bádhekari 4.
 4 Lingáyata Gurawa Watanadára 4.
 14 Kunabi Bádhekari.
 4 Chákara. ..
 5 Teli Watanadára.
 2 Sonára Bádhekari.
 13 Bhándári Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 12.
 50 Musalamána Dáladi Bádhekari.
 13 Shenawi Bráhmans Bádhekari.
 1 Maratha Eádhekari.
 5 Musalamana Bádhekari (Káji).
 5 Kiristáwna Bádhekari.
 1 Wáni Sangameshwari.
 1 Gujara.

143 houses. 845 people.

The Ardhalís in the rice land either pay an exact half the produce or pay 8 rupees for as much land as will produce a khandi by guess (the present price being 17).

There is no Patti Bhaden or Mára Wartála or Vetha Mánúsa or Phada Pharmása. The Phada is the fort, $\frac{1}{2}$ kosa off.

The Náchane Mhára comes for the skin. He collects about 2 shers from each rayata, making up about 2 mans. He pays no áuts.

The Gurawa collects from 4 of the Kúls 4 páyalis, each amounting to a mana. The other rayats have refused to pay him any Punja, these 12 years.

The Náchane Chámbhára attends here and pays shoes to the Khota, Kulkarni and Gurawa.

The Teli pays no fees.

The Kawala is about $\frac{1}{2}$ enough. There is no Gawata whatever. They bring it down the river from Tonaden Bandara.

There is no Páta.

There is large Khájana reclaimed of 60 years.

There are 3 Deúls which were built 70 years ago, by the Khota Limaye and cost between them 3,000 rupees. They are tiled.

The Dáladis pay the Subhá and nothing through the village. The land is the Khots' Gawníka. But they pay nothing for it, because they have not done so from the first, but do not know why they should not.

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.	Gimawasa.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
The Hallín Lágawada ...	26	23	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kamála ...	40	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

The proportions are 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.

The total arable is 166 acres.

Rice lágawada 60 " (Besides Pada 34), (Malá and Mali 44), (Gimawasa 16).

Warkasa lágawada 26 "

Dongara Pada 12 " The lágawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Bhátalen Pada 5 "

The village appears under assessed. The present excess above the old payments arises from the large salt marsh reclaimed as Kaula, of which but a little can have been brought into the Ijamáyali compared with what is now cultivated. The large Kamála is fallacious and arises from the part of the salt marsh, which has again become Khájana, since the Bandhs have fallen in.

There is no Kawala and Gawata or Warkasa land, but plenty of Bágáyata in the Brahmaus Gharawadís.

JHA'DA'GA'WNA—*Kuláraga, Korydta Newaren, 1 Tarfa.*

Khota—Rakha Sáwantá Ratana Sáwanta and Ráma Sáwanta and numerous Bháws.

Taláthi Balaji Gangadhar Wánasa (the Kulakarni) 150 khatens.

- 10 Mará'ha Khots.
- 9 Chitapawana Bráhmans Watanadára.
- 5 Karáhde Bráhmans Watanadára 4, Bádhekari 1.
- 2 Deshastha Bráhmans Watanadára.
- 2 Shenáwi Bádhekari.
- 6 Sonára Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 4.
- 9 Teli Watanadára 1, Bádhekari 8.
- 5 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.
- 40 Kunábi Watanadára 6, Bádhekari 34.
- 20 Chakara 15, Kunabini 5.
- 60 Bhandari Watanadara 50, Badhekari 10.
- 10 Parita Watanadára 5, Bádhekari 5.
- 4 Kumbhara Watanadara 2, Badhekari 2.
- 2 Sutára Watanadara 1, Badhekari 1.
- 6 Chámhara Watanadára.
- 6 Mhára Watanadára.
- 6 Gujara.
- 10 Wani Sangameshwari Bádhekari.
- 7 Musalamána Udami Bádhekari.
- 1 Tambata.
- 10 Kiristáwna Bádhekari.
- 50 Dáladi Rájiwda Bádhekari.

280 houses. 1,731 people of all ages.

The Ardhalís pay in rice land for as much land as will produce a khandí by estimate from 8 to 9 mans Bháta or else from 8 to 9 rupees, and some deduct the seed; others take $\frac{1}{2}$ in rice land and $\frac{1}{3}$ in warkasa.

There is no Patti or Wartálá. The Phada is the fort. The measure was formerly 18 páyalís for 16.

This year the Tharáwa, at which the Khota and Kuls have kept their grains and paid the Sarakára in money, is for Bháta $14\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi; for Nágali $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; and for Wari $13\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The Kunabís and Bhandáris pay the Khota 2 Veths annually and 1 Jota, those who have them. They receive 2 shers of grain for food (double the custom in the jungle).

The Kunabís are chiefly in the land of Wánasa or Khandakara and they take as many Veths as they want and they pay them only food, 2 shers of Nágali.

The Mhára receives from the Khota out of the Gáwna Kharcha 10 rupees. He pays the Khota 5 áúts and some to the Deúls. The Mhára and Gurawa have neither of them any regular Punja; but have fees or particular festivals in grain or money from the rayats, besides payments from the Deúls.

The Kawala and Gawata are $\frac{1}{2}$ enough; the other $\frac{5}{8}$ are brought from all villages within 8 miles daily, of which about 150 rupees is paid for and the rest stolen. Much is wanted for fodder and fire.

The Chámhára pays shoes to the Khota, Kulakarni, Mahájana, Mhára, Desái, Deshakulkarni, Saradeshakulkarni, Saradesai, Sara Mokádama.

The Kumbhára pays the Khota a load of pots annually and to the Kulakarni and Mahájana $\frac{1}{2}$ a load and something at the death of every rayata.

The Teli pays no fees nor the Nháwi.

The Sutára comes to make ploughs and water-wheels for the Khota and receives only his food without payment.

There are 2 Pats used for Gimawasa.

The Mhára has about 10 acres of hill-land, of which 2 acres is annually cultivated and for which he pays nothing in the Ijamáyali, having been passed over at the last survey.

The Dáládís and Gujars pay Mohotarfa to the Subhá and not through the village.

There are 4 Deuls, 3 tiled; one cost 1,000 rupees and was built 100 years ago and is kept up by the villagers; another was built by Shankaradása Gujara 25 years ago and cost him 5,000 rupees, and he still keeps it up; another by Khandakara and Athiwale 25 years ago and cost 4,000 rupees; another is fallen in and is about to be rebuilt by the rayats (Nawalá Dewa).

	Khandís.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Dasta is	51	43	1	1	2
Hallín Lágawada	70	58	5	1	2
Kamála	82	68	4	3	3

The proportions are $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4.

The total arable land is 837 acres.

Bháta Lágawada 178 „ (Besides Pada 19), (Malá and Mali 76), (Gimawasa 31).

Warkasa Lágawada 105 „

Dongara Pada 202 „

Bhátaalen Pada 220 „

The lágawada is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

The assessment appears about the average. The rice land is inferior, though plentiful. There is no Kawala Gawata. The village is Kuláragi. The rayats are Bráhmans and numerous.

SOMESHWARA—*Haracheri, Kularagi, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, 127 Khatens.*

$\frac{1}{3}$ Khota Báláji Báji Sohoni and 2 brothers.

$\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Houses.

4 Khota.

70 Chitapáwana Bráhmána Watanadára 65, Bádhekari 5.

4 Souára Watanadára 3, Bádhekari 1.

3 Wani Bádhekari.

Copy torn. { Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.
Do. Bhawika do.
Kumbhara do.

22 Kunabi Watanadára 3, Badhekari 19.

20 Guláma 10, Kunabini 10.

59 Bhandári Watanadara 49, Badhekari 10.

Copy torn. { Hajyáma Watanadára.
Paríta do.
Dáladi do.

7 Káji do.

2 Chámbhára do.

9 Mhára Watanadára 8, Badhekari 1.

259 houses. 1,450 people.

The Thala paid by Ardháls to the Watanadárs is the same to all castes; in rice land, Kurayáta and Mándíwa; the seeds are deducted from the produce and half the remaining produce paid. In the better Prats from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee per pánda is paid. Umara land for Unsa from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per pánda. If paid in kind the owner receives $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Unsa. In warkasa Nágali, etc., Ardhala.

The Gallá is paid in the village. Formerly the Sarakár's Galabata came for it, and 17 páyáls per mana was measured. At present the Dara is 14 rupees Bháta; $17\frac{1}{2}$ Nágali and $13\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi Wari.

The Vishálagada chief takes $\frac{1}{3}$ at the Asthamáwasha Dara and the rest at the Leláwpa Dara.

There is no Patti Bháden or Mápawartála.

The Kunabis pay the Khota 5 per anna Veths and 1 to the Mahájána and Tawasen, Bhopalá, Yirlen besides and they receive food.

The Mhár's Punja is 13 mans of grain. Each rayata pays from 2 shers to 1 páyali.

The Mhára pays 1 A'úta to the Khota and 4 to the Desai.

The Gurawa collects Punja also, about 5 mans.

The Chámbhára pays the Hakkadárs, Mhára, etc., shoes.

The Kumbhára makes tiles, pots, etc., but pays none to Hakkadárs.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

The Kawala Gawata is $\frac{1}{2}$ enough and the rest is brought from Kolamben Tonaden, Nerúla without any payment.

There are 3 Páts used for Gimawasa.

The Mhár's Mhárawádi is Dasti land and Kulambáwi and not free.

There is Italákha, which is paid in grain and not in money.

The U'nsa requires throughout the year the labour of about 100 men for a day for each day for a bighá.

There are 3 tiled Deúls and 2 stone ones.

	Khandá.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Haríka.	Gúla.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is ...	87	71	4	3	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Lágawada Akára ...	110	90	4	3	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Kamála ...	137	109	9	8	5	...

The proportions are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 8.

The total land 1,508 bighás.

Bháta Lágawada 269 do. (Besides Pada 35), (Malá and Mali 96), (Gimawasa 84).

Warkasa Lágawada 180 do.

Dongara Pada 624 do. The cultivation is 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bhátalen Pada 300.

The village appears underassessed. There is much rice land and of the best sort (of this Mahála) and there is more Kawala than in the coast villages. The rayats are numerous and are Bráhmans.

BHA'TYEN—*Haracheri, Kuláragi, 1 Tarfa.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Gangáji Máyáji Bhátakara and 4 Bháws.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Haraji Ganoji Bhátakara and 15 Bháws.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Báváji Kobaji.

Taláthi Dáji Baburawa Joshi.

Houses.

18 Bhandári Khota.

36 do. Watanadára.

1 Lingáyata Gurawa Badhekari.

11 Dáladi Watanadára.

66 houses, 273 people.

The owner of fields receive from the tenants in rice and warkasa half the produce after deducting the grain sown.

There is no Patti or Bháden taken or Mápá Wartála from Ardháls.

The grain due to the Sarakára was formerly paid in the Fort of Ratnagiri; at present is retained by the Kúls at the Sarakar's Tharáva Dara. This year Bháta was 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per khandi and Nágali 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Wari 13.

The Khota receives no Voths.

There is no Mhára. The Phanasopa Mhára used to collect about 2 mans; but these three years has not been paid on account of a dispute between the villages about a Deúla. The Phanasopa Mhára formerly paid the Khota 5 áúts of Bámbú work.

The Phanasopa Gurawa also formerly collected Punja, which is no longer the case.

There is no Kawala or Gawata. They get it down the Khádi from Tonaden, and Chándora.

The Khadaka was deducted correctly by the Amína, Visáji Parasharáma.

There is no Shimá Tantá.

There is no Páta in the village.

The Dáladís pay for their Dasti trees in the village, but their Poll-tax is paid through the Mahálakari.

There is no Ináma. There is an Italákha of 3 rupees paid in grain and not held in land.

The present year's cultivátion is the same as the year of the survey. The Warkasa is rather less.

There are 3 tiled Dewals and one Pir's Kabara and 2 Masjids.

The Warkasa has a southern aspect.

The next village Phansopa has about $\frac{1}{2}$ sufficient of Kawala and Gawata; is half a southern and half a northern aspect and has 4 Páts of water.

Juwen has sufficient Kawala and Gawata and has a southern aspect. Karlen has no Páta, no Kawala or Gawata, much rice and no Warkasa hill.

			Khandia.	Bháta.	Nágali.	Wari.	Harika.
The Ijamáyali Gallá is	...	...	12'	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín Lógawada Akára	...	...	20	14	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hallín Kamála	...	...	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

The proportions of the 1st column are 2, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4.

The total land arable is 254 Bighás.

Bháta lógawada 45 " (Malla and Mali 18), (Gimawasa 1 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Warakasa lógawada 44 "

Bháta len Pada 74 " The lógawada is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

Dongara Pada 66 "

The village appears moderately assessed. The rayats are numerous for the size of the village and are all Bhandáris. The rice land is inferior. The chief value of the village is in cocoanut trees and Toddy.

PHANASOPA—Kuldragi, $\frac{1}{2}$ Vishálagada, Haracheri.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khota Bábú Nága Sálawi.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Ráma Gangáji Sálawi.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Apáji Mata Sálawi.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Bápú Khanderáwa Sálawi.

Half the village is in Gahána to Dinakara Joshi Shiwa Joshi Upádhye, who has the Wahiwáta. Taláthi Báláji Keshawa Patawardhana.

There are 80 Khatens. The Gahána is for 500 rupees and no Swámitwa paid. The interest 12 per cent.

30 Maráthá Khota.

10 do. Watanadára.

10 Chitapáwana Bráhmans Watanadára.

4 Kunabi Watandára.

30 Bhandári Watanadára.

2 Teli Watanadára.

3 Kumbhára Watanadára 2, Bádhekari 1.

6 Puláma.
 Gurawa Lingáyata Watanadára.
 1 Sonára Watanadára.
 1 Chámhára Watanadára.
 6 Mhára Watanadára.
 20 Musalamána Watanadára.

122 houses. 727 people.

The Khota who possesses the large fields of Báúla on the rock let it to Ardhalís, and receive half the produce, if the Khota manures it (after deducting the seeds for the Ardhalí). But if the Ardhalís manure it the Khota receives but $\frac{1}{4}$ the produce. (This, however, is a false account as the Báúla is the best in the táluka and equal to Dúma land and more probably pays the Khota $\frac{2}{3}$ of the produce than $\frac{1}{4}$.)

In other rice land, if the owner manures it (*i. e.*, giving the grass for burning, which is scarce here) the Ardhalí pays $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce. If the Ardhalí finds manure, the seeds are deducted from the produce and given to the Ardhele, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder paid to the owner.

Ardhali custom in Phana-
sopa.

In Warkasa, Nágali pays $\frac{1}{3}$, other grains $\frac{1}{2}$.

U'nsa pays the owner $\frac{1}{4}$ the produce (all this, however, is doubtful).

There is no Patti Bháden or Wartálá paid, but the 16 páyali measured correctly.

The Phada is in the fort but the grain has not been sent there, these 12 years.

The Vishálagada Asthamáwanshá is computed at 30 rupees per khandi but they say they have not paid it, these 12 years.

The Khota receives one Vetha annually from Kunabís and Bhandáris and 1 fowl, 1 tawasen, 1 bhopala from each.

The Ardhalís pay no Punja to Mhars, but the Kunabáwedárs pay from 1 to 8 páyalís each annually, and the Mhara collects 9 or 10 mans. The Gurawa collected the same.

The Mhára pays the Khota 2 Yirlís, 1 Hátari, 2 Rowalís; 1 Hátari to the Dewala, 2 Sups, 1 Íatyá and 1 Wádawana.

The Chámhára pays the Khota and Kulakarní 1 pair of shoes each; 4 to the Mhára, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the Gurawa, 1 to the Desái.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXXII.—NEW SERIES.

222

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 124 VILLAGES

OF THE

RAJÁPUR TÁLUKA

OF THE

RATNÁGIRI COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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No. 1300 OF 1887.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT, RATNÁGIRI REVENUE SURVEY,

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNÁGIRI.

*Kolába Districts,
Camp Shirolí, 29th November 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey rates I propose introducing, during the present field season, as soon as Government sanction is obtained and the Khoti settlement and preparation of papers is completed, into 124 villages of the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. The accompanying map of the Rájápur Táluka comprises 33 villages of the old Lánja Petha, now included in the Rájápur Táluka, in accordance with orders conveyed in Government Notification No. 3958, dated 30th July 1879. Of these 32 villages are unalienated Government villages, for which the survey settlement report was made under No. 45, dated 10th February 1873, from this office, and rates were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 308, dated 19th January 1875. These 33 villages of the old Lánja Petha are all situated in the northern part of the Rájápur Táluka and are shown on accompanying map uncoloured and separated from the rest of the táluka by a red coloured continuous line running for the greater part of its length along the banks of the Muchkundi river which forms the boundary between the old Lánja Petha and the Rájápur Táluka as formerly constituted. This river ceases to form the boundary only at Prabhanwalli, a Ghát village, through the centre of which this river flows from the summit of the Gháts.

3. The villages to which this report refers, 124 in number, are all situated south of the abovementioned red coloured continuous line and form a compact block, as shown on the accompanying map, with the exception of one village, Anglé, belonging to the Bávda State, which has been left uncoloured and 14 Inám villages which are all coloured yellow.

4. There are in all 15 alienated Inám villages, of which 14 are situated in the Rájápur Táluka proper and one in the portion of the old Lánja Petha transferred to Rájápur. The rice lands of all these Inám villages were measured in 1855 but none have now been further surveyed except village Nivelí in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6302, dated 5th August 1885.

5. The Rájápur Táluka, as now constituted, is bounded on the north by the Ratnágiri and Sangameshvar tálukás of your Collectorate, on the east by the Kolhápur and Bávda Native States, on the south by the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, and on the west by the sea.

It consists in all of 170 villages which, for the purposes of this report, are accounted for as follows:—

32 Government villages out of the total 33 of the Lánja Petha have had their survey rates sanctioned as stated above and the settlement only has now to be introduced.

124 villages are now reported on, including the one Inám village, Nivelí, which comes in for survey settlement.

14 Inám villages not for settlement.

170 Total.

6. The 124 villages reported on are divided into:—

1 Inám village.
41 Dhára villages.
79 Khoti "
3 Kitchri "

Total ... 124

Of the above, several, originally portions of others, were measured as separate villages only because they were so entered in the Collector's list, but some are so small, with total assessment as low as $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 rupee and even in one case 3 annas only, that it seems unadvisable to continue them as separate villages; in other cases they consist of small patches of land, situated within the boundaries of what I may term the mother village to which they belonged of which they still bear the name. These I have recommended by separate letter addressed to you, No. 1151, dated 19th October 1887, to be included into adjacent villages or those of which they originally formed a part, and I trust you will obtain Government sanction for their being absorbed and abolished as separate villages.

7. The whole of the district reported on is very similar to the Sangameshvar Táluka and therefore I can only repeat here, regarding the general features of the country, a good deal of what has been said about Sangameshvar. The villages situated to the west, near the coast, consist of flat-topped laterite hills, intersected by deep ravines; the plateaus are barren in many places for miles; nothing but sheet rock can be seen from Adivre to Kotapur, from Nate to Dhopeswar and from Madban to Vilhe and Nanar where this laterite formation may be said to be general; the valleys in the intervening deep ravines are generally very rich, with good alluvial soil and sufficient water-supply. The villages to the east of these gradually lose the laterite formation of hills which here partake of a more undulating character and have sloping sides with more soil all over them. The hills are however rugged, high and difficult of ascent, especially in the vicinity of Rájápur, but the hard bare laterite rock is replaced by gravelly hills and a fair amount of soil which produces good crops of náchni, warri and harrik, trees and brushwood are seen wherever there is no cultivation, and were it not for the persistent and short-sighted practice of lopping trees most unmercifully for ráb purposes, the hills would be well clothed with verdure. There are some good warkas lands north of Rájápur and south of Lánja, but on the other hand south of Rájápur the laterite formation of hills again predominates. The villages to the east of those coloured pink on the accompanying map are rough and hilly, but the hills are productive and become more covered with trees and brushwood as we approach the Gháts and rice cultivation decreases as that of warkas increases.

8. The greatest length of the district reported on, from west to east or from Madban to Pangri is 35 miles, and the greatest breadth north and south is 17 miles. The total area covered by these 124 villages is 249,681 acres or 406 square miles, and this has been sub-divided by the survey as shown in the following statement:—

	GOVERNMENT.		ALLENATED.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Fields.	Acres.	No. of Fields.	Acres.	No. of Fields.	Acres.
<i>Culturable.</i>						
Rice	85,446	12,573	1,165	772	36,611	13,345
Bágátt... ..	2,452	290	261	63	2,713	353
Rabi	752	335	38	12	785	347
Warkas	112,862	150,540	1,574	2,527	114,436	153,067
Total, Culturable ...	151,512	163,738	3,033	3,374	154,545	167,112
<i>Unculturable.</i>						
Land divided into survey numbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. included in do. ...	...	72,679	...	696	...	73,375
Village sites	12	9	...	...	12	9
Roads, rivers, tanks	13	8,309	...	15	13	8,324
Burial-grounds	232	155	...	...	232	155
Forests, Khajans, &c.	294	706	...	...	294	706
Total, Unculturable ...	551	81,858	...	711	551	82,569
Grand Total ...	152,063	245,596	3,033	4,085	155,096	249,681

9 The soils in general are red, gravelly and of a poor description, and require for warkas cultivation a good many years of fallow and for rice a plentiful supply of ráb. If in one case a sufficient number of years' fallow, according to the nature of the soil, can be given, and on the other sufficient ráb is supplied, the excellent rainfall they generally have enables the cultivators to get good crops from their lands.

The classification of the warkas lands gives an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas for the whole district, and this shows that taken as a whole the hill lands of this district are of medium quality. There are properly speaking only three classes of warkas:—

The superior which we class as first = 4 annas.
 The medium " second = 3 "
 The inferior " third = 2 "

There are however lands somewhat better than the first class warkas, with more soil, in good situations, where they might easily be converted into rice, or which if used exclusively for dry-crops, require fewer years of fallow or may be cultivated every year, such lands are classed as bhatle first = 6 annas and bhatle second = 5 annas; and on the other hand there are some lands worse than inferior warkas, such, for instance, as are found on the laterite plateaus intermixed with sheet rock and lands inaccessible to the plough on Syhádri hill sides and precipitous places, for these lands a special 4th class = 1 anna exists.

The above being our method of classing warkas lands, it might appear strange that in the villages of the western portion of the district, in which it is known that the warkas consists, to a great extent of laterite hills and sheet rock, we should obtain an average valuation not very much lower than in the central part of the district where the warkas is decidedly good, and therefore I wish to explain that there is no anomaly in the matter, which is accounted for by the fact that we class only the arable portion of the land and all sheet rock and unproductive portions are first deducted as unculturable (kharáb) and the remainder of the land only is classed as arable, thus, although the average valuation may not show much difference, the amount of kharáb deducted being in one instance $\frac{1}{4}$ and in the other $\frac{3}{4}$ or more of the area, will show that no injustice has been done.

The rice lands of the district are also shown by our classification to be on the whole of the medium quality. The soil and water are classed together and the produce gives the capabilities of each field which for the very best one crop rice land is valued at 16 annas. The proportion of rice lands of superior, medium and inferior qualities for the whole district of 124 villages is as follows:—

Rice classed above 12 annas	...	...	∴	12·2
" " from 8 to 12 "	...	...	...	38·7
" " from 4 to 8 "	...	...	...	37·8
" " below 4 annas ...	...	...	...	11·3
			Total...	100

The rice lands of this district are therefore somewhat superior to those of the Sangameshvar Táluka, lands classed above 8 annas being 50·9 per cent. against 40 per cent. and those classed below 8 annas 49·1 per cent. against 60 per cent. of Sangameshvar. My remarks regarding garden lands will be found further on where their assessment is considered.

10. The crops grown in the district under report are given in statistical Table No. III. forwarded herewith. The principal crop is of course rice of various kinds, such as panvel, patni, warangal, waksal, dodki, bhadas and chimansal, of which the fine-grained rice is grown as a garwa crop, reaped late, in good soils with plentiful water-supply, while the coarse rice is grown as halwa or early crops on the poorer soils, the hill sides and in situations where the water-supply does not last long. Wherever there is sufficient moisture the rice is followed by second crops of mug, kadwa, udid, kulith, pawtas and chowli.

In warkas lands the crop mostly grown appears to be harrik. This is unusual and seems strange as harrik is a grain which, until people get accustomed to the use of it, produces giddiness and a sort of intoxication and requires great care in the preparation of it for food, but it is a grain which does not require seed-

beds or ráb and grows well when sown broadcast in merely ploughed lands, it is therefore more commonly grown in the open mál lands where little ráb is obtainable. Nachni on the other hand requires ráb, seed-beds, transplanted and consequently more labour in producing it. The Mámíatdár calculates that the warkas crops are grown in the following proportions:—

Harrík	...	...	...	...	45
Nachni	...	...	...	...	29
Warri	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8
					100

Among the miscellaneous warkas crops are barag, tag, sawa, ambadi, tur, mug udid—the latter three in the superior soils only.

11. The climate of the Rájápur Táluka is very similar to that of Sangameshvar. As affecting the general health of the people it is on the whole decidedly good; fever is the principal and only illness which is generally prevalent at certain seasons of the year, cholera is hardly known, small-pox is only of occasional occurrence, and although it is very hot from March to May, there is nothing unbearable in the heat which is neutralized by a soft pleasant sea breeze which reaches most parts of the district and blows generally all day. The cold is never excessive and generally the climate may be said to be equable and temperate, the most objectionable season being the rains, when the excessive moisture, produced by the heavy rains, causes coughs, colds, fever, &c. As affecting the crops the climate is very suitable and as in the case of Sangameshvar the rainfall is generally sufficient, seldom excessive and never fails to such an extent as to cause failure of crops or distress.

The rainfall registered at Rájápur, during the five years prior to the completion of the survey operations in this district, is given below from information supplied by the Mámíatdár:—

Years.				Inches.	Cents.
1880-81	...	...	...	116	99
1881-82	...	...	...	110	35
1882-83	...	...	...	148	18
1883-84	...	...	...	147	17
1884-85	...	...	...	135	79
				Total...	658
				Average...	131
					9

The average, which is sufficient for all purposes, is somewhat less than at Deorukh where the rainfall was registered for Sangameshvar. This may be accounted for by Rájápur being situated further away from the Gháts and nearer the coast where the rainfall is less than inland. The Bombay Gazetteer gives the average rainfall for the ten years ending 1877 at 113·12 inches at Rájápur and 127·12 at Lánja which is situated a short distance north of the district now reported on.

12. The district is intersected by three large rivers:—

1st.—The Muchkundi River already mentioned in paragraph 2 as forming the northern boundary of the district under report. This river, as already stated, has its source in the Syhádri Gháts a short distance east of the eastern boundary of Village Prabhanwalli.

2nd.—The Jaitápur river which rises in the Syhádri hills of village Pangri and flowing past Rájápur reaches the sea at Jaitápur, whence it is known by that name.

3rd.—The Vijaidrug river which has its source in the Syhádri hills of the Bávda Native State, forms the southern boundary of Rájápur Táluka and flows into the sea at Vijaidrug, a coast fort, formerly of considerable importance, covering one of the best harbours on the western coast.

These rivers all receive the waters of numerous small tributary streams as can be seen from an inspection of the accompanying map and are navigable for small sized native craft, the Muchkundi as far as Bandar Sateli about 10 miles inland,

the Jaytápur river for medium sized native craft as far as the western boundary of village Vilhe, and the Vijaidrug river is navigable throughout its course for large vessels up to Wagothan which is situated opposite village Nanar and for smaller craft some 6 or 8 miles further up.

Formerly these rivers were navigable much further up inland, but owing to increased hill cultivation and the surface soils, as well as decomposed vegetable matter, being washed down from the hills, they have silted up to such an extent that the formerly well known inland ports of Rájápur and Khárepátan cannot now be approached except by small boats.

13. The district under report has a sea-board of about 20 miles, with three ports, the small one of Purangad where the Muchkundi River flows into the sea, the more important port of Jaitápur which is the outlet for the sea traffic of Rájápur, and the really good port or harbour of Vijaidrug which is also the outlet of all traffic from Khárepátan which is daily increasing in importance, much of the merchandise which used to go on to Rájápur being now forwarded from Khárepátan in small boats for shipment at Wagothan. Two or three steamers now call daily at these two ports of Jaitápur and Vijaidrug on their way from Bombay to Goa and on their return from Goa to Bombay. The passenger traffic by these steamers is very large. Vijaidrug is now, I consider, the most important harbour of the three and many native patimars are usually seen both there and at Wagothan.

14. The water-supply throughout the district is, I consider, good. Many of the streams have water flowing in them all the year round. Waingan or summer rice crops requiring irrigation are met with constantly in various localities and the water-supply in many of the villages between Watul and Adiwre in the north-east corner of the district struck me as particularly good, supplying irrigation for not only large areas of summer rice crops but also for rich supari gardens. The water-supply in villages situated at the foot of the Syhádri hills is said to be deficient in the hot weather. In the town of Rájápur itself extensive works for water-supply have been and are still now undertaken, so that pure water is distributed all over the town and a plentiful supply will be secured as soon as the water works now in progress are completed. There is a hot spring near Rájápur in the hills of village Unhala which is supposed to have marvellous healing properties and is a place of much sanctity amongst the Hindus and of pilgrimage, frequented by many people from far and near whenever the hot spring is in active flow.

15. There is only one large principal made road passing through the district, by which Rájápur is connected towards the north with Lánja, Ratnágiri and Sangameshvar on one side or by the Amba Ghát with Malkápur and Kolhápur on the other and towards the south with Khárepátan, Kankowli, Málvan and Sávantvádi or *viá* the Phonda Ghát with Kolhápur, Nipáni and Belgaum. It is a very old and important road, well metalled and kept in repair along the main line which runs from the Phonda Ghát through Khárepátan to Rájápur and then through Lánja to Ratnágiri, Sangameshvar or the A'mba Ghát. There are three minor roads not metalled or bridged or even laid down with much skill, which are generally impassible for laden carts and are used principally, if not wholly, by pack bullocks and foot passengers. These are as follow :—

1. Road from Rájápur through Soundal and Ráipátan to the Anaskura pass through which it continues into the Kolhápur State above the Gháts.
2. Road from Rájápur to Wagothan and thence on to Devgad.
3. Road from Rájápur to Adiwre whence it bifurcates into one going south to Jaitápur and other going north to Ratnágiri.
4. An indifferent road from Watul, branching off from the Rájápur and Lánja main road, and passing through Velowde and Waghangaon to join the A'mba Ghát road.

Besides these I am not aware of any other roads. Everything is carried about in this district as head-loads and all communication is by foot-paths generally over very rough ground.

16. Bázárs exist nowhere in the district under report. There is a permanent daily bázár at Rájápur itself but in no other place. There is a bázár at Lánja in the northern part, outside the district under report, and at Sateli of the Lánja Petha, on the Muchkundi River, where fish, salt, vegetables and small commodities are generally bartered for grain. All surplus produce is disposed of by the cultivators to local grain dealers or conveyed to Lánja, Rájápur and Khárepátan. Rájápur itself was formerly a very important port and trading town; this is fully described in the Bombay Gazetteer, therefore need not be repeated here. A great proportion of the imports, only pass through Rájápur, being again exported, after supplying the local wants, to Bombay. From above Gháts, food-grains, sugar, molasses, cotton, tobacco, oil-seed, Rámdurg and Sháhpur cloth, native blankets and other articles are imported in large quantities by country carts, of which 10,101 and pack bullocks of which 25,891, were unloaded in Rájápur during the season 1884-85. Besides the above, Rájápur has a considerable trade in goods imported by sea, such as cocoanuts, betelnuts and other articles from the Malabár Coast, and metals, kerosine oil, matches, spices, English cloth, &c., from Bombay. The number of articles imported are too numerous to enter in the body of this report and therefore I attach a list, Appendix A, of the imports.

Very little of the local produce is exported; it consists of ricé, nachni, warri, barag, sawa, mug, kudwa, udid, kulith, harrik, tur, til, pawtas, chowli, vegetables, fruit, black pepper, cocoanuts, betelnuts, kajunuts, panvel leaves, green ginger, sugarcane, hemp, turmeric, tamarinds and chillies. There are no manufactures of any kind in the district, but in Rájápur itself large quantities of "gulal" or red powder is made and a fair amount of copper pots are manufactured.

17. The population of 124 villages reported on, is shown in the accompanying statistical Table IV. and is obtained from the census returns prepared during classification by the classers of the Survey Department. The total population thus obtained of 93,456 is somewhat less than the total obtained by the returns of the Imperial census of 1881, which was for these same 124 villages 97,357 according to information supplied by the Mámlatdár, and that again is considerably less than the total obtained by the census of 1871 which is stated to be 102,350. If these figures are to be taken as correct, there is a decrease in the population of 4,993 or about 5 per cent. during the ten years from 1871 to 1881 and again of 3,901 or about 4 per cent. during the four years from 1881 to 1885: I am unable to account for this apparent decrease in the population, except by putting it down to the fact that, the census taken by the Survey Department took place during the fair season, from December to May, when the villages were more or less depopulated by the well known large exodus of people, which always takes place after the crops are reaped, and all extra hands and able-bodied men proceed to Bombay and elsewhere to seek a livelihood and high wages obtainable there, for the time during which their fields do not give them sufficient occupation, and therefore I am inclined to think that the population is really larger than shown by us, and that the returns would have shown it to be so, if the census had been taken, as now ordered for revision settlements, by your Department during July, after the rains had set in and all *bonâ fide* inhabitants had returned to their respective villages.

However taking the total of 93,456 as correct, for the purposes of this report, it appears that that total is subdivided into the principal different castes or religions in the following proportions:—

Bráhmans	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-95
Other Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	80-53
Mussalmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-90
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-62
							Total ... 100-0

The total inhabitants compared with the area of land gives the following results:—

1. Inhabitants per square mile of total area ... 230
2. Inhabitants per square mile of culturable area... 312

The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural inhabitants, as given in Statistical Table V., is in the following proportions:—

Agricultural	50.86
Partly agricultural	32.80
Non-agricultural	16.34
* * *	
Total	100.0

18. Out of a total of 93,456 souls, 4,658, that is, 9.6 per cent., are able to read and write. There are in the district under report 13 Government vernacular schools, with an average attendance of 900 boys and 18 private vernacular schools, with an attendance of 214 boys, so that out of 27,060 males under 12 years of age, 1,114 or 4 per cent. are yearly undergoing instruction. There are no schools in which English is taught nor any girls' schools.

19. From Statistical Table VI. forwarded herewith, which is also made out from the census returns prepared by the classers, I deduce the following information:—

1st.—There are 1,538 wells, of which 1,157 are used exclusively for drinking purposes and 329 are used also for irrigation.

2nd.—There are 8,256 ploughs, which is in the proportion of 1 to every 3 males above 12 years of age.

3rd.—There are only 11 carts, much less than I should have thought probable, but to be accounted for by the want of roads and roughness of the country.

4th.—The number of houses is 15,498, of which 13,061 are thatched and 2,434 tiled. The above total gives one house to every 6 individuals.

5th.—The live-stock is as follows:—

Female buffaloes and their young	5,828
Cows and their young	22,601
Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes	15,957
Total	44,386

There are besides 2,776 goats, 10 sheep and 22 ponies.

20. The present assessment was fixed by a former Māmlatdār, Pareshrām Ramchandra Parajpe, about a hundred years ago, and has not since been revised. The method adopted by him for the Rájápur Taluka is similar to that described in paragraph 20 of my settlement report No. 229, dated 27th February 1885, on the Sangameshvar Taluka and further discussed in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Survey Commissioner, Mr. Stewart's remarks thereon. The shirista or rates per bigha applicable to each kind of soil is similar to that of Sangameshvar, and the 124 villages now reported on were divided into "tarafs" as follows:—

Taraf Rájápur	66 villages.
" Saundal	42 "
" Mhal urf Mitgawne	16 "
Total	124 "

A rough measurement of the lands under the various denominations appears to have been made, but all the measurement records or "Pán kardás" have entirely disappeared, so that nothing certain can be said on this point. The assessment in grain was calculated on the information then obtained at the rates given in the shirista, and after adding thereto other demands on account of haks and cesses the aggregate was levied as assessment on each individual kháta.

21. The present assessment shown in the accompanying comparative statement of present and proposed assessment is made up of—

1st.—The nakt or cash payment which was originally fixed as part payment of the whole assessment.

2nd.—The value of "galla" or grain payment, portion of which was commuted into cash payment at a fixed and invariable rate.

3rd.—The value of the remainder of the “galla” which is fixed at the varying annual commutation rates fixed by the Collector for each locality or “phad” where payment in kind was due.

4th.—A number of bábs and haks, cesses of different kinds, which vary in most villages.

The commutation rates fixed by the Collector at various localities (phads) for 20 years from 1865-66 to 1884-85 are given for each year in Appendix B. and the averages derived therefrom are as follows:—

Locality or “Phada.”	PER KHANDI OF GRAIN.								
	Rice.			Nachni.			Warri.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rájápur	28	10	0	36	6	0	28	12	5
Kasheli	28	1	7	35	15	7	28	7	2
Khárepátan	27	6	9	35	0	0	27	7	9
Manche	26	14	5	34	6	9	27	1	2
Bakale	27	8	0	34	4	0	28	12	9
Average for whole district for 20 years ...	27	11	4	35	3	3	28	1	10

22. For assessment purposes I have divided the district under report into five groups and have been guided in doing so and in fixing the rates by the grouping and rating of the Ratnágiri and Sangameshvar tálukas and Lánja Petha already sanctioned by Government. In the Rájápur Táluka we have the same four groups existing in Sangameshvar and one extra of villages on the coast similar to those of the Ratnágiri Táluka. The first group comprises 31 villages, inclusive of one Inám village, Nivelí, on the coast and on the western side of the district; these have been left uncoloured on the accompanying map; the second and third group villages form the central part of the district, 45 villages of the second group are coloured pink, and 32 villages of the third group are coloured green; the fourth group consists of villages, lying between those of the third group and the Syhádri Ghát villages, 8 in number, coloured purple, and the hill villages forming the fifth group are coloured blue; these are on the eastern boundary of the district.

23. The thirty-two villages of the first group are most favourably situated; they have in the northern part a fair road from Adiwre, along the coast, through Gawakhádi to the port of Purnagad, at the mouth of the Muchkundi River and thence on to Ratnágiri, on the east they are connected with Rájápur by the road from Adiwre and on the south they have a fair road, passing through several of them, to the port of Jaitápur, and all have, especially in the southern portion, most convenient and easy water-way and cheap carriage by sea or creek for disposal of their surplus produce.

For these villages I have adopted an 8 rupees' maximum rate for an acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas. This is a good average of the 7, 8 and 9 rupees' rates applied to similarly situated villages of the Ratnágiri Táluka. The 9 rupees' maximum rate, made applicable to the coast villages of Ratnágiri, would here be excessive I consider, in consequence of the distance from Ratnágiri varying from 14 to 34 miles by sea.

24. The 45 villages of the second group, and the 32 of the 3rd group, forming the central part of the district, are less favourably situated, for although they have roads bringing them into communication with Rájápur, they have none of the water-way and carriage so advantageous to those of the 1st group; the villages of the second group are all nearer Rájápur itself, the only large market in the district, and they have the use of the creeks, which are navigable to some extent, as far as they extend and therefore they have been placed in a higher classed group, than the villages situated east of them, which are further away from Rájápur and for which the rivers and creeks are not of any use as means of communication and carriage.

For these two groups I have adopted the following maximum rates for one acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas:—

For second class villages 7 rupees.

For third " " 6 " "

These rates correspond with those applied to similarly situated villages of the Lánja Petha.

25. Between the villages of the third group and the Syhátri Ghát villages, there are a small number of villages, which, although not actually hill villages, are nevertheless situated among the lower spurs of the Syhátri Gháts and are much rougher and more difficult of access and further away from roads and markets and certainly inferior to those of the third group; these I have formed into a fourth group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 5 for one acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas. These villages are only 8 in number.

26. The remaining 8 villages, situated east of the fourth group villages and on the eastern boundary of the district, are purely Syhátri Ghát villages, very rough, out of the way, far from roads and markets and inaccessible in every way, with nothing but rough foot-paths, high hills, much jungle and poor rice lands, 82 per cent. of which are classed below 8 annas. For these I have adopted a Rs. 4 maximum rate for one acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas. This rate is similar to the one applied to the Syhátri Ghát villages of the Sangamesh-var Táluka.

27. I think the justice of my thus grouping the villages will be apparent from an examination of the statement given below, showing the classification valuations of the rice lands of each group of villages:—

Group.	SURVEY CLASSIFICATION RESULT.				Total.
	Classed from 12 annas to Re. 1.	Classed from 8 to 12 annas.	Classed from 4 to 8 annas.	Classed below 4 annas.	
I	14.7	35.0	28.9	21.4	100
II	17.5	45.5	30.8	6.2	100
III	5.9	38.0	52.8	3.3	100
IV	1.8	39.8	52.4	6.0	100
V ... ..	...	18.18	71.43	10.39	100

The reason for the proportion of rice lands classed below 4 annas being so high, in the villages of the 1st and 2nd group, is that in these villages there is a large proportion of rice fields, situated on the laterite hill plateaus and on sheet rock, known by the names of "khari" and "baul" which are purposely classed very low. These kinds of rice lands are described in our classification rules as naturally formed by accumulation of soil in hollows in the laterite rock, without sufficient or proper drainage, or fields artificially prepared by hollowing out the laterite rock or surrounding suitable small pieces with stone walls and filling up or spreading over the interior soil brought from elsewhere. The produce is very precarious and depends very much on the suitability of the rainfall and the land will produce nothing without first having undergone the process of ráb burning all over it. These fields are therefore classed low, according to their capabilities.

28. Rabi lands exist principally in the villages of the 2nd and 3rd group, such lands, formed by alluvial deposits on banks of creeks, rivers and streams, are of rare occurrence on the coast villages, where the rise in the tide generally covers and turns into salt marshes, lands which elsewhere, in similar situations, would become valuable rabi lands. The rabi lands in the central part of the district, on the banks of the large rivers and principal streams, are good and produce yearly crops, and although liable to occasional damage owing to excessive floods, are well able to bear a 2-rupee maximum assessment per acre, which is about one-third of the maximum rates of rice land and is the same as the rate

applied to similarly situated rabi lands in the Sangameshvar Táluka. For the villages of the 4th and 5th groups in which there is very little land of this description I have adopted a maximum rate of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.

29. The garden lands are all of the description, classed by us as "dongri-bágáit," except in the villages of the 1st group, where a small proportion of the gardens are ágri-bágáit. These latter, "ágri" gardens, are those situated on the alluvial and sandy soils in the vicinity of the creeks and near the sea-shore, where cocoanuts and supari trees flourish, with little or no care, reach maturity early and yield a large produce; these gardens are very much superior to the "dongri" gardens which are situated inland, on warkas soil, on hill slopes where the ground is hard, has no moisture and is more or less gravelly and rocky; in such garden lands, the produce is not only considerably less, but is obtainable only after long periods of care, labour and irrigation. The difference in the quality of these two kinds of gardens is so great, that I have made a considerable difference in the maximum rates I propose for them, which are as follows:—

For ágri-bágáit	Rs. 12 per acre.
For dongri-bágáit—	
In 2nd group villages	" 9 "
In 1st group villages	" 8 "
In 3rd " "	" 7 "
In 4th " "	" 6 "
In 5th " "	" 5 "

These rates have been worked out for each garden, in accordance with the system introduced by Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, according to the area bearing garden produce and taking into consideration the classification of soil and water.

30. With regard to the warkas lands I beg to propose the following maximum rates:—

For 1st and 4th class villages $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation.

For 2nd and 3rd class villages $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation.

For 5th class villages only the classification valuation.

The above proposals give the following maximum rates per acre:—

Warkas Land.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	5th Group.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
1st class bhatle	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6
2nd " "	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	5
1st class warkas	5	6	6	5	4
2nd " "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3
3rd " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2
4th " "	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1

I have already explained in paragraph 9 that bhatle is a superior kind of warkas land, which is classed higher and hence the higher rates from 6 to 9 annas; first class warkas land valued at 4 annas will not be assessed in any case above 6 annas.

31. The reasons given for proposing a higher rate of assessment for warkas lands than the mere anna valuation of the classification in certain localities is stated in paragraph 30 of my settlement report on the Sangameshvar Táluka and the subject is fully discussed in the Survey Commissioner's remarks thereon, paragraphs 19 and 20, and therefore without commenting further on the necessity or advisability of having a higher rate than the mere classification valuation of warkas lands, which has already received the sanction of Government, I will merely give my reasons for proposing the rates shown above for each group of villages.

The advantages due to the position of villages, which have been given due weight in determining the maximum rice rates and which equally apply to the produce of all lands, justify the higher assessment of warkas lands in the villages of the three first groups and a gradual proportionate decrease in the villages of the last two groups which are less favourably situated; therefore for 1st class

warkas I propose the maximum rates of 6, 5 and 4 annas, but I have reduced the 6 annas maximum, which owing to position alone would appear just for the 1st class villages, because the warkas crops in coast villages are not so good as in those more inland; this is due partly to their being exposed to the salt sea air and the violence of the wind and storms from the west, and further the warkas lands, being to a great extent situated on laterite hills, with hard subsoil, the crops are liable to failure in case of drought. The capability of each piece of land is carefully estimated at the time of classification and therefore a reduction of the maximum rate might perhaps not be considered necessary, but it is necessary in such poor soils to be a little liberal in imposing a fair assessment and the above considerations have therefore led me to propose a 5-anna maximum rate only for 1st class warkas in the villages of the 1st group.

32. The general result of the proposed rates for all lands of the 124 villages and comparing the proposed assessments with the average payments for the last ten years, is shown in the following statement:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rates.	LANDS OF ALL KINDS.							
			Area, and ten year's average Assessment by present Account.		Area and Assessment by Survey and proposed Rates.		Decrease.	Increase.	Per cent.	
			Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	31	8	...	33,885	27,372	22,527	11,358	...	33	
II ...	45	7	...	38,043	51,515	27,556	10,487	...	27	
III ...	32	6	...	22,311	53,877	22,802	...	491	2	
IV ...	8	5	...	4,321	15,707	4,537	...	216	5	
V ...	8	4	...	4,341	18,480	3,273	1,068	...	24	
Total ...	124	...	...	1,02,902	1,66,952	80,695	22,913	707	21
							Net decrease. ...	22,206		

The arable area and average rates obtained for each kind of land are as follows:—

Group.	ARABLE AREA.				AVERAGE RATE PER ACRE.			
	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Warkas.	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Warkas.
I ...	4,905	11	184	22,271	3 6 5	2 0 0	7 5 2	0 3 3
II ...	4,210	138	143	47,024	3 12 1	1 12 8	6 11 2	0 3 7
III ...	3,241	185	28	50,423	3 0 2	1 4 6	4 10 11	0 4 0
IV ...	607	11	0.32	15,088	2 5 5	0 14 2	2 3 0	0 3 3
V ...	385	1	0.11	18,094	1 8 11	0 10 8	3 2 5	0 2 4
Total ...	13,348	347	356	152,900	3 5 0	1 7 11	6 13 9	0 3 6

33. In the 3rd group villages the decrease in some villages and the increase in others is nearly counterbalanced and is in no case so marked as to call for any particular remark. Of the 32 villages of this group there is an increase of assessment in 16 villages of total Rs. 1,980-2-0, the greatest increase in any one village being 82 per cent. and the average increase 19.44, while in the remaining 16 villages there is a total decrease of Rs. 1,489, the greatest decrease being 30.46 and the average 12.71 per cent. The large increase of assessment in two villages, Kelowli of 82 per cent. and Mundrul of 70.4 per cent., are due to a great extent to the increase in the rice assessment, which is more than doubled in the first instance and nearly doubled in the second, and must be accounted for by the presumption that the rice cultivation has in these two villages increased considerably

since the former settlement over 100 years ago. The 8 villages of the 4th group show a decrease in three villages of Rs. 129-12-0, of which the greatest in any one village is 14.23 per cent. and an increase in 5 villages of Rs. 345-12-0, the greatest being 27.19 per cent. These therefore call for no particular remark. In the 5th class villages there is a general decrease in six villages, principally due to the reduction in the warkas assessment, which appears only just considering the roughness of the country and the inaccessibility of the villages, and a small increase amounting to Rs. 49 only in two villages. The only matter requiring further explanation appears to be the large decrease in the assessment of villages of the first two groups.

34. From the figures given in the statements above it appears that the introduction of the survey rates will produce a net decrease of Rs. 22,206 in the revenues of the 124 villages on the average payments for 10 years. Comparing the proposed assessment with the later payments of 1884-85 the following results are obtained:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Payments for 1884-85.	Payments according to proposed Rates.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
<i>Rice lands.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	31	21,661	16,682	4,979	...	22.98
II	45	19,287	15,814	3,473	...	18.0
III	32	8,215	9,755	...	1,540	18.75
IV	8	1,164	1,420	...	256	21.99
V	8	682	600	32	...	5.06
<i>Rabi lands.</i>						
I	31	...	22	...	22	...
II	45	...	248	...	248	...
III	32	...	237	...	237	...
IV	8	...	12	...	12	...
V	8	...	1	...	1	...
<i>Garden lands.</i>						
I	31	4,642	1,351	3,291	...	70.90
II	45	2,312	955	1,357	...	58.69
III	32	187	132	55	...	29.41
IV	8	...	1	...	1	...
V	8	...	1	...	1	...
<i>Warkas lands.</i>						
I	31	7,238	4,470	2,768	...	38.24
II	45	15,112	10,538	4,574	...	30.27
III	32	12,965	12,678	287	...	2.21
IV	8	2,974	3,103	...	129	4.34
V	8	3,531	2,671	860	...	24.36

35. From the statement given above the decrease of the assessment on lands of each description is readily seen. In rice lands there is a large decrease in the two first class villages, of 22.98 and 18 per cent. respectively in each case, which must be accounted for by the rice lands being generally of an indifferent quality, of small productive capabilities and there being a large proportion of 21.4 per cent. of lands in the villages of the 1st group of decidedly inferior quality, with very precarious outturn as already stated in paragraph 27. Rice land classed as of medium quality only, exists to the extent of 64 and 76 per cent. respectively, in the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups and therefore large results cannot be expected in assessment, and the former payments cannot be approximated. It must, however, be remembered that the former payments are inclusive of extra cesses and pattis, in addition to the regular assessment on land, which will be abolished on the introduction of the new settlement. It is difficult to show the injustice or excessive rates of the former settlement without any record of areas

of rice formerly assessed as such. It is to be presumed that the rice cultivation area has increased considerably during the last 100 years, and, if so, the former rates must have been very oppressive; they have, however, been paid and the revenue has been realized, latterly at any rate, without any pressure or coercion, but I believe the high rates, in force up to the present, have conduced to the impoverishment of the Khots, Dharekaris and rayats in general and progress and improvement in cultivation has not kept pace with the times or been so great as one would have been led to expect under a long period of peace, security and non-interference which the cultivators have enjoyed.

36. Taking the highest rice rates applied to the adjacent northern districts and even south, in Málvan of Rs. 8 and Vengurla Rs. 7, I do not see my way to proposing a higher rate for the villages referred to. There are no crop experiments to refer to in order to show the incidence of the assessment proposed on the produce of the land and I can therefore only do so in a rough manner and approximately. I calculate the outturn of a superior one crop rice field to be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two khandis of rice in husk per acre, and this amount of produce would, at the average price obtained from price list, Appendix C, deduced from the commutation rates sanctioned by the Collector, which I consider as good as any other record of prices ruling in the whole district, give the value of the produce to be Rs. 42 to 56 per acre. The average assessment in the two first group villages being Rs. 3-6-5 and Rs. 3-12-1 respectively, for the 1st and 2nd groups the incidence of assessment on the value of the produce would be from 8.09 to 6.07 per cent. for the 1st group villages and from 8.94 to 6.71 per cent. for the villages of the second group. The Government demand by the new proposed settlement would, therefore, appear to be sufficient and just in the interests of the rayats as well as of Government.

37. In the garden lands of the villages of the 1st and 2nd group there is a large decrease of assessment of 70.90 and 58.69 per cent., which is difficult to account for, except by the supposition that the former or existing assessment includes, besides the regular assessment on the land, a special tax on trees; it is known that in former settlements, the practice of taxing trees was not uncommon, and this would, of course, add considerably to the former assessment of garden lands. There is no record of the state of the garden lands when the former settlement was made or of the number of trees or the area under garden cultivation, but I have been informed by the district officers that gardens have decreased considerably and that a number of them have not been replanted, but allowed to revert to the original state of rice, warkas or "pulan," i. e. sandy soil, without garden produce, as the trees have gradually died out, owing to the want of capital or of enterprise and fear of excessive assessment, known to exist on all garden lands. Be that as it may, it is certain that the proportion of garden land in most of the villages is very small. Out of the 31 villages of the 1st group there are gardens only in 28 as follows:—

Under one acre in	6	villages.
Under 5 acres in	13	villages.
Under 10	3	" "
Under 20	4	" "
Under 30	2	" "

The total area of garden being 184 acres 21 gunthás, of which 42 acres 6 gunthás only are ágri-bágáit, with an average assessment of Rs. 8-9-11 per acre, and 142 acres 15 gunthás are dongri-bágáit with an average assessment of Rs. 6-15-1, so that it is quite impossible to get anything like the former assessment which divided over the area of garden land now in existence gives an average of Rs. 25-2-0 per acre. Similarly the garden lands of the second group of villages, 142 acres in area, assessed at an average rate of Rs. 6-11-2, cannot possibly be made to produce a land revenue of Rs. 2,312.

The garden rate of ágri-bágáit has been fixed at Rs. 12 per acre and cannot be increased, when it is considered that similar gardens in the old Saitowda Petha and Guhagar and Ratnágiri talukás have that maximum rate and that they are much poorer gardens than in Bánkot, Málvan and Vengurla, where Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 only were fixed as maximum rates. As for the dongri-bágáits I have fixed higher rates than usually applied in other talukás of the Ratnágiri District, in which the maximum rice rates have generally been adopted as the

maximum rates for the dongri-bágáit in the respective villages. Therefore no increase in the garden rates appears to me possible or advisable.

38. The warkas land assessment now proposed, compared with the former assessment, shows also a large decrease which does not call for any special explanation, but establishes the fact that, whatever may be said of the increased rates proposed by me, the proposed assessment cannot be represented as excessive when compared with present payments.

39. The following statement shows the whole of the lands of all kinds in the villages under report and the assessment thereon in the abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi Payments.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Government occupied assessed land ...	163,572	96,401	76,335	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	...	...	...	...
Inám ...	3,375	6,501	4,360	...
Unarable ...	82,569	...	...	...
Total ...	2,49,516	1,02,902	80,695	...

There is here, as in Sangameshvar, a considerable decrease in the assessment of inám lands, which is difficult of explanation. The above given figures represent only the result obtained by the survey, but after the survey, follows a most careful and minute enquiry into the status of all lands by the Khoti Settlement Department, and any alteration in the results obtained by us will, of course, be made; hence this matter does not call for any further remark from me besides the mere notice of the reduction in the assessment, which is 32·93 per cent. for inám lands against 22·89 for Government lands.

40. The total net decrease of Rs. 22,206-11-0 in the land revenue of the taluka by the proposed settlement, as compared with the average 10 years' payments is somewhat reduced when compared with the payments for 1884-85, which is due to a portion of the existing assessment being calculated at the commutation rates fixed yearly by the Collector; therefore the exact amount of difference, between the present and proposed assessment, cannot be given, as present payments vary with the prices of the various kinds of produce.

41. I calculate that the average proportion of fallow to cultivated warkas is as follows:—

	Crop years.	Fallow years.
For superior warkas ...	3	3
For medium ...	2	5
For inferior ...	2	8
	7	16
Average ...	2	5

Therefore about two-fifths of the arable area of warkas is capable of cultivation each year; this would give nearly 60,000 acres for an agricultural population of 78,183, of whom a proportion of 48,441 may be said to be adults. I do not mean that 60,000 out of a total of 152,900 arable acres of warkas are actually cultivated each year, for much of the arable land is kept by the cultivators for grass and ráb, and therefore much less than one acre per head of agricultural population is actually cultivated, but the total shown under the head of Agricultural above are not purely agricultural, 30,652 are only partly agricultural and do not therefore depend on agriculture alone for their subsistence. The cultivated area of warkas being as low as one acre per head of agricultural population is not, however, very unusual in the Ratnágiri Districts, for I observe that Major Waddington in his report No. 227, dated 27th April 1867, on the settlement of the Saitowda Petha, a much more cultivated part of the Collectorate than Rájápur, observes that "the proportion of land actually under crop each year may be taken as about one acre per head of population."

42. There is, however, no doubt that the cultivation and produce of the district is insufficient for the population, which is very large in proportion to the

culturable area, as shown in paragraph 17, very much in excess of the number given for Sangameshvar, and hence there is no export of produce, which is all consumed in the district itself, and hence also the necessity for a large proportion of the inhabitants having to seek employment in Bombay and elsewhere as dock and railway labourers and in mills, the profits derived from which alone enable such a large population to exist. The people of the district are generally poor; the cultivating class, especially those who are sub-tenants of the Khots, particularly so; but poverty extends even to the Khots themselves, whose lands and villages even, are in many instances mortgaged and out of their enjoyment. All the ease and comfort that may be visible in the district is produced by the considerable profits made in Bombay by the portion of the population who go there every year and bring back to their villages the earnings of the fair season. The poverty of the people in general and the land-holders in particular is due in some degree to the excessive land assessment, which has been exacted from them up to the present, and the introduction of the new rates will therefore be a great and wise concession, which will no doubt produce good fruit, in improving the condition of land-holders and in giving an impetus to agriculture.

43. A point which I must leave for you to place before Government for decision, is the question of the right to trees on the occupied lands and the trees to be reserved by Government. Should the orders passed by Government in paragraph 14 of their Resolution No. 3722, dated 8th May 1885, sanctioning the survey settlement of Sangameshvar, and latterly by Resolution No. 4720, dated 21st July last, be considered as applicable to Rájápur or not?

44. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the usual guarantee of 30 years' duration to the proposed settlement may be given and that early sanction of Government to the proposed rates may be obtained, so that I may be able to introduce the new settlement as soon as the Khoti settlement is completed and the necessary assessment papers are ready.

45. A coloured map of the district and the usual appendices and statistical tables are forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,
C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

List of Articles imported into Rájápur according to information supplied by the Municipality.

Name of Article.	Name of Article.	Name of Article.
Iron.	Treacle.	Potatoes.
Zinc.	Candy-sugar.	Beheda.
Brass.	Piti-sugar.	Chillies.
Copper.	Soap.	Kharik.
Lead.	Honey.	Dhaniya.
Tinning.	Ghee.	Linseed.
Steel.	Cocoanuts.	Bhadisep.
Cut-stones.	Cobra.	Paper.
Logs of wood.	Earth-nuts.	Wax.
Bambus.	Betel-nuts.	Tobacco.
Lime.	Almonds.	Pattang.
Gunny bags.	Matches.	Jira.
Cotton.	Dates.	Hingul.
Rámdurg cloth.	Onions.	Tabashir.
Sháhpur do.	Garlic.	Turti.
Bombay do.	Rice, husked.	Dried ginger.
Native blankets.	Rice in husk.	Spices.
Cocoanut oil.	Til.	Cocoanut fibre.
Kerosine oil.	Turmeric.	Firewood.
Sweet oil.	Methi.	Fruits.
Undia oil.	Ajwan.	Vegetables.
Molasses.	Camphor.	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Commutation Rates fixed by the Collector at various localities for 20 years from 1865-66 to 1884-85.

YEARS.	FOR RICE IN, HUSE PER KHANDI.				
	Rájapur.	Kasheli.	Khárepátan.	Munche.	Bakhale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1865-66 ...	37 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
1866-67 ...	42 0 0	42 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	41 0 0
1867-68 ...	29 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
1868-69 ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	30 0 0
1869-70 ...	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1870-71 ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0
1871-72 ...	31 0 0	29 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1872-73 ...	25 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
1873-74 ...	23 0 0	21 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
1874-75 ...	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
1875-76 ...	25 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
1876-77 ...	30 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1877-78 ...	32 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
1878-79 ...	38 0 0	38 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0
1879-80 ...	38 0 0	38 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0
1880-81 ...	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
1881-82 ...	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0
1882-83 ...	19 0 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0
1883-84 ...	23 0 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
1884-85 ...	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0
Total ...	572 8 0	562 0 0	548 8 0	538 0 0	550 0 0
Average ...	28 10 0	28 1 7	27 6 9	26 14 5	27 8 0

Years.	FOR NÁCHNI PER KHANDI.				
	Rájapur.	Kasheli.	Khárepátan.	Munche.	Bakhale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1865-66 ...	53 0 0	53 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	52 0 0
1866-67 ...	55 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	53 0 0
1867-68 ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0
1868-69 ...	34 0 0	34 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0
1869-70 ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	35 0 0
1870-71 ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	31 0 0
1871-72 ...	39 0 0	37 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	37 0 0
1872-73 ...	35 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0
1873-74 ...	25 0 0	23 8 0	26 8 0	25 8 0	30 0 0
1874-75 ...	27 8 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0
1875-76 ...	29 8 0	27 8 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	29 0 0
1876-77 ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
1877-78 ...	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
1878-79 ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	47 0 0
1879-80 ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0
1880-81 ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0
1881-82 ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	24 0 0
1882-83 ...	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	27 0 0
1883-84 ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	29 0 0
1884-85 ...	31 8 0	31 8 0	28 8 0	29 0 0	31 0 0
Total ...	727 8 0	719 8 0	700 0 0	688 8 0	725 0 0
Average ...	36 6 0	35 15 7	35 0 0	34 6 9	34 4 0

Years.	FOR WARRI PER KHANDL.				
	Rájápur.	Kashell.	Khárepátan.	Munche.	Bakhale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1865-66	45 0 0	45 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
1866-67	46 0 0	46 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	46 0 0
1867-68	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0
1868-69	27 0 0	27 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0
1869-70	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0
1870-71	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0
1871-72	31 0 0	29 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0
1872-73	27 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
1873-74	23 8 0	22 0 0	22 8 0	21 8 0	24 0 0
1874-75	23 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0
1875-76	25 8 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0
1876-77	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1877-78	34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
1878-79	35 0 0	35 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0
1879-80	33 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0
1880-81	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
1881-82	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0
1882-83	18 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0
1883-84	22 8 0	22 8 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	22 0 0
1884-85	20 8 0	26 8 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	30 0 0
Total	575 8 0	569 0 0	549 8 0	541 8 0	576 0 0
Average	28 12 5	28 7 2	27 7 7	27 1 2	28 12 9

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Prices of Rice and Náchni for 20 years from 1865-66 to 1884-85.

Year.	Rice, lbs. per Rupee.	Náchni, lbs. per Rupee.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1865-66	27	22
1866-67	24	22
1867-68	34	33
1868-69	33	35
1869-70	31	33
1870-71	34	27
1871-72	32	32
1872-73	38	34
1873-74	44	44
1874-75	42	44
1875-76	40	33
1876-77	32	26
1877-78	30	25
1878-79	27	25
1879-80	27	24
1880-81	42	33
1881-82	56	55
1882-83	53	50
1883-84	46	43
1884-85	38	33

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
[To be made out before Settlement.]
Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif and Garden.	Rabi and Warkas.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Taluka Rájápur.	124 villages.	1 Rice of various kinds ... 2 Warkas crops— Nagli ... 29 Wari ... 18 Harik ... 45 Miscellaneous ... 8 100	100	Rice ... 54·4 Garden . 1·4	Rabi ... 1·4 Warkas . 42·8

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
[To be made out before Settlement.]
Details of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES..			FEMALES.			Total Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.			
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rájápur.	Christians ...	4	5	9	4	4	8	17	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingayats ...	128	173	295	55	216	271	566	21	7·	...	...
	Mussalmans ...	2,338	2,464	4,797	1,738	2,718	4,451	9,248	284	6·	2	0·07
	Hindus ...	1,785	2,061	4,445	1,049	2,871	3,920	8,366	3,253	78·1	1	0·02
	Others ...	16,777	21,768	88,685	11,689	26,085	36,724	75,259	1,096	2·8	1	0·002
	Total ...	21,022	27,060	48,082	14,480	30,844	45,324	93,456	4,654	9·6	4	0·008

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
[To be made out before Settlement.]
Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Taluka Rájápur ...	124 villages ...	Agricultural ... Partly agricultural ... Non-agricultural ...	47,531 30,652 15,273 93,456

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.
[To be made out before Settlement.]

Return of Houses, Chávdies, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead-stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS & PLOUGHS.		LIVE-STOCK.														
		Chávdies.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
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
Taluka Rájápur.	Government ...	1	2,684	...	13,061	16,498	229	1,157	52	1,538	11	8,266	20	2	22	8,125	2,708	5,828	10,673	11,928	22,601	16,987	10	2,776	...	...	...
	Allotted, partially or wholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT.

Statement showing the past Payments and Survey Settlement of 124 Vil.

Table with columns: No., Name of Village, FAST PAYMENTS (30 years, 20 years, 10 years average payments), Payments for 1884-85 (Rice, Rabi, Bañat, Warkas, Total), Class and maximum rate, and Assessment according to Eul (Rice, Rabi, Bañat). Includes sub-headers like 'Rice', 'Rabi', 'Bañat', 'Warkas', 'Total' and assessment amounts in Rupees and Annas (Rs. a.).

Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

RATES.		DIFFERENCE OF COLUMNS 5 AND 16.		PERCENTAGE ON		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENT.				Rate per Acre on Rice Land according to former Assessment.
Warkas.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	De-crease.	In-crease.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bâgâit.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bâgâit.	Warkas.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
847 0	2,828 0	1,512 0	...	38 77	...	350 0	...	19 0	1,799	2,165 0	5 6 7	...	...	...	8 11 1
87 0	251 0	257 0	...	49 51	...	65 0	...	3 0	180	248 0	3 0 9	...	...	...	8 10 8
158 0	278 0	141 0	...	38 5	...	52 0	...	5 0	889	246 0	1 7 1	...	...	...	9 0 0
92 0	131 0	88 0	...	40 1	...	24 0	...	0 20	849	873 20	1 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
81 0	167 0	106 0	...	40 07	...	28 0	...	2 0	241	271 0	3 3 5	...	...	...	8 0 0
108 0	260 0	195 0	...	42 4	...	47 0	...	1 0	489	537 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	11 0 0
120 0	389 0	160 0	...	28 1	...	50 0	...	8 0	544	587 0	4 11 6	...	...	...	9 0 0
72 0	293 0	176 0	...	40 09	...	42 0	...	3 0	370	415 0	4 2 8	...	...	...	5 10 8
16 0	54 0	92 0	...	63 01	...	12 0	...	3 0	78	98 0	1 9 4	...	...	...	6 5 4
84 0	189 0	105 0	...	30 6	...	106 0	...	1 0	400	507 0	1 6 2	...	...	...	8 0 0
129 0	319 0	288 0	...	48 2	...	77 0	...	2 0	615	694 0	2 4 7	...	...	...	7 0 0
134 0	765 0	420 0	...	35 7	...	182 0	...	8 0	570	705 0	4 11 2	...	...	...	7 0 0
99 0	662 0	486 0	...	42 3	...	115 0	...	6 0	499	620 0	4 7 11	...	...	...	7 10 8
109 0	1,028 0	464 0	...	31 01	...	304 0	...	6 0	520	830 0	2 14 2	...	...	...	7 10 8
87 0	324 0	306 0	...	48 57	...	58 0	...	2 0	329	889 0	4 3 10	...	...	...	5 8 0
94 0	1,527 0	1,223 0	...	46 3	...	294 0	...	15 0	1,232	2,232 0	3 11 10	...	...	...	7 9 7
427 0	951 0	1,293 0	...	57 52	...	207 0	...	10 0	2,054	2,233 0	3 2 10	...	...	...	7 4 10
18 0	68 0	150 0	...	68 51	...	13 0	...	1 0	72	86 0	3 3 8	...	...	...	8 0 0
9 0	16 0	5 0	...	95 31	...	0 2	...	...	1	1 2	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 2 0
1 0	1 0	7 0	...	78 56	...	5 0	...	0 10	80	85 10	1 8 2	...	...	...	4 0 0
3 0	93 0	242 8	...	38 3	...	0 5	...	...	5	5 5	4 0 0	...	...	...	0 3 2
23 0	330 0	315 0	...	30 59	...	184 0	...	0 10	8	215 10	3 12 11	...	...	...	9 4 6
61 0	230 0	245 0	...	49 07	...	50 0	...	4 0	166	220 0	5 6 1	...	...	...	7 0 0
86 0	532 0	568 0	...	47 37	...	41 0	...	1 0	340	382 0	4 15 3	...	...	...	5 0 0
12 0	31 0	43 0	...	51 19	...	96 0	...	3 0	401	500 0	4 6 8	...	...	...	7 5 4
6 0	104 0	...	...	60 76	...	5 0	...	1 0	44	50 0	2 12 10	...	...	...	5 0 0
162 0	1,840 0	586 0	...	24 12	...	419 0	...	5 0	781	1,185 0	3 14 10	...	...	...	6 6 5
131 0	1,240 0	...	...	3 07	...	244 0	...	2 0	704	950 0	4 8 6	...	...	...	6 0 0
32 0	387 0	16 0	...	28 28	...	104 0	...	2 0	186	242 0	3 4 4	...	...	...	7 8 0
55 0	333 0	181 0	...	1 98	...	60 0	...	1 0	910	371 0	4 8 6	...	...	...	6 0 0
231 0	2,056 0	41 0	...	24 4	...	685 0	...	19 0	921	1,027 0	2 7 5	...	...	...	6 12 8
19 0	68 0	20 8	...	9 05	...	7 0	...	0 5	89	96 2	6 4 7	...	...	...	8 0 0
24 0	191 0	19 0	...	37 21	...	89 0	...	0 5	127	163 2	4 9 3	...	...	...	2 10 8
16 0	54 0	32 0	...	41 08	...	13 0	...	0 15	171	183 15	3 2 8	...	...	...	6 8 0
199 0	601 0	419 0	...	40 32	...	129 0	...	9 0	963	1,112 0	2 11 2	...	...	...	6 8 0
176 0	448 0	309 0	...	28 5	...	96 0	...	8 0	1,065	1,158 0	2 7 3	...	...	...	5 0 0
408 0	1,990 0	300 0	...	22 4	...	474 0	...	14 0	2,169	2,647 0	3 2 4	...	...	...	8 14 10
34 0	145 0	41 0	...	10 4	...	27 0	...	1 0	134	162 0	4 1 9	...	...	...	7 0 0
0 4	55 4	...	...	22 78	...	10 0	...	...	2	12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	8 0 0
3 0	89 0	...	...	28 2	...	19 0	...	0 5	9	28 5	1 15 2	...	...	...	7 12 10
274 0	570 0	...	...	2 33	...	172 0	...	6 0	1,591	1,738 0	1 7 11	...	...	...	7 0 0
53 0	182 0	24 0	...	15 38	...	33 0	...	1 0	817	351 0	2 2 11	...	...	...	7 0 0
4,470 6	22,537 1	11,487 5	129 6	38 52	...	4,905 7	11 10	184 21	22,271	27,371 88	3 6 5	2 0 0	7 5 3	0 3 3	4 7 4
Net decrease.	11,367 15														
625 0	1,583 0	933 0	...	37 1	...	214 0	5 0	16 0	2,894	3,100 0	3 14 7	...	...	...	6 15 0
248 0	955 0	627 0	...	80 6	...	173 0	18 0	0 25	1,518	1,704 25	3 9 9	...	...	...	4 12 10
143 0	491 0	107 0	...	17 89	...	101 0	6 0	1 0	618	726 0	3 3 6	...	...	...	10 0 0
144 0	372 0	108 0	...	37 27	...	85 0	...	2 0	639	671 0	3 2 3	...	...	...	6 0 0
213 0	753 0	319 0	...	52 09	...	105 0	...	24 0	951	1,080 0	3 7 4	...	...	...	7 6 0
607 0	1,237 0	254 0	...	17 0	...	181 0	12 0	20 0	2,153	2,346 0	3 8 1	...	...	...	7 1 7
801 0	730 0	215 0	...	32 54	...	82 0	...	3 0	1,427	1,518 0	4 8 7	...	...	...	7 5 4
296 0	524 0	135 0	...	20 51	...	61 0	...	...	986	1,000 0	4 13 1	...	...	...	7 0 0
646 0	979 0	53 0	...	8 04	...	195 0	...	4 0	2,410	2,609 0	2 1 11	...	...	...	5 0 0
310 0	406 0	...	...	0 25	...	53 0	...	1 0	1,730	1,789 0	1 9 5	...	...	...	4 0 0
202 0	1,241 0	1,129 0	...	47 44	...	257 0	12 0	0 10	963	1,232 10	3 15 3	...	...	...	8 0 0
95 0	540 0	493 0	...	47 78	...	112 0	...	4 0	416	534 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
153 0	332 0	149 0	...	30 98	...	51 0	...	2 0	752	808 0	3 2 10	...	...	...	6 0 0
96 0	350 0	44 0	...	14 97	...	40 0	...	9 0	830	875 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	6 8 0
132 0	311 0	25 0	...	7 44	...	34 0	...	4 2	578	596 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
266 0	476 0	63 0	...	11 71	...	70 0	...	2 0	1,108	1,160 0	4 3 7	...	...	...	6 8 0
304 0	729 0	179 0	...	19 71	...	82 0	0 15	6 0	1,426	1,514 15	4 11 1	...	...	...	6 8 0
749 0	1,229 0	220 0	...	22 53	...	143 0	24 0	0 15	2,919	3,033 15	2 16 8	...	...	...	5 5 4
240 0	508 0	7 0	...	1 36	...	77 0	6 0	2 0	991	1,076 0	3 3 4	...	...	...	6 0 0
330 0	730 0	...	...	11 46	...	91 0	4 0	1 0	1,482	1,578 0	4 2 6	...	...	...	6 0 0
204 0	479 0	...	...	31 23	...	71 0	7 0	1 0	852	951 0	3 10 4	...	...	...	4 0 0
190 0	397 0	...	...	10 89	...	78 0	2 0	1 0	748	829 0	2 9 8	...	...	...	6 0 0
6 0	34 0	...	...	45 16	...	5 0	1 0	...	18	24 0	5 3 3	...	...	...	...
12 0	90 0	...	...	53 06	...	12 0	2 0	...	53	67 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...
148 0	346 0	403 0	...	57 18	...	41 0	6 0	0 10	634	681 10	4 6 2	...	...	...	4 0 0
66 0	374 0	504 0	...	44 34	...	98 0	3 0	0 10	324	394 10	4 7 8	...	...	...	10 0 0
493 0	1,243 0	902 0	...	41 95	...	104 0	...	1 0	2,144	2,319 0	4 8 9	...	...	...	6 8 0
291 0	707 0	310 0	...	30 48	...	112 0	...	2 0	1,367	1,481 0	3 9 7	...	...	...	6 8 0
17 0	17 0	117 0	...	87 31	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
191 0	314 0	44 0	...	12 29	...	50 0	...	3 0	504	944 0	2 0 8	...	...	...	7 0 0
153 0	323 0	101 0	...	23 32	...	64 0	...	6 0	664	734 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	5 5 4
292 0	304 0	...	...	21 74	...	63 0	...	0 20	839	902 20	3 8 5	...	...	...	6 0 0
408 0	604 0	...	...	39 6	...	66 0	...	0 5	1,303	1,374 5	2 15 3	...	...	...	4 0 0
524 0	1,104 0	...	...	37 48	...	164 0	...	0 1	2,103	2,267 1	3 8 7	...	...	...	5 0 0
80 0	107 0	...	...	37 5	...	11 0	...	0 1	368	379 1	3 7 3	...	...	...	5 0 0
267 0	1,057 0	542 0	...	23 9											

No.	Name of Village.	PAST PAYMENTS.								ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO SUB					
		30 years' average Payments.	20 years' average Payments.	10 years' average Payments.	Payments for 1884-85.					Class and maximum Rate.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bdgatt.		
					Rice.	Rabi.	Bdgatt.	Warkas.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Hasol Wadad ...	1,002 0	1,003 0	982 0	286	...	...	660	946 0	Class III—Maximum rate Ra. 6.	505 0	9 0	2 0	
2	Shiwane Budruk ...	456 0	454 0	443 0	96	...	28 0	305	427 0		165 0	...	...	22 0
3	Pendkhale ...	1,255 0	1,268 0	1,207 0	304	...	113 0	694	1,171 0		413 0	...	...	39 0
4	Kelawde ...	290 0	290 0	296 0	74	...	20 0	183	277 0		183 0	...	...	6 0
5	Kharate ...	1,078 0	1,074 0	1,054 0	273	...	...	735	1,013 0		280 0	...	...	2 0
6	Kalasawli ...	921 0	923 0	901 0	240	...	...	624	864 0		275 0	...	...	1 0
7	Wadawali ...	363 0	363 0	354 0	66	...	...	275	341 0		107 0	...	...	0 2
8	Kolwan Chuna ...	971 0	974 0	950 0	248	...	26 0	639	913 0		402 0	0 12	...	30 0	
9	Mandrul ...	377 0	373 0	372 0	113	...	...	249	362 0		209 0	...	...	2 0
10	Watul ...	1,278 0	1,282 0	1,256 0	625	...	...	671	1,196 0		740 0	3 0	...	3 0
11	Vilawde ...	689 0	812 0	818 0	310	...	...	476	786 0		243 0	0 4	...	1 0
12	Shirsoli ...	660 0	662 0	644 0	321	...	...	295	616 0		319 0	0 1	...	0 2
13	Ozer ...	1,206 0	1,205 0	1,179 0	641	...	...	681	1,122 0		449 0	1 0	...	1 0
14	Tivré ...	439 0	460 0	450 0	171	...	...	157	423 0		207 0	...	...	2 0
15	Oni ...	1,389 0	1,392 0	1,364 0	611	...	1 0	704	1,316 0		639 0	...	...	9 0
16	Chikhalgason ...	492 0	493 0	480 0	183	...	...	277	460 0		232 0	0 8	...	0 8
17	Saundal ...	1,563 0	1,397 0	1,361 0	574	...	...	722	1,296 0		513 0	113 0	...	...
18	Kolwan Khadi ...	483 0	486 0	471 0	89	...	...	368	461 0		100 0	2 0	...	...
19	Yelwan ...	437 0	438 0	430 0	95	...	...	320	415 0		137 0	18 0	...	...
20	Dhamnand ...	246 0	247 0	241 0	80	...	...	151	281 0		87 0	7 0	...	...
21	Raypatan ...	1,303 0	1,304 0	1,271 0	492	...	...	727	1,219 0		689 0	27 0	...	...
22	Oshiwale ...	785 0	787 0	768 0	212	...	...	522	734 0		295 0	23 0	...	...
23	Paratawli ...	266 0	256 0	247 0	122	...	...	115	237 0		166 0	...	...	1 0
24	Thikan Kond ...	199 0	198 0	193 0	123	...	...	61	184 0		87 0	4 0	...	...
25	Adawali ...	955 0	937 0	930 0	524	...	...	348	872 0		331 0	4 0	...	...
26	Fupere ...	501 0	502 0	491 0	91	...	...	384	475 0		136 0	3 0	...	...
27	Shembawne ...	322 8	323 8	317 8	61	...	0 8	244	305 8		92 0	0 1	...	...
28	Sasale ...	268 0	268 0	262 0	47	...	...	201	248 0		92 0	...	...	...
29	Hasole ...	802 0	803 0	780 0	429	...	1 0	317	747 0		554 0	...	...	...
30	Soliye ...	369 0	369 0	359 0	202	...	...	141	343 0		249 0	...	...	...
31	Jamboli ...	341 0	339 0	331 0	88	...	...	223	314 0		99 0	...	...	...
32	Kelali ...	1,132 0	1,134 0	1,110 0	307	...	...	691	1,058 0		819 0	12 0	...	...
	Total ...	22,993 8	22,881 8	22,811 8	8,215	...	187 8	12,065	21,367 8		9,755 0	237 10	132 0		
1	Waghangaon ...	226 0	227 0	222 0	72	...	...	143	214 0	Class IV—Maximum rate Ra. 5.	80 0	9 0	...	
2	Kudewadi ...	269 0	258 0	251 0	78	...	...	170	243 0		81 0	...	...	...
3	Vhela ...	625 0	628 0	614 0	134	...	...	403	687 0		194 0	1 0	...	...
4	Argaon ...	654 0	655 0	640 0	138	...	...	472	610 0		174 0	0 4	...	...
5	Ringane ...	847 0	849 0	829 0	157	...	...	635	792 0		218 0	...	...	...
6	Parule ...	819 0	821 0	801 0	217	...	...	546	783 0		321 0	1 0	...	...
7	Haral ...	324 0	326 0	320 0	108	...	...	116	309 0		165 0	...	...	...
8	Pachal ...	653 0	656 0	644 0	130	...	...	490	620 0		197 0	1 0	...	...
	Total ...	4,407 0	4,418 0	4,321 0	1,164	...	...	2,974	4,138 0		1,420 0	12 4	1 13	
1	Bhabado ...	999 0	1,001 0	982 0	255	...	...	682	937 0	Class V—Maximum rate Ra. 4.	189 0	0 8	0 4	
2	Haradkhale ...	909 0	912 0	890 0	113	...	...	742	855 0		103 0	0 4	...	...
3	Kodge ...	540 0	544 0	533 0	87	...	...	423	510 0		86 0	...	...	...
4	Kurang ...	683 0	693 0	675 0	67	...	...	578	645 0		86 0	0 4	...	...
5	Zarye ...	376 0	370 0	364 0	28	...	...	314	342 0		26 0	...	...	...
6	Karsoli ...	451 0	451 0	436 0	40	...	...	300	430 0		36 0	...	...	...
7	Yerdawe ...	211 0	212 0	208 0	12	...	...	189	201 0		29 0	...	...	...
8	Pangri Khurd ...	269 0	259 0	253 0	30	...	...	213	243 0		42 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,431 0	4,441 0	4,341 0	632	...	...	3,531	4,163 0		600 0	1 0	0 14	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,06,071 8	1,05,111 12	1,02,902 0	50,959	...	7,141 8	41,820	99,920 8		44,271 0	531 6	2,442 0		

VERY RAPE.		DIFFERENCE OF COLUMNS 5 AND 16.		PERCENTAGE ON		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENT.				Rate per Acre on Rice Land according to former Assessment.
Warkas.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	De-crease.	In-crease.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bághá.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bághá.	Warkas.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
Net decrease.		10,487 13													
454 0	970 0	12 0	...	1-23	...	137 0	5 0	0 25	1,864	2,006 25	3 11 0	1 12 10	3 3 2	0 3 11	2 3 7
146 0	333 0	110 0	...	24-33	...	43 0	...	8 0	633	679 0	3 13 5	...	7 5 4	0 3 8	2 6 4
680 0	1,032 0	175 0	...	14-5	...	121 0	...	8 0	2,482	2,611 0	3 6 7	...	4 14 0	0 3 9	3 2 9
151 0	245 0	41 0	...	14-34	...	25 0	...	1 0	640	660 0	3 8 4	...	6 0 0	0 3 9	3 1 11
671 0	733 0	321 0	...	30-46	...	77 0	...	0 20	2,069	2,146 20	3 6 0	...	4 0 0	0 3 8	3 13 6
649 0	925 0	24 0	...	2-60	...	90 0	...	0 15	2,361	2,451 15	3 0 11	...	2 10 8	0 4 6	2 18 10
283 0	390 2	6 2	...	1-74	...	37 0	...	0 1	1,055	1,092 1	2 14 8	...	5 0 0	0 3 10	1 14 8
305 0	797 12	152 4	...	16-0	...	108 0	0 20	5 0	1,562	1,675 20	3 11 7	1 8 0	6 0 0	0 3 9	2 8 11
423 0	684 0	362 0	...	70-4	...	66 0	...	0 20	1,719	1,785 20	3 2 8	...	4 0 0	0 3 11	1 12 1
690 0	1,436 0	180 0	...	14-33	...	245 0	3 0	1 0	2,510	2,759 0	3 0 4	1 5 4	3 0 0	0 4 5	2 11 5
550 0	794 0	22 12	...	2-0	...	92 0	0 10	0 10	2,048	2,140 20	2 10 2	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 4	3 9 7
210 0	529 3	114 18	...	17-38	...	113 0	0 1	0 1	877	990 2	2 13 2	2 8 0	5 0 0	0 3 10	3 0 5
875 0	1,196 0	63 0	...	4-6	...	138 0	1 0	0 10	2,651	2,788 10	3 4 10	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 4	4 0 0
159 0	418 0	32 0	...	7-11	...	78 0	...	0 15	598	664 15	3 4 9	...	5 5 4	0 4 4	3 11 1
665 0	1,313 0	51 0	...	3-74	...	193 0	...	3 0	2,685	2,883 0	3 4 2	...	4 8 0	0 4 0	3 4 5
283 0	488 0	6 0	...	1-26	...	78 0	0 20	0 5	928	1,006 25	2 15 7	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 4	3 2 2
720 0	1,352 0	9 0	...	0-66	...	211 0	93 0	...	2,621	2,925 0	2 7 4	1 3 5	...	0 4 2	2 14 6
409 0	511 0	40 0	...	8-4	...	40 0	2 0	...	1,554	1,598 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	...	0 3 2	2 0 8
341 0	496 2	66 2	...	15-39	...	49 0	13 0	0 1	1,528	1,587 1	2 12 9	1 6 2	5 0 0	0 3 7	3 14 7
189 0	233 2	22 2	...	9-18	...	22 0	5 0	0 1	814	841 1	3 0 9	1 6 5	5 0 0	0 3 2	3 14 7
638 0	1,360 0	95 0	...	7-47	...	250 0	10 0	1 0	2,421	2,698 0	2 12 1	1 6 9	2 9 0	0 4 3	2 1 0
902 0	821 0	53 0	...	6-9	...	114 0	18 0	0 10	1,858	2,090 10	2 9 5	1 4 5	4 0 0	0 4 2	2 0 5
104 0	270 0	38 0	...	9-31	...	49 0	...	...	404	453 0	3 6 2	...	...	0 4 1	2 10 5
49 0	140 0	33 0	...	27-46	...	23 0	3 0	...	214	240 0	3 12 6	1 5 4	...	0 3 5	5 11 3
360 0	725 0	214 0	...	22-79	...	109 0	3 0	...	1,581	1,693 0	3 5 0	1 5 4	...	0 3 3	4 14 1
379 0	418 4	72 12	...	14-31	...	58 0	3 0	0 5	1,234	1,395 5	3 5 6	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 7	1 10 9
166 0	268 1	54 7	...	17-15	...	40 0	0 1	3 0	750	798 1	2 4 10	2 8 0	1 10 3	0 3 7	1 10 5
253 0	346 0	84 0	...	32-06	...	40 0	...	0 5	872	1,012 5	2 4 10	...	3 0 0	0 4 2	1 3 7
308 0	892 6	102 6	...	14-41	...	177 0	...	0 10	1,348	1,525 10	3 4 9	...	1 8 0	0 3 3	2 3 2
102 0	412 0	53 0	...	14-78	...	91 0	...	0 10	613	704 10	2 11 9	...	4 0 0	0 4 3	2 4 11
515 0	374 0	48 0	...	12-9	...	24 0	...	...	1,210	1,234 0	2 7 4	...	...	0 4 3	3 11 4
1,189 0	2,020 6	910 6	...	32-1	...	302 0	9 0	0 4	4,584	4,845 4	2 11 5	1 5 4	3 12 0	0 4 2	1 4 2
12,078 0	22,803 10	1,489 0	1,080 2	...	3-2	3,241 0	136 12	23 8	60,423	53,877 20	3 0 2	1 4 6	4 10 11	0 4 0	2 10 11
180 0	200 0	47 0	...	21-17	...	31 0	8 0	...	738	777 0	2 9 3	1 2 0	...	0 3 11	2 7 9
161 0	242 0	9 0	...	3-59	...	39 0	...	...	824	858 0	2 12 8	...	...	0 3 0	2 11 0
423 0	618 8	4 8	...	7-33	...	77 0	1 0	0 10	1,895	1,973 10	2 8 4	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 7	2 9 2
582 0	706 4	96 4	...	10-35	...	88 0	0 15	...	2,386	2,474 15	1 15 8	0 10 8	...	0 3 7	1 11 1
493 0	711 2	117 14	...	14-23	...	104 0	...	0 10	2,487	2,591 10	2 1 6	...	0 8 0	0 3 8	1 10 2
476 0	708 2	2 14	...	0-36	...	123 0	1 0	0 3	2,520	2,644 2	2 9 9	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	1 14 5
252 0	407 0	87 0	...	27-19	...	60 0	...	...	1,319	1,379 0	2 9 4	...	...	0 3 1	3 6 2
686 0	765 0	141 0	...	21-39	...	95 0	1 0	0 10	2,619	3,015 10	3 1 2	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 3	1 7 5
3,103 0	4,537 0	129 12	345 12	...	5-0	607 0	11 15	0 32	16,638	15,707 7	2 5 5	0 14 2	2 3 0	0-3 3	2 0 11
537 0	716 12	265 4	...	36-06	...	113 0	1 0	0 5	3,214	3,323 5	1 10 9	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 7	2 6 11
448 0	561 6	338 10	...	33-09	...	69 0	0 10	0 1	3,171	3,230 11	1 11 11	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 3	2 1 8
367 0	456 8	78 8	...	14-35	...	67 0	...	0 5	2,458	2,525 5	1 5 3	...	4 0 0	0 2 5	1 5 6
308 0	449 4	225 12	...	33-44	...	55 0	0 10	...	2,604	2,657 10	1 9 0	1 0 0	...	0 2 5	1 5 6
308 0	234 0	150 0	...	35-71	...	17 0	...	...	1,387	1,404 0	1 3 6	...	...	0 2 5	2 1 11
319 0	355 0	81 0	...	18-68	...	29 0	...	...	3,114	3,143 0	1 3 10	...	...	0 2 5	1 7 9
207 0	3-6 0	33 0	...	13-46	...	23 0	...	...	1,517	1,540 0	1 4 2	...	...	0 2 0	0 9 9
343 0	374 0	31 0	...	8-2	...	22 0	...	...	1,631	1,653 0	1 14 7	...	...	0 2 3	1 8 0
3,671 0	3,272 14	1,117 2	49 0	24-6	...	335 0	1 20	0 11	13,094	13,480 31	1 8 11	0 10 5	3 2 5	0 2 4	1 12 10
33,460 0	30,695 5	1,068 2	3,553 8	...	...	13,343 7	347 32	356 19	162,900	166,962 18	3 5 0	1 7 11	5 13 9	0 2 6	3 15 2

C. W. GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent.

No. 4838 of 1887.

10th December 1887.

The enclosed report received from the Survey Superintendent on the proposed survey rates for the Rájápur Táluka is forwarded to Mr. Cumine, Settlement Officer, for favor of such remarks as he may wish to make.

2. As suggested by Mr. Cumine in his letter No. 221 of 5th November 1887, the undersigned intimated to the Survey Superintendent that there was no objection to the incorporation of Gansur, Sheri Walye and Sheri Uple into the villages of Dongar, Walaye and Uple respectively, but the letter appears to have reached him after he submitted his present report.

3. It appears inadvisable to announce the rates unless all the survey papers, such as Suds, Jangal Khardas and Botkhats, are correctly and completely finished for all the villages. The hot haste with which the rates were declared in the Sangameshvar Táluka led to innumerable mistakes which had to be corrected at a considerable expense afterwards. If it is not possible to finish the Khoti and Kowli settlement throughout the Táluka, and to get all the survey papers and inám Taktas correctly written up before the close of the year, leaving sufficient time to announce the rates, it would be advisable to defer the introduction of the assessment till after the next monsoon.

R. E. CANDY,

Collector.

No. 252 of 1887.

I have the honor to return the Superintendent of Survey's interesting report forwarded with your No. 4838 of 10th instant.

2. The settlement papers will certainly not be sufficiently ready to admit of the new jamábandi being announced until next fair season.

3. I will notice a few miscellaneous points first.

The incidence of the new assessment on the value of the produce (*vide* para. 36 of the report) is probably, as given, too low; for it appears to have been arrived at by taking a *superior* field and putting on it an *average* assessment.

I did not know (para. 20 of the report) that there had ever been under the Peishwas a recorded survey of the Rájápur Táluka. And as the Peishwa apparently revised the assessment of South Konkan villages every five years or so, I should certainly have thought that the assessment of this part of the country had been altered 8 or 9 times during the 40 years that immediately preceded the beginning of English rule.

These, however, are unimportant matters.

4. What is really important is the question of whether the villages have been distributed in the proper groups, and whether the proper rates have been assigned to the different groups. And accepting the principle which has been adopted in other parts of this district, it seems to me that the rates proposed are fair and just and that the grouping has been most careful and judicious.

A. CUMINE,

Settlement Officer.

20th December 1887.

28th January 1888.

FROM

R. E. CANDY, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Ratnágiri ;

TO

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

SIR,

In forwarding herewith Colonel Godfrey's report with its accompaniments on the introduction of the survey rates into the Rájápur Táluka, as well as Mr. Cumine's memorandum on the same, I have the honor respectfully to make the following remarks.

2. The Rájápur Táluka, as it now exists, consists of 170 villages. Out of these in 33 villages, comprised in the old Lánja Petha, new survey rates have been sanctioned and it is only their formal announcement to the rayats which has been in abeyance pending the completion of the survey papers for the whole Táluka. Of the rest 15 are wholly alienated villages, of which only one has come in for settlement. There thus remain in all 124 villages for which Colonel Godfrey has proposed certain rates and requests the sanction of Government thereto.

41 Dhárekari.
3 Khichdi (mixed Dhára
and Khoti).
79 Pure Khoti.
1 Inám.

124

3. As suggested by the Superintendent of Survey, the smaller villages (1 Gansur, 2 Sheri Walye and 3 Sheri Uple) which were originally fractions of the major ones, should be included into the latter, and I request that you will obtain the formal sanction of Government to this being done.

The absorption of the smaller into larger villages.

The extent of the 124 vil-
lages.

4. The total area of the 124 villages dealt with in this report is 249,516 acres of which the culturable portion is 166,947.

5. The subjoined table gives the classes into which the whole culturable area is divided and contrasts the proposed with the existing assessment:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Net Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ...	163,572	96,401	76,335	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	...	...	...	...
Inám ...	3,375	6,501	4,360	...
Unarable ...	82,569	...	...	...
	249,516	1,02,902	80,695	22,207

The net result is a decrease in the annual jamábandi of Rs. 22,207, giving a relief of a little over 21 per cent. on the existing jamábandi. *Prima facie*, therefore, the proposed rates appear very fair. What remains to be seen is whether this relief is evenly distributed amongst those who deserved it.

Group.
I. ... 81 villages.
II. ... 45 do.
III. ... 32 do.
IV. ... 8 do.
V. ... 8 do.

124

6. As usual Colonel Godfrey has, for purposes of assessment, divided the villages into five groups as shown in the margin. For the reasons which have guided him in the distribution he refers us to his report on the Sangameshvar Táluka.

7. The object with which the groups are formed is to determine generally the lands for which a uniform standard of assessment might be fixed. The influences which naturally enter into the decision of such a question are those given in margin and I shall briefly refer to them :—
1. Climate.
 2. Position with respect to markets.
 3. Means of cultivation.
 4. The supply of ráb and manure.

(1) The most important and durable of the above elements is admittedly climate and this varies the farther eastward we proceed. In the coast villages and those nearest them, cultivators can, with the supply of well water, rear up, in rice lands, gardens of cocoa and betel palms or can grow sugarcane; while in villages more remote from the coast (and this applies with greater force the more eastward we go), even with the supply of spring water all the year round, it does not pay to plant such trees. Even jack fruit and mango trees do not flourish, nor pay so well under the shadow of the hills as in villages midway between the Sahyádris and the sea, and though the rainfall may be larger in quantity in villages in groups numbers 4 and 5, the crops there can ill afford to stand a break of a fortnight. Not only is the climate in these coast villages congenial to the higher modes of agriculture, but it is also salubrious to the agriculturist. As a natural result these villages are most thickly populated and hence it follows there is a great demand for land, and fancy prices are sometimes paid for its possession. It appears from the registration records that in the town of Ratnágiri 2 rice fields were sold in 1876 at Rs. 1,000 per acre. When people compete so keenly for land it is only fair that Government should reap some share of the profit by assessing the land at a reasonably high rate.

8. In villages where fever often prevails and the crops are precarious, there is not the same competition nor ready supply of labour. Too high rates of assessment would in such a case drive away the farmer and compel him to leave the land waste. To ensure therefore the land being taken up, low rates of assessment must be imposed. We have, then, it must be conceded, shown under the first head why higher rates of assessment should prevail in the groups numbers 1 and 2 than in 3, 4 and 5.

9. To take the second head of proximity to markets, it may be quite true that in these Rájápur villages there is no surplus produce to export but imports have also to be considered. A man wants agricultural implements, seed of a good sort, clothes, furniture and miscellaneous articles which are not indigenous to his village but must be obtained from abroad. If his village is situated near the hills with only a rough path leading to it by which pack bullocks travel, he will not obtain so readily what he wants as the man who has ready access to the sea and can utilise steamers and native craft. A steamer in communication with Bombay calls daily at Jaitápur, one of the villages in Group No. I, and this naturally leads us to head No. 3—Means of Cultivation. In the well populated villages, on and near the coast, you find schools established and a fairly high standard of intelligence and skill. Besides the purely cultivating classes, there are various grades of artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, potters, goldsmiths, and the Bhandáris who gain a livelihood by extracting the juice of toddy palm and distilling it into liquor. All these classes make money and when they have amassed a surplus, they desire to invest it in land. They are not worried with anxiety as to whether the land will yield sufficient for them to live upon, as they live upon their earnings and pay the Government assessment as well from the same source. The possession of lands confers a certain title and dignity, and hence it is eagerly sought after.

10. And now to consider the last head of supply of ráb and manure, much land in groups I and II is devoted to growing cocoa palms for which ráb is not wanted. In lieu of ráb, which the hill and inland villages possess in plenty, the coast villages have fish manure. Every year shoals of sardines frequent the creeks and bays of the country now under discussion. These are caught in large quantities and sold for manure and thus the loss of ráb is supplemented to a fair extent.

11. The next important point is who are the persons benefitted by the falling off brought about by the proposed rates? I have carefully gone through the lists of the 124 villages and have prepared a list of pure dhára villages—*vide* Appendix A. The result thereof is summarised in the subjoined table:—

Number of Dhára Villages.	Mamul Jama as per 10 years' average.	Proposed Rates.		Falling off.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
55	59,914	38,159	5 0	21,754	11 0

There is thus no reason to fear that our liberal rates have in any way benefitted the khots at the expense of rayats.

12. (I concur with Colonel Godfrey that the proposed rates are much lighter than the old ones and more equitably assessed. I differ from him, however, as to the value and accuracy of the illustration given by him at paragraph 36. The best kind of rice soil in the Chiplún Táluka gives 2 khandis per acre. The best kind of rice soil in Rájápur is much inferior to that in Chiplún. The yield will consequently be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis, of which the value at the rate given by Colonel Godfrey at paragraph 21 of his report is Rs. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. The incidence of the produce would be 8·8 for the best soil. But when we take the rice field of a middling quality which produces about 18 maunds per acre the incidence would be about 12 per cent., and the result would be still worse in the case of more inferior rice lands. The several crop experiments conducted in the northern Tálukas have shown that when we take into account the cost of labour and the value of seed, the 80 to 90 per cent. margin which, as in the above illustration, is supposed to be left to the cultivator, fades, in this district, into a trifle.)

13. At paragraph 41 of his report Colonel Godfrey says that out of the total arable area of the varkas lands only about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths is under cultivation, the rest having to be left fallow. Further on he admits that even of this $\frac{2}{3}$ ths some part is left uncultivated for grass, &c. Taking, therefore, 50,000 acres as the area of varkas land under cultivation, it has to bear the lump assessment of Rs. 33,460 which gives about 9 annas per acre, which is not a light rate.

14. I will now touch a few of the miscellaneous points referred to by Colonel Godfrey as required by the standing orders of Government, Colonel Godfrey has given the revenue history of the Táluka. He seems, however, to be misinformed as to the date of the last survey. So far as the documents on the Poona Daftar and the information on my own records go, Parashrámpant's paháni did not go beyond the limits of the old Ratnágiri Táluka which, amongst others, contained the Lánja Mahál, since transferred to the Rájápur táluka. For each of the 33 villages comprised in this subdivision (Lánja) we have Parashrámpant's Pahánkharda, and this fact has probably misled Colonel Godfrey into the above statement. He seems, however, equally inaccurate in his statement that there have been no alterations in the jama of the villages during the last 100 years. From Appendix B, which I annex for perusal, it will appear, that each time the táluka Subhedárs or Mámledárs changed hands under the Peishwas, which was about every six or seven years, the jamábandi figures were revised.

15. The Sangameshvar and Rájápur Tálukas are in almost all respects alike. In regard to timber and fuel supply at least I am not aware of any circumstances why any difference should be made; I am, therefore, respectfully of opinion that the same kind of trees that we have reserved in the Sangameshvar Táluka, i.e. (1) teak, (2) blackwood, (3) ain, and (4) nána, should be reserved in Rájápur.

As pointed out by Mr. Cumine the rates cannot be introduced this year as the survey papers are in course of preparation.

I have, &c.,
R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Ratnágiri.

APPENDIX A.

List of Villages (Dhára) on which the Jamdbandi has been reduced at the new Rates.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment as per ten years' Average.	Proposed Assessment.		Increase.		Decrease.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
1	Kasheli ...	3,900	2,388	0	...	1,512	0		
2	Rajwadi ...	518	216	0	...	302	0		
3	Mogare ...	419	278	0	...	141	0		
4	Panere ...	219	131	0	...	88	0		
5	Barde ...	262	157	0	...	105	0		
6	Tivre ...	462	266	0	...	196	0		
7	Vetye ...	533	383	0	...	150	0		
8	Wada Khurd ...	439	263	0	...	176	0		
9	Kombhe ...	146	54	0	...	92	0		
10	Wada Peth ...	344	239	0	...	105	0		
11	Do. Rundhe ...	617	319	0	...	298	0		
12	Do. Nawedar ...	1,191	765	0	...	426	0		
13	Do. Kondsar Khurd ...	1,148	662	0	...	486	0		
14	Do. Kondsar Budrukh ...	1,496	1,032	0	...	464	0		
15	Wada Kalkadevi ...	630	324	0	...	306	0		
16	Nate ...	2,920	1,597	0	...	1,323	0		
17	Dhanlaoli ...	2,244	951	0	...	1,293	0		
18	Ambulgad ...	218	68	0	...	150	0		
19	Bagsheri Ambulgad ...	4	0	3	...	3	13		
20	Ghera Yeshwantgad ...	75	16	0	...	59	0		
21	Kille Yeshwantgad ...	9	1	8	...	7	8		
22	Jaitapur ...	1,178	935	8	...	242	8		
23	Dale ...	648	330	0	...	318	0		
24	Holi ...	514	269	0	...	245	0		
25	Kuveshi ...	1,090	532	0	...	558	0		
26	Sakhari ...	79	31	0	...	48	0		
27	Wadi Waghran ...	103	104	2	1 2	...	...
28	Mitgaone ...	2,425	1,840	0	...	585	0		
29	Madban ...	1,157	1,249	0	92 0	...	...
30	Bakale ...	403	387	0	...	16	0		
31	Jansi ...	464	333	0	...	131	0		
32	Ansure ...	2,096	2,055	0	...	41	0		
33	Sakhar ...	1,020	601	0	...	419	0		
34	Gothivre ...	757	448	0	...	309	0		
35	Sagwe ...	2,790	1,990	0	...	800	0		
36	Bhalawli ...	2,516	1,583	0	...	933	0		
37	Hasoldevi ...	1,582	955	0	...	627	0		
38	Dasur ...	598	491	0	...	107	0		
39	Bhu ...	1,572	753	0	...	819	0		
40	Kotapur ...	1,491	1,237	0	...	254	0		
41	Terwan ...	954	739	0	...	215	0		
42	Khingini ...	660	524	0	...	136	0		
43	Solgaon ...	1,031	979	0	...	52	0		
44	Gowal ...	2,370	1,241	0	...	1,129	0		
45	Shiwne Khurd ...	1,033	540	0	...	493	0		
46	Rajapur ...	294	250	0	...	44	0		
47	Kaneri ...	678	374	0	...	304	0		
48	Shedhe ...	808	346	0	...	462	0		
49	Viliye ...	2,150	1,248	0	...	902	0		
50	Dongar ...	1,017	707	0	...	310	0		
51	Walien ...	1,599	1,057	0	...	542	0		
52	Bandiwade ...	857	464	0	...	393	0		
53	Pirdaon ...	2,117	1,210	0	...	907	0		
54	Uple ...	2,086	1,183	0	...	903	0		
55	Taral ...	1,983	1,063	0	...	920	0		
	Total ...	59,914	38,159	5	93 2	21,847	13		
						93	2		
						21,754	11	Net decrease.	

R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

APPENDIX B.

Translation of extract of the following para. of the order issued for making an estimate of the Jamábandi of the Vizaidurg Táluka in the charge of Gan-gádhari Govind for the year Saba Samanin (1786), for guidance in making the estimate for the year Samán Samánin Maya Walaf (1787):—

“ A farm of the Jamábandi of the Táluka was given for a period of 5 years from Arba Sabainat (1773) to Samán Sabaina (1777). No appraisement of crops has been made after the completion of the above period and the revenue for subsequent years has been levied in accordance with that realized during the last year of the aforesaid period of the farm. The rayats are consequently dissatisfied. You are, therefore, directed to appraise the Bágáit and Jiráit crops and estimate the cash recoveries in time so that it may neither be less than last year nor press heavily on the rayats and report the same to the Huzúr. The Jamábandi for collection will then be settled. A Sanad to this effect, dated the 12th day of the month of Sawal of the year Sallas Samanin (1782), was issued. According to this the estimate of cash recoveries and appraisement of Bágáit crops has been made and the appraisement of Jiráit crops is yet to be made. The latter should now be completed and the Jamábandi of the Salshi Mahál, which was in the Devgad Táluka, should be taken into consideration and the papers of the appraisement, &c., forwarded to the Huzúr for the settlement of the Jamábandi. On the whole the estimate should not be less but should be increased as far as it can be conveniently. As last year the Jamábandi was not settled by producing the appraisement papers, it was ordered that no deficit would be remitted. The appraisement papers should, therefore, be forwarded to the Huzúr and the Jamábandi for this year settled and credited in the accounts.”

(True Translation)

(Signed) R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

No. 750 of 1888.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 26th April 1888.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 124 villages of the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. If these proposals meet with the approval of Government the rates will be introduced, together with those of 33 villages formerly belonging to the old Lánja Petha, but now included in the Rájápur Táluka, for which rates were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 308, dated 19th January 1875, but which owing to the various phases of the Khoti question and the consequent delay in preparing the settlement papers have been treated under the old system pending the general settlement.

2. The outlines of these proposals were arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey and myself after I had paid a visit to Rájápur in 1886. I have recently had exceptional opportunities of testing their suitability on the spot and I recommend them strongly to Government for adoption in their entirety.

3. The proposed incorporation with their parent villages of the three diminutive villages of Gansur, Sheri Walje and Sheri Uple is supported by the Collector and will be carried into effect if sanctioned by Government.

Glancing over the list of villages, it appears to me that some further steps might be taken in this direction, and any further combination which may be recommended by the Collector and approved of by Government can be arranged for in time for the announcement of the rates.

4. The majority of the villages are managed by Khots, but, as might be expected, as our settlement proceeds southwards, the Dhára element becomes more frequent and pronounced. In the latest Ratnágiri Táluka settlement, *viz.*, that of Sangameshvar to the north, there were found only 9 pure dhára villages out of 144. Of the 124 villages under consideration no less than 41 are dhára. My information leads me to believe that not only is the number of Khot-held villages less in this táluka, but the influence of the Khots themselves in Khoti-managed villages has never been so strong as in the north of the district; hence it will probably be found that the position of the tenantry in Khoti villages has been less encroached upon. The larger the number of "Dhárekaris" in these villages and the fewer the number of those who require the protection of the special provisions of the Khoti Act, the greater the advantage to be reaped from the introduction of survey rates. The position of affairs in this respect cannot be ascertained until the special "ruzuwat" is finished and the settlement papers prepared. It appears from Mr. Cumine's remarks that there is no chance of the rates being introduced during the current revenue year. This is to be regretted, but when so many interests are involved any undue haste is to be deprecated. Not only is the early introduction of the rates desirable because they will give relief to a large number of dhára villages which have hitherto been comparatively heavily assessed, but any prolonged interval between the field operations of the survey and the final settlement tells against the preservation of the boundary marks, which even under the most favourable circumstances, is apt to become lax in the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

5. The physical and geographical features of the tract we are now dealing with have been described in some detail by Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, and as they correspond generally with those of the Sangameshvar Táluka which were fully reviewed by me in my report No. 564, dated 30th March 1885, I need not follow the Superintendent through each particular detail. I only notice one slight inaccuracy. Although the Rájápur Táluka has 20 miles of seaboard it has only one port, not three. The small port of Purangad and the well-known harbour of Vizaidurg are situated in the Ratnágiri and Devgad Tálukas respectively. Although immediately opposite villages of Rájápur, they are divided from it by creeks, and although they influence the trade of the táluka and greatly benefit it, the advantages are slightly lessened.

6. To illustrate the condition of the táluka and its agricultural resources it is convenient to compare them with those of the recently settled Sangameshvar Táluka, because the results we have come to in grouping the villages for assessment purposes in Rájápur and in rating the several groups are in strict accordance with those which are applied to the former tract and which will be fresh in the memory of Government. Rájápur is the more populous tract of the two, there being 230 souls to the square mile compared with 208 in Sangameshvar. In Rájápur the proportion of land classed as unarable is no less than 49 per cent. of the total area, whereas in Sangameshvar it was 41 per cent. Not only do these figures show that in classing the hard stony soils of these tracts the survey is exceedingly liberal in dealing with "kharáb" areas, but they illustrate the fact that there is in Rájápur, and especially in the coast villages, a large area of elevated plateaux of hard laterite formation which is little more than sheet-rock and on which the poorest grasses will scarcely grow. This feature disappears gradually as we proceed inland and it is more or less absent in Sangameshvar which has no seaboard.

7. Of the arable lands in these villages 153,067 acres, or 92 per cent. of the whole area, are of the varkas description, while 14,045 acres or 8 per cent. are soils suited to the superior kinds of crops. The averages in Sangameshvar were 93 and 7 per cent. respectively. In both tálukas, owing to the scarcity of good roads, the steepness of the ascents and descents, and the greater facilities offered for traffic by sea and creek, the number of carts is very trifling. Working cattle are more numerous in Rájápur than in Sangameshvar, averaging 1 pair to 20 acres of culturable land, and when we consider that only about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the large

"varkas" area is actually cultivated in any one year, the proportion may be stated to be one pair of oxen to 6 acres. Judging from these facts and looking to the number of milch cattle and wells for drinking purposes and irrigation, there is evidence of a perceptible superiority in the condition of Rájápur, which bears out local opinion. Both tálukás have markets within their limits, and within easy reach, of sufficient importance to supply the needs of the cultivators, and in both the means of intercommunication are fair; but if there is any one reason more than another for this superiority, it is that the villages in Rájápur have been under the influence of a large and busy mart with a name which was historical when the ordinary local marts were scarcely known. The commercial influence of Rájápur has radiated even to the outlying villages. Even now it has remains of factories bearing evidence of European management and vestiges of a trade which extended beyond the limits of Hindustán and touched the Arabian Coast and Zanzibar.

8. The existing revenue demand of the villages now under consideration was originally fixed as a payment in kind, but from an early date a considerable portion was once for all commuted into a "Nakt" or cash payment. Later on the inevitable tendency towards cash payments led to a further portion being commuted into cash at rates permanently fixed for each description of staple produce and finally the remainder was declared commutable at rates fixed from year to year according to prevailing prices. This commutation rate is fixed annually by the Collector on the eve of the jamábandi according to prices ruling at the principal marts in the táluka. I have ascertained that the revenue of the past year amounting to Rs. 1,13,754, exclusive of Hakdárs and "Grám Kharch," was made up of the following items:—

			Rs.	s.	p.
"Nakt" or cash payment ...	...	...	29,874	12	6
Commuted at fixed rates ...	...	...	33,392	4	5
Commuted at varying rates..	...	...	50,487	2	10
		Total ...	113,754	3	9

It will thus be seen that in the Rájápur Táluka the portion of the revenue demand dependent on the prices obtaining at the annual jamábandi is very large, being 44 per cent. of the whole.

9. There is good reason to believe that in attributing the "Páhani" (survey and classification) upon which the present assessment is founded to the Mámlatdár Parashráam Rámchandra Paránjpe, Colonel Godfrey has been led into error by the general coincidence of the system with that in Sangameshvar and the villages of the Lánja Petha which were undoubtedly settled by that officer. A similar mistake was made by Mr. Gibson, late Superintendent, in his report on the Málvan Táluka in attributing the "Páhani" of the villages of the Salshi Mahál to Parashráam Rámchandra Paránjpe when there is direct evidence to show that it was made by one Chimnáji Rámchandra. Colonel Godfrey's error is the result of a prevailing idea that Parashráam's "Páhani" extended to those tracts which bear no evidence of the system of the Kárkún Ganurám found to prevail in the southern parts of Ratnágiri and described in the reports of the Sávantvádi settlement. The truth, however, is that there are intervening tracts, of which Rájápur is one, the settlement of which, while having nothing in common with that of Ganurám, bears unmistakable evidence of a different hand from that of Parashráam Rámchandra Paránjpe.

10. One of the strongest reasons for attributing the "Páhani" to a different assessing agency is that, whereas the "Páhani Khardás" of the villages known to have been settled by Parashráam bear his name, the few that exist in Rájápur bear no reference to any particular person as having conducted the operations. A comparison, moreover, with the rates prevailing in the Ratnágiri Táluka, which was undoubtedly settled by Parashráam, shows differences of so marked a kind that they could not have been the work of the same officer. There is absolutely nothing to throw a certain light on the name of the particular officer who made the "Páhani" of Rájápur, but it has been suggested to me that as the survey of Rájápur was carried out by orders of Nána Fadnis about

1784, it is probable that the work was entrusted to Gangádhār Pant Bhánu, a relative of his, who is known in that year to have been Subhedár of Rájápur and who about that date made an enquiry under special orders into claims to ináms.

11. In dealing with the settlement of the Sangameshvar Táluka in 1886, I expressed my regret that clear information was not forthcoming as to the agency by which the classification of the lands was carried out and that the particulars of the system followed could only be roughly obtained. I have taken advantage of the fact that the survey rates cannot in any case be introduced into Rájápur until next fair season, owing to the non-completion of the special enquiry under the Khoti Act, to widen the scope of my enquiries and have picked up some interesting details in connection with the subject. I have to express my obligations to Mr. Achutráo Bháskar Desái, on special Khoti duty in the Ratnágiri District, for much assistance in unravelling the mystery by which the old operations were surrounded.

12. The system adopted in Rájápur was that of "Bighoti" or "Bighavni" and was accompanied by a measurement more or less rough. In this it was distinguished from the system of Ganurám which was introduced into the Málvan and Vengurla Tálukas and which was founded on a mere eye survey. The principles of the Bighoti system as applied to Rájápur were—

- (1). That the waste land was not taken into consideration at all in fixing the assessment.
- (2). That the assessment was not liable to change until a fresh "Páhani" was made.
- (3). That there was no definite period for a settlement to hold good, though generally speaking a new "Páhani" was made every five years.

13. It is clear from the translation of the document (Appendix B. to Mr. Candy's remarks); which purports to be an order issued by the Peshwa to the Subhedár of Vizaidurg in 1787, that during the three quinquennial periods from 1773 to 1787 the usual "Páhani" had not been carried out and that dissatisfaction among the "rayats" was the result. As the "Páhani" of the rice and varkas lands in the Khárepátan division of Rájápur is known to have been carried out in 1784 and as there is proof that the same survey extended to the whole táluka, it would appear that there was some delay in fixing the rates and that the complete rice and varkas settlement was not made till 1787. As regards Bágáit, or garden lands, the order of the Peishwa quoted above distinctly states that an appraisement was made in 1782, but the earliest accounts available point to a later "Páhani" made in 1794. There is good reason to believe that the latest survey of rice and varkas lands was made in 1784 and that the garden rates we now find existing are the result of the later appraisement made in 1794. That there was no later rice and varkas "Páhani" than 1784 is proved by a document which has been brought to my notice by Mr. Achutráo Bháskar. This is an order addressed by the Subhedár of Vizaidurg to the Kamávisdár of the village of Mutat, and in it occurs the following passage:—"The survey of the whole táluka was made in 1784." The earliest Tálebund after the introduction of British rule, dated 1820, refers to this "Páhani" also.

14. While we can fix with some certainty the dates of the last survey and classification of the lands of this táluka, it is certain that the assessments levied in the year preceding the introduction of British rule differed very considerably from the assessments fixed for rice and varkas in 1784 and for garden lands in 1794. This can be proved by comparison between the rates as laid down in old "Páhani Khardás" and those of the present jamábandi which has undergone no revision since 1818-19. The change of rulers witnessed no change of system in the assessment, the collections being founded on the accounts of the last year of the Peishwa which have remained the basis of collections up to the present time. The difference observable is not only due to the constant addition to the main assessment or "Sherista" of numerous vexatious "haks" and "babs", some idea of which is given in the extract from a village account, appended to

my report on the Sangameshvar Táluka, but to the fact that in the later days of the Peishwa the system of periodical "Páhanis" was replaced by a summary method of increasing the revenue demand by imposing "Chads" or increases on the existing jamábandi. This system required no detailed inspection or enquiries and was a very simple way of increasing the revenue, but it ended, as such a system must always end, in confusion and inequality. So many were the imposts superadded and so frequent were these "Chads" that the "Sherista" or land revenue as fixed at the "Páhanis" of 1784 and 1794 became lost among the clouds of imposts by which it was surrounded. Just as in Kánara if we wish to find an equitable past assessment we must leave out of consideration the later periods of petty exactions of Poligars and the wholesale tyranny of Hyder and Tippu and go back to the stately Hindu dynasties which preceded them, when a just land assessment was counted part of the State religion; so in this part of Ratnágiri we must pass over the rule of the Peishwas even at its best, and, leaving out of question the capricious changes of the Sidi and the pirate Angria, as well as the severities of Shiváji's revenue settlements, we must revert to the more reasonable revenue systems of the great dynasty of Bijápur.

15. As regards the agency by which the appraisement of rice and varkas lands was made in 1784 my information is very meagre. The only indication is to be found in a "Sherista Jabta" or assessment table for the Ratnágiri Táluka, in which it is ordered that "for the survey (Páhani) of lands a Kárkún and a peon, &c., should be sent round on the 1st of Kártik, that is, about the end of October." There is nothing to show the principles on which the classification of the lands was made, but the rice and varkas lands appear to have been arranged under various denominations of soils. There is some reason to believe that the classification was made from an inspection of the standing crops, but this is mere conjecture. Suffice it to say that the rice soils were placed under 15 different heads, the various descriptions of soil being rated from 10 maunds of grain per bigha to $3\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. Apparently the same rate was attached to all qualities of soil coming under one denomination indiscriminately. Thus good, bad and indifferent soils, if they came under the term "ainmala" or "pratmala," would receive the same grain rate. There was no attempt at classification of soils in the sense of the term accepted by our surveys. In the same way the varkas lands were classed and rated according to the crop produced, at rates varying from 3 maunds when nágli or "wari" were the products to $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds when "sava" or a crop of pulse was grown. These were the "Sherista" rates and it is believed that, apart from the numerous cesses which were superadded, these rates would not have been found oppressive.

16. The principles adopted in rating the garden lands were more complicated. The trees standing on such lands appear to have been counted and a money rate applied to each bearing tree which was assessable, the aggregate of such rates being the assessment of the garden. To obtain the cash rate per cocoanut tree a certain quantity of nuts was fixed as the Government share. This quantity was at once commuted into a cash rate at fixed prices, though what those prices were it is impossible to say. The following scale appears to have been adopted for the Rájápur villages in the early Páhanis. The scale is taken from a Sherista Jabta dated 1775, obtained from the Poona Daftar and now in my possession:—

Jack-tree	...	...	3 annas per tree.
Pánvel	...	...	12 annas per 100 plants.
Toddy-producing trees	...	...	1 rupee per tree.
Cocoanut	...	...	from 50 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ nuts according to quality of tree.
Supári...	...	...	from $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a ser according to quality of tree.

I will allude to the old garden rating again in comparing the proposed survey rates with the rates we find existing.

17. In adopting, in 1820, as the basis of its assessment the accounts of the preceding year of native rule, the British Government adopted the only available standard within its reach. But there is every reason to believe that

thereby an assessment, which is even now severe notwithstanding the general development of the country, was continued with the effect of dwarfing progress to a considerable extent and preventing the expenditure of capital on the improvement of lands and more especially gardens. Although from paragraph 35 of Colonel Godfrey's report it appears that the demands have been collected of late years without pressure or coercion, the impoverished condition of the rayats notwithstanding the outlets they possess in obtaining labour in Bombay at remunerative rates, shows that the relief of the long anticipated survey will not have come an hour too soon to assist the Dhárekaris to attain the position of peasant holders elsewhere and to secure the Khots an assessment of their villages which will place them on an equality of position with Khots in the settled districts.

18. The proposals for the survey settlement of the Rájápur villages have been modelled on those approved of by Government in the case of Sangameshvar. For the purpose of assessment the villages have been divided into groups corresponding with those of that táluka, except that an additional group has been formed of villages on the seaboard with which the northern táluka has no parallel. The grouping is, as usual, arranged according to the advantages the villages possess in climate, communications, markets and the standard of husbandry of the cultivators, the graduation being from the villages on the seacoast with equable climate, good rainfall, fair markets, plentiful means of intercommunication and a superior standard of intelligence among the cultivators to the villages under the Sahyádrí Gháts where the climate is damp and feverish, the rainfall, if anything, too heavy, markets out of ready reach, means of communication absent, where labour is scarce, the cultivators backward and unenlightened, and where the only advantage which can be stated to exist is a plentiful supply of ráb for rice and varkas cultivation. The maximum rates proposed commence with Rs. 8 for the first and most advantageously situated group and gradually descend to Rs. 4 when the rugged tract under the Sahyádris is reached. The grouping of villages for varkas rating does not correspond with the rice grouping exactly, but, as in the Sangameshvar settlement, follows the well-known advantages of the villages for successful cultivation of the kind. The villages in the 2nd and 3rd classes for rice, where the climate is the finest for varkas cultivation and where from the character of the soils it can be carried on with fewer fallows, are grouped together with a maximum rate of 6 annas for "varkas" capable of rising to 9 annas if the "varkas" is of that superior kind technically known as "bhatle." In placing the group of villages on the seacoast, which is the finest for rice, on a lower level as regards varkas, Colonel Godfrey has followed experience, as in the hilly lands near the sea where varkas crops are usually grown the produce is seriously affected by the salt sea air and the violence of the winds. In gradually reducing the varkas maximum rates to the east of the central group, Colonel Godfrey has been guided by the same considerations which led him to graduate the rice maxima. For garden lands the maximum rates proposed are moderate and consistent with recommendations previously made in the settlement of neighbouring tálukas and approved by Government. While a general maximum of Rs. 12 is applied to the "agri-bágáít," or gardens situated in sandy soil on the seacoast or on creeks, which are far the most valuable, the "dongri" or hilly gardens, usually situated in hollows between hills and constructed on soils differing little from the surrounding varkas lands, are given a rate, varying according to the position and advantages of each group, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 5.

19. I see no reason to suggest any alteration in these proposals. They have been carefully reviewed by the Collector and by Mr. Cumine, the Special Khoti Settlement Officer, and are pronounced to be judicious. Mr. Candy's clear summing up of the principles which should guide the Settlement Officer in Ratnágiri in grouping villages under one and the same maximum rate leaves nothing more to be said. These principles are those which have guided the Settlement Department hitherto in this district and they are fully followed in these proposals.

20. I will now proceed to consider the financial results of the present proposals as contrasted with the existing revenue. Considering that the last

survey of rice and varkas took place more than 100 years ago and of garden lands about 94 years ago, and that the area under cultivation in that period must have considerably altered and considering, moreover, the roughness of both measurement and classification as compared with the present elaborate survey standard, it may be expected that the contrast will be in many cases very striking. I will deal with each description of cultivation separately, merely pointing out with regard to the small area classed as "rabi" that this is a novel classification of land, introduced by the present survey, to distinguish from ordinary varkas those deeper alluvial lands chiefly lying on the banks of rivers which are capable of producing the better varieties of grain and pulse raised elsewhere on lands classed as "Jirait" and that consequently no comparison with existing demands is possible. The figures taken for comparison are the actuals of 1884-85, which are those adopted by Colonel Godfrey for the comparative statement in paragraph 34 of his report.

21. The following table shows in a clear form the incidence of the existing assessment on the area now for the first time carefully measured off as rice by the Survey and the incidence of the assessments which will result from the introduction of the proposed rates:—

Rice Land.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Area as ascertained by the Survey.	Actual Payments for 1884-85.	Payments under proposed rates.	Existing average rate per acre surveyed.	Average rate per acre surveyed according to proposed rates.	DIFFERENCE.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. ...	31	4,905	21,661	16,682	4 6 8	3 6 5	.....	1 0 3
II. ...	45	4,210	19,287	15,814	4 9 4	3 12 1	.....	0 13 3
III. ...	32	3,241	8,215	9,755	2 8 7	3 0 2	0 7 7	.....
IV. ...	8	607	1,164	1,420	1 14 8	2 5 5	0 6 9	.....
V. ...	8	385	682	600	1 10 3	1 8 11	.....	0 1 4

In considering the above statement it must be remembered that the area upon which the existing assessments were originally fixed may have been greater or lesser than that now found to be under, or capable of, rice cultivation; but, as rice land in the over-populated district of Ratnágiri is greedily held, and but little in any year remains uncultivated, it may safely be assumed that there has not been any marked difference in this particular. The table at any rate will give a clear indication of the relief which in the two most important groups will be experienced by the Khots and Dhárekaris. And it must not be lost sight of that the rates of the existing settlement were fixed at a time when there was no practical development of the resources of the country, when security of person and property was but little considered, and when there were none of those exceptional opportunities which now exist for remunerative labour. If the assessment had been in any way equitable, we might reasonably have expected to be able to increase or at any rate to maintain the revenue demand after 68 years of a Government which has quieted the country, developed trade so as to place prices on a higher and more stable level, and has at any rate not added to the burdens of the cultivators. But the Survey, by the introduction of rates similar to those which have been adopted as the standard of the demand in corresponding tracts, is unable, even approximately, to provide Government with the assessment *plus* the accretions of cesses imposed under the later years of native rule which it now realizes in the two main groups of villages. In the 3rd and 4th groups, consisting of 32 and 8 villages respectively, the survey rates are found to result in small increases of assessment on the area of rice, as now ascertained, of 7 annas 7 pies and 6 annas 9 pies per acre. In the absence of any evidence that the area of cultivation has materially altered, I can only attribute the difference in the results to the villages on the sea-coast and near it having been from the first highly cultivated and thickly populated and, from their position in the neighbourhood of the chief town, having been regarded as sure and certain suppliers of Government revenue; whereas the inland

villages being more remote from the sea, cut off from communications and in a less healthy position, were not so well populated and cultivated at the time of the "Páhani" and consequently were treated more leniently so as to tempt population and cultivation. In the Kánara District, which we have lately been surveying, the greatest increases of revenue have always been found to result from our rates in villages which have been most remote from the local Kacheri and most apart from the attention of the local assessing officers.

22. Looking at the proposals on the whole as they affect rice realizations, it will be found from paragraph 34 of the Superintendent's report that the payments on rice in 1884-85 aggregated Rs. 50,959, whereas the proposed rates will only produce Rs. 44,271, showing a relief on the general burden of the táluka in this particular of 13 per cent.

23. The particulars of the garden rating are so strange as to be almost startling. They are given below:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Area as ascertained by the Survey.		Actual payment for 1884-85.	Payment under proposed rates.	Existing average rate per Acre surveyed.	Average rate per Acre surveyed according to proposed rate.	DIFFERENCE.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
		A.	g.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
I ...	31	184	0	4,642	1,351	25 3 7	7 5 5	...	17 13 2
II ...	45	143	0	2,312	955	16 2 8	6 10 10	...	9 7 10
III ...	32	23	0	187	132	6 10 10	4 11 5	...	1 15 5
IV ...	8	0	32	...	1	...	1 4 0	...	...
V ...	8	0	11	...	1	...	3 10 0	...	...

It appears from the above table that if the assessment which we now collect is spread, acre for acre, over the area now found to be garden, the average rate we are now realizing in the first group of villages, in which the gardens are chiefly "agri-bágáit," is Rs. 25-3-7—a rate which we have never dared to approach as a maximum rate even in the exuberant spice gardens of North Kánara! In the 2nd group the average rate is Rs. 16-2-8, but as in that group there is a considerable admixture of the less highly assessable dongri bágáit, it may be taken for granted that the "agri-bágáit" rate, where gardens of that kind are found, is equally high. The gardens in the remaining group are of the dongri type, hence there is nothing to remark respecting them.

24. It is difficult to account for the extreme severity of the garden rates which we find prevailing in Rájápur. Colonel Godfrey has hazarded a conjecture that the rates may have become swollen by taxes on trees; but, as I have shown above, the "bighoti" assessment of gardens was nothing more than the aggregate taxation of trees, and I do not think that there was any taxation of trees over and above the regular assessment. It is quite true that we have found taxes on trees apart from the regular land revenue in the Málvan and Vengurla Tálukas, but the trees so taxed were cocoanuts standing on the embankments of rice lands and fruit trees in varkas lands, not trees already included in garden area. I do not think it is necessary to go beyond the "Sherista Jabta" or list of customary assessments, from which an extract is given in paragraph 16 above, to account for a heavy garden assessment. We know that, in the days of Shiváji, his lieutenants Dádáji Konddev and Annáji Dattu abolished at one swoop the fair garden assessment of the Bijápur monarchy and substituted an assessment founded on an equal division of the whole produce between Government and the grower. Neither the Sidi who followed nor the Angria who came next were powers who were disposed to be lenient in the matter of garden revenue, and however well directed in motive were the surveys and appraisements made in the earlier days of the Peishwa, it is scarcely likely that the demands on the coast gardens would have been materially lightened. Although an equal division of the produce might not have been the admitted system it is most probable that the rates on fruit-bearing trees were kept up so that the "bighoti" assessment might fall but little short of the revenue formerly obtained. It may be, therefore, that the rates we are now levying are but little less than those of Shiváji's settlement, and indeed if we consider that

Rs. 25 is the *average* rate for the first group and that therefore for the best lands the rate may have gone as high as Rs. 40, the assessment must have absorbed a share of the produce of the medium gardens of Rájápur not far short of one-half. It is wonderful that rates of such severity have been paid without pressure, but the result is in Colonel Godfrey's words (paragraph 37) "that gardens have decreased considerably and that a number of them have not been replanted, but allowed to revert to the original state of rice, varkas or "Pulan," i.e. sandy soil, without garden produce, as the trees have gradually died out owing to want of capital or enterprise and fear of excessive assessment known to exist on all garden lands."

25. There is good reason to believe that previous to the imposition of oppressive rates, the gardens of Rájápur were far more extensive and more flourishing than the present condition of the remaining gardens could lead us to think. Numerous lands once bearing garden produce have been thrown up, the assessments have gradually disappeared from the accounts and the lands have gone back to their original condition of "Pulan" or sand-dunes in which class they have been placed at the survey. Though the approaching imposition of reasonable rates will ensure the continuance and improvement of those gardens which have survived, I am perfectly certain that extraordinary steps will be necessary if Government wish to secure the extensive rehabilitation of those gardens which have been unable to bear the brunt of excessive taxation. By merely offering the lands at "Pulan" rates under the ordinary survey tenure, I do not think the people on the seacoast will be induced to take up the laborious task of replanting, even though they know that as long as the British Government lasts the usual pledges remain in force that improvements will not be taxed and that there will be no increase to the demand on account of private labour and capital expended. The gardens of the seacoast from Bombay southwards have been planted under "kowls or leases" and under "kowls" only can we hope that the abandoned gardens will be replanted or other suitable lands taken up for garden cultivation. For from 12 to 15 years the cultivator who undertakes to establish a cocoanut garden can hope to make no profits, while a large expenditure commences from the first and he must expect the outlay to be continued. A "kowl" accompanied by a "sanad" granting the occupation of the land revenue-free for at least 15 years and at a partial rent for some further years, with a special stipulation as to limitation of increase at the first revision, will be necessary to tempt enterprise in this direction. But the improvement of the country and people which must result from the spread of gardens will be secured by this arrangement, and, although Government may never gain any large revenue from the measure, it will at any rate have land profitably occupied and luxuriously planted which in the ordinary course would continue to be little more than desert. Under good native Government the opportunities of extending gardens in this way would never be lost, and there is no reason why our coast districts should continue to compare unfavourably in this particular with the Goa territories in which promising young cocoanut gardens are being formed in every available hollow and corner. Section 19 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code gives the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, ample authority to make the necessary arrangements, and I would earnestly beg that the opportunity of this settlement may be availed of by Government to speak with no uncertain sound as to the desirability of these provisions being put into force.

26. A comparison of the old varkas rating and that now proposed may be to some extent made from the following statement :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Area as ascertained by the Survey.	Actual Payments for 1884-85.	Payments under proposed rates.	Existing average rate per Acre surveyed.	Average rate per Acre surveyed according to proposed rate.	DIFFERENCE.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
I	31	22,271	7,238	4,470	Rs. a. p. 0 5 2	Rs. a. p. 0 3 3	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 0 1 11
II	45	47,024	15,112	10,538	0 5 2	0 3 7	...	0 1 7
III	32	50,423	12,965	12,678	0 4 1	0 4 0	...	0 0 1
IV	8	15,088	2,974	3,103	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 0 1	...
V	8	18,094	3,531	2,671	0 3 1	0 2 4	...	0 0 9

Although at the old "Páhanis" the superior classes of soil were measured by the rod or "Kathi" and a fair idea obtained of their area in bighás and pánds (20 pánds = 1 bigha), I cannot believe that the agency and means employed could produce any approach to accuracy in the area of the "varkas" lands, and it is not improbable that the survey of these comparatively unfertile uplands was little more than the eye survey, which, in Málvan and Vengurla Tálukás was deemed sufficient even for recording the areas of rice and garden. The area of "varkas" in this highly populated tract is found to be fully occupied, and hence I have taken the area now measured off as varkas for the comparison of the incidence of the existing and proposed rates. There is evidence to show that the existing assessment of "varkas" lands includes the necessary fallows which must in every instance intervene between periods of cultivation. At first the whole assessment seems to have been placed on the "varkas" lands found under actual cultivation at the time of survey, but in an order of the Subhedár of Vizaydurg, dated 1811, occur the following instructions:—"Varkas land was assessed according to cultivation in the year of the survey, which was wrong. Fallows as usual should now be allowed and the assessment collected." The two systems therefore are not at radical variance and a comparison is fairly possible.

27. Looking at the figures contained in the above statement, the comparative moderation of the rates we now propose to introduce can scarcely be doubted. In the two first groups the average incidence is less by 1 anna 11 pies and 1 anna 7 pies respectively. In the third and fourth groups, which are believed to contain large areas of productive "varkas" lands, the proposed rates show no material difference, while in the fifth class there is again an average decrease of nine pies per acre.

28. It is much to be regretted that we have no recorded crop experiments in the Rájápur Táluka by which the incidence of the proposed assessments might be in some degree calculated. In the absence of accurate measurements of areas there is a difficulty of course in conducting crop experiments. In the Sangameshvar Táluka a few experiments had been made on surveyed areas with forecasted survey rates, but they were not altogether satisfactory. Colonel Godfrey in his 36th paragraph has estimated the outturn of a *superior* one crop rice field in Rájápur at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 khandis of rice per acre, but in estimating the incidence of the survey assessment on an area of this character he has taken as the assessment the *average* assessment of the group in which the land belongs is situated. This is of course an improper way of arriving at an estimate, and the method has been properly attacked by Messrs. Candy and Cumine. Mr. Candy points out that the rice lands of Rájápur are inferior to those of Chiplún where 2 khandis of rice is the approved local estimate. I am not prepared to say that there are not choice rice lands in Rájápur on which a crop of 2 khandis of rice might be raised, for we know from the "Sherista Jabta" that in the Peishwá's time the Government share of the produce of the "ainmala" lands of the táluka exclusive of Báb's was 10 maunds of rice or half a "khandi;" but it will be wise to adopt for good land Mr. Candy's estimate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis and his very moderate valuation of that amount of produce at Rs. 40-8-0, to which, however, must be added at least Rs. 3 for straw. (I consider that this amount of rice in Rájápur could be produced on the soils which are valued by our classers at 12 annas of the classification scale, and if the land were situated on either the first or second group, the appropriate rate from the assessment table would be Rs. 7-0-0 and Rs. 6-2-0 respectively. The incidence of the assessment on the gross produce would be 16.1 and 14.1 per cent. respectively. It is quite true, as pointed out by Mr. Candy, that in proportion as the soil is poorer the expenses of cultivation become greater and the return from it less.) There is no point to which greater attention has been recently directed in the Ratnágiri Survey than the rapidly diminishing profits from the poorer qualities of rice soil. The table by which the money assessment is worked out from the annas of field valuation is so framed as to meet the recognized disadvantages of the poorer lands and the assessments are graduated so that the net profits of the holders of rich and poor lands may be equally indented upon to make up the revenue demand.

29. To obtain any idea of the incidence of the proposed rates on the varkas areas is still more difficult. Colonel Godfrey (paragraph 40) has endeavoured, by calculating the necessary fallows for each description of varkas,

to estimate the total area brought under cultivation in any one year. He brings it out at $\frac{2}{3}$ ths, but his own figures, if carefully looked into, would seem to make the proportion $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. In paragraph 3 of his memorandum forwarding the Sangameshvar report Mr. Crawford, whose local experience is unquestionable, puts the proportion at $\frac{1}{3}$ th. The truth lies, probably, between these two calculations. But considering that the varkas lands when cultivated produce two and sometimes three annual crops and that the crops are of varying kinds and varying profits and, moreover, that after each period of cultivation a fallow of from 3 to 9 years is necessary according to the quality and position of the land, the very great difficulty, nay almost impossibility, of arriving at any accurate idea of the incidence of the assessment per acre per annum cannot fail to be admitted. I think, for the present, and until more numerous and more reliable crop experiments have been made, we must be content with the assurance that the proposed rates for varkas, as also for rice, are similar to those already introduced and which are working well and are easily paid in precisely similar settled tracts.

30. The general effect of the introduction of the proposed rates will, of course, be a large diminution of revenue to Government; but the amount proposed to be foregone is what might be expected after the experience of the Sangameshvar settlement. Compared with the average revenue realized during the last 10 years the total decrease is Rs. 22,206, equal to 21 per cent. on existing collections. It must be remembered, however, that about 44 per cent. of the collections in Rájápur are dependent on annually varying prices, so that compared with any year in which prices ruled low the comparison would not be so striking. Compared with the actual realizations for the year 1884-85, the last year for which Colonel Godfrey has figures, the Government loss is slightly reduced.

31. It is very satisfactory to find from the table given in paragraph 11 of the Collector's forwarding letter that the greater portion of the relief afforded by the proposed rates will be experienced by the cultivators in the dhára villages of the táluka. This is of course a mere coincidence, for the Settlement Department of the Survey takes no cognizance of whether the aggregate of the rates in a village is paid by a Khot or whether the rates are separately paid by peasant holders for their individual occupancies. Khots as survey occupants of whole villages and Dhárekaris as survey occupants of their holdings are treated alike. So much of the happiness of the tenants in Khoti villages depends on the fair-play and forbearance of the Khot that there can be no hope of improvement in this particular unless Government sets the example by itself abstaining from any appearance of rack-renting. It is most important in my opinion that the rentals of the Khots as well as the assessments of the peasant holders, should be guaranteed to them for a period of 30 years. Unless this is done, the Khots can never feel sure of a continuance of their favourable position, and conciliatory measures towards their "rayats" cannot be expected to ensue. In their Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, paragraph 17, Government clearly anticipated that both equitable rates and a guaranteed continuance of them should be extended to the Khots. They say "if the Khots have the right they claim to rack-rent their tenants, Government, whose power to impose what assessment they please on Khoti estates has never been questioned can equally rack-rent the Khots, and Government only forego by the offer of survey assessment *fixed for a long term* this power in order to benefit all classes of the agricultural community and not the Khots exclusively."

32. If, as I hope, the settlement papers are got ready by the end of the rains I propose that the new rates be introduced early in next cold season and that they be guaranteed for 30 years from 1889-90.

33. As recommended by the Collector, the same arrangements as regards trees which were made in Sangameshvar Táluka may be adopted for this Táluka also.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1714 of 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 7th June 1888.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The proposals of the Survey Superintendent, which are mostly based on the principles already approved of by Government for the settlement of the Sangameshvar Táluka, have been so minutely examined by the Collector and the whole subject has been so exhaustively and ably reviewed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, that the undersigned considers it unnecessary to go over the same ground again. Suffice it to say that the grouping of the villages has been arranged with great care and the rates of assessment proposed to be imposed, though they result in an annual loss to Government of more than Rs. 22,000, seem reasonable, subject, of course, to the remarks recorded below in paragraphs 4 to 6.

3. The subject of granting "kauls" or special leases to cultivators to encourage them to replant deserted gardens, and to bring new lands under garden cultivation, referred to in paragraph 25 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's review, deserves the favourable consideration of Government. Mr. Probert strongly supports the Survey Commissioner's proposal, that the occupation of such lands should be granted revenue-free for 15 years and at a partial rent for a further period of 15 years. This partial rent should, in the Commissioner, Southern Division's opinion, be Re. 1 per acre for the first 5 years of partial payment, Rs. 3 for the next 5 years and Rs. 5 for the last 5 years of the settlement. The kaul-holders should further be assured that at the revision settlement the rates of assessment on their lands will not be higher than those levied on similar garden lands in the neighbourhood.

4. There is one feature of the proposed settlement which requires notice. Mr. Candy, in paragraph 11 of his letter, observes that there is no reason to fear that our liberal rates have in any way benefitted the Khots at the expense of the rayats. This observation is hardly fair or equitable; for, as observed by Mr. Stewart, the Settlement Department takes no cognizance of whether the aggregate of the rates in a village is paid by a Khot, or whether the rates are separately paid by peasant holders for their individual occupancies, both being treated alike.

5. The figures given in paragraph 11 of Mr. Candy's letter show that although the proposed settlement results in a diminution of the Government demand to the extent of Rs. 22,207, the greater portion of the reduction (21,710*) takes place in pure Dhára villages, while the assessment of Khoti, Khichdi or Inám villages is reduced by Rs. 497, only. The Survey Commissioner assures us that this is a mere coincidence. It is nevertheless a very strange coincidence that almost the whole of the relief should be confined to Dhára villages. This feature of the settlement is not unlikely to be severely criticized by the Khots or their partizans. It was, therefore, the more necessary to explain fully the reasons which led to this apparently curious result, especially as it has not been shown or even urged that the Peshva's Páhani was more favourable to the Khots than to the Dhárekaris. On the contrary it would appear that the same rules were followed at that Páhani in fixing the demand on Dhára and Khoti villages.

* The figure given by Mr. Candy is apparently incorrect.

6. It will, in the opinion of the undersigned, be worth while to enquire how even the small decrease of Rs. 497, referred to above, is distributed between Khoti and Dhára holdings in Khoti and Khichdi villages and how far the gross increase of Rs. 3,553-8-0 given in column 18 of the statement accompanying Colonel Godfrey's report is shared by pure Khoti villages and Khoti holdings in Khichdi villages. So far as can be gleaned from the records before the undersigned, it appears that there has been an increase of Rs. 3,460-6-0 in Khoti, Khichdi and Inám villages against Rs. 93-2-0 only in Dhára villages. The following table shows roughly how the settlement has affected the Dhára and other villages :—

Class of Villages.	10 years' average Payments.	Assessment according to Survey Rates.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	Gross Increase.	Gross Decrease.	PERCENTAGES.			
							Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	Gross Increase.	Gross Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Dhára	50,914	33,204 5 0	...	21,709 11 0	98 2 0	21,802 12 0	...	36.23	15	36.59
Khoti, Khichdi and Inam.	42,988	42,461 0 0	...	497 0 0	5,460 6 0	8,957 0 0	...	1.15	8.04	9.9
Total ..	1,02,902	80,695 5 0	...	22,206 11 0	3,558 8 0	25,760 2 0	...	21.58	8.45	25.08

It may be noted that the Superintendent of Survey states that in the villages now proposed to be settled, there are only 41 Dhára villages, while the list accompanying Mr. Candy's letter contains 55. The discrepancy of 12 is due to the fact that Mr. Candy has treated the 13 hamlets of Adivre as separate villages. Undersigned cannot account for the further discrepancy of two, which is perhaps attributable to the operations of the Khoti Settlement.

7. It is proposed to introduce the new rates from the next year. There is, therefore, ample time for clearing up the above doubtful points: When the results are apparently so striking and unequal it is in the opinion of the undersigned essential that the fullest possible details should be placed on record.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Survey settlement of 124 villages of the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

No. 5091.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23th July 1888.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1714, dated 7th June 1888—Forwarding the correspondence noted in the margin, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 124 villages of the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, No. 1300, dated 29th November 1877.
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 750, dated 26th April 1888.
Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 441, dated 28th January 1888.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1752, dated 11th June 1888.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1938, dated 2nd July 1888—Forwarding with reference to his letter No. 1714, dated 7th June 1888, a memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1288, dated 28th idem, together with a letter No. 2566, dated 23rd idem, from the Collector of Ratnágiri, who states that the villages noted in the margin may also be incorporated into the larger ones set against their names; and recommending that the 14 hamlets of which the village of Adivré at present consists be made separate villages.

RESOLUTION.—The Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate comprises at the present time 170 villages. Of this number 33 were recently transferred to it from the Láuja Petha, for 32 of which survey rates were approved in Government Resolution No. 303 of the 19th January 1875, though they have

apparently still to be introduced. Of the remaining 137 villages 13 are inám, and do not (together with 1 village of the old Lánja Petha) come up for settlement, while for the remaining 124 rates are now proposed for the sanction of Government. Three of these villages, Gansur, Sheri Waliye and Sheri Uple, being insignificant in extent, the proposal to incorporate them with larger villages, of which, properly speaking they are hamlets, may be sanctioned: and sanction may likewise be accorded to the proposals of the same nature made by the Collector of Ratnágiri in his letter No. 2566, dated 23rd June 1888.

2. The general physical features of this táluka appear to be in the main similar to those described in the report upon the Sangameshwar Táluka to the immediate south of which it lies, and into which a survey settlement was introduced in 1885, with this distinction that Rájápur has the sea for its western boundary. The villages near the coast consist chiefly of precipitous laterite hills, flat-topped and for the most part barren, though intercepted by valleys generally furnished with a rich alluvial soil. To the east the country is more undulating, and the soil of a more gravelly quality, but productive of good crops of grains of an inferior kind. The area of the 124 villages is 406 square miles, of which 49 per cent. are classed as unarable; while of the culturable lands 92 per cent. are of the varkas description, and 8 per cent. suitable for the growth of superior crops. Rice is the principal grain raised upon the latter; while among those grown upon the varkas lands *harrík*, a grain the peculiar properties of which are described by Colonel Godfrey, seems to be most common, no doubt owing to the ease with which its cultivation can be carried on as compared with that of *náchni* and *wari*. The rainfall is seldom excessive and generally sufficient, never falling short to such an extent as to cause a failure of crops or distress.

3. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has supplied a very interesting account of the revenue history of the district before the British rule, and it would appear from his sketch that the rates levied up to the present time were first introduced about the year 1784. Whatever may have been their original incidence they appear to have been considerably swollen in amount by additional exactions of successive rulers when the British Government in 1820 assumed control of the district. In adopting in that year as a basis of its assessment the accounts of the last year of native rule, the Government no doubt had recourse to the only standard within its reach, but that it was unduly high the papers under consideration leave no room for doubt. The rates consisted of three distinct items, (1) a fixed cash payment, (2) a fixed commutation for a portion of the payment in kind, and (3) a commutation at rates varying annually for the remainder of the latter. The most noticeable effect of excessive assessment is shown in the decrease of garden cultivation. As nearly one-half of the revenue demand is annually adjusted to prices of produce, fluctuations of the market do not affect its incidence to the same extent as in ordinary cases, but the returns given show that the prices of agricultural produce, which is all consumed in the district, have declined from a high level to those prevailing in neighbouring districts. The táluka is conveniently situated as regards communication by water, for, in addition to possessing a sea board of about 20 miles, three large rivers intersect it, all navigable for small craft some miles inland. There is only one good road running through the district, transport inland being chiefly carried on by means of pack-animals. Of carts consequently there are but 11.

4. For assessment purposes it is proposed by the Superintendent of Survey to arrange the villages in five groups, an arrangement in which the Collector concurs and which may be accepted. The rates for rice and varkas lands proposed for each group, and the financial result of the proposed new rates as compared with the average assessments for 10 years under the present system, are shown in the following table:—

Group.	No. of villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.		Average of 10 years' assessment.	UNDER NEW SURVEY.		Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
		Rice.	Varkas.		Area.	Assessment.			
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. ...	31	8	7½	33,885	27,372	22,527	11,358	...	39
II. ...	45	7	9	38,043	51,515	27,556	10,487	...	27
III. ...	32	6	9	22,311	53,877	22,802	...	491	2
IV. ...	8	5	7½	4,321	15,707	4,537	...	216	5
V. ...	8	4	6	4,341	18,480	3,273	1,068	...	24
Total ...	124	...	...	1,02,901	166,951	80,695	22,913	707	...

The net decrease of Rs. 22,206 is no more than may be expected in view of the history of the existing revenue demand, which, commencing with a heavy assessment, was enhanced by numerous additional exactions. A remark is made by the Commissioner, S. D., upon the comparative incidence of the newly proposed rates upon khoti and dhára villages, and he is of opinion that information should be called for, explanatory of how it is that almost the whole of the relief has fallen to the share of the latter. It is undoubtedly due to the fact that under the Marátha rule the dhára villages were subjected to exactions from which the khots were able to protect themselves. The following figures have moreover, since the submission of his report, been supplied by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner:—

Villages.	Average payments of past ten years.	Revenues according to proposed Survey Rates.	DIFFERENCE.			Rice area as ascertained by the survey.	Average payments on rice land for past ten years.	Average rate per acre of rice land according to old assessment.	Average rate per acre of rice land according to proposed survey assessment.
			Gross Decrease.	Gross Increase.	Net Decrease.				
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
41 Dhára...	60,806	88,743 11	21,954 5	92 0	21,862 5	7,211 2	86,928 0	5 1 11	3 10 11
88 Khoti ...	42,296	41,951 10	3,805 14	3,461 8	844 6	6,137 5	15,736 8	2 9 0	2 14 2
124									

5. There are no reliable experiments upon which to judge of the probable incidence of the rice assessment as regards the share of the crop which will be appropriated to Government under the new demand. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his paragraph 28 has shown that Colonel Godfrey's estimate is rightly rejected by the local Revenue officers as too low. Mr. Stewart considers that the proposed assessment will represent about 15 per cent. of the gross produce. The Collector has noted the enormously high value of land in Ratnágiri and there cannot be any doubt that the reduced assessment now recommended will represent but a small proportion of the rent which may be obtained by competition.

6. The Collector is of opinion that the average varkas rate proposed is not a light one. Its exact incidence upon the portion of such land under cultivation can only be approximately arrived at, not calculated with any certainty. The Collector estimates it at 9 annas an acre, but as shown by Mr. Stewart it is impossible to say how far such a figure may represent the real truth. The maximum rate fixed for garden lands is Rs. 12, a similar standard to that imposed upon such lands in the Ratnágiri Taluka, which seems reasonable and may be approved, as also may the proposed rates for rábi lands.

7. In connection with the diminution in the area of garden lands on the coast in consequence of the heavy assessment laid upon them, the necessity of the offer of special terms to occupants willing to undertake the creation of new

gardens is pointed out by Mr. Stewart, and his remarks upon the subject are fully endorsed by the Commissioner, S. D. It is suggested that "kauls," or leases, should be granted for such lands, guaranteeing to those willing to establish cocoanut or other gardens freedom from all assessment for twelve or fifteen years, and after that time a gradually increasing scale of assessment with a fixed maximum, and an agreement as to the extent of their liability to enhancement of assessment at the time of a revision survey. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of this proposal, and the Collector should cause it to be known that special leases will be given on terms to be approved by the Commissioner to applicants who may be willing and able to undertake the making of new gardens. The Survey Commissioner should be consulted and a report made as to the terms within which discretion may be left to the Commissioner to approve of special leases.

With reference to the remark made by the Commissioner, S. D., in the last sentence of paragraph 2 of his memorandum No. 1714 of 7th June 1888, he should be reminded that new garden land cannot, at the revision survey settlement be assessed as garden land, because on revision improvements cannot be assessed. The rayats should be informed that the creation of gardens in future will not entail an alteration of the assessment, which is independent of the use to which the land is put.

8. It is proposed by the Collector that the rules regarding the reservation of trees in occupancy lands sanctioned in the case of the Sangameshwar Táluka, should be introduced also into Rájápur, to which proposal there seems to be no objection. In the case of two villages only (Kelawli and Mandrul) will any large increase occur in the revenue demand. In the case of the former of these two villages it will amount to 82, and in that of the latter to 70·4 per cent. The cause of these increases is supposed by Colonel Godfrey to be that the rice cultivation in the two villages has largely increased since the former settlement made in the last century. But it appears from the figures given in the appendix to Colonel Godfrey's report that the increase of assessment has fallen equally upon the varkas lands, which in Kelawli are now rated at Rs. 1,189 as against Rs. 691, and in Mandrul at Rs. 423 as against Rs. 249. The Collector should be authorized to levy the increased assessment by gradual increments of one-third every two years, if he considers that its immediate levy in full will cause hardship.

9. The new rates should be introduced during the coming year 1888-89, and levied for the first time in that ensuing. They will thus be guaranteed for 30 years from the revenue year 1889-90.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Ratnágiri,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Accountant General.
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of Selection from the Records of Government and that when it is ready copies of it will be forwarded to them.

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GOVERNMENT

No. CCLIII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DEVGAD TALUKA,

OF THE

RATNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.



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INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE DEVGAD TALUKA OF THE RATNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.

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Group	No of Villages	Colour	Maximum rice rate
I	41	White	8
II	17	Pink	7
III	15	Green	6
IV	16	Purple	5
V	6	Blue	4

MAP
of the
DEOGAD TALOOKA
देवगढ of the तालुका
RATNAGIRI ZILLA

Scale of Miles
मी.से.फुट.



References
Stream Villages roads



Godfrey Colonel
Superintendent. Baramulla. Ratnagiri

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,
Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

*Thána Districts, Camp Thána,
4th April 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey rates I propose introducing, as soon as Government sanction is obtained, into 125 villages of the Devgad Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. In preparing this report I am indebted to the late Mr. Cumming's numerous notes for much of the information given. The most unfortunate and untimely death of that officer in September last has deprived the Survey Department of his valuable services and most probably of an excellent report on the Devgad Táluka. The notes left by the late Mr. Cumming have been put together with much zeal and diligence by Mr. Davidson, Assistant Superintendent of this Survey, and further I have been assisted by notes taken by Mr. Hatch, Assistant Superintendent, with reference to the portion of the district which was surveyed under his superintendence. Had Mr. Cumming lived to make a concise report on the district, my work would have been comparatively easy, but having to compile information from numerous notes has made the preparation of this report a laborious task and has somewhat delayed the submission of it longer than I had intended.

3. The survey operations in the Devgad Táluka were begun as far back as the year 1855-56 under Mr. Rowell, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey. In 1857 survey operations were stopped on account of the Mutiny and after that were not resumed till 1864-65, when the survey was continued under the superintendence of Mr. Harrison, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey. The work was then continued till 1867 when it was again suspended until 1875 when survey work was resumed and continued till end of 1876. Eventually the survey operations were undertaken under my superintendence in 1884 and the field work brought to a conclusion without interruption by the end of February 1889. It will be easily understood from the above sketch how difficult it has been to connect and put together work done in patches all over the districts at different periods during the 34 years it has taken to complete it from beginning to end. The classification of the whole of the Devgad Táluka was done under the sole supervision of the late Mr. Cumming, and his knowledge of the district and of every kind of soil to be met with in it was, therefore, unequalled, and his loss at the time of completing the work of the district is much to be deplored.

4. The accompanying map of the Devgad Táluka shows 129 villages, of which 123 are Government and 5 are inám villages. Two of these latter have been surveyed and are now to be assessed, and three remain unsurveyed. One village, Pombhurlé, situated near Manché within the táluka limits, is also shown on the map, but it belongs to the Bávda State.

5. The Collector's list of villages comprised in the Devgad Táluka shows ^{as,} and all 135 villages, which are accounted for as follows :—

123 Government villages now reported on.

1 Inám village, Kasardé, surveyed and assessed under Government Resolution ^{per} No. 5682, dated 15th July 1885. ^{same}

1 Inám village, Anjiwli, surveyed and assessed under Government Resolution ^{per} No. 5315, dated 30th June 1885. ^{same}

3 Inám villages (Kamthé, Salshi and Kinjavdé) not surveyed.

3 Villages, Muzra Juve Manché, Tikhan Javli Manché and Kond Sheri Manje ^{stat} included at the request of the Khoti Settlement Officer and pending ^{ar} ^{Rájá} ^{erment} sanction in the parent village of Manché.

2 Villages, Sheri Killa Devgad and Sheri Bág Devgad, included under ^{grow} ^{arag} ^{the} circumstances in village Devgad.

- 1 Tikhān Pānditrao is not a village at all, but merely a collective term used for revenue purposes and includes lands granted as Inām to Chinto Krishna Purohit in seven different villages.
- 1 Gabit Mumbri, shown as a Dhārekari village, consists only of the village site and land included in it, the house-tax being entirely remitted no revenue is obtained.

135 Total.

6. The Devgad Tāluka is bounded on the north by the creek and river known as the Vijaidurg creek and Wāghoṭna-Khārepātan river, with the Rājāpur Tāluka on the opposite bank for a distance of about 25 miles, on the east by the Bāvda State up to the Sahyādri Ghāts, and thence by the Kolhāpur State, the ghāt ridge forming the boundary. On the south by the Gad river with the Sāvantvādi State on the southern bank, and thence by the Mālvan Tāluka and the Achre river and creek. On the west by the sea.

7. The district comprised within the above boundaries is very similar to the other southern tālukas of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate lately settled, that is, Rājāpur and Sangameshvar. The average length east and west of the district is 28 to 29 miles and the average breadth north and south is 16 to 17 miles, the sea-board being about 25 miles. The tāluka is formed by a strip of low land lying between the Sahyādri Ghāts and the Indian Ocean. It is very irregular in shape, as will be seen from the accompanying map. The coast line is bold and rocky, rising abruptly from the sea to heights varying from 50 to 100 feet. Along this line of coast there are numerous creeks, inlets and coves, but no sandy beach to speak of even at low tide. From the coast the country stretches out eastwards for a distance of 10 miles or so in a series of flat-topped laterite hills intersected by deep ravines; these plateaux of laterite are generally barren, with no soil on them and nothing but sheet rock can be seen except here and there small patches of low stunted brushwood intermingled with cactus bush. The valleys in the intervening ravines, gradually opening out as they approach the sea or the creeks, are generally rich and end in picturesque inlets and estuaries thickly clothed on each side with cocoanut palms, mangoe and undni trees with good rich rice fields in between. Proceeding further east the country becomes more undulating, the hills although still partaking of the laterite formation are more covered with soil, which is in many places cultivated, and where it is not the hill sides are well wooded. Still further inland the country becomes gradually less undulating and the warkas lands decidedly superior in quality and depth of soil. Roughly speaking all warkas land lying to the east of a line drawn north and south across the map through Khārepātan is remarkably good. This excellent warkas, equal to the jirāit lands of above-ghāts, continues in one long stretch up to the very foot of the ghāts, between the spurs of which are found broad fertile valleys producing excellent crops. I am inclined to think that these warkas lands are superior even to the best lands of that description near Lanja, north of Rājāpur. From the inām village of Kasarde to Shirgaon, thence to Kankoli and up to Phonda itself, the warkas lands, taken as a whole, are the best I have seen in the Ratnāgiri Districts. On the extreme eastern boundary of the district the Sahyādri Ghāts rise sheer up like a gigantic wall from the level and rich plains below.

8. The total area covered by the 125 villages under report is 333,239 acres, or 521 square miles, and this has been sub-divided by the survey as shown in the following statement:—

	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Number of fields.	Acres.	Number of fields.	Acres.	Number of fields.	Acres.
<i>Culturable.</i>						
... ..	68,981	27,519	2,864	1,466	71,845	28,985
... ..	4,189	672	93	48	4,282	720
... ..	4,363	1,437	429	130	4,792	1,567
... ..	175,173	181,902	9,787	10,534	184,960	192,436
Total, Culturable	252,706	211,530	13,173	12,178	265,879	223,708

	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Number of fields.	Acres.	Number of fields.	Acres.	Number of fields.	Acres.
<i>Unculturable.</i>						
Land divided into survey numbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land included in survey numbers ... ..	...	79,686	...	1,422	...	81,108
Village sites	80	218	...	...	80	218
Roads, rivers, tanks	23	12,282	...	241	23	12,523
Burial-grounds	247	163	6	3	253	166
Forests, khájans, &c.	570	14,934	20	582	590	15,516
Total, Unculturable	920	107,283	26	2,248	946	109,531
Grand Total	253,626	318,813	13,199	14,426	266,825	333,239

9. Without again entering here into the details given in paragraph 9 of my report on the survey settlement of the Rájápur Táluka of your Collectorate regarding our method of classing warkas and rice lands, I merely refer to the result obtained by our soil classification of the whole district, which is as follows :—

Rice classed above 12 annas	10.6
Do. from 8 to 12 „	53.8
Do. from 4 to 8 „	33.0
Do. below 4 „	2.6
Total	100

The rice lands of this district, although very small in area compared with the warkas, are, on the whole, good and in general superior to those of both Sangameshvar and Rájápur Tálukas, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

Rice classed.	Sangameshvar.	Rájápur.	Devgad.
Above 12 annas	5.4	12.2	10.6
From 8 to 12 „	34.6	38.7	53.8
From 4 to 8 „	52.0	37.8	33.0
Below 4 „	8.0	11.3	2.6
	100	100	100

The medium and superior soils being 64.4 per cent. of the whole, that is, nearly two-thirds, and only 2.6 per cent. of the poorest description.

The average classification rate of warkas for the whole district is 3 annas, that is, medium, the good soils on the eastern portion being classed higher and those on the western side mixed up with the laterite rocks considerably lower.

In the whole táluka there are only 1,567 acres of rabi land, that is, 0.7 per cent. of the whole area, and it is on the whole average rabi of about the same quality as the rabi lands of the Rájápur Táluka.

10. The crops generally grown in the district under report are given in Statistical Table No. III, forwarded herewith. It will be seen from this statement that rice land in this district occupies only 13 per cent. of the whole area. The varieties of rice grown are the same as those grown in the adjacent Rájápur Táluka and require no particular notice, except that the quality of rice grown in proportion to the quality of the rice land given in the preceding paragraph. Under the head of Warkas Lands it appears from a statement given by the

latdár that the principal warkas crop is náchni, which is grown in 25 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The next crop is tág (*Crotalaria juncea*), which produces hemp, (sun) and is, I am informed, a newly-introduced crop in these districts, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is likely to increase very much. I have seen large quantities of the hemp exported from Khárepátan and Wághotna. The great drawback is that, seed from the indigenous plant deteriorates so much that new seed has to be imported every year. Next in importance come warri, harrick and til and then other crops which are grown in much smaller and about equal proportions. But one thing to be noted is that, allowing the Mámlatdár's returns, from which this statement is prepared, to be correct, the mere fact of tág, tur, udid, kulith, mug and chaoli, which are known generally as rabi crops, being produced in warkas lands, points to the excellence of the warkas, which has already been referred to by me in the latter part of my paragraph 7 above. I beg to append a detailed statement regarding the various crops grown (marked Appendix A) extracted from the notes left on the subject by the late Mr. Cumming. Manure is used wherever obtainable, but the people are principally dependent for obtaining good crops on the good strong seedlings grown in the seed-beds prepared with ráb in the usual manner. Besides the above the droppings of goats and the sweepings of the villages are used and spread on the poorer soils. The penning of cattle on rice fields of poor quality is also freely practised and fish manure is used extensively on the coast and also imported a considerable distance inland. The fish when fresh is known under the name of Haid and when dried for manure under the name of Kuthi.

11. The climate of Devgad is much the same as that of the Rájápur Táluka, and with regard to this I must refer you to paragraph 11 of my settlement report on that district.

The rainfall is registered unfortunately at only one place, Devgad, on the coast and cannot, therefore, be taken as a fair record of rainfall in a táluka extending thence 25 miles eastward towards the gháts where the rainfall is undoubtedly greater than on the coast. The rainfall registered at Devgad has been supplied by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, for the last eleven years, and is shown in detail in Appendix B. It will be seen from this that the average rainfall is 91·78, but to obtain a fair estimate of the rainfall throughout the district I propose taking the rainfall registered at Rájápur as being equivalent to what is obtained at Khárepátan and that is (*vide* Rájápur Settlement Report) on an average of 5 years 131·09. Further I take the rainfall registered at Devrukh of the Sangameshvar Táluka to correspond fairly with the rainfall at Phonda and in the eastern villages below the gháts and that is (*vide* Sangameshvar Settlement Report) on an average of 6 years 153·33 inches. Thus taking the sum of the above I obtain an average rainfall for the whole district under report from the coast to the gháts of 125·40 inches, which is, I feel sure, very near the exact amount.

The rainfall is therefore ample and it is generally seasonable, but in some years it is not quite so, for instance in 1889, while the crops were ripening, there was a long drought which was followed by heavy showers of rain when they were approaching reaping time and thus some loss was suffered, but this is acknowledged to be very unusual.

12. The Devgad Táluka is rich in rivers and streams; they are as follows:—

1. The Wághotna and Khárepátan river ending in the creek of Vijaidurg, takes its source in the Sahyádrí Hills, near the Kajirde pass, in the Bávda State, from whence it is not much more than a mountain stream of small volume until it approaches Khárepátan where it gradually broadens out until at Wághotna it becomes from 250 to 300 yards in breadth and eventually reaches the sea at Vijaidurg where on the headland stands the celebrated old Marátha fortress of that name. The tidal flow extends up to Khárepátan about 22 miles inland and forms a natural highway into the interior. The Vijaidurg harbour is considered one of the best on the Western Coast. Vessels drawing from 6 to 8 feet of water can ascend the river as far as Wághotna at high tide; beyond that the river has silted up considerably and only small craft drawing 3 feet of water or less can ascend at high tide as far as Khárepátan, which was formerly an inland port, up to which even large machwás used to go many years ago.

2. About nine miles south of Vijaidurg a small stream rising in a deep ravine in the villages Mond and Nadan, known as the Pural river, flows into the sea; it is not, however, navigable, as after the monsoon a high bank of drift sand forms at the mouth of the river and shuts out the sea water, but in consequence of the salt water being neutralized by the constant flow of fresh water from the upper reaches, the river water is used for irrigational purposes. This, however, is only one of the minor streams.

3. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further south we come to the estuary of the Devgad river which is next in importance to the Vijaidurg river. It has its source in the Sahyádrí Gháts in the Bávda State near the Sivgad pass, a few miles north of Phonda Ghát, and after a tortuous course of about 35 miles empties its waters into the sea at the fort of Devgad, forming there a harbour, which is also considered very safe and good. The river is navigable for small craft as far as the village Tamhane about 10 miles inland.

4. About a mile south of the Devgad Fort is the Mitmumbri creek formed by a small river about 8 miles in length, rising in the village Wareri; it has a tidal up-flow of three miles, as far as the western boundary of the village Dábhól, to which point it is navigable for small craft at high tide.

5. Further about 6 miles lower down the coast from Mitmumbri creek is the Hindalé river about 18 miles in length. This river, merely a torrent for the greater part of its length, rises in a deep ravine separating the village of Shirgaon from the inám village of Salshi and is affected by the tidal wave for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but it is not navigable even for small canoes.

6. South of the Hindalé river 5 or 6 miles, there is the Achre creek and river, which for about 9 miles of its length from the coast forms the boundary between the Devgad and Málvan Tálukas. This river has its source in the village Dombre below the gháts near Phonda and flows a course of about 28 miles. Small craft can ascend this river for 4 or 5 miles, the limit of the tidal flow.

7. The Kalaoli river rises in the Nardave gorge of the Sahyádrí Gháts near the boundary of the Devgad Táluka and the Sávantvádi State, for the first 24 miles of its course it forms the southern boundary of the táluka. Twelve miles from its source it receives the waters of a tributary known as the Malhar river and again 10 miles further down those of its larger tributary the Gad river, and about 2 miles below this point the river turns south-west into the Málvan Táluka.

Besides the above-mentioned rivers there are numerous streams. The water system of the táluka is composed of a regular net-work of streams, many of which serve the purpose of irrigation.

13. The water-supply for the people and cattle is also ample. Along the sea-coast the villages are supplied with abundant drinking water from wells, or mere water holes, built up with an inner lining of brick. These wells are sunk, without much trouble or expense, in the sandy beds on which the villages stand; water being found generally within a few feet of the surface. Although the water is more or less brackish, it is apparently wholesome. Villages situated within reach of the tidal wave on the banks of the larger rivers obtain their drinking water from perennial springs found on the slopes or at the foot of the overhanging hills, or from wells dug at some distance away from the river bank. The generality of villages situated in the ravines and deep valleys by which the laterite plateaux are cut up here and there, are supplied with beautiful clear water, conveyed by páts (water-courses) from reservoirs fed by springs at the head of the narrow valleys.

The hamlets standing on some of the large scattered patches of culturable land, situated on the laterite plateaux, always have good spring water hand. Towards the centre of the táluka and along the front of the Sahyádris the villagers generally obtain their water-supply from small streams or "nálas", when these cease to flow, from deep pools of water found in the beds of p

larger streams. Most of these streams are mere torrents, filled to excess during the monsoons and dwindling down to a thread of water in the dry weather. In some cases though the channels appear dry, water is obtainable by digging down into them.

14. The district under report has a sea-board of about 25 miles with two large and important ports, *i.e.* Vijaidurg and Devgad, and several minor creeks and coves for native vessels. Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers call daily both ways to and from Bombay from the beginning of November to the end of May. The passenger traffic is very large, as these steamers have the monopoly of all the sea-borne passenger traffic. Owing to the overcrowded state of the population compared with the arable area, about one-half of the inhabitants leave their homes during the fair weather to seek employment in Bombay and elsewhere as may be most remunerative. The means of communication being so easy and cheap, many go to and fro several times during the season.

These two ports of Devgad and Vijaidurg are also much frequented by native craft, *machwás* and *pathemárs*, calling for merchandise and importing and exporting considerable quantities of grain and other articles. Devgad harbour is in this respect hardly worth mentioning, but Vijaidurg creek is continuously full of native vessels going up and down to Wághotna, which has now become the principal port for vessels instead of Khárepátan, which is accessible only by small boats, but nevertheless Khárepátan still remains the centre of trade whence all exports are sent down by smaller native craft to Wághotna and shipped there in the larger vessels and similarly all imported articles are taken up to Khárepátan. Although Wághotna is the port and destination of the native vessels, it is a poor place, has no trade of its own worth mentioning, and may be looked upon as merely a receiving and forwarding port.

15. Roads and communications by land are numerous although not much used for cart traffic except the principal made road from the Phonda Ghát to Khárepátan and thence on to Rájápur. This road, which connects the Konkan District with the above-ghát districts, runs up through the Phonda Ghát pass to Kolhápur, Nipáni and the Southern Marátha Districts. The traffic on this road, which is the greatest passing through the district under report, can be estimated from the record kept at the toll bar of Wargaon, a few miles south of Khárepátan. The total number of carts and conveyances which paid toll during the year 1888-89 is as follows :—

Full carts	...	...	...	26,409
Empty carts	...	...	...	4,765
			Total	31,174

The right of levying tolls is sold yearly by auction, and has realized for this one toll bar for five years the following amounts :—

				Rs.
1885-86	...	...	...	5,780
1886-87	...	...	...	5,339
1887-88	...	...	...	6,024
1888-89	...	...	...	7,888
1889-90	...	...	...	7,802

from which it will be seen that the cart traffic is increasing year by year. As regards import and export by pack bullocks I am unable to give any reliable figures, as carriage of goods by that method escapes the toll entirely, for although it is well known that much grain and merchandise passes through Khárepátan on pack bullocks, there are only 55 recorded as having paid toll at Wargaon during the year 1888-89. For pack bullocks made roads are not absolutely necessary and, therefore, much traffic of that kind goes by numerous other roads to avoid the toll bar. The cart traffic, however, shows that a considerable amount of trade is going on between Khárepátan, Rájápur and the above-ghát districts.

The next in importance is, I consider, the road connecting the Phonda Ghát to the sea-port of Málvan passing through this district as far as Kankoli.

The traffic on that road is considerably smaller than on the Phonda and Khárepátan road, and, as there is no toll bar on it within the district under report, I am unable to give any correct figures.

On the western boundary of Phonda the made road descending from above-gháts divides into three, one going to Khárepátan already described, one going through Kankoli to Málvan above referred to, and a third going straight to Devgad; this latter road is very little used, as there is no trade centre at Devgad and the traffic on it is merely local from village to village.

On the western boundary of Kasarde two made roads branch off from the main Khárepátan and Phonda made road, the one connecting it with that from Phonda to Kankoli, the junction taking place in the lands of Janawli and the other proceeding to Wághotna.

Another new road starting from the main Khárepátan-Phonda road a few miles south of Khárepátan connects that road with the road to Wághotna, which it joins a little south of Phanasgaon.

A Local Fund road from Wághotna going south through Mond to the Devgad creek and thence crossing the Devgad-Kasarde road proceeds to Málvan with a branch on to Mitmumbri. This road is fair as far as the Devgad creek, thence it becomes a mere cart track, marked out by loose stones leading over nothing but sheet rock for the greater portion of its length and is, therefore, little or, I might say, never used for cart traffic.

On the southern boundary of Wághotna a road branches off from the above and goes through Padel to Vijaidurg. This road is good but there is no traffic to speak of on it.

Mr. Cumming has stated in his notes that there is a rough road of the kind described above which leaving Devgad crosses the Mitmumbri creek, passes through Kankeshvar and thence along the laterite plateau proceeds to Mitbao, thence beyond the Mitbao creek again ascends the laterite plateau and joins the road to Málvan at Poyare.

Thus it will be seen that there are many roads, but the only ones metalled and bridged are the two first mentioned above. The other roads, for instance those to Wághotna and Devgad, are, I consider, very good, and all the bridging absolutely necessary has been done. There is no necessity for metal where the surface or sub-soil is laterite. Some of the other roads described above as roads, for instance from Kasarde to Kankoli, from Devgad creek to Málvan, &c., are in no way metalled, but are very useful although there is little or no cart traffic on them.

In connection with these roads I may as well mention here that there are two district bungalows in the fort of Vijaidurg, one large upper-storied house with a fair garden at Wághotna and a resting house at Phansawdé; there are besides several road-side dharmshálas for the convenience of native travellers as follows:—

Serial Number.	Government.	Serial Number.	Private or charitable.
1	Khárepátan.	1	Hindale.
2	Talere.	2	Munage.
3	Patgaon.	3	Naringré.
4	Phanasgaon.	4	Kinjawde.
5	Phonda.	5	Kamthé.
6	Kankoli.	6	Salshi.
7	Devgad.	7	Wadé.
8	Talawde.		
9	Karul.		

16. Weekly bázárs or markets are held regularly in the district as shown below:—

Market village.	Days of the week.	Estimated average sales.
		Rs.
Kankoli	Tuesday	2,000
Khárepátan	Sunday	2,000
Valawde	Monday	200
Kamthe	Friday	300
Devgad	Sunday	150
Talawde	Thursday	150

The information regarding the approximate value of sales at the different places during the market day is supplied by the Mámlatdár.

Regarding these markets Mr. Cumming has left the following notes:—

“Kankoli is shown as being the most important market town. This is doubtless due to the very extensive sale of superior dried and salted fish, to meet the heavy demand from the Kolhápúr State, which is within easy reach of this town. Khárepátan, which is placed as regards value of daily sales on a par with Kankoli, has a smaller attendance. This can easily be explained, for Khárepátan, though a much smaller yet more important town than Kankoli, owes its importance to its vast through trade. The local trade being comparatively small, piece-goods, chiefly European, imported direct by sea from Bombay, are the chief articles of local trade. Devgad, in spite of its being the head-quarters of the táluka officials, has but a poor market owing to its unfavourable situation. The remaining markets do not call for particular notice.”

I extract also the following information from Mr. Cumming's notes:—

“Large quantities of locally prepared dried and salt fish are brought to the markets by the fishermen of the coast and creek villages. The larger and more valuable fish are cut open, washed and the inner side rubbed with salt; the medium sized fish are dealt with in the same manner, only that they have salt mud or salt sand rubbed into them. The small fish are simply spread out on the ground and dried in the sun. Owing to the scarcity of fire-wood on the coast a great quantity of the salted and dried fish is bartered for that indispensable article.”

17. There is an extensive trade passing through the Devgad districts, and the returns of export and import, which are given as a whole in Appendix C, show that the value of the trade is very great; but it is difficult to say how much is actually imported for consumption in the district under report or how much is actually exported therefrom. This Appendix C. is prepared from returns obtained by the Mámlatdár from records kept at Phonda by the merchants.

All goods imported and exported by this route divides below the gháts into one portion going *viá* Kankoli to Málvan, and the other portion to Khárepátan and Rájápur. The information regarding export and import by sea is obtained from the customs kárkúns at the Vijaidurg and Devgad ports. The whole may be considered fairly correct information regarding the through trade for one year only. The export and import by sea should be correct; but I doubt the overland exports and imports being correct, as the record obtained is only for Phonda and Kankoli, and, as I have already observed, a large quantity of grain, &c., goes up and down the gháts on pack bullocks through numerous passes, and no record having been obtained of the overland exports and imports into Khárepátan, the information given must be faulty and, therefore, unreliable. At any rate it shows that, as above stated, the trade passing through the districts is very considerable.

18. The population of the 125 villages reported on is shown in the accompanying Statistical Table No. IV. and is obtained from the Census returns prepared during classification of soils by the classers of the Survey Department. The total population thus obtained is 121,886. This total may be assumed to be very fairly correct considering that the Imperial Census of 1881-82 gives a total for the táluka, inclusive of three more inám villages, at 117,899, from which figures it would appear that the population has increased during the last 10 years by 3·4 per cent., or allowing for the three inám villages not surveyed, say, about 4 per cent. No records of the former Census of 1871 are available.

The total population is sub-divided into the principal castes and religions the following proportions:—

Christians ...	...	...	...	0.75
Bráhmans ...	...	...	...	6.38
Other Hindus ...	...	...	...	89.31
Mussalmáns ...	...	...	...	3.06
Lingáyats ...	...	...	...	0.50
Total ...				100

The total inhabitants, compared with the area of land, gives the following results :—

1. Inhabitants per square mile of total area ...	234
2. Do. do. of culturable area.	348

The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural inhabitants, as given in Statistical Table No. V, is in the following proportions :—

Agricultural ...	...	...	57.46
Partly agricultural ...	...	...	29.46
Non-agricultural ...	...	...	13.08
100			

Out of the total of 121,886 souls, 6,411, that is 5.26 per cent., are able to read and write. The proportion in Devgad is less than in Rájápur, which is accounted for by the percentage of Bráhmans and Mussalmáns the literate class much exceeding that obtained in Devgad, in which the proportion of inhabitants is more of the agricultural class. There are in the district under report vernacular schools in 19 villages, one in each, except Khárepátan, in which there are two—one Maráthi school and one Urdu school. In Tirlot there is only one school in which Urdu is taught and not Maráthi. These 19 schools have an average attendance of 1,268 boys. There are no English schools nor any girls' schools and no private schools according to the Mámlatdár's report. There are 26,976 males under 12 years of age, and as 1,268 attend the above schools daily, the inference is that, 4.7 per cent. of the young are undergoing instruction.

19. From Statistical Table No. VI forwarded herewith, made out from the Census returns prepared by the classers, I deduce the following information :—

1st.—There are in all 2,335 wells, of which 62 are out of repair, 1,719 are used for drinking purposes only and 554 are used for irrigation.

2nd.—There are 14,763 ploughs, which is in the proportion of about one to every two males above 12 years of age.

3rd.—There are 271 carts only, but that is a fair number considering what a small amount of cart traffic exists inland and that many of the roads are difficult for carts being unbridged and having very high gradients.

4th.—The total number of houses is 19,852, of which nearly half, that is 9,112, are tiled and 10,740 are thatched. The above total gives one house to about every 6 individuals, the same as in the Rájápur districts.

5th.—The live-stock is as follows :—

Female buffaloes and their young ...	...	7,226
Cows and their young ...	...	24,953
Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes ...	...	29,550

There are besides 32 horses and ponies, 198 sheep and 3,542 goats. All the above figures compare favourably with the Rájápur districts and point to the people being better off and in more comfortable circumstances in the Devgad Táluka.

20. I have not been able to obtain any authenticated document showing who made the settlement of the land revenue now in force. The Mámlatdár reports that it is not known; but it appears probable from indirect information obtained by me that the Devgad Táluka was assessed originally, for the portion included in what was known as the Salshi Mahál or Taraf by a Revenue officer named Annáji Dató and the remainder of the district by Chitropant Gokt. This, however, is immaterial, the principal points in the existing assessment are as follows :—

There were originally, in what was known as the Salshi Taraf, 108 villages; of these 31 were transferred to the Málvan Táluka, thus leaving 77 in the present Devgad Táluka, which, together with 49 villages of what was originally known as the Khárepátan Taraf and 11 villages of Kariyat Mitgaone, form the present táluka. The total was thus 137 villages, but of these, two known as "Savasthán Bávda" and "Kheriz Makhta" were no villages at all, only had been entered as such from time immemorial and carried on in the list of villages without any reason until lately when the names of non-existent villages or lands or revenue were struck out, thus leaving 135 villages, of which a full account is given in my paragraph 5.

There is also no record of how the assessment on lands was fixed originally, but it is known that the assessment of the jiráit lands of the Khárepátan Taraf was fixed in the year A.D. 1784-85 and of the garden lands of the same Taraf in the year A.D. 1794-95, and further that the Salshi Mahal was settled in the year 1801-02 for jiráit and 1809-10 for garden lands—only the lands under cultivation at the time in the Dhárekari villages were measured and assessed and the assessment on land of some of the khoti villages was arrived at approximately, while the revenue of others was farmed out.

After the country came under British control under an order from the Collector, dated 25th August 1827, a statement was drawn up showing what was then known of the manner in which the land assessment had been fixed, and a copy of this document is furnished by the Mámlatdár. From this document, certified to be a true copy, I deduce the following information:—

The lands were generally divided into four orders of soil; Awal (best), Duim (medium), and Shim (inferior), and a fourth order known as Char shim (worst). Judging from the quality of the soil and the crops produced, one-sixth of the produce was taken as the assessment. The quality of the soil does not appear to have been recorded and the value was estimated by inspection and approximately (Nazar manane wa azmasané), and rice and garden and warkas lands were dealt with as shown in the accompanying Appendix D. Land which was measured was allowed "sut", and on this account one bigha comprised 24 pands.

21. The present assessment shown in the accompanying comparative statement of present and proposed assessment is made up of—

1st.—The nakt or cash payment which was originally fixed as part payment of the whole assessment.

2nd.—The value of "galla" or grain payment, portion of which was commuted into cash payment at a fixed and invariable rate.

3rd.—The value of the remainder of the "galla", which is fixed at the varying annual commutation rates fixed by the Collector for each locality or "phad" where payment in kind was due.

4th.—A number of bábs and haks, cesses of different kinds, which vary in most villages.

The commutation rates fixed by the Collector at various localities (phads) for 20 years from 1869-70 to 1888-89 are given for each year in Appendix E. and the averages derived therefrom are as follows:—

Locality or "Phads".	Per Khandi of Grain.					
	Rice.		Náchni.		Warri.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Achré	27	10 5	36	9 2	28	10 10
Kharada	26	1 7	34	10 10	26	14 5
Khárepátan	25	13 2	32	8 0	25	2 10
Ianché	25	4 10	31	6 10	24	7 7
ákále	16	15 2	22	8 10	17	1 7
Average for whole district for 20 years	24	5 10	31	8 9	24	7 5

22. For assessment purposes I have divided the district under report into five groups and have been guided in doing so and in fixing the rates by the grouping and rating of the Rájápur Táluka on the northern border and those of the Málvan Táluka and the Kudal Petha of the Sávantvádi State on the southern boundary which have already been sanctioned by Government. In the accompanying map the first group of villages has been left uncoloured, the second group villages are coloured pink, the third group green, the fourth group purple and the fifth group blue.

23. The 41 villages of the 1st group are the most favourably situated; they have in the northern part the port of Vijaidurg and the creek and river of Wághotna, lower down the coast the Pural creek, the Devgad harbour and creek, the Mitmumbri creek, the Hindalé creek, and on the southern boundary the Áchré creek and river, which are all described in my paragraph 12 above. They have also several roads fully described in my paragraph 15. They have all the advantages of easy water-way and cheap carriage by sea or creek for the disposal of their surplus produce and the import of all necessaries of life.

For these villages I have adopted a Rs. 8 maximum rate for an acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas. This is a continuation of the Rs. 8 rate applied to similarly situated coast villages of the Rájápur Táluka. It is somewhat in excess of the rates applied to the coast villages of the Málvan Táluka which were sanctioned in 1880 about 11 years ago, but these villages are fully able to bear it as evidenced by the fact that it produces an assessment which is one per cent. less than the original assessment fixed about a hundred years ago. If, therefore, I err in any way in proposing this rate, it is in not proposing a higher one considering the progress that has been made during that long period and especially under the British rule.

24. The 17 villages of the second group and the 15 villages of the third group are composed of villages which, although comprised in the central part of the district, are more favourably situated than those of the fourth group; the former inasmuch as they have easy access to the navigable parts of the Khárepátan creek and the Devgad creek. Those near Khárepátan have the great advantage of the large market of that place and those near the Devgad creek having a fair market at Walawde are within easy means of communication by road to Wághotna, Khárepátan and Devgad; the latter, that is the third group villages, have also the same advantages in a lesser degree, but are certainly more favourably situated than the villages of the fourth group.

For the second group of villages I have adopted a Rs. 7 maximum rate for an acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas, which will be seen from the accompanying map to be a similar rate to that applied to the adjacent villages of the Rájápur Táluka on the northern side of the Khárepátan-Wághotna river.

For the third group I have adopted a rate of Rs. 6 per acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas, which is an intermediate rate between those applied to the second and fourth groups.

25. To the east of the villages above referred to lie the richest villages as regards warkas lands of the whole district, the undulating hills and plains continuing to the base of the gháts; these villages might very appropriately be considered the best as regards soils, but their situation is less favourable; they are some distance from the creeks, and although traversed by several important roads with a remarkably good market at Kankoli, the people have not easy means of exporting their surplus produce. There are very few carts belonging to the district as will be seen by my paragraph 19, and the people are not enterprising or energetic; but the capabilities and means for this part of the district becoming the most important exist and, therefore, I have divided the villages off from the most easterly ones which may be considered Sahyádri or hill villages and have applied a maximum rate of Rs. 5 to an acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas.

26. The remaining six villages on the extreme south-east of the táluka are purely Sahyádri Ghát villages, far from roads, more or less inaccessible, and they have been assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre of one crop rice land valued at 16 annas. This rate is the same as was applied to the

Sahyádrí villages of the Rájápur Táluka and those of the Kudal Petha of the Sávantvádi State 12 years ago.

27. The following statement shows the quality of the rice lands in the various groups and is most important inasmuch as it explains the more or less degree of increase of assessment obtained from the rates I have adopted :—

Group.	SURVEY CLASSIFICATION RESULT.				Total.
	Classed from 12 Annas to Re. 1.	Classed from 8 to 12 Annas.	Classed from 4 to 8 Annas.	Classed below 4 Annas.	
I	14.2	33.8	43.2	8.8	100
II	19.2	41.7	37.6	1.5	100
III	4.5	49.9	43.	2.6	100
IV	9.7	59.1	30.7	.5	100
V	6.9	74.1	19.	...	100

It will be observed that in the villages of the first group there is more than elsewhere a larger proportion of rice lands classed very low : the reason for this will be found in paragraph 27 of my report on the Rájápur Táluka, the first group of this táluka although very similar being superior to that of the Rájápur Táluka. I must also point out that the rice lands of the fourth and fifth groups are remarkably good, and although the villages are less favourably situated as regards communications by road and water, the lands are on an average 69 and 81 per cent. above the medium 8 annas, and, therefore, the produce must be proportionately large. It is necessary to bear this in mind, as the assessment of these villages will be by the proposed rates considerably increased and the justice of an increased demand of assessment has to be established.

28. Rabi lands exist in the various groups in the following proportions :—

41 villages of 1st group	...	...	78 acres.
17 do. 2nd do.	...	...	402 do.
15 do. 3rd do.	...	...	192 do.
46 do. 4th do.	...	...	740 do.
6 do. 5th do.	...	...	155 do.

In the first group there is no rabi worth mentioning except in the villages of Manché and Mutat on the Khárepátan-Wághotna river, and the greater part of the rabi lands shown in the second group are also found on the banks of that river. In the third group of villages the rabi lands are in the valleys and on the banks of the smaller streams. In the fourth group of villages most of the rabi is found on the banks of the Devgad river and the rivers known as the Kalaoli and Malhar rivers. The rabi in the villages Digaole, Natal and Sangve of the fifth group is found on the banks of the Kalsoli river and a tributary which comes from the gháts of Kumbhawde. These rabi lands are on the whole fair and somewhat similar to lands of that description in the Rájápur Táluka, therefore I have adopted for them a maximum rate of Rs. 2 per acre of land classed at 16 annas, which is the rate sanctioned by Government for the Rájápur Táluka. The rabi lands in the fourth and fifth groups are superior to those in the corresponding groups of Rájápur, and, therefore, I have adopted only one rate for the whole táluka.

There are only 645 acres of pullan land in the villages of the first group. The sandy plains in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea and the banks are classed as pullan. These lands have been assessed at the valuation rates which vary from 4 to 16 annas. Of the total 645 acres are assessed at Rs. 171-8-0, giving an average rate of 4 annas and 10 re, and 78 acres are unassessed waste.

The garden lands I have also assessed at the rates sanctioned by the Government for the Rájápur Táluka, of which a description is given in paragraph 27 of my report on the survey settlement of that district, and in Devgad the garden lands respects similar. There is very little garden land, only 0.3 per cent.

cent. of the whole area. The garden land is distributed in the villages of the various groups in the following proportion:—

41 villages of 1st group	...	...	663 acres.
17 do. 2nd do.	...	...	23 do.
15 do. 3rd do.	...	...	13 do.
46 do. 4th do.	...	...	20 do.
6 do. of 5th do.	...	...	1 acre.

It will be seen from the above that almost all the garden lands are to be found in the first group of villages. The maximum rates of assessment applied are as follows:—

For Agri Bágáit	...	Rs. 12 per acre.
For Dongri Bágáit—		
In 1st group villages	...	Rs. 9 per acre.
In 2nd "	...	8 "
In 3rd "	...	7 "
In 4th "	...	6 "
In 5th "	...	5 "

The assessment from these rates has been worked out in the same manner as for the Rájápur Táluka.

31. With regard to the warkas lands I have adopted the following maximum rates:—

For villages of the first group = $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation.

For villages of the second, third and fourth groups = $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation.

For villages of the fifth group = only the classification valuation.

The above rates give the following maximum rates per acre in annas:—

Warkas Land.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	5th Group.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
1st class Bhatle ...	7½	9	9	9	6
2nd " " ...	6½	7½	7½	7½	5
1st class warkas ...	5	6	6	6	4
2nd " " ...	3½	4½	4½	4½	3
3rd " " ...	2½	3	3	3	2
4th " " ...	1½	1½	1½	1½	1

32. In justification of the adoption of these rates for warkas I must call your attention to paragraph 30 of my settlement report on the Sangameshvar Táluka and the Survey Commissioner's remarks thereon, paragraphs 19 and 20 (Government Selections No. CLXXI, New Series, and to remarks made in paragraphs 9 and 31 of my settlement report of the Rájápur Táluka (Government Selections CCXXII, New Series), as these remarks and observations apply with equal force to the Devgad Táluka, which is in every respect similar in circumstances to the abovementioned districts, more especially to Rájápur.

33. The general result of the proposed rates for all lands of the 125 villages and comparing the proposed assessments with the average payments for the last ten years, is shown in the following statement:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rates.	LANDS OF ALL KINDS.							
			Area, and ten years' average Assessment by present account.		Area and Assessment by Survey and proposed rates.		Decrease.	Increase.	Per cent.	
			Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	41	8	...	42,143	46,497	41,478	665	...	1.	
II	17	7	...	12,583	24,169	14,179	...	1,596	12.	
III	15	6	...	6,948	28,426	12,280	...	5,382	76.	
IV	46	5	...	19,876	103,294	68,255	...	48,379	243.	
V	6	4	...	4,856	21,322	14,916	...	10,060	207.	
Total	125	...	...	86,406	223,708	151,108	665	65,367	74.
								Net Increase	64,702	

The arable area and average rates obtained for each kind of land are as follows:—

Group.	ARABLE AREA.				AVERAGE RATE PER ACRES.			
	Rice.	Rábi.	Garden.	Warkas.	Rice.	Rábi.	Garden.	Warkas.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	7,355	78	663	38,401	3 14 9	2 12 1	7 8 4	0 3 1
II ...	1,879	402	23	21,865	4 3 10	2 5 11	5 9 1	0 3 9
III ...	1,541	192	13	26,680	2 15 7	2 0 10	4 6 2	0 4 4
IV ...	13,564	740	20	88,970	2 13 7	1 12 5	4 1 7	0 5 1
V ...	4,646	155	1	16,520	2 6 10	1 6 9	2 0 0	0 3 4
Total ...	28,985	1,567	720	192,436	3 2 5	1 15 7	7 4 9	0 4 3

34. From the first statement in the above paragraph it will be seen that the proposed rates produce a small decrease of 1 per cent. in the assessment of the villages of the 1st group compared with the last ten years' average of the former assessment. This does not call for any particular remark, as it has already been explained in para. 23 above that the 8 rupees maximum rate is just and sufficient. In the second group villages there is an increase on the ten years' average of the former assessment of 12 per cent., which, considering the advantageous position of these villages, is fully justified. In all these 58 villages of the 1st and 2nd group the rates might, considering the original assessment of the land, have been pitched higher, but it is only just that their assessment should not be raised, on the basis of a most uncertain and arbitrary original settlement made about a hundred years ago, and considering that these villages have, compared with the more easterly ones, borne the burden of high assessment for many years, it is only fair that now they should have their assessment either decreased as is the case with the 1st group of villages or left much about the same as is the case of the 2nd group villages, and that a fair proportion of the taxation should now be thrown on the villages of the other groups which have hitherto been assessed a great deal too low and have escaped paying to Government their fair share of land revenue for so many years.

35. The increase of assessment in the villages of the 3rd group amounts to 76 per cent., but that is fairly distributed amongst most of the villages, except those mentioned below, in which the increase is much above the average:—

1	Village Burbawdé	..	...	...	147 per cent.
2	" Shidawné	..	...	...	112 "
3	" Máwlange	..	...	...	106.4 "
4	" Wargaon	..	...	...	97.2 "
5	" Shirgaon	..	...	...	93.6 "
6	" Undil	..	...	...	92.9 "
7	" Sherpé	..	...	...	92.3 "

If the map is taken up and examined carefully it will be seen that villages numbered above 2, 4, 6 and 7 are all within five miles of Khárepátan, one of the most important markets and a place with a thriving export trade by sea. Number 5 is an excellent village on the road between Devgad and the Phonda Ghát, which should, in my opinion, be the head-quarter station of the Devgad Mamlatdár, the other two villages, numbered 1 and 3, are between the first mentioned 4 villages and Shirgaon. The position of all these villages is good and the former original assessment is undoubtedly too low.

36. In the assessment of the villages of the 4th and 5th groups the increase is certainly very high, but it must be remembered that the present assessment was fixed about a hundred years ago and it would appear from what I have already recorded in my paragraph 20 that "only the lands *under cultivation at the time* in the Dhárekari villages were measured and assessed, and the assessment on land of some of the khoti villages was *arrived at approximately*, while the revenue of others was farmed out." Thus no thorough measurement of holdings or classification of soils was made, but a more or less approximate

estimate was made regarding the capabilities and revenue obtainable of all but dhára lands, and the assessment fixed more or less with regard to the revenue the villages had previously been paying.

37. It will be seen from the statement given below that in the villages of which the assessment has been raised very high, the amount of assessment they are now paying as rice assessment only, compared with the areas of rice actually existing, gives a very low incidence of assessment per acre and that in 16 out of 27 villages the present payments are equivalent only to what we now expect warkas and Bhatle land to pay per acre. Even in the few villages like Janawli, Sawdao, Kurgawne and Kankoli the present assessment is totally inadequate and with an incidence of the old rice assessment on the present rice land of 2½ to 4 or 5 annas, as is the case in some villages, very high percentages of increase must be expected :—

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Area of Rice Land.	Incidence per Acre of Rice Land.
	<i>Villages whose assessment is increased over 300 per cent.</i>	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kondiye	100	0 7 6
2	Karanjé	533	0 5 9
3	Kalmat	400	0 11 6
4	Ghonsari	743	0 3 7
5	Nagwe	437	0 11 1
6	Bawshi	60	0 4 6
7	Loré ...	474	0 2 6
8	Waghéri	172	0 4 9
9	Harkul khurd	968	0 5 7
10	Humbrat	224	0 2 6
11	Phonda	1,373	0 6 6
12	Kasardé	732	0 7 2
13	Kumbhawde	312	0 7 10
14	Bhirawde	805	0 7 6
	<i>Villages whose assessment is increased over 200 per cent.</i>		
15	Kurgawne	144	0 15 8
16	Asalde	203	0 7 4
17	Otaw ...	111	0 8 3
18	Kankoli	502	0 15 4
19	Tondawli	155	0 13 5
20	Janawli	476	1 2 1
21	Piyali...	87	0 8 6
22	Belne khurd	34	0 8 0
23	Máin ...	75	0 7 3
24	Sakedi	314	0 10 4
25	Sawdao	293	1 1 6
26	Anjiwli	84	0 14 10
27	Nardawe	1,091	0 10 9

It will be observed from a consideration of present payments for warkas lands shown in column 9 and the area of arable and occupied warkas lands given in column 24 of the large statement showing past and proposed assessment, &c., that the warkas lands are at present paying totally inadequate assessment varying for the above-named villages from 8 pies to 1 anna 11 pies per acre, inclusive of warkas, which has already been described by me as very superior. Therefore the large increases cannot be wondered at and require no further explanation.

38. In the above two paragraphs I have shown sufficiently, I consider, that the present assessment is totally inadequate and, therefore, that very high percentages of increase are not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. I may further add that these rates now proposed by me for the Devgad Taluka are strictly the same as those proposed and sanctioned for the Sangameshwar and

Rájápur Tálukas and on which the assessment worked out in exactly the same manner has produced for districts similarly situated a reduction in the revenue of Sangameshwár Táluka of Rs. 19,238 and of Rájápur of Rs. 22,206, and that this very just reduction of revenue to Government will be now recouped by the equally just increase on the Devgad Táluka of Rs. 64,702, if my proposals for the survey settlement of this district are sanctioned.

Finally, I would invite your attention to the average rates for rice rabi garden and warkas given in columns 26 to 29 of the comparative statement of present and proposed assessment for each village, sent herewith, from which you will observe that even in the villages of which the assessment has been greatly increased, the average rate per acre, (bearing in mind the proposed maximum rate,) is extremely moderate and cannot be cavilled at or found fault with even by those who will suffer most by the increases which must take place if my proposals are sanctioned.

39. From the figures given in the statement under paragraph 33, it appears that the introduction of survey rates will produce a net increase of Rs. 64,702 on the average payments for ten years in the revenues of the 125 villages. Comparing the proposed assessment with the later payments of 1888-89 the following results are obtained :—

Group.		Number of Villages.	Payments for 1888-89.	Payments according to proposed rates.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Rice Lands.</i>							
	..	41	27,967	28,859	...	892	3.19
	...	17	7,707	7,964	...	257	3.33
III	...	15	2,684	4,581	...	1,897	70.68
IV	...	46	10,862	38,623	...	27,761	255.58
V	...	6	3,777	11,284	...	7,507	198.76
<i>Rabi Lands.</i>							
I	...	41	...	215	...	215	...
II	...	17	...	952	...	952	...
III	...	15	...	394	...	394	...
IV	...	46	...	1,315	...	1,315	...
V	...	6	...	220	...	220	...
<i>Garden Lands.</i>							
I	...	41	6,665	4,986	1,679	...	25.19
II	...	17	88	128	...	40	45.45
III	...	15	22	57	...	35	159.09
IV	...	46	17	82	...	65	382.35
V	...	6	6	2	4	...	66.66
<i>Warkas Lands.</i>							
I	...	41	8,649	7,418	1,231	...	14.23
II	...	17	5,283	5,135	98	...	1.87
III	...	15	4,481	7,248	...	2,767	61.75
IV	...	46	9,994	28,235	...	18,241	182.52
V	...	6	1,389	3,410	...	2,021	145.5

40. After all that has been written in my previous paragraphs which explain fully the state of existing assessment and the proposals made, the statement given in the above paragraph calls for remark only in respect to the decrease of assessment of the garden lands in the first group of villages and in the assessment of the warkas lands in the villages of the first and second groups. The decrease of assessment of garden lands in 41 villages of the 1st group can be explained by me only in the same manner as I have done in paragraph 37 of my report on the Rájápur Táluka and the very low rates of assessment we have adopted; but Government will be fully repaid for their moderation

in taking so little from the holders of garden lands if the increase of garden cultivation is thereby encouraged and extended to many places having full capability for it but which are not at present used for that purpose. As regards the warkas lands of the 1st and 2nd group of villages it must be remembered that in a great many of them the laterite or "Katal" formation and the barren plains of sheet rock predominate and, therefore, it is only just that in such localities we should have only a moderate demand to make from the holders of warkas lands.

41. The following statement shows the whole of the lands of all kinds in the villages under report and the assessment thereon in the abstract form :—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi Payment.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Government occupied assessed land ...	211,530	81,906	1,40,936	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	...	...	...	...
Inám ...	12,178	4,500	10,172	...
Unarable ...	109,531	...	...	...
Total ...	333,239	86,406	1,51,108	...

42. I beg to suggest that these proposals should be sanctioned early so that if possible the survey rates may be announced to the people before the end of July and that I should be informed of the Government decision with the least possible delay so that I may have all assessment papers prepared at once. The preparation of settlement papers of a district like Devgad requires time, for there are in all 25,733 Survey Nos., 80,919 Pôt numbers, and 1,85,906 Phalni Tukras, giving a grand total of 292,558, different units for which the assessment has to be worked out carefully and papers prepared, therefore there is no time to lose and I must apologize for my report not having been sent in earlier, but the above figures will show the enormous amount of work that had to be got through before a report could be made and the examination of the village papers was only completed in November last.

43. In conclusion I beg to recommend that the usual guarantee of 30 years' duration to the proposed settlement may be given.

44. A coloured map of the district and the usual appendices and statistical tables are forwarded herewith,

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
 Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

Statement regarding Crops grown in the Devgad Taluka.

Nachni.—Three varieties; early monsoon crop, late monsoon crop, hot weather irrigated crop known as Lavhi.

Early *Náchni* called "Satki," because it is reaped in 60 days from date of transplanting. Lavhi also is reaped in 60 days from date of sowing.

Late *Náchni* is transplanted from seed beds in July and reaped in November.

Harick.—

Barag—Is sown in August and reaped in November.

Danaro.—Similar grain to Barag; requires better soil.

Sawa—Sown in June; crop ripens in 2½ months.

Pulses.—Kadva, Chaoli, Pávta; grown as second or summer crops; the latter is sown while the rice crop has been reaped except where grown under irrigation. The tender pods and leaves of Chaoli are used as a vegetable.

Kulith—Is grown as a monsoon crop in warkas land; also as a second crop after rice.

Udid—Is grown as a monsoon crop in suitable warkas land intermixed with *Náchni* or as a second crop after rice.

Tur—Is grown during the rains intermixed with *Náchni* or Wari; also as a rabi crop. Charcoal made of the stalks of tur is used by the natives in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Mug—Is grown as a rain crop in warkas lands and also as a second crop after rice. Tender pods of mug are used as a vegetable.

Tág—Is grown extensively in good warkas land and terraced poor rice lands easily drained, alternately with rice; is much more profitable crop than the inferior kinds of rice grown, and its decomposed leaves, shed before the crop is reaped, forms good manure for the succeeding crop of rice.

Is also grown in rabi lands. *Tág* grown in warkas lands is generally preceded by an early crop of *Náchni*, the seed is therefore sown in August and the crop reaped in November. *Tág* cultivation has only recently been introduced. Seed is obtained from Bombay. Seed obtained from the indigenous plant is found to be inferior and produces bad crops. The dried stalks of *tág* when stripped of their outer fibrous covering are used considerably by the villagers as torches. Hemp is produced in large quantities and exported to Bombay. The market price fluctuates according to demand and quality from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund.

Ambadhi—Is grown only on upland warkas lands intermixed with other warkas crops. It is grown only for local consumption and hence the area cultivated with this crop is very small.

Sugarcane—Is grown in rabi lands; also in some rice lands. Three varieties are grown.

Til.—Two varieties; "Kale Til" and "Karle Til" are grown.

Chillies are grown as summer irrigated crops in rabi lands and sometimes in suitable rice lands for local consumption only.

Brinjals—Are also grown in the same kind of lands as chillies.

Bhendis—Are grown same as above and sometimes in the monsoon.

Turmeric, ginger and sweet potatoes are grown on good warkas lands as well as numerous vegetables during the rains.

(Extract from notes left by the late Mr. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.)

G. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Monthly Rainfall at Devgad Station, Devgad Taluka, during the years 1880—90.

Year.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1880	1	...	1	28	73	31	77	7	74	7	97	3	81	...	6	...	...	60	10	
1881	50	26	60	19	16	17	49	5	85	5	62	3	85	...	...	79	7	
1882	90	34	84	21	13	7	63	19	70	3	8	...	11	...	...	87	39	
1883	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	57	28	66	19	56	10	14	10	35	...	...	...	...	114	29
1884	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	49	22	15	28	77	11	91	1	78	...	...	...	73	79	74	
1885	2	18	69	29	67	18	33	9	55	6	9	...	30	...	...	82	65	
1886	4	21	22	32	36	86	17	89	2	73	11	15	...	55	...	...	97	71	
1887	1	43	37	31	18	76	15	39	19	76	4	25	1	85	...	...	98	75	
1888	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	10	1	30	46	97	33	37	10	87	2	21	...	...	1	56	...	...	98	18
1889	22	39	5	35	82	10	96	11	12	6	24	...	...	...	...	103	41	
1890	2	30	28	44	32	27	19	60	3	86	...	50	1	28	...	...	88	25	
Average	91	78

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Value of Imports and Exports in the Devgad Taluka for the year 1887-88,
compiled from information received from the Mámlatdár.

Serial No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		By land.	By sea.	Total.	By land.	By sea.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rice in husk ...	2,000	65,960	67,960	...	2,432	2,432
2	Rice out of husk ...	5,600	1,81,565	1,87,565	...	2,271	2,271
3	Wheat ...	775	108	883	1,125	...	1,125
4	Gram ...	1,650	303	1,953	1,800	1,461	3,261
5	Bájri ...	75	4	79	525	1,187	1,712
6	Jowári ...	300	...	300	...	...	...
7	Tur dhál ...	2,250	...	2,250	2,000	...	2,000
8	Náchni... ..	765	...	765	...	...	...
9	Watána ...	3,700	...	3,700	1,500	...	1,500
10	Mug ...	120	...	120	...	...	...
11	Masur ...	1,000	...	1,000	1,300	...	1,300
12	Chawali ...	125	...	125	...	...	...
13	Udid ...	140	...	140	...	...	...
14	Til (sesamum, black) ...	3,000	...	3,000	2,000	851	2,851
15	Miscellaneous grains ...	...	1,513	1,513	...	728	728
16	Cocoanut ...	4,000	17,966	21,966	...	2,795	2,795
17	Cocoanut kernel ...	...	10,501	10,501	...	3,027	3,027
18	Cocoanut fibre ...	...	70	70	...	45	45
19	Cocoanut palm leaves ...	...	36	36	...	...	...
20	Earthnuts ...	1,925	139	2,064	450	1,97,282	1,97,732
21	Betelnuts ...	...	73	73	...	190	190
22	Betel leaves ...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,083
23	Dates ...	...	5,939	5,939	...	...	...
24	Hirda nuts ...	...	...	...	...	1,47,119	1,47,119
25	Cocoanut oil ...	8,000	5,682	13,682	...	431	431
26	Sesamum oil ...	20,000	691	20,691	...	...	...
27	Oil-cake ...	...	146	146	...	...	...
28	Kerosine oil ...	...	17,480	17,480	...	...	...
29	Animal oil ...	...	15	15	...	550	550
30	Spices ...	...	534	534	...	13,818	13,818
31	Ginger... ..	...	30	30	...	...	...
32	Chillies ...	2,450	...	2,450	1,875	...	1,875
33	Jira ...	...	21	21	...	...	...
34	Dhané ...	1,000	188	1,188	750	...	750
35	Mohori ...	16	21	37	140	...	140
36	Methi ...	30	...	30	60	...	60
37	Ajwan ...	100	40	140	250	...	250
38	Turmeric ...	100	16	116	200	25,144	25,344
39	Khaskhas ...	...	16	16	...	...	...
40	Articles of food ...	...	66	66	...	145	145
41	Churmuré ...	120	...	120	...	...	...
42	Salt ...	23,200	2,08,561	2,31,761	...	...	...
43	Coarse sugar ...	15,000	106	15,106	37,500	...	37,500
44	Pithi sugar ...	...	4,574	4,574	...	1,76,977	1,76,977
45	Tea ...	...	19	19	...	...	...
46	Clarified butter ...	...	...	...	...	4,899	4,899
47	Tobacco ...	18,000	250	18,250	45,000	52	45,052
48	Medicines ...	...	143	143	...	1,578	1,578
49	Badishep ...	295	14	309	375	...	375
50	Sulphur oil ...	...	18	18	...	...	...
51	Vegetables ...	...	244	244	...	...	...
52	Onions ...	2,350	...	2,350	3,000	...	3,000
53	Garlic... ..	3,010	...	3,010	3,000	...	3,000
54	Tamarind ...	180	...	180	250	...	250
55	Sháhápur cloth ...	75,000	...	75,000	...	...	...
56	Koré kapad (cloth) ...	...	15,095	15,095	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—continued.

Serial No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		By land.	By sea.	Total.	By land.	By sea.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	Washed cloth ...	...	189	189	...	...	...
58	Colored cloth ...	...	11,541	11,541	...	...	...
59	Silk cloth ...	...	118	118	...	...	...
60	Woollen cloth ...	...	2,428	2,428	...	...	...
61	Ready made wearing apparel ...	...	40	40	...	...	...
62	Head kerchiefs and shawls ...	...	11	11	...	...	...
63	Country blankets ...	16,000	...	16,000	1,500	...	1,500
64	Gunny bags ...	...	9,180	9,180	...	4,240	4,240
65	Umbrellas ...	...	174	174	...	11	11
66	Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	2,060	2,060
67	Cotton twist ...	2,500	2,000	4,500	...	...	...
68	Tág ...	...	2,746	2,746	1,875	1,48,577	1,50,452
69	Tág thread ...	...	...	...	...	113	113
70	Cane and bambu ...	...	...	...	...	4,227	4,227
71	Tinning ...	...	49	49	...	4,240	4,240
72	Articles of cutlery ...	...	37	37	...	...	...
73	Glassware ...	...	18	18	...	...	...
74	Stationery articles ...	...	27	27	...	...	...
75	Paper ...	...	272	272	...	...	...
76	Gum ...	...	33	33	...	...	...
77	Printed forms ...	...	277	277	...	...	...
78	Candles ...	...	20	20	...	...	...
79	Match boxes ...	...	17	17	...	...	...
80	Shark-fins ...	...	...	...	...	1,094	1,094
81	Salt fish ...	...	8,227	8,227	...	3,627	3,627
82	Fish manure ...	...	9,946	9,946	...	894	894
83	Fireworks... ..	...	43	43	...	...	...
84	Silver ...	...	6,500	6,500	...	15,000	15,000
85	Brass ...	...	...	...	...	331	331
86	Brass pots ...	...	483	483	...	...	...
87	Iron ...	...	241	241	...	...	...
88	Iron sheets ...	...	572	572	...	...	...
89	Steel ...	...	19	19	...	...	...
90	Logs of teakwood ...	...	38	38	...	...	...
91	Timberwood of other kinds ...	...	140	140	...	...	...
92	Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	835	835
93	Articles of wood ...	...	62	62	...	566	566
94	Building materials... ..	...	...	...	...	396	396
95	Tiles and bricks ...	...	300	300	...	...	...
96	Boats and materials for the same.	...	27	27	...	50	50
97	Cement ...	...	35	35	...	...	...
98	Cattle ...	...	60	60	...	618	618
99	Miscellaneous articles ...	...	17,959	17,959	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the original method of classifying Lands and the Rates of Assessment taken therefrom.

Order of Soil.	Name under which known.	Assessment per Bigha.	Description of the Soil.
1st order	Malla	10 maunds...	Clay soil in which moisture does not remain in the hot season. Land cracks and forms thick clods; has no gravel in it.
"	Rao Malla	8½ "	Differs from the above description inasmuch as it has less clay.
"	Shel Bhatle	8½ "	Land which has no gravel in it. Soil is consistent. The land being situated low, retains moisture in the hot season and rice crops may be sown at the end of April without requiring irrigation before the rains. Rice grows then from natural moisture.
2nd order	Malli land	7½ "	Soil dark reddish mixed with sand and very fine gravel, and being situated low, a few days' drought does not affect the moisture.
"	Rao Malli	6½ "	Situated higher than Malli and sand and gravel being more mixed with the soil the moisture decreases if several days' drought occurs.
"	Bavil	7½ "	Found in katal; has no stone in it. Soil is consistent and even with a short drought retains moisture.
"	Khari	6½ "	Found in katal, situated low; has gravel in the soil.
"	Khanjan	7½ "	Near salt land, but in hot weather existence of salt is not apparent. Soil has no gravel in it; the clayish soil cracks in the hot season.
"	Prat khanjan	6½ "	Land like khanjan, but during the fair season the existence of salt is here and there visible.
"	Bhati land	7½ "	Retains moisture until the hot season. Sugarcane and vial (pulse grains) can be grown on the natural moisture. When the moisture is sufficient to grow vial the land is assessed at 1½ maunds per bigha extra.
3rd order	Kudiyat	5 "	Barad land, high-lying, ¾ earth ¼ gravel; requires manure to produce, but if drought of 8 days or so takes place the crop is lost.
"	Prat	3½ "	Earth and gravel equal; with 8 days' drought crop is lost.
"	Turwat land.	5 "	Earth and gravel mixed. When entirely covered with rāb burnt on it, produces sown rice.
"	Khar	5 "	Clay soil without gravel, but in hot weather salt rises to the surface.
"	Prat khar	3½ "	Like khar but the salt fault is excessive and sand and gravel is found in it; therefore, if cultivated, the crop suffers from excess of salt.
"	Rev...	5 "	Land composed principally of soil and sand. Small gravel may be found near village sites.
"	Prat	3½ "	Same as above, only soil, sand and gravel mixed.
"	Pullan	5 "	Sand and brown reddish soil, but soil predominates.

APPENDIX D—continued.

Order of Soil.	Name under which known.	Assessment per Bigha.	Description of the Soil.
3rd order ...	Umar	5 maunds ...	Land like Bhati, but moisture does not last till end of season and therefore cannot produce sugarcane, but pulse grains (vidal) are grown. When pulse is grown it is assessed extra 1½ maunds per bigha.
..	Mad	5 „ ...	Land in vicinity of creeks but situated high, not affected by salt, in which moisture does not exist in hot season and therefore cannot produce pulse grains. There is no gravel in it.
...	Madiv	3½ „ ...	Land absolutely Barad (Mal) producing grass. Rice is grown occasionally.
4th order ...	Saroat	1½ maunds 1½ pýlis.	High-lying Barad (Mál) land in the level parts of which the first year kulith and the second year rice is sown.

Gimwas, that is, assessment for pulse grains, is entered opposite second order of soil Bhati and third order of soil Umar.

Besides the rates for rice, rates for second crops should be levied as follows in the various kinds of soil:—

In Khanjan and Malli land in 2nd } 6½ maunds 2 pýlis.
order of soil.

In Kudiyat and Prat Kudiyat in } 5 maunds.
3rd order of soil.

Land producing sugarcane, Halad and Tag should be assessed as follows:—

Land producing sugarcane	... 6½ maunds	... { From natural moisture in Bhati land in second order of soils and irrigated in third order of soil wherever cultivated.
Land producing Halad (turmeric).	5 maunds	... Cultivated in 3rd order of soil.
Do. Tag	... 5 do.	... Wherever cultivated.

Warkas lands.

Bhardi (high-lying Mál) lands and warkas, excepting hills wherever measured should have deduction made for stones, rocks, tree-bushes, hollows, embankments, &c., approximately, and the remainder should be estimated as culturable according to the quality of the soil. After the deduction of a half, a third or a fourth, as kháráb and on what remains assessment should be levied per bigha on the crop produced as follows:—

Náchni	... 3 maunds.
Wari	... 2½ „
Sawa	... 1½ „
Barag	... 1½ maunds 1½ pýlis.
Harik	... 3 maunds.
Kulith	... 1½ „
Til	... 1½ „
Mug	... 1½ „

Hill lands, with the exception of those described above, to pay per bigha 2½ maunds.

In lands producing Náchni in some places Tur is sown. When the land is examined one or two pýlis extra should be levied for that crop.

Garden lands.

1. Lands irrigated by Raháts and by Páts being Kudiyat and Prat Kudiyat under the second order of soils.
2. Pallan, lands of the third order.
3. Hill lands consisting of stones, rocks and soil mixed.

The above not having been classified or rates fixed, lands capable of producing coconuts, supáris, jack fruit, Undni, and Pánvel creepers to be measured and assessment fixed according to the following sherista:—

1. Coconut trees by sherista are considered to produce (per Kad, i. e., each take of produce) from 5 to 95 per tree; they should thus be counted and half share goes to the cultivator and the other half to Government.
2. Supári trees. — Bearing trees are by sherista considered to produce from ½ seer to 5 seers (per Kad, i. e., each take of produce) per tree. Accordingly they should be assessed and half produce to go to the rayat and the other half to Government.
3. Jack fruit trees to be counted, the old (Jite) past bearing and young plants (Ropes) to be deducted and the remaining jack fruit trees assessed at Rees 75 (3 annas) each.
4. Undni trees to be counted, according to the quantity of oil obtainable; from each “Kad” or take of produce) from ½ seer to within one maund is the sherista, and accordingly assessment should be fixed and half the amount to go to the rayat and half to Government.
5. Pánvel creepers. Per 100 to be assessed 12 annas.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Commutation Rates fixed by the Collector at various localities for 20 years from 1869-70 to 1888-89.

years.	FOR RICE IN HUSK PER KHANDI.														
	Achré.			Kharada.			Kharepátan.			Manché.			Bakhalé.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1869-70	36	0	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	30	0	0	.....	
1870-71	27	0	0	28	0	0	29	0	0	28	0	0	.....	
1871-72	28	0	0	29	0	0	31	0	0	30	0	0	.....	
1872-73	29	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	.....	
1873-74	27	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	.....	
1874-75	26	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	.....	
1875-76	28	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	.....	
1876-77	35	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
1877-78	37	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0
1878-79	32	0	0	27	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	34	0	0
1879-80	33	0	0	34	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	36	0	0
1880-81	25	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
1881-82	17	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0
1882-83	19	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0
1883-84	25	0	0	22	0	0	20	8	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
1884-85	26	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	26	0	0
1885-86	26	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	29	0	0
1886-87	25	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0
1887-88	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0
1888-89	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0
Total	558	0	0	522	0	0	516	8	0	506	0	0	339	0	0
Average	27	10	5	26	1	7	25	13	2	25	4	10	16	15	2

Years.	FOR NÁCHNI PER KHANDI.														
	Achré.			Kharada.			Kharepátan.			Manché.			Bakhalé.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1869-70	43	0	0	41	0	0	35	0	0	34	0	0	.....	
1870-71	37	0	0	37	0	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	.....	
1871-72	38	0	0	39	0	0	35	0	0	34	0	0	.....	
1872-73	37	0	0	37	0	0	34	0	0	33	0	0	.....	
1873-74	32	0	0	29	0	0	26	8	0	25	8	0	.....	
1874-75	31	0	0	29	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	.....	
1875-76	37	0	0	36	0	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	.....	
1876-77	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
1877-78	46	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0
1878-79	40	0	0	38	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	47	0	0
1879-80	42	0	0	46	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0
1880-81	32	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0
1881-82	24	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	9	0	0	24	0	0
1882-83	27	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	27	0	0
1883-84	35	8	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	29	0	0
1884-85	37	0	0	31	8	0	28	8	0	29	0	0	31	0	0
1885-86	37	0	0	32	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	32	0	0
1886-87	37	0	0	34	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	31	0	0
1887-88	37	0	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0
1888-89	37	0	0	34	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	0
Total	731	8	0	693	8	0	650	8	0	628	8	0	451	0	0
Average	36	9	2	34	10	10	32	8	0	31	6	10	22	8	10

APPENDIX E—continued.

Years.	FOR WARI PER KHANDL														
	Achré.			Kharada.			Khárepátan.			Manché.			Bakhalá		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1869-70	34	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	.....	
1870-71	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	.....	
1871-72	28	0	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	30	0	0	.....	
1872-73	29	0	0	26	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	.....	
1873-74	27	0	0	24	0	0	22	8	0	21	8	0	.....	
1874-75	26	0	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	.....	
1875-76	28	0	0	27	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	.....	
1876-77	35	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
1877-78	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0
1878-79	32	0	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	36	0	0
1879-80	33	0	0	43	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	33	0	0
1880-81	25	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
1881-82	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0
1882-83	21	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0
1883-84	26	8	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	22	0	0
1884-85	29	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	30	0	0
1885-86	30	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	28	0	0
1886-87	29	0	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	24	0	0
1887-88	29	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
1888-89	31	0	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	24	0	0
Total	573	8	0	538	0	0	503	8	0	489	8	0	342	0	0
Average	28	10	10	26	14	5	25	2	10	24	7	7	17	1	7

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INA'M LANDS.		
			Total.	Khárf and Garden.	Rabi and Warkas.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Devgad Táluka...	125 villages ...	1 Rice of various kinds ... 2 Warkas crops ... Nachni ... 25 Tag ... 23 Wari ... 13 Harik ... 12 Til ... 7 Tur ... 4 Udid ... 4 Kulith ... 4 Mug ... 4 Chaoli ... 4 100	100	Rice ... 13 Garden ... 0'3	Rabi ... 0'7 Warkas ... 86'0

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.				14
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Christians ...	222	235	457	185	275	460	917	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	132	188	320	66	224	290	610	52	18'2	7	2'4	...
	Musalmins ...	669	1,006	1,675	640	1,293	1,946	3,721	227	12'1	...	...	...
	Hindus ...	1,672	2,447	4,139	1,020	2,620	3,640	7,779	2,889	69'8	...	...	...
	Others ...	24,081	31,800	55,881	16,352	37,628	52,978	103,659	3,236	5'8	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,976	35,696	62,672	17,263	41,951	59,214	121,688	6,404	10'2	7	0'01	...

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Táluka Devgad ...	125 villages ...	Agricultural ... Partly agricultural ... Non-agricultural ... Total ...	70,039 35,909 15,938 121,886

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chowries, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chowries.	Tiled.	Flat-rooted.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
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.
	Government		8,888		10,363	19,248	558	1,657	60	2,270	230	14,243	20	3	32	3,639	3,345	6,984	11,659	12,460	24,119	28,510	108	3,418			
	Alienated, wholly or partially		229		377	606	1	62	2	65	41	520				120	122	242	416	425	841	1,040		138			
	Total		9,117		10,740	19,854	559	1,719	62	2,335	271	14,763	20	3	32	3,759	3,467	7,226	12,075	12,885	24,960	29,550	108	3,556			

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Statement showing the past Payments and Survey Settlement of

No.	Name of Village.	PAST PAYMENTS.								Class and maximum Rate.	ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO SURVEY RATES.				
		30 years' average Payments.	20 years' average Payments.	10 years' average Payments.	Payments for 1888-89.						Rice.	Rabi.	Bágát.	Warkas.	Total.
					Rice.	Rabi.	Bágát.	Warkas.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Awchitbag ...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	4	8	4	...	...	...	4
2	Kasbe Wághotna ...	57	65	79	40	...	...	58	98	...	7	...	...	10	17
3	Kunkeshwar... ..	876	864	843	362	...	347	161	870	...	478	...	149	202	829
4	Kanyabag	16	16	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	...	3	7
5	Fort Vijaidurg ...	8	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	15
6	Khavshi kuran ...	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	6	8
7	Govindbag	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1
8	Ghera Vijaidurg ...	276	276	276	184	...	9	82	275	...	113	...	65	60	238
9	Jamsande	2,132	2,136	2,102	1,597	...	193	394	2,184	...	2,040	1	175	484	2,700
10	Tembhawli	728	723	703	575	...	60	96	731	...	654	...	21	111	786
11	Tirlot... ..	1,740	1,703	1,660	1,236	...	107	352	1,695	...	1,272	...	45	237	1,554
12	Talawde	1,439	1,416	1,367	1,210	...	13	214	1,437	...	1,182	...	15	142	1,339
13	Dabhol	1,148	1,150	1,126	769	...	167	225	1,161	...	847	...	213	249	1,309
14	Devgad	324	331	331	141	...	190	...	331	...	5	...	97	24	126
15	Dahibao	994	982	944	416	...	192	370	978	...	451	...	174	277	902
16	Nadan	743	722	699	297	...	79	338	714	...	693	2	46	314	1,055
17	Naringre	1,511	1,489	1,441	824	...	321	335	1,480	...	900	...	410	267	1,577
18	Narayaubag	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	1	3
19	Padel... ..	2,027	1,987	1,933	1,154	...	260	560	1,974	...	1,344	...	143	260	1,747
20	Pural... ..	2,161	2,102	2,037	1,332	...	190	571	2,093	...	1,351	...	85	290	1,726
21	Poyare	472	471	466	273	...	120	77	470	...	370	...	154	191	715
22	Thikan Bag Talawde.	126	123	118	107	...	2	17	126	...	124	3	...	1	128
23	Bagmala	348	345	329	257	...	28	58	343	...	315	...	92	35	442
24	Metache Khanjan ...	115	129	129	129	...	...	...	129	...	302	...	...	1	303
25	Mond... ..	1,530	1,478	1,427	861	...	50	554	1,465	...	1,414	10	62	401	1,887
26	Mutat	2,671	2,579	2,456	1,823	...	32	644	2,499	...	1,893	33	44	460	2,430
27	Manché	3,775	3,615	3,483	3,071	...	3	532	3,606	...	1,770	159	28	161	2,118
28	Mitumbri	227	222	214	171	...	22	32	225	...	376	...	26	29	431
29	Mitbao	3,224	3,192	3,070	2,064	...	1,017	148	3,229	...	2,738	...	1,183	255	4,176
30	Munago	2,770	2,759	2,715	1,134	...	1,133	486	2,753	...	695	...	651	350	1,696
31	Rayajiché banda														
	bahoril Khanjan ...	302	302	302	302	...	...	...	302	...	284	...	...	...	284
32	Wadé... ..	3,886	3,948	3,944	2,656	...	726	612	3,994	...	1,702	2	260	643	2,607
33	Mouze Wághotna ...	317	306	295	192	...	34	76	302	...	282	2	17	225	506
34	Vilye	1,103	1,090	1,066	763	...	110	226	1,099	...	809	...	110	406	1,325
35	Warari	408	396	378	155	...	5	235	395	...	470	...	34	239	743
36	Sheri Khanjan	133	133	133	133	...	...	...	133	...	344	...	11	...	355
37	Sheri Ghera Kamthé.	58	66	79	80	...	...	...	80	...	37	...	...	...	37
38	Soundalé	586	570	550	381	...	33	150	564	...	436	3	27	183	649
39	Hindalé	2,783	2,685	2,685	1,273	...	1,052	420	2,745	...	1,019	...	557	357	1,933
40	Girye... ..	2,752	2,719	2,665	1,914	...	164	624	2,702	...	2,124	...	92	518	2,734
41	Wada Kerpoi	41	40	39	32	...	...	...	40	...	28	...	...	10	36
	Total	43,845	43,251	42,143	27,967	...	6,665	8,649	43,281	...	28,859	215	4,986	7,418	41,478
1	Kurgawné	326	313	298	151	...	...	164	315	7	539	11	...	384	934
2	Kunkawné	711	683	650	322	...	...	361	683	...	627	23	4	511	1,165
3	Korlé	2,549	2,483	2,417	1,848	...	...	641	2,489	...	531	269	...	246	1,046
4	Khárepátan	1,466	1,432	1,397	1,104	...	3	330	1,437	...	731	242	3	290	1,266
5	Chinchawli	249	240	228	103	...	...	133	236	...	224	30	...	203	507
6	Gowal	444	427	407	149	...	...	268	417	...	207	55	...	411	673
7	Tambané	1,625	1,559	1,489	719	...	11	808	1,538	...	695	67	12	609	1,383
8	Dhalawli	1,517	1,468	1,413	1,133	...	...	344	1,477	...	685	32	5	138	910
9	Nadgavé	525	507	485	322	...	...	182	504	...	795	...	8	497	1,300
10	Patgaon	351	337	319	61	...	6	263	330	...	71	21	3	339	434
11	Pendhri	314	300	285	55	...	1	237	293	...	257	...	11	231	499
12	Belé	196	190	181	101	...	...	87	188	...	190	30	...	128	348
13	Baprdé	975	932	888	380	...	22	513	915	...	702	38	15	327	1,082
14	Waygani	314	302	287	112	...	...	186	298	...	230	30	5	169	434
15	Waniwde	1,316	1,267	1,210	858	...	98	354	1,248	...	1,119	2	47	180	1,348
16	Wandi Chandoshi ...	334	327	314	167	...	6	157	330	...	174	2	5	185	366
17	Walawde	342	332	315	122	...	3	205	330	...	187	...	10	287	484
	Total	13,554	13,099	12,583	7,707	...	88	5,233	13,028	...	7,964	952	128	5,135	14,179
1	Undil... ..	344	336	323	181	...	4	149	334	6	285	15	5	318	623
2	Ombal	367	356	333	28	...	1	316	345	...	70	...	6	205	281
3	Gawané	402	377	361	219	...	1	153	373	...	352	...	11	285	648
4	Phanasgaon	1,127	1,085	987	382	...	6	635	1,023	...	536	123	...	1,108	1,767
5	Nand	689	657	618	138	...	4	496	638	...	207	24	5	470	706
6	Burbawde	254	247	238	65	...	...	177	242	...	236	9	...	343	588
7	Mawlangé	395	376	357	37	...	2	329	368	...	173	26	10	528	737
8	Waghiwre	401	385	366	189	...	1	190	380	...	179	7	5	334	625
9	Walgavé	268	260	247	98	...	2	156	256	...	90	23	...	208	371

125 Villages in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Difference of Columns 6 and 16.		Percentage on		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENT.				Rate per Acre on Rice Land according to former Assessment.
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Rice.	Rabi.	B&G&T.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	B&G&T.	Warkas.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0
62	...	78.5	...	3	...	...	34	37	2 5 4	...	...	0 4 8	7 5 4
14	...	1.7	...	189	...	19	1,159	1,367	2 8 6	...	7 13 6	0 2 9	1 12 8
9	...	56.2	...	1	...	...	12	13	4 0 0	...	...	0 4 0	16 0 0
...	12	...	400	...	...	...	69	69	...	...	...	0 3 6	...
13	...	61.9	...	1	...	...	28	29	2 0 0	...	...	0 3 5	21 0 0
4	...	80	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	0 5 4	...
38	...	13.8	...	60	...	8	214	232	1 14 2	...	...	0 4 6	3 1 1
...	598	...	28.4	511	1	26	2,416	2,954	3 15 10	1 0 0	6 11 8	0 3 2	2 15 8
...	83	...	11.8	169	...	3	587	759	3 13 11	...	7 0 0	0 3 0	3 3 11
106	...	6.4	...	309	...	9	1,246	1,564	4 1 10	...	5 0 0	0 3 1	3 14 5
28	...	2	...	192	...	2	686	860	6 2 6	...	7 8 0	0 3 4	5 15 1
...	183	...	16.3	170	...	27	1,427	1,624	4 15 9	...	7 14 3	0 2 10	4 5 3
205	...	61.9	...	4	...	12	109	125	1 4 0	...	8 1 4	0 3 6	35 4 0
42	...	4.4	...	139	...	17	1,493	1,649	3 13 11	...	10 3 9	0 3 0	2 13 3
...	356	...	50.9	165	1	6	1,835	2,007	4 3 2	2 0 0	7 10 8	0 2 9	1 11 10
...	136	...	9.4	240	...	46	1,665	1,951	3 12 0	...	8 14 7	0 2 7	3 4 8
7	...	70	...	1	...	...	3	4	2 0 0	...	...	0 5 4	10 0 0
186	...	9.6	...	329	...	49	1,388	1,766	4 1 4	...	2 14 8	0 3 0	3 6 3
311	...	15.3	...	228	...	12	1,548	1,788	5 14 10	...	7 1 4	0 3 0	5 9 11
...	249	...	53.4	131	...	20	1,091	1,242	2 13 2	...	7 11 2	0 2 10	2 0 10
...	10	...	8.5	19	2	...	6	27	6 8 5	1 8 0	...	0 2 8	5 3 4
...	113	...	34.3	71	...	8	199	278	4 7 0	...	11 8 0	0 2 10	3 7 0
...	174	...	134.9	44	...	...	1	45	6 13 10	...	...	1 0 0	2 14 11
...	460	...	32.2	352	5	7	1,876	2,240	4 0 3	2 0 0	8 13 9	0 3 5	2 5 4
26	...	1.08	...	399	13	6	2,220	2,638	4 11 11	2 8 7	7 5 4	0 3 4	4 8 7
1,365	...	39.2	...	287	52	4	993	1,336	6 2 8	3 0 11	7 0 0	0 2 7	10 4 4
...	217	...	101.4	213	...	4	152	360	1 12 3	...	6 8 0	0 3 1	0 12 0
...	1,106	...	36.03	902	...	155	1,377	2,434	3 0 7	...	7 10 1	0 3 0	2 2 3
1,019	...	37.5	...	298	...	34	1,899	2,281	2 5 4	...	7 12 0	0 2 11	3 11 4
...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	66	4 4 10	...	...	...	4 9 3
18	...	6	...	349	1	34	2,749	3,133	4 14 0	2 0 0	7 10 4	0 3 9	7 7 7
1,337	...	33.9	...	79	1	3	1,182	1,265	3 5 1	2 0 0	5 10 8	0 3 1	2 5 10
...	211	...	71.5	200	...	16	2,081	2,297	4 0 9	...	6 14 0	0 3 1	3 10 7
...	259	...	24.3	137	...	4	1,439	1,580	3 6 11	...	8 8 0	0 2 8	1 0 10
...	365	...	96.6	54	...	1	...	55	6 5 11	...	11 0 0	...	2 7 5
...	222	...	168.9	7	...	...	...	7	5 4 7	...	...	...	11 4 7
42	...	53.2	...	169	2	4	1,080	1,255	2 9 3	1 8 0	6 12 0	0 2 9	2 2 11
...	99	...	18	331	...	65	1,699	2,095	3 1 3	...	8 9 1	0 3 4	3 10 11
752	...	28.	...	505	...	12	2,396	2,913	4 3 4	...	7 10 8	0 3 6	3 11 7
...	69	...	2.6	30	...	...	...	39	0 13 10	...	...	0 4 1	1 0 6
3	...	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,587	4,922	13.3	11.7	7,355	78	663	38,401	46,497	3 14 9	2 12 1	7 8 4	0 3 1	3 10 8
...	636	...	213.4	144	5	...	1,497	1,646	3 11 10	2 3 2	...	0 4 1	0 15 8
...	515	...	79.2	176	12	1	1,911	2,100	3 9 0	1 14 8	4 0 0	0 4 3	1 11 0
1,371	...	56.7	...	86	101	...	1,044	1,231	6 2 9	2 10 7	...	0 3 9	20 11 0
131	...	9.4	...	167	104	1	1,296	1,568	4 6 0	2 5 3	3 0 0	0 3 7	6 5 10
...	279	...	122.4	66	39	...	766	871	3 6 4	2 0 10	...	0 4 3	1 7 3
...	206	...	66.4	57	27	...	1,787	1,871	3 10 1	2 0 7	...	0 3 8	2 8 5
106	...	7.1	...	149	32	2	2,840	3,023	4 10 8	2 1 6	6 0 0	0 3 5	4 9 8
503	...	35.6	...	98	27	1	676	802	6 15 10	3 0 7	5 0 0	0 3 3	10 14 10
...	815	...	168.4	243	...	2	1,839	2,084	3 4 4	...	4 0 0	0 4 4	1 4 1
...	115	...	36.1	22	9	1	1,317	1,349	3 3 8	2 5 4	3 0 0	0 4 1	2 10 2
...	214	...	75.1	64	...	2	996	1,062	4 0 3	...	5 8 0	0 3 9	0 13 0
...	167	...	92.3	47	14	...	500	561	4 0 8	2 2 3	...	0 4 1	2 0 4
...	194	...	21.8	190	19	2	1,593	1,804	3 11 1	2 0 0	7 8 0	0 3 3	1 14 6
...	147	...	51.2	62	11	1	720	794	3 11 4	2 11 8	5 0 0	0 3 9	1 11 10
...	138	...	11.4	221	1	7	875	1,104	5 1 0	2 0 0	6 11 5	0 3 3	3 11 7
...	52	...	16.6	42	1	1	939	983	4 2 3	2 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 2	3 10 3
...	169	...	53.7	45	...	2	1,269	1,316	4 2 6	...	5 0 0	0 3 7	2 7 10
2,111	3,707	16.8	29.5	1,879	402	23	21,865	24,169	4 3 10	2 5 11	5 9 1	0 3 9	3 14 7
...	300	...	92.9	82	8	1	1,207	1,298	3 7 7	1 14 0	5 0 0	0 4 3	2 0 7
52	...	15.6	...	26	...	1	1,018	1,045	2 11 1	...	6 0 0	0 3 3	0 14 9
...	287	...	79.5	105	...	2	924	1,031	3 5 8	...	5 8 0	0 4 11	1 15 8
...	780	...	79.03	198	63	...	3,906	4,167	2 11 4	1 15 3	...	0 4 6	1 12 10
...	88	...	14.2	72	13	1	1,760	1,846	2 14 0	1 13 6	5 0 0	0 4 3	1 12 3
...	350	...	147.1	78	5	...	1,192	1,275	3 0 5	1 12 10	...	0 4 7	0 12 9
...	330	...	106.4	57	13	2	2,062	2,134	3 0 7	2 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 1	0 9 7
...	159	...	43.4	56	3	1	1,207	1,267	3 3 2	2 5 4	5 0 0	0 4 5	3 2 10
...	124	...	50.2	31	11	...	922	964	3 14 5	2 1 5	...	0 4 6	2 15 6

Statement showing the past Payments and Survey Settlement of

No.	Name of Village.	PAST PAYMENTS.								Class and Maximum Rate.	ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO SURVEY RATES.				
		30 years' average Payments.	20 years' average Payments.	10 years' average Payments.	Payments for 1888-89.						Rice.	Rabi.	Bâgât.	Warkas.	Total.
					Rice.	Rabi.	Bâgât.	Warkas.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Wargaon ...	916	882	845	450	...	...	423	873	...	618	112	...	936	1,666
11	Shewre ...	165	160	153	28	...	1	129	158	...	65	...	8	122	195
12	Sherpé ...	436	423	403	224	...	...	194	418	...	415	33	...	327	775
13	Shirgaon ...	833	809	769	286	...	...	521	807	6	564	...	7	918	1,489
14	Shidwne ...	619	609	593	230	...	...	371	601	...	552	9	...	696	1,257
15	Salasté ...	382	370	355	129	...	...	242	871	...	239	13	...	400	652
	Total ...	7,598	7,332	6,948	2,684	...	22	4,481	7,187	...	4,681	394	57	7,248	12,280
1	Wozram ...	666	639	590	200	...	...	451	651	5	482	118	...	734	1,334
2	Asalde ...	298	291	279	101	...	...	188	289	...	446	43	...	427	916
3	Ainal ...	277	275	271	127	...	...	147	274	...	294	...	5	494	793
4	Otao ...	162	159	155	60	...	...	99	159	...	220	...	16	304	540
5	Aré ...	496	486	467	71	...	2	423	496	...	213	...	5	461	679
6	Aahiye ...	283	277	261	161	...	...	114	275	...	476	25	...	165	666
7	Koloshi ...	868	859	842	156	...	1	201	858	...	308	20	...	389	717
8	Karul ...	302	296	287	161	...	1	134	296	...	376	...	...	372	748
9	Kondiye ...	220	216	208	51	...	...	161	212	...	251	...	...	619	870
10	Karanje ...	416	402	382	208	...	...	195	408	...	1,690	17	...	830	2,537
11	Kankoli ...	635	620	577	511	...	1	99	611	...	1,517	140	3	467	2,127
12	Kalmat ...	413	404	374	307	...	...	91	398	...	1,250	79	...	337	1,666
13	Kuwie ...	685	673	643	163	...	4	514	681	...	657	32	23	801	1,513
14	Ghonsari ...	313	305	292	178	...	...	129	307	...	2,200	3	1	628	2,832
15	Chaphed ...	246	241	229	75	...	...	168	243	...	153	...	4	248	405
16	Dambé ...	398	395	392	293	...	...	103	396	...	567	...	...	533	1,100
17	Taléré ...	423	410	392	116	...	...	287	403	...	357	14	...	591	962
18	Tondawli ...	259	252	241	142	...	...	112	254	...	383	22	...	521	926
19	Tiwre ...	214	209	201	68	...	...	140	208	...	201	...	...	392	593
20	Tardalé ...	830	807	768	528	...	...	289	817	...	1,436	8	...	813	2,257
21	Darum ...	400	387	371	124	...	...	258	382	...	322	...	...	565	887
22	Nândgaon ...	947	922	879	607	...	...	323	930	...	1,120	22	5	856	2,003
23	Nâgwé ...	435	422	401	327	...	...	100	427	...	1,334	8	...	440	1,782
24	Janawli ...	855	837	785	575	...	...	255	830	...	1,413	129	...	919	2,461
25	Piyali ...	214	209	200	50	...	...	155	205	...	194	26	...	500	722
26	Pise Kamthé ...	351	344	326	78	...	...	272	350	...	270	...	...	306	576
27	Bawahi ...	103	101	97	18	...	...	81	99	...	129	...	...	293	422
28	Beine Khurd ...	94	92	88	18	...	...	71	89	...	62	17	...	221	300
29	Bid Wadi ...	1,014	993	932	584	...	1	402	987	...	1,322	...	7	877	2,206
30	Bharni ...	222	218	207	61	...	...	159	220	...	195	...	4	202	401
31	Mat Khurd ...	49	48	47	10	...	...	38	48	...	16	...	...	99	115
32	Main ...	169	164	158	37	...	...	125	162	...	212	...	...	358	570
33	Loré ...	190	185	177	80	...	...	104	184	...	1,498	18	...	857	2,373
34	Wagheri ...	282	276	267	55	...	...	217	272	...	476	20	...	990	1,486
35	Warawdé ...	1,087	1,063	995	729	...	...	326	1,055	...	1,597	208	2	625	2,427
36	Wadi Rembawli ...	202	198	188	27	...	...	173	200	...	62	...	...	122	164
37	Shirawli ...	347	332	313	90	...	...	233	323	...	201	21	...	298	520
38	Sakedi ...	362	354	340	217	...	...	139	356	...	873	25	...	436	1,334
39	Sawdao ...	581	566	540	348	...	...	223	571	...	945	52	5	839	1,841
40	Hadpid ...	401	389	368	102	...	...	282	384	...	152	13	...	323	488
41	Harkul Khurd ...	693	672	636	366	...	...	310	676	...	3,042	10	...	1,071	4,123
42	Harkul Budruck ...	1,848	1,762	1,632	1,480	...	1	256	1,737	...	2,702	49	...	940	3,691
43	Humbrat ...	339	331	318	189	...	...	145	334	...	731	...	...	616	1,346
44	Phonda ...	873	847	802	606	...	...	253	859	...	3,959	2	...	1,644	5,605
45	Anjiwli ...	362	367	367	78	...	...	289	367	...	196	35	...	921	1,152
46	Kasardé ...	1,080	1,095	1,095	329	...	6	760	1,095	...	2,123	142	2	2,792	5,059
	Total ...	21,404	2,0890	19,876	10,862	...	17	9,994	20,873	...	38,623	1,315	82	28,235	68,255
1	Kumbhawdé ...	295	285	272	164	...	...	122	286	4	764	1	...	416	1,181
2	Digawle ...	838	815	774	585	...	1	239	825	...	1,283	64	...	648	1,995
3	Natal ...	1,565	1,507	1,425	1,122	...	1	407	1,530	...	2,612	44	...	658	3,314
4	Nardawé ...	1,077	1,024	969	796	...	...	245	1,041	...	2,705	1	...	806	3,512
5	Bhirawdé ...	576	558	530	398	...	2	165	565	...	1,959	10	2	415	2,386
6	Sungve ...	943	920	886	712	...	2	211	925	...	1,961	100	...	467	2,528
	Total ...	5,294	5,109	4,856	3,777	...	6	1,389	5,172	...	11,284	220	2	3,410	14,916
	GRAND TOTAL ...	91,695	80,681	86,406	52,997	...	6,798	29,746	89,541	...	91,311	3,096	5,255	51,446	151,108

125 Villages in the Deogad Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate—continued.

Difference of Columns 6 and 16.		Percentage on		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENTS.				Rate per Acre on Rice Land, according to former Assessment.
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Rice.	Rabi.	B>lt.	Warkaa.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	B>lt.	Warkaa.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	821	...	97.2	182	51	...	2,815	3,048	3 6 4	2 3 2	...	0 5 4	2 5 4
...	42	...	27.5	18	...	3	595	616	3 9 9	...	2 10 8	0 3 3	1 6 3
...	372	...	92.3	125	15	...	1,295	1,435	3 5 1	2 3 2	...	0 4 0	1 11 2
...	780	...	93.6	260	...	2	4,129	4,391	2 2 8	...	3 8 0	0 3 7	1 0 1
...	664	...	112.0	170	4	...	2,217	2,391	3 3 11	2 4 0	...	0 5 0	1 5 1
...	297	...	83.7	81	6	...	1,431	1,518	2 15 3	2 2 8	...	0 4 6	1 7 8
52	5,384	0.7	77.5	1,541	192	13	26,680	28,426	2 15 7	2 0 10	4 6 2	0 4 4	1 10 2
...	744	...	126.1	171	55	...	2,529	2,755	2 13 1	2 2 4	...	0 4 8	0 13 3
...	637	...	228.3	203	28	...	1,814	2,045	2 3 2	1 8 7	...	0 3 9	0 7 4
...	522	...	192.6	126	...	1	2,101	2,228	2 5 4	...	5 0 0	0 3 9	0 15 9
...	385	...	248.4	111	...	3	1,136	1,260	1 15 9	...	5 5 4	0 4 3	0 8 3
...	212	...	46.4	116	...	1	2,292	2,409	1 13 5	...	5 0 0	0 3 3	0 9 0
...	405	...	165.2	160	12	...	420	592	2 15 7	2 1 4	...	0 6 3	0 15 1
...	375	...	109.6	135	10	...	1,522	1,667	2 4 6	2 0 0	...	0 4 1	1 0 11
...	461	...	160.6	147	...	...	1,082	1,229	2 8 11	...	...	0 5 6	1 0 8
...	662	...	318.3	100	...	...	1,571	1,671	2 8 2	...	...	0 6 4	0 7 6
...	2,155	...	564.1	533	13	...	2,559	3,105	3 2 9	1 4 11	...	0 5 2	0 5 9
...	1,550	...	268.6	502	94	1	1,218	1,815	3 0 4	1 7 10	3 0 0	0 6 2	0 15 4
...	1,292	...	345.5	410	40	...	854	1,294	3 2 0	1 15 7	...	0 6 4	0 11 6
...	870	...	135.3	243	16	4	3,088	3,301	2 11 3	2 0 0	5 12 0	0 4 3	0 10 0
...	2,540	...	869.9	743	2	1	2,209	2,955	2 15 5	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 7	0 3 7
...	176	...	78.9	73	...	1	1,626	1,100	2 1 6	...	4 0 0	0 3 10	0 15 4
...	708	...	180.6	190	...	...	1,432	1,622	2 15 9	...	...	0 5 11	1 8 4
...	570	...	145.4	139	7	...	1,892	2,038	2 9 1	2 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 12 4
...	685	...	264.2	165	11	...	1,741	1,907	2 7 6	2 0 0	...	0 4 9	0 13 5
...	392	...	195.0	88	...	...	1,251	1,339	2 4 7	...	...	0 5 0	0 11 3
...	1,491	...	194.6	434	5	...	2,280	2,729	3 4 11	1 9 7	...	0 5 8	1 2 9
...	516	...	139.1	132	...	...	1,955	2,087	2 7 0	...	...	0 4 7	0 13 11
...	1,124	...	127.9	438	11	1	2,569	3,019	2 8 11	2 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 4	1 4 5
...	1,381	...	344.4	437	4	...	1,098	1,539	3 0 10	2 0 0	...	0 6 5	0 11 1
...	1,676	...	213.5	476	76	...	2,315	2,867	2 15 6	1 11 2	...	0 6 4	1 2 1
...	522	...	161.0	87	17	...	1,383	1,487	2 3 8	1 10 4	...	0 5 9	0 8 8
...	250	...	78.7	122	...	...	1,279	1,401	2 3 5	...	...	0 3 10	0 9 5
...	325	...	335.1	60	...	...	1,068	1,128	2 2 5	...	...	0 4 5	0 4 6
...	212	...	240.9	34	10	...	777	821	1 13 2	1 11 2	...	0 4 7	0 8 0
...	1,274	...	138.7	490	...	2	3,229	3,721	2 11 2	...	3 8 0	0 4 4	1 1 10
...	194	...	93.7	71	...	1	932	1,004	2 11 11	...	4 0 0	0 3 6	0 12 7
...	68	...	144.7	12	...	...	249	261	1 5 4	...	...	0 6 4	0 12 0
...	414	...	265.4	75	...	...	1,349	1,424	2 13 3	...	...	0 4 3	0 7 3
...	2,196	...	1,340.7	474	11	...	2,263	2,738	3 2 7	1 10 2	...	0 6 1	0 2 6
...	1,219	...	456.6	172	12	...	2,280	2,464	2 12 3	1 10 8	...	0 6 11	0 4 9
...	1,432	...	143.9	533	110	1	1,695	2,339	2 15 11	1 13 6	2 0 0	0 5 11	1 4 6
4	...	2.1	...	41	...	...	556	597	1 8 2	...	...	0 3 6	0 9 9
...	207	...	66.1	70	10	...	1,297	1,377	2 13 11	2 1 7	...	0 3 8	1 3 2
...	994	...	292.4	314	18	...	1,141	1,473	2 12 6	1 6 3	...	0 6 1	0 10 4
...	1,301	...	240.9	293	25	2	2,456	2,806	3 3 7	2 1 3	2 8 0	0 5 5	1 1 6
...	120	...	32.6	68	7	...	1,383	1,458	2 3 9	1 13 9	...	0 3 9	1 5 11
...	3,487	...	548.3	968	7	...	3,234	4,209	3 2 3	1 6 10	...	0 5 4	0 5 7
...	2,059	...	126.2	1,015	31	...	3,696	3,742	2 10 7	1 9 3	...	0 5 7	1 5 10
...	1,028	...	323.3	224	...	...	1,697	1,821	3 4 3	...	...	0 6 2	0 12 6
...	4,803	...	598.9	1,373	1	...	6,276	7,650	2 14 2	2 0 0	...	0 4 2	0 6 6
...	785	...	213.9	84	23	...	2,769	2,876	2 5 4	1 8 4	...	0 5 4	0 14 10
...	3,964	...	362.1	732	74	1	7,127	7,934	2 14 5	1 14 8	2 0 0	0 6 3	0 7 2
4	48,363	...	243.4	13,564	740	20	86,970	103,294	2 13 7	1 12 5	4 1 7	0 5 1	0 11 11
...	909	...	334.2	313	1	...	2,099	2,412	2 7 2	1 0 0	...	0 3 2	0 7 10
...	1,221	...	157.8	573	50	...	2,880	3,508	2 3 10	1 4 6	...	0 3 7	0 15 1
...	1,889	...	132.6	1,064	31	...	2,984	4,079	2 7 3	1 6 9	...	0 3 6	0 15 6
...	2,543	...	262.4	1,091	1	...	4,444	5,536	2 7 8	1 0 0	...	0 2 11	0 10 9
...	1,856	...	350.2	805	8	1	2,118	2,932	2 6 11	1 4 0	2 0 0	0 3 2	0 7 6
...	1,642	...	185.3	801	64	...	1,995	2,860	2 7 2	1 9 0	...	0 3 9	0 13 6
...	10,060	...	207.2	4,646	155	1	16,520	21,322	2 6 10	1 6 9	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 12 1
7,754	72,456	9.1	83.9	28,985	1,567	720	192,436	223,708	3 2 5	1 15 7	7 4 9	0 4 3	1 11 10

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Superintendent.

No. 1685 of 1891.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Ratnagiri, 8th May 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of Colonel Godfrey, Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, on the introduction of the survey rates into the Devgad Táluka of this district.

2. The settlement of this táluka will complete the original survey settlement of the Ratnagiri District, and seeing that Devgad is similar to the tálukás of Rájápur and Sangameshvar, the survey rates of which have been but comparatively recently sanctioned by Government after full consideration, and that the Superintendent proposes to introduce rates into Devgad similar to those sanctioned for Rájápur and Sangameshvar, I do not propose to waste time by discussing the appropriateness or otherwise of these rates.

3. I fully concur in the general description of the táluka given by Colonel Godfrey in paragraph 7 of his report. There can be no doubt of the good quality of the varkas land in the tract mentioned by Colonel Godfrey to the east of a line drawn north and south across the map through Khárepátan. I have often traversed this tract and consider that the varkas soil therein is fully equal to, if not better than, similar soil on the Lanje plateau in the Rájápur táluká and the Deorukh plateau of the Sangameshvar táluka.

4. With regard to the 10th paragraph of Colonel Godfrey's report, I would remark that the varkas land is by far the most important land in the táluka, as it forms the major portion of the culturable area. That a paying crop like tág or hemp should be found to do well in varkas land shows how good the soil must be. In other tálukás it is grown as a second crop in rice lands and in lands which are flooded in the monsoon and are, therefore, incapable of bearing a kharíf crop. Tág is not only valuable for the hemp it produces, but the charcoal made from the wood of the plant is in much request for the manufacture of gunpowder. Náchni, the other chief product of the varkas lands in the Devgad táluka, is the staple food of the majority of the inhabitants, and its straw is used as fodder for domestic cattle.

5. I concur with the estimate Colonel Godfrey has arrived at with regard to the rainfall in the Devgad táluka. It is an undoubted fact that the fall on the coast is far short of the fall inland, and that the nearer you approach the Sahyádri range the more regular and the heavier the rainfall becomes.

6. The water-supply, as shown in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Superintendent's report, is sufficient. There is some scarcity of drinking water in the eastern villages of the táluka just before the monsoon, but this is being gradually remedied by the conjoint action of Government and the Local Boards.

7. As for trade, some hemp locally grown is exported and some piece-goods and food-grains are imported for local consumption. The rest of the goods which pass through the táluka come from other districts and pass to other districts, and the profit derived by the táluka from this trade is limited to the employment required for the reception and forwarding of goods and to the profits obtained from the supply of the wants of the carriers and their cattle.

8. From the census taken in February last, it appears that the population of the táluka is 128,226, so that it appears that the returns furnished by the classers were very accurate.

9. With regard to the grouping of the villages for assessment purposes I had a conference with Colonel Godfrey when I was at Poona last year on other duty. I fully concurred in his suggestions and I fail to see how, considering the grouping and rating of the surrounding tálukás and mahál which have already been sanctioned by Government, any other proposals than those made by Colonel Godfrey could be submitted. It has been argued that as this district exports

hardly any home-grown produce, the usual grouping, in accordance with facilities for export, should not be made applicable; but all the tálukás of Ratnágiri import food and other necessaries, and the value of easy communication with the outer world is the same in the case of imports as it is in the case of exports. Grouping, therefore, in accordance with the established custom, is perfectly warrantable in this district. I do not intend to discuss the rates proposed for the reason given in my second paragraph. Personally I am of opinion that the bágáit rates are low in comparison with the rice rates, and that either the bágáit rates should be raised, which I would prefer to see, or the rice rates reduced. The proportionate rate of bágáit and rice lands has been, however, fixed for eight out of the nine tálukás of this district, and it would obviously be inequitable to change the proportion between the rating of these two lands in only one táluka.

10. The table given in paragraph 33 of the Superintendent's report shows the effect of the proposed rates. That there should be a slight decrease in the assessment of the lands of the 1st group of villages is not a matter of surprise. These villages were probably as fully cultivated a hundred years ago as they are now, and their accessibility rendered it impossible to escape the Government demand; as we pass, however, to the less accessible groups, we find that the present assessment is higher than the old demand, and this is quite accounted for: firstly, by increased cultivation following on an increase of the population; and secondly, by the extreme probability that much cultivation was overlooked in the hurried survey made by the Peishwá's officers. The increased assessment may in some instance press somewhat hardly on the khots, who have given out uncultivated land on permanent maktás, which do not amount to the assessment now placed on the land. It must be remembered, however, that they have received payments on account of these lands for years without paying any assessment on them and they have their remedy now in turning such lands into dhára under the rules under the Khoti Act.

11. I have now only to remark on Colonel Godfrey's 42 paragraph. I regret extremely the delay that has occurred in forwarding this report, but I must plead as an excuse the amount of work that has been thrown on my shoulders by my being left without my full complement of assistants for more than a month, and my having to hear all the criminal appeals from the second and third class Magistrates in the district owing to my having no assistant vested with appellate powers. It will be absolutely impossible to prepare the necessary papers for giving out the rates before the end of July, and I would propose that the rates be given out as soon as possible after the monsoon. I support Colonel Godfrey's proposal that a guarantee of 30 years' duration be given, and I would propose that the same trees that have been reserved in the Sangameshvar and Rájápur tálukás should be reserved in the Devgad táluka.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. H. TODD,
Acting Collector.

No. 1354 of 1891.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 23rd July 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals by Colonel Godfrey for the settlement of the Devgad Táluka of Ratnágiri, together with a detailed and valuable letter by the Collector.

The delay in introducing the rates into this, the last *táluka* of Ratnágiri, for settlement, is satisfactorily explained in Colonel Godfrey's 42nd and Mr. Todd's 11th paragraphs. It would have served no good purpose if I had submitted the papers immediately on receipt, for in a *táluka* below Gháts the latest suitable date for announcing rates is the middle of May.

2. Colonel Godfrey has shown that the operations preliminary to settlement have extended over 34 years. It seems that in 1855-56 and the following year the work was confined to settling village boundaries and measuring rice land in 35 villages in the north, in 7 of which it was incomplete, when an order for the suspension of work was issued by Government in April 1857 on account of legal difficulties which had presented themselves. It may be that the Mutiny was, as Colonel Godfrey states, in part the cause of the interruption of work in Devgad. In 1859 Government ordered the resumption of the survey in Ratnágiri. But the Devgad *Táluka* was not recommenced till the season of 1864-65. The work begun in 1856 was then completed before the second interruption, and in addition the *varkas* areas were broken up into survey numbers. This *varkas* demarcation in Devgad was more detailed than that carried on in some other *tálukás*, but it did not define by measurement and demarcation the separate holdings of individuals contained in a *varkas* survey number. During this period it appears that the classification of rice and garden was made, but, as will be seen, it was re-done after 1884. The work was interrupted in Devgad in 1867 for reasons which are not on record; but as work was in 1875 confined to *dhárekari* villages, it may be inferred that legal obstacles were again the cause of delay, or else that work elsewhere was considered more pressing. In 1875 and 1876 the *phalni* of *varkas* in *dhárekari* villages was carried out. The stoppage of work then was due to orders enjoining a more detailed measurement of *varkas* in other *tálukás* in which the old measurement had not been so detailed as in Devgad. It was not till 1884 that Devgad was taken up again. The *varkas phalni* of *khoti* villages and the classification of rice, garden and other varieties of land were completed, with an interruption of classification (except in *varkas*) in 1886-87, owing to Mr. Cumming's absence on leave. It will be seen from this sketch that the old work has been either re-done (classification) or revised (measurement), the revision of the measurement being a necessary concomitant of the classification of rice, and the *phalni* of *varkas*. It is indeed to show that the record has thus been brought to date that this sketch has been necessary.

3. Colonel Godfrey has fully explained why the number of villages in the *dehzada* or list of villages has been reduced from 135 to 128. The present report deals with only 125 villages, as three Inám villages are not surveyed. Two of the villages, Poyare and Dambre, are *sarákati*, i. e., partly Inám. In each of these the Government share is $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5 parts, and for the purposes of this settlement they are treated as Government villages. Of the surveyed villages, 21 are *dhárekari*, 20 *khoti dhárekari*, 82 *khoti*, and 2 *khichdi*. These last are villages where some of the occupants have the rights of *dhárekaris*. In *khoti dhárekari* villages all occupants have these rights. The *dhárekari* and *khoti dhárekari* villages are all in groups 1 and 2.

4. I need not refer to the description of the *táluka* nor to the grouping of the villages. Mr. Todd has completely approved of the latter, and I have no information to deal with the former.

5. The most interesting feature in the proposed settlement is the change of system which it will carry with it in the manner of settling the revenue. Mr. Stewart in the Sangameshvar review has described the old system, but the information obtained by Colonel Godfrey with respect to Devgad throws more light on it. The translation of the old order of 1827 (given in Appendix D) shows that rice lands were measured and classified, that the classification was guided by character of the soil, its position and facility for retaining moisture, and that it was of a minute and detailed nature, not greatly differing from that adopted in the present valuation of land in the Konkan. The most striking contrast is the smaller difference made between the best and the worst rice land (in the Konkan styled *jirát* or *khari* or *bhát* land). Thus

for example, *khari* rice land, which is unembanked rice land in hollows in the sheet rock of the laterite plateaux and which was classed at the uniform rate of over three-fifths the rate of the best sweet rice, is under present rules classed from three to nine-sixteenth of the rate for faultless, sweet rice land. Again the very lowest type of what would now be called rice land was classed at $\frac{1}{3}$ the highest rate, while the present scale in practice permits large areas to be rated below 4 annas or below $\frac{1}{4}$ the top rate. Such rice is scarce in Devgad, but it came to 11 per cent. of the total in Rájápur (see Colonel Godfrey's 9th paragraph).

Garden lands were measured under the old system but not classed for soil, because generally speaking such lands are orchards or groves of fruit trees, cocoanut and supári palms, jack fruit trees, and betel vines. In them the assessment was based on the enumeration of fruit-bearing trees. Experience has shown means for dealing with these gardens in ordinary classification.

All other lands except hills were measured too, but the cultivable area was ascertained by a rough deduction from the total of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for what is well known as *pót-khardb*.

The measurements were no doubt rough, because to allow a margin for incorrectness the bigha was taken at 24 instead of 20 *pands*.

No classification of the varkas areas was made. The assessment was fixed at an inspection which took cognizance of the area cultivated as judged by the eye and the nature of the cropping. Rates for various crops were laid down. At the settlement *jamábandi* the demand which has remained unchanged to the present day was fixed partly by reference to the recorded results of the inspection and partly by the representations of the cultivators.

6. It is clear then that no charge was made directly for anything but the then cultivated land or land planted with fruit trees, and that the khots in khoti and mixed villages have enjoyed the full benefit of the large increase in the area of cultivation. Their rents, as is well known, are secured at customary rates for the cultivated area, and have gone on increasing year by year. In the same way in dhárekari villages and those villages where, though there is a khot, all the tenants have the rights of dhárekaris, the occupants have year by year reaped the benefit in full of every extension of cultivation. It is not too much to say that if the settlement were now based on the old *jabta* or assessment schedule of the last century, the increase would be very large, perhaps larger than that proposed by Colonel Godfrey. It is not possible to give the figures of the cultivated area at the time of the old settlement, and to show how far the present proposed increased demand is due to increased occupation and how far to changes in rates and principles of assessment. But it is known that population has greatly increased and with it cultivation, and it may be confidently affirmed that the increase is due principally to increased tillage. It must not be forgotten that the old *jabta* took cognizance only of lands actually cropped, whereas the present assessment is fixed on the cultivable area, whether cropped or fallow. It is commonly supposed that in varkas the area of fallow is very large, but this is not the case in Ratnágiri, where it may safely be said that fallows are uncommon except in the very poorest descriptions of varkas. As a whole and on the average the quality of the varkas in Devgad is good, and extensive or long lasting fallows rare.

7. If a reference to Statistical Table No. 7 is made, it will be seen that the increased revenue will principally come from the villages in the three lower groups. It is material to inform Government that all the villages of these groups are either khoti or khichdi, *i.e.*, mixed khoti and dhárekari, there being two under the latter head. In the higher groups the khoti villages are Nos. 22, 24, 31, 33, 35, 38, and 41 of group No. 1, and Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 of group No. 2: it is in these villages, as an examination of column 20 will show, that the increases are large. There are special reasons why the increases are less in dhárekari villages. These villages are in the portion of the táluka of which the occupied area and population have undergone the least modification in the long period since the last settlement. Again there is little doubt that in outlying inaccessible tracts generally, and to some extent in

open country, the influence of the khot had effect on the *jama* at which his village was assessed. It has been said that the *jabta* contained a provision that the settlement should not be fixed solely on the result of the field operations but also on the representations of the rayats. Now such representations without doubt came with more force and effect from a khot than from a body of ignorant rayats.

8. The *jabta* which has been described above, however, only refers to the Salshi taraf of Devgad taluka. That taluka also includes villages of the Khárepátan and Mitgaona tarafs, as is noticed in Colonel Godfrey's 20th paragraph. Though similar *jabtas* are not available to show exactly how the assessment was fixed in other tarafs, a comparison of all available *jabtas* relating to South Ratnágiri shows that there was a remarkable similarity between them all. Colonel Godfrey's description in the last clause of his 20th paragraph, together with the translation of the Salshi *jabta* in his Appendix D, hardly gives an accurate idea of the basis of the old settlement. The translation in Appendix D is in some respects inaccurate. A better idea of the settlement may be gathered from the 27th paragraph of Mr. Gibson's report of 1880 on the Málvan settlement, from which I quote:—

“The rice land was divided into 3 classes, each containing 2 divisions of superior and inferior land. The 1st class was assessed at from 8½ maunds to 10 maunds per bigha. The second crops of rice or kulith on this land were assessed at 1½ maunds per bigha. A sugarcane crop on rice land was assessed at 6½ maunds of rice per bigha. Hemp cultivation was assessed at 5 maunds of hemp or 4½ maunds of rice per bigha. In garden lands an estimate was made of the yearly produce of each cocoa tree and half taken as the Government share. Supáris were assessed at from ½ to ¾ annas per tree. Jack trees at 3 annas per tree.”

Colonel Godfrey's fourth order of soil (see Appendix D) was rather a special provision for land which though occasionally growing rice was hardly rice land. The varkas assessments are accurately given in Appendix D. One inaccuracy in the translation in Appendix D must be noted. At the end of that appendix under the head “Garden Lands,” the translation should be:—

“The following lands have neither been classified nor have bigha rates of assessment been fixed for them, viz.:—(1) Lands of kudiát or prat kudiát classes in the 3rd order of soils and irrigated by raháts (Persian wheels) or from páts (channels). (2) Ditto of the pulan classes in the 3rd order of soils. (3) Hill lands consisting of stones, rocks and soil mixed. The assessment on these lands has been fixed after an enumeration (not measurement as Colonel Godfrey says) of the trees such as cocoanuts, supáris, jack-fruit, undni and betel vines, made at harvest time by a kárkún according to the following *sherista* or schedule.”

The schedule is given in Appendix D.

9. In Colonel Godfrey's 10th paragraph some description of the crops of Devgad is given. All crop statistics in this district provided by mámlatdárs are pure guess-work, because there is no registration of crops owing to the absence of a village establishment. The figures may be approximately true. In addition to the details given by Colonel Godfrey and those taken from the late Mr. Cumming's notes, a very useful reference may be made of Mr. Gibson's report on Málvan above referred to. That report is so full and accurate that I need not make any further comment except that, Colonel Godfrey, in stating, on Mr. Cumming's authority, that *tág* (Bombay hemp) is a newly-introduced crop in Ratnágiri, seems to have omitted to notice that the crop was well known when the old settlement 100 years ago was made. It may be true that the crop has of late years largely increased and that it is sown in varieties of lands where before it was not customary to sow it.

10. It only remains for me to comment on the proposals for the present settlement. Colonel Godfrey has described this settlement and the reasons therefor very clearly in his paragraphs 22 to 32. The Collector approves of the rates proposed and I find reason to suggest only a small modification as will be explained in the next paragraph. The rates for rice are guided practically by those already imposed on similar land in neighbouring talukás. The statement in paragraph 27 with that given in paragraph 9 proves that the quality of rice land in this taluka is considerably above average. The area of *rabi* land is comparatively extensive. This land consists of alluvial deposits on the banks of rivers, creeks and streams and produces various

pulses and sometimes rice and sugarcane. Under the old settlement *rabi* land was generally included in *varkas*, which may be defined as all lands which are not rice, garden or *rabi*, generally in elevated position and having a small depth of soil. *Varkas* land is then quite distinct from *rabi*, but in *varkas* two main divisions are made. The first, which is called *bhátllé*, is land with deep soil which is yearly cultivated and which with little labour is convertible into rice land. The second division, ordinary *varkas*, is sub-divided again according to situation and character. The classification scale of *bhátllé* land varies from 5 to 6 annas, whereas that of *varkas* from 4 annas down to 1 anna. *Varkas* land of the lower classes assessed at 3 annas and under is that class of *varkas* in which in the rotation of crops the duration of fallows is as long as or longer than the periods of cropping. As has been shown by Colonel Godfrey, the average classification of *varkas* in this *táluka* is as high as 3 annas, which shows that, including the *bhátllé* lands, the quality is comparatively high. I lay stress on this point because it is to the systematic assessment of the *varkas* area that the large enhancements in the lower groups of this *táluka* are due; but I lay as much stress on the fact that the classification scale is so arranged that the incidence of assessment is hardly appreciable on those areas of poor thin soil which are only cultivated under the great pressure of population. In this connection I would call attention to the large deduction made in *varkas* lands of areas considered to be, and classed as, unculturable, for nearly 30 per cent. has been left unassessed as *pot kharáb*. The classification valuation in *varkas* land is ordinarily taken as the absolute assessment, in other words the maximum rate is Re. 1. In paragraph 31, however, Colonel Godfrey shows that in the first 4 groups the maximum rate is from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8; the maximum rate for *rabi* lands has been taken at Rs. 2. In *rabi* lands this rate gives an average of nearly Rs. 2 per acre, which shows that it is of an excellent quality.

The assesment of garden lands has been described in paragraphs 29 and 30. Garden lands proper are divided into *ágri bágáít* and *dongri bágáít*. *Pullan* land may also be classed as a variety of garden land. *Ágri bágáít* consists of the cocoanut plantations on the sea-coast and on the banks of tidal creeks. Though this land is sometimes slightly impregnated with salt and always contains much sand, its natural moisture enables the cultivators to grow the cocoanut trees without artificial watering. *Dongri* or hill *bágáít* on the other hand is regularly watered from wells or streams. It comprises cocoanut and betelnut plantations in sheltered situations in the inland valleys between the hills, as its name implies. The rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey for these two classes of *bágáít* are respectively Rs. 12 and Rs. 9 per acre. The greater cost of irrigation justifies the lower rate for *dongri bágáít*. In *Málvan táluka* the rates were respectively Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 per acre, so that Colonel Godfrey's proposals may be accepted as moderate. *Pullan* land bears the same relation to *ágri bágáít* that *varkas* does to *bhátllé*, in that *pullan* land is often easily convertible into rice land or *ágri bágáít*. It is chiefly found in the sandy plains close to the sea or tidal creeks. Its percentage of salt may be so great as to forbid any cultivation. In it also the percentage of sand is far greater than in *ágri bágáít*, but still it can grow such fruit trees as the *káju* or *undni* and sometimes cocoanut. The average assesment on *pullan* land is only 5 annas per acre, which is extremely moderate. I think that this short review of the proposed rates proves beyond doubt that the increased demand is due, not to an increased assesment on any class of land, but, as has been shown above, purely to the assesment of land which has hitherto paid no rent at all.

11. I feel it necessary to comment more fully on the classification rates for *varkas*, including *bhátllé*. In his paragraph 32, Colonel Godfrey solicits reference to the Sangameshvar and *Rájápur* reports. The first point which calls for comment, is the departure from the general rule in placing a lower maximum on villages which are, by reason of position and facility of communication, placed in the first group, than on those less favourably situated and with poorer communications. It will be seen that the Superintendent rates the *varkas* in the first group at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation, while in the next three groups the maximum rate is taken at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that valuation: the reason is given in paragraph 31 of Colonel Godfrey's *Rájápur* report. It is that *varkas* crops in coast villages are not so successful as those further inland, both because of their

liability to injury by violent storms and deposit of salt from the sea and because the subsoil is such as to render them more liable to failure in years of deficient rainfall or in long breaks in the monsoon rains. The latter reason might have been omitted if the character of the subsoil could be fully dealt with in classification, but the classification of varkas is of such a nature that there is an advantage in dealing with this factor in fixing the maximum rate rather than in actual classification. The other factor, *viz.*, exposure to storms and to deposits of salt, is rightly dealt with in fixing the maximum rate. I think the arguments valid and note that in Rájápur this deviation from general principles has been sanctioned.

I would, however, advise a modification with respect to group 4, where, I think, that following the precedent set in Rájápur, the maximum rate should be reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the classification valuation. The facts adduced in Colonel Godfrey's paragraph 25 do not warrant a rate for this group equal to that of the two higher groups. Whatever superiority the quality of varkas in group 4 has over that in the higher groups, could be and has been (see statement below) brought out by the classification. The average rates for varkas for each group are given in paragraph 33, from which it will be seen that the very high rate in group 4 adds force to my contention. If the rate is reduced as I propose, the average assessment will be about 4 annas 3 pies instead of 5 annas 1 pie.

12. The financial effect of the modification proposed will be a reduction in the varkas assessments of group 4 from Rs. 28,235 to about Rs. 23,635 and a decrease in the percentage enhancement in this group on the whole from 243 to 220.

13. To supplement the information given in the report I have obtained from the Superintendent details showing the classification of varkas in each group. This statement may be summarized as follows :—

VARKAS CLASSIFICATION.

Percentage Area on total Varkas Area of Groups.

Group.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Classed at over 7 annas ...	·3	·7	·1	·1	·1	·1
Classed at over 6 and up to 7 annas ...	·2	·6	·1	·1	·3	·1
Classed at over 5 and up to 6 annas ...	1·2	·7	1·4	4·8	2·5	3·0
Classed at over 4 and up to 5 annas ...	2·3	1·5	4·3	11·8	8·7	7·5
Classed at over 3 and up to 4 annas ...	10·2	12·4	25·4	35·0	34·0	26·6
Classed at over 2 and up to 3 annas ...	46·3	52·2	48·1	36·6	49·1	43·0
Classed at 2 annas and under ...	39·1	32·8	20·3	10·3	5·1	19·5

14. As regards the right of trees though Colonel Godfrey has made no specific proposals, it may be taken that the orders contained in paragraph 14 of the Resolution sanctioning the Sangameshvar settlement, will apply to Devgad also.

15. There is no reason why the usual guarantee for 30 years should not be accorded to the settlement now proposed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 3412 OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 5th September 1891.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The total culturable area of Devgad is 223,708 acres, while its population according to the last census is 128,226. The area of cultivation per head is, therefore, about 1·8 acres, that of rice cultivation being only ·22. The great density of population and the fact that nearly half the number of houses are tiled (9,112 out of 19,852) testify to the general prosperity of the rayats.

Grouping. 3. As usual, the grouping of villages has been determined on—

- (1) the means of communication; and
- (2) the proximity to markets.

4. Beyond some quantity of hemp, the táluka yields little produce for export. The amount and value of the imports are considerable, but the bulk of the imports simply passes through the táluka on its way from the sea up-country or from above the gháts to the sea-ports. These ports furnish great facilities alike to trade and to the people of the táluka in their migrations in quest of labour and wages. Colonel Godfrey states that “half the population leave their homes during the fair weather to seek employment in Bombay” and elsewhere. Cotton mills and other factories provide them with remunerative work, and but for the aid thus obtained the population would probably find it impossible to subsist, and permanent emigration on a large scale would be the only resource left to many.

Rates. 5. The late Mr. Todd in paragraph 9 of his review expressed his opinion that the bágáyít rates were low in comparison with the rice rates. He admitted, however, that the same proportion existed in all the remaining tálukas of the district. Moreover, the extent of garden land is only 720 acres for the whole táluka, and the point is not, therefore, one of any material importance.

Varkas lands. 6. In paragraph 11 of his memorandum, the Survey Commissioner proposes a reduction in the maximum rate for varkas land fixed for villages in the fourth group. The rate is the same as that adopted for groups Nos. 2 and 3 (paragraph 31 of Colonel Godfrey's report), but from the table at paragraph 35 of the same report the average rate for the fourth group is five annas and one pie, whereas the highest in any of the other groups is only four annas and four pies. The reduction of the maximum rate for this group to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification valuation, *i.e.*, 7 annas 6 pies (the same as that adopted for the first group) will result, according to Mr. Ozanne's calculation, in a decrease of revenue of about Rs. 4,600.

Increase in the jamábāndi. 7. A comparison between the present jamábāndi and the proposed survey rates does not supply a trustworthy criterion by which to judge of the moderation or otherwise of the rates proposed. About 45 per cent. of the present jamábāndi, leviabable in kind, fluctuated every year with the grain commutation rates fixed by the Collector. The

* During the last 10 years the commutation rate of rice and nágli has arisen from Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 23 respectively per candy in 1856-57 to Rs. 37 and Rs. 56 in 1864-65 and to Rs. 32 and Rs. 49 in 1865-66.

marginal* extract from the report on the Khed settlement for 1867 will

show that had the Devgad Táluka been settled—as was intended—when the Khed, Bánkot, Dápoli and Ratnágiri sub-divisions were settled, *i.e.*, some 20 years ago, the average of prices for the valuation of the present jamábāndi would, on account of the high prices, which prevailed during the American war, have given a much larger amount with which to compare the proposed survey rates, and the difference would have been smaller.

8. Colonel Godfrey has, in his detailed and interesting report, given very fully the reasons which guided him in fixing the rates he proposes for the various classes of land in the different groups. The late Collector, Mr. Todd, than whom there was no officer in the Government service more competent and better qualified to form a sound judgment and arrive at a just conclusion regarding those proposals, entirely concurred in them, and their adoption, subject to the slight modification referred to in paragraph 6 above, is advocated by the Survey Commissioner. The Commissioner would, therefore, beg to recommend that the rates suggested should be sanctioned. They are in accordance with those already approved by Government for adjacent tracts of the Collectorate and are based on the same principles and considerations. In certain groups and on certain classes of lands in those groups the increase in the assessment is *prima facie* unquestionably large, but the increase is justified by the circumstances mentioned by the Superintendent and the facts noticed by Mr. Ozanne, specially in paragraphs 6 and 10 of his letter.

9. The settlement now proposed might, if approved, be sanctioned for the customary term of 30 years.

10. With regard to trees, the orders passed in the Resolution on the settlement of the Sangameshvar Táluka might be held applicable to the Devgad Táluka also.

11. The undersigned begs to append a very interesting note on the subject of the old revenue settlements of Ratnágiri prepared by his Assistant, Mr. Achyut Bhásker Desái.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Belgaum, 1st September 1891.

I write this note at the desire of Mr. Stewart, who, in February last, asked me to supplement the information* that I had given him regarding Rájápur by a general description of the old revenue settlements.

2. This is besides the last occasion for dealing with the subject. Devgad is the only táluka in the Ratnágiri District into which the original survey settlement remains to be introduced. The survey was begun in the Collectorate in 1822 under the supervision of Lieutenant Dowell, but owing to difficulties in connection with its tenures and other causes, it has taken 70 years to finish the operations.

3. Under the A'ngrias, the Salshi villages, including Devgad, were comprised in the Viziáburg Táluka. In 1756, the A'ngrias were ousted by the Peshwas, but Viziáburg continue to be the head-quarters until 1771. In that year the villages of the Salshi Tarf were created into a separate táluka with Devgad as its head-quarters. In 1783, the arrangement was abandoned as expensive, but in 1797 it was again restored and continued undisturbed until 1864 when, with the sanction of Government, a general re-distribution of the villages was made throughout the Ratnágiri District. This accounts for the fact that amongst the Jabtas found on the Peshwás' daftar, of which a list is given below, there is none forthcoming for Devgad :—

No.	Táluka.	Date of Jabta.
1	Suvarndurg	1781
2	Anjanvel	1785
3	Ratnágiri	1791
4	Viziáburg	1775

Besides Devgad these were all the tálukas into which the district was divided under the Peshwas.

*Vide paragraph 11 of Mr. Stewart's letter on the Rájápur Settlement.

The Peshwas' order quoted in the report on the Rájápur settlement and the extracts from old accounts referred to in paragraph 16 below will further show that for purposes of settlement the Devgad and Viziádurg villages were treated together.

The old system of revenue assessment.

4. In the present jamábandi of Devgad, it is impossible to trace the rates of the Jabtas. As will be presently shown, it is mixed up with no less than 25 cesses and the arbitrary "Chads", *i. e.* increases imposed under the farming system of the Peshwas. A Government which depended on farming can hardly be said to have elaborated the minute method of measuring, classifying and calculating assessment, which the Jabtas disclose. They were evidently the work of their predecessors and some account of their origin is, therefore, necessary.

5. In old grants and accounts, not unfrequently, do we meet with terms such as—

1. Autbandi—an assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed rate per plough,
2. Thokbandi—an assessment imposed in lump on a portion of a village, and
3. Thikebandi—an assessment by fields.

These words are sufficiently indicative of the natural stages of growth through which the system has passed. It was about the middle of the 16th century, that the assessment by fields was superseded by the more correct system of assessing the revenue on the *measured area of land* and the merit of originality in that respect belongs both by tradition and historical record to Shirsha Soor.

It was, however, left for Akbar to perfect the plan. Todurmul, his great Hindu financier, had a previous training under Shirsha and the following are the particulars of the reform introduced by him :—

- (1). Every field of every village was measured by a uniform standard measure called bigha.
- (2). Soils were divided into three classes.
- (3). One-third of the produce was taken as the royal share.
- (4). Each field was then assessed according to the quality of the soil, such as black mould, red mould, gravelly, &c.
- (5). The amount of rent in kind was then commuted on the prices current for the 19 years preceding the survey.
- (6). It was left to the option of the rayat to pay in cash or kind.
- (7). All the extra cesses were abolished.
- (8). The settlement was to hold good for 10 years.

These principles were adopted throughout the Hindusthán proper, *i. e.* the territories north of the Vindhya Range (Elphinstone, page 553). The Deccan and the Konkan owe their settlement to another great reformer as famous as Todurmul. It was Malik Amber, the Abyssinian, who administered the Kingdom of Ahmednagar from 1610 to 1626.

6. Malik Amber's system* has nowhere been fully described, but it has come to us in full detail through the Jabtas on the Poona records.

Dádáji Konddeo was the first to introduce that system in the territories of his master Sháháji (Grant Duff, page 57), and Shiváji's revenue arrangements were founded on those of Dádáji Konddeo (Grant Duff, page 104).

* Elphinstone says that it was imitated from Todurmul's (page 553), but there is much difference between the two. Malik Amber divided the land into four classes: (1) Aval, (2) Dum, (3) Sim, and (4) Charsim. Todurmul divided it into three only. The former levied the rent in kind, the latter in cash. Todurmul's proportion was about one-third, that of Malik Amber, about two-fifths.

Shiváji was in possession of the whole of Konkan from Kolába to Redi, excepting Goa, Habsán and Bassein (Grant Duff, page 133), and the revenue assessment originally introduced in the Viziádurg and Devgad villages was, therefore, on the lines of Malik Amber's system.

After Shiváji the Maráthas did not obtain sufficient leisure for any great improvement in the revenue arrangements. As evinced by the close annual audits to which the Mámlatdárs' accounts were subjected during the time of Nána Phadnavis, much attention would seem to have been paid to prevent Government rather than the rayats being defrauded by its subordinates.

Thus inferentially as well as by an analogy between the Jabtas found on the Poona Daftar and the short description* of Malik Amber's system by Grant Duff (page 57), it appears to be his system that has been and is being replaced in Konkan by the present settlement.

7. Bigha was the measure adopted both by Todurmul and Malik Amber. Its prime factor is to be traced to the breadth of four human fingers as that of a yard or acre to the length of three barley corns. The table adopted was:—

$$\begin{aligned} 24 \text{ fingers} &= 1 \text{ cubit.} \\ 5 \frac{2}{3} \text{ cubits} &= 1 \text{ rod.} \\ 20 \text{ rods} &= 1 \text{ pand.} \\ 20 \text{ pands} &= 1 \text{ bigha.} \end{aligned}$$

The assessment was, therefore, designated "Bighoti."

8. In the subjoined table I have extracted for the several talukas a few of the rates prescribed for assessing the crops of the staple food grains of the district:—

Name of Sub-division.	Brcs.						Kharl.		Nagli.					Wari.			Varkas Rice.		
	Mala.		Prat Mala.		Kudyat.		Lavanl.	Rov.	Basanvat.	Dongri.	Tarve.	Fatal.	Kulve.	Mandiv.	Dongar.	Kulve.	Harik.	Kulve.	Sarvat.
	Lavanl.	Rov.	Lavanl.	Rov.	Lavanl.	Rov.													
(1) Taluka Viziádurg ...	10	8½	8½	7½	5	8½	6½	5	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	2½	3	...	M. P.
Taluka Ratnágiri.																			
(2) {	Tarf Sangameshvar.	12½	10	8	6½	...	6½	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	2½	...	3	2½	1½ 1½
	„ Saitaode ...	11½	9	8	6½	...	6½	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	2½	...	3	2½	1½ 1½
	„ Kondivre ...	12½	10	8	6½	...	6½	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	2½	...	3	2½	1½ 1½
	„ Kasha Phungus ...	12½	10	8	6½	...	6½	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	2½	...	3	2½	1½ 1½
Remaining Maháls in Ratnágiri Taluka.																			
(3) Taluka Anjanvel ...	12½	10	8	6½	6½	...	...	...	8½	3	...	...	3	2½	...	3	2½	1½ 1½	
(4) „ Suvarndurg ...	12½	10	8	6½	...	...	...	...	8½	3	...	...	3	2½	...	3	2	2	1½ 1½

9. Some of the instructions given for calculating the assessment are also given below:—

- (1). Rice land (not varkas).—The bigha rate to be assessed on 23 pands instead of 20.
- (2). Rice land (varkas). Do. on 30.
- (3). Nagli (superior). Do. on 25.
- Do. (inferior). Do. on 30.
- (4). Wari (superior). Do. on 25.
- Do. (inferior). Do. on 30.
- (5) Cereals. Do. on 30.

In the case of varkas lands, the pôt kharáb was to be deducted first and then the assessment calculated by allowing deduction as given above.

In giving effect to these instructions of the Jabtas, the measurement of land, the names of proprietors and occupants, the classification of soils and the calculation of value of produce, it was necessary to record in the case of each

* He levied a portion of the actual produce of each cultivated field, fixing the proportion every year or when not collected in kind, he substituted a money payment.

field. The minute gradation of soils* would seem to indicate a very high proficiency in classification. The distinction between a pátsthal, पतस्थल, and Rahátsthal, राहतस्थल, and the putting in the first class, as regards rice lands, of inland† villages, because they were situated on the banks of rivers evince that due regard was paid to water advantage and communication; prices were annually considered in fixing the commutation value. On material points, therefore, the old system as described in the Jabtas would appear to be identical with the present revenue survey system, and whatever the incidence of assessment the registration of lands, tenures, proprietors and occupants met in less peaceful times the great national want—security of title.

10. There are a few points of difference:—

(1). A certain minimum area has now been fixed as the revenue assessment unit.

(2). It is only the actual kharáb, whatever its quantity, that is now excluded from the assessed area of a field; whereas, under the old system, except in the case of varkas lands, all rice lands were allowed a uniform deduction of 3 pands.

(3). All culturable land, whether occupied or unoccupied, is now assessed. In old times, when population was scarce, and much culturable land remained uncultivated, it was only the area of the land actually cultivated that was measured and assessed, all encroachments being each year enquired into and separately dealt with.

(4). The settlement held good for 5 years instead of 30 as at present.

(5). No survey maps were prepared, as all the village lands were not measured.

11. In para. 20 of his report Colonel Godfrey expresses his belief that under the old system one-sixth of the produce was taken as the assessment. This was, no doubt, the standard laid down in Manu, a work more than 20 centuries old. Of grain, says that lawgiver, an *eighth*, *sixth* or *twelfth* part may be taken by the king, to be determined, adds the Commentator Kuluka Bhat, by the difference of the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it (Chapter VII). Further on, Manu says, a military king, who takes, even a *fourth* part of the crops of his rayat at a time of urgent necessity, commits no sin (Chapter X, verses 118—120). But this standard has long been exceeded. As already mentioned, Todurmul's proportion was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd † and that of Malik Amber's assessment, as stated by Grant Duff on the authority of Marátha manuscripts, was $\frac{1}{4}$ ths.

As mentioned in para. 28 of Mr. Stewart's memorandum on the Rájápur settlement, superior land in Devgad or Rájápur Táluka produces $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis of rice and the Jabta assessment of 10 maunds bears a proportion of exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. In the case of garden trees, such as cocoonut, half the produce was treated as the royal share. There is, therefore, little doubt that the old rates were never so low as $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

12. In para. 5 the Survey Commissioner refers to the strikingly small difference between the best and worst rice lands, quoting the rate prescribed for 'khari'. Khari is a rice land formed in the hollows of sheet rock. It produces in a favourable season not only a good crop, but a good *kind* of rice, which is always much in demand. A bigha of khari produces almost as much as a piece of superior rice land, with this difference that it requires a fallow and cannot be cultivated without ráb manure. Hundred years ago, when ráb could be had to

* Vide Appendix D. to Colonel Godfrey's letter.

† The extension of the highest rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per bigha to the Sangameshwar villages of the Ratnágiri Táluka, which are 25 miles inland, was obviously on account of their situation on the Jayagad creek and their proximity to market.

‡ N.B.—In the Ayeen Akbari it is stated by way of apology, that although the proportion in Persia was $\frac{1}{10}$ th and in India $\frac{1}{4}$ th, it was fixed by Akbar at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd because all other cesses were abolished by him.

any extent, and within an easy reach, and the cultivation could be shifted from one place to another, $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the rate for the best rice land was not a heavy one.*

13. The assessment of varkas land, as regards náchni and other crops, was also moderate. The large deductions of area required to be made were not on account of pôt kharáb, as mentioned by Mr. Ozanne. In the Jabta for the Suvarndurg and Anjanvel Tálukas, it is distinctly stated that, in assessing varkas land, the kharáb should be deducted *first* and then the allowance of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, $\frac{1}{4}$ th should be made. These latter deductions were apparently intended to cover the years of fallow indispensable in the cultivation of varkas land.

It may be noticed that the rate per bigha of rice varkas was $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for superior and $1\frac{3}{4}$ for inferior soils. By the prescribed method of calculation this gives $2\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $1\frac{1}{4}$ th maunds respectively. At the commutation rate of Rs. 14 per khandi, not uncommon in those times, the cash assessment per bigha would be Rs. 1-8 for the superior and 15 annas for the inferior soil. These exceed the maximum rates now proposed for varkas lands in the first four groups which varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 annas. The average varkas rate of 3 annas per acre is decidedly lower though varkas cultivation is, for want of ráb, yearly growing to be a serious difficulty.*

14. There were two rates for garden: one was the uniform cowli rate of 4 annas per cocōanut tree and the other was a moiety of the actual yield of the trees. Cowli assessment was virtually a permanent settlement free from any future interference. It was on this account that there was a great rush for cowls, and this led to the creation of numerous cowli gardens. The British Government have, during the last 73 years, collected an uniform assessment found in existence in the first year of their administration, whether on account of garden or jiráít lands, and this freedom from interference has led to increase in the less expensive cultivation of jiráít lands, and accounts for the garden cultivation having remained where it was 73 years ago.

The incidence of the old garden rate was practically as light as the present one, except in the case of dongri (hill) bágáyat. One bigha is calculated to contain 60 cocoanut trees, which, at the rate of 4 annas of Chándvad currency, gave about Rs. 14-6-0, while the rate now proposed for agri bágáyat is Rs. 12. It must, however, be borne in mind that under the old system the rate was levied on a fruit-bearing tree and the assessment fluctuated with the trees found in bearing and never amounted to the full rate of Rs. 14-6-0.

†1. Naktapatti.	14. Hakdár and Gram-	15. As previously stated, the present jamábandi of the Devgad Táluka has, as regards its amount, little reference to the Jabta rates. It includes 25† cesses as per margin and 'chad', <i>i. e.</i> increases imposed from year to year under the farming system. The following table will show what the jamábandi of the Devgad Táluka was during the 60 years it was under the Peshwas :—
2. Wajanpatti.	kharch.	
3. Gallepatti.	15. Gharbháde.	
4. Sumaripatti.	16. Darakdárkarkuni.	
5. Moghampatti.	17. Kharedi tup.	
6. Panchotra.	18. Rujuwát.	
7. Sumári záp.	19. Phadpharmás.	
8. Kharedikáthá.	20. Hakamanat.	
9. Kharedi halud.	21. Kasarkularagpatti.	
10. Chinch.	22. Kasar.	
11. Ambsol.	23. Karkuni.	
12. Álen.	24. Mapwartala.	
13. Kasarbhandar mád.	25. Kharedi.	

* In the páhani khardas of the Ratnágiri District there is frequently a mention of khelte (shifting) ináms and khelte dhárekharis. The holders were at liberty to cultivate in any unoccupied piece of land of an equal area and to pay the assessment fixed which in the case of the inám land was not collected. These khelte ináms are still the subject of enquiry in the Ratnágiri District.

Year.	JAMÁBANDI OF THE SALSÍ MAHÁL.		
	Grain.	Cash.	
	K. m. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1757 to 1758	1,304 0 1½	} The extracts taken are incomplete as regards the cash jamábandi.
1759	1,384 10 9½	.....
1760	1,430 9 9	.....
1761	1,453 14 9½	.....
1762 to 1764	Not available.	.....
1765	1,460 1 4	.....
1766 and 1767	The same as above.	.....
1768 to 1772	1,699 19 5	.....
1773	1,699 19 5	.....
1774 to 1780	1,817 0 3½	.....
1781 to 1786	2,007 5 2½	.....
1787 to 1792	1,921 2 ½	.....
1793 to 1797	1,921 2 ½	.....
1801	1,999 3 1½	9,593 10 0	
1802 to 1805	2,114 0 0	9,658 14 3	
1809 to 1815	2,145 0 0	7,843 1 3	
1816 ... ..	.....	.....

16. The following account is taken from the Peshwá's Táleband to show how the rayats were dealt with in regard to the settlement of their lands.

In the first year of their conquest (1756) a survey of the Viziádurg Táluka was ordered in the following words :—

"For the survey of the táluka honest kárkúns should be selected. They should measure correctly and assess the lands. They should not receive anything from the rayats. Nemruk Beheda, dated 1756."

As the result of this survey, the táluka of Viziádurg was farmed in 1757 for five years after the Mámlatdár had agreed to an annual increase of 1,200* khandis in the previous jamábandi, the increase being made payable gradually. In 1758, the Peshwa happened to visit the territories and remitted half the increase in consideration of the poverty of the rayats and the rocky portion of the soil. (Order to Náro Trimbak Subhedár, 1759.)

This order seems to have been immediately revoked, as the increase was collected in full. (Order to Náro Trimbak, 1759.)

In 1765, this jamábandi of the Viziádurg Táluka received a further addition of 169 khandis as the result of farming. In the Táleband for that year there are two entries which run thus :—

"(1) Added on account of the new farm at which the jamábandi of some of the villages was enhanced by a survey and that of others was increased by 'chad' increases improved on it."

"(2) Composition† with rayats in respect to the increase improved."

It appears that the survey of only some of the villages at random was made and its results applied to other villages by the Mámlatdár and the amount of the farm based on it.

In the Táleband for 1766 there is an entry to the following effect :—

"In the village of Hasoldevi, there was a waste piece of land which was brought under cultivation during this year; the assessment on its account is.....".

This shows that even during the currency of the farm, any encroachment on waste land, if brought to light, was assessed. In the Táleband for 1773, the following entry occurs :—

"The last makta (farm) expired in 1772. This year Rs. 3,000 have been added to the jamábandi of the Salsí Mahál: but the original jamábandi itself is very heavy. No village has yielded any profit. Some of the rayats have left for the Kudál Pránt (Sávantvadi territories).

"This being represented to the Peshwa, he has remitted the 'chad' (increase) this year, directing that half of it should be enforced next year."

* N.B.—This increase was in reference to the whole taluka of Viziádurg.

† समजी सबदात पादाणी, assessment arrived at by an amicable settlement.

In the Táleband of 1781 it is stated as follows :—

“The farm given in 1774 expired in 1779. For 1780 and 1781 the previous jamábandi was continued. The survey was to be made this year. Accordingly bágáyat and house-rates have been revised. The revision has resulted in a loss of two thousand rupees. *The Huzur in consequence directs that the whole amount of this loss and a further amount from 700 to 1,000 rupees should be secured in the jiráit.*”

In the Táleband for 1801, it is stated as follows :—

“The farm given in 1786 expired in 1792. In 1794 the cash assessment and garden rates were revised and the amount settled. As regards jiráit, the amount was not fixed. *This year the late Mámlatdár, Súdáshiv Jairám, agrees to secure an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the jamábandi of Salski Mahál without any increase in expenditure.*”

17. It is unnecessary to add any more extracts. The abolition of contracts was the first step taken by Todurmul, Malik Amber and Shiváji. No regular assessment was, therefore, possible under a system of farming so reckless as that followed by the Peshwas. Possibly pecuniary embarrassment and want of leisure might be pleaded in their behalf, but 60 years is a long period. Both Malik Amber and Shiváji in the midst of war found time to have a regular assessment introduced within a much less time at their disposal. That during the space of 60 years there should not be even *one* regular assessment can only be attributed to an entire disregard of the welfare of the rayats. If the jamábandi that is still levied in Devgad were analysed, bigha by bigha, according to the Jabta rates, the result would be something the Peshwas themselves would have been ashamed to hear about.

18. All this to the rayats of 1891 is of no avail. During 73 years the cultivation has increased with unexampled rapidity so much so as to give cause for anxiety that it has gone beyond what the means of the cultivator would permit. During this long period, the khots, the dhárekaris and, in some cases, the maktekari tenants of khots (who pay the khot only a fixed rent) have been enjoying the produce of the increased cultivation without having to pay anything to Government. To them, therefore, the increase of Rs. 64,702 is only intelligible as the result of higher rates. The present generation cannot appreciate the difference between the arbitrary distribution by a farmer of the amount of his farm and the assessment arrived at by a rigid system of measurement and classification controlled by professional surveyors, tested by independent data and criticized by independent officers; but whether the rayats appreciate it or not, moderation and certainty of assessment, security of property and proprietary right, long leases, the abolition of all cesses mixed up in the jamábandi and above all, the promise given in Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code not to tax, in future, improvements made by the holder at his own expense, are the undeniable advantages of the survey settlement that is about to be introduced into the táluka.

ACHYUT BHÁSKAR DESÁI,

Assistant Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into 125 villages of the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

No. 8816.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3412, dated 5th September 1891—Sub-

Letter from the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, No. 496, dated 4th April 1891.

Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1685, dated 8th May 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1354, dated 23rd July 1891.

Note by Ráo Bahádur Achyut Bháskar Desái, dated 1st September 1891.

mitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of Survey Settlement into 125 villages of the Devgad Táluka of the Ratnágiri District; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The papers now before Government contain proposals for the Survey Settlement of 125 villages of the Devgad Táluka of Ratnágiri. Survey operations were commenced in 1855-56, but owing to various causes were not completed until 1889; the classification of the táluka was however done entirely by one officer.

2. The physical features of the táluka are similar to those of the Rájápur Táluka, by which it is bounded on the north. The country near the coast consists of a series of flat-topped and barren laterite hills, intersected by ravines which contain good rice and garden land. Further east the country becomes more undulating and the hill sides are well covered; and the warkas land, which lies farthest inland and extends up to the foot of the gháts, is described as being remarkably good and capable of bearing crops such as are ordinarily grown only in rabi land. The total area covered by the 125 villages under settlement is 521 square miles. Of this 33 per cent. is classed as unarable, and of the remainder about 58 per cent. as warkas, and 9 per cent. as rice, garden, and rabi land. The rainfall is usually sufficient and seasonable. The táluka is well supplied with roads, and several of the rivers and creeks are navigable for a considerable distance.

3. The Superintendent and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner have described fully the revenue system at present in force. The assessment is made up of—

1st.—The *nakt* or cash payment which was originally fixed as part payment of the whole assessment.

2nd.—The value of "galla" or grain payment, portion of which was commuted into cash payment at a fixed and invariable rate.

3rd.—The value of the remainder of the "galla," which is fixed at the varying annual commutation rates fixed by the Collector for each locality or "phad" where payment in kind was due.

4th.—A number of bábs and haks, cesses of different kinds, which vary in most villages.

The lands of the Khárepátan Taraf and the Sálshí Mahál were settled at periods between 1784 and 1810 but the operations were imperfect. In Dhárekari villages only lands under cultivation were measured and assessed, and in khoti villages an approximate assessment was imposed. Very little information as to the revenue history of the táluka is available, but it seems to have escaped the exactions levied from the tálukas of Rájápur and Sangameshvar.

4. Colonel Godfrey's proposals regarding the grouping of the villages for assessment purposes are approved of by all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed and are accepted by Government. In the subjoined table the proposed rates for rice and warkas land, and the general financial results of the proposed settlement are shown.

Group.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.		Ten years' average assessment.	New Survey Area and Assessment.		Decrease.	Increase.	Per cent.
		Rice.	Warkas.		Acres.	Rs.			
I ...	41	8	7½	42,143	46,497	41,478	665	...	1.
II ...	17	7	9	12,588	24,189	14,179	...	1,596	12.
III ...	15	6	9	6,948	28,476	12,280	...	5,882	76.
IV ...	46	5	9	19,876	103,294	68,255	...	48,879	243.
V ...	6	4	6	4,866	21,322	14,916	...	10,060	207.
Total ...	125	...	...	86,408	223,708	1,51,108	665	65,367	74.

These figures show a net increase of Rs. 64,702 over the average assessment levied during the last ten years, and it is necessary to examine the proposed rates, and to make certain that the large increase is justified by the circumstances of the taluka.

5. Turning first to the rates on rice land, it appears that the same rates are proposed as have already been applied in the adjoining taluka of Rajapur, to which Devgad is in no way inferior in point of soil, climate, rainfall or communication. The maximum rates on rabi and garden lands are also the same as those sanctioned for Rajapur, but in the case of the former description of land, which is better, in Devgad than in Rajapur, only one rate has been adopted for the whole taluka. The area of these lands is however small and the increase is only a small item. With the exception of Group IV in which the maximum warkas rate is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas higher than in Rajapur, the warkas rates in force in Rajapur have been adopted here also. The natural conditions of Devgad Taluka are as favourable as those of Rajapur, and the settlement has been carried out on the same system. As remarked above the revenue history of this taluka is imperfect and the assessment imposed between 1784 and 1810 was settled in a very imperfect manner, and in the absence of fuller information it is to this latter cause that the remarkable difference in results between the present settlements of Devgad and Rajapur must be attributed. The taluka has been for a very long time under-assessed, and Government are of opinion that proper assessment calculated on survey principles should now be levied. Colonel Godfrey's proposals are supported in detail by the Collector. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner however recommends for the reasons given in paragraph 11 of his memorandum, and the Commissioner, S. D., concurs with him, that the maximum rate on warkas lands in the IV group should be reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the classification valuation. His recommendation is accepted.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the increases should take effect by degrees and not at one stroke, and is accordingly pleased to direct that while the akarbands should in all cases be made out according to the full sanctioned rates, it should be notified that enhancement in excess of 4 annas in the rupee or 25 per cent. of the assessment on a holding will be remitted for the two first years of the settlement, enhancement in excess of 8 annas in the rupee for the third and fourth years, and enhancement in excess of 12 annas in the rupee for the fifth and sixth years of the settlement. The rates as sanctioned should be introduced during the current year and levied for the first time in 1892-93. They should be guaranteed for 30 years. The orders contained in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 3722 of the 8th May 1885, Revenue Department, should be considered as applicable to the Devgad Taluka.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Ratnagiri,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of Selections from the Records of Government and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLIV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KHED PETHA

OF THE

OLD SUVARNDURG TÁLUKA

OF THE

RATNÁGIRI COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

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FROM
MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;
To
THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI.

Camp Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the settlement of the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. This district forms the inland portion of the southern part of the Suvarndurg Táluka. It is very irregular in shape, but may be generally said to be bounded on the north by the Mámlatdár's division of Harnai, on the south by the Anjanvel Táluka, on the east by the Sahyádrí Gháts, and on the west by Harnai. Its average length is 22 miles, and its mean breadth 16; and it contains an area of about 850 square miles.

3. Like the greater part of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, the Khed Petha is in most places extremely rugged and hilly with a great deal of rocky and almost barren land. Between Khed and Chiplún the country is pretty open, though undulating, and in the south-western corner of the district there are large plateaus of tolerably level land, but the north-western portion is extremely hilly and much broken up with ravines. The teak, which covers so much of the hilly land of the Konkan, is here almost unknown, and in its place are found the Ain and Kinjal, though not in any quantity or of fine growth.

4. At present there is but one made road in the district between Khed and Dápoli, and that, when I saw it, was much in need of repair. A road from Mahád *via* Poládpur to Khed and thence to Chiplún and Ratnágiri is, I believe, in course of construction and will go far towards opening up the country, which during the monsoon, when native craft cannot venture to sea, is at present almost inaccessible. The Ámbavli and Hatloth Gháts afford an exit for the produce of the more inland villages to the Deccan, but they are only passable for pack-bullocks.

5. But although roads are so deficient, the western part of the petha has the advantage of water carriage, a branch of the Dábhól creek being navigable as far as to Khed, and thus affording an easy means of transport to a considerable portion of the district.

6. The climate is very salubrious, and fever, which is such a scourge in the northern parts of Thána, is here comparatively rare. The rainfall is abundant and usually sufficient to ensure a plentiful harvest.

7. The only place of any importance in the district is the small town of Khed where the Maháلكari's kacheri is situated, and a daily market is held which is well attended. The total population according to the survey returns is 56,181, or about 158 to the square mile.

8. There are in all 142 villages of which four are inám, four sarakati, one khálsa, four khoti japti and 129 khoti. Of the inám villages one has been measured at the request of the inámdár, and I therefore have included it in the group to which it should belong, though of course the settlement will not be introduced except with the consent of the inámdár. I have then to propose rates for 139 villages.

9. In fixing the maximum rate for the rice lands, I have taken into consideration the situation and general circumstances of the district as compared with those of Mahád and Bánkot, and may say that whilst much less favourably situated than the latter in point of facilities for export, the town of Khed itself is circumstanced much the same as that of Mahád, both having bandars available at high water, though that of Mahád is somewhat better and somewhat nearer to the sea. The maximum rate of Mahád itself was Rs. 9. In consequence of the greater distance of Khed from the sea I have fixed Rs. 8 as a suitable standard for the district, an exceptional rate of Rs. 9 however being proposed for two villages, Dháman-devi and Songaon, which from the known fertility of their soil and favourable position, being opposite to Chiplún on the Dábhól creek, appear to require a special rate.

10. Having taken Rs. 8 as the maximum I have applied it to all those villages which are situated immediately on the creek. Those adjoining them would, in the usual plan of grouping, have come either into the same class or one class lower. But as explained in paragraph 22 of the Survey Commissioner's report on the rates of Bánkot, the features of the country in the Ratnágiri Collectorate will not admit of a graduated system of grouping but necessitate a sudden difference of rate in villages which, to judge from their position on the map, should come under the same rate. For instance, in the present case, a steep ascent, in many places perpendicular, lies between the fertile strip along the bank of the creek and the plateau above, which accident necessitates a greater reduction than under ordinary circumstances would be required. In such villages as, being situated along the creek, have part of their rice land above and part below the cliff, I propose to adopt two corresponding rates.

11. The following statement shows the grouping of the villages, and remarks are added explanatory of the reasons for which they are brought under the different classes :—

Class.	Maximum Rice Rate.	No. of Villages.	Remarks.
Class 1	Special Rate of Rs. 9	2	Applied to the two villages of Dhámandevi and Songaon which are immediately opposite to Chiplún and are noted for their fertility. Kasba Khed and the villages immediately adjoining the creek. Villages near Khed and on the north of the creek. Villages adjoining those of Class 3 or within 4 miles of water carriage. Villages further removed from Khed and from 5 to 7 miles from water carriage. Villages on the east and north-east of Khed and towards the Gháts. Jungly villages and from 5 to 6 miles from the foot of the Gháts.
Class 2	Rs. 8	7	
Class 3	Rs. 7	5	
Class 4	6-8-0	31	
Class 5	Rs. 6	19	
Class 6	Rs. 5	31	
Class 7	Rs. 4	44	
		139	Inám unsurveyed.
		3	
Total Villages.		142	

12. For varkas land I have adopted the same maximum rate as was imposed in Bánkot, viz., 6 annas, but this rate has been applied in the best villages, only 5 annas being taken as the maximum in the next best villages, and 4 annas in those of Classes 6 and 7. I observe that in some of the villages of Nathu Bandar the application of this rate causes a large decrease in the payment in varkas, but as there are no circumstances to my knowledge which would justify the imposition of a higher rate I have kept them at the same rate as villages similarly situated. Should any special reasons appear to call for a higher rate, I would request sanction for imposing it at the time of settlement.

13. The rabi lands are chiefly confined to the villages adjoining the creek and are not of large extent; but what there are, are very fine, and I propose a maximum of Re. 1-8-0 for those along the creek, and Re. 1 for those which are more inland.

14. The garden lands of the district are small in extent and of no great value. I propose to settle each individually, adopting the same maximum as was taken in Bánkot for similar lands, viz., Rs. 6.

15. The mean past payments of the district for the last 20 years were—rice Rs. 34,109 varkas Rs. 27,839, total Rs. 61,948; and for the last 10 years—rice Rs. 40,363, varkas Rs. 32,802, total Rs. 73,165. During the last-mentioned period the commutation rate on rice and nágli has risen from Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 23 respectively per khandi in 1856-57 to Rs. 37 and Rs. 56 in 1864-65, and Rs. 32 and 49 in 1865-66. The consequence is that the highest collections were for 1864-65 when they reached the sum of Rs. 98,923, viz., rice Rs. 52,818 and varkas Rs. 46,105; whilst for the last year they were, rice Rs. 46,490 and varkas Rs. 40,658, total Rs. 87,148. The subjoined statement shows the effect of the proposed settlement as compared with the average of 20 and 10 years, and with the collections of the last two years :—

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments.

AVERAGE COLLECTIONS FOR 20 YEARS.			AVERAGE COLLECTIONS FOR 10 YEARS.			AVERAGE COLLECTIONS FOR 1864-65.			LAST YEAR'S.			Survey Assessment.	Increase on 10 years.	Increase on last year.	RE-MARKS.
Rice.	Var-kas.	Total.	Rice.	Var-kas.	Total.	Rice.	Var-kas.	Total.	Rice.	Var-kas.	Total.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,109	27,839	61,948	40,363	32,802	73,165	52,818	46,105	98,923	46,490	40,658	87,148	1,07,830	34,465	20,482	
													47 per cent.	28 per cent.	

16. It will be observed that the payments on account of varkas (including rabi) remain almost the same as last year, being Rs. 40,413 by the survey assessment against Rs. 40,658, last year's collections. The increase therefore is on the rice payments, and at first sight may appear large. But it must be remembered that this increase is caused not so much by the imposition of a higher rate per acre, but (as has been explained in the case

of other districts) by the bringing to account of rice lands which have never paid as such before. I subjoin a statement showing the rice area of a few villages according to the former entries and as it actually is :—

Number.	Names of Villages.	Supposed Area in Bighás.	Actual Area in Acres.	REMARKS.
88	Mirle	7	105	
62	Tale	38	279	
98	Sanghar	1	37	
17	Chinchghar	118	381	
131	Tulsi Budruk ... ..	.....	49	
135	Dahivali	1	72	

17. The area of rice lands as determined by the survey is 17,895 acres, and the average rate per acre throughout the district is only Rs. 3-11-0. The present selling price of rice in the Khed market is Rs. 38 per khandi and as there is no prospect of a fall in prices, I am of opinion that the proposed rates may be safely imposed.

18. A statement is appended showing the classes under which the individual villages fall, their average payment for 10 years and for last year, and assessment proposed on them, together with the area of rice in each village and the average assessment per acre.

19. In dealing with the question of the khots' relations with the rayats, I propose to be guided by the course pursued with regard to the khots in Bānkot and Rāigad.

20. The usual diagram is appended, as also statements of test, and a map of the district.

21. Intimation shall be given to the people as to the payment of the cess on account of the local fund.

22. May I request the favour of your forwarding this report as early as possible, as I have been prevented by press of work from submitting it sooner.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Measurement Test Statement.

Name of Officer.	Number of fields tested.	Fields in which the percentage error was within										REMARKS.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Errors above 10 per cent.
Captain J. Lloyd	2,950	977	645	442	266	198	99	72	60	41	30	120	
Mr. H. M. Grant													

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Classification Test Statement.

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	Result.												REMARKS.
		Errors within												
		A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p. A.	p.	
		0	01	01	02	02	03	03	03	04	04	06		
Mr. Young	4,802	1,504	1,278	1,247	453	202	76	32	8	2	5			
Lieutenant Brown														

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Statement Contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments for the Villages of the Mahalkari's Division of the Khed Petka of the Suvarndurg Taluka.

No.	Names.	LAST PAYMENTS.							ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.												REMARKS.		
		Taken on the average for 10 years.	According to Jamabandi.					Rate.	On the Cultivation of					On the Waste Land.					Total on Cultivation and waste.	Rice acres.			Average.
			Rice.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	Varkas.	Total.		Rice.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	Varkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	Varkas.	Total.					
			3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						18	19	20
1	Dhamañdevi	2,161	2,127	..	..	430	2,567	9	1,889	..	..	486	2,385	..	..	..	..	..	2,385	244	7 12
2	Songaon	1,432	1,237	..	..	425	1,622	..	1,468	..	..	852	1,810	..	..	..	..	..	1,810	204	7 2
	Total	3,593	3,364	..	..	855	4,219	..	3,357	..	..	838	4,195	..	..	..	..	..	4,195	448	7 7
3	Khed	3,912	4,280	..	..	187	4,447	8	4,448	67	..	277	4,792	..	..	..	..	..	4,792	607	7 5
4	Mumbke	656	700	..	..	61	761	..	864	57	..	69	790	..	..	..	..	..	790	93	7 2
5	Nilik	674	579	..	..	30	605	..	530	75	..	64	639	..	..	..	..	..	639	81	6 14
6	Aisure	1,036	1,055	..	..	159	1,214	..	856	82	..	136	1,074	..	..	..	..	..	1,074	127	6 12
7	Ashti	938	944	..	..	119	1,063	..	1,184	10	..	120	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	1,320	105	7 3
8	Shirai	1,232	1,198	..	..	263	1,451	..	1,376	72	..	300	1,748	..	..	..	..	..	1,748	105	7 1
9	Kondevil	1,386	1,263	..	..	236	1,499	..	1,090	16	..	309	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	169	6 14
	Total	9,684	10,019	..	..	1,081	11,100	..	10,184	878	..	1,271	11,888	..	..	..	..	..	11,888	1,427	7 2
10	Bhoote	771	796	..	..	121	887	7	749	27	..	150	928	..	..	..	..	..	928	127	5 14
11	Nandgaon	1,389	1,414	..	..	208	1,622	..	1,526	..	..	337	1,898	..	..	..	..	..	1,898	262	5 13
12	Suseri	1,377	1,445	..	..	185	1,610	..	1,433	46	..	249	1,758	..	..	..	..	..	1,758	2 5	6 3
13	Khâr (Inâm)	801	249	..	..	62	801	..	304	46	..	47	479	..	..	..	..	..	479	63	5 12
	Total	8,838	3,874	..	..	546	4,420	..	4,102	121	..	838	6,056	..	..	..	..	..	6,056	687	5 15
14	Koregaon	924	816	..	..	272	1,087	6 8	858	36	..	222	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	1,116	167	5 2
15	Bharnes	854	220	..	..	198	418	6 0	456	..	..	231	687	..	..	..	..	..	687	112	4 1
16	Châkâle	788	714	..	..	211	925	..	943	15	..	249	1,220	..	..	..	..	..	1,220	217	4 9
17	Chinohghar	1,875	1,697	..	..	423	2,320	..	2,016	88	..	378	2,432	..	..	..	..	..	2,432	381	5 4
18	Sâkrol	828	593	..	..	410	998	..	1,020	..	..	497	1,523	..	..	..	..	..	1,523	282	4 7
19	Dayalis	83	390	..	..	762	1,092	..	792	..	..	468	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	181	4 6
20	Shiroli	685	858	..	..	487	826	..	456	..	..	398	852	..	..	..	..	..	852	104	4 6
21	Sânghat	623	289	..	..	524	748	..	338	..	..	484	770	..	..	..	..	..	770	83	4 1
22	Yardi	618	359	..	..	243	612	..	768	..	..	266	1,084	..	..	..	..	..	1,084	197	3 14
23	Hodli	1,850	1,224	..	..	356	1,580	..	1,320	..	..	251	1,571	..	..	..	..	..	1,571	312	4 4
24	Lote	488	229	..	..	260	498	..	684	..	..	344	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	168	4 1
25	Kotvâl	440	354	..	..	165	519	..	690	..	..	261	951	..	..	..	..	..	951	162	4 4
26	Ghânekut	245	69	..	..	198	267	..	253	..	..	298	551	..	..	..	..	..	551	52	4 15
27	Agrani	549	423	..	..	236	659	..	884	..	..	319	708	..	..	..	..	..	708	73	5 4
28	Murande	464	209	..	..	300	509	..	306	..	..	237	543	..	..	..	..	..	543	70	4 7
29	Jâmburde	124	11	..	..	144	185	..	96	..	..	141	237	..	..	..	..	..	237	24	4 0
30	Shev, Bk.	445	417	..	..	74	491	..	726	6	..	161	892	..	..	..	..	..	892	146	4 15
31	Shev, Kd.	717	505	..	..	354	859	..	673	..	..	305	983	..	..	..	..	..	983	139	4 14
32	Shewnar	299	134	..	..	217	361	..	204	..	..	195	390	..	..	..	..	..	390	44	4 10
33	Meth.	381	254	..	..	202	466	..	408	..	..	239	787	..	..	..	..	..	787	99	5 1
34	Tise	1,126	1,075	..	..	253	1,328	..	1,280	13	..	330	1,608	..	..	..	..	..	1,608	240	5 4
35	Devsade	482	264	..	..	295	559	..	343	..	..	145	498	..	..	..	..	..	498	78	4 2
	Total	18,589	9,878	..	..	6,301	16,179	..	14,298	71	..	6,150	20,519	..	..	..	..	..	20,519	3,114	4 0
36	Sukhevli	772	593	..	..	347	910	5 8	797	..	..	456	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	1,253	204	3 14
37	Sukdare	776	394	..	..	539	933	..	445	..	..	357	803	..	..	..	..	..	803	112	3 15
38	Nigre	391	186	..	..	289	475	..	182	..	..	305	487	..	..	..	..	..	487	47	4 1
39	Sewni	1,214	720	..	..	553	1,279	..	862	..	..	476	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	1,329	186	4 9
40	Ainore	688	470	..	..	301	771	..	484	..	..	286	771	..	..	..	..	..	771	108	4 8
41	Dhâbil	804	214	..	..	132	846	..	247	..	..	174	421	..	..	..	..	..	421	59	4 8
42	Mâni.	517	348	..	..	273	621	..	368	..	..	166	534	..	..	..	..	..	534	90	3 11
43	Rûki.	416	163	..	..	343	509	..	643	..	..	377	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	165	3 14
44	Sâtvingaon	373	184	..	..	266	450	..	275	..	..	239	564	..	..	..	..	..	564	71	3 14
45	Konde	794	366	..	..	584	950	..	680	..	..	436	1,096	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	167	3 15
	Total	6,245	3,614	..	..	3,627	7,241	..	4,963	3	..	3,322	8,283	..	..	..	..	..	8,283	1,218	4 1
46	Kundoli	636	117	..	..	623	745	5 0	255	..	..	382	637	..	..	..	..	..	637	68	3 12
47	Kartâl	568	416	..	..	248	664	..	500	..	..	309	809	..	..	..	..	..	809	189	3 9
48	Kalmani Bk.	995	514	..	..	661	1,165	..	720	..	..	586	1,306	..	..	..	..	..	1,306	210	3 7
49	Dhânni	701	338	..	..	513	851	..	835	..	..	385	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	1,320	223	4 0
50	Mude	1,187	933	..	..	471	1,404	..	1,040	7	..	444	1,491	..	..	..	..	..	1,491	260	4 0
51	Poinâr	860	409	..	..	627	1,035	..	820	..	..	600	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	209	3 7
52	Shrisinge	293	125	..	..	226	351	..	265	..	..	250	545	..	..	..	..	..	545	78	4 1
53	Navahi	465	810	..	..	246	556	..	530	..	..	265	785	..	..	..	..	..	785	122	4 5
54	Chirni	941	599	..	..	544	1,143	..	656	..	..	484	1,139	..	..	..	..	..	1,139	184	3 9
55	Lole	618	212	..	..	543	766	..	555	..	..	381	936	..	..	..	..	..	936	156	3 9
56	Phurus	1,352	915	..	..	697	1,612	..	1,435	..	..	611	2,046	..	..	..	..	..	2,046	343	4 3
57	Awajal	529	286	..	..	359	645	..	400	..	..	312	712	..	..	..	..	..	712	101	3 15
58	Ajni	885	190	..	..	278	468	..	445	..	..</										

Statement Contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments for the Villages of the Mahalkari's Division of the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Taluka—continued.

Table with columns: No., Names., Last Payments (According to Jamabandi), Assessment According to Proposed Survey Rates (On the Cultivation of, On the Waste Land), Remarks. Includes sub-columns for Rice, Rabi, Bagayat, Varahas, Total, and Rate. Rows list numerous villages from 81 to 189, with summary rows for 'Total' and 'Grand Total'.

In ten Villages not measured.

W. WADDINGTON, Major, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Thana and Ratnagiri.

Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

No. 292 of 1867.

To

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS,
Survey Commissioner, S. D.

*Ratnágiri Collector's Office,
Camp Gondsar, 1st March 1867.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Major Waddington's report on the proposed settlement of the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Táluka, together with the map, statements, &c., which accompanied it. I have only a few remarks to make on it, and shall in them confine myself as much as possible to matters of fact, as I of course have not the same advantages as the Superintendent to enable me to judge of matters of detail.

2. Major Waddington's account of the state of roads in the district is not quite correct. There is an excellent road now opened connecting Khed with Chiplun which carts have begun to traverse. The road from Khed to Dápoli is now being put into good repair, and the gradients at the two or three steep portions so reduced as to make it easy for carts. This will probably be completed before the survey settlement is begun; at all events before the beginning of May. The road also from Khed to Poládpur connecting the district with Mabád and the rest of the Kolába Districts is being constructed by the Public Works Department and will also be completed before the rains. As there are plenty of carts in both Chiplun and Dápoli, the opening of these roads will quickly be followed by a regular traffic between these places and Khed.

3. These circumstances seem to me to make possible some modification of the classification proposed by Major Waddington, which is made to depend almost entirely on the distance of villages from Khed and the creek. It must be remembered that this district is, unlike Bánkot, to a great extent dependent on others for its supply of food, grain having been imported in considerable quantities for some years past, so that it is not so much the neighbourhood of markets that gives the cultivator the chance of getting a higher price for his crop—that being almost always consumed where grown—as that the neighbourhood of roads and accessibility of towns give him the chance and inclination of making money by labour, and so enable him to pay a higher rent for his land.

4. The great increase shown by the proposed rates over the assessment even of the last two years is a matter of some surprise, but I have no reason to think that in the villages of the higher of Major Waddington's classes they will be found excessive. But the greatest increase of all is on the villages of the last two classes, amounting to about 35 per cent., and I confess I do not see how these villages which are those towards and under the Gháts, can bear any such increase. The country is very exceptionally rugged and poor even for this Collectorate, the spurs of the Gháts here running out farther than in most places. There are no roads whatever and that which is proposed to the Ambavli Ghát will not be such as to make very much difference. The people are as poor as possible and grow only for their own consumption, and the imposition of cash instead of grain assessment, though of course the greatest advantage in the end, is not a boon at first in these very wild parts, for the people are not accustomed to have money except in the smallest sums, and say therefore that the only effect of a cash assessment is that the khot can take their grain at whatever price he likes, there being no one but the khots to sell it to. Major Waddington does not say that it is in these villages that the rice average has increased the most, nor are the examples of this increase, which he has given, taken only from the group of villages to which I refer; nevertheless the proposed rice assessment of the last class is just treble that of last year. When the great distress that existed in these villages and will for some months continue to exist in consequence of the excessive rain of last season is taken into consideration, I cannot help fearing that such a considerable increase as that proposed may have the effect of driving the people out of these villages altogether. It would, I think, be worth while to accept even a lower assesement than the present on these villages in the hope of raising the material condition of these people a little, but at all events I think the proposed heavy increase is very much to be deprecated. I should suggest that the rate in all the villages where Rs. 3-8 and 3 are proposed, that is, from No. 81 to the end of the list, with the exception of 11, be reduced by one rupee. This would apparently still leave a considerable increase in the whole petha over the present assessment, and if more is considered necessary I think it might be got by raising the rates in some of the villages of Classes 4 and 5 as suggested in paragraph 3.

5. The eleven villages which I would propose to except from this reduction are Mahálungé, Náthu, Wáve, Borghar, Chincholi, Dhámanád, Diwán-Kavti, Kavti, Tulshi Budruk, Tulshi Khurd and Kasheli. The last five are on the new road from Khed to Poládpur and a reference to the map will show that none of the eleven are within the line of greatest inaccessibility.

6. I have been anxious not to criticize the proposed arrangements more than I could possibly help, and have therefore proposed this reduction only in 47 villages. Though the

rates may be very low for rice land of any sort, yet I think that if the great difficulty of living in so out-of-the-way and poor a country and the precariousness of the crops owing to the absence of level ground be considered, an exceptionally light assessment will be found to meet all the wants of the case.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. K. NAIRNE,

First Assistant Collector in charge.

No. 221 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mālegaon, 9th March 1867.

The Khed Mahālkari's division of the Suvarndurg Tāluka, to which it is proposed to extend the settlement discussed in the above-mentioned correspondence, comprises an extensive tract of exceedingly rugged country. With the exception of an open valley near the kasha town of Khed, and a tolerably level plateau on the southernmost border, the whole district is intersected with a succession of hills and ravines, the latter becoming steeper, narrower and more contracted in space as we approach the Sahyādri Ghāt which forms the eastern boundary of the district.

2. Khed is the chief market town as well as the head-quarter station of the district. It is situated upon a navigable tidal river which after flowing through the centre of the open valley alluded to above, joins the Dābhaul creek at a short distance above the large trading town of Chiplun. The latter is the market for some few of the villages in the southern boundary, but Khed, as above mentioned, is the most important place in the district.

3. In fixing his rates the Superintendent has divided the district into six main groups with a varying scale of rates descending from 8 to 3 rupees per group. From this general classification he has however excepted two villages for which, on account of their proximity to Chiplun and reputed fertility, a special rate of 9 rupees has been fixed. His first group includes the villages in the Khed valley on both sides of the creek and the remaining part of the district has been divided into five other classes not by regular parallel lines however, but generally according to the course of the small valleys, the lowest rate of 3 rupees being made to include the Ghāt villages.

Paras. 10 and 11.

4. To this classification the Acting Collector takes exception on the ground of it omitting all consideration of the new lines of roads now being opened out in the district. The Superintendent was probably not fully aware of the advanced state of these new works. But from Mr. Nairne's report it appears that the new road from Chiplun to Khed has just been opened for cart traffic, that the road from Khed to Polādpur will be finished by the end of the season, and that the old road between Khed and Dāpoli has been put into good repair, the former steep gradients being avoided by the construction of a new line.

5. The opening of these several lines of communications will, he considers, affect the rateable position of the villages contiguous to them. Not so much on account of the saving in transporting grain, as the latter is said to be "almost always consumed where grown, as that the neighbourhood of roads and accessibility of towns give him (the cultivator) the chance and inclination of making money by labour, and so enable him to pay a higher rent for his land." In consideration of these circumstances, he seems to consider a modification of the Superintendent's grouping of the villages expedient, though he has not made any specific proposals on the subject.

6. I agree with the Acting Collector in these suggestions and would recommend the rates in the villages lying upon or immediately accessible to the roads in question being raised. The necessity for an early sanction to the introduction of the rates does not admit of my referring to the Superintendent for a list of such villages preparatory to submitting his report. But I propose that all villages in the position alluded to should be raised a class higher in the scale of rates, the result being left over for report on the completion of the settlement.

7. It may appear, perhaps, that the increase of rates here recommended is large when made solely, as in this case, in consideration of villages being near a made road. But it must be borne in mind that the Ratnagiri districts are impassable for carts, except upon these lines of road, owing to the hilly and rugged nature of the country. Accessibility to a

road will, therefore, give far greater advantages in Ratnágiri than in the districts of the Presidency generally, and consequently a higher rate than in ordinary cases may be imposed on villages having cart traffic communication opened out to them. For these reasons I would make the increase here referred to.

8. But besides this adjustment of the grouping of villages on account of the opening out of new communications, the Acting Collector proposes a further modification of the Superintendent's proposals as affects the villages put under Classes 6 and 7. He argues that the part of the district to which rates are to be applied is exceptionally rugged and poor even for the Ratnágiri Collectorate, and that there is great distress amongst the inhabitants of the locality referred to, consequent on their crops having been destroyed by the unusually heavy rains last year. For these reasons he is of opinion that the villages of these two groups (6 and 7) cannot bear the increase of 35 per cent. which will be imposed by the Superintendent's rates; and he has, therefore, proposed that their rates should with a few exceptions, be reduced a rupee per class, *i. e.*, from

Para. 5.

Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 2-8 for 6th class and from 3 to 2 for 7th.

9. I am ready to admit that Mr. Nairne is correct in his description of the country, and of the condition of the people generally owing to the disastrous floods of last monsoon. But experience in the assessment of other districts of the same character in the Thána Collectorate bordering on the Gháts has convinced me that a rate of three rupees per acre for rice lands is a very favourable assessment. A similar rate was applied to the villages of part of the Rájápurí Táluka, and subsequently (last year) to the villages of Ráigad Táluka; and in no case was there reason to suppose the rate to be too high.

10. It is important to notice that the increase in these groups is caused almost entirely, as explained by the Superintendent, by the assessment of new made rice lands which have not hitherto appeared in the revenue accounts. Whatever increase is due to that cause ought properly to be deducted and shown under a separate head, and the balance of the new assessment then compared with past payments.

11. Supposing this plan to have been adopted (the papers do not, however, admit of my doing it), it would then remain for us to consider whether the actual rate imposed is, or is not, a fair payment for the land. Looking to the general result of the assessment in these two classes of villages, I find that the average rates for the two respective groups are Rs. 2-7 and Re. 1-15 per acre. Converting these into grain payments at the present price of rice in the Khed market, they represent a rental of from about one and a half and one maund of rice per acre.

12. But there is another point of view in which this question should be looked at. The villages are held by khots, and the condition of the people independent of the losses attributable to the monsoon floods is the result of that rack-renting system of management to which the poverty of the Ratnágiri Districts generally is attributable. It is not by a lowering of rates, as proposed by Mr. Nairne, that we can hope to effect any material improvement in the condition of the people of this wild country, but by placing a limit upon the khots' demands. This is what is contemplated by the form of settlement about to be introduced,—the limit being fixed at a sum which affords a fair profit to the khot and at the same time leaves the cultivator an adequate return for his labour.

13. For the reasons here stated I would not advise the reduction proposed by the Acting Collector, for these two groups of villages being made at once. But as Mr. Nairne's opinion from his general knowledge of the district, and of the condition of the people, is entitled to much consideration, I propose the final settlement of the rates of these villages be left for further report after the introduction of the settlement.

14. With the exception of the increase suggested by the Acting Collector and herein recommended in respect to the villages adjoining the new lines of road, which will be carried out in communication with the Superintendent prior to settlement, I consider that officer's proposals to be suitable to the district and would recommend their adoption.

15. I apprehend considerable difficulty in effecting the settlement of khoti villages upon the plan sanctioned by Act I (Sections 37 and 38) and already introduced in some districts, owing to the khots having enrolled themselves under an Association formed purposely with the object of resisting the introduction of the measure. I purpose proceeding to the district to assist the Superintendent in the introduction of the settlement and shall report hereafter the difficulties that may be experienced in giving effect to the measure. Action will, however, be so far taken in the matter, that arrangements will be made, as in the Bánkot Mahál, for the management of all villages which the khots decline to take up according to the regulated form of lease.

16. Considering the late period of the season it would be a great convenience if you would authorize the introduction of the settlement for one year subject to further report upon the subjects herein alluded to, and upon the general effect of the rates.

17. The Superintendent has submitted a map of the district, which whilst useful for revenue purposes will be valuable also as a topographical sketch of the features of

the country. It has been nicely got up and its execution generally is creditable to the Revenue Survey Department.

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1045 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum District, Camp Tóp, 19th March 1867.

Submitted for the early orders of Government.

2. The Revenue Commissioner sees no objections to the introduction of the settlement experimentally for one year, as proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

3. At the same time the Revenue Commissioner begs to state that he is not convinced of the justness or expediency of raising the rates in the villages referred to in paragraph 6 of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis' memo. and would prefer lowering the rates in the other villages considered to be less favourably situated as regards roads.

4. The Revenue Commissioner fully concurs in the views expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis in his 13th paragraph.

5. For the reason stated in his 16th paragraph the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has informed Lieutenant-Colonel Francis that the introduction of the proposed settlement may be proceeded with in anticipation of the sanction of Government, and he trusts that his having undertaken to authorize this measure may under the emergent circumstances of the case be approved by Government.

J. W. HADOW,
Revenue Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment

No. 1323.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1867.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1045, dated 19th March 1867—
Submitting, with his observations and opinion, a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with accompaniments, regarding revised rates of assessment for the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Taluka in the Ratnágiri Collectorate; stating, for reasons which he explains, that he has informed Lieutenant-Colonel Francis that the introduction of the proposed settlement (experimentally for one year) may be proceeded with in anticipation of Government sanction; and expressing a hope that his having undertaken to authorize this measure may be approved.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner's proceedings in authorizing the introduction of the proposed settlement experimentally for one year are fully approved.

2. Government concur with Mr. Hadow in his 3rd paragraph. It is probable, that the Superintendent has already sufficiently considered the proposed roads in fixing the assessment for the villages which are affected by new roads being opened out. It may not be necessary to lower the proposed rates in other villages, especially with reference to the consideration that, though the Government realizations have hitherto been less, the cultivators have probably paid a great deal more; but certainly higher rates than those proposed by the Superintendent should not be adopted for any of the villages in the groups below the Gháts.

3. If, during the course of the settlement, the Survey Commissioner see reason to lower the maximum in any of these villages, he will of course exercise his discretion, and duly report his reasons.

4. Colonel Francis' further report will be awaited.

H. E. JACOMB,
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner (with extract paragraph 3 of Mr. Hadow's memorandum),
The Collector of Ratnágiri.

No. 511 of 1868.

FROM

MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment ;

TO

H. B. BOSWELL, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Ratnágiri.

Poona, 6th November 1868.

SIR,

With reference to my former report, and correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 1323 of 3rd April 1867, I have the honour to submit the following final report regarding the rates introduced into the Khed Tarf of the Suvarndurg Táluka in accordance with the sanction conveyed in the Resolution above quoted.

2. At the time of settlement the rates originally proposed by me were adopted and introduced with the concurrence of the Survey Commissioner, N. D. On the occasion, however, of my visiting Khed in February last in company with Colonel Francis, in consequence of the numerous complaints of over-assessment which had been presented to the Collector, we visited many villages and eventually came to the conclusion that the two first classes of rice rates proposed by me, *viz.*, Rs. 9 and 8, were somewhat too high, and we therefore reduced them to Rs. 8 and 7 respectively. We further reduced some villages one class on the rice lands and one anna on the varkas, and in some villages which we carefully inspected in person we found a certain description of rice land in which sufficient allowance had not been made for faults and which we had corrected accordingly. We visited and minutely examined many villages, and satisfied ourselves that all cases requiring reduction had been fairly met. In villages in which the maximum rice rate did not exceed four rupees, no reduction appeared necessary. A list is appended showing the villages in which reduction of rates was made, and an amended list showing the total assessment as finally fixed.

3. It will be seen from the statement that the reductions affect 33 villages and amount in all to Rs. 4,896. There is also a difference of Rs. 564 between the total rates as originally calculated and finally corrected, which with the reduction noticed above effects a decrease of Rs. 5,460 on the total assessment of the district, which now amounts to Rs. 1,02,170.

4. The settlement, as anticipated by me, was strenuously opposed by the khots only, three of whom have accepted the lease offered them ; the rest of the villages have in consequence been placed under attachment. In many instances the people have refused to pay their assessment, and a considerable portion of the revenue for the last year is still, I am informed, outstanding. As however no further modification of the rates appears necessary either to the Survey Commissioner or myself, there is no reason why the usual course for the recovery of revenue should not be put in force. Meanwhile the early sanction of Government to the settlement is required to legalise the collection of the revenue for the present year.

5. Many of the villages of the district are almost purely dhárekari, and I would suggest that the same course should be pursued for their remuneration which was proposed by me for the Raigad Táluka, should the same meet with the approval of Government.

6. A statement showing proposed payments to pátils and Mhárs and calculated according to the directions laid down in Government Resolution No. 849 of 1868 is being prepared, and will be forwarded very shortly.

7. I append a printed copy of my former report for your office. I have also added a column to Statement No. 2 showing the quantity of rice land in bighás as entered in the old accounts. By comparing these it will be seen that the increase of assessment on the rice lands is due almost entirely to fresh rice land being brought under assessment, and not to enhanced rates.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Statement showing the modified rates of certain villages of the Khed Tarf, contrasted with those submitted with the Superintendent's report No. 101 of 1867.

No.	Names of Villages.	RATES PROPOSED.					REVISED RATES.					Decrease.	DECREASE ON	
		Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Total.		Rice.	Varkas.
		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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meth...	507 12 0	.....	23 4 0	272 7 6	803 7 6	396 4 0	.....	23 4 0	272 7 6	691 15 6	111 8 0	111 8 0	.....
2	Ghánekut ...	256 7 0	.....	13 13 0	319 0 0	589 4 0	204 5 0	.....	13 13 0	267 15 0	486 1 0	103 3 0	52 2 0	61 1 0
3	Aegani ...	390 1 0	.....	9 15 0	342 10 6	742 10 6	321 4 0	.....	9 15 0	334 10 6	665 13 6	76 13 0	68 13 0	8 0 0
4	Shiv (Khurd) ...	671 8 0	0 11 0	.....	307 14 0	980 1 0	584 7 0	0 11 0	.....	225 8 0	810 10 0	169 7 0	87 1 0	82 6 0
5	Shiv (Budruk) ...	800 4 0	7 10 0	.....	153 14 0	961 12 0	646 8 0	7 10 0	.....	100 4 0	754 6 0	207 6 0	153 12 0	53 10 0
6	Sukbavli ...	765 3 0	.....	.....	431 11 0	1,196 14 0	598 2 0	.....	.....	293 6 0	891 8 0	305 6 0	167 1 0	138 5 0
7	Sánglat ...	324 10 0	.....	.....	423 11 0	748 5 0	318 2 0	.....	2 8 0	400 11 0	721 5 0	27 0 0	4 0 0	23 0 0
8	Khár (Inám) ...	366 2 0	42 10 0	.....	65 9 6	474 5 6	352 9 0	42 10 0	.....	63 13 6	459 0 6	15 5 0	13 9 0	1 12 0
9	Bhoate ...	748 8 0	26 3 0	.....	144 8 6	919 3 6	748 8 0	26 3 0	.....	110 14 6	885 9 6	33 10 0	.....	33 10 0
10	Nausahi ...	529 10 0	2 10 0	.....	255 10 0	787 14 0	417 6 0	2 10 0	.....	255 10 0	675 10 0	112 4 0	112 4 0	.....
11	Shivnár ...	206 7 0	.....	.....	184 5 0	390 12 0	171 15 0	.....	.....	154 12 0	326 11 0	64 1 0	24 8 0	29 9 0
12	Arbti... ..	1,122 10 0	9 11 0	5 0 0	149 4 0	1,286 9 0	984 11 6	9 11 0	5 0 0	121 0 0	1,120 6 0	166 3 0	137 15 0	28 4 0
13	Awási ...	404 4 0	.....	.....	315 11 0	719 15 0	366 1 0	.....	.....	315 11 0	701 12 0	18 3 0	18 3 0	.....
14	Kotwáli ...	691 3 0	.....	2 12 0	274 12 0	958 11 0	681 3 0	.....	2 12 0	180 6 6	864 5 6	94 5 6	.....	94 5 6
15	Suseri ...	1,462 4 0	44 7 0	.....	238 5 6	1,745 0 6	1,462 4 0	44 7 0	.....	188 6 6	1,695 1 6	49 15 0	.....	49 15 0
16	Nilik... ..	550 12 0	75 11 0	.....	56 3 6	682 10 6	478 13 0	75 11 0	.....	56 3 6	610 11 6	71 15 0	71 15 0	.....
17	Mumbke ...	646 4 0	56 2 0	.....	72 6 6	774 12 6	564 4 0	56 2 0	.....	72 6 6	692 12 6	82 0 0	82 0 0	.....
18	Shirahi ...	1,218 1 0	67 9 0	1 8 0	308 9 0	1,695 11 0	1,193 8 0	67 9 0	1 8 0	246 12 0	1,509 5 0	186 6 0	124 9 0	61 13 0
19	Bharne ...	459 4 0	.....	.....	214 3 0	673 7 0	376 5 0	.....	.....	214 3 0	590 8 0	82 15 0	82 15 0	.....
20	Nándgaon ...	1,524 3 0	73 6 0	0 7 0	353 7 6	1,951 6 6	1,524 2 0	73 6 0	0 7 0	274 2 6	1,872 1 6	79 5 0	.....	79 5 0
21	Songaon ...	1,445 13 0	.....	58 9 0	374 13 0	1,879 3 0	1,215 15 0	.....	54 1 0	312 4 0	1,582 4 0	296 15 0	229 14 0	62 9 0
													Bágáit ...	4 8 0
22	Sákrólí ...	1,019 8 0	.....	.....	468 3 0	1,487 11 0	1,019 8 0	.....	.....	377 2 0	1,396 10 0	91 1 0	.....	91 1 0
23	Alaure ...	833 15 0	76 4 0	0 14 0	142 4 0	1,053 5 0	729 4 0	76 4 0	0 14 0	142 4 0	948 10 0	104 11 0	104 11 0	.....
24	Tise ...	1,257 6 0	13 1 0	.....	313 4 0	1,583 11 0	1,254 10 0	13 1 0	.....	312 4 0	1,579 15 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 0
25	Oni ...	443 3 0	.....	.....	296 9 6	739 12 6	443 3 0	.....	.....	232 1 6	675 4 6	64 8 0	.....	64 8 0
26	Kondavli ...	1,018 7 0	16 13 0	.....	297 13 6	1,333 1 6	924 12 0	16 13 0	.....	248 1 6	1,189 10 6	143 7 0	93 11 0	49 12 0
27	Párnár ...	821 13 0	.....	.....	574 1 0	1,395 14 0	691 1 0	.....	.....	408 9 0	1,099 10 0	296 4 0	130 12 0	166 8 0
28	Dhámmandevi ...	2,199 2 0	.....	7 7 0	467 9 0	2,674 3 0	1,960 13 0	.....	7 7 0	404 5 0	2,372 9 0	301 9 0	238 5 0	63 4 0
29	Dhámni ...	928 0 0	.....	.....	364 9 6	1,292 9 6	650 8 0	.....	.....	364 9 6	1,015 1 6	277 8 0	277 8 0	.....
30	Sívni ...	853 12 0	0 13 0	.....	444 4 0	1,298 13 0	725 10 0	0 13 0	.....	444 4 0	1,170 11 0	128 2 0	128 2 0	.....
31	Dhábíl ...	250 3 0	.....	.....	197 13 0	448 0 0	228 4 0	.....	.....	197 13 0	428 1 0	21 15 0	21 15 0	.....
32	Nándavli ...	182 2 0	.....	.....	321 3 6	503 5 6	182 2 0	.....	.....	213 6 6	395 8 6	107 13 0	.....	107 13 0
33	Khed... ..	4,326 13 0	73 4 0	13 11 0	271 3 0	4,683 15 0	3,381 8 0	64 15 0	13 11 0	222 9 0	3,682 11 0	1,001 4 0	945 5 0	48 10 0
													Rabi ...	7 5 0
	Total ...	29,315 5 0	585 13 0	137 4 0	9,417 13 0	39,456 3 0	25,817 11 0	578 8 0	135 4 0	8,028 12 6	34,560 3 6	4,895 15 6	3,495 2 0	1,389 0 6
													Bágáit ...	4 8 0
													Rabi ...	7 5 0

W. WADDINGTON, Major,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Thána and Ratnágiri.

Poona, 6th November 1868.

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with Past Payments for the Villages of the Mahalkari's Division of the Khed Petha of the Suvarnburg Taluka.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.					ASSESSMENTS ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					Rice Acres.	Average.	Rice Bighas.	REMARKS.		
		Taken on the average for 10 years.	According to Jamgbandi.				Rate.	On the cultivation of									
			Rice.	Rabi.	Bigdit.	Varkas.		Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bigdit.					Varkas.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		
1	Songaon	1,432	1,297	...	...	425	1,662	9 0 0	1,216	...	54	312	1,582	202	6 0 0	...	
2	Dngmandevi	2,161	2,127	...	...	430	2,567	8 0 0	1,961	...	7	424	2,372	302	6 8 0	...	
3	Khed...	3,912	4,290	...	...	167	4,447	7 0 0	3,381	65	14	223	3,663	607	5 9 0	...	
4	Mumbke	656	700	...	...	61	761	...	564	69	...	692	671	91	6 8 0	...	34
5	Nihik	574	579	...	...	66	666	...	479	76	...	58	611	81	6 0 0	...	238
6	Bhoate	771	766	...	...	121	897	...	748	26	...	111	886	127	6 14 0	...	...
7	Alsure	1,036	1,056	...	...	159	1,214	...	729	76	1	142	948	127	6 12 0	...	36
8	Kondivli	1,336	1,263	...	...	236	1,499	...	925	17	...	246	1,190	162	6 11 0	...	36
9	Ashli	938	944	...	...	119	1,063	...	965	10	5	121	1,121	163	6 0 0	...	674
10	Shirahi	1,232	1,196	...	...	253	1,451	...	1,198	68	1	247	1,509	192	6 3 0	...	59
11	Nandgaon	1,389	1,414	...	...	208	1,622	...	1,524	73	...	274	1,871	262	6 14 0	...	78
12	Suseri	1,377	1,446	...	...	186	1,810	...	1,462	44	...	188	1,694	236	6 3 0	...	...
13	Khar (Inam)	301	249	...	...	52	301	...	363	43	...	64	400	64	6 8 0	...	18
	Total	13,622	13,683	...	...	1,627	15,520	...	12,343	564	21	1,746	14,664	2,111	5 13 0	3684	
14	Koregaon	924	816	...	...	272	1,067	6 8 0	867	36	11	223	1,137	169	6 2 0	...	44
15	Bharne	354	220	...	...	196	418	6 0 0	376	...	...	314	590	112	3 6 0	...	12
16	Tise	1,126	1,075	...	...	253	1,328	...	1,255	13	...	312	1,580	259	6 4 0	...	56
17	Chafkole	788	714	...	...	311	925	...	1,003	16	...	300	1,218	218	4 9 0	...	39
18	Chinchghar	1,875	1,897	...	...	423	2,220	...	2,016	37	10	359	2,422	391	5 5 0	...	103
19	Sakoli	629	583	...	...	410	963	...	1,019	...	...	377	1,366	230	4 4 0	...	276
20	Dyale	888	830	...	...	762	1,092	...	796	...	...	529	1,327	184	4 5 0	...	...
21	Shiroli	665	358	...	...	407	825	...	472	...	3	417	892	108	4 5 0	...	216
22	Sanglat	623	369	...	...	524	763	...	318	...	2	401	721	81	3 15 0	...	144
23	Vasal	518	369	...	...	243	612	...	761	...	...	252	1,018	197	3 12 0	...	181
24	Hodli	1,360	1,224	...	...	356	1,630	...	1,309	...	...	263	1,572	310	4 4 0	...	67
25	Jote	438	229	...	...	269	496	...	691	...	...	361	1,062	169	4 1 0	...	14
26	Kotavli	440	354	...	...	166	519	...	681	...	3	180	864	163	4 8 0	...	19
27	Murande	454	209	...	...	300	609	...	307	...	...	230	537	70	4 6 0	...	11
28	Jamburde	124	11	...	...	144	155	...	97	...	...	137	234	24	4 1 0	...	...
29	Devasde	462	264	...	...	226	559	...	346	...	...	162	506	77	4 8 0	...	...
	Total	10,953	8,076	...	...	5,020	13,086	...	11,449	66	18	4,394	15,926	2,568	4 7 0	3944	
30	Subhdare	776	394	...	...	539	963	5 8 0	447	1	...	363	811	112	4 0 0	...	201
31	Ruki	416	183	...	...	343	506	...	645	...	...	352	997	165	3 14 0	...	54
32	Konde	794	366	...	...	584	950	...	667	...	...	444	1,101	197	3 15 0	...	174
33	Nigre	391	186	...	...	289	475	...	183	...	...	270	463	47	3 14 0	...	41
34	Sivni	1,214	726	...	...	553	1,279	...	726	1	...	444	1,171	168	3 14 0	...	35
35	Ainore	688	470	...	...	301	771	...	484	1	...	265	760	108	4 8 0	...	25
36	Meni	517	343	...	...	273	621	...	367	...	...	183	550	98	3 12 0	...	...
37	Satvingaon	373	184	...	...	266	460	...	359	...	...	307	565	87	3 14 0	...	10
	Total	5,169	2,687	...	...	3,149	5,985	...	3,769	9	...	2,628	6,399	950	3 15 0	1124	
38	Sukavli	772	583	...	...	347	910	5 0 0	596	...	...	293	891	205	2 15 0	...	34
39	Kundoli	636	117	...	...	628	745	...	253	...	...	361	614	68	3 12 0	...	54
40	Kartol	558	416	...	...	248	664	...	499	...	...	290	789	199	3 9 0	...	214
41	Kaimuni (Budurk)	925	514	...	...	651	1,165	...	721	...	...	555	1,276	310	3 7 0	...	101
42	Mude	1,167	933	...	...	471	1,404	...	1,038	7	...	420	1,466	259	4 0 0	...	5
43	Dhetnai	701	338	...	...	513	861	...	650	...	...	385	1,015	234	2 12 0	...	194
44	Poiner	860	408	...	...	627	1,036	...	691	...	...	409	1,100	210	3 5 0	...	23
45	Shrisinge	266	126	...	...	226	351	...	292	...	...	256	529	73	4 0 0	...	10
46	Navshi	466	310	...	...	246	566	...	417	3	...	256	676	123	3 2 0	...	181
47	Wakivil	432	368	...	...	188	591	...	628	...	6	266	900	144	4 6 0	...	16
48	Shevner	299	134	...	...	217	351	...	172	...	...	165	327	44	3 15 0	...	44
49	Chagri	941	599	...	...	644	1,143	...	675	...	...	485	1,160	190	3 9 0	...	...
50	Ghanekut	246	69	...	...	188	267	...	204	...	14	268	466	51	4 0 0	...	54
51	Lole	618	212	...	...	543	755	...	553	...	7	357	917	157	3 8 0	...	10
52	Avast	529	266	...	...	369	645	...	396	...	...	316	702	102	3 9 0	...	16
53	Agani	549	423	...	...	336	659	...	321	...	10	335	666	73	4 6 0	...	241
54	Dhgal	304	214	...	...	132	346	...	298	...	...	198	426	58	3 15 0	...	...
55	Borje	274	148	...	...	175	323	...	291	...	...	300	591	79	3 11 0	...	8
56	Shiv (Budurk)	445	417	...	...	74	461	...	646	8	...	100	764	146	4 6 0	...	331
57	Shiv (Khurd)	717	505	...	...	354	859	...	684	1	...	225	810	139	4 3 0	...	23
58	Meth	381	254	...	...	202	456	...	396	...	23	272	691	101	3 15 0	...	154
59	Phurus	1,352	915	...	...	697	1,012	...	1,429	...	...	585	2,014	344	4 3 0	...	...
60	Onl	385	190	...	...	278	468	...	443	...	...	232	675	127	3 2 0	...	104
	Total	13,968	8,453	...	...	3,164	16,617	...	12,115	19	61	7,279	19,474	3,275	3 11 0	3594	
61	Ainoli	303	140	...	...	222	363	4 8 0	244	1	...	268	513	70	3 8 0	...	6
62	Tala	1,099	607	...	...	715	1,322	...	882	...	...	641	1,723	272	3 4 0	...	32
63	Shiravli	479	357	...	...	247	604	...	269	...	1	282	552	74	3 8 0	...	17
64	Jamga	600	371	...	...	356	727	...	430	...	...	319	749	125	3 7 0	...	20
	Total	2,491	1,475	...	...	1,540	3,015	...	1,915	1	1	1,720	3,537	541	3 6 0	75	
65	Mohan	417	77	...	...	439	518	4 0 0	325	...	...	274	499	70	3 3 0	...	4
66	Doghhar	866	274	...	...	784	1,068	...	517	...	...	722	1,269	194	2 13 0	...	15
67	Sonde	166	89	...	...	109	188	...	110	...	...	91	201	34	3 4 0	...	...
68	Kila Raasigad	415	69	...	...	469	539	...	155	...	...	417	572	63	2 7 0	...	2
69	Nilavns	322	233	...	...	151	394	...	332	...	...	217	509	99	2 15 0	...	13

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with Past Payments for the Villages of the Mahalkars's Division of the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Taluka—continued.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENT.					ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					Rice Acres.	Average.	Rice Bighas.	REMARKS.			
		Taken on the average for 10 years.	According to Jamabandi.				Rate.	On the cultivation of										
			Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgāt.	Varas.		Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgāt.					Varas.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
								Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
81	Māhālonge	311	59			327	366	3 8 0	127			133	310	49	2 9 0	3		
82	Wādī Mālda	39				37	37		12			50	42	5	1 15 0	2		
83	Wādī Bid	129	54			104	168		81			135	216	37	2 8 0	8		
84	Umbrī	400	140			468	608		180			366	546	84	3 2 0	10		
85	Ghara Somaṅgad	104	18			15	33		7			56	63	5	1 6 0	1		
86	Jaitapur	187	52			175	237		216			184	400	93	2 5 0	3		
87	Wādī Jaitapur	19	2			21	23		30			52	62	12	2 5 0	1		
88	Mirle	209	102			153	256		200			168	368	66	2 5 0	2		
89	Kaule	248	39			273	312		240			246	485	100	2 5 0	2		
90	Kāsal	319	86			311	397		478			397	773	138	2 5 0	3		
91	Nāthū	480	314			233	547		550			204	814	206	2 11 0			
92	Wāwē	351	227			198	425		243			302	445	98	2 8 0			
93	Chinoholī	435	260			353	513		343			257	600	133	2 9 0			
94	Borghar	340	283			146	430		308			106	504	112	2 12 0			
95	Māndwā	477	116			487	583		341			391	732	149	2 5 0			
	Total	4,108	1,751			3,183	4,934		3,354			3,026	6,380	1,367	2 7 0	28		
96	Amboll	404	56			351	367	3 0 0	172			376	548	93	1 4 0	1		
97	Waroll	155	31			160	191		130			217	337	61	1 15 0	2		
98	Banghar	134	25			141	166		63			95	168	38	1 11 0	1		
99	Chatsō	143	32			147	179		80			118	198	38	2 3 0	1		
100	Astōn	281	34			303	337		132			348	480	69	1 15 0	1		
101	Kāndōshī	113	8			136	144		74			134	208	37	2 0 0			
102	Dhōde	278	86			301	337		113			230	383	57	2 0 0			
103	Kinjālō	33				42	48		46			62	108	25	1 18 0			
104	Kharōte	16				21	21		39			77	116	19	2 1 0			
105	Kālambānī (Khurd)	120	7			145	163		87			172	229	40	2 3 0			
106	Bīrāmānī	28				33	33		44			94	158	23	2 0 0			
107	Wādgaon (Budruk)	81	7			109	118		62			177	259	39	2 2 0			
108	Wādgaon (Khurd)	52	11			91	102		63			168	231	31	2 1 0			
109	Yēnāhī	44	7			48	55		37			69	95	19	1 15 0			
110	Nāndavālī	281	47			322	406		182			213	395	66	1 14 0			
111	Wādī Beldār	108	4			139	143		1			87	88	30	1 5 0			
112	Dīwān Kavā	308	147			473	378		161			171	333	72	1 4 0			
113	Bhījkhār	437	68			473	539		317			494	611	158	2 0 0			
114	Khumbōd	592	214			612	726		301			400	701	172	1 12 0			
115	Khōpl	603	105			649	736		606			650	1,266	218	1 14 0			
116	Shirgaon	412	61			463	514		398			477	845	204	1 13 0			
117	Pātē	103	89			88	125		136			238	374	82	1 11 0			
118	Talwāt Khōd	325	58			224	262		210			211	421	110	1 15 0			
119	Talwāt Javāl	208	98			155	253		166			129	295	89	1 14 0			
120	Dhāmāgd	493	181			619	680		486			619	1,106	261	1 14 0			
121	Pōrō (Khurd)	146	16			170	186		121			115	236	70	1 11 0			
122	Pōrō (Budruk)	300	68			302	358		199			221	414	114	1 11 0			
123	Sākhar	402	125			376	601		273			323	596	167	1 12 0			
124	Charōnē	216	30			273	403		147			395	543	86	1 11 0			
125	Nīvē	147				178	178		25			116	141	14	1 12 0			
126	Samparāl	216	84			241	275		68			216	284	41	1 11 0			
127	Wāwē	423	66			470	536		254			249	603	132	1 15 0			
128	Kurāl Javāl	179	31			190	221		154			177	331	93	1 10 0			
129	Kurāl Khed	192	65			174	239		126			178	301	73	1 11 0			
130	Kāntāl	606	338			269	607		482			331	613	214	2 4 0			
131	Tulāhī (Budruk)	113				140	140		96			190	286	46	1 15 0			
132	Tulāhī (Khurd)	93	31			94	115		88			155	243	44	2 0 0			
133	Kāshāl	300	35			349	384		172			282	454	96	2 0 0			
134	Kinjālō	315	46			351	397		87			236	323	41	2 2 0			
135	Shīgāl	146	29			150	179		104			111	215	46	2 4 0			
136	Dāhīvāl	221	34			241	275		139			166	325	72	1 15 0			
137	Ghōyē	335	43			381	424		186			204	340	67	2 8 0			
138	Pūr (Budruk)	243	28			278	306		130			132	263	52	2 8 0			
139	Pūr (Khurd)	98	11			104	115		49			80	120	22	2 4 0			
	Total	10,172	2,345			10,463	12,785		6,928			9,891	16,919	3,613	1 15 0	77		
140	Musarī																	Instn villages not measured.
141	Amrūj																	
142	Alnī																	
	GRAND TOTAL	73,166	46,490			40,658	67,148		63,398	679	180	38,023	1,02,170	17,776	3 9 0	1,616		

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Poona, 16th November 1868.

No. 77 of 1868.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

*First Assistant Collector's Office,
Dápoli, 27th November 1868.*

SIR,

On December 3rd last I addressed you a letter on the necessity of lowering the rates of the Khed Petha consequent on the great fall of prices that had taken place since the survey settlement nine months previously. The Survey Commissioner and Superintendent accordingly after going through the petha made a reduction of rates, but only in 33 villages and to the extent of about Rs. 5,000, reducing the total assessment from Rs. 1,07,630 to Rs. 1,02,170.

The experience of the past twelve months has so convinced me of the heaviness of the present rate generally in that petha and the consequent necessity for further reductions that I feel called on to address you at length on the subject, and I trust you will forward this report to Government in view of the settlement of the rates for 30 years which under ordinary circumstances would have taken place before this.

2. In my letter above referred to, I said that "the time is only just now come when complaints of high rates may be expected from the rayats, and the khots seem very confident that there will be an abundance of such complaints." Unfortunately the anticipations of the khots have proved very correct and the amount of opposition to the survey from rayats as well as khots is such as I am convinced no official ever dreamt of seeing. The mere fact of outstanding revenue proves, because that may in the first place have been caused by the negligence of our department, and was, I think, an inevitable consequence of the time that Colonel Francis and Major Waddington took to decide on the amount of revision and reduction after it was well known that there was to be some reduction and the subsequent delay in correcting the papers of the villages. Nextly, of course it may be said that this opposition of the rayats has been fomented and kept up by the khots, and so no doubt it has. But there are certain facts which make it clear to me that the rayats are not merely the tools of the khots, but are really fighting for themselves and against what they believe to be the harshness of Government. These are, *first*, the very numerous cases in which the rayats allow themselves to be sold up rather than pay; *second*, that in very many cases they ask for their dhára land to be sold rather than their chattels, and that no body bids a fair price for the land; *third*, that they constantly ask for their khoti land to be sold, which under the survey regulations cannot be done; *fourth*, that there are not at all less complaints than of old by rayats against khots though, of course, the powers of the latter while their villages are attached is but very small; *fifth*, that this state of affairs was seen but very little comparatively in the Málkund and Bánkot Pethas.

3. Before going further I would remark that the opposition of the khots can never, I think, be got over except by concessions of the chief principles of the survey concessions, which of course never will be made. I think the real loss to the khots by the survey settlement has never been sufficiently admitted. The survey does practically break down the khoti system, and in so far as we have tried to make the khots believe that they are not injured by it we have, I think, been wrong. It may be true that in dhárekari villages they will get more money profits than formerly, but I am sure they will make less indirectly, not to mention the loss of influence. But one point, which I have never seen mentioned and which to my mind accounts chiefly for the hostility of the khots, is this. It is rare to find a village in which some share of the khotiship has not been alienated either by sale or mortgage, not by any means rare to find villages where the whole khotiship is thus alienated. Now there is no doubt that these mortgagees and purchasers laid out their money, in very many cases quite recently, in the trust that things would always remain as they were, or at all events that the position of the khots would not be much altered, and these are, no doubt, the men who feel themselves the greatest losers by the survey. On the other hand, there can be no question that khots in difficulties now find that their chances of raising money on their khotiships are now very greatly diminished, if not entirely gone, so that pretty nearly all classes of khots are most strongly interested in overthrowing the survey if possible, or at all events modifying its provisions. I therefore have not the smallest expectation of seeing the khots give up their opposition while there is a loophole left them either by the Courts or otherwise, and I feel sure that the decision of the very smallest point in their favour will only lead them to redoubt their exertions. And I can't see the use of blinking this fact or trying to make the khots believe that the survey is for their good if they could only see it. But the more it is acknowledged that this is the position we shall continue to be in with the khots, the more necessary it seems to me to conciliate the rayats in every way, and to make it apparent even to the densest of them that they are to be the gainers by the survey and that Government is quite willing to give up something, as well as to make the khots give up something, in order to ensure their advantage.

4. I had written so far when I received from you Major Waddington's letter No. 511 of the 6th instant. I shall therefore include in this the remarks I may have to make on his proposal to settle the rates for 30 years, for that, I suppose, is what he desires. My general position is that the rates on the whole are too high, and I shall endeavour to prove this,

firstly, by comparison of the total of the survey settlements with those of previous years, and, secondly, by bringing forward some considerations which seem to me to require that for the first 30 years at least the rates ought to be made lower than what the land can really bear, or than would be put on land of the same sort above the Gháta.

5. Firstly, I would mention that the total now fixed for the petha—Rs. 1,02,170—is Rs. 3,000 more than the assessment of 1864-65, the year of highest prices, and Rs. 29,000 more than the average of ten years, those ten years, including at least five of extraordinarily high prices. Major Waddington states that the increase of assessment on rice land is due almost entirely to fresh rice lands being brought under assessment and not to enhanced rates. The assessment on varkas seems to be almost the same as in 1865-66. Now, though the fact of the increased assessment being due chiefly to new rice land being brought to account, proves that the rates are not materially higher than at the previous survey, it does not by any means prove that it will not press on the rayats as a new burden. For, this new rice land has been made gradually since 1860, so that the rayats have held a great portion of it free for many years, while with regard to that which they have made only within the last few years, they may naturally enough complain that their improvements are taxed at the full rate before they have repaid themselves their expenditure. I have no means of finding out what were the principles of the settlement of 1860 or how far the high rates modified by concessions; but there is one argument that the rayats always bring forward, i. e., that the land now produces inferior crops to those of old times. Of course, no one can test the truth of this exactly, but one reason that they give for it seems valid, viz., that on account of the quantity of jungle and trees then, they were able to get much more to burn on the land and so increase its productiveness.

6. The great objection, however, seems to be to the varkas rates, and whatever pressure there is here falls no doubt chiefly on the poorer classes. With regard to the rates themselves, it seems absurd of course to say that a maximum of 6 annas per acre (or 9 annas with khoti profits) is too high for any land whatever. But then it must be remembered how greatly the necessary fallows add to these rates. The best varkas is fallow one year for every year of cultivation. With regard to the worst, I know that the Survey officers deny that such long fallows are given as the people say; but Sir G. Wingate in his report (paragraph 11) says: "The worst varkas land only bears two crops it is said in twelve years. Lieutenant Dowell estimated the proportion of varkas under crop each year at one-sixth, but from what I have observed and learnt, I should imagine that this is now nearer one-fifth or one-fourth, owing to the increase of population and the difficulty of obtaining subsistence." From this we may perhaps assume that if, as the Survey officers think, this proportion is now still higher than in 1851, the increase has not brought anything like a corresponding increase in returns to the cultivation.

7. Again, it is certain that in the measurement of this class of land in large numbers of 50 or 100 acres, out of which it is rare to find 50 yards together anything like level, while much of it is so steep as to make cultivation difficult under any circumstances, there must be many mistakes made which in the level land of the Deccan or the rice lands here there would be no excuse for. And at the same time the small portions into which these numbers are broken up for cultivation among 20 or 30 individuals, and the fact that in the Khed Petha the survey has not pretended to fix the boundaries of these small divisions with any accuracy, cause still more mistakes. As a matter of fact the complaints of mistakes in measuring and in the entries of the names in varkas numbers have been very numerous indeed. I look on these as inevitable and not as a cause of reflection against the survey. But it is most clear to me that this necessary, though perhaps in the aggregate trifling, element of uncertainty should be compensated for by a reduction on what the rates would be if the measurements and entries could be perfectly accurate.

8. There is another point which came to my notice in doing the ruzvát of some of the Ghát villages at the settlement in May 1867. The people complained of certain large varkas numbers being assessed too highly, though the rates were in fact low, and in many such cases the Survey Commissioner and Superintendent reduced them on the spot still lower, yet this did not satisfy the people, who said that they got scarcely anything out of those large hilly numbers and in fact but seldom cultivated them. They were then told that under these circumstances they had better not take up these numbers at all, but that if they were left waste and unassessed they would not be allowed to touch them. Rather than consent to this, they invariably agreed to the assessment though I have no doubt that in very many cases they have not the means of cultivating any appreciable portion of these numbers, having in fact much more varkas land in the village than they know what to do with. I confess I sympathize with these men in the feeling that makes them refuse to give up any part of their lands, though they may keep them at a loss. For these Ghát villages are not like others in their internal economy. The khots and the rayats are generally all of one caste and to a considerable extent of one family; have no quarrels over their land such as usually occur between khots and rayats, but cultivate the whole in a friendly way and divide the land in such portions among themselves as may be convenient. I should be very glad if some reductions could be made in these villages.

9. My next point is one which applies not only to all the villages of the Khed Petha but also to the whole Collectorate. I was surprised at first to find so many rayats reported as unable to pay the assessment of their lands through poverty, but a little consideration shows

the cause of this. Under the survey settlement the lands of all castes and classes are assessed at the same rates and of course rightly so. But under the khots before the survey, though the khot very likely managed to get more in value out of the rayats, he did it in a way that the poorer classes felt less onerous. Thus, to begin with, he would take his share out of the crop as it was reaped, and any cash he could screw out of them afterwards, while any other deficiency they would make up by working in his fields for him, and by doing all manner of more or less menial service. The khot, therefore, if he chose, could get a great deal out of the Kunbis and Mhars in one way and another without making them feel it very severely. Now, however, the rayat has to pay first his regular instalment of the Government assessment in cash, and afterwards at a time when he is unlikely to have any grain left the khots profit in kind, and for non-payment of this as well as of the Government assessment he may be sold up. The khot will still of course for some time get a certain amount of gratuitous labour out of these low-class rayats, but will not on that account make any abatement in his demand for the legalized profits; not only the cash payments but the necessity of paying regularly is new and, I must add, obnoxious to these wholly uneducated people; and though I do not think that any reason for perpetuating the old irregular modes of payment, I do think it a reason for making the assessment very low and easy to them.

10. There is also the fact of a great deal of land claimed and hitherto enjoyed as dhára being now entered as khoti which though quite right legally and with reference to the khots, of course seems hard to those who have for many years looked on it as their dhára. This is an analogous case to that of bringing the new rice land to account mentioned in my 5th paragraph. I have seen several cases in which land of this sort has been mortgaged as dhára, but being entered at the time of settlement as khoti and therefore not alienable, there is no alternative but either to enter it in the mortgagee's name, he being the actual cultivator, in which case the mortgagor is left without remedy, or to leave to the mortgagor the privilege of paying the Government assessment without the possibility of ever getting his land back.

11. There is only one other point which I shall bring forward, but that is of considerable importance. For the last year I have had it constantly thrown in my teeth both by khots and rayats, both verbally and in writing, that Colonel Francis stated in Court at Ratnágiri that the assessments were calculated so as to give Government only one-sixth share of the produce. At first I always declared that those who brought this forward must be labouring under a mistake as to what Colonel Francis had said, but on enquiry I found out that they were right. I must say I always believed that Government intended to take a much larger share, and a very simple calculation showed me that in the Bámkot Petha and also in the Khed Petha the Government share could be proved greater. Thus Colonel Francis puts down the produce of the best possible rice land at 2 khandis an acre, and though it is not very easy to get natives to acknowledge it to be so much, yet this may no doubt be taken as true maximum. Now the maximum rates in Bámkot are Rs. 10 an acre; six times this would be Rs. 60, but the produce (2 khandis) at last year's prices would only be Rs. 48, and it must be remembered that (besides the additional Rs. 5 which goes to the khot as profit) the rayat has all the expense of reaping, threshing and taking the grain to market which makes a considerable hole in the actual return. Of course it will be said that the maximum of Rs. 10 is put on but very few fields, but the rayats will answer that 2 khandis of rice is got off equally few. And though last year's prices were low it would be very rash to assume that they will never be lower in the next 30 years.

12. As soon as the people got hold of this statement of Colonel Francis they began to petition that Government would inspect their crops and take either one-sixth of them or the value of one-sixth. This petition has been repeated over and over again and in several instances the rayats of a village came up to me in a body with this petition to which I could return nothing but a simple refusal. Of course, Colonel Francis never meant to say that in no case was this proportion of one-sixth exceeded, but equally of course every man who finds that it is exceeded in his case thinks that he has a real cause of complaint against Government.

13. The conclusion which I draw from what I have mentioned above is that the reduction made last year in the Khed assessment is quite insufficient if the intention of Government is to make the rates really light. On this point I would beg to refer to the 72nd paragraph of Sir G. Wingate's report (which is too long to transcribe) as showing the system of assessment he thought advisable. And in the 73rd paragraph he says: "A revision of assessment would most probably occasion a considerable reduction of revenue and this without any chance of the deficiency being made good at some future time through an increase of cultivation." In the year in which this was written the assessment of Khed appears to have been about Rs. 46,000. The survey assessment after last year's reduction is Rs. 1,02,000, and though the assessment of the other three pethas already is somewhat less than in the years before settlement, it is in every case immensely in excess of what it was in Sir G. Wingate's time.

14. It may be objected to what I have urged that I cannot give any single instance of a village or holding being assessed too high. This is true, for I have carefully abstained from making any investigations which would look as if I wanted to prove the survey wrong, and besides I do not think that such could be carried out with any chance of a convincing result except by officers of the Survey or others who possess the particular experience of assessing and classing land, which I certainly do not. But I have the advantage of having spent the greater part of the last year close to the Khed Petha and so have seen far more

both of the petitioners and of the difficulties in collecting the revenue than any one else can have, and I have only slowly and reluctantly come to the conclusions which I have recorded above. It is not for me to suggest the way in which the reduction should be made, but I would again call attention to paragraph 17 of Major Waddington's report proposing the rates: "The price of rice throughout the Collectorate is Rs. 38 a khandi, and *as there is no prospect of a fall in prices*, I am of opinion that the proposed rates may be safely imposed". Remembering that within nine months of the date of this report the price had gone down to Rs. 24, and now after a short harvest everywhere is about Rs. 30, I think that the safest as well as the easiest plan would be to make uniform reduction of certain percentage (say 20) on all the varkas assessment and of a smaller percentage on the rice.

15. I have left many points untouched which bear on the question of the assessment of this Collectorate generally, as the great increase in Government assessment in the years of scarcity here, where the rayats did not participate in the prosperity, as compared with the stationary assessments in the cotton districts where the rayats made their fortunes; the fact that high prices benefit our rayats to a scarcely appreciable extent owing to almost the whole of the crops produced in the Collectorate being consumed in it. But this report is already too long, and I will therefore only add a hope that Government will be able to see the fact I have mentioned in the light I do.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) A. K. NAIRNE,
Assistant Collector.

No. 1959 of 1869.

To
THE ACTING REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Ratnágiri Collector's Office,
Camp Poona, 10th December 1868.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report No. 511 of the 6th ultimo, from the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, regarding the rates finally proposed to be introduced into the Khed Tarf or Petha of what was the Suvarndurg Taluka, requesting the early sanction of Government to the rates as now fixed by himself and the Survey Commissioner in order to legalize their collection for the present year.

2. The settlement of this petha was made in the hot season of 1867 and the rates were (excepting in 3 villages) made applicable for the first time for the year 1867-68. The sanction of Government for their introduction for one year was conveyed in their Resolution No. 1323, dated 3rd April 1867. noted in the margin, and it is the final confirmation of these rates by Government for the full period of 30 years which is now sought. It is therefore proper that before that confirmation be granted the question as to whether or no these rates are suitable should receive full consideration. Nor, as the higher rates as first fixed have already been sanctioned for one year, is there any cause for haste in order to legalize the levy of last year's assessment.

3. It will be seen that after careful personal enquiry on the spot made last hot season by the Survey Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent, they have come to the conclusion that the rates as at first fixed were somewhat too high and have accordingly lowered the rates on the higher two classes of lands each a rupee as well as made other reductions including some on the varkas lands, thereby on the whole lowering the assessment 5 per cent.

4. That this reduction was required I have no doubt, not so much in consequence of the hosts of petitions poured in on all sides against the rates as at first imposed; for these petitions were, I believe, in great part factious and would have been nearly as numerous had the rates been even lower at first than they are now, but in consequence partly of the general agreement of opinion as to the rates as at first fixed having been considerably too high, which I have found among those in the district most capable of forming a correct opinion on this subject including even those most favourable to our survey operations, and partly of the impressions I have received from my own general observations on the subject. The reductions, however, that have been made though appreciable have not materially altered the state of the case, and I am disposed to think the rates are still higher than they should be.

5. I do not mean that the rates are higher than Government have a legal right to impose, for they are lower per acre than they have been though their total shows an increase owing to increased cultivation; but I believe the rates to be higher than under the circumstances of the case it is well to impose, and that the district would flourish more were they lower, and that especially in reference to the varkas rates.

6. My opinion however is based on general considerations, and I am not prepared to bring forward particular cases of over-assessment both because I thought it undesirable under the circumstances of the factious opposition raised to the assessment to make personal enquiries on the spot lest my object might have been misunderstood and lest I might

have given a handle to the opponents, *in toto* of the survey operations, and also because the Survey Commissioner and the Superintendent being far more competent than I am to decide in any particular case, what is the productive capability of the soil, there was in fact (though it may seem otherwise) little to be gained from personal enquiries.

7. I will now mention some of the general considerations that lead me to the conclusion I have mentioned. In the first place, I am disposed to think that as at first apparently

contemplated by Government (*see* their Resolution noted in the margin) the Government rates should not exceed the $\frac{1}{4}$ th

No. 3765 of 24th August 1861. of the produce of the land. Nor, when it is remembered that in khoti land at least 50 per cent. must be added to the rent as the khot's profit, and that this district has been suffering from over-taxation, while Khed Petha includes some of the poorest parts of the district, do I think that this rule is at all too liberal towards the cultivators. Yet I am disposed to think that this proportion has been exceeded in many cases, as probably Colonel Francis would himself admit. However should he not think that such is the case, I willingly defer to his opinion as he is the best judge on that matter. I would however refer to paragraph 13 of my First Assistant's letter, copy of which is sent herewith, drawing attention to what were the opinions of Sir George Wingate on the subject of the taxation of this district, and considering that we are obliging the khots for the sake of the general good to sacrifice some of the privileges they have hitherto most prized (a measure heartily approved), I should have been more satisfied to see Government making a sacrifice of revenue rather than deriving a profit from the introduction of the new assessment.

8. Again, it appears to me that the precarious nature of what is called varkas cultivation has hardly been sufficiently considered. These crops have in three out of the five years I have lately been in this district been exceedingly bad. This is most frequently the case near the Gháts, where the crops, being later owing to the violence of the rain while they last, are, after the rains, from the propinquity of the bare precipices of the Ghát range liable to be burnt up by dry hot winds and want of dew which are not so much felt in other parts. In these parts, too, the damage done by floods is much greater than in other parts.

9. And the point which has scarcely, it appears to me, been sufficiently considered is that though 6 or 4 or even 2 annas an acre may seem a very light rate on cultivated varkas land, yet it becomes very heavy when it is to be paid on every acre of varkas held by a man, not only all that is lying fallow of what is cultivated in turn, but also in case of these Ghát villages of much that is never or hardly ever cultivated at all, and is merely used to supply ráb (or loppings) for manuring the cultivated parts from. I fear Colonel Francis will not be disposed to agree as to the fact, but yet from all I hear and my own observation I am satisfied that in these parts much varkas land is left fallow for ten or even more years together, though I admit these observations have been drawn more from the Ghát villages generally in the Collectorate than from those in the Khed Petha.

10. Again, among a people wholly uneducated and devoid from all providence and foresight, the manner in which a fixed money payment not varying according to the circumstances of each year will, in years of scarcity, press much more hardly on the cultivators than grain rates levied at a certain proportion of the crop, even though the latter were in the aggregate of years heavier than the former, has scarcely, I think, been sufficiently taken into consideration. For instance, though a man holding and paying for twelve acres of varkas land rates averaging on the whole 3 annas, and cultivating (as will commonly be the case) only two acres yearly out of the whole, will pay his Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ rent with ease in a year when his two acres yield him an average crop, yet in a year when the crop barely yields him sufficient to pay his expenses with, he will feel it a heavy burden to have to pay his 3 annas on each acre of his unproductive holding.

11. I am aware that all these considerations are matters on which opinions will greatly vary, and I do not suppose that any of them have escaped the notice of the Survey Commissioner; but the question is whether due weight has been allowed them. It may be said that such general considerations might be urged against almost any rates that could be imposed in this district, but this rather helps what I wish to show, *viz.*, that on these considerations the rates should rather be exceptionally low in such a district and not, as I believe they are, somewhat higher than they would be on similar lands elsewhere.

12. There is one fact to which I would specially draw attention and which alone seems to me to show that the varkas rates are higher than expedient, *viz.*, that they are in the aggregate much higher (the Superintendent's report does not show exactly how much) than the average of the ten years preceding the settlement, notwithstanding three of the two years were seasons of almost famine prices and therefore of extraordinarily high rents to Government, and that from the general rise in price, the total revenues of seven out of these ten years were far above the average of former years.

13. There is one other consideration of a very general nature which, though it does not affect the justice of our settlement, has yet in all parts doubtless gone a long way to make it unpopular in khoti villages. It is this that now the cultivators in Government villages will be so much better off and so much more lightly taxed than those in khoti villages where as hitherto they have paid almost alike (excepting only that they have been freed from the unauthorized exactions of the khots). For Government villages have been paying *ardhel* or *tirdhel* as the case might be just the same as the khoti villages alongside

of them, as, for instance, in the seven Government villages of Petha Bánkot and the adjoining khoti villages. I do not mean this as any argument for taking more in Government villages, for it was high time we removed the scandal of such oppressive rates in them, the only excuse for the continuance of which so long was that without a survey it was impossible to tell what they really were in individual cases relative to the whole land actually held and what they should be. But I think this and all the other considerations I have urged are grounds for great leniency when introducing into this the poorest district of our Presidency a settlement which, however admirable its general principles, and however calculated in the end to do much good, must yet in the outset in the very nature of things prove highly distasteful to the khots and somewhat so to the rayats also. On this point I would call attention to the report by my First Assistant who has seen much of the petha in question and was in charge of the Collectorate at the time the first settlement was proposed and reported on.

14. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Superintendent's letter I would observe that the refusal of the people to pay their assessment has had little to do with the fact of a considerable portion of the revenue for the past year having been till a late date outstanding. The usual course for the recovery of the revenue has been long since put in force and little that can be recovered remains now to be so.

15. The delay which took place (which was however of little consequence) arose chiefly from the survey registers (*i. e.*, botkhats) on which the Mámíatdár had to make his collections, having required very extensive corrections after the settlement was made and having from this cause not been sent to the Mámíatdár in many cases till very late in last season, and also from the fact that many cases of complaints regarding mistakes of assessment had to be enquired into and that the enquiry as to what reductions were to be made after it was found some were necessary were in progress.

16. However, I only mention this because as the Superintendent's letter stands it might lead to wrong impressions and not as implying the least remissness on the part of the Survey Department.

17. Another cause of delay was that the Mámíatdár of Chiplun and the Maháikari of Khed have for months passed been overwhelmed with a mass of petitions relative to survey matters, and though nine-tenths of these may have been made without foundation yet they entailed an immense amount of work and in some hundreds of cases enquiries and local inspections had to be made by the Mámíatdár and the Maháikari and their kárkúns and mistakes rectified under the instructions of the Superintendent of Survey. To which must be added with reference to the Mámíatdár that a great part of his time has been taken up during the last six months in attending the Ratnágiri Civil Court or in journeys undertaken for that purpose.

18. Notwithstanding all these difficulties he has managed to get through his work well, and though I should not have been satisfied with any less exertion on his part, yet it is perhaps due to him to put on record the above facts for I have few more laborious and energetic men than this Mámíatdár in the Collectorate.

19. I am unable to give an opinion regarding the mode of remuneration proposed in the Survey Superintendent's 5th paragraph for khots in dhárekari villages, not having a copy of the papers he alludes to.

20. There appears to me some mistake in his statement showing the former and present area of rice cultivation, and his explanations have been called for and will be sent when received.

21. I may also mention that the rates actually imposed according to information I have received are in some cases higher than the highest rates as stated by the Superintendent of Survey and as proposed for the sanction of Government. This may arise from a mistake somewhere or may be the result of the method of deducing the actual rates from the standard rates proposed for each class of land; but in any case I doubt not the Survey Superintendent can readily explain the seeming discrepancy.

22. One other observation I will make though unwilling more to swell this letter. If it be said that a rayat can throw up his varkas where he has so much that he only uses great part of it for ráb, it must be remembered that the more ráb the better the crop on what he does cultivate and that throwing up land long held is to these men like parting with life; and that though he throws it up and the land lies waste, this only shifts the burden of its assessment to Government from his shoulders to those of the khot who for 30 years will still have to pay the assessment fixed on the total culturable varkas of his village.

23. I forbear to make any remarks on the subject of Mr. Nairne's 10th paragraph as it is one of several matters which will be brought to an issue in the Ambegaon Khoti Suit and on which I have purposely postponed reporting or giving an opinion pending the decision of that suit, although my own mind is clear on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. BOSWELL,
Collector.

Remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., upon the accompanying letters from the Collector of Ratnágiri and his First Assistant, Mr. Nairne, regarding the rates fixed by the Superintendent of Survey for the Khed Division of the Suvarndurg Táluka.

No. 51 of 1869.

Poona, 14th January 1869.

The Collector and his Assistant have expressed their strong opinion that, notwithstanding the reduction reported by the Superintendent, the total assessment, as now submitted for sanction by him, is still too high. Both officers write apparently with a strong conviction of the necessity of further reduction, and in giving the fullest consideration to their remarks, I shall endeavour to place before Government the whole subject of the settlement of the district in a manner that will admit of their coming to a decision upon the important question raised by these officers.

2. It will be seen that neither Mr. Boswell nor Mr. Nairne has indicated any particular case of over-assessment. As explained by them, they have purposely refrained from making any detailed enquiry such as would be requisite for obtaining information of the kind; and I would here express my acknowledgments to them for the consideration thus shown to the Superintendent and myself. It is the duty of the Survey Department to carry out all the details of a settlement, and the officers of that department are clearly responsible to Government for the correct performance of such work; a responsibility which there is no wish to evade in the present case.

3. Reference to the Superintendent's first report will show that according to his original proposals, the district, for rice land rates, was apportioned into seven different groups with maximum rates varying from 9 to 3 rupees, as shown below:—

Class.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Number of Villages.	REMARKS.
I	Special rate of Rs. 9	2	Applied to the two villages of Dhámandevi and Songaon which are immediately opposite to Chiplun and noted for their fertility.
II	Rs. 8	7	Kasbe Khed, and the villages immediately adjoining the creek.
III	Rs. 7 6-8	5	Villages near Khed and on the north of the creek.
IV	Rs. 6 5-8	31	Villages adjoining those of Class III or within four miles of water carriage.
V	Rs. 5 4-8	19	Villages further removed from Khed and from five to seven miles from water carriage.
VI	Rs. 4 3-8	31	Villages on the east and north-east of Khed, and towards the Gháts.
VII	Rs. 3	44	Jungly villages and from five to six miles from the foot of the Gháts.
		139 3	Inám unsurveyed.
Total Villages ...		142	

As explained in Major Waddington's letter now submitted, the rates for the two first groups have been reduced from 9 and 8 to 8 and 7 respectively; whilst a few other villages, mostly in the third and fourth groups, have also been lowered a class, which is equivalent to a reduction of a rupee in their maximum rate. These changes, together with the modification of the varkas rates and some corrections made in the assessment as first calculated, have caused altogether a decrease of Rs. 5,460 in the total assessment of the district as originally fixed, and brought it down to 1,02,170 rupees. This, in the opinion of the Collector and his Assistant, is more than the district can bear.

4. The reduction above alluded to was made after a careful inspection of a considerable part of the district by the Superintendent and myself. Our inspection was undertaken chiefly for the purpose of enabling us to dispose of the numerous complaints of over-assessment, and of mistakes in the rates and entries which had been poured in upon the Collector and the Survey Department. These complaints, we found, came chiefly from villages in the four first groups of rates, while but few petitions were received from any of the villages in the three last groups, viz., those in which the 4, 3½ and 3 rupees maximum

rates have been imposed. Accordingly our attention was chiefly directed to enquiries connected with the survey work of the villages of the former class. It must not be supposed that the absence alone of petitions was taken as proof of the rates being correct in the last three groups; we had other reasons, which will be explained hereafter, for concluding that no modification was required in the assessment of these particular groups. On the other hand, the fact of numerous petitions against the settlement having emanated from villages of the first groups cannot, in my opinion, be taken as the natural indication of the feelings of the people generally, for it is notorious that the khots of the district had organized a systematic opposition to the survey. They evidently expected that by numerous and constantly repeated complaints (for it was not uncommon for the Superintendent and myself to receive two or three petitions from the same village within a few days of each other whilst copies were invariably sent to the district officers also), they would eventually succeed in getting the survey set aside altogether.

6. We found from our examination of the work, that, as explained by the Superintendent, the rice classification was in some cases imperfect, though not so much so as to lead us to distrust the correctness of the operations generally,—the mistakes being confined chiefly to fields of a particular kind, not heretofore met with in the course of our operations, except perhaps in rare cases. The correction of these mistakes, together with a reduction of the rates of other villages, and varkas lands, comprises all the alterations in the assessment which the Superintendent and myself thought necessary. But as the reductions are reported to be insufficient, it is desirable to reconsider the matter.

7. The first group with the 8* rupees rate contains but two villages. They may be taken to be exceptional cases and we may therefore turn to Class 2, which may be said to be the main group forming the basis upon which the rates of the district generally have been fixed. The maximum in this case is Rs. 7 or Rs. 7 14 annas, including the dusota rate applied to fields capable of producing a cold-weather crop in addition to the ordinary one of monsoon rice. It must be borne in mind that this second crop is obtained without any expense for irrigation, being raised with but little labour, owing to the moisture left in the soil by the monsoon rains. Moreover the levy of an extra rate on account of this second crop is by no means a novelty for it has been imposed throughout all the districts of the Thána Collectorate.

8. The town of Khed forming the centre of this group is situated, as explained in the general report, upon a tidal stream navigable for good-sized country craft. This stream joins the main creek at a short distance from the large market town of Chiplun, and boats from Khed can reach either that market or, going out to sea by the main creek, can make Bombay and the markets of the coast, and in fact a great part of the rice of the district is exported by the latter route.

9. It cannot possibly be said, I think, that 7 rupees 14 annas is a high rate for villages thus favourably circumstanced, that is to say, for villages that have a good local market (Khed), water carriage available for the export of their produce to the great markets on the coast, and to Bombay, and whilst possessing a fertile soil enjoy a copious and certain rainfall; and compared moreover with other adjoining districts, the rate certainly shows favourably. In Mahád, for instance, we had a ten rupee maximum; in Bánkot the maximum is ten also; and it must, I think, be admitted that a reduction of 2 Rupees 2 annas, or above 20 per cent, is sufficient to cover the difference between the market value of the produce of the Khed districts and of the districts selected for comparison.

10. The chief rate being shown, as above, to be fairly fixed according to the principles by which Survey settlements are regulated, I would next apply the same test to the last group of villages, being those having a 3 Rupee maximum; for if the highest and lowest be held to be fair, the others naturally adjust themselves. Both the Collector and his Assistant seem to think the rates fall with peculiar hardship upon the cultivators in this class of villages bordering on the Gháts. Their crops are said to be subject to great risks from flooding, and to damage from dry winds and other causes, and the people are said to be badly off. I admit that cultivation is subject to damage to some extent from the causes indicated by these officers. But this is fully covered by the very low rate of only Rs. 3 per acre put upon the best lands. The average rate, it will be seen, is under Rs. 2 for the whole group—that is to say, only about 2 maunds of rice are to be taken in the Government share of the produce.

11. If this were the first instance in which Ghát villages of the kind were being brought under settlement, there might perhaps be ground for questioning whether a rate which gives such a large increase upon past payments, as occurs in this case, could be borne by that class of villages. But as the same rate has been applied generally without a murmur of complaint throughout the Ghát villages extending from the most northerly district of the Thána Collectorate down along the whole range of the Sahyádrí Gháts to Nizámpur Petha in the Rájpurí Táluka, and to the Mahád Táluka in the districts of the Sub-Collectorate bordering on Ratnágiri, we have the best proof possible in the experience thus gained of its being a suitable rate for this class of villages.

12. Having thus shown that the highest and lowest classes of rates have been fixed in accordance with the plan that has been in force in this Survey for some years, we have next to consider the intermediate classes. As explained in the Report in paragraph 11, they comprise a series of deductions from the main rate of the district, regulated so as to cover the difference in the marketable value of produce incidental to distance from the town of Khed (which, as before mentioned, is the principal export station), and to their situation generally with reference to the Gháts. There can be no question of the general correctness of this plan of grouping. The Superintendent and myself have looked most carefully into the manner in which the classification of villages under the several groups has been carried out, and the changes in the original proposals reported in the accompanying letter* comprise all the cases in which any modification appears to be required.

*From Major Waddington.

13. The modifications reported include also a reduction of an anna in the maximum rate of the varkas lands of some villages. This reduction was not general but carried out in cases where inspection showed it to be required.

14. Referring to Mr. Nairne's letter, it will be seen that his argument is as follows :—

“My general opinion is, that the rates on the whole are too high and I shall endeavour to prove this, firstly, by comparison of the total of the survey settlements with those of previous years, and, secondly, by bringing forward some considerations which seem to me to require that for the first 30 years at least the rates ought to be made lower than what the land can really bear, or than what would be put upon land of the same sort above the Gháts.”

Para. 4.

Mr. Nairne objects in the first place to the assessment being Rs. 29,000 more than the average payments of the past ten years. This increase, which falls chiefly on the rice land, is due almost entirely, as explained by Major Waddington, to fresh rice lands, made since the former survey, being now brought under assessment. A statement showing these increases has been appended to his letter—unfortunately it does not include all the villages and cannot therefore be used as a general standard of comparison for the whole district. It suffices, however, to show that a tenfold increase in area is by no means uncommon, while there are many cases of villages having now from 50 to 100 acres of rice and in which there was not an acre at the time of the former survey.

15. The circumstance of there being a large extent of what in other districts would be called concealed cultivation, but which would more properly be designated as land held unassessed, has long been known to the officials of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. So early as 1820, or thereabouts, the Collector mentions that a considerable increase of revenue would result from a new survey of the lands of the Suvarndurg and Anjanvel Tálukas owing to a large extent of new rice land being held unassessed. Mr. Lestock Reid reporting as Collector in 1827 upon Lieutenant Dowell's survey writes thus :—

“In other parts of the country and especially in Suvarndurg it is stated that the quantity of land in cultivation would be doubled and even in some villages trebled.”

And more recently we find Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Coles expressing their opinion that Suvarndurg would be much raised whenever the survey should be introduced.

16. The question of assessing this newly made rice land has, therefore, long been under consideration. It is evident also that much of it must have been under cultivation for many years. There is no record unfortunately from which we can ascertain when these new lands were severally brought under cultivation, but the area of rice land is reported to have been double and treble that charged for in the accounts so far back as 1827. We may therefore safely assume that freedom from rent in many cases exceeded the period ordinarily allowed in kauls for the reclamation or formation of rice lands.

17. Mr. Nairne does not object to this land being now assessed, but seems to think that the people might have grounds for complaining that lands made within the last few years should be subjected to assessment before they have been repaid the outlay incurred in bringing them under cultivation. But as our lowest rate is put upon such lands the cultivator, it may be said, gets the benefit of a reduced assessment during the currency of the 30 years' lease, and this objection seems therefore to be met by the rules of the Department. Nearly Rs. 23,000 of the increase on the payments of the past ten years is caused by the assessment on these newly made lands, and for the reasons stated its levy forms a legitimate addition to the public revenue. We have to consider whether it is expedient to forego part of this as recommended by the Revenue officers.

18. The Collectors and Mr. Nairne's chief objection however is to the varkas assessment the pressure of which is said to fall principally on the poorer classes. They seem to think that the fallow required for varkas lands has not been sufficiently considered by us, and that we are inclined to over-estimate the extent of this land annually under cultivation. I can however assure them that all the peculiarities of varkas cultivation have been fully considered by us, while lengthened experience has taught us how to estimate the value of these lands with considerable accuracy. Moreover, if the opinions expressed by the people of the adjoining districts regarding the profits derived from varkas cultivation are

worth anything, our valuation of these lands is decidedly low. The Bánkot khots, for instance, when the survey settlement was being introduced in that district, complained more particularly of the great loss of profit to them that would result from our varkas assessment being so light; and so convinced were we of the justice of this complaint that we made an addition of 25 per cent. to the rate of profit, making it 75 instead of 50 per cent. upon the assessment. In the Mahád Táluka also complaints of the same kind were even more numerous; and but recently the khot of Jálgaon has objected to the low rate upon the varkas land of his village.

19. Mr. Nairne lays considerable stress upon the difficulty of fixing the assessment of varkas lands and apportioning it to the minute holding into which they are divided; and I agree with him that this forms a legitimate reason for dealing liberally with such lands. He is correct in supposing that the work was somewhat roughly done in the Ghát villages, but I feel assured that any defects arising from this cause have been fully met by the low rate and liberal deduction made for unculturable land in this class of villages. The circumstance, alluded in paragraph 8 of Mr. Nairne's letter, of the cultivators in some of the Ghát villages having taken up large Numbers though pressed not to do so, cannot, I think, be quoted as proof of over-assessment. I should rather take it as evidence of the contrary and as indicating their opinion of the rates being fair.

20. We have now to consider the other grounds upon which a reduction in the assessment of the district is advocated. The main argument is one of policy, that is to say, whether considering the great change in the status of the khot, brought about by the terms of the survey settlement, and the change also to the rayat in the substitution of fixed cash payments for grain rents levied in kind, it is not expedient to forego some portion of what may be the legitimate assessment, and deal liberally with both parties in this matter. I admit that considerations of this kind are entitled to much weight, not that a reduction of assessment will effect a settlement of the present dispute with the khots, for, I think, Mr. Nairne is right in supposing they will persevere in their opposition till the question has been finally determined by the courts of law. But at the same time it is very important not only that they should have no grounds for complaint in regard to the amount of assessment placed upon their lands, but that it should be fully apparent that Government have treated them with every consideration.

21. The treatment of dhára lands by the survey has also been brought forward by Mr. Nairne as a measure of some hardship, which should influence the bearing of the rates. I am not disposed to admit that there are any real grounds of complaint in respect to the proceedings of the Survey Department in dealing with such cases. Every claim to dhára has been carefully enquired into, not summarily, but by a course of appeal through the several branches of the Survey Department. The extent of dhára is first determined by the Measuring Assistant who is guided by the record of these lands in the public accounts. He does not, as appears to have been supposed, arbitrarily assign a certain limit in each case, as the area represented by the record in the accounts, but all the lands found on enquiry to belong to certain fields known as dhára have been recorded under that tenure in the survey papers.

22. The operations of the Measuring Assistant conducted in the manner mentioned above, are next submitted to a careful scrutiny by the Classing officer. All complaints against the decisions of these officers, and all doubtful cases form subject of enquiry at the introduction of the rates, no pains being spared in their investigation. There are, however, as stated by Mr. Nairne, some few cases in which the strict application of the rules may be productive of hardship. I allude to those of persons who for a long time prior to the settlement have been holding lands at fixed rates, have considered them as dhára, and in some cases even mortgaged them as such. Where, however, no record could be found of their having been entered as dhára, and the khot disputed their being so, there was no alternative but to negative the claim. In cases of this kind where the khot would consent to the fixed assessment only being levied, as is done with dhára lands, an agreement to this effect was duly entered in the settlement papers. I cannot see what further steps can be taken for arriving at a fair settlement of these claims, and I certainly cannot admit that the question is one that has any bearing upon the equity of the assessment.

23. Both the Collector and his Assistant allude to a statement made by me, in evidence given in the Ratnágiri Court, to the effect that the survey rates are fixed at a fifth or sixth of the gross produce; and they mention that in numerous instances, both khots and rayats have complained that their assessment is in excess of the limit supposed to be fixed as the Government demand. Government are fully aware that the plan of taking a certain fixed proportion of the gross produce as the basis of the assessment, forms no part of the survey system. The plan was originally adopted by Mr. Pringle in the Deccan, where it failed so signally that all attempts at calculating the rates of each field on such a basis have since been abandoned. And no rule of the kind, I need scarcely observe, is now in force in the Ratnágiri Survey Department. This ought to have been clearly stated when explaining, as I was doing, that as a general result of our system of valuation we find our rates amount to about a fifth or a sixth of the gross produce.

24. It would have been better had I at the same time explained that there is no rule restricting the Government demand to this proportion, nor did I mean to imply that it never is exceeded. But since my evidence was given the khots have been continually bringing forward this statement as a proof that Government cannot legally demand more, though they are aware that in cases of dispute the present regulations prescribe one-half the gross produce as the Government share.

25. The Collector and his Assistant seem both to be of opinion that if this plan of limiting the Government demand to a fifth or a sixth were applied in Khed, the rates would be shown to be higher than they should be. Although, as above mentioned, I do not admit our assessments being governed by such a rule, I may still show by way of rebutting their statements that the rates will *even* stand a test of this kind. If then we assume the return from the best fields to be two khandis per acre (and there is no doubt the very best fields in Khed District do produce that crop), and calculate the value of the produce upon the

*In this calculation I have excluded the two years when the rates were unusually high.

average rate* of the district for the past ten years which I find to be Rs. 24 per khandi, one-sixth would be eight rupees or two annas in excess of the maximum rate without including the second crop. I have brought this forward merely for the purpose of meeting the Revenue officer's arguments on the point, but at the same time I wish it to be clearly understood that I disclaim the application of such a rule to our assessment operations.

26. Upon a full and mature consideration of all that has been advanced by these officers in favour of a further reduction in the assessment fixed for the district by the Superintendent, I am disposed to recommend to Government that some concession should be made as a special case. It is somewhat difficult to suggest how this can be done; but as the Superintendent has made a reduction of a rupee in the maximum rate of the two first groups, it appears to me that the rates of the remaining groups might generally be reduced in the same way. Instead, however, of making a lowering of rates by classes, which would involve a fresh calculation of the assessment, it will be better to make a reduction, say, of 2 annas per rupee (equivalent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) in the assessment of all rice lands as now calculated, I would recommend, however, that for a small belt of 19 villages situated immediately under the Gháts, and forming part of the present 3-rupee group, the reduction should be 4 annas, or 25 instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as the increase on past payments is greater generally in these cases, notwithstanding the low rate applied, than in other parts of the district. There are also nine villages for which the rates for special reasons should be lowered a class. A list of them will be sent to the Superintendent with instructions to carry out the reductions recommended. It is to be understood that the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups, of which the rates have already been lowered a class, are to be excepted from the general reduction, as I am persuaded that nothing further should be done in their case.

27. I propose also to make a similar reduction of 2 annas per rupee in the varkas assessment of all the villages coming under the four last groups, beginning with the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -rupee maximum. The several reductions recommended will amount according to a rough estimate to between Rs. 10,000 and 12,000. The amount can be reported hereafter.

28. Government will perceive from what has been stated in the foregoing paras. that I advocate this reduction, not as considering the assessment fixed to be too high, but as a measure of relief to the poorer classes. It is a question for Government to consider whether this remission should be permanent, or have effect for a portion only of the settlement lease, say for 10 years, after the expiry of which period the levy of the full assessment might be reconsidered.

29. The question of fixing some scale of payment for the khot in dhárekari villages, where he gets no remuneration for the responsible duty of collecting the Government revenue, has also been raised in this correspondence. This subject I may mention has been under consideration for some time. It was first brought forward when the settlement of the Nizámpur Division of Rájpurí Táluka was made in 1862, when it was proposed in an exceptional case to give the khot the same scale of remuneration as is fixed for the pátil in Deccan villages. This plan would be suitable generally for purely dhárekari villages but in those in which both the dhára and khoti tenure exists, the scale should, I consider be made applicable to lands of the former description only. A scale of remuneration fixed upon this plan appears to me to be sufficiently liberal, and would probably induce many of the khots of dhárekari villages to agree to the survey settlement, the acceptance of which without some such remuneration could hardly be expected of them.

30. I estimate roughly that this will amount to about Rs. 2,406 for the Khed District, but detailed statements showing the amount payable on this account shall be submitted if the proposal is generally approved of. It should at the same time be extended to the districts already settled, and be made a regular condition of the lease in all future settlements in the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

List of the 19 Villages situated immediately under the Gháts, to be reduced 4 annas as recommended in Colonel Francis' No. 51 of 1869.

1 Wadgaon Khurd.	11 Sanghar.
2 Do. Budruk.	12 Waranli.
3 Kalmabni Khurd.	13 Amboli.
4 Birámani.	14 Khumbád.
5 Kharote.	15 Khopi.
6 Kinjale.	16 Shirgaon.
7 Kándosi.	17 Niwe.
8 Dhode.	18 Chárona.
9 Astan.	19 Sámparli.
10 Chátáv.	

No. 405 of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Belgaum, 4th February 1869.

Correspondence as per margin relative to the settlement of the Khed Division of the

Letter from Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1959, dated 10th December 1868, and its several accompaniments.

Endorsement from Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1961, dated 10th December 1868, with accompaniment.

Acting Revenue Commissioner's memorandum to Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 4482, dated 22nd December 1868.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D.'s reply No. 51, dated 14th January 1869.

Suvarndurg Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate submitted for the instructions of Government with concurrence in the recommendation contained in paras. 26 and 27 of memorandum No. 851, dated 14th ultimo, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

2. With respect to the duration of the settlement as above modified, the Acting Revenue Commissioner would be disposed to support any suggestion in the matter which was confidently made by Colonel Francis, but as he himself expresses a rather doubtful opinion as to whether the remission should be liable to revision after ten years, the Acting Revenue Commissioner would recommend in preference that the rates as amended be sanctioned for the full period of lease.

3. The proposed reductions will aggregate only between ten and twelve thousand rupees, and should it appear, as the assessments are extended to other districts, that the rates are a little too favourable to the rayats the experience gained will strengthen the hands of the Survey Department in so assessing the other large areas in Ratnágiri that loss should not occur to the public revenue on a large scale. Though the khots in the Khed Petha would probably welcome a clause in their settlement leases which would give them prospect of a small enhancement of profits after ten years, the Acting Revenue Commissioner thinks that Government would greatly prefer to secure the confidence and good-will of the poorer tenants in whose interests survey is being introduced by guaranteeing the rates which may be approved of for not less than the usual period.

W. H. HAVELOCK,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1070.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1869.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 405, dated 4th February 1869—Submitting, for orders, with his own remarks, a correspondence relative to the settlement of the Khed Division of the Suvarndurg Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The Acting Revenue Commissioner forwards, with his concurrences proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., for the revision of the rate of the villages in the Khed Petha in the Suvarndurg Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. Both the Assistant Collector in charge of the district and the Collector were of opinion that the rates as originally introduced were too high, and though the Superintendent lowered the rates in 33 villages so as to make a reduction of 5 per cent. on the total demand, yet this was in the opinion of the local Revenue authorities insufficient, and they suggested a further reduction.

3. It seems to the Governor in Council to be beyond question that the rates as originally proposed were pitched too high, and it is very satisfactory to find that the Commissioner, Colonel Francis, has so readily accepted the necessity for a revision, and has in his report No. 51, paragraphs 26 and 27, proposed a reduction which is calculated to give the full relief required.

4. Beside the general reductions on the group of villages below the gháts, and on the varkas assessment on all villages in the last four groups, a special reduction is proposed by the lowering of class in nine villages. The Governor in Council trusts that Colonel Francis will not hesitate to lower the class of other villages in addition to these, should it be found that some of which the revenue has been much raised might be placed in a lower group without interfering with the proper grouping of adjoining villages. These remarks apply especially to the villages in the north-west of the petha, between Khed and Dápoli.

5. The precise amount of reduction under these instructions should be reported hereafter, and an amended statement showing the grouping and assessment of the villages as finally determined on, and the correct results of the new settlement, should be submitted to Government.

6. The Superintendent should be instructed to correct all mistakes such as are referred to in the correspondence.

7. With these remarks, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorizes the introduction of the revised assessment and the guarantee of the rates for the full period until the expiration of the Bánkot settlement.

8. The Superintendent should be authorized again to offer agreements to the khots for this period under Section 37 of Act I of 1865. He may have already at the introduction of the settlement offered such agreements under the general authority vested in him, subject to the sanction of Government, and in that case sanction is hereby conveyed to him in confirmation of any agreements that may have been accepted.

9. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Havelock in the opinion that the reductions now made should be for the full period of settlement.

10. The proposals of Colonel Francis in paragraph 29 of his report for the remuneration of khots in villages in which there are dhárekaris are approved for this and other districts of Ratnágiri. The results of the application of the principle in Khed should, however, be reported before it is finally brought into operation elsewhere.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1071.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1869.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 426, dated 6th February 1869—Submitting, with his own remarks, in continuation of his memorandum No. 405, dated 4th idem, forwarding correspondence relative to the proposed settlement of the Khed Petha of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, a letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, bringing to notice certain circumstances which confirm his belief that it would be inexpedient to confirm the settlement as at present proposed for the petha for the full period of thirty years; and suggesting at the same time, for the reasons explained, that the introduction of survey rates into each petha or division as proposed by the Survey Department should not be confirmed until the settlement of the whole Collectorate shall have been carried out.

Report by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 151, dated 22nd February 1869.

RESOLUTION.—There does not appear to be any sufficient reason for withholding from the people of this district the benefits of the long period of settlement usually allowed. It will, of course, be understood by the Survey Commissioner that, when applying the sanction given, he should correct any minor errors of detail that may have been discovered.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D.

No. 2563.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Revenue Department,
dated 25th June 1869.*

Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 39, dated 27th May 1869:—

"1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council, transmitted in your Secretary's letter No. 19 of the 20th of March, on the rates to be introduced into the villages of the Khed Petha of the Suvarndurg Taluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

"2. The further reductions in these rates which have been made on the representation of the Revenue officers of the district appear to be quite right as a matter of policy, to relieve the poorer classes, upon whom the transition from grain rents in kind to fixed cash payments presses rather heavily at first, and also to conciliate the khots, whose position has been so much affected by the introduction of the survey.

"3. The whole correspondence is creditable both to the Revenue and Survey officers, and shows that great care has been taken in determining the rates.

"4. I approve your proceedings, and the period which you have fixed for the duration of the settlement, on the understanding that the mistakes pointed out by the Collector, Mr. Boswell, are rectified."

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 1070 and 1071, dated 13th March last.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 545 of 1869.

To

H. M. GRANT, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent, T. and R. Survey.

Poona, 11th June 1869.

Presenting compliments and will be obliged by the Acting Superintendent favouring him with a statement showing the result of the reduction sanctioned by Government Resolution* No. 1070, dated 13th March 1869, in the rates of the villages of the Khed Petha.

*Forwarded under endorsement from this office, No. 228, dated 17th March last.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 322 of 1869.

FROM

H. M. GRANT, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;

To

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 29th July 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the result of the revised rates of assessment in the villages of the Khed Petha. The reductions which have been effected in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1070, dated 13th March 1869, amount to Rs. 9,619.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments for the Villages of the Khed Petha of the Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri Collectorate.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.							ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.													Rice Acres.	Average.	Reduction according to Government Resolution No. 1070 of 1889.	REMARKS.
		Taken on the average for 10 years.	According to Jamabandi.					Rate.	On the cultivation of					On the Waste land.			Total on cultivation and waste.								
4	5		6	7	8	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24			
1	Songson	1,432	1,237			425	1,662	8	1,204		54		312	1,570					1,570		202	5.15	12		
2	Dhamandevi	2,161	2,127			490	2,657		1,961				404	2,372					2,372		302	6.8			
	Total	3,593	3,364			915	4,319		3,165		61		716	3,942					3,942		504	6.4	12		
3	Khed	3,912	4,280			187	4,447	7	3,381	65	14		223	3,683					3,683		607	5.9			
4	Mumbke	656	700			61	781		584	56			73	682					682		91	6.3			
5	Milk	574	579			86	665		479	78			58	611					611		80	6.4			
6	Bhoste	771	766			121	887		748	96			111	885					885		127	5.14			
7	Aisore	1,036	1,056			159	1,214		729	78	1		142	948					948		127	5.12			
8	Kondevil	1,346	1,263			236	1,499		925	17			245	1,190					1,190		162	5.11			
9	Asti	939	944			119	1,083		885	10	3		121	1,021					1,021		163	5.1			
10	Sirsi	1,232	1,198			253	1,451		1,193	68	1		247	1,609					1,609		192	6.3			
11	Nandgaon	1,389	1,414			208	1,622		1,524	73			274	1,871					1,871		262	5.14			
12	Suseri	1,377	1,445			185	1,610		1,482	44			188	1,694					1,694		236	6.3			
13	Khâr Inâm	301	249			52	301		363	43			64	460					460		64	5.8			
	Total	13,522	13,993			1,027	15,620		12,843	554	21		1,746	14,684					14,684		2,111	5.13			
14	Koregaon	924	815			272	1,087	6.8	759	36	11		223	1,029					1,029		168	4.8	108		
15	Bhurpe	354	220			198	418	6	329				214	543					543		112	2.15	47		
16	Titse	1,126	1,075			253	1,428		1,098	13			312	1,423					1,423		239	4.9	167		
17	Chakale	788	714			211	925		977	15			200	1,092					1,092		218	4.7	126		
18	Chinhghar	1,975	1,897			423	2,320		1,794	37	10		359	2,170					2,170		381	4.10	252		
19	Dyalle	898	830			262	1,092		699				329	1,228					1,228		184	3.13	99		
20	Sanglat	623	239			624	763		278		2		401	681					681		81	3.7	40		
21	Vardi	518	369			243	612		665				252	917					917		197	2.6	96		
22	Hadli	1,350	1,224			356	1,680		1,145				303	1,408					1,408		310	3.11	164		
23	Lote	439	229			269	498		605				261	866					866		180	3.9	86		
24	Kotwalli	440	354			165	619		596		3		180	779					779		163	3.10	85		
25	Murapde	454	200			300	509		263				230	498					498		70	3.13	39		
26	Jamburde	124	11			144	155		85				187	222					222		24	3.9	12		
27	Devasah	482	284			295	659		302				162	464					464		77	3.15	44		
	Total	9,440	7,135			4,143	11,278		8,711	65	15		3,600	12,391					12,391		2,225	3.14	1,247		
28	Bukdare	776	394			539	933	6.8	800	1			363	764					764		112	3.8	57		
29	Ruki	416	103			343	506		564				352	916					916		166	3.6	81		
30	Konde	794	366			534	950		675				444	1,019					1,019		167	3.7	82		
31	Nigro	391	186			289	475		180				270	430					430		47	3.6	23		
32	Sewni	1,214	726			553	1,279		635	1			444	1,080					1,080		158	3.6	91		
33	Ainore	888	470			301	771		423	1			265	689					689		108	3.14	61		
34	Mani	617	348			278	621		321				183	504					504		98	3.4	46		
35	Sawringaon	373	184			269	450		227				308	635					635		67	3.6	81		
36	Sakroli	923	688			410	993		814				377	1,191					1,191		200	3.8	205		
37	Shiroli	686	358			467	625		379		3		417	799					799		108	3.8	98		
	Total	6,683	3,778			4,025	7,803		4,488	8	3		3,423	7,917					7,917		1,288	3.8	770		
38	Bukhevil	772	563			347	910	5	523				293	816					816		205	2.9	75		
39	Kundool	638	117			628	745		219				361	580					580		68	3.3	34		
40	Kartál	558	416			248	664		437				290	727					727		139	3.2	62		
41	Kalmari Budruk	986	514			451	1,166		631				555	1,186					1,186		210	3.0	90		
42	Murde	1,187	933			471	1,404		908	7			420	1,328					1,328		259	3.8	130		
43	Chánmani	701	338			513	851		569				355	934					934		234	2.7	81		
44	Poinar	360	408			627	1,035		665				409	1,014					1,014		210	2.14	86		
45	Chrislinge	293	125			226	351		226		1		236	492					492		73	3.6	37		
46	Mausi	465	910			246	656		305	2			256	624					624		122	3.6	52		
47	Shewnar	399	134			217	351		150				124	278					278		44	3.6	40		
48	Cháni	841	599			544	1,143		691				485	1,076					1,076		190	3.2	84		
49	Chának Kut	245	69			198	287		179		14		268	461					461		61	3.8	25		
50	Lavie	618	212			543	755		484		7		357	848					848		157	3.1	69		
51	Aswani	529	280			349	645		338				186	654					654		104	3.5	48		
52	Asgani	549	423			236	659		381		10		335	616					616		73	3.13	40		
53	Dhábli	304	214			132	316		255				198	393					393		68	3.7	29		
54	Boyje	274	148			175	323		255				306	655					655		79	3.3	36		
55	Shiv Budruk	445	417			74	491		668	8			100	674					674		146	3.14	80		
56	Shiv Khurd	717	505			354	859		512	1			224	738					738		139	3.10	73		
57	Meth	381	254			202	456		347		23		272	642					642		101	3.7	49		
58	Phurads	1,532	915			697	1,812		1,290				685	1,835					1,835		344	3.10	179		
59	Oni	385	190			278	463		388				232	620					620		127	3.1	66		
	Total	13,506	8,000			7,966	16,066		10,059	19	55		6,986	17,113					17,113		3,131	3.3	1,461		
60	Ainoli	304	140			222	362	4.3	213	1			234	448					448		70	3.1	65		

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments for the Villages of the Khed Petha of the Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.								ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.										Rice Acres.	Average.	Reduction according to Government Resolution No. 1070 of 1899.	RUMARKS.			
	Taken on the average for 10 years.	According to Jamabandi.					Rate.	On the cultivation of					On the Waste land.												
		Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgdit.	Varkas.	Total.		Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgdit.	Varkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgdit.	Varkas.	Total.	Total on cultivation and waste.							
																							3	4	5
Mahālunga ..	311	59			327	386	3-5	111				120	371							271			40	2-4	39
Wada Mālda ..	29				37	37		10				20	36							36			5	2-	6
Umbri ..	490	140			468	608		157				320	477							477			34	1-14	69
Ghera Samārghar ..	104	18			15	33		6				46	55							55			5	1-8	8
Jyāpur ..	187	52			175	227		180				161	360							350			93	3-	50
Wadi Jyāpur ..	19	2			21	23		26				46	72							72			12	3-2	10
Kaule ..	248	39			273	312		210				214	424							424			100	3-1	61
Kasal ..	319	90			311	397		417				260	677							677			196	2-1	96
Nāthū ..	460	314			533	547		491				231	712							712			206	2-5	102
Wāwa ..	351	227			199	425		218				176	389							389			98	2-3	56
Chincholi ..	435	200			253	619		300				225	525							525			138	3-4	75
Borghar ..	340	282			148	430		255				168	423							423			113	2-4	61
Māndwa ..	477	118			467	583		290				343	641							641			149	2-0	61
Kulwandi ..	788	318			641	959		504				465	969							969			227	2-3	237
Tisangi ..	705	358			609	987		603				583	1,188							1,188			261	2-5	269
Gunde ..	920	314			670	984		703		1	7	646	1,358							1,358			345	2-0	306
Sheldi ..	390	154			308	460		508				320	835							835			246	2-1	208
Total ..	6,653	2,739			5,152	7,891		4,990	1	7		4,420	9,418							9,418			2,323	2-2	1,748
Amboli ..	304	36			351	387	3	129				329	458							458			93	1-6	90
Waroli ..	155	31			180	191		90				191	281							281			61	1-7	56
Banghar ..	134	25			141	166		47				83	130							130			38	1-4	28
Chatao ..	142	32			147	179		60				103	163							163			38	1-9	35
Astan ..	201	34			303	337		99				304	403							403			69	1-7	77
Kandoshi ..	118	8			136	144		58				117	173							173			37	1-8	35
Dhode ..	276	86			301	337		85				198	278							278			57	1-8	55
Kinjale ..	38				42	42		35				55	90							90			25	1-6	18
Kharote ..	16				21	21		29				97	96							96			19	1-8	20
Kalambani Khurd ..	120	7			145	152		65				150	215							215			40	1-10	44
Biramani ..	26				33	33		33				74	107							107			22	1-9	21
Vadgaon Budruk ..	91	7			109	116		61				155	216							216			39	1-9	43
Vadgaon Khurd ..	89	11			91	102		47				147	194							194			31	1-8	37
Vohali ..	44	7			46	55		32				51	83							83			19	1-11	13
Nandewli ..	291	47			262	409		159				187	346							346			96	1-10	40
Wadi Beldar ..	103	4			139	143		1				76	77							77			0-30	1-5	11
Diwan Kasoti ..	308	147			331	378		141				150	291							291			72	1-15	41
Bhijghar ..	437	60			473	539		289				422	691							691			153	1-11	130
Khumbad ..	592	214			512	726		208				339	547							547			173	1-3	154
Khopi ..	608	195			540	735		454				569	1,023							1,023			313	1-7	232
Shirgaon ..	412	61			453	514		276				415	691							691			204	1-5	154
Pale ..	103	39			86	125		120				209	229							229			33	1-7	45
Talwat Khurd ..	235	58			224	282		184				185	369							369			110	1-11	53
Talwat Jholi ..	208	98			155	253		148				113	259							259			39	1-10	32
Dhamad ..	468	161			519	680		420				543	969							969			261	1-10	158
Parre Khurd ..	146	18			170	186		108				101	207							207			70	1-8	29
Parre Budruk ..	209	60			192	258		169				193	302							302			114	1-7	52
Sakar ..	402	125			378	501		239				283	522							522			167	1-8	74
Charone ..	147				178	403		110				346	455							455			86	1-4	86
Nive ..	216				241	178		19				101	120							120			14	1-5	21
Samporli ..	428	68			470	636		222				217	439							439			132	1-11	64
Wawe ..	179	31			190	221		135				155	290							290			98	1-7	41
Kurul Khurd ..	192	65			174	239		110				154	264							264			73	1-8	37
Kavli ..	306	338			369	607		432				289	711							711			214	1-15	103
Tulsi Budruk ..	113				140	140		84				168	250							250			49	1-11	36
Tulsi Khurd ..	93	31			94	115		77				136	213							213			44	1-12	30
Kasholi ..																									

No. 639 of 1869.

To

THE ACTING REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Poona, 2nd July 1869.

SIR,

With reference to the accompanying *correspondence* relative to the manner in which the settlement papers of the Khed Mahál should be corrected consequent on the reduction of assessment, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1070, dated the 13th of March last, I have the honour to refer you to paragraph 26 of my memorandum† upon the subject, wherein it is expressly stated that the reduction should be made in the assessment as now calculated *and not in the rates*. The Resolution (paragraph 3) sanctions the proposed reduction explained in the paragraph quoted above, and in my opinion, therefore, there can be no doubt of the manner in which it should be effected.

2. I have explained in the accompanying Maráthi yádi* how the difficulties in preparing the papers, if the reduction be made in the manner mentioned above, can be obviated, and would beg, therefore, that the course originally proposed may be adhered to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2698 of 1869.

Poona, 24th July 1869.

From the accompanying vernacular papers it does not appear that the Acting Collector of Ratnágiri has any objection to offer to the reduction being made in the assessment as now calculated; but what he objects to is that the reduction will be made on the entire kháta of an occupant, instead of on each separate field or number composing his entire kháta or account, and that such reduction will be made to appear as an annual remission throughout the period of the survey lease, instead of as a final reduction of the assessment, which course would be obviously objectionable as causing increase of work and giving an erroneous appearance to the annual reduction. Colonel Francis will oblige the Acting Revenue Commissioner by stating what objection there is to the reduction being once for all made in the manner advocated by the Acting Collector.

2. Although it appears doubtful from the vernacular correspondence, yet from the wording of Colonel Francis' letter under reply, and the paragraph 26 of his previous report, to which it alludes, the Acting Revenue Commissioner concludes that the Survey Department will have no objection to deducting the amount, namely, 2 annas and 4 annas as the case may be, once for all on each number without lowering the rates by classes, which would involve a fresh calculation of the assessment; and this, as above stated, though it will not meet the requirements of the Collector, will be accepted by him in order to save trouble to the Survey Department.

W. H. HAVELOCK,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 750 of 1869.

Poona, 29th July 1869.

The Survey Commissioner begs to state that he would be happy to accede to the Revenue Commissioner's request in this matter were it not for the immense amount of labour and trouble which compliance therewith would entail on the establishments of the Survey Department. A reduction by numbers may appear to be a work of little trouble, and it would be so in the Deccan, but in the case of the district concerned (the Khed Petha) where the lands are split up into almost infinitesimal small shares, it entails a serious amount of labour. It is not uncommon to have 20 or 30 different cultivators in a single survey number, each of whose share of the assessment is separately shown, and would have to be worked out afresh if the reduction were made on the number. A copy[†] of the record of one or two numbers is appended, as serving to show how numerous and complicated the entries are. And again the amount is so small that the

* Not printed.

reduction cannot be worked out separately on the share in each number as in the case of the numbers marked * in Statement B, whilst it can be easily effected on the whole sum payable on account of each kháta.

2. And again if the reduction be made by numbers the rate per acre would have to be omitted altogether, as otherwise the papers will show an amount of assessment which is not the proper sum resulting from the application of the rate to the recorded area of the number. These and other difficulties attending a recalculation of the assessment were foreseen at the time the remarks in the Survey Commissioner's letter were written, and after mature consideration the Superintendent and himself came to the conclusion that the plan adopted was the best, unless the reduction were made in the rates and the assessment re-calculated entirely. And this plan was not entertained, because of the great expense it would entail.

3. It would appear from the remarks in the 1st paragraph of his memorandum that the Revenue Commissioner is under the impression that the reduction will have to be shown as an annual remission throughout the period of the lease. It is not intended, however, that this course should be adopted, for the amount to be foregone on account of the reduction will be entered in the registers below the total assessment, calculated according to the full rates as originally worked out, and the balance is to be considered the fixed assessment realizable under the settlement and to be shown as such. Care will be taken to ensure the agreement between the register and cultivators' receipt-books of the total amount to be deducted, and consequently of the total assessment realizable under the settlement.

4. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner trusts a consideration of these remarks will satisfy the Revenue Commissioner that the course proposed for adoption, though not free perhaps from objection, is the best practicable way of meeting the difficulties of the case.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

To

THE ACTING REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

No. 2894 of 1869.

Pooka, 5th August 1869.

In returning these papers to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the undersigned has become convinced that the proposal to effect reduction by numbers, instead of by re-adjusting the rates, which was suggested solely to reduce as much as possible the labour of alteration by the Survey Department, is, for the reasons assigned by Colonel Francis, not to be recommended.

2. This takes the matter back to the original question of re-adjustment by rates which no doubt is the only way to properly fulfil the objects of the survey and thus enable the assessment of each number and pot number to be calculated separately and to provide for transfers by the cultivators themselves or by the decrees of the Civil Courts.

3. The Statements† A and B forwarded by the Survey Commissioner as illustrative of the sub-division of numbers certainly show that the work of revision will be rather voluminous, but as the entries in columns 2 and 3 are already ascertained it will require only the two other columns, 4 and 5, to be worked out, and the undersigned trusts that Colonel Francis will agree with his very decided opinion that it is better to incur some extra expense and trouble now than to have questions arising hereafter which will inevitably demand similar calculations without the desirable record being ready for reference.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 894 of 1869.

Podna, 4th September 1869.

In making a further reference to the Revenue Commissioner upon the subject discussed in this correspondence, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to state that the Acting Superintendent of Survey estimates that a recalculation of the rates by numbers—which involves also, as before mentioned, a recalculation of the assessment pertaining to each recorded share—will cost at least Rs. 2,000 occupying 120 kárkúns for about seven months; and Colonel Francis thinks the expense is by no means over-estimated.

2. It will be impossible to provide this extra sum out of the Survey Budget of the year; and after the very strong injunctions in the notification by the Supreme Government to keep expenditure within the sanctioned estimate he feels that he is precluded from submitting a supplementary budget for the amount required for this work.

3. Under these circumstances he would suggest that the settlement papers as corrected be given a trial of two years, and if with that experience difficulties such as are anticipated by the Revenue Commissioner should arise, special sanction for the sum requisite to recalculate the assessment in all its details can be applied for.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

No. 3414 of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 11th September 1869.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Acting Revenue Commissioner believes that Government will be satisfied from a perusal of the correspondence that the proper course is to recalculate the assessment of each number and recorded share of a number according to the reduced rates.

3. The reduction on a cultivator's kháta or account would be well enough if a remission for a single year only were desired, or if the cultivator had taken a contract to pay the amount of his kháta for the full thirty years of the survey lease, but it is certain that there will be intermediate changes by resignation of fields or holdings, by sale, by mortgage, by bankruptcy, and under decrees of Court.

4. The difficulty arises from the excessive sub-division of land in Ratnágiri and the consequent large number of recorded shares which entail numerous minute calculations, the expense of repeating which is estimated at not less than two thousand rupees by Colonel Francis and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey.

5. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Assessment now proposes, rather than incur the extra expense, that the cultivator's khátas or accounts only be corrected for the present, leaving the re-adjustment of numbers and shares of numbers by assessment to be made after two years' experience, if then found necessary. The Acting Revenue Commissioner presumes that alterations to meet the cases referred to above in paragraph 3 could be made from time to time as the cases occurred, not only for two years but for the whole thirty years, by taking the figures now standing at 14 annas and 12 annas respectively according to whether the reduction be at the rate of 2 annas or 4 annas, but he much fears that confusion would be likely to ensue.

6. The reduction itself represents an annual value of between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 for a period of thirty years. Except, therefore, as regards the annual cost of the survey operations, the extra charge of Rs. 2,000 does not represent relatively any very considerable sum, and the Acting Revenue Commissioner respectfully submits his opinion that if the integrity of the survey records in that form which by the experience of the Survey officers is found to be good and effective could not be otherwise maintained, as indeed appears to be the case, the money would be well spent even if some special arrangement have to be made for the purpose in the Budget.

W. H. HAVELOCK,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4227.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1869.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3414, dated 11th September 1869—Submitting, for orders, with his own remarks and suggestions, a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 639, dated 2nd July last, together with subsequent correspondence, relative to the manner in which the settlement papers of the Khed Mahál in the Ratnágiri Collectorate should be corrected consequent on the reduction of assessment sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1070, dated 13th March last, on the settlement of that mahál.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in deciding that the reduction must be effected by a recalculation of rates.

2. The Commissioner must arrange for this being done by the ordinary establishments; and pending the completion of this doubtless laborious work, the Collector is directed to make a percentage deduction from khátas or holdings.

W. A. WYLLIE,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MÁLVÁN TÁLUKA

OF THE

RATNÁGIRI COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

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FROM
THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
RATNA'GIRI REVENUE SURVEY;
To
THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI.

Akeri, 13th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report on the rates I propose to introduce in the Subha Division of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. It is the southernmost táluka of the Collectorate, and is bounded as follows:—

On the north by the Devgad Táluka, from which it is separated by the A'chra River. On the east by the Kudál Petta of the Sávantvádi State. On the south, partly by Vádi Petta of the same State, and partly by the Vengurla Táluka,* and on the west by the sea. It is separated from the Vengurla Táluka and Vádi Pettas on the south by the Karli River.

3. The district is square and compact in shape. The average length from north to south is about 18 miles, and the average breadth from east to west is about 16 miles.

4. It is divided into five turufs containing 69 villages as follows:—

					Villages.
Turuf Sálshi	...	...	...	...	32
" Malond	...	...	...	...	17
" Masur	...	...	...	...	10
" Wurrad	...	...	...	...	9
" Málvan	...	...	...	...	1
					69

The villages in the Sálshi Turuf, and a half share in the villages of the Masur Turuf, together with the town and fort of Málvan, were ceded to the British Government by the Kolhápúr Rájá in the year 1812-13. The remaining half share of the Masur villages belonged to Dinker Rao Guikwár, but owing to his intrigues with the Vádi Government in 1845, the revenue was attached by the British Government, and the villages finally declared Khálsa in the year 1858-59.

The Turuf of Wurrad and eight villages of the Malond Turuf were taken possession of by the British in the year 1815, and in exchange certain assignments upon the revenue of the Pat and Haveli Turufs of the Vádi State, which had hitherto been levied for the support of the fort at Málvan, were given up to the State. The remaining nine villages of the Malond Turuf were held by the Peishwa (3rd share) and the Rájá of Kolhápúr (3rd share). They were ceded to the British in 1817-18.

5. The area of the táluka is 238 square miles. The land has been classified by the survey as shown in the following statement:—

	GOVERNMENT.		ALTERNATED.		TOTAL.	
	Number of fields.	Area.	Number of fields.	Area.	Number of fields.	Area.
<i>Culturable.</i>						
Rice	38,046	18,837	2,156	1,145	40,202	19,982
Garden	7,457	3,173	356	78	7,813	3,251
Rabi	160	78	...	...	150	78
Warkas	55,235	78,136	2,928	6,197	58,163	84,333
Total Culturable	1,00,888	1,00,224	5,440	7,420	1,06,328	1,07,644
<i>Unculturable.</i>						
Land divided into Survey Numbers...	.....	38,842	...	167	.....	39,009
Village sites	.....	211	...	11	.....	222
Roads, rivers, tanks	.....	5,206	...	162	.....	5,368
Total, Unculturable	.....	44,259	...	340	.....	44,599
Grand Total	1,00,888	1,44,483	5,440	7,760	1,06,328	1,52,243

6. A narrow strip of low-lying sandy soil from 1 to 2 miles broad extends along nearly the whole coast line of the district, and is protected from the sea by a line of sand hills or "Dunes." On the eastern edge of this strip of land the hills rise abruptly to the height of about 200 feet, and from their western crests an undulating plateau extends inland for

* Already settled for thirty years: vide Government Resolution No. 1705 of 19th March 1875.

about 4 or 5 miles. The plateau slopes gradually upwards towards the east until it reaches an elevation of about 400 feet above the sea-level. The surface is capped with slag-like laterite rock, cut through by numerous deep and narrow ravines, and has a black and barren appearance. About the centre of the táluka the aspect of the country changes considerably.

General appearance. The continuous laterite plateau ceases somewhat abruptly, and undulating hills, separated from each other by wide valleys, take its place. Towards the eastern boundary the district becomes still less hilly, and in the neighbourhood of the villages of Wurrad and Pendur there is a considerable extent of open country with only a few small and isolated hills scattered about it.

The hills in this portion of the district appear to be composed of sandstone, or quartzite, and the soil in their neighbourhood contains large quantities of sand and quartz.

7. The western and southern portions of the táluka are very scantily wooded. The valleys contain Cashew (*anacardium occidentale*), Mango, Jack (*artocarpus integrifolia*) and other fruit trees, but in most of the villages the supply of firewood and brushwood for burning on the fields for manure is extremely limited.

In the northern and eastern villages trees are more numerous, and there are a few small forests of teak trees; but although the supply of fire-wood and brushwood is sufficient for the present wants of the people, the country cannot be described as well wooded. Throughout the district whatever wood there is is found in the valleys and on the sides of the ravines; the tops of the hills and plateaus being almost always perfectly bare.

8. The nature of the rice soil varies considerably in different parts of the district.

Soils. On the coast it is composed principally of white sand with a slight admixture of vegetable matter, which in some cases is so small as to be almost imperceptible. In the villages in the central and north-eastern portions of the táluka the soil is of a reddish brown color, and is composed of disintegrated laterite mixed with vegetable matter, sand and gravel. The best soil in these villages is found in the low-lying lands near the Karli, Kalowli and A'chra Rivers, and in the valleys which intersect the laterite plateaus. The soil on the uplands is almost invariably short of depth, and contains a very large proportion of gravel. In the villages to the east of Dhámápur and along the boundary of the Sávantvádi State, where the sand stone formation occurs, the soil is yellowish-white in color, and contains a large quantity of sand and quartz. The subsoil in these villages consists of yellow clay mixed with large fragments of quartz.

9. The nature of the soil in garden lands, which are used for the cultivation of cocoa and betel-nut palms, varies much in the same way as that of the rice soils. In the coast villages the cocoanut plantations are almost invariably found in the sandy soil close to the sea. In the villages on the Karli, Kalowli and A'chra Rivers, gardens are made on their banks in the light alluvial soil, which is deposited by the overflow of the rivers in the monsoon. In the inland villages, gardens are usually found on the slopes of the ravines where the soil is almost precisely the same as that in which rice is cultivated.

10. The "Varkas" soil on the laterite plateau in the western portion of the táluka is a mixture of about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of gravel and $\frac{1}{3}$ th of soil. It is very poor and hardly worth cultivating except in places, where slight depressions in the rock allow the soil to accumulate to the depth of a few inches. In the northern and central villages, where the laterite plateau becomes broken up into ranges of low undulating hills, the soil is better, being of greater depth and containing less gravel.

In the eastern villages where the soil is derived from the sand-stones which abound in this part of the district, much of the Varkas soil is of the poorest description. It consists of a light colored clay mixed with sand and pieces of quartz and gravel. In many places even grass will hardly grow on it.

Products. 11. The following is a list of the crops grown in the district, together with the proportion each kind bears to the total cultivation :—

	Per cent.
Rice	37.50
Náchni	25.00
Wari (including Barug)	13.02
Harik	12.50
Til (<i>sesamum</i>)	2.08
Oorid	1.56
Kulti	1.57
Múg	0.52
Túr	0.52
Kudwa	0.52
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Chillies, sugar-cane, pulses, brinjals, onions, &c. ...	5.21
Total ...	100.00

12. Rice is grown both as a monsoon and dry-weather crop, the former being termed "sird" and the latter "waingun". For the monsoon crop, two kinds of rice called "Gurwa" and "Hulwa" are cultivated. The "Hulwa" rice ripens about September, and

the "Gurwa" kinds about the end of October. For the dry-weather crop "Hulwa" rice only is cultivated. The water for irrigating the dry-weather crop is usually obtained by building a temporary earthen dam across a stream at a point near its source, whence the water is conveyed to the low-lying rice fields by a "Páth" or water-course. The dams are built immediately after the harvest of the monsoon crop and the fields suitable for "waingun" are got ready sowing again by the end of November. The crop ripens about the end of March or beginning of April, when the preparation of the land for the next monsoon crop is commenced.

A considerable amount of skill and industry is displayed in this style of cultivation, but the results are not as favorable as might be expected. Much of the rice land in the district is of an inferior quality, and requires a very large amount of manure to enable it to bear two good crops in the year; this supply of manure is not always obtainable, and the consequence is that the yield of both crops is often very small in proportion to the labor and expense of raising them.

13. Náchni (*eleusine coracana*) is grown as a monsoon crop, and also by irrigation in the dry weather, the latter crop being called "Gimvas" or "Luvhi." The monsoon crop is invariably grown in Varkas or hill land, and is always cultivated as a first crop after a fallow.

The dry-weather Náchni crop is generally raised in "rabi" soil formed by the alluvial deposit on the banks of rivers and streams. The water for irrigation is raised from the river to the level of the fields by means of water-wheels (Raháts) and then flows into small pits which are dug at regular intervals all over the field. The water is then scooped out of the pits with a wooden shovel, and falls in a shower on the crop. Manure is mixed with the water in the pits. This crop requires to be watered twice in 24 hours, and ripens in from 70 to 80 days.

14. Wari (*panicum brizoides*), and Harik (*paspalum frumentaceum*), are grown in the monsoon on Varkas land, and follow Náchni in rotation.

15. Til (*sesamum orientale*) follows Harik, and is always grown in Varkas land. Level land, which can be easily ploughed, is generally selected for this crop.

16. Oorid (*phaseolus max*), Kulti (*dolichos biflorus*), and Kudwa (*dolichos trilobus*) are usually grown as second crops on rice land, but they are also cultivated on the better kinds of "Varkas."

17. Tur (*cajanus indicus*) is generally cultivated as a dry-weather crop in "rabi" soils on the banks of rivers or in the better kinds of rice-land. It is also occasionally grown as a monsoon crop in Varkas land in the third year of cultivation after a fallow.

18. Chillies (*capsicum frutescens*), Sugar-cane (*saccharum officinarum*), and Brinjals (*solanum melungena*) are cultivated as a dry-weather crop by irrigation in good rice land or in rabi land on the banks of rivers.

19. Onions (*allium cepa*) are cultivated in all kinds of land by irrigation in dry weather. They grow best in the sandy soils near the sea coast.

20. In the coast villages generally, and in the town of Málvan in particular, the supply of water is limited, and the water itself brackish. In the remaining villages it is abundant and good. There are 25 tanks of various sizes, one of which is about 90 acres in extent. The number of wells is 3,466, of which 609 are lined with masonry; of the total number of wells, 3,129 are in use, the rest being out of repair. Of the wells in repair, 1,004 are used for irrigation, and 2,125 for drinking purposes only. In all parts of the táluca water is found close to the surface, the depth of the wells varying from 6 to 20 feet. In addition to the wells there are upwards of 100 perennial rivers and streams, which yield an abundant supply of water for irrigation.

21. The climate of Málvan is fairly good. Fever and dysentery are generally rather prevalent in the rains and cold weather, but the more fatal epidemics such as cholera, &c., are rare.

Climate and Rainfall.

The rain-fall for the last 14 years is as follows:—

				Inches.	Cents.
1866	...	...	...	85	88
1867	...	...	...	75	99
1868	...	...	...	57	89
1869	...	...	...	81	59
1870	...	...	...	68	70
1871	...	...	...	55	11
1872	...	...	...	90	25
1873	...	...	...	61	02
1874	...	...	...	123	65
1875	...	...	...	98	28
1876	...	...	...	54	32
1877	...	...	...	64	49
1878	...	...	...	155	70
1879	...	...	...	84	48
				—	—
				Average ...	82 66

This average is less than that of the adjoining talukas on the north and south, viz. Devgad and Vengurla; but it is sufficient for the wants of the country, as, owing to the mixture of clay in sub-soil, the water does not drain off as quickly as it does in other parts of the zilla. The difference between the rainfall of Málvan and the adjoining talukas can, I think, be satisfactorily accounted for. In the Málvan taluka the rainfall has always been gauged on the sea-coast, but in Devgad up to the year 1873 it was taken at Khárepátan, a town nearer the Gháts than Málvan, and where the rainfall is consequently heavier. In the case of Vengurla there can be no doubt that the well-wooded hills in the adjoining State of Vádi influence the rainfall very considerably.

22. The chief market town of the district is Málvan, a large town and sea port on the coast containing about 13,955 inhabitants. It has a large export and import trade the total value of which during the last 8 years has averaged Rs. 7,62,264 per annum. The value of the imports and exports is almost precisely equal. The chief articles of import are rice (both cleaned and unhusked), oil, dried-fish, cloth, sugar and dates. The exports are cocoanuts, coir-rope, hemp, salt, pepper, ansol,* rice, ghee, supári-nuts, cáju-nuts,† tobacco. Of these articles, hemp, ghee, tobacco and some of the pepper come from above the Gháts. The rest are local products. The other markets in the taluka are at the villages of Pendúr, Sukulwari (a hamlet of the village of Wurrad), and Rámghar where bazárs are held once a week and grain is exchanged for fish, salt, tobacco, cloth, &c.

23. There are two roads leading from Málvan towards the Gháts, which are passable for carts in the fair season. One leads northwards through the villages of Massur, Mnsda, Rámghar and Gotna to the Phonda Ghát. The other goes eastward, through Amberi, Pendúr and Wurrad towards Kussal, where it joins the road from Sávantvádi to the Phonda Ghát. A branch of this road leads from Amberi to the ford across the Karli River at Kalsa, where it joins the road from Nerur to Kudál and Sávantvádi, and another branch strikes off in a southerly direction from the village of Wurrad, and joins the Nerur and Sávantvádi road about 9 miles from Kudál.

Communications. This latter road was first made by the villagers of Wurrad and adjoining villages, and has since been improved out of Local Fund revenue. From Málvan to A'chra and from A'chra to Rámghar there are roads passable by laden bullocks and horses. Several of the inland villages have water carriage to the coast by means of the Karli, Kalowli and A'chra Rivers. The first is navigable for boats of 20 tons as far as the town of Kalsa. The second is navigable as far as Bandiwra about 10 miles from its mouth, and the last is navigable for about 5 miles.

24. The population of Málvan, according to the census of 1872, is 88,185; of this number 35,074 are purely agricultural, 7,547 partly agricultural, and 45,564 non-agricultural. The total area of the district is 238 square miles, and the area of arable land 163.10 square miles; the total number of inhabitants per square mile of total area is therefore $\frac{373.67}{1}$ and per square mile of arable area, 540.64. The grain produced is not sufficient for the wants of such a dense population, but the large payments made to pensioners in this district enabled the people to import the extra amount of grain required for their support. The number of pensioners paid last year from the Treasury at Málvan was 2,014, and the payments amounted to Rs. 1,21,744-11-9.

The number of houses of all kinds in the taluka is 14,074; of these 9,460 or 67.21 per cent. are tiled. The number of persons to each house is 6.26. This number considerably exceeds the average for the Ratnágiri Zilla generally, which is 4.53.

Education. There are 14 Maráthi schools in the district attended by about 900 children. One of these schools, in the town of Málvan, is exclusively for girls, and is attended by about 40 children. 4,724 males and 33 females, or about 5.39 per cent. of the whole population, can read. The state of education in the town of Málvan itself seems rather backward, as in a town containing very nearly 14,000 inhabitants there are only 3 Marathi schools attended by 370 boys and 40 girls.

Manufactures. X 25. Copper-pots and other cooking vessels, sufficient for local consumption, are made in the villages of Pendúr and Talgam.

Match-lock guns, axes, bill-hooks (koitas), tires of wheels, ploughshares, locks, knives, &c., are manufactured in the village of Rahativda. Common "sarís" and "dhoturs" are woven in the villages of Pendur and Talgam.

Earthen-ware pots are manufactured by Kumbhárs in Málvan, Achra and several other villages in the district.

Soap-stone pots and cooking vessels are made in the villages of Béle-Budruk, Asgám and Kirlos by carpenters. The stone is turned on a lathe like wood.

Cocoonut oil and coir fibre are manufactured in all the coast villages. For the manufacture of oil the husks are first split by striking the nuts on a sharp pointed wooden

* Dried rind of the fruit of the Mate Mangosteen (*garcinia purpurea*).
† Kernels of nuts of the *anacardium occidentale*.

stake fixed in an upright position in the ground. The kernels are then cut up into small pieces, which are dried in the sun for two or three days, and then subjected to heavy pressure in a wooden mill. The process of preparing coir fibre is as follows:—

The husks of the nuts are buried in the salt mud of tidal creeks for 12 or 18 months, and are then pounded with mallets and washed in fresh water until the fibres are easily separated.

Cardole or Cashewnut oil is manufactured in most of the villages in the district from the husk of the nut of the Cashew tree (*anacardium occidentale*). The oil is extracted by the following process. After the kernels of the nut, which are used as a table fruit, have been extracted, the husks are placed in an earthen pot; a small hole is bored in the bottom of the pot and the mouth tightly closed with a cover of wet clay. The pot is then placed on the top of another which is sunk in a hole in the ground, and a quantity of cowdung and grass is piled over the top of the upper pot; the grass is then lighted and a supply of fuel kept up for about six hours. The heat expels the oil from the husks, and it runs through the hole in the upper, and is collected in the lower, pot. The oil is used to prevent the attacks of white ants on wood, and is also a good lubricant.

26. Iron is found in several parts of the táluka, but owing to the want of wood to smelt the ore very little is extracted. A white clay resembling "Kaolin" is found in the village of A'chra, and is used in the manufacture of various earthen vessels. An inferior kind of slate and a sort of "steatite" or soapstone* are also found in considerable quantities in A'chra, Asgam, Kirlos and several other villages in the northern portion of the táluka. The latter is soft enough to be cut with a knife, and is made into cups and dishes, for which there is a good demand in the Málvan market. Talc exists in small quantities in some of the villages in the eastern portion of the táluka.

Present Settlement.

27. The present settlement is based partly on a Pahani or ocular survey made about 170 years ago by an officer of the Sávantvádi State named Gunnaji Ram, and partly on the survey made by Purushram Punt during the Peishwa's Government.

The 32 villages of the Salshi Turuf are those surveyed by Purushram Punt, and the remaining 37 villages of the Masur, Malond, Wurrad and Málvan Turufs are those settled by Gunnaji Rám. The principles on which the settlements made by these officers are as follows:—

In the Salshi Turuf all the cultivated rice and Warkas land was measured, and the area recorded in bighas containing 20 Páuds or 4,014 square yards.

The rice land was divided into three classes, each containing two divisions of superior and inferior land. The first class was assessed at from 8½ maunds to 10 maunds per bigha. The second class at from 6½ maunds to 7½ maunds per bigha, and the third class at from 3½ maunds to 5 maunds per bigha. Second crops of rice or kulid on this land were assessed at 1½ maunds per bigha.

A sugar-cane crop on rice land was assessed at the rate of 6½ maunds of rice per bigha. Hemp cultivation was assessed at 5 maunds of hemp or 4½ maunds of rice per bigha.

In garden lands an estimate was made of the yearly produce of each cocoa tree, and half taken as the Government share. Supáris were assessed at from ¼ to ½ annas per tree. Jack trees at 3 annas per tree.

A portion of the grain rent was levied in kind and the remainder commuted for cash payments at rates which varied according to the market rates. The whole of the assessment on garden produce was commuted for cash payment.

28. In the villages settled by Gunnaji Rám, all cultivated land was classed under two heads. That cultivated with grain was termed *Jiráít*, and land used for cocoanut and betelnut gardens, *Búgáít*. Crops grown on *Jiráít* lands were sub-divided into *Sird* or rain-weather crops, *Gimwas* or irrigated dry-weather crops, and *Verdul* or unirrigated dry-weather crops.

The average produce of each field was ascertained by an inspection, which extended over a period of three years, and the assessment for each kind of cultivation was fixed in the following proportions:—

For rain crop.

In good rice land ¼th of the average produce.

In middling rice land bearing one crop ½th of the average produce.

In inferior rice land ⅓th of the average produce.

For irrigated dry-weather rice crop.

In good land ¼th of the average produce.

In inferior land ⅓th of the average produce.

For unirrigated dry weather crops other than rice.

In all kinds of land $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the average produce.

In bágáit land the average crop of nuts was estimated in the same way as the grain crop, and assessed as follows:—

In gardens on the sea coast $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce.

In irrigated gardens inland $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce.

In irrigated gardens in hilly country $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce.

Betelnut gardens $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce.

The grain assessment was recorded for each field in Kudows, Páylis and Khándis and Bharas,* and was termed the Koomla.†

Part of the assessment was received in kind, and part commuted for cash at varying rates. The assessment on garden produce was entirely commuted for cash. In addition to the regular assessment on the land, extra taxes termed "Pattis" and "Bábtis" were levied. The amount of these taxes varied in the different Turufs from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per Bhara of grain.

The commutation rates were as follows:—

Rice from Rs. 8-8-6 to Rs. 10 per bhara.

Cocoanuts from Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per 1,000.

Supári from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund.

Raw Sugar Rs. 2 per maund.

Turmeric Rs. 3 per maund.

Hemp from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

29. When the district came into British possession, these rates were at once raised from 40 to 50 per cent., but no alteration was made in the amount of grain "Koomla" of the fields, and the levy of the "Pattis" and "Bábtis" was continued as before.

Administration under British rule.

Proposed Settlement.

30. I will now proceed to explain how I propose to group the villages and what maximum rates I propose for each group.

Rates for Rice Land.

31. For the village of Málvan, the chief market town and sea port of the district, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 7 for single crop rice land. This is the same rate that was sanctioned for Vengurla, the chief town of the adjoining táluka, and as both places have equal facilities for exporting produce by sea, and are also much alike as regards quality of soil, I consider that they should have the same rates.

This village is not coloured on the accompanying map of the district.

32. The remaining villages on the coast to the north of Málvan and within 6 miles from the coast together with those situated on the Karli Creek, as far as the ferry at Nerúr on the road to Sávantvádi, have been placed in the second group. For these I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 for single crop rice land. This rate is 8 annas higher than the maximum rate of the second class villages in Vengurla, but the Málvan villages have the advantage of possessing two creeks, which are navigable by large boats as far as the eastern boundary of the group; besides this, the soil is of a slightly better quality than that in the Vengurla villages, and the villages in this class alone contain a larger area of rice land than the whole of the villages in the Vengurla Táluka. I consider, therefore, that the slight increase I propose in the rates is justifiable.

The villages in this group are coloured yellow on the map. Part of the rice land of one of the villages in this group (Dhámápur) has been assessed at the rate for villages of the third group. The lands of the village extend for a distance of 8 miles from north to south, and the portion which lies to the south of the Málvan-Kassal road is more fertile and better situated as regards communication with markets than the northern portion

33. In the 3rd group, with a maximum rate of Rs 5-8-0 for single crop land are included all the villages in the central portion of the district, extending from the Nerúr Ferry on the Karli Creek, to the A'chra Creek which forms the boundary of the táluka on the north.

•4 Seers	=	1 Páyli.	} The Páyli contains 146·3 cubic inches.
2 Páylis	=	1 Kudow.	
8 Kudows	=	1 Mun.	
2½ Muns	=	1 Khándi.	
4 Khándis	=	1 Bhara.	

† An Arabic word signifying "altogether" or "absolute amount."

The villages in the southern portion of this group have access to the markets on the coast by the main road leading from the Phonda Ghát *via* Kassal to Málvan, and by the Karli Creek. The portion of the creek which adjoins this group is, however, only navigable at high tide by small boats. The villages in the central part of the group lie between the Málvan-Kassal and Málvan-Kankowli roads, both of which lead to the Phonda Ghát. The villages in the northern portion of the group have water carriage to the coast by the A'chra Creek, which is here navigable by small boats at high tide, and they are also within easy reach of the Málvan-Kankowli road.

The villages of the third group are coloured red on the accompanying map.

34. The fourth group contains all the villages in the north-eastern corner of the taluka. These villages are more than 10 miles from the coast by the nearest route, and their means of communication with the ports on the coast are limited to the Málvan-Kankowli road, which passes through the northern portion of the group. I have fixed the rates for the group at Rs. 4-8-0 for single crop land. This is the same rate that was imposed on the adjoining villages of the Sávantvádi State, which were settled the year before last.

The villages of this group are coloured blue on the map.

Rates for Warkas or Hill Lands.

35. I propose to assess the warkas lands at the following rates irrespective of the class to which the villages may belong:—

1st Class Warkas	...	...	4 annas per acre.
2nd do.	...	...	3 do.
3rd do.	...	...	2 do.
4th do.	...	...	1 do.

I also propose to assess "Bhatle" land, which is an intermediate class of land between "Warkas" and "Rabi", and which is *occasionally* cultivated with a crop of inferior rice, at 6 annas per acre for first class, and 5 annas per acre for second class soil. The same rates were applied in the Vengurla Taluka, and were found to be suitable. There is very little "Bhatle" land in the district, and the warkas is generally so poor that the application of the abovementioned rates will only give an average rate of about 2 annas 6 pies per acre on the whole of the culturable "warkas" in the district, and only in four cases will the average rate for a village exceed 3 annas per acre.

36. The following tabular statement shows the result of the proposed rates for rice and warkas land as compared with the present payments in each group of villages. This combination of the two kinds of assessment for the purpose of comparison is necessary owing to the fact that the present assessment on the warkas land of several of the villages is included in the assessment on the rice land:—

Class.	PRESENT PAYMENTS.							
	Villages.	Payments for Rice and Warkas for 1877-78.	Rice.	Warkas.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
I.	1	4,300	3,463	573	4,036	...	264	6.14
II.	19	31,805	28,315	4,810	33,125	1,320	...	4.14
III.	24	25,783	24,730	4,434	29,164	3,381	...	13.11
IV.	15	5,539	5,593	3,709	9,302	3,713	...	66.43
Total ...	59	67,477	62,101	13,526	75,627	8,414	264	12.08

Net Increase.

Class.	Villages.	AREA CULTURABLE.		AVERAGE RATE PER ACRE.	
		Rice.	Warkas.	Rice.	Warkas.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	1	839	3,431	4 2 0	0 2 6
II.	19	7,596	26,454	3 11 6	0 3 0
III.	24	7,927	25,776	3 2 0	0 2 6
IV.	15	2,475	22,475	2 4 0	0 2 6
Total ...	59	18,837	78,136	3 4 10	0 2 6

37. It will be seen from these figures that the proposed rates for rice and warkas land in the village of Málvan (1st class) make a slight reduction in the assessment of these soils as compared with the payments for last year. The average rate per acre for rice land is, however, a high one, and the reduction in assessment is owing to the fact that a large area of land, which has hitherto been assessed as rice land, has for many years been

cultivated with cocoanut-trees, and has now been assessed as garden land. The new assessment on the latter kind of land has increased (as will be shown further on) about 50 per cent.

38. In the second group, the proposed rates on rice and warkas land increase the assessment only 4.14 per cent. The average rate for rice land in this group is tolerably high (3-11-6 per acre), and the small increase is attributable here also to the increase of garden cultivation. The increase in assessment of garden land in this class is 28 per cent.

39. In the 3rd group the increase in assessment on rice and warkas land is 13.11 per cent., and the average rate per acre for rice land is Rs. 3-2-0. The smallness of the increase in this group is, undoubtedly, owing to the very high rates imposed on these villages when they came into our possession. Shortly after the assessments were revised by Mr. Dunlop in the year 1814-15, the ryots of several of the villages in this group petitioned that they were quite unable to pay the newly fixed revenue, and the rates were again revised by Mr. Shaw, but the assessment still remained higher than in the other villages.

40. In the fourth group the proposed rates for rice and warkas lands cause a large increase (66 per cent.) in the assessment of these soils. The greater part of this increase is, however, due to the assessment on the warkas land. The area of arable warkas in this group is 22,475 acres, and out of this, upwards of 16,000 acres have hitherto been held rent-free. The average assessment on the rice land is Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, and on the warkas 2 annas 6 pies per acre, and although the increase on the group is large, I do not think that the average rates are unduly high. The soil in many villages in this part of the district is somewhat superior to that in some of the villages in the third group.

41. The total increase in rice and warkas assessment of all the villages in the district, as compared with the payments for past year, is Rs. 8,150 or 12.08 per cent., and the average rates for the whole of the rice and warkas lands are Rs. 3-4-9 and 2 annas 6 pies respectively.

42. Judging from the experiments made in Ratnágiri during the last three years, this rate of assessment represents about 17.44 per cent. of the average produce per acre. The result of a series of experiments made for three years in 10 different fields in the Ratnágiri Taluka shows that the average produce of good, middling and indifferent rice land is 8 maunds 13 páyilis of grain and 3,000 lbs. of straw per acre. At the rate of Rs. 36 per khándi for rice and 1 rupee for 1,000 lbs. of straw, this produce is worth Rs. 18-15-0 per acre, and, therefore, Rs. 3-4-10 is equivalent to rather less than $\frac{1}{5}$ th or 17.44 per cent. of the value of produce.

43. With regard to the warkas assessment, I regret to say that the experiments in this class of crops have only been begun this year, and the returns are not so complete as for the rice crops. The results of the experiments made last monsoon in 10 different fields cultivated with náchni and wari (the principal crops grown in warkas land) in the Ratnágiri and Dápoli Talukas, show that the average produce of these crops in good, middling and indifferent kinds of warkas land is about 7 maunds of náchni or about 6 maunds of wari per acre.

As warkas land requires on an average 8 years of fallow, the produce must be divided by 8 to find the yearly average value. This calculation gives 14 páyilis of náchni or 12 páyilis of wari as the average yearly produce of an acre. Taking the value of náchni at Rs. 40 and of wari at Rs. 32 per khándi, the value of the yearly produce (taking the average price of both kinds of grain) is about Rs. 1-8-0. The assessment of annas 2 pies 6 per acre, therefore, represents a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$ th or about 10.42 per cent. of the value of the produce.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the latter figures are the result of only one set of experiments after a moderately favorable monsoon.

Rates for Bágáít or Garden Land.

X 44. The cocoanut gardens in the villages on the sea coast of Málvan and on the Karli and Kalowli Rivers are of considerable extent, and more than usually productive. There are two distinct kinds of garden land in the districts known by the names of "Agri" and "Dongri." The term "Agri" is applied to the cocoanut plantations on the sea-coast and on the banks of tidal creeks, where the soil contains a good deal of sand and is slightly impregnated with salt. In "Agri Bágáít" the natural moisture of the soil is sufficient for the growth of cocoanut-trees without watering. In these gardens the trees do not require to be watered after they are 5 or 6 years old.

"Dongri" Bágáít is usually found in sheltered situations in the inland valleys, where water is abundant. Both cocoanut and betelnut palms are cultivated in "Dongri Bágáít." The trees require regular and copious watering, and consequently there is a considerable difference in the cost of cultivating the two kinds.

45. For "Agri Bágáít" soils in the villages of the 1st and 2nd class, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre, and for "Dongri Bágáít" in the same classes Rs. 10 per acre. In the villages of the 3rd and 4th classes there is no "Agri Bágáít," and the

"Dongri Bágáit," is neither very extensive nor of a superior quality. I propose to assess the garden lands in these classes at the same maximum rates as the rice soils, viz., Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 4-8-0, respectively. This plan was adopted in Vengurla and other talukas of Katnágiri, and the results have been found satisfactory.

The following statement shows the area and present assessment of the garden land in each class, together with the proposed assessment and average rate per acre:—

Class.				Area.	Present Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Increase.	Average Rate per Acre.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
I.	...	...	...	1,281	6,600	9,886	3,286	7 11 6
II.	...	...	...	1,461	8,418	10,800	2,382	7 6 0
III.	...	...	...	368	1,092	1,874	782	5 1 6
IV.	...	...	...	63	17	193	176	3 1 0
Total				3,173	16,127	22,753	6,626	7 2 6

There is an increase of 41.08 per cent. in the assessment of all the garden lands in the district, but a greater part of this is due to the extension of this kind of cultivation since the present settlement was made. It will be noticed that the average rate per acre in the 1st and 2nd class villages does not exceed Rs. 8 per acre, which is not a high rate for coconut plantations. The average rate in Vengurla is Rs. 7-6-0.

Rates for Rabi Land.

46. The rabi land is only 78 acres in extent; but what there is is good and is used for the cultivation of tur, hemp and dry-weather náchni (Luwhi). I propose to assess it at a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre. The average rate will be Rs. 2-1-0 per acre.

47. The following abstract shows the total result of the application of the rates proposed above for the different kinds of lands:—

	Rice.	Rabi.	Garden.	Warkas.	Total.	Percentage.
Present payments	63,111	531	16,127	4,366	84,135	...
Ten year's average	62,143	531	15,468	4,153	82,295	...
Twenty years' average	60,570	531	15,247	4,157	80,505	...
Proposed payments	62,102	242	22,753	13,526	98,623	...
Increase on present payments	...	...	...	...	14,488	17
Do. on 10 years' average	...	...	...	...	16,328	20
Do. on 20 years' average	...	...	...	...	18,118	23

48. The general result of the settlement is an increase of 20 per cent. in the revenue of the district as compared with the average payments for the past 10 years, and of 23 per cent. on the 20 years' average. This is by no means a large increase, but taking into consideration the average rates of the rice and warkas lands and the proportion they bear to the estimated produce of the staple grain crops of the district, I do not think the proposed maximum rates are unduly low. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that in some villages the new rates effect a very large increase. The villages I allude to are the following:—

Class.	No.	Village.	Increase per cent.
II.	14	Ambdos	112
III.	4	Tirowda	177
III.	5	Musda	167
III.	7	Wadschapat	98
III.	14	Kumama	117
III.	15	Nandoe	144
IV.	4	Chunowra	150
IV.	6	Hiwale	122
IV.	10	Ratiwda	110
IV.	11	Kirlos	123
IV.	14	Shirowde	330
IV.	15	Aarandi	149

The increases in these villages are principally due to the fact that upwards of 15,000 acres of arable warkas land have hitherto been held rent-free. It will be seen from the Statement (A) that the average rate for rice land only exceeds Rs. 3 in one village (Kumama). This village contains 232 acres of very good rice land, which has hitherto been assessed at Rs. 1-12-6 per acre. In the other villages the new rates vary from Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 per acre. The warkas rate in one of these villages (Wadachapat) is 3 annas 6 pies per acre; in three others (Tirowda, Musda and Chunowra) it is 3 annas per acre, and in the rest 2 annas 6 pies per acre. It is evident from this that the assessment is not unduly high, and that the increases are attributable to the low rates of the present assessment.

Rates for Sheri Land.

49. Government have already decided in Resolution No. 3821 of the 21st July 1879, that the leases of the "Sheri" or crown lands of Málvan are to be renewed at the same rental for a further period of 30 years. The assessment on this land has, therefore, been calculated at the present instead of the proposed rates.

Extra cesses.

50. The extra cesses or "Puttis" hitherto levied, in addition to the regular assessment on the land, have been included in the former payments in the accompanying comparative Statement (A). These cesses will, therefore, be abolished on the introduction of the new settlement.

51. A Statement (A) showing in detail the present and proposed assessment on the different kinds of lands in each village, a map of the táluka showing the groups of villages in different colours, and the usual statistical tables, are appended. A map on a small scale, showing the principal towns, roads, &c., in the district surrounding the Málvan Táluka, is also forwarded.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 J. GIBSON,
 Deputy Superintendent.

STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Past Payments and Survey Settlement of 59 village.

No.	Name of Village.	PAST PAYMENTS.								ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO SURVEY RATES.					
		10 years' average payments.	20 years' average payments.	30 years' average payments.	Payments for 1877-78.					Class and maximum rate.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Warkas.	Total.
					Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Warkas.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Málvan ...	10,431	9,940	9,457	3,884	2	6,600	416	10,902	7	3,463	...	9,886	578	13,922
1	Masúra ...	9,875	9,510	9,222	8,631	120	937	210	9,898	6-8	8,151	...	1,771	677	10,599
2	Khándalgaon ...	2,447	2,425	2,368	1,658	29	537	223	2,442	...	1,628	...	1,087	530	4,245
3	Kalshe ...	4,667	4,650	4,574	4,195	140	511	4	4,750	...	3,541	48	768	121	4,478
4	Hadi ...	2,380	2,332	2,283	1,397	4	967	28	2,396	...	1,479	...	1,291	204	2,974
5	Rewd ...	698	685	674	317	...	356	25	698	...	258	...	658	110	1,026
6	Dewli ...	2,076	2,073	2,068	1,319	6	664	95	2,084	...	1,319	...	665	195	2,179
7	Amberi ...	2,639	2,256	1,928	2,179	6	447	22	2,654	...	1,174	...	668	888	2,230
8	A'chra ...	4,026	3,975	3,630	2,420	...	1,378	242	4,040	...	2,646	...	1,440	425	4,511
9	Chindher ...	3,169	2,975	3,007	2,286	35	547	301	3,169	...	2,728	...	298	732	3,758
10	Feit Bugwantgad ...	82	32	31	...	...	24	9	83	...	...	...	26	3	29
11	Juwa Anjanacha ...	75	74	66	51	...	31	...	62	...	2	...	67	...	69
12	Wadi Todowli ...	729	715	675	411	...	378	12	801	...	243	...	810	10	1,063
13	Waingani ...	3,339	3,259	3,097	2,476	1	979	204	3,660	...	1,485	...	765	170	2,420
14	Ambdos ...	205	210	209	180	1	27	11	219	...	173	...	25	237	435
15	Dhámápur ...	2,536	2,604	2,582	2,064	4	445	25	2,538	...	2,772	...	318	508	3,598
16	Malgaon ...	665	663	652	564	12	73	16	665	...	522	...	81	304	907
17	Bugwantgad ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Salel ...	326	324	309	204	5	111	6	326	...	194	...	25	196	415
19	Juwa Dhanji ...	25	26	24	23	...	6	...	29	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Total ...	39,911	38,790	37,401	30,370	263	8,418	1,435	40,486	...	28,315	48	10,800	4,810	43,973
1	Verul ...	381	373	368	325	4	47	7	383	5-8	454	...	47	215	716
2	Waingawde ...	333	333	333	327	3	...	3	333	...	396	...	16	197	609
3	Parade ...	389	389	389	381	2	4	2	389	...	302	...	14	16	332
4	Tirawde ...	324	324	324	303	4	17	...	324	...	676	...	96	126	898
5	Musde ...	143	143	143	118	5	19	1	143	...	236	1	55	119	411
6	Dangmodé ...	292	292	292	236	4	49	3	292	...	146	3	22	33	204
7	Wadachapat ...	438	431	425	360	7	62	9	438	...	484	...	102	293	869
8	Koil ...	426	422	387	365	8	22	84	479	...	209	...	7	47	263
9	Júwe Koil ...	59	59	53	55	...	...	13	68	...	49	3	1	...	53
10	Maladi ...	54	54	49	31	...	4	26	61	...	60	...	8	23	91
11	Bandiwde Bk. ...	2,381	2,347	2,183	2,156	7	268	197	2,623	...	1,483	...	255	194	1,932
12	Trimbak ...	1,053	1,050	1,014	779	28	148	98	1,053	...	953	...	55	242	1,250
13	Bandiwde Kd. ...	272	271	245	228	4	50	23	305	...	126	...	57	14	197
14	Kúmama ...	422	422	422	414	2	4	2	422	...	792	...	19	104	915
15	Nándos ...	879	878	869	855	4	11	9	879	...	1,894	...	93	145	2,132
16	Pendur ...	6,502	6,466	6,385	6,231	28	166	133	6,568	...	5,386	15	268	432	6,101
17	Adawli ...	314	313	284	151	3	30	168	352	...	185	3	33	245	466
18	Warad ...	5,144	5,112	5,111	5,053	14	95	4	5,166	...	5,152	81	317	363	5,913
19	Tulgaon ...	4,037	4,034	4,026	3,926	14	66	33	4,039	...	3,421	75	184	329	4,009
20	Govan ...	1,176	1,130	1,088	1,163	4	6	1	1,174	...	1,281	...	146	421	1,848
21	Maled ...	473	473	473	435	5	27	6	473	...	294	3	70	189	566
22	Budhawli ...	608	606	546	139	36	1	512	688	...	441	...	5	388	834
23	Kudopi ...	134	134	130	46	2	...	90	138	...	127	...	3	102	232
24	Palsumbe ...	256	256	231	108	6	1	174	289	...	183	...	1	207	391
	Total ...	26,490	26,307	25,774	24,185	194	1,092	1,598	27,069	...	24,730	184	1,874	4,434	31,222
1	Khotal ...	414	414	414	414	...	...	...	414	4-8	346	...	7	199	554
2	Woliye ...	650	650	650	646	4	...	...	650	...	670	...	9	201	880
3	Hendal ...	603	603	603	594	4	2	3	603	...	698	...	13	201	912
4	Chunawre ...	138	138	138	137	1	...	...	138	...	148	...	7	190	345
5	Poip ...	630	630	630	630	...	...	...	630	...	691	3	20	463	1,177
6	Hiwali ...	269	269	269	266	8	...	...	269	...	298	3	9	288	598
7	Shrawan ...	293	294	286	134	...	3	198	335	...	256	...	4	254	514
8	Beli Bk. ...	225	226	209	139	6	11	98	254	...	164	1	9	115	289
9	Asgani ...	361	344	330	352	9	...	...	361	...	328	...	13	129	470
10	Rubatiwad ...	241	241	241	240	1	...	...	241	...	310	3	13	179	505
11	Kirlos ...	313	313	313	314	9	...	...	323	...	409	1	52	235	697
12	Mut Bk. ...	512	518	459	244	21	1	324	590	...	279	...	11	385	675
13	Gotne ...	390	392	354	119	11	...	285	445	...	243	...	1	253	497
14	Shirawde ...	186	193	191	175	3	...	9	187	...	459	...	16	325	800
15	Aaroni ...	288	288	288	288	...	...	...	288	...	292	...	9	292	593
	Total ...	5,463	5,468	5,304	4,672	72	17	917	5,678	...	5,593	11	193	8,709	9,506
	Grand Total ...	82,295	80,505	77,936	68,111	531	16,117	4,366	84,135	...	62,101	243	22,753	18,526	98,623

n Taluka Malvan of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

DIFFERENCE OF COLUMNS 8 AND 16.		PERCENTAGE ON 10 YEARS' AVERAGE.		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENT.				Rate per acre on Rice land according to former assessment.
Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Rice.	Rabl.	Bagdít.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabl.	Bagdít.	Warkas.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Aores.	Aores.	Aores.	Aores.	Aores.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	3,491	...	33	839	...	1,281	3,431	5,551	4 2 0	...	7 11 6	0 2 6	4 11 0
...	724	...	7	2,058	...	221	4,016	6,295	3 15 6	...	8 0 0	0 2 6	4 3 0
...	798	...	33	545	...	98	2,969	3,612	3 0 0	...	11 1 6	0 3 0	3 0 6
189	...	4	...	617	15	116	786	1,534	5 12 0	2 0 0	6 10 0	0 2 6	6 10 6
...	594	...	25	510	...	146	678	1,334	2 14 6	...	8 13 6	0 5 0	2 12 6
...	328	...	47	74	...	79	465	618	3 7 6	...	8 5 0	0 3 6	4 1 6
...	103	...	5	520	...	128	1,221	1,869	2 8 6	...	5 3 0	0 2 6	2 8 6
409	...	15	...	240	...	90	2,243	2,573	4 14 0	...	7 6 6	0 2 6	9 3 0
...	485	...	12	821	...	168	2,101	3,090	3 3 6	...	8 9 0	0 3 0	2 15 0
...	589	...	19	827	...	62	3,401	4,200	3 4 6	...	4 13 0	0 3 6	2 12 0
...	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	29	...	...	4 5 6	0 2 0	...
...	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	8	2 0 0	...	9 9 0	...	48 0 0
...	334	...	47	64	...	156	57	277	3 12 6	...	5 3 0	0 3 0	5 10 6
919	...	28	...	324	...	101	955	1,360	4 9 6	...	7 9 0	0 3 0	6 11 0
...	230	...	112	64	...	6	1,546	1,616	2 11 0	...	4 2 6	0 2 6	2 9 6
...	1,062	...	42	680	...	53	3,050	3,783	4 1 0	...	6 0 0	0 2 6	3 9 6
...	242	...	36	172	...	16	1,810	1,998	3 0 6	...	5 1 0	0 2 6	3 4 6
2	...	81	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	0 3 0	...
...	89	...	27	79	...	5	1,131	1,215	2 7 0	...	5 0 0	0 2 6	2 9 6
...	12	...	48	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	12 5 6	...	...
1,528	5,590	...	10	7,596	15	1,461	26,454	35,526	3 11 6	2 0 0	7 6 0	0 3 0	3 15 0
...	335	...	88	178	...	12	1,024	1,214	2 9 0	...	3 14 6	0 3 6	1 13 0
...	276	...	83	129	...	4	1,260	1,393	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	0 2 6	2 8 6
57	...	15	...	85	...	5	118	203	3 9 0	...	2 13 0	0 2 0	4 7 6
...	574	...	177	241	...	28	695	904	2 13 0	...	3 7 0	0 3 0	0 10 6
...	268	...	187	91	...	13	623	727	2 9 6	...	4 3 6	0 3 0	1 4 6
88	...	30	...	48	1	5	209	263	3 0 6	3 0 0	4 6 6	0 2 6	4 14 6
...	431	...	98	196	...	23	1,317	1,536	2 7 6	...	4 7 0	0 3 6	1 13 6
163	...	38	...	75	...	1	825	401	2 12 6	...	7 0 0	0 2 6	4 3 6
5	...	10	...	18	1	...	...	19	2 11 6	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	2 9 6
...	37	...	69	27	...	2	132	161	2 3 6	...	4 0 0	0 2 6	0 15 6
449	...	19	...	485	...	34	1,146	1,665	3 1 0	...	7 8 0	0 2 6	2 12 6
...	197	...	19	287	...	13	1,470	1,770	3 5 0	...	4 3 6	0 2 6	3 4 0
75	...	28	...	34	...	9	107	150	3 11 6	...	6 5 6	0 2 0	5 11 6
...	493	...	117	232	...	5	675	912	3 6 6	...	3 13 0	0 2 6	1 12 6
...	1,253	...	144	700	...	25	901	1,626	2 11 0	...	3 11 6	0 2 6	1 3 6
401	...	6	...	1,486	5	50	2,401	3,942	3 10 0	2 8 5	5 5 6	0 3 0	4 2 6
...	152	...	48	100	1	8	1,326	1,435	1 13 6	3 0 0	4 2 0	0 3 0	1 5 0
...	769	...	15	1,693	25	49	1,969	3,736	3 0 6	2 0 0	6 7 6	0 3 0	2 15 6
28	...	1	...	957	25	35	1,875	2,892	3 9 0	2 0 0	5 4 0	0 3 0	4 1 6
...	672	...	57	424	...	32	2,012	3,008	3 0 6	...	4 9 0	0 2 6	2 12 0
...	83	...	18	124	1	12	1,031	1,168	2 6 0	3 0 0	5 13 6	0 3 0	3 8 0
...	226	...	37	194	...	1	2,423	2,618	2 4 6	...	5 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0
...	98	...	73	47	...	1	738	786	2 11 0	...	3 0 0	0 2 0	0 15 0
...	185	...	53	78	...	1	1,404	1,481	2 6 6	...	2 0 0	0 2 6	1 3 0
1,206	5,999	...	18	7,927	59	368	25,776	34,180	3 2 0	2 10 5	5 1 6	0 2 6	2 15 0
...	140	...	34	139	...	2	1,188	1,329	2 8 0	...	3 8 0	0 2 6	2 15 6
...	230	...	35	235	...	3	1,253	1,491	2 13 6	...	3 0 0	0 2 6	2 12 0
...	309	...	51	255	...	4	1,203	1,462	2 12 0	...	3 4 0	0 2 6	2 5 0
...	207	...	160	83	...	2	951	1,036	1 12 6	...	3 8 0	0 3 0	1 10 6
...	547	...	87	275	1	7	2,510	2,793	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 13 6	0 3 0	2 4 6
...	329	...	122	141	1	3	1,815	1,960	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	1 14 0
...	221	...	75	147	...	1	1,551	1,609	1 12 0	...	4 0 0	0 2 6	0 12 0
...	64	...	28	112	...	4	755	871	1 7 6	...	2 4 0	0 2 6	1 1 0
...	109	...	30	153	...	4	838	995	2 2 6	...	3 4 0	0 2 6	2 5 0
...	264	...	110	132	1	5	1,108	1,246	2 5 6	2 0 0	2 9 6	0 2 6	1 13 0
...	384	...	123	162	1	17	1,456	1,635	2 8 6	2 0 0	3 1 0	0 2 6	1 14 0
...	163	...	32	132	...	3	2,431	2,566	2 2 0	...	3 10 6	0 2 6	1 6 0
...	107	...	27	111	...	1	1,426	1,538	2 3 0	...	2 0 0	0 3 0	1 2 0
...	614	...	330	211	...	5	2,132	2,348	2 3 0	...	3 8 0	0 2 6	0 13 0
...	355	...	149	187	...	3	1,858	2,048	1 9 0	...	3 0 0	0 2 6	1 4 6
...	4,043	...	74	2,475	4	63	22,475	25,017	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	0 2 6	1 13 6
2,794	19,125	...	20	18,857	78	3,173	78,136	1,00,224	3 4 10	2 1 0	7 2 6	0 2 6	3 4 6

J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

STATEMENT TABLE No. III.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT).

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1878-79.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inám Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Málvan ... Subha Division ...	Khalsa ...	55	Rice ...	37.50	37.50
	...	...	Nagli ...	25.00	25.00
	Alienated...	4	Wari and Burrug ...	13.02	13.02
	...	...	Harik ...	12.50	12.50
	...	59	Oorid ...	1.56	1.56
	...	...	Múg ...	0.52	0.52
	...	...	Kulty ...	1.57	1.57
	...	...	Toor ...	0.52	0.52
	Til ...	2.08	2.08
	Kudwa ...	0.52	0.52
	Miscellaneous, Chillies, Pulses, &c.	5.21	5.21
				100.00	100.00

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J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)
Details of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	Can Read.			
		Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Málvan	Christians	239	195	434	251	189	440	874	23	5.29	...	...
Subha Division	Jews ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	16	36	52	37	35	72	124	26	50.00	1	1.38
	Lingaits	27	55	82	25	36	61	143	12	14.63	...	...
	Mussalmans	338	250	588	326	260	586	1,174	134	22.78	3	.51
	Hindus . { Brahmins	1,072	1,132	2,204	1,068	1,265	2,333	4,537	1,425	64.65	7	.80
	{ Low castes	21,672	16,499	38,171	21,722	21,440	43,162	81,333	3,104	8.13	22	.50
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23,364	18,167	41,531	23,429	23,225	46,654	88,185	4,724	...	33	...

J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT).
Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.		Number.		
		3	4	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Málvan—Subha Division	55 Khaleat	Agricultural ... ..	...	14,308	17,218	31,526
		Partly Agricultural ... ..	...	3,405	3,372	6,777
		Non-Agricultural ... ..	...	19,662	21,266	40,928
			37,375	41,856	79,231	
	4 Alienated	Agricultural ... ..	...	1,499	2,049	3,548
		Partly Agricultural ... ..	...	436	334	770
Non-Agricultural ... ..		...	2,221	2,415	4,636	
		4,156	4,798	8,954		
		41,531	46,654	88,185		

J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

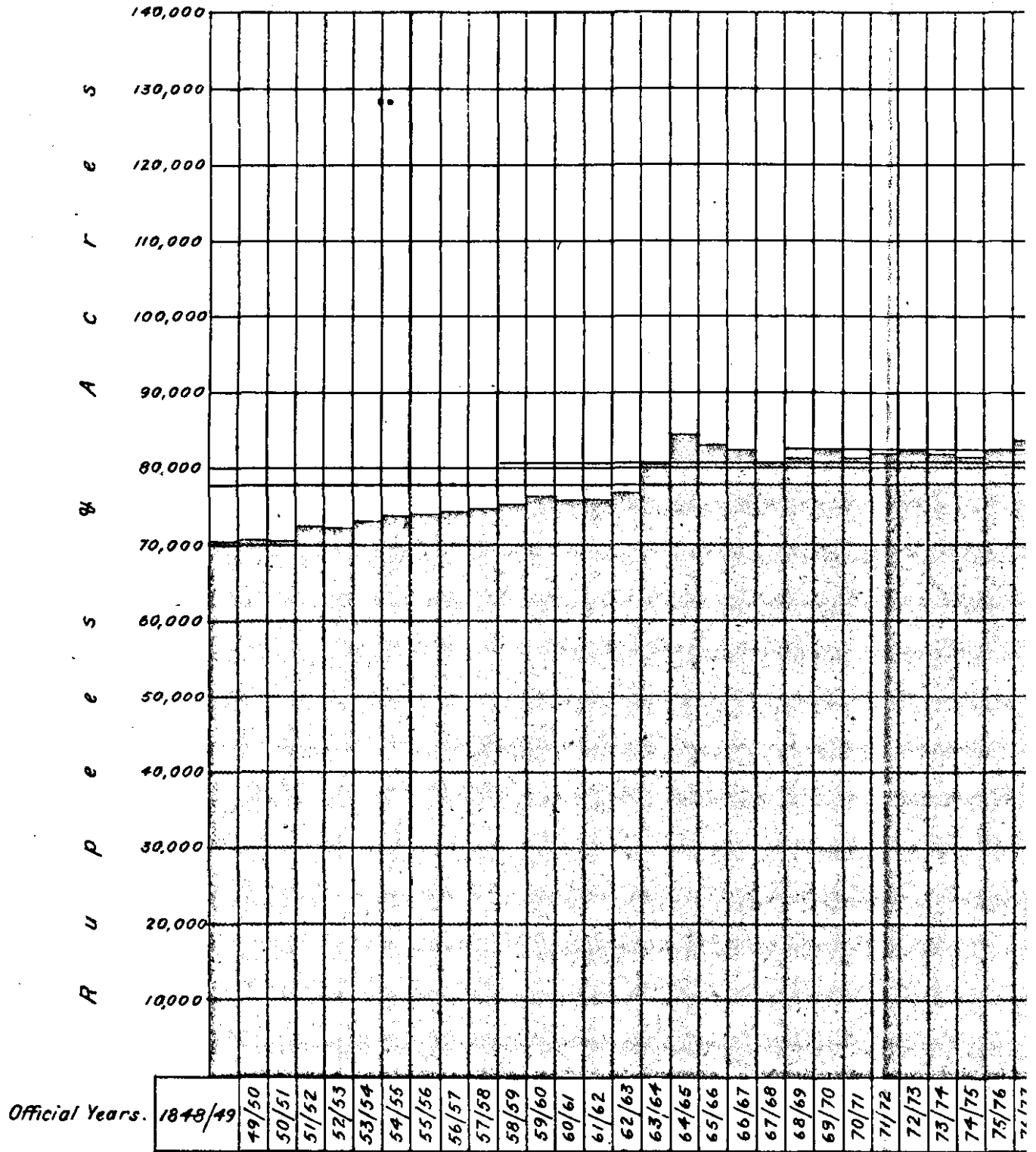
(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
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
Malvan—Subha Division.	Government, 55...	8,595	..	4,118	12,713	786	1,716	291	2,793	15	8,953	21	8	29	1,905	1,319	3,224	6,342	5,432	11,774	18,087	163	2,342	1	4	...	
	Alienated, partially or wholly, 4	865	...	496	1,361	218	409	46	673	2	1,015	1	...	1	226	117	343	594	327	921	2,023	...	24	...	...	...
	Total	9,460	...	4,614	14,074	1,004	2,125	337	3,466	17	9,968	22	8	30	2,131	1,436	3,567	6,936	5,759	12,695	20,110	163	2,366	1	4	...	

J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

*DIAGRAM exhibiting the Extent of GOVERNMENT LAND
'under CULTIVATION for the last 30 Years in 69 Villag
MALVAN TALUKA and the Net Revenue.*



EXPLANATION.

1. The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees across the Diag.
2. The summit of the Darker Shaded portion indicates the Rental and of the Lighter the Remissions on the Cultivated land, the intermediate spaces the Remissions.
3. The Red lines show the average Net Rental for 10, 20 and 30 Years.
4. The Yellow Column shows total Acres by the new measurement and the Blue the according to proposed Rates of Assessment.

J. Govil

No. 475 of 1880.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

TO

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Bombay, 23rd April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended report by Mr. J. Gibson, Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey, regarding the revision of assessment of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, stated to comprise (69) sixty-nine villages in all. But to (59) fifty-nine villages only do the present proposals extend. Why (10) ten villages are excluded I cannot discover to be stated in the Deputy Superintendent's letter.

2. Into the statistical and descriptive part of the Deputy Superintendent's Report I need not enter.

3. The description of the standard of the ancient assessment according to which on rice-land the rate was from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the gross produce must be based on traditional fiction rather than on anything which really occurred, for such actual assessments are quite unknown in past history.

4. There is, however, considerable compensation in the statement that in addition to the regular assessment on the land extra taxes termed "Pattis" and "Bábtis" were levied. Ancient theories of assessment, however, practically concern us little, we know what has been actually collected during a series of past years, which is a much more practical base of calculation than the theoretical assessments of long past times.

5. The grouping of villages and rates now proposed are explained in the 31st and following paras. of the Deputy Superintendent's report. It is sufficient to say that these rates commence with Rs. 7-0 for single crop rice-land in the first group and descend to Rs. 4-8 in the fourth group, these rates being precisely in accordance with those sanctioned* and in operation in the adjacent Táluka of Vengurla. The same remark applies to the rates proposed for dry-crop lands, rabi, warkas and bhátlé or a kind of land intermediate between the two. The rates for garden-land, which is principally cocoanut garden as described in the 44th and following paragraphs, appear open to no objection and to be also in accordance with former precedent.

6. In the 42nd and 43rd paragraphs, the Deputy Superintendent alludes to the proportion of the assessment to the gross produce as deduced from the result of experiments made in the past three years on rice-lands in Ratnágiri, and estimates that the assessment may be about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross produce in rice, and about 10 per cent. in warkas land. I would not draw any final conclusions from the result of these experiments. The amount of produce shown in rice-land appears most unusually low compared with what is ordinarily met with elsewhere. The last three years have been abnormal and results obtained in them are of somewhat uncertain application.

7. It is not possible to institute any comparison between the old and proposed assessment on each kind of land, because under the old assessment the distinction between different kinds was very imperfect and under the survey much that was recorded as rice has now gone into the garden head. The lump assessment under both heads, that realized under the old assessment and estimated to be realizable under the survey assessment, can alone be brought into comparison.

8. It appears that the collection of last year amounted to Rs. 84,135, while the estimated result of the imposition of the survey assessment on the same area of land is a collection of Rs. 98,623, an increase of 17 per cent.

9. It is evident from the figures shown in para. 48 that this increase is not general, but in the main results from lands which had hitherto obtained from neglect or corruption in past times very low assessments being now brought under the same assessments as the lands in adjacent villages. From the statement appended to the Deputy Superintendent's letter, it is evident that a considerable number of villages in the 2nd and 3rd classes will have their assessment much decreased under the proposed rates. The greatest increases are in the 4th or lowest assessed class that most remote and farthest removed from observation. It is stated that no less than 15,000 acres of warkas land were held without payments of any assessment in these villages. It is, I think, probable that the assessment here, as was not uncommon in remote parts, was a lump assessment on a man's holding avowedly without any attempt to make a discrimination between rice and dry-crop, the assessment levied on rice being supposed to cover that due on a certain or rather uncertain area of dry-crop land.

10. I beg to recommend the sanction of the proposals now made, and as the Deputy Superintendent expresses some uncertainty about the precise accuracy of the figures of his letter, as desired by him I propose that the sanction be for one year only in the first instance.

11. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving as early attention as possible since Mr. Gibson is about to proceed on leave on medical certificate, and it is very desirable that he should be able to commence the introduction of the settlement before he leaves.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Through the Collector of Ratnágiri.)

Below Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 475 of the 23rd April 1880.

No. 1353 of 1880.

*Ratnágiri Collector's Office,
Camp Devgad, 27th April 1880.*

Received on 27th April 1880, and forwarded on the same day to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The undersigned having been but three months in the district, during which he has been occupied in the northern and central talukas, does not feel himself competent to review the report.

3. But if the land in Málvan resembles that in other parts of the district, the fact noticed in Colonel Anderson's 6th para. viz., that "the amount of produce shown in rice land appears most unusually low compared with what is ordinarily met with elsewhere" would not be sufficient reason for distrusting the result of the experiments made as to output. For, with the exception of the alluvial soil in creek valleys, all the soil seen by the undersigned has been mostly gravel and distinctly less productive than that usually met with in other districts.

G. WILSON,
Collector.

Endorsement on Survey Commissioner's letter No. 475 of 23rd April 1880.

No. $\frac{4}{6}$ of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ratnágiri, 4th May 1880.

Received yesterday, and forwarded at once to Government in the Revenue Department.

Undersigned has personally observed the progress of this survey settlement, and is acquainted with every detail. He has also carefully enquired into the effect of the rates in the Vengurla Taluka (until last year a portion of the Málvan Taluka) and has found them if anything to be too reasonable. For this reason, as well as for the reasons given by Mr. Gibson and concurred in by the Honourable Colonel Anderson, the undersigned recommends that the settlement be sanctioned for one year.

It is needless almost to observe that the proposed settlement does not relate either to Sheri Thikáns or Kuran lands, or to Katuban or to Ghair Dasti lands, regarding all which tenures special orders have been issued by Government.

Government, however, will not fail to notice an expression of undersigned's opinion that the proposed rates are low; that making all allowance for the difference between rack-rents and survey assessments, the occupants of Sheri Thikáns and Ghair Dasti lands have for years past cheerfully paid and will continue to pay rates considerably in excess of the revenue survey standard.

Undersigned has obtained from Mr. Gibson an explanation of the point mentioned in the 1st para. of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's letter.

It appears that (10) ten of the so-called villages originally shown under separate names in the Register of Villages were mere small Thikáns or holdings of a few acres, which, when the táluka was first measured in 1868-69, were included in the nearest convenient villages, to which, in fact, they properly belonged.

Early orders are solicited.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2710.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1880.

Memo. from the Commissioner, S. D., No. $\frac{A}{5}$, dated 4th May 1880, submitting correspondence, Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 475, dated 23rd April 1880, with accompaniments. Memo. from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1352, dated 27th April 1880.

noted in the margin, relative to the revision of assessment of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate; and recommending that the settlement be sanctioned for one year experimentally, as proposed by the Superintendent and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of Mr. Gibson, Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey, for the settlement of the Subha Division of the Málvan Táluka in that Collectorate, with the comments of the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., thereon, were received by Government on Friday, 7th instant. On the day after, a telegram was received from Mr. Gibson, urging early sanction to the rates. Nothing can be more inconvenient than the submission, at the last moment, of important reports of this nature, compelling Government either to incur the risk of delaying the introduction of the survey rates for a year, or else to neglect other important business for the sake of exclusively devoting themselves to the consideration of reports which ought, under standing orders, to have been submitted four months earlier.

2. The district comprises 69 villages, 10 of which have, however, been included in others in the survey measurement, and is divided into five tarafs. Its area is 238 square miles, and has been classified by the survey as shown below :—

	Acres.
Government culturable land	1,00,224
" unculturable land	44,259
Alienated culturable land	7,420
" unculturable land	340

On the whole, the soil is not of a very superior quality, though good land is found in the low-lying tracts near the rivers. The varkas land is especially poor, and Mr. Gibson states that it requires a fallow of eight years after one year's tillage. The most important crops are rice and náchni, which bear, respectively, proportions of 37·50 and 25·00 per cent. to the total cultivation. Wari, harik and til (sesamum) are also grown to a considerable extent. Rice is grown both as a monsoon and as a dry-weather crop, and considerable care and skill are expended over it; but though the rainfall is both copious and regular, the results are stated to be not always favourable, owing partly to inferiority of soil and deficiency of manure. Náchni is also grown both as a monsoon and a dry-weather crop, the former being invariably raised in varkas land, the latter generally on "rabi" soil formed by the alluvial deposit on the banks of rivers and streams. In the coast villages generally the supply of water is limited, and the quality inferior, but elsewhere it is abundant and good. There are 25 tanks and 3,466 wells, of which 3,129 are in use: of the latter, 1,004 are used for irrigation and the remainder for drinking purposes only. The rainfall during the past fourteen years has averaged 82·66 inches per annum, which is less than the fall recorded in the tálukas north and south; but Mr. Gibson explains that the difference may be nominal only, as the rain-gauge in Málvan is kept on the sea coast, while in the northern táluka, Devgad, it is kept at a town near the gháts, where the fall would be heavier.

3. The district is fairly supplied with communications both by water and road, which, however, are not available, or are only partially available, during the south-west monsoon. The chief market town is Málvan, which has a population of 13,955 inhabitants, and does a considerable export and import trade, the total value of which during the last eight years has averaged Ra. 7,62,264 per annum. The chief articles of import are rice, oil, dried fish, cloth, &c.; and of export, cocoanuts, coir rope, hemp, salt, pepper, ghee, tobacco, &c. Of these, hemp, ghee, tobacco and some of the pepper come from above the gháts, while the rest are local products. The population of the táluka is comparatively dense, being, according to the census of 1872, 373·67 to the square mile and 540·64 to the square mile of arable

land. The grain produced within it is insufficient for the wants of the people, and hence the necessity for importing rice. Large numbers of military pensioners reside in the taluka, the amount paid to them from the Government Treasury at Málvan being last year no less than Rs. 1,21,744, which must largely contribute to the comfort and prosperity of the class to which they belong. Education is not in a very flourishing condition, only about 5.39 per cent. of the whole population being able to read. In his 25th and 26th paras., Mr. Gibson gives a short account of the principal manufactures, of which the most important seem to be the manufacture of cocoanut oil and cashew-nut oil, and of coir rope from the fibre of the husk round the cocoanut. Most of the simpler articles of domestic requirement, such as copper-pots and cooking vessels generally, plough-shares, knives, locks, &c., seem to be manufactured locally. Pots and vessels of soap-stone, or a species of "steatite," which is found in some quantity in parts of the taluka, are also made.

4. In his paras. 27 to 29 the Deputy Superintendent gives a historical account of the existing settlement, to which, however, the Survey Commissioner objects, that it must be to a great extent conjectural and founded on doubtful tradition, and that for purposes of present comparison it is more useful to ascertain merely what sums are now paid to Government by way of contrast with those proposed to be exacted under the new rates. Government agree with Colonel Anderson; but Mr. Gibson's remarks are not without interest.

5. Turning now to the rates proposed under the new survey settlement, it is observed that the Deputy Superintendent divides the villages into four groups, the basis of the classification being the rate to be imposed on rice-lands. In the first group, assessed at the maximum rate of Rs. 7 an acre, the town of Málvan alone is, for sufficient reasons, included. The rate is the same as that imposed on the town of Vengurla in the adjacent taluka, and seems to Government to be fair and reasonable. The next group has a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8 on rice lands, which is higher by 8 annas than the villages of the second group in Vengurla, but Mr. Gibson explains that the superiority both of the soil and of the means of communication places the former in a more advantageous position than the latter. Government see no reason to disapprove of his views. The villages in the 3rd and 4th groups are subjected to maximum rates of Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 4-8, respectively. Warkas lands are also divided into 4 groups, irrespective of the class within which they might be included by the grouping of the rice-lands, and are assessed at As. 4, 3, 2 and 1 an acre. This will give an average of As. 2 and Pies 6 per acre on the whole culturable warkas in the district. Bágáyat or garden land, which in this taluka practically means cocoanut plantations, is of two kinds, known, respectively, as "Agri" and "Dongri." The former lies on the sea coast and the banks of tidal creeks where the soil is impregnated with moisture and contains also a little salt. Watering is not required after the trees are five or six years old. In "Dongri" bágáyat, on the contrary, which is found in inland valleys, constant labour in watering is required; and though water is abundant, yet the cost of cultivation and consequent deduction from profits is materially greater than in the plantations on the coast. For "Agri" bágáyat a rate of Rs. 15 an acre is proposed, and for "Dongri" bágáyat a rate of Rs. 10 an acre. Dher garden lands, which fall exclusively in the 3rd and 4th groups, are assessed at the same rate as rice-lands. The proposals seem to Government reasonable and just. Their results are embodied in the following table:—

Group.	PAYMENTS IN 1877-78.				PAYMENTS UNDER SURVEY RATES.				PERCENTAGE.	
	Rice.	Babi and Bágáyat.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Babi and Bágáyat.	Warkas.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	3,884	6,602	416	10,902	3,463	9,886	573	13,922	27.7	...
2	30,370	8,681	1,435	40,486	28,315	10,848	4,810	43,973	8.5	...
3	24,185	1,286	1,598	27,069	24,730	2,058	4,434	31,222	15.1	...
4	4,672	89	917	5,678	5,593	204	3,709	9,506	67.3	...
Total ...	63,111	16,658	4,366	84,135	62,101	22,996	13,526	93,623	17.2	...

The above rates of increase are calculated on the basis of the assessment paid in 1877-78. Taking the total average annual payments during the last ten years it is found that the proposed rates exceed them by

In Group 1	...	...	...	...	33 per cent.
" " 2	...	...	...	...	10 " "
" " 3	...	...	...	...	18 " "
" " 4	...	...	...	...	74 " "

The increase of assessment in the 1st group, *i. e.*, the town of Málvan, is entirely under the head of garden cultivation, a considerable area of which was formerly included under the head of rice-land, and has now been classed as "Agri" bágáyat. The average rate per acre on rice land (Rs. 4-2-0) is, however, high, but not more so than circumstances justify. The increase in the 2nd group is also mainly due to the increase of garden cultivation. Here the average rice rate is Rs. 3-11-6. The average rice rate in the 3rd group is Rs. 3-2-0, and in

this group it may be remarked that the former rates of assessment were high as compared with those existing in the rest of the táluka. But for this circumstance the increase would have been greater. The very large increase which appears in the assessment on the 4th group is principally attributable to the fact that 16,000 out of the 22,475 acres of warkas land which it contains have hitherto been held rent-free, and are now for the first time brought under assessment. Mr. Gibson estimates that the rates which he proposes represent about 17.44 of the average produce per acre, founding his estimate on crop experiments which have for three successive years been made in rice lands and for one year in warkas land. The Survey Commissioner expresses doubts as to the value of the experiments that have been conducted and points out that the circumstances of the past three years have been to some extent abnormal. It is true that in 1877 the rainfall was 28 per cent. below the average, and in 1878, 89 per cent. above it, and hence Government are inclined to agree with Colonel Anderson's views. They have no doubt, however, that the rates proposed by Mr. Gibson for every class and group of cultivation are exceedingly moderate; they are approved both by the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., and Government are, therefore, pleased to sanction them experimentally for one year as proposed by the Survey Commissioner.

6. Mr. Gibson deserves the thanks of Government for his clear, full and interesting report.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1288 of 1883.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey,

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Ratnágiri, 22nd December 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following final report on the survey settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2710 of 25th May 1880 and introduced in the Subha division of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri district.

2. The announcement of assessments was not completed in all the villages during the course of the same season but was carried on during four seasons successively, the number of villages brought under settlement each year being as given in the margin. This was more or less necessitated by the irregular manner in which the field inspection (pot páhání) was done
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 2 Villages in May 1880. | |
| 13 do. in February & March 1881. | |
| 25 do. in March 1882. | |
| 18 do. in March 1883. | |

in those villages. This work was done by the Survey Department at first till end of 1881; after which under instructions from your office (No. 581 of 1881) it was given over for completion to the Collector's Department.

3. There were altogether 69 villages in the táluka, but survey papers have been prepared for 59 only; the remainder, bearing names of villages, being mere tracts of scattered lands, have been amalgamated in the respective neighbouring villages in which situated. In Bhagwantgad (one of the 59) there is only one Sheri Thikán for which separate village papers have been made out. This has been ordered to be included in Peit Bhagwantgad and therefore practically only 58 villages remain as now forming the Málvan Táluka.

4. From the accompanying statement made up to show in detail the result of the introduction of the survey settlement the following is deduced:—

Maximum rice rate.	Number of Villages.	Average payments.			for Payments 1878-79.	Survey Assessment.	On 10 years' average.		On 20 years' average.		On 30 years' average.		On payments of 1878-79.	
		10 years' average payments.	20 years' average payments.	30 years' average payments.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Ra. 7	1	10,431	9,940	9,457	10,902	11,691	1,260	...	1,761	...	2,328	...	780	...
„ 6½	18	39,706	38,580	37,192	40,267	41,345	1,539	...	2,665	...	4,053	...	978	...
„ 5½	25	26,695	26,517	25,988	27,298	21,673	4,978	...	5,156	...	5,690	...	4,395	...
„ 4½	15	5,463	5,468	5,304	5,678	9,025	4,162	...	4,157	...	4,321	...	3,947	...
	59	82,295	80,505	77,988	84,185	94,234	11,940	...	13,729	...	16,298	...	10,099	...

The net financial result of the new rates as compared with the last payments of 1878-79 is an increase of revenue of Rs. 10,099.

5. The survey settlement rates were given out for each village, without any guarantee, merely for one year; and therefore I beg now to propose that the sanction of Government be obtained to the usual guarantee for 30 years being given to all the villages from the present financial year 1883-84, so that they may all fall in simultaneously for revision.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Major,

Acting Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

STATEMENT.

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments of 59 Villages

No.	Names of Villages.	PAST PAYMENTS.								ASSESSMENTS ACCORDING TO SURVEY RATES.					
		10 years' average payments.	20 years' average payments.	30 years' average payments.	Payments for 1876-79.					Class and maximum rate.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Total.
					Rice.	Rabi.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Málvan ...	10,431	9,940	9,457	3,884	2	6,600	416	10,902	7	2,815 0	...	8,386	490 0	11,691 0
1	Masúra ...	9,875	9,510	9,222	8,631	120	937	210	9,898	6-8	7,897 0	...	1,732	651 0	9,780 0
2	Kándalgaon ...	2,447	2,425	2,368	1,653	29	537	223	2,442	...	1,523 0	...	1,087	517 0	3,127 0
3	Kalse ...	4,667	4,650	4,574	4,195	40	511	4	4,750	...	3,502 0	49 0	783	123 0	4,457 0
4	Hadi ...	2,380	2,332	2,283	1,397	4	967	28	2,396	...	1,291 0	...	1,238	197 0	2,726 0
5	Bowdi ...	698	685	674	317	...	356	25	698	...	151 0	...	556	109 0	816 0
6	Devli ...	2,076	2,073	2,068	1,319	6	664	95	2,084	...	1,218 0	...	663	183 0	2,069 0
7	Amberi ...	2,639	2,256	1,928	2,179	6	447	22	2,654	...	1,124 0	...	659	386 0	2,169 0
8	A'chra ...	4,026	3,975	3,630	2,420	...	1,378	242	4,040	...	2,333 0	...	1,410	410 0	4,163 0
9	Chindher ...	3,169	2,975	3,007	2,286	35	547	301	3,169	...	2,591 0	...	297	708 0	3,596 0
10	Peit Bhugwant-gad ...	32	32	31	...	...	24	9	33	...	0 2	...	22	3 0	25 2
11	Juva Anjana-cha ...	75	74	66	51	...	31	...	82	...	2 0	...	67	0 1	69 1
12	Wadl Tondiqli ...	729	715	675	411	...	378	12	801	...	209 0	...	806	7 0	1,022 0
13	Waingani ...	3,339	3,259	3,097	2,476	1	979	204	3,660	...	1,391 0	...	752	164 0	2,307 0
14	Dámápur ...	2,536	2,604	2,582	2,064	4	445	25	2,538	...	2,758 0	...	309	506 0	3,573 0
15	Malgaon ...	665	663	652	564	12	73	16	665	...	496 0	...	79	300 0	875 0
16	Bhugwantgad..	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 4
17	Salel ...	326	324	309	204	5	111	6	326	...	225 0	...	23	198 0	446 0
18	Juva Dhanji ...	25	26	24	23	...	6	...	29	...	1 0	...	34	...	35 0
	Total ...	39,706	38,580	37,192	30,190	262	8,391	1,424	40,267	...	26,212 2	49 0	10,517	4,467 5	41,246 7
1	Ambdos ...	205	210	209	180	1	27	11	219	5-8	176 0	...	24	236 0	436 0
2	Verul ...	381	373	368	325	4	47	7	383	...	442 0	...	48	207 0	697 0
3	Waingawde ...	938	933	933	927	3	...	3	938	...	386 0	...	14	201 0	601 0
4	Parade ...	389	389	389	381	2	4	2	389	...	300 0	...	15	130 0	331 0
5	Tirawde ...	324	324	324	303	4	17	...	324	...	670 0	...	96	130 0	896 0
6	Mnsde ...	143	143	143	118	5	19	1	143	...	232 0	1 0	55	119 0	407 0
7	Dangmodé ...	292	292	292	236	4	49	3	292	...	140 0	4 0	44	38 0	221 0
8	Wadáchápát ...	438	431	425	360	7	62	9	438	...	474 0	...	102	280 0	856 0
9	Koil ...	426	422	387	365	8	22	84	479	...	201 0	...	3	47 0	256 0
10	Juva Koll ...	59	59	53	55	...	...	13	68	...	46 0	2 0	1	0 3	49 3
11	Máldi ...	54	54	49	31	...	4	26	61	...	60 0	...	8	24 0	92 0
12	Bandiwde Bk..	2,381	2,347	2,183	2,156	7	263	197	2,623	...	1,400 0	...	254	184 0	1,838 0
13	Trimbak ...	1,053	1,050	1,014	779	28	148	98	1,053	...	903 0	...	53	239 0	1,195 0
14	Bándiwde Kd..	272	271	249	228	4	50	23	305	...	122 0	...	56	15 0	193 0
15	Kúmame ...	422	422	422	414	2	4	2	422	...	785 0	...	20	110 0	915 0
16	Nandos ...	879	873	869	855	4	11	9	879	...	1,887 0	...	90	150 0	2,127 0
17	Pendar ...	6,502	6,466	6,385	6,231	28	166	133	6,558	...	5,208 0	15 0	307	148 0	5,978 0
18	Adawli ...	314	313	284	151	3	30	168	352	...	181 0	2 0	30	246 0	459 0
19	Narad ...	5,144	5,112	5,111	5,053	14	95	4	5,166	...	4,820 0	79 0	323	378 0	5,600 0
20	Talgaon ...	4,037	4,034	4,026	3,926	14	66	36	4,039	...	4,123 0	78 0	192	306 0	4,699 0
21	Galwan ...	1,176	1,130	1,088	1,163	4	6	1	1,174	...	1,259 0	...	144	420 0	1,823 0
22	Malad ...	473	473	473	435	5	27	6	473	...	294 0	4 0	66	190 0	554 0
23	Budhawli ...	608	606	648	439	36	1	512	688	...	424 0	...	3	396 0	823 0
24	Kudupi ...	134	134	130	46	2	...	90	138	...	131 0	...	3	101 0	235 0
25	Palsambe ...	256	256	231	108	6	1	174	289	...	184 0	...	1	207 0	392 0
	Total ...	26,935	26,517	25,983	24,365	195	1,119	1,609	27,288	...	24,848 0	185 0	1,957	4,683 8	31,673 8
1	Khotal ...	414	414	414	414	...	...	...	414	4-6	351 0	...	7	200 0	558 0
2	Waliye ...	650	650	650	646	4	...	...	650	...	670 0	...	6	205 0	881 0
3	Hendal ...	603	603	603	594	4	2	3	603	...	694 0	...	13	205 0	912 0
4	Chunawri ...	138	138	138	137	1	...	...	138	...	151 0	...	7	189 0	347 0
5	Páip ...	630	630	630	630	...	...	...	630	...	685 0	3 0	19	458 0	1,165 0
6	Hawalá ...	269	269	269	266	3	...	...	269	...	295 0	3 0	9	285 0	592 0
7	Shrawan ...	293	294	266	284	...	3	198	335	...	252 0	3 0	7	286 0	548 0
8	Bela Bk. ...	225	226	209	239	6	11	98	264	...	155 0	0 2	7	116 0	278 2
9	Asgani... ..	361	344	330	352	9	...	...	361	...	360 0	...	15	135 0	510 0
10	Ruhatiwade ...	241	241	241	240	1	...	...	241	...	305 0	2 0	14	183 0	504 0
11	Kirlos ...	313	313	312	314	9	...	...	323	...	404 0	1 0	53	229 0	687 0
12	Math Bk. ...	512	518	459	244	21	1	324	590	...	283 0	...	12	382 0	677 0
13	Gotne ...	390	302	354	149	21	...	285	445	...	292 0	...	4	267 0	563 0
14	Shirawde ...	186	198	191	175	5	...	...	137	...	473 0	...	14	324 0	811 0
15	Asrowdi ...	236	236	238	238	...	...	...	238	...	290 0	...	3	293 0	592 0
	Total ...	5,463	5,468	5,304	4,672	72	17	917	5,678	...	5,660 0	12 6	196	3,757 0	9,625 0
	Grand Total ...	82,295	80,505	77,936	63,111	531	16,127	4,366	84,136	...	59,535 2	246 6	21,056	13,397 8	94,235 0

Subha Division of the Malvan Taluka in the Ratnagiri District.

DIFFERENCE OF COLUMNS 8 AND 16.		PERCENTAGE ON 10 YEARS' AVERAGE.		AREA ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.					AVERAGE RATE OF NEW SETTLEMENT.				Assessment on an Acre of Rice according to the ten years' average payment and the Survey Area.		
Decrease.	Increase.	Rice.	Rabli.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabli.	Bágáit.	Varkas.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1,200 0 0	...	12-08	839 0	...	1,295 0	2,883 0	5,017 0	3 5 8	...	6 7 7	0 2 9	4 10 11	...	...	...
0 0 0	1-0	...	2,058 0	...	221 0	4,016 0	6,295 0	3 9 6	...	7 13 5	0 2 7	4 3 0	...	...	...
850 0 0	...	27-8	545 0	...	97 0	2,960 0	3,602 0	2 12 9	...	11 3 4	0 2 10	3 0 8	...	...	...
0 0 0	4-5	...	617 0	15 0	118 0	785 0	1,535 0	5 10 10	3 4 3	6 10 2	0 2 6	6 10 9	...	...	...
846 0 0	...	14-5	510 0	...	146 0	678 0	1,334 0	2 8 6	...	8 7 8	0 4 6	2 12 7	...	...	...
118 0 0	...	16-9	74 0	...	79 0	465 0	618 0	2 0 8	...	7 0 7	0 3 9	4 1 6	...	...	...
0 0 0	3	...	519 0	...	128 0	1,220 0	1,867 0	2 5 7	...	5 2 10	0 2 6	2 8 6	...	...	...
0 0 0	17-8	...	246 0	...	90 0	2,242 0	2,572 0	4 10 11	...	7 5 2	0 2 9	9 3 3	...	...	...
127 0 0	...	3-2	821 0	...	167 0	2,101 0	3,089 0	2 13 6	...	8 7 1	0 3 1	2 14 10	...	...	...
427 0 0	...	13-5	827 0	...	62 0	3,401 0	4,290 0	3 2 2	...	4 12 8	0 3 4	2 12 3	...	...	...
3 14 0	21-5	...	0 3	...	6 0	23 0	29 3	1 10 8	...	3 10 8	0 2 4	...	...	...	...
5 15 0	7-9	...	1 0	...	7 0	0 18	8 18	2 0 0	...	9 2 2	0 2 3	4 8 0 0	...	...	...
2 0 0	29-9	40-2	64 0	...	157 0	58 0	279 0	3 4 3	...	5 2 2	0 1 11	5 10 9	...	...	...
1,037 0 0	30-9	...	323 0	...	102 0	955 0	1,380 0	4 4 11	...	7 6 0	0 2 9	6 11 6	...	...	...
210 0 0	...	40-9	712 0	...	53 0	3,035 0	3,800 0	3 14 0	...	5 13 3	0 2 8	2 14 5	...	...	...
120 0 0	...	31-6	172 0	...	16 0	1,811 0	1,999 0	2 14 2	...	4 15 0	0 2 8	3 4 6	...	...	...
10 0 0	87-5	...	79 0	...	5 0	1,131 0	1,215 0	2 13 7	...	4 9 7	0 2 10	2 9 4	...	...	...
...	...	40	0 12	...	3 0	...	3 42	3 5 4	...	11 5 4	...	63 5 4	...	...	...
3 9 0	8,368 0 0	4-61	8-48	7,562 15	15 0	1,457 0	24,883 18	33,917 33	3 7 5	3 4 3	7 3 6	0 2 10	3 14 11	...	...
...	231 0 0	...	112-7	64 0	...	6 0	1,546 0	1,616 0	2 12 0	...	4 0 0	0 2 5	2 9 6	...	...
...	316 0 0	...	82-9	179 0	...	12 0	1,023 0	1,214 0	2 7 6	...	4 0 0	0 3 3	1 13 1	...	...
...	268 0 0	...	80-5	129 0	...	3 0	1,260 0	1,392 0	2 15 11	...	4 10 8	0 2 7	2 8 7	...	...
3 0 0	...	14-9	85 0	...	5 0	118 0	205 0	3 8 6	...	3 0 0	0 2 3	4 7 9	...	...	...
...	572 0 0	...	176-5	241 0	...	28 0	695 0	964 0	2 12 6	...	3 6 10	0 3 0	1 4 1	...	...
...	264 0 0	...	184-6	91 0	0 9	13 0	622 0	726 9	2 8 9	4 7 1	4 3 8	0 3 1	1 4 9	...	...
1 0 0	...	24-3	48 0	1 0	5 0	209 0	263 0	2 14 8	4 0 0	8 12 10	0 2 6	4 14 8	...	...	...
0 0 0	418 0 0	...	95-4	196 0	...	24 0	1,317 0	1,537 0	2 6 8	...	4 4 0	0 3 5	1 13 5	...	...
0 0 0	...	39-9	75 0	...	2 0	325 0	402 0	2 10 11	...	4 4 0	0 2 4	4 3 5	...	...	...
9 13 0	...	16-6	18 0	1 0	0 7	0 16	19 23	2 8 11	2 0 0	5 11 5	0 2 6	2 9 9	...	...	...
3 0 0	88 0 0	...	70-4	27 0	...	2 0	152 0	161 0	2 3 7	...	4 0 0	0 2 11	0 15 5	...	...
...	142 0 0	...	13-5	485 0	...	35 0	1,116 0	1,666 0	2 14 2	...	7 4 1	0 2 7	3 15 9	...	...
9 0 0	...	29-04	34 0	...	14 0	1,470 0	1,771 0	3 2 4	...	3 12 7	0 2 7	2 15 5	...	...	...
...	433 0 0	...	116-8	232 0	...	9 0	107 0	150 0	3 0 5	...	6 3 7	0 2 3	5 11 9	...	...
...	1,248 0 0	...	142	706 0	...	25 0	901 0	912 0	3 6 2	...	4 0 0	0 2 7	1 12 7	...	...
4 0 0	...	8-06	1,512 0	6 0	61 0	2,465 0	4,044 0	3 7 1	2 8 0	5 0 6	0 2 11	4 1 4	...	...	...
...	145 0 0	...	46-2	108 0	1 0	7 0	1,335 0	1,443 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	4 4 7	0 2 11	1 4 10	...	...
...	456 0 0	...	8-9	1,703 0	25 0	49 0	1,969 0	3,746 0	2 12 2	3 2 0	6 6 6	0 3 1	2 15 3	...	...
...	662 0 0	...	16-4	1,164 0	25 0	38 0	1,690 0	2,917 0	3 8 8	3 1 11	5 0 10	0 2 11	3 5 11	...	...
...	647 0 0	...	55-02	424 0	...	32 0	2,613 0	3,068 0	2 15 6	...	4 8 0	0 2 7	2 12 0	...	...
...	81 9 0	...	17-1	720 0	1 0	12 0	1,032 0	1,165 9	2 7 0	...	5 8 0	0 2 13	3 10 0	...	...
...	216 0 0	...	35-4	193 0	...	1 0	2,423 0	2,617 0	2 3 2	...	3 0 0	0 2 7	0 9 11	...	...
...	101 0 0	...	75-4	47 0	...	1 0	738 0	786 0	2 12 7	...	3 0 0	0 2 2	0 15 0	...	...
...	136 0 0	...	53-1	77 0	...	0 9	1,414 0	1,491 9	2 6 3	...	3 7 1	0 2 4	1 2 11	...	...
4 13 0	6,433 0 0	5-45	24-1	8,231 0	60 9	389 16	27,219 16	35,900 1	3 0 4	3 1 2	5 0 5	0 2 9	2 14 6	...	...
...	144 0 0	...	34-8	139 0	...	2 0	1,188 0	1,329 0	2 8 5	...	3 8 0	0 2 8	2 15 8	...	...
...	231 4 0	...	35-6	235 0	0 6	3 0	1,253 0	1,491 8	2 13 7	...	2 0 0	0 2 7	2 12 0	...	...
...	309 0 0	...	51-2	255 0	...	4 0	1,202 0	1,461 0	2 11 7	...	3 4 0	0 2 9	3 5 3	...	...
...	209 0 0	...	151-4	89 0	...	2 0	951 9	1,036 0	1 13 1	...	3 6 0	0 3 2	1 10 6	...	...
...	535 0 0	...	84-9	273 0	1 0	7 0	2,510 0	2,793 0	2 7 10	3 0 0	2 11 5	0 2 11	2 4 8	...	...
...	328 0 0	...	120-07	147 0	1 0	3 0	1,814 0	1,959 0	2 1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 8	1 14 2	...	...
...	255 0 0	...	87-03	146 0	1 0	2 0	1,716 0	1,865 0	1 11 7	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 8	0 12 6	...	...
...	53 2 0	...	23-6	102 0	0 2	2 0	735 0	839 2	1 8 4	2 8 0	3 8 0	0 2 6	1 2 8	...	...
...	149 0 0	...	41-3	158 0	...	5 0	836 0	1,000 0	2 4 5	...	3 12 0	0 2 7	2 3 8	...	...
...	263 0 0	...	109-1	139 0	1 0	5 0	1,134 0	1,273 0	2 4 8	2 0 0	2 12 10	0 2 7	1 12 10	...	...
...	374 0 0	...	119-5	162 0	0 16	17 0	1,456 0	1,635 16	2 7 11	2 9 0	3 1 11	0 2 6	1 14 0	...	...
...	165 0 0	...	32-2	136 0	...	3 0	2,429 0	2,568 0	2 1 4	...	4 0 0	0 2 6	1 8 3	...	...
...	173 0 0	...	4-4	133 0	...	1 0	1,465 0	1,599 0	2 8 2	...	4 0 0	0 2 11	0 15 2	...	...
...	625 0 0	...	336-02	221 0	...	5 0	2,136 0	2,362 0	2 2 3	...	2 12 10	0 2 5	0 12 8	...	...
...	354 0 0	...	148-7	187 0	...	3 0	1,665 0	2,055 0	1 8 10	...	3 0 0	0 2 6	1 4 4	...	...
...	4,162 6 0	...	76-2	2,506 0	4 23	63 0	22,642 0	25,265 23	2 4 2	2 11 3	3 1 9	0 2 8	1 13 1	...	...
3 6 0	15,233 6 0	4-0	18-5	19,138 15	79 32	3,204 16	77,677 34	1,00,100 17	3 1 9	3 1 5	6 9 2	0 2 9	3 3 11	...	...

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY, Major,

No. 118 of 1884.

Poona, 14th January 1884.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The introduction of the rates into these villages was delayed owing to the time occupied in pôt páháni, which is a very elaborate duty in the infinitesimally sub-divided lands of the Konkan. The work since 1881 was delegated, as is now the usual custom, to the Revenue Department, and is carried out by kárkuns working under the Mámlatdárs. The rates were introduced each season into those villages of which the pôt páháni was completed. Without pôt páháni the introduction of the settlement could not have been satisfactorily carried out.

3. The sanction of Government is requested to the amalgamation of the village of Bhagwantgad with the village of Peit Bhagwantgad for the reason explained in Major Godfrey's paragraph 3.

4. A draft notification is submitted in the usual form for publication in the *Government Gazette* guaranteeing the continuance of the rates in the 58 villages for 30 years from the current financial year.

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Extract from *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, page 49, dated 24th January 1884.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1884.

No. 553.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of 30 years commencing with the Revenue year 1883-84 and ending with the Revenue year 1912-13:—

1 Málvan.	16 Dhámápur.	31 Trimbak.	45 Waliya.
2 Masura.	17 Málgaon.	32 Bandivde Khurd.	46 Hendal.
3 Kandalgaon.	18 Salel.	33 Kumápe.	47 Chungwré.
4 Kalse.	19 Juwa Dhanji.	34 Nandos.	48 Poip.
5 Hadi.	20 Verít.	35 Pendur.	49 Hiwalí.
6 Rewdi.	21 Waingowde.	36 Adowli.	50 Shrawan.
7 Dewli.	22 Parádé.	37 Warad.	51 Beli Budruk.
8 Ambarli.	23 Tirowde.	38 Talgaon.	52 Aagani.
9 Achra.	24 Musdó.	39 Golwan.	53 Rabatiwad.
10 Chindér.	25 Dangmodé.	40 Malad.	54 Kirlos.
11 Peit Bhagwantgad.	26 Wadáchá Pát.	41 Budhawli.	55 Mut Budruk.
12 Juwa Anjanacha.	27 Koil.	42 Kudopi.	56 Góna.
13 Wadi Tondowli.	28 Juwa Koil.	43 Pulsambé.	57 Shirowdó.
14 Waingani.	29 Maldí.	44 Khotál.	58 Asrondi.
1 Ambdas.	30 Bandivde Budruk.		

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnágiri.

No. 553.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1884.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 118 dated 14th January 1884—Forwarding a letter No. 1288, dated 22nd December 1883, from the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, who submits a final report on the survey settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2710, dated 25th May 1880, and introduced in the Subha Division of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

RESOLUTION.—The notification should be published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. In the circumstances explained by Major Godfrey, the amalgamation of the village of Bhagwantgad with the village of Peit Bhagwantgad is sanctioned.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnágiri,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXX—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 97 VILLAGES

OF THE

MANDANGAD PETHA

OF THE

DAPOLI TALUKA

OF THE

RATNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1898.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF THE MANDANGAD PETHA OF THE DAPOLI TALUKA
OF THE RATNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.**

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Villages ponds Q.	Rice maxi- mum rate.
to 22 ...	R ^s 8-0 ...
to 34 ...	" 7-0 ...
to 54 ...	" 6-0 ...
to 71 ...	" 5-0 ...
to 96 ...	" 4-0 ...

From

THE DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Southern Division;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI.

Camp Hángal, Dhárwár District,
1st April 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the revision settlement of the Mandangad Petha of the Dápoli Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. This petha at present contains 97 villages (as per Appendix Q), of which one is shared by the Chief of Janjira with the British Government.

The Mandangad Petha was formerly called Bánkot Petha, and the Mahálkari's head-quarters were at Bánkot up to the year 1860, when, on account of the feverish climate of Bánkot, the head-quarters were changed to Mandangad under the authority of Government Resolution No. 3334, dated 24th September 1860.

Before the introduction of the original survey settlement the Bánkot Petha consisted of 68 villages only. At the time of the survey the fort of Mandangad was measured into a separate village, thus making a total of 69 villages. Before the final introduction of the original settlement seven villages from the Mahád Táluka and one village from the old Goregaon Petha of the Rájpurí Táluka, now Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába Collectorate, were transferred to Bánkot. This addition raised the number of villages to 77, which is more correctly 76½, as half the village of Konmandle, transferred from the Goregaon Petha, belongs to the Chief of Janjira. In 1868-69, 20 villages were transferred to Bánkot from the Dápoli Táluka, thus making the present total number of 97 villages.

3. Of these 97 villages, one is an alienated village in which the survey settlement was introduced only in 1870-71, although it was measured in 1866 together with the other six villages of Mahád transferred to Bánkot.

Out of the remaining 96 villages

- 9 villages (Nos. 4, 5, 10, 17, 19 to 22 and 97) are Government.
- 4 villages (Nos. 6, 70, 74 and 78) are Dhárekari.
- 4 villages (Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 93) are pure Khoti.
- 79 villages (Nos. 1 to 3, 7 to 9, 11 to 16, 18, 23 to 39, 41, 43, 45 to 69, 71 to 73 to 75 to 77, 79 to 81, 82 to 92 and 94 to 96) are Khoti Khichadi.

—
96
—

The original settlement was first experimentally introduced into the former 68 villages in 1866 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 861, dated 9th March 1866); after one year's trial the same settlement, without any modification, was finally guaranteed in 1867 for the usual period to these 68 villages and nine more then recently added (7 from the Mahád Táluka, 1 from Mángaon and 1 newly measured, Mandangad Fort) (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4230, dated 4th December 1867). In the remaining 20 villages transferred to Bánkot from Dápoli the settlement was guaranteed by Government Notification No. 5538-A, dated 9th August 1890, for 27 years from 1868-69 to 1894-95.

4. The Mandangad Petha is a triangular shaped tract bounded on the north by the Habshi Territory, the line of demarcation being the Savitri river or Bánkot creek; on the east is the Mahád Táluka of Kolába Collectorate; and

Boundaries and general features.

on the south and south-west the Dápoli Táluka proper. On the north-west for only about four miles does the petha touch the sea. The whole petha is extremely rugged, a succession of steep hills and small flat plateaus; on the borders of the sea and creeks there are valleys and flat land, small in extent but fertile.

5. The petha is about 26 miles long and 14 broad at its widest part. The total area is 107,932 acres or about 169 square miles. Extent and area. This area is divided for cultivation or otherwise as follows :—

Culturable area.	Unculturable area.
Acres 80,128	... 27,804

The culturable area is comprised of the following descriptions of land :—

Description.	Acres.
Rice...	7,951
Rabi	34
Warkas	71,019
Garden	233
Total occupied and Inám	79,237
Add—Culturable waste	891
	<u>80,128</u>

6. There is not a single made road for carts in the petha; the nearest approach to one is a continuation of a made road from Dápoli in the direction of Mandangad. This enters the petha in the most central southern village of Palawni and passes through Mandangad to Mahapral, the most north-eastern village on the Bánkot creek. In some places the road is fair, and a rock or two blasted away on the ghát stretch from Palawni to the Kelshi river, 2 or 3 culverts made on the ascent to Mandangad, and a couple of miles of road work on the descent to Mahapral would make a very passable cart road and through communication from Dápoli to Mahapral. There is a rough pack bullock track from Bánkot to Mandangad and easier tracts from Mandangad to the south-eastern villages. The chief communication of the táluka is the Bánkot creek, which is navigable for phatimárs the whole distance to Mahapral, and Messrs. Shepherd and Company daily run a small steamer on this creek. The other creek is the Kelshi creek, navigable for small craft only for 4 or 5 miles. On these two creeks and sea-board lie the best-positioned and most fertile villages.

7. The climate round Bánkot used not to be a healthy one, fever being prevalent; as above stated, the head-quarters of the petha was changed from Bánkot on account of the unhealthiness of the place to Mandangad, but now Bánkot is said to be more healthy and Mandangad is rather feverish. The climate is temperate owing to all portions being fairly near to the sea breezes.

8. The average rainfall for the last 11 years, 1883 to 1893, is about 165 inches yearly, the highest fall, viz. 211 inches, taking place in 1892 and the lowest, 140 inches, in 1887. Appendix A.—Rainfall. July is the wettest month with an average fall of 61 inches, with June and August from 35 to 40, September 19, and October 5; for the rest of the months rain is the exception.

9. From the information given in the last paragraph it will be surmised that rice and coarse grains are the usual crops. Owing to the absence of village officers no reliable statement of annual crop cultivation can be given. I tried to obtain some statistics from the Director of Agriculture, but he informs me that separate information for the Mandangad Petha is unavailable, and also that the statistics sent by him, which are not for the petha alone, but for the whole Dápoli Táluka, are not to be treated as quite trustworthy. As Appendix B is thus blank, rather than

give no information on this subject, I would just mention for what it is worth, that probably the percentage of crops and fallows will be somewhere near the following. The yearly cropped area may be put down at 44,000 acres. As regards the cropped area cultivation may be roughly taken at :—

1. Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	80	per cent.
2. Rice	...	...	...	...	18	"
3. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1½	"
4. Garden...	...	..	...	...	½	"
					100	

I have arrived at these figures by deducting half the warkas area, which is probably fallow. Rice cultivation is carried on in the valleys and low-lying lands by means of transplantation. In the better class of lands after the rice has been reaped a second crop, chiefly of pulses, is obtained, but only about 1 per cent. is thus double-cropped.

Coarse grains are sown in the warkas lands. What may be considered a usual rotation is four years' cultivation, *viz.* náchni, wari, harik and til, and a four years' fallow. In some cases the land is allowed to remain fallow even up to 8 or 10 years ; but on the other hand some special soils do not require so much as four years. I think from enquiries that four years may be taken as the average.

10. There is no weekly bazar held regularly throughout the year in any of the villages of the petha. A bazar is weekly held at Mahapral during the hot-weather season only, and the articles brought to sell there are only groceries and dried fish. The weekly sales of these articles come up to about Rs. 400. There are a few shops at Bánkot and Mandangad and they supply the very few wants of the poor people of the petha, the richer having to go to Dápoli for articles of the better sort.

11. No important trade of any kind is carried on by the petha except in salted and unsalted fish. Bánkot is the only seaport, but the import and export trade of that bandar, as registered by the Customs Department, does not show any very material progress made by the petha. A statement showing the amount of trade in a few important articles is prepared and appended herewith for perusal ; but it must also be taken into consideration that a portion of the articles landed at the Bánkot bandar also finds its way into the southern villages of the Mahád Táluka with which Bánkot is connected by the Sávitri creek.

12. The absence of village officers has prevented any systematic registration of statistics of any kind, and thus almost every statistic required in Ratnágiri has to be obtained by employing a special staff. The last imperial census taken in February 1891 being considered sufficiently recent for the purposes of this report, the data obtained from that census have been compiled by your office and given in Appendices D and E. The value, however, of these appendices is greatly lessened by the absence of similar figures for the year of the introduction of the original settlement, as no comparison can be made. But these appendices are, however, prepared to afford figures for comparison at a future revision. Usually some data for review can be obtained from the Gazetteer, but in that work the Mandangad Petha has been lumped together with the Dápoli Táluka proper.

13. Appendix E shows that the population is 46,789 or 277 to the square mile ; of these, Hindu castes comprise about 87 and Mussalmáns 13 per cent. Other castes are almost unrepresented.

The percentage of persons able to read or learning to read is 3.9 to the total population, but the percentage for males alone is 8 per cent. This percentage is decidedly low ; its cause is to be found in the absence of many of the higher educated classes and their families.

The petha is chiefly inhabited by people dependent on agriculture, and by fishermen on the creek villages. This statement is moreover confirmed by the figures in Appendix D, where the total agricultural population is returned as 75 per cent., 72 of which have interest in land, only 3 per cent. being mere labourers; and crafts are only responsible for 9 per cent. If we take into consideration the area of occupied land and the total number of population, we find that there is about an acre of land per head of population. These figures have been arrived at by taking the warkas acres at one-half, the other half being deducted as yearly fallow.

14. As mentioned in paragraph 12 above, there is no annual record kept of stock, nor are any figures available for the year of the introduction of the original settlement. However on my representing to the Commissioner the necessity of obtaining the information required for this Appendix, Government were pleased in their Resolution No. 2269, dated 29th March 1894, to sanction a small temporary establishment for the purpose. The information thus obtained is compiled and appended hereto as Appendix F and will be useful for comparison at future revision settlements.

Appendix F.—Agricultural Stock.

There are in the petha 10,641 plough oxen and buffaloes and 4,665 ploughs. These figures give one plough and one pair of plough cattle for every 8 acres of occupied land. This amount (8 acres), as shown in column 21 of this appendix, is obtained by adding the occupied rice, rabi, and $\frac{1}{2}$ warkas areas and dividing the total by $\frac{1}{2}$ the plough cattle. Half warkas area has again only been taken as the other half has been allowed for fallow.

The cattle in this district are small, weak and stunted, so that the above figure can hardly be called satisfactory.

Milch cattle give about one cow or buffalo for every six persons, or, say, one for a family, but as the milking qualities are not good and their feeding poor, this figure is hardly adequate.

There are only six carts in the district, which shows its lack of roads and ruggedness, which is made still more evident by the small number of cattle under "for other purposes," which include pack bullocks.

15. The figures of births, deaths and vaccination have been supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Districts, and the remaining items by the Mahalkari of Mandangad.

Appendix G.

Details of births, deaths and vaccination were not available for 1889 to 1891, and thus a five years' average, as is usually given in settlement reports, is wanting. The figures for the two years 1892 and 1893 show that the births and deaths were 1.2 and 1.0 per cent. on the total population.

The other figures in this appendix give 126 shops, 112 oil presses, 85 cotton looms, 180 Hindu and 31 Mussalman temples.

16. There are only 4 boys' schools in the 97 villages of the petha; these schools are all Government schools. The average attendance is 134.7 boys, or nearly 34 boys for each school. The education of the petha, therefore, cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition. The probable reason of this is already explained in para. 13 above.

Appendix H.

There are no girls' schools in the district.

Appendix I.—Showing the proportion of Government, Occupied and Inam lands cultivated by Occupants and Subtenants, &c.

17. Want of regular village establishments and the peculiarity of tenures in the Mahal render the work of obtaining information for this appendix difficult and useless. This appendix has, therefore, been omitted altogether with your approval.

Appendix J.—Sources of Water-supply.

18. Information for this appendix was obtained along with that for Appendix F., as shown in para. 12 above. Absence of the figures for the year of the introduction of the original settlement make it impossible to say how far

the supply of water has improved or deteriorated in the petha since the original settlement.

The 110 wells shown as for irrigation in the appendix are chiefly in two villages, 63 being in Velas and 42 in Bagmandle. Dewhara has two wells and Nacne-Tondli and Vinhe have one each. The remaining 91 villages have no well irrigation, nor are there any tanks for irrigation in any of the 97 villages of the petha. The garden area is only 223 acres and the remaining land is dependent on the rainfall.

Value of land.—Appendices K, L and M.

19. Information for the last five years under the heads of Sales, Mortgages and Leases has been furnished by the Registration Department and will be found in the Appendices K², L¹, L² and M.

The statement K¹ usually showing sales by Court, is not appended, as there were no such sales in the petha during the last five years.

There were 95 cases of ordinary sales recorded in the last five years. These sales were chiefly of Dhára land, only 7 being Kowli. Appendix K². These sales on the average realized 53 times the survey assessment. There were only 2 sales under 10 times the survey assessment, 7 between 11 and 25 times, 32 between 26 and 50, 30 between 51 and 100 times, and no less than 24 above 100 times the assessment.

The 57 cases of simple mortgages recorded during the past five years show that 548 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,204, were mortgaged for Rs. 29,046, or for 24 times the survey assessment, the highest and lowest proportions being 124 and 2, respectively. Appendix L¹.

In 100 cases of mortgages with possession of the land occurring during the same period, 812 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,035, were mortgaged for Rs. 36,568, or for 35 times the survey assessment, the highest and the lowest proportions being 398 and 5, respectively. Appendix L².

There were only 16 cases of sublettings recorded during the last five years, and they show that only 225 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 306, were sublet for Rs. 941, or 3 times the survey assessment, the highest and the lowest proportions being 46 and 1, respectively. Appendix M.

The above five paragraphs with their appendices show the value of land in the Petha. It may be generally summed up thus :

“ Simple mortgage ” (without possession) is of the value of about 24 times the Government assessment, or Rs. 53 per acre.

“ Mortgage with possession ” is valued at 35 times the Government assessment, or Rs. 45 an acre.

“ Sales ” are of the value of 53 times the Government assessment, or Rs. 92 an acre.

These results show that the possession of land is of high value and also highly prized; but the sublettings are decidedly low. This shows that it does not pay for a wealthy middle class to step in and sublet, and that sales are chiefly in the petha itself and among the cultivating classes. I append an extract from the Inspector of Registration and Stamps on this subject.

20. Under recent departmental orders information for this statement is to be obtained from the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, and is to be supplemented and verified by information locally obtained. The Director supplied the prices of staple products for four years only, from 1888-89 to 1891-92. Appendix N.—Statement of Prices. The Mahalkari of Mandangad and the Mamlatdar of Dápoli could not quote similar prices for the same staple products for the years previous to 1888-89 as there was no regular system for tabulating these statistics. I have, therefore, only appended the statement as supplied by the Director.

21. At the time of the original settlement the commutation prices fixed annually by the Collector for the petha were taken as one of the bases of fixing the rates and much stress was laid on these commutation prices in the later correspondence on the subject of reduction in the rates. I have, therefore, obtained these commutation prices for 28 years from 1865-66 to 1892-93 and compiled the accompanying Appendix N¹.

The previous twenty and ten years' averages were given at Rs. 20-3-0 and Rs. 24-8-0 a khandi, respectively, by Colonel Francis in his original settlement report. If the average of the last 20 years ending 1892-93 be now taken, the average price per khandi is Rs. 25-9-0. Thus it will be seen that the prices are slightly higher.

If the prices are taken yearly, they will be found most fluctuating, as in 1881-82 they were as low as Rs. 14 a khandi; however from that year they have been gradually getting higher, and from 1883-84 the figures are fairly constant or increasing until in 1892-93 paddy fetched as much as Rs. 28 per khandi—a price not reached since 1879-80.

22. The villages of this petha were settled in three different years, so three appendices are given, viz. O¹ for 76 villages settled in 1865-66, O² for 20 villages settled in 1868-69, and O³ for one Inám village in which the settlement was introduced in 1870-71. Dealing with O¹ first, the figures in columns 2 and 3 of that statement have suddenly become reduced in 1883-84 and 1884-85; this is owing to a remeasurement of the warkas land under Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, which altered the warkas area and assessment. In 1889-90 and following years there is decrease in column 7; this is accounted for by the large remissions noted in column 4. The cause of these remissions is that some land was previously given away on kowls or leases on special conditions to encourage cultivation. These lands come under the head of "Occupied Land" as soon as the lease is given, but the yearly payment is abated for a certain period either wholly or in part until the lapse of the lease, after which the survey assessment is levied. Up to that time there must necessarily be a difference in the figures given under area and assessment, and these remissions, which appear to be large for 1889-90 and following years, are the result of these leases.

The other two statements do not present such instances of sudden increase and decrease, but what little increase and decrease does appear has occurred through the same causes as mentioned above.

It will be seen from sub-column i of column 19 also that balances of revenue remain outstanding for a very long time, viz. small sums of even 1881-82, 1882-83, and subsequent years were outstanding at the close of 1892-93. These outstanding balances are on account of the expenses of the attachment of Khoti villages which are to be collected from the Khots at the time of making over the villages to them, should they be willing to pass the usual agreement. Thus these balances have little or no bearing on the severity or otherwise of the survey assessments.

Extent of pressure used in collecting revenue.

23. The following table shows the amount of pressure which had to be used in collecting the revenue in the 97 villages under report in the last two years :—

Year.	Number of Notices served.	£ Fine.	Number of Cases in which Distraint was resorted to.	Number of Cases in which the Property was sold.
1891-92	102	11	3	1
1892-93	37	4	5	2

The records for 1890-91 having been destroyed by fire, the Mahalkari was unable to furnish the above information for that year.

It will be seen from the above table that some pressure has to be used before collections are made. The figures in the last two columns (number of cases in which distraint was resorted to and the number of cases in which the property was sold) show that the extreme provisions of law had to be enforced in a very few cases.

24. In proposing the rates for the original settlement of the petha, which Original Settlement of the rates were approved experimentally by Government Resolution No. 861, dated 9th March 1866, Major Francis, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, divided the tract into two main divisions:—

- 1st.—The low-lying land facing the Bánkot creek.
- 2nd.—The high-lying land forming the plateau of the hills which bound the valleys of the land in the 1st division.

He states: "The hills are generally steep, over one of which there is scarcely any track passable for pack bullocks; they form a barrier or broad division line between the two tracts * * * * *

We have to consider, therefore, that on the one hand we have villages situated on the banks of a navigable river with low-lying villages fertilized by the drainage of a surrounding chain of hills, and on the other villages occupying the plateaus of hills with defective drainage and scarcely any means of exporting their produce except by the expensive and slow process of cooly carriage."

For the first division of villages, for those on the sea-coast and those on the Kelshi creek, he proposed a maximum of Rs. 10 for rice lands. For the second division he fixed maximum rates of Rs. 7 and 6.

Besides these two divisions for a batch of villages Nos. 23 to 34 of the Appendix Q on the Kelshi creek (and the Bánkot creek) beyond the point up to which it is navigable, but not on the summit of the hills, he fixed a rate of Rs. 8. These might be considered as off-shoots to his first division, and on the extreme eastern border for a few villages he fixed Rs. 5; these can be considered as off-shoots of his second division. These comprised 68 villages.

The following year 7 villages (Nos. 82 and 91 to 96 in Appendix Q) were handed over from the Mahád Táluka with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4, with the exception of the Inám village Latwan, which was rated at Rs. 5.

Also half of the village of Kolmandle from the old Goregaon Petha was added to Mandangad with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8, which was raised to Rs. 10, and the lands of Mandangad were separately measured and called a village, but there was no assessed land in it.

The 77 villages were thus grouped:—

Maximum Rice rates.	Number of Villages.
Rs.	
10	22
8	12
7	20
6	13
5	3
4	6
Unassessed	1

77

These were the maximum rates for the best rice land and nothing extra was levied for second crops, where obtainable, as was the custom in the adjoining táluka of Dápoli.

Finally these rates for the 77 villages were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4230, dated 4th December 1867, and guaranteed for the usual period, viz. up to March 31st, 1895.

25. However by Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, or 9 years afterwards, Major Francis was asked to submit proposals for the correction of rates for any talukas or villages previously assessed in which he might think existing rates too high; to this he replied in his letter No. 783, dated 23rd May 1876, that he proposed to make Rs. 9 the maximum of the district in place of Rs. 10, to make a reduction of a rupee in the rate of six villages of the second group (Nos. 23, 27, 28, 31 to 33 in the Appendix Q) for which the maximum rate will be Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 8, and to make a reduction of a rupee in the rates of 13 other selected villages (Nos. 35, 37, 39, 43, 47, 49, 52 to 54, 57, 58, 64 and 66 of Appendix Q) in which the assessment was said to be rather high; but on suggesting these proposals Mr. Crawford, then Collector of Ratnágiri, still maintained that the reductions were insufficient, and Government in their Resolution No. 5985, dated 20th October 1876, referred to orders issued in their Resolution No. 5984, dated 20th October 1876, which stated that sufficient data had not been laid before the Government for even the reductions proposed by Major Francis.

26. For warkas land the rates were fixed as to the capabilities of the villages themselves, at the same time not overlooking the disadvantages of position. Major Francis, therefore, proposed maximum rates of 3 classes—1st 6 annas, 2nd 5 annas, and 3rd 4 annas, stating they were distributed with reference to the capabilities of each village and the situation of each village; its position with reference to markets being also taken into account, giving as an example that Mandangad and surrounding villages would on account of fertility have been placed in the 1st division of 6 annas, but on account of their isolated position they had been put in the 2nd class of 5 annas, the 1st class of 6 annas being only placed on the villages on the sea-coast or bordering on the Bánkot creek.

The maximum rate for garden land was fixed at Rs. 15, with the exception of one in a less favoured position, namely, Shipol, on which was placed Rs. 12 as a maximum rate. Detached pieces of garden land in inland villages were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

* Of rabi land there is very little in the district, the total assessment on this account being only Rs. 24; the maximum rate was fixed at rupee 1.

27. In 1868-69 twenty villages from the Dápoli Taluka proper were added to Mandangad Petha (*vide* Nos. 68 to 79 and 83 to 90 in the Appendix Q). These are the inland batch of villages south of the Kelshi River, those coloured Sepia and three villages named Sade, Tide and Kelwat.

The maximum rice rates fixed for these were as follows:—

4 villages at Rs. 5.
8 villages at Rs. 4 annas 8.
8 villages at Rs. 4.

—
20
—

There is this difference in the maximum rates of these old Dápoli villages from the remainder in the Mandangad, *viz.* where a second crop, such as Wál, (Dolichos lablab), Tur (Cajanus indicus), &c., can be grown, an extra 2 annas in the rupee are levied, so, properly, the maximum rates should run:—

4 villages at Rs. 5-10-0.
8 villages at Rs. 5-1-0.
8 villages at Rs. 4-8-0.

Major Wadington, who submitted the original settlement report, said,—“In some of the villages bordering on the Mahád Taluka such as Pimpoli, Dahagaon, Vinhe, &c., the effect of the survey rates has been to cause a large reduction on even the average 10 years' payments;” he also states, speaking of all the villages in the Dápoli Taluka,—“The bulk of the warkas lands in the district is poor, and there is a great deal of hilly and rocky ground, a large reduction, therefore, has been necessary on account of “Kharab,” which amounts to no less than 25 per cent. of the whole area, the remaining acres have been assessed at an equivalent of 3 annas” and “nowhere does the warkas rate exceed 5 annas per acre.”

The hill garden land was assessed at the maximum rice rate for that village in which it was found, and the rabi and the "Malkhandi rabi" lands, growing sugarcane, have been submitted to a maximum rate of rupee 1 annas 8 per acre.

These rates Major Wadington in 1863 asked to be experimentally introduced for one year, and Government sanctioned the experimental rates for one year (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2326, dated 23rd July 1869).

After much correspondence as to reduction, Government in their Resolution No. 5984, dated 20th October 1876, said that they had not received sufficient data to cause reduction at present, and the original rates were sanctioned for the usual period, *viz.* up to March 1895, in Government Resolution No. 5538, dated 9th August 1890.

28. To again summarize the grouping for the whole 97 villages of the petha, the following are the present maximum rates:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Group I,	22 villages at	10	0	0
" II,	12 "	8	0	0
" III,	20 "	7	0	0
" IV,	13 "	6	0	0
" V,	4 "	5	10	0
" VI,	8 "	5	1	0
" VII,	3 "	5	0	0
" VIII,	8 "	4	8	0
" IX,	6 "	4	0	0
" X,	1 village, no rice at all.			

—
97
—

29. The only alterations that I have been able to trace are that Mandan-gad being the first portion of the Ratnágiri District surveyed and settled, the warkas lands were only roughly measured (Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey's letter No. 406, dated 16th July 1877, copy given in Appendix R), Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, paragraph 27 (to be found in Appendix R) suggested a remeasurement of this "warkas" land. This remeasurement was carried out in some villages, but to what extent and in how many villages I am unable to state, as I made references on this subject to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, he was unable to give me any information; but I have found from the survey records at Ratnágiri that there is no higher maximum rate for warkas than 4 annas, which will be found in the Q statement.

30. I have now to propose to Government any increase or otherwise that I consider necessary in connection with the new lease for the next thirty years. The chief causes for a suggestion of increase are:—Increase of prices and better communication. As regards the former, prices are only slightly better (*vide* my paragraph No. 21), but they are very fluctuating. As regards communications, no new roads have been made and the Bánkot creek was always in existence, though since the last settlement the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been running steamers from Bánkot north and south and a steam launch inland to Mahapral. Land also fetches a high price on sale or mortgage with possession, owing to the dense population, their love for owning land, and through their annual migrations to Bombay and elsewhere producing savings, every emigrant returns with an idea of having his own little field, this helps to foster competition when any land is in the market for sale. On the other hand, in favour of no increase must be brought the great dissatisfaction with the original rates, suggestions from Government and the Survey Commissioner for reductions which though not carried out, makes one consider that at all events the prevailing rates are sufficiently high.

2. No special roads or internal communications have been made, as is shown by there being only six carts in the whole petha.

3. The masses of the population are generally very poor, and there is insufficient land for their cultivation.

4. The peculiar tenures of the district, and if the rates are increased, the higher appraisements that will be placed by the Khots to set-off against the increase.

5. Several villages still being under attachment.

I, therefore, propose that former rates should be left intact and these rates be guaranteed for a further period of 30 years, *viz.* up to 1924-25.

31. I am addressing you in another letter requesting you to issue the usual notices to the people concerned in regard to there being no alterations in the present rates by the revision settlement.

Appendix Q. 32. A Q Appendix is also herewith forwarded, but as I have suggested no alterations, the previous rates remain.

The maximum rates for rice, rabi, warkas and garden I have given in paragraphs 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, and they will be found in this statement in detail for each village. In this appendix also will be found the average rate of each description of soil for each village as also for each group. For ready reference, however, I have given the average assessment per acre for each group and each description of soil for the whole Mahál in lump :—

Number of Villages and Groups.	Rice.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Garden.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I, 22 villages	5	11	0	0	12	8	0	2	9	12	0	1
" II, 12 villages	3	13	6	0	14	5	0	2	11	4	2	3
" III, 20 villages	3	8	2	0	9	5	0	2	9	4	11	9
" IV, 13 villages	3	4	6	.....	.....	.....	0	2	9	4	15	2
" V, 4 villages	3	6	6	1	0	0	0	2	7	3	6	5
" VI, 8 villages	3	6	3	1	0	0	0	2	9	1	8	0
" VII, 3 villages	1	13	11	.....	.....	.....	0	2	9	2	11	5
" VIII, 8 villages	3	0	0	1	6	10	0	2	8	1	0	0
" IX, 6 villages	3	1	10	0	10	8	0	2	10	6	6	5
or the whole petha, 97 villages ..	4	0	6	0	13	2	0	2	9	9	5	1

33. Under departmental orders this letter is given to the correspondence on the original settlement which has also to be forwarded with the revision settlement proposals. The original settlement report of the Mandangad Petha has not been printed as a Government selection. The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, was able to furnish me with one copy only of the report which he requested me to forward with this report. This copy ends with Government Resolution No. 4230, dated 4th December 1876. It did not contain any correspondence that took place afterwards on the subject of the reductions of rates proposed by Colonel Francis under the authority of paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876. These proposals were, however, never sanctioned. Government Resolution No. 5985, dated 20th October 1876, passed on the proposals stating that sufficient data were not laid before Government to approve of the reductions proposed by Major Francis and directing the Collector to submit further information through the Survey Commissioner. No trace of any such further information being submitted to Government is available, although with reference to that Resolution, Mr. Crawford, then Collector of Ratnágiri, suggested the carrying out of crop experiments, which was approved by Government. I could obtain information as far as the Commissioner S. D.'s letter No. 1779, dated 13th September 1878, submitting the Collector of Ratnágiri's No. 2107, dated 3rd September 1878, on this subject through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, and the accompanying

papers with the letter R affixed to it contain correspondence ending with this letter of the Commissioner, Southern Division (No. 1779, dated 13th September 1878. Neither the Survey Commissioner's endorsement on this letter, nor any orders of Government, if any, have been passed, are forthcoming. However it was seen from the survey records at Ratnágiri that no reductions whatever were made in the rates, &c., fixed in 1867. I have included in this appendix all papers on this subject that after considerable enquiry I was able to obtain.

34. As this is the first revision report in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, where the tenures are so different from above-ghát districts, I would mention that a description of these tenures is to be found in Government printed Selections No. CCLXXVIII (New Series), pages 13 and 14, paragraphs 56 to 62 ; in Major Wadington's Report No. 68, dated 2nd February 1867, paragraphs 19 to 24 (in Appendix R, old Report) ; the Khoti Settlement Act, Bombay, I of 1880 ; and in Rules under Section 40 of that Act, pages 573 to 593 of the " General Rules in force in the Revenue Department " ; also Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876.

35. There being no statistics for Appendices B¹ and K¹ these appendices are not given.

A coloured map of the petha is appended.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 J. L. LUSHINGTON,
 Divisional Inspector, Land Records
 and Agriculture, Southern Division.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing monthly Rainfall at Mandangad in the Ratnágiri District from 1883-93.

Year.	From January to May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		REMARKS.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1883	...	4	41	21	73	19	21	83	30	54	8	75	...	...	...	...	175	56		
1884	...	12	21	66	61	88	39	55	36	90	8	37	...	...	1	7	169	55		
1885	...	20	36	76	52	22	34	65	14	72	7	15	...	...	...	...	145	70		
1886	...	3	87	69	93	67	27	16	7	85	8	87	...	22	...	3	185	15		
1887	36	42	88	40	84	31	64	20	12	1	60	2	78	...	...	140	22	
1888	...	1	84	39	70	58	60	27	58	8	8	1	76	3	52	...	...	141	8	
1889	38	4	59	10	39	25	8	19	6	21	...	...	...	...	150	79	
1890	10	46	81	82	31	38	39	11	5	3	27	...	52	...	40	182	85	
1891	9	31	74	82	29	14	30	78	5	...	1	6	...	...	150	11	
1892	14	43	53	70	47	71	39	18	39	7	38	...	...	...	...	211	30	
1893	...	10	73	58	86	35	40	23	75	27	83	...	89	...	92	...	...	158	38	
Average...	1	58	40	79	61	46	34	94	19	54	5	41	...	82	...	13	164	60		

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bázárs are held.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held.*	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mahápral ...	Every Friday in the hot season.	Groceries and Fish.	Rs. 400	Fish is chiefly sold.

Comparative Statement showing the Export Trade at Bánkote during the undermentioned Years.

Name of Article.	1893-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.	Name of Article.	1893-93.	1892-93.	Remarks.
Bricks and Tiles ... No.	75,400	1,750		Oil, Cocoanuts ... Gals.	1,224	43	
Cotton, Grey piece-goods ... Yds.	8,143	600		" Gingelly ... "	5,985	...	
Do. coloured piece-goods. "	13,722	700		" other sorts ... "	...	5,877	
Myrobolams (Har-das) ... Cwt.	14,565	25,737		Fishmaws and Sharkfins ... Lbs.	2,352	308	
Flax, Raw ... Lbs.	46,172	179		Ghee ... "	3,353	3,780	
Cocoanuts ... No.	22,075	27,295		Salted Fish ... "	37,436	44,296	
Fruits, fresh ... Value.	988	7,063		Fish, not salted ... "	16,016	40,162	
Gram ... Cwt.	126,875	86,927		Ground nuts ... Cwt.	892	1,520	
Rice ... "	17,209	8,829		Spices, Betelnuts ... Lbs.	48,688	25,530	
Wheat ... "				" Black Pepper ... "	609	6,867	
Pulse ... "				" Chillies ... "	19,313	22,169	
Bájri and Jowári ... "	16,334	11,015		Tobacco ... "	21,483	25,539	
Other sorts ... "				Woolen Piece-goods. Yds.	430	2,520	
Gunny Bags ... No.	39,625	39,467					

*Comparative Statement showing the Import Trade at B́ankot during the
undermentioned years.*

Name of Article.	1882-83.	1893-94.	Remarks.
Apparel Value.	1,873	1,146	
Bricks and Tiles... .. No.	21,500	21,400	
Cotton twist and yarn Lbs.	21,093	10,383	
" Grey cloth Yds.	280,776	68,776	
" Coloured cloth "	494,146	152,468	
Drugs, other sorts Value.	.....	2,150	
Fire-works "	3,543	1,643	
Cocoanuts No.	19,72,090	23,774	
Copra Cwt.	4,374	6,045	
Paddy }	1,612	1,295	
Rice }			
Grains, other sorts "	885	1,769	
Hardware Value.	98	2,133	
Gunny bags No.	32,377	24,275	
Mats Yds.	16,300	2,900	
Copper pots and sheets... .. Cwts.	32,377	24,275	
Iron Sheets "	836	1,192	
Oil, other kinds... .. Gallons	92	153	
" kerosine "	13,181	1,80,614	
" cocoanut "	1,080	5,822	
Teel oil "	272	34	
Writing paper Cwt.	1,630	1,639	
Ghee Lbs.	3,696	3,507	
Salted fish "	435,508	530,759	
Unsalted fish "	690,424	968,773	
Salt Tons.	1,245	*1,246	*1,230 tons for Maha- pral and 16 tons for B́ankot.
Dates, wet and dry Cwt.	2,951	1,576	
Silk, cloth Yds.	4,261	2,240	
Spices, ginger Lbs.	11,936	6,962	
" Black pepper "	13,769	49,989	
" Chillies "	72,380	64,582	
" Betel-nuts "	132,940	149,112	
Tobacco Lbs.	25,690	11,732	
Treasure, silver Value.	4,100	54,000	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55	45.27	26.05	23	72.1	1002	3.007	3.1	75.2	9.2	2.4	13.1	24.7

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census.	Percentage able to read or learning on total population.	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.			Musalman Sects.			Christian.	Parsees.	Others (Jain).
			Kunbls.	Others.	Others.	Others.					
Males ...	21,612	8.1*	7,444	11,722	2,593	47	...	1			
Females ...	24,977	24†	9,130	12,438	3,387	16	...	...	
Total ...	46,789	3.0‡	16,580	24,160	5,985	63	...	1			

* The total population able to read or learning is ... 1,784.
† Do. do. ... 60.
‡ Do. do. ... 1,944.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

CATTLE.											STOCK.								REMARKS.
For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.			Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
Oxen.	Ho-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	Ho-buffaloes.	Cows.	Ho-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.	Total.				Small.	Large (i. e. over 2 cattles).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,364	1,377	3	3	20	2	6,482	1,518	6,750	1,233	56,691	21	2	2,450	4,666	...	2	6	82	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-MILLS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Tálm-khánas.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES.				
			Cotton.	Wool-len.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musal-mán.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
97	126	112	85	1889... 1890... 1891... 1892... 1893...	Not available. Not available. Not available. 1,217 1,258	1889... 1890... 1891... 1892... 1893...	Not available. Not available. Not available. 1,064 964	1889... 1890... 1891... 1892... 1893...	Not available. Not available. Not available. 1,868 1,218	15	...	8	180	31

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools with their average Attendance in the year 1892-93.

Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
	Boys.		
	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4
97	4	134.7	There are no private schools, one Government girls' school.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Sources of Water-supply.

Number	Name of District.	WATER-SUPPLY.								
		WELLS IN USE			BUDKIS IN USE			TANKS		
		For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Cattle and Washing.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Cattle and Washing.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Cattle and Washing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mangangad ...	110	348	20	...	8	...	...	8	4

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾.*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales.*

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the Land was sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
533	48,637	92 1 10	910	1 11 7	53	The total number of cases is 96.
Two cases in which the land was sold for sums below 11 times the Survey Assessment,						
54	387	6 3 10	55	1 0 3	6.1	
Thirty-nine cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 50 times the Survey Assessment.						
328	27,911	86 6 7	533	1 12 2	48.0	
Thirty cases in which the land was sold for sums from 51 to 100 times the Survey Assessment.						
111	18,870	124 15 3	195	1 12 1	77.1	
Twenty-four cases in which the land was sold for sums above 100 times the Survey Assessment.						
40	11,919	297 15 7	77	1 14 10	154.8	

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the Land is mortgaged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
548	29,046	53 0 1	1,304	2 3 2	24	The total number of cases is 57.
Five cases in which land was mortgaged for sums below 11 times the Survey Assessment.						
101	1,849	9 10 10	406	2 2 0	4.5	
Eighteen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the Survey Assessment.						
178	4,719	26 8 2	244	1 5 11	19.3	
Twenty-three cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the Survey Assessment.						
165	16,107	97 9 11	475	2 14 1	33.9	
Nine cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 100 times the Survey Assessment.						
8	5,531	691 6 0	73	9 2 0	75.8	
Two cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums above 100 times the Survey Assessment.						
5	840	168 0 0	7	1 6 5	120	

APPENDIX L⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the Land is mortgaged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
812	86,568	45 0 7	1,035	1 4 5	35	The total number of cases is 100.
One case in which the land was mortgaged for sums below 11 times the Survey Assessment.	51	800	152	2 15 8	5.2	
Twelve cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the Survey Assessment.	265	4,155	287	1 1 4	14.5	
Thirty-six cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the Survey Assessment.	302	12,375	336	1 1 10	36.3	
Thirty-seven cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 100 times the Survey Assessment.	161	14,593	223	1 6 1	65.7	
Fourteen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums above 100 times the Survey Assessment.	32	4,646	37	1 2 6	125.6	

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

Total Acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the Land is sub-let.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
225	941	4 2 11	306	1 5 9	3	The total number of cases is 16.
Thirteen cases in which the land was sub-let for sums below 6 times the Survey Assessment.	209	752	290	1 6 2	2.6	
Two cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 6 to 10 times the Survey Assessment.	14	89	14	1 0 0	6.4	
One case in which the land was sub-let for a sum from 26 to 50 times the Survey Assessment.	1	100	2	2 0 0	50	

Extract of paras. 4 to 9 of the Inspector of Registration and Stamps 3rd Division's letter No. 273, dated 20th October 1893, to the address of the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, Bombay.

STATEMENT A.

4. The instances of ordinary sales which this return contains are 95. The total area to which these instances refer is 528 acres and $4\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas, paying Rs. 909-9-10 as Government revenue, and the total price thereof amounts to Rs. 48,636-10-9. The average number of times at which the purchase-money stands to the Government assessment is 53. The highest of the average proportions appearing in column 6 is 8,000 and the lowest of the same is 5. By arranging the instances that give different proportions, I find only two cases standing between 1 to 10 and 7 between 11 to 25. The proportions are higher than 25, but do not exceed 50 in 32 instances. In 30 cases they range from 51 to 100 and in 24 they have risen above 100. Thus it may be inferred that in more than half the number of cases specified in the return the prices have gone beyond 50 times the assessment.

(a). For each transaction the sale rate is Rs. 511-15-5 and for each acre Rs. 92-1-6. Re. 1-11-6 may be put down as average assessment per acre.

STATEMENT B.

5. This statement is totally blank, there being no sales by decree of Court relating to this petha.

STATEMENT C.

6. In all 57 mortgages without possession appear in this statement. I find 547 acres and 23 gunthas to be the total area assessed at Rs. 1,204-5-5 and mortgaged for Rs. 29,045-13-1, or 24 times the assessment. Of the averages detailed in column 6 of the statement, the least is 2 and the greatest is 124. The classification shows 3 instances to be of proportions from 1 to 5 and 2 from 6 to 10. In the class of "above 10 and up to 25" and in that of "above 25 and up to 50" there are 18 and 23 instances, respectively. The proportions vary from 51 to 100 in 9 cases, while they are higher than 100 in 2. If only those cases in which the averages have exceeded 25 are viewed collectively, they are more than one-half, or nearly two-thirds, of the transactions noted.

(a). The rate of mortgage value per transaction is Rs. 509-9-2 and that for each acre comes to Rs. 53-0-8. The average assessment per acre falls at the rate of Rs. 2-3-2.

STATEMENT D.

7. This return is of mortgages with possession, which are full 100 in number. The area involved in these transactions is 811 acres and $35\frac{7}{10}$ gunthas, yielding Rs. 1,034-14-4 to Government as assessment and being mortgaged for Rs. 36,563-8-0. The proportion reaches 35 times the assessment. The highest average is 398. In only one instance land was mortgaged for a sum equal to 5 times the assessment, which is the lowest proportion. The average number of times is from 11 to 25 in 12 cases and from 26 to 50 in 36. In 37 instances the averages commence from 51 and reach 100, and in 14 they have gone farther than 100. From these deductions it may be remarked that in not less than 51 out of 100 cases the proportions are upwards of 50.

(a). On an average Rs. 365-10-11 may be allotted to each mortgage and Rs. 45-0-7 to each acre. The average rate of assessment per acre is Re. 1-4-4.

STATEMENT E.

8. The leases dealt with are 16 only. No expression as to the term of lease, or by whom assessment is payable, is made in any case. In one of the 16 cases no assessment is expressed. These sub-lettings represent 224 acres and $23\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas. The total of Government due is Rs. 306-4-5 and of rent realizations, Rs. 941-5-2. Land appears to sub-let on the average for three times the Government assessment. The highest proportion is 46, but the case to which it has reference concerns land as well as some other immoveable property (Gávthán). The lowest proportion marked is 1. In 12 instances the land was leased for sums from 1 to 5 times and in two from 6 to 10 times the assessment. There is only one case wherein the proportion goes over 25.

(a). The average rent per transaction is Rs. 58-13-3. The sub-letting rate per acre is Rs. 4-3-0, while the average assessment per acre is Re. 1-5-9.

9. If we compare the returns with those relating to the talukas of Khed and Dápoli, the saleable value appears to be higher than in the former taluka, but lower than in the latter. The mortgageable value is comparatively less here than in both Khed and Dápoli. The leaseable value seems to be neither greater nor less.

APPENDIX N.

Showing Prices of Staple Products recorded in Táluka Form No. 38 for Dápoli Táluka and Mandangad Petha in the Ratnágiri Collectorate for 1888-89 to 1891-92.

Name of Táluka.	Year.	PER INDIAN MAUND OF 40 SEERS: SEER = 80 TOLAS.													Cocoanut per 100.	REMARKS.
		Rice, cleaned.	Rice, uncleaned.	Rági.	Kodra.	Varai.	Gram.	Udd.	Pávta.	Kulith.	Sesamum.	Hemp.	Betel-nut.			
		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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dápoli ...	1888-89	...	1 15 7	2 7 4	1 3 2	2 1 8	3 6 8	2 12 8	2 11 4	2 9 3	...	10 0 0	10 10 0	3 0 0		
	1889-90	...	3 2 0	2 2 0	2 6 10	1 4 1	2 1 10	3 9 5	3 4 2	3 4 7	2 9 3	...	7 8 0	14 4 7	4 0 4	
	1890-91	...	3 3 1	1 11 11	2 6 3	1 4 2	1 14 5	3 4 9	3 1 11	2 15 7	...	...	...	14 4 7	4 12 0
	1891-92	...	3 7 0	1 14 3	2 5 7	1 4 11	2 1 3	3 12 7	2 15 2	2 13 6	...	...	...	14 13 7	3 15 0
Mandangad Petha.	1888-89	...	3 5 4	...	2 0 8	1 0 0	1 9 2	3 2 10	2 8 5	2 9 3	...	...	...	12 13 8	3 12 0
	1889-90	...	3 6 9	1 10 0	2 1 3	1 1 0	1 10 1	3 2 10	2 8 6	2 10 7	...	...	...	12 15 10	3 15 11
	1890-91	...	2 15 6	1 9 6	1 12 5	1 0 6	1 7 6	3 3 2	2 5 4	2 12 11	...	...	13 1 5	13 7 6	4 9 1
	1891-92	...	3 1 5	1 11 3	1 14 3	1 1 10	1 7 10	3 2 7	2 11 1	2 8 1	2 8 8	...	11 9 4	15 5 11	4 1 5	

APPENDIX N 1.

Statement showing the Commutation Rates for 1Khandi of 20 Manuds or 1,280 Sers, each Ser weighing 60 Tolas when filled with water, fixed by the Collector for the years 1867-68 to 1892-93 into the Mandangad Petha of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Serial No.	Year.			Ba'ngor.								
				Paddy.			Nagli.			Vari.		
1	2			3								
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	1865-66	...	...	.....			.....			.....
2	1866-67	...	...	36	0	0	53	0	0	36	0	0
3	1867-68	...	...	.....			.....			.....
4	1868-69	...	...	27	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0
5	1869-70	...	...	.....			.....			.....
6	1870-71	...	...	24	0	0	33	0	0	24	0	0
7	1871-72	...	...	30	0	0	41	0	0	30	0	0
8	1872-73	...	...	23	0	0	35	0	0	23	0	0
9	1873-74	...	...	22	0	0	26	0	0	21	0	0
10	1874-75	...	...	24	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0
11	1875-76	...	...	25	0	0	31	0	0	25	0	0
12	1876-77	...	...	27	0	0	45	0	0	27	0	0
13	1877-78	...	...	40	0	0	46	0	0	32	0	0
14	1878-79	...	...	34	0	0	45	0	0	32	0	0
15	1879-80	...	...	32	0	0	42	0	0	33	0	0
16	1880-81	...	...	25	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	0
17	1881-82	...	...	14	0	0	22	0	0	14	0	0
18	1882-83	...	...	19	0	0	25	0	0	16	0	0
19	1883-84	...	...	23	0	0	32	8	0	19	8	0
20	1884-85	...	...	23	4	0	31	0	0	20	0	0
21	1885-86	...	...	25	0	0	29	0	0	19	0	0
22	1886-87	...	...	24	0	0	30	0	0	21	0	0
23	1887-88	...	...	22	0	0	30	0	0	21	0	0
24	1888-89	...	...	25	0	0	35	0	0	23	0	0
25	1889-90	...	...	26	0	0	33	0	0	24	0	0
26	1890-91	...	...	26	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	0
27	1891-92	...	...	27	0	0	35	0	0	26	0	0
28	1892-93	...	...	28	0	0	36	0	0	27	0	0
Ten years' average (1883-84 to 1892-93)...				24	15	0	32	9	0	22	12	0
Ten years' average (1873-74 to 1882-83)...				26	3	0	33	14	0	24	11	0
Twenty years' average (1873-74 to 1892-93) ...				25	9	0	33	4	0	23	12	0

Revenue History Statement for 76 Villages in

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).		
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.
			Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1860-61 ...												
1861-62 ...												
1862-63 ...												
1863-64 ...	Information for all the 76 villages being not available, as some villages formerly belonged to other talukas and papers ary 1894, received with the Collector of Ratnagiri's Vernacular Shejra D&poli Awak No. 601, dated 23rd January 1894, these											
1864-65 ...												
1865-66 ...												
1866-67 ...	59,052	37,212	167	...	167	37,045	21	32	...	279	1,107	29
1867-68 ...	59,721	37,565	167	...	167	37,399	35	59	1	297	1,136	29
1868-69 ...	59,630	36,003	167	...	167	35,837	55	89	...	297	1,131	25
1869-70 ..	59,162	36,003	167	...	167	35,836	80	97	1	303	1,068	25
1870-71 ...	59,650	36,132	167	...	167	35,965	58	77	...	303	1,071	25
1871-72 ...	59,631	36,134	167	...	167	35,967	80	87	1	303	1,071	25
1872-73 ...	59,645	36,118	167	...	167	35,952	66	86	...	303	1,071	25
1873-74 ...	59,645	36,041	167	4	171	36,871	66	162	...	303	1,071	25
1874-75 ...	59,673	36,043	167	...	167	35,876	66	170	2	303	1,071	25
1875-76 ...	59,406	36,184	186	3	189	35,996	318	136	1	303	1,071	25
1876-77 ...	59,616	36,261	237	138	375	35,886	273	103	1	303	1,074	25
1877-78 ...	59,779	36,419	314	27	341	36,078	65	36	42	280	997	25
1878-79 ...	59,806	36,362	237	50	287	36,074	23	11	39	303	1,074	25
1879-80 ...	59,807	36,363	284	...	284	36,079	23	11	30	303	1,074	25
1880-81 ...	59,816	36,376	369	...	369	36,007	23	11	35	303	1,074	25
1881-82 ...	59,835	36,330	369	...	369	35,981	23	11	33	303	1,074	25
1882-83 ...	59,671	36,246	369	43	412	35,834	23	11	33	303	1,074	25
1883-84 ...	58,447	35,127	369	...	369	34,768	23	11	33	303	1,074	25
1884-85 ..	58,038	34,462	369	162	531	33,931	24	23	52	303	1,074	25
1885-86 ...	58,043	34,317	372	...	372	33,946	76	78	61	303	1,074	25
1886-87 ...	58,012	33,939	442	18	460	33,479	97	112	...	294	1,058	25
1887-88 ..	57,792	33,636	469	...	469	33,166	71	102	...	299	1,059	25
1888-89 ...	57,761	33,876	649	...	649	33,227	93	134	...	299	864	25
1889-90 ...	57,914	34,188	3,065	...	3,065	31,123	136	140	...	257	863	25
1890-91 ...	57,846	33,894	3,785	...	3,785	30,109	136	140	...	252	834	24
1891-92 ...	57,857	33,892	3,815	11	3,826	30,066	139	141	...	252	833	27
1892-93 ...	58,538	33,896	3,792	...	3,792	30,103	136	138	...	252	836	28

For the years 1876-77 to 1879-80 three rupees were remitted

O¹.

which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.S.A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS (CAUSES OR REMISSIONS APPEARING IN COLUMNS 6 AND 18).								Remarks as to the collection of outstanding Balances appearing in Column 17 after deducting the Remissions shown in Column 18.
Total of Columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collection—Total of Columns 3, 7, 10 and 13.			Land being leased out on special conditions, the rent agreed was less than the Survey Assessment.	Survey Assessment of Lands held on Kowls, the rent agreed being shown under the head "Miscellaneous."	Damage done by Fire.	Damage by Diluvion.	Inability of the Occupant to pay the full Assessment.	Expenses of Attachments remitted when Villages restored.	Reasons not known.	Total amount remitted.	
14	15	16	17	18	19								
					a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
regarding columns	from which are left blank.	are not for collection.	becoming blank.	(see Memorandum)	Malatdar D.	poli's Vernacular	Collector	Jawak	No. 110,	dated	12th Jan-		
59,352	38,352	37,075	211	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	All collected.
60,053	37,753	37,129	123	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
59,992	37,228	35,861	533	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
59,515	37,163	35,862	1,597	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
60,012	37,210	35,990	1,273	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
60,014	37,291	35,992	1,829	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
60,014	37,275	35,977	3,089	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	Do.
60,014	37,274	35,896	1,701	8	167	3	...	...	...	...	4	174	Do.
60,042	37,283	35,903	192	11	167	...	...	...	...	...	11	178	Do.
60,027	37,391	36,022	191	10	185	...	...	...	...	...	13	198	Do.
60,093	37,438	35,912	402	14	237	...	...	...	3	...	149	389	Do.
60,124	37,452	36,145	432	33	314	26	27	...	3	...	4	374	Do.
60,131	37,447	36,135	522	31	237	28	50	...	3	...	...	318	Do.
60,133	37,448	36,134	1,356	533	284	27	494	...	3	...	9	817	Do.
60,141	37,461	36,066	1,461	66	369	39	...	3	...	...	24	435	Do.
60,161	37,430	36,039	1,751	127	369	42	...	7	...	...	78	496	Rs. 3 outstanding at the end of the year 1892-93.
59,997	37,331	35,891	2,260	132	369	42	...	12	...	...	171	594	Rs. 30 do.
58,773	36,213	34,816	3,301	769	369	84	129	11	...	500	45	1,138	Rs. 12 do.
58,365	35,560	34,008	1,654	578	369	85	162	...	...	...	493	1,109	Rs. 99 do.
58,427	35,169	34,031	853	418	372	79	13	...	...	326	...	790	Rs. 83 do.
59,403	35,169	33,504	934	451	412	48	...	114	...	301	3	911	Rs. 89 do.
58,162	34,797	33,191	1,612	181	469	42	2	...	...	137	...	650	Rs. 74 do.
58,158	34,875	33,252	456	28	619	...	...	5	...	23	...	677	Rs. 40 do.
58,307	35,191	31,748	78	7	...	3,065	7	...	...	...	...	3,072	Rs. 39 do.
58,291	34,863	30,133	65	...	...	3,785	...	...	...	...	...	3,785	Rs. 44 do.
58,258	34,863	30,033	71	...	...	3,816	11	...	...	...	...	3,826	Rs. 46 do.
58,927	34,863	30,181	41	...	...	3,799	...	...	...	...	...	3,792	Rs. 41 do.

each year on account of the poverty of an occupant,

APPENDIX O⁽²⁾.

Statement for 20 Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1868-69.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.N.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.N.A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Column 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1860-61		Rs. 8,922				8,922								8,922	8,922	0		* Collected.
1861-62		9,401				9,401								9,401	9,401			
1862-63		9,817				9,817								9,817	9,817			
1863-64		12,626				12,626								12,626	12,626	*146		
1864-65		13,449				13,449								13,449	13,449	*241		* Collected.
1865-66		11,609				11,609								11,609	11,609			
1866-67		13,283				13,283								13,283	13,283			
1867-68		8,928				8,928								8,928	8,928			
1868-69	20,125	11,495				11,495							20,125	11,495	11,495	*265		* Collected.
1869-70	20,125	11,495				11,495							20,125	11,495	11,495	*291		Do.
1870-71	20,125	11,495				11,495							20,125	11,495	11,495	*560		Do.
1871-72	20,118	11,483				11,483				6	12	3	20,124	11,495	11,486	*1,098		Do.
1872-73	20,118	11,483				11,483				6	12	3	20,124	11,495	11,486	*557		Do.
1873-74	20,118	11,488		153	58	11,430				6	12	3	20,134	11,495	11,433	241	21	† Cause not known. The cause of the remission of 31 Rs. is not known. The remainder Rs. 217 collected.
1874-75	20,118	11,483				11,483				6	12	3	20,124	11,495	11,486	*28		* Collected.
1875-76	20,113	11,598				11,598				6	12	3	20,118	11,610	11,601	*94		Do.
1876-77	20,113	11,707				11,707				6	12	3	20,118	11,719	11,710	556	120	† Cause not known. The remainder 536 Rs. collected.
1877-78	20,113	11,707				11,707				6	12	3	20,118	11,719	11,710	*156		* Collected.
1878-79	20,102	11,717				11,717				6	12	3	20,108	11,729	11,720	*37		Do.
1879-80	20,102	11,717				11,717				6	12	3	20,108	11,729	11,720	*192		Do.
1880-81	19,913	11,574				11,574				6	12	3	19,919	11,586	11,577	*658		Do.
1881-82	20,225	11,462				11,462				6	12	3	20,231	11,474	11,465	*961		Do.
1882-83	19,895	11,181				11,181				6	12	3	19,901	11,193	11,184	1,003	32	‡ On account of proverty. The remaining Rs. 1,001 collected.
1883-84	19,846	11,120				11,120				6	12	3	19,852	11,132	11,123	1,079	362	¶ On account of Japti Kharoh on Dhara revenue. The remainder Rs. 717 collected.
1884-85	19,846	11,120				11,120				6	12	3	19,852	11,132	11,123	1,103	366	† Cause not known. The remainder Rs. 734 collected.
1885-86	19,846	11,120				11,120				6	12	3	19,852	11,132	11,133	991	**377	** Same as for 1883-84. The remaining balance Rs. 614 collected.
1886-87	19,846	11,132				11,132				6	12	3	19,862	11,144	11,135	386	††377	†† Same as above. The remaining balance Rs. 21 collected.
1887-88	19,640	10,737				10,737				6	12	3	19,646	10,740	10,740	204	†††144	†† Same as the last. The remaining balance Rs. 60 collected.
1888-89	19,647	10,695				10,695				6	12	3	19,653	10,707	10,695	131	‡‡368	‡‡ Same as for 1883-84. Rs. 15 collected and remaining Rs. 19 outstanding at end of 1892-93.
1889-90	19,647	10,695	¶¶727		727	9,968				6	12	3	19,653	10,707	9,971	¶¶162		¶¶ Outstanding on account of Dhara Khoti Japti.
1890-91	19,647	10,695	¶¶736		736	9,967				6	12	3	19,653	10,707	9,960	¶¶224		¶¶ Rs. 206 outstanding on account of Dhara Khoti Japti and Rs. 19 collected.
1891-92	19,647	10,695	¶¶729		729	9,966				6	12	3	19,653	10,707	9,960	214		¶¶¶ Outstanding as shown above.
1892-93	19,647	10,695	¶¶729		729	9,966				6	12	3	19,653	10,707	9,969	260		¶¶ On account of Kowli land, the assessment agreed to be paid being less than the survey assessment.

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue History Statement for the Inām village Latwan into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

B 252-7

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rents &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collection, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860-61	1,077	80	...	1,077	80	...	...
1861-62	1,074	77	...	1,074	77	...	...
1862-63	1,073	76	...	1,073	76	...	...
1863-64	1,239	249	...	1,239	249	...	...
1864-65	1,243	253	...	1,243	253	...	...
1865-66	1,232	247	...	1,232	247	...	...
1866-67	1,232	242	...	1,232	242	...	242	
1867-68	1,205	215	...	1,205	215	...	...	* Collected.
1868-69	1,221	232	...	1,221	232	...	...
1869-70	1,231	242	...	1,231	242	...	...
1870-71	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	224	† Collected.
1871-72	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1872-73	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1873-74	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1874-75	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1875-76	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1876-77	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1877-78	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1878-79	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1879-80	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1880-81	1,363	1,385	267	1,363	1,385	267	...	...
1881-82	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1882-83	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1883-84	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1884-85	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1885-86	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1886-87	1,363	1,386	267	1,363	1,386	267	...	...
1887-88	1,514	1,401	267	1,514	1,401	267	...	68	‡ On account of Japti Kharch of Dhāra revenue.
1888-89	1,514	1,401	268	1,514	1,401	268	...	51	§ Collected.
1889-90	1,514	1,372	268	1,514	1,372	268	...	...
1890-91	1,514	1,372	268	1,514	1,372	268	
1891-92	1,514	1,372	268	1,514	1,372	268	
1892-93	1,514	1,372	268	1,514	1,372	268	

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APPENDIX Q.

To the Revision Settlement proposals on Government land.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of group.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.														
			Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mahapral ..	I	{ R. 0 12 } { V. 0 4 }	10 0	...	{ R. 8 } { V. 1,432 }	2 265	0 10 0 0 2 11	482	2,071	5 8 8	..	..	..	1,015	2,036	1 8 6
2	Padwe ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 643	122	0 3 0	83	492	5 7 7	..	..	..	731	604	0 13 3
3	Umberahet ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 293	45	0 3 5	77	303	5 1 8	..	..	..	370	438	1 2 11
4	Tawe ..		V. 0 4	10 0	0 5	V. 831	152	0 2 9	200	1,072	5 5 9	1	4	4 0 0	1,082	1,223	1 2 5
5	Pandari ..		V. 0 4	10 0	4 8	V. 1,738	257	0 2 4	337	2,068	6 2 2	2 1/2	Annas 5	4 8 8	3,076	2,325	1 1 11
6	Adi ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 293	44	0 2 4	55	289	5 4 1	..	..	..	348	238	0 15 4
7	Kinjalghar ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 302	54	0 2 10	37	207	5 9 3	..	..	..	330	261	0 12 4
8	Nigdi ..		V. 0 4	10 0	4 8	V. 786	131	0 2 9	44	185	4 3 3	1	6	6 0 0	811	323	0 6 4
9	Umbroll ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 243	38	0 2 6	26	148	5 11 0	..	..	..	269	186	0 11 1
10	Shipoli ..		V. 0 4	10 0	11 4	V. 328	57	0 2 9	82	517	6 4 11	11	99	9 0 0	419	673	1 9 9
11	Kante ..		V. 0 4	10 0	0 6	V. 299	54	0 2 10	11	63	5 11 8	1	5	5 0 0	311	122	0 6 8
12	Jawli ..		{ R. 0 12 } { V. 0 4 }	10 0	5 8	{ R. 10 } { V. 466 }	8 80	0 12 9 0 2 9	96	715	7 7 2	9 1/2	1	4 5 10	578	804	1 6 5
13	Ambiwli ..		V. 0 4	10 0	5 0	V. 500	177	0 2 5	44	240	5 7 3	1	4	4 0 0	545	321	0 9 5
14	Sakhri ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 433	63	0 3 4	42	208	4 15 3	..	..	..	475	271	0 9 2
15	Dighi ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 803	124	0 2 5	29	97	3 5 6	..	..	..	832	221	0 4 3
16	Panbelli Khurd ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 443	70	0 2 6	106	645	6 2 3	..	..	..	548	715	1 4 8
17	Bagmandle ..		V. 0 4	10 0	18 0	V. 046	163	0 2 9	196	1,203	6 2 2	35	405	11 9 2	1,177	1,771	1 8 2
18	Ambawne Budruk ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 645	103	0 2 7	45	284	6 4 6	..	..	..	690	387	0 8 11
19	Kudak Budruk ..		V. 0 4	10 0	6 0	V. 777	144	0 3 11	74	400	5 6 6	2	9	4 8 0	553	553	0 10 4
20	Velas ..		V. 0 4	10 0	15 0	V. 837	161	0 3 1	119	602	5 0 11	70	1,049	13 8 0	1,023	1,812	1 12 1
21	Veshvi ..		V. 0 4	10 0	14 6	V. 1,224	215	0 2 9	105	543	5 2 9	20	198	9 14 4	1,349	954	0 11 4
22	Kolmandle ..		V. 0 4	10 0	..	V. 548	100	0 2 11	35	218	6 3 6	..	..	..	583	318	0 8 9
	Total ..	I	...	...	{ R. 10 8 } { V. 14,838 }	8 2 2,519	0 12 8 0 2 9	2,329	13,250	5 11 0	149-12	1,750-3	12 0 1	17,328	17,557	1 0 3	
23	Bhamghar ..	II	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 836	152	0 2 9	35	106	3 0 5	1	2	2 0 0	921	360	0 4 6
24	Gote ..		V. 0 4	8 0	5 0	V. 536	112	0 3 1	25	88	3 8 4	2	7	3 8 0	613	207	0 5 5
25	Borkhot ..		V. 0 4	8 0	..	V. 464	82	0 2 10	28	89	3 2 10	..	..	..	492	171	0 5 7
26	Waral ..		V. 0 4	8 0	2 8	V. 485	84	0 2 9	17	65	3 13 2	gr. 8 1/2	1	4 9 1	502	150	0 4 9
27	Chinchghar ..		{ R. 1 2 } { V. 0 4 }	8 0	..	{ R. 8 } { V. 071 }	7 81	0 14 0 0 3 1	48	276	5 12 0	..	..	..	727	414	0 9 1
28	Panbelli Budruk ..		V. 0 4	8 0	..	V. 590	107	0 2 11	20	72	3 9 7	2	10	5 0 0	612	189	0 4 11
29	Ranwli ..		V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 513	93	0 2 11	121	30	2 8 0	4	19	4 13 0	529	143	0 4 4
30	Gundghar ..		V. 0 4	8 0	4 8	V. 642	125	1 3 1	6	24	4 0 0	12 1/2	1	3 2 2	648	150	0 3 8
31	Shevre ..		{ R. 0 11 } { V. 0 4 }	8 0	..	{ R. 2 } { V. 730 }	2 136	1 0 0 0 3 0	20	67	3 5 7	gr. 14	3	5 11 5	752	307	0 4 5
32	Dhamui ..		V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 515	93	0 2 11	15	54	3 9 7	3	13	4 5 4	533	160	0 4 10
33	Shigwan ..		V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 557	100	0 2 9	39	163	4 2 10	1	3	3 0 0	627	286	0 6 9
34	Asawle ..		V. 0 4	8 0	..	V. 387	57	0 2 4	10	23	2 4 10	..	..	..	397	80	0 3 3
	Total ..		II	...	...	{ R. 10 } { V. 7,056 }	9 1,272	0 14 5 0 2 11	275	1,057	3 13 6	13-35 1/2	68	4 2 3	7,358	2,306	0 5 3
35	Chincholi ..		III	V. 0 4	7 0	..	V. 341	52	0 2 5	30	137	3 8 2	360	189	0 7 11
36	Sowell ..	V. 0 4		7 0	..	V. 854	158	0 3 0	78	370	3 0 0	..	..	..	952	323	0 9 1
37	Durgwadi ..	{ R. 0 3 } { V. 0 4 }		7 0	4 0	{ R. 2 } { V. 593 }	1 108	0 6 0 0 2 11	31	108	3 7 9	1	3	2 0 0	627	219	0 5 7
38	Ghosale ..	V. 0 4		7 0	6 0	V. 1,370	243	0 2 10	69	202	2 14 10	5	18	3 9 7	1,444	463	0 5 2

Number.	Name of village.	Number of group.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.														
			Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
39	Sawri ...	III	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 1647	282	0 3 8	68	241	3 8 8	3	18	5 5 4	1,719	640	0 5 0
40	Kerul ...		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 364	69	0 3 0	1	3	3 0 0	2	18	6 8 0	267	85	0 3 8
41	Naens ...		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 715	135	0 3 0	10	23	3 4 10	1	5	5 0 0	726	163	0 3 7
42	Atle ...		V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 913	166	0 2 11	16	20	1 13 0	...	...	...	984	195	0 3 4
43	Wadawl ...		{ R. 0 6 } { V. 0 4 }	7 0	5 8	{ R. 11 } { V. 417 }	60	0 2 8	25	94	3 12 2	3	16	5 5 4	448	179	0 6 5
44	Tambane ...		V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 208	43	0 3 7	13	26	2 0 0	...	...	...	281	69	0 3 11
45	Kalkawne ...		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 493	83	0 2 8	15	31	2 1 1	8	27	4 8 0	514	141	0 4 5
46	Ambadwe ...		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 597	109	0 2 11	17	37	2 2 10	10	1	4 0 0	614	147	0 3 10
47	Takawli ...		V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 551	90	0 2 7	21	66	3 2 3	...	...	...	572	156	0 4 4
48	Ambegnon ...		V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 47	6	0 2 1	2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	49	16	0 5 3
49	Adkhal... ..		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 870	142	0 3 7	71	258	4 0 5	3	16	5 5 4	944	444	0 7 6
50	Dhangar ...		{ R. 3 8 } { V. 0 4 }	7 0	6 0	{ R. 24 } { V. 341 }	47	3 10 2	35	159	4 8 8	16	1	2 6 9	376	208	0 8 10
51	Gowal ...		V. 0 4	7 0	5 0	V. 114	18	0 3 8	10	24	3 6 5	2	8	4 0 0	126	50	0 6 4
52	Kosar ...		V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 601	98	0 2 7	26	62	3 8 7	3	18	6 0 0	630	208	0 5 3
53	A m b a w n a c Khurd		V. 0 4	7 0	4 8	V. 942	165	0 3 10	36	77	2 2 3	1	4	4 0 0	979	246	0 4 0
54	Buri ...	V. 0 4	7 0	3 8	V. 474	79	0 2 8	22	108	4 14 7	6	1	6 2 6	497	183	0 6 1	
	Total ...	III	...	...	{ R. 2-13 } { V. 12517 }	R. 1-6 V. 2163	0 9 5 0 2 9	605	2,123	3 8 2	30-33	146	4 11 9	13,156	4,434	0 5 5	
55	Pat ...	IV	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1871	219	0 3 1	68	250	3 10 9	...	...	...	1,739	599	0 5 3
56	Surle ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1008	176	0 2 10	81	311	3 13 5	...	...	...	1,039	437	0 7 2
57	Bhingloli ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 654	115	0 2 10	58	222	3 13 8	...	...	...	712	337	0 7 7
58	Dhutroli ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 824	149	0 2 11	76	259	3 6 6	...	...	...	900	408	0 7 3
59	Shenale... ..		V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 784	114	0 2 4	51	197	3 13 10	6	33	5 2 0	341	344	0 6 7
60	Wakiwli ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 705	123	0 2 0	41	185	3 4 8	...	...	...	746	266	0 5 6
61	Kuduk Khurd... ..		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1322	232	0 2 10	143	356	2 6 5	...	...	...	1,470	537	0 6 5
62	Terdi ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 417	77	0 2 11	45	180	2 14 3	...	...	...	482	207	0 7 2
63	Pate ...		V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 855	131	0 2 5	64	310	3 4 6	...	...	...	919	341	0 5 11
64	Tulshi ...		V. 0 4	6 0	4 8	V. 1657	235	0 2 8	135	463	3 9 2	13	1	3 2 2	1,792	769	0 6 10
65	Konhawali ...		V. 0 4	6 0	5 0	V. 1006	173	0 2 9	32	91	2 13 6	8	37	4 10 0	1,046	301	0 4 7
66	Dowhara ...		V. 0 4	6 0	3 0	V. 1230	200	0 2 7	60	196	3 4 3	4	5	3 12 5	1,290	397	0 4 11
67	Pachrol... ..		V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1093	194	0 2 10	36	100	2 12 5	1	5	5 0 0	1,130	399	0 4 3
	Total ...		IV	...	...	V. 13220	2,288	0 2 0	895	2,939	3 4 6	15-17	76-5	4 15 2	14,136	5,304	0 6 0
68	Unhara... ..		V	V. 0 4	5 10	8 8	V. 491	77	0 2 6	14	50	3 9 2	1	3	3 0 0	508	130	0 4 1
69	Tondli ...	{ R. 1 8 } { V. 0 4 }		6 10	5 0	{ R. 2 } { V. 1025 }	2	1 0 0	61	199	3 4 2	4	16	4 0 0	1,092	370	0 5 5
70	Dahlmbe ...	V. 0 4		5 10	...	V. 546	88	0 2 7	17	34	3 0 0	...	...	...	503	123	0 3 6
71	Palwani ...	V. 0 4		5 10	3 8	V. 2940	495	0 2 9	155	490	3 10 1	5	15	3 0 0	3,080	990	0 5 2
	Total ...	V		...	...	{ R. 1 } { V. 5002 }	3	1 0 0	227	773	3 6 6	10	34	3 6 5	5,241	1,612	0 4 11
72	Kumbe... ..	VI	V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 455	82	0 2 11	163	596	3 10 6	...	...	...	616	676	1 1 7
73	Taked ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 584	107	0 2 11	169	476	2 15 11	...	...	...	748	533	0 12 7
74	Dabagaon ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 875	147	0 2 8	255	990	3 8 1	...	...	...	1,160	1,146	0 15 10
75	Dudhere ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 577	93	0 2 7	139	537	3 16 2	...	...	...	713	630	0 14 2
76	Pimploli ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 389	69	0 2 10	171	548	3 3 3	...	...	...	560	617	1 1 8
77	Palghar ...		{ R. 1 8 } { V. 0 4 }	5 1	...	V. 455	76	0 2 8	76	277	3 8 10	2	3	1 8 0	535	356	0 10 8
78	Vinhe ...		{ R. 1 8 } { V. 0 4 }	5 1	...	{ R. 1 } { R. 657 }	1	1 0 0	216	716	3 5 11	...	...	...	874	836	0 15 3

By ORIGINAL SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of villages.	Number of group.	Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
79	Shirgaon ...	VI	Rs. a. V. 0 4	Rs. a. 5 1	Rs. a. 2 0	Acres. V. 1,836	Rs. 240	Rs. a. p. 0 2 10	Acres. 161	Rs. 484	Rs. a. p. 3 0 1	Acres. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Acres. 1,499	Rs. 727	Rs. a. p. 0 7 9
	Total ...	VI	...	...	...	{ R. 1 V. 5,328	R. 1 V. 921	1 0 0 0 2 9	1,369	4,645	3 6 3	4	6	1 8 0	6,702	5,573	0 13 4
80	Mahu ...	VII	V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 902	165	0 2 11	68	122	1 12 8	...	...	...	970	287	0 4 9
81	Borghar ...		V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 815	127	0 2 6	64	125	1 15 3	gs. 14½	1	2 11 5	879	253	0 4 7
82	Latwan ...		{ R. 1 4 V. 0 4	5 0
	Total ...	VII	...	...	...	V. 1,717	292	0 2 9	132	247	1 13 11	14½	1	2 11 5	1,849	540	0 4 8
83	Ghardi ...	VIII	V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 1,512	261	0 2 9	146	438	3 0 4	...	...	...	1,657	699	0 6 9
84	Kolwat ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 580	97	0 2 8	57	142	2 7 10	...	...	...	637	239	0 6 1
85	Tide ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 1,077	193	0 2 10	256	846	3 4 19	...	...	...	1,333	1,039	0 13 6
86	Nargoll ...		{ R. 1 8 V. 0 4	4 8	...	{ R. 5½ V. 672	106	0 2 0	72	199	2 12 3	...	...	...	744	305	0 6 7
87	Bamanghar ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 657	106	0 2 7	46	145	3 2 5	...	...	...	703	261	0 5 9
88	Shed Wal ...		V. 0 4	4 8	1 0	V. 1,004	163	0 2 7	66	190	2 14 1	3	3	1 0 0	1,074	356	0 5 4
89	Werol ...	V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 606	92	0 2 5	42	118	2 12 11	...	...	...	648	211	0 5 3	
90	Sade ...	V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 701	111	0 2 6	107	297	2 12 5	...	...	...	808	408	0 8 1	
	Total ...	VIII	...	...	...	{ R. 5½ V. 6,809	as. 2	1 6 10 0 2 8	791	2,375	3 0 0	8	3	1 0 0	7,604	3,508	0 7 5
91	Gowal ...	IX	V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 408	69	0 2 9	59	165	2 12 9	...	...	...	465	234	0 8 1
92	Bholowil ...		V. 0 4	4 0	6 6	V. 986	165	0 2 8	123	365	2 16 6	gs. 18½	3	6 6 4	1,110	633	0 7 8
93	Dabhat ...		V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 274	48	0 2 10	87	267	3 1 1	...	...	...	361	315	0 14 0
94	Walote ...		{ R. 0 14 V. 0 4	4 0	...	{ R. 3 V. 497	106	0 3 5	299	970	3 3 11	...	...	...	799	1,078	1 5 7
95	Taleghar ...		V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 608	110	0 2 11	74	212	2 13 10	...	...	...	692	322	0 7 7
96	Kadwan ...		V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 533	94	0 2 10	184	436	3 4 1	...	...	...	667	630	0 12 9
	Total ...	IX	...	...	...	{ R. 8 V. 3,304	R. 2	0 10 8 0 2 10	776	2,415	3 1 10	gs. 18½	3	6 6 5	4,084	3,012	0 11 10
97	Mandangad ...	X				(No assessed land).											
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	{ R. 28-25½ V. 69,797	28-10	0 12 2 0 2 9	7,399	29,824	4 0 8	226-11	2,107-10	9 5 1	77,463	43,936	0 9 1

APPENDIX Q¹.

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.				Population.
			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		
					Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied waste.			Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mahapral ...	Bánkot Pe- tha of the old Su- varndurg (now Dápo- li) Táluka.	2,655	734	1,915	...					2,067
2	Padve ...		977	246	731	...					306
3	Umbarshet ...		555	185	370	...					245
4	Peve ...		1,455	363	1,082	10					855
5	Pandvie ...		2,971	726	2,076	...					2,018
6	Adi ...		663	230	348	85					...
7	Kinjalghar ...		545	180	339	22					14
8	Negdi ...		986	158	811	17					762
9	Umbrolli ...		554	245	269	40					172
10	Shipoli ...		798	324	419	43					707
11	Kante ...	536	202	311	23					...	
12	Javli ...	804	231	573	...					381	
13	Ambivli ...	770	214	545	11					192	
14	Sakhri ...	962	487	475	...					42	
15	Dighi ...	927	95	832	...					...
16	Panheli Khurd ...	666	118	548	...					262	
17	Bagmandle ...	1,827	590	1,177	52					2,786	
18	Ambavne Budruk ...	1,217	453	690	74					320	
19	Kuduk Budruk ...	1,436	419	853	164					771	
20	Velas ...	2,023	871	1,032	80					3,578	
21	Veshvi ...	2,547	1,108	1,349	90					2,342	
22	Kolmandle ...	948	350	583	15					101	
23	Bhamghar ...	1,131	190	921	20					222	
24	Gote ...	1,016	362	613	41					269	
25	Borkhat ...	797	270	492	35					196	
26	Waral ...	866	338	502	26					225	
27	Chinchghar ...	860	133	727	...					246	
28	Panheli Budruk ...	852	240	612	...					209	
29	Ranvli ...	871	342	529	...					48	
30	Gundghar ...	857	209	648	...					148	
31	Shevre ...	979	227	752	...					322	
32	Dhamni ...	733	205	533	...					200	
33	Shigvan ...	971	336	627	8					312	
34	Asavle ...	585	178	397	...					115	
35	Chinchali ...	477	97	380	...					193	
36	Soveli ...	1,058	126	932	...					459	
37	Durgvadi ...	834	207	627	...					581	
38	Ghosale ...	1,860	416	1,444	...					527	
39	Savri ...	2,209	491	1,718	...					670	
40	Kerul ...	502	135	367	...					118	
41	Naeno ...	984	238	726	...					233	
42	Atle ...	1,242	308	934	...					327	
43	Wadavle ...	580	134	446	...					215	
44	Tamhane ...	384	103	281	...					149	
45	Kulkavne ...	680	166	514	...					185	
46	Ambudve ...	799	185	614	...					204	
47	Takavli ...	742	170	572	...					276	
48	Ambegaon ...	97	48	49	...					...
49	Adkhal ...	1,325	381	944	...					435	
50	Dhangar ...	508	132	376	...					174	

There being no revision survey, these columns are not ruled.

APPENDIX G^t—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population.
			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
51	Goval ...	Bánkot Petha of the old Survarndurg (now Dápoli) Táluka.	180	54	126	...	There being no revision survey, these columns are not ruled.				45
52	Kozar ...		793	163	630	...					210
53	Ambavne Khurd.		1,121	142	979	...					498
54	Buri ...		616	119	497	...					163
55	Pat ...		2,151	412	1,739	...					419
56	Surle ...		1,377	288	1,089	...					370
57	Bhingloli ...		895	183	712	...					188
58	Dhutroli...		1,118	218	900	...					320
59	Shenale ...		1,065	224	841	...					387
60	Vakivli ...		794	48	746	...					332
61	Kuduk Khurd ...		1,805	335	1,470	...					559
62	Terdi ...		536	74	462	...					199
63	Pale ...		1,181	262	919	...					464
64	Tulshi ...		2,195	396	1,792	...					742
65	Konhavli ...	1,372	326	1,046	...	413					
66	Devhara...	1,682	392	1,290	...	459					
67	Pachral ...	1,429	299	1,130	...	396					
68	Unhere ...	Dápoli Táluka proper.	770	264	506	...	250				
69	Tondli ...		1,462	370	1,092	...	481				
70	Dahimbe ...		770	207	563	...	141				
71	Palvani ...		4,062	982	3,080	...	1,459				
72	Kumle ...		781	163	618	...	651				
73	Taked ...		1,003	260	743	...	459				
74	Dahagun ...		1,448	288	1,160	...	829				
75	Dudhere...		906	198	713	...	388				
76	Pimploli...		707	147	560	...	604				
77	Palghar ...		691	156	535	...	415				
78	Vinhe ...	1,158	278	875	...	495					
79	Shirgaon ...	Dápoli...	1,922	423	1,499	...	519				
80	Mahu ...	Bánkot Petha.	1,223	258	970	...	420				
81	Borghar ...	Mahád Táluka.	1,077	198	879	...	423				
82	Latvan (Inám) ...	1,805	291	...	...	1,531			
83	Ghardi ...	2,122	465	1,657	...	571					
84	Kelvat ...	782	145	637	...	250					
85	Tide ...	1,762	429	1,333	...	890					
86	Nargoli ...	Dápoli Táluka proper.	1,151	407	744	...	376				
87	Bamanghar ...	968	265	703	...	287					
88	Shedvai ...	1,453	379	1,074	...	627					
89	Weral ...	908	254	648	...	292					
90	Sade ...	1,012	204	808	...	496					
91	Goval ...	504	39	465	...	32					
92	Bholovli...	1,537	426	1,110	...	752					
93	Dabhat ...	Mahád Táluka.	439	78	361	...	382				
94	Valote ...	1,032	232	799	...	688					
95	Taleghar ...	855	172	682	...	353					
96	Kadvan ...	1,091	423	667	...	445					
97	Mandangad (Fort).	Measured into a village at the survey.	33	33				

APPENDIX R.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1866.

Letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 606, dated 23rd February 1866—Submitting, for early consideration and orders, a report from Major Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 66, dated 27th January 1866, containing proposals for the introduction of the Survey and Settlement into the villages comprising the Bānkot Mahālkari's Division of the Suvarndurg Tāluka of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The rates proposed for warkas lands would, as supposed by the Collector, be too high, were they not maximum rates. These rates when applied to the results of the classification will give a much lower rate, and in many cases lower than that which the Collector himself suggests. The Governor in Council, therefore, concurs with the Acting Revenue Commissioner in considering that there is no ground for believing the rates to be too high.

2. The proposed settlement is, therefore, approved, subject to such modifications as may appear expedient on the final report being submitted.

No. 606 of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the early consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying report* in original from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Major Francis, containing proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into the villages comprising the Bānkot Mahālkari's Division of the Suvarndurg Tāluka of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.

* No. 66, dated 27th ultimo.

2. This report has been forwarded to me by the Collector of Ratnāgiri, Mr. Boswell, with a letter No. 222, dated the 8th instant, as follows:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith, for your consideration and for submission for the orders of Government, a report as per margin from the Survey Commissioner to my address. I regret that he has not been able to supply along with his report the extracts promised in his 23rd paragraph, also that he should have left it too so late in the season, just at the time when it will immediately be necessary to commence operations, before submitting this report, as I am thus obliged either to send on the report in an imperfect state, and without having had any opportunity of making myself fully acquainted with the plan of settlement proposed, and of forming an opinion on its merits, or to detain Major Francis' report for a much longer time than I should like under the circumstances to do.

"2. As, however, the proposed rates can only be regarded as experimental, and it is better at present to introduce them this year than to delay the measure another season (for the proposed rates are anyhow a great improvement on existing ones), and as the Survey Commissioner has had a great deal of experience in similar undertakings, I have no doubt that Government will readily sanction the adoption of the general rules and rates proposed in the report herewith forwarded.

"3. I would, however, point out that the proposed rates both for rice land and warkas are higher than the average of the past ten years, and that notwithstanding their being lower than those of the past year, that fact in itself by no means proves that they are low enough. Last year was almost a famine year, and, in consequence, the price of grain, and with it the value of the grain rental, were most exceptionally high. I should have been more satisfied had the proposed results been compared only with those of the ten years from 1852-53 to 1861-62, inclusive.

"4. Also it is to be remembered that, in order to form an idea as to whether or no the proposed rates will fall heavily on the rayats of Khoti villages (a most important consideration), it is necessary to know what more the Khot will be entitled to levy above the Government demand. This is not yet explained.

"5. Certainly at first sight I should be disposed to think that the proposed warkas rates (4 to 6 annas), being higher than those in force in the far richer district of Thāna, were too high, but Major Francis has reserved to himself a wide margin, and will no doubt carefully use the discretionary power he asks for in respect to this point. I should, however, have preferred that the rates should have been left to range between 2 annas and 6 annas, thus allowing the Survey Commissioner a still wider latitude. The former sum is that at which it has been usual for some years past to give out inferior Khājān land in Cawl (lease). Also it seems to me that as such land

is only cultivated about once in six years, and as a considerable portion is required to be kept under grass by each cultivator in order to obtain a supply of manure for the other land he cultivates, from which causes a man is obliged to hold many times (probably at a rough guess ten times) more warkas land than he cultivates, and will, under the survey settlement, have to pay rent on the whole of it, therefore the proposed warkas rates will in fact prove little less onerous than the old ones. Owing to the great difficulty of ascertaining in this district what warkas rates really are, I can only offer this as a suggestion and a reason why the Survey Commissioner should have the power of fixing a lower rate, *viz.*, as low as 3 annas and 2 annas at his discretion, should he hereafter see cause for so doing.

"6. The rice land rates may prove rather high for some of the worst kinds of soil, but even as they are proposed they will be an immense boon to the majority of the rent-payers, many of whom have hitherto been ground down under rates amounting probably to half and two-thirds of their annual produce.

"7. That this relief can be afforded without any even temporary loss to Government (taking into consideration not the past exceptional year, but the average of the past ten years) is doubtless owing to the fact that the fortunate minority who have hitherto cultivated their lands rent-free will now have to pay their due share to the State. This result (should it not prove too sanguine an expectation) is certainly a subject of congratulation, and adds another to the many motives for increased celerity in introducing the survey settlement into this district, and an additional regret for the delay that has, however, unavoidably taken place in hitherto doing so."

3. The Collector appears to be inclined to the opinion that the proposed rates for warkas lands are too high, but, under the circumstances explained by Major Francis, I do not think that there is ground for such opinion.

4. If it should be found that the standard has been raised higher than it should be with reference to the capabilities of the village, the value of the lands and other considerations, a revision can easily be made before the settlement is finally sanctioned by Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. W. HADOW,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Sholapur Districts, Camp Kurduvadi,
23rd February 1866.*

No. 66 of 1866.

To

A. B. BOSWELL, Esq.,
Collector of Ratnágiri.

SIR,

I have the honour to request you will forward, for the orders of Government, the following proposals connected with the introduction of the survey settlement into the villages comprised under the Bánkot Mahálkari's Division of the Suvarndurg Táluka.

2. Being the first occasion of introducing a settlement in your Collectorate, it will be necessary for me to explain operations more in detail than is usually done, or than will be required probably in subsequent settlements, but as the information for such a report is not at present available, and as some important points connected with the system of settlement have to be left over for disposal at the time of introducing the rates, I propose, therefore, on this occasion to give only a general and brief account of my proposed plan of operations, supplementing this information hereafter with the more full report referred to above.

3. The foregoing remarks refer more particularly to questions affecting the settlement, for, as survey and classification operations have been completed in the usual manner, I shall be able to submit information respecting the assessment part of the subject in a form which I trust will enable us to form an opinion upon that part of the subject.

4. There are 68 villages in the district, of which 7 are "Khálsa," or under Government management, and the remainder held on the Khoti tenure. The whole tract is comprised in a narrow strip of country varying from 3 to 8 miles in breadth, and having an average length of about 30 miles. Its boundaries extend from the sea on the west, to the Raighad District of the Thána Collectorate on the east, the Mhár river, which empties itself into the sea at a point on the extreme west below the port of Bánkot, forms its northern, and the other part of the táluka its southern boundary.

5. The tract of country included in these boundaries may be classed under two main divisions. Under the first I would include a belt of low-lying land facing the Mhár river. This belt does not, however, extend in a continuous valley, but is broken at intervals by spurs from the hills, extending to the water's edge in many places, which divide it into several small valleys. Some are more open and extensive than others. The largest, and perhaps most fertile, of them is that which contains the rice lands of the large village of Pandehri; whilst there are others which are little more than narrow gorges between the ranges of hills.

6. Under the second division of country, I would include the tract of high-lying land forming the plateau of the hills, which bound the valleys referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and extending with irregular breaks to the outer boundary of the district. The hills are generally steep. There is scarcely one over which there is a track passable by laden bullocks. They form, in short, a barrier or broad division line between the two tracts, and this peculiarity has obviously an important bearing on the respective rateable capabilities of the two divisions.

7. These two natural divisions form also the two main divisions by which my rates of assessment will be apportioned. We have to consider, therefore, that on the one hand we have villages situated on the banks of a navigable river with low-lying valleys fertilised by the drainage of a surrounding chain of hills, and on the other villages occupying the plateaus of hills with defective drainage, and scarcely any means of exporting their produce, except by the expensive and slow process of cooli or bigari carriage. The contrast between these two classes of villages is very marked; and it follows consequently that there must be a marked difference in their respective rates to meet this inequality in their respective revenue-paying capabilities.

8. In the assessment of Deccan Districts, it has always been considered a matter of great importance to apportion our rates so as to avoid any considerable rise or fall in the rates of adjoining villages. This plan has also been generally followed in the Thána Districts, but there are some cases in which I have considered it advisable to depart from it. Such a plan would, however, be generally inapplicable to the Ratnágiri Districts. The ordinary reduction of 10 or 12 per cent. in the rates of two adjoining groups of villages would, for instance, be altogether insufficient to cover the difference in rateable value between a village in the low-lying and a village in the high-lying division of country into which I have apportioned this district. We shall require large and sudden increases and decreases in our classes of rates in Ratnágiri, and, moreover, I think, it will be found expedient to except here and there from our regular apportionment of the rates of a district villages of reputed fertility, and apply a special rate to such.

9. Such then are the general principles by which I consider the assessment of the Ratnágiri District should be regulated. And applying these principles in the present case, I would make the following apportionment of rates for this district:—

First, for the low-lying villages situated upon the banks of the Mhár river for those on the sea-coast, and for those also in the Kelshi creek, I propose to have a maximum rate of Rs. 10 for rice lands.

For the other main division of high-lying villages, I have fixed maximum rates of 7 and 6, being a reduction of thirty and forty per cent. on the rates of the preceding class.

10. Besides these two main divisions there is a batch of villages situated generally along the banks of the Kelshi river, but beyond the point to which it is navigable. These occupy a sort of intermediate position between the two preceding groups, that is to say, they have not a bandar at their village, and at the same time are not upon the summit of the hills. For these I have fixed a rate of Rs. 8. There are also a few of the villages on the extreme eastern border of the district to which a special rate of 5 will be applied.

11. The following statement exhibits the number of villages arranged under each of the above-mentioned groups, *viz.*:—

	Villages.
1st division having a maximum rate of Rs. 10 ...	21
2nd Inám division having a maximum rate of Rs. 7 and 6 ...	33
3rd or intermediate having a maximum rate of Rs. 8... ..	12
4th or exceptional having a maximum rate of Rs. 5 ...	2
	<hr/>
Total ...	68

12. In the assessment of warkas lands I think it will not be advisable generally to follow any regular system of apportioning villages to different classes of rates, but rather to have our rate fixed with reference to the capabilities of the village. In adopting this plan, however, in the present instance I have not overlooked the disadvantages of position which forms the chief reason for such a large reduction in the rates of rice lands for different groups of villages.

13. The best warkas lands in the district are those upon the plateau in a few of the villages adjoining the station of Mandangad; and nowhere in the Konkan have I seen such fine warkas crops as in these villages. Great care and labour are doubtless bestowed upon the cultivation of the land. But, independently of this, the laterite soils of the hills in Ratnágiri are particularly well suited to the growth of náchni, nágli and harik, and the outturn of such crops is certainly larger than in other parts of the Konkan.

14. Considering these circumstances, I am of opinion that it is advisable, and will be equitable also, to raise our standard of rates for warkas lands above that hitherto imposed in the Northern Konkan. It must be borne in mind that the survey settlement was the first attempt at bringing such lands under a regular assessment, and it was deemed advisable to have a low rate to ensure their being regularly held, a maximum of four annas per acre was fixed, and this rate, for general uniformity's sake, has, with a few exceptions, been adhered to throughout in the settlement of the Thána Districts. There is no doubt that if the settlement of warkas lands had

now to be made I should not propose such a low rate. I am speaking with reference to the general increase in the value of warkas lands, independently of the great rise in the price of grass which has taken place subsequent to the settlement. I am, therefore, of opinion that there are good grounds for readjusting at the initial settlement of the Ratnágiri Collectorate the standard of assessment for warkas lands, which, through the rise in prices in the last ten years, has become no longer suitable to that particular kind of cultivation.

15. I propose consequently to have a maximum rate of 6 annas, an intermediate one of 5, and a third, but lower one, of 4 annas per acre. These rates, as I have before explained, will not be fixed by a regular system of grouping the villages, but distributed with reference to capabilities. The situation of the village, and its position with reference to markets, have, however, been taken into account. If fertility of soil were to be the sole guiding rule, the highest rate would be imposed on the villages around Mandangad, referred to in a preceding paragraph; but in consequence of their isolated position their rate has been brought down to 5. The highest rate of 6 in fact has been imposed only on the best warkas villages on the coast, or bordering on the Mhár river; the 5 and 4 maximum being applied generally as the rates of the district.

16. There are some fine cocconut gardens in a few of the coast villages, but as they have not been classed yet, I must defer submitting any proposals for their settlement till that operation has been completed. In the present season, therefore, existing rates will be levied, but I expect to be able to submit formal proposals for the assessment of these gardens in the promised detailed report.

17. The following statement shows the assessment which will be imposed upon the district by the rates proposed in the foregoing paragraphs, and its financial effect as compared with last year's collections from the district:—

	Rice.	Warkas.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last year's revenue ...	23,319	16,370	39,689
Survey assessment ...	19,445	12,297	31,742
Decrease ...	3,874	4,073	7,947

18. The reduction here shown amounts to only 20 per cent. But as last year's collections are based upon the high commutation rate of Rs. 36 per khandi for rice and Rs. 55 for the best warkas grains, I should not have considered this reduction to be sufficient under ordinary circumstances. The general result is, however, materially affected by the circumstance of several villages having a considerable extent of rice land in excess of what they have been charged for hitherto. And as the assessment imposed upon this extra land has been included in the amount leviable under proposed rates, whereas there is no record of its value on the other side, the statement does not consequently exhibit the effect of the *two assessments upon the same given area*, and the comparison made is, therefore, to some extent imperfect.

19. It is true the revenue of last year was realized from the actual extent of land brought to account under the survey assessment, and if the increase had been distributed equally over all the villages the comparison of results would be fair throughout; but as some villages show by the survey measurements an area of a hundred-fold in several cases in excess of the area on which the former assessment is based, it follows consequently that, although last year's commutation rate was high as a general rate for the district, it fell lightly on the villages thus circumstanced. I have not with me the data for giving a return of the increases in area here alluded to, but I am quite certain of the fact of large increases not being uncommon. If, therefore, we set apart a portion of the assessment for these extraordinary cases, the reduction made by the survey rates, as a general result, will be, and is in reality, greater than it is shown to be in the statement in paragraph 17.

20. It will be seen, however, from the statement of commutation rates appended that last year must be considered as an exceptional case, as owing to the high price of grain the rate was higher than it has been known to be for eight years. It is not likely that for years to come rice, which is the great staple of the district, will go down to the price it fetched twenty years ago, nor ten years ago either. On the other hand, I think we cannot safely reckon on its continuing at the present price. The average of the last ten years' rates will be both a fair and safe estimate to work upon. The assessor proposed should, therefore, be judged of by a comparison of the past ten years' collections, which will combine the ten years' fluctuation in the price of grain.

21. The following statement has, therefore, been prepared with the view of showing the survey assessment in contrast with the average collections of the past ten years. It is also prepared in detail, so as to show the effect of the proposals on each of the several groups of villages.

CLASS OF VILLAGE AND RATE.		Average amount of past ten years' Collections, Rice and Warkas combined.	Survey Assessment, Rice and Warkas.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Rate.
Class.	Rate.					
1	10	16,037	16,777	680	...	About 11.
2	8	2,851	2,988	135	...	
3	7 & 6	8,915	11,344	2,429	...	
4	5	626	635	9	...	
		28,489	31,742	3,253	...	

If, therefore, we look to the effect of the proposed settlement, it will be seen that it exhibits an increase on past payments of above Rs. 3,000 or about 11 per cent. The chief increase falls upon the villages under the Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 rates. These are the villages which show the great increase in land above their assessed area alluded to in a preceding paragraph.

22. Judging from the experience of settlements in the Thána districts, I feel pretty confident the rates proposed will be found suitable. As, however, I have to submit a further report upon the settlement, I would recommend that they be considered experimental only for the first year. This will give me an opportunity of seeing how they are received by the people at the time of jamábandi, and after that I shall be able to give a more decided opinion upon the subject.

23. With regard to the plan of settlement for Khoti villages, you are aware doubtless that I have already introduced a settlement into some of the districts in the Thána Collectorate, where the Khoti tenure prevails, and as it appears to be generally working successfully there, I proposed to extend the same plan of settlement to the districts of your Collectorate, with such modifications as local circumstances may seem to require. I append for your information extracts of a report explanatory of the plan of settlement adopted in the Thána districts, which, as you will have observed, has since been confirmed by legislative enactment; the provisions of the measure being embodied in the Survey Act.

24. In the Thána districts there are but two prevailing forms of tenure upon which land is held in Khoti villages, the Dhára and the Khot-nisbat. In Ratnágiri, however, and more especially in the district under report, land originally of the Dhára tenure has, through the lapse of time by the agency of the Khots, been subdivided into varying forms of this tenure. There is for instance the Daspatti, Dupatti, Páonehdupatti tenure, under all of which the original features of the Dhára tenure have been retained, that is to say, the holder of the land is recognized as proprietor, the right of sale and mortgage being vested in him. Instead, however, of holding his land at the fixed rates of the district as a Dhárekari does, it has become the established custom of the country for the Khots to levy from the lands alluded to a certain sum in excess of the fixed rates of the district.

25. In settling the terms on which these lands are to be held in future, I propose to calculate the value of the cesses now paid by the different classes in excess of the fixed rate of the district, and to add this sum to the survey rates upon the land. This amount will be considered the future payment for such lands. It is true that the land was originally Dháre, and subject only to the payment of the fixed rates of the district, but as the right to levy something in excess of the former payment has been fully established by long usage, it would be impolitic and unjust to attempt to restore this class of cultivators to their original status.

26. The manner in which the payment for such class has been settled will be duly reported, as will also all details connected with the manner in which the other classes of cultivators have been dealt with. It would be impossible now to prescribe the precise terms of the settlement, for they will be settled with the Khots and cultivators of the district. The settlement will, however, as explained above, be made generally in accordance with the plan already in force in Thána, and authorized by the Survey Act.

27. In conclusion, I have to solicit early sanction to the rates, so as to enable me to carry out the settlement experimentally during the current season.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Sukkur, 27th January 1866.

Statement showing the prices of different kinds of grain sold in Máhapral and Bánkot of the Suvarndrug Táluka during the year 1845 at 1864, inclusive.

No.	Years.	MÁ HAPRAL.			BÁNKOT.			
		Rate.			Per Candy.			
		Rice.	Nágl.	Varia.	Rice.	Nágl.	Vo. a.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1845-46	20 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
2	1846-47	17 8 0	26 8 0	21 0 0	17 8 0	26 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
3	1847-48	17 0 0	24 0 0	18 8 0	17 0 0	24 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0
4	1848-49	17 0 0	22 8 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	22 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
5	1849-50	17 0 0	24 8 0	19 8 0	17 0 0	24 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
6	1850-51	16 0 0	23 0 0	18 8 0	16 0 0	23 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0
7	1851-52	13 12 0	17 4 0	14 12 0	13 0 0	17 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
8	1852-53	12 0 0	16 0 0	13 12 0	12 12 0	15 12 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
9	1853-54	16 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	20 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
10	1854-55	14 8 0	19 8 0	15 8 0	14 8 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
11	1855-56	16 0 0	19 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
12	1856-57	18 0 0	20 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
13	1857-58	22 0 0	23 0 0	18 4 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	18 4 0	18 4 0
14	1858-59	23 0 0	27 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	27 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
15	1859-60	29 0 0	33 0 0	27 0 0	29 0 0	33 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
16	1860-61	21 0 0	28 0 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	28 0 0	21 8 0	21 8 0
17	1861-62	23 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
18	1862-63	24 0 0	33 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	33 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
19	1863-64	33 0 0	49 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	49 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
20	1864-65	36 0 0	55 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	55 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Average rate for 20 years		20 8 0	26 13 9	20 10 2	20 4 2	26 14 9	20 11 0	20 11 0
Average rate for 10 years		24 8 0	31 12 9	23 10 9	24 8 0	31 13 7	23 10 9	23 10 9

J. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2171 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.;

TO

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 30th May 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Reports as per margin, relating to the Survey Settlement which was introduced last year into the Bánkot Petha of the Suvarndrug Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

From Superintendent of Survey, Ratnágiri, No. 68, dated 2nd February 1867, and accompaniments, being—

- (1) Translation of Lease offered to the Khots.
 - (2) Ditto of Lease to be given by the Khots to their tenants.
 - (3) Statement contrasting the Survey assessment with past payments.
 - (4) Diagram.
 - (5) Map of the Bánkot Petha.
- From Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 248, dated 22nd March 1867.

Superintendent's Report) that the survey settlement was not extended to it, it being an Inám village, and the Inámdár having withdrawn his application to have the survey settlement applied to it.

3. The Collector of Ratnágiri, Mr. Boswell, in forwarding to me the Superintendent's and Survey Commissioner's reports, writes as follows:—

"2. As already known to Government, the introduction of the survey settlement has, though at first agreed to by all the Khots, latterly met with determined, and pretty general, opposition from them. This, however, is hardly to be wondered at. They see their hitherto well-fleeced rayats now escaping from their grasp, and it would hardly be human nature did they not make every legitimate effort to retain them. As, therefore, they still

Letter No. 440 dated 29th March 1867.

retain some vague hope that a decree of the Civil Courts may be obtained which will upset the survey operations, they have determined to try what can be done, and have filed a suit accordingly against the Collector, selecting a village where the Khot is what is called a Sanadi Khot in which to make their first attempt.

"3. It is probable that they only consented to the settlement, in the first instance, because they supposed opposition was useless; and now that circumstances have revived their hopes, they have renewed their opposition.

"4. I need hardly say, that I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his paragraphs 8 and 9 on this state of matters. To concede the points demanded by the Khots, would be to throw up the survey settlement and its aims and objects altogether.

"5. All the expense which has been incurred in its operations has not been incurred to enrich a few of a very well-to-do class, but to free the mass of the people from a state of bondage which has long ground them down, and helped along with the effects of a few bad seasons, to bring them to that state of destitution which has even attracted the attention of the Home Government.

"6. It is evident that the rayats, left to themselves, are no match in the Civil Courts for the systematic fraud and aggression of the Khots, and every year deprives them more and more of the rights that still remain to them, so that I see no hopes for the people and the district except in the Survey, which has been carried out in a spirit of *great consideration for the Khots*, and this is well; for, after all, when their exactions are properly checked, they will probably prove a useful class of men in the country.

"7. The only point on which I had any doubt as to the propriety of the measures adopted in the settlement, was as to the warkas rates, which, when at first proposed, I considered too high; but I may mention that, as they have been subsequently fixed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, they do not appear to be so, as they have excited no opposition or discontent whatever, as far as I am aware.

"8. The forest arrangements proposed and being carried out in anticipation of Government sanction are, it appears to me, the best that can be made under the circumstances. The attempt to conserve, as hitherto, teak and blackwood, wherever found, instead of confining our attention to certain limited spots specially reserved, has proved a failure; and it is not unlikely that this sort of monopoly by Government has tended rather to discourage the growth and conservancy of such trees by private individuals, and to render them more ready to destroy them, than otherwise they would have been. Moreover, in the face of the opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer, as alluded to by the Superintendent in his 28th paragraph, I see no other course open to Government than that proposed. I am, however, still of opinion that it is highly desirable, both for the good of this district and to avert from Bombay the wood famine with which much of the Madras Presidency is threatened, that a few suitable tracts of land both for teak and blackwood, and for common kinds of timber and jungle wood, should be taken up and preserved by Government in every district, a special Act being passed to enable Government to do so, for it would scarcely do to take up such land in the ordinary way provided for taking up land for public purposes. Unless some such measure be adopted, I greatly fear that, now that Government are renouncing all claim, not only to teak and blackwood in most cases, but also to all jungle wood in surveyed lands, this district, which might be a timber and firewood store-

No. 1345 of the 27th August 1866, paragraph 8. house for Bombay, will soon be as bare as the Deccan is already. As, however, I reported my views on this point some time since, I need say no more here.

"9. The rule inserted in the lease of the Khots regarding roadside trees, which have always been hitherto preserved by Government, are absolutely necessary to save them also from certain destruction.

"10. It appears to me a great point to do away, as proposed by the Superintendent of Survey in his paragraphs 36 and 37, with all cesses or pattis of every kind. It is also most necessary to come to some arrangements with the Habshi Chief regarding the village of Colmandle, alluded to in the Superintendent of Survey's paragraph 34.

"11. I hope Government will agree with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner as to the desirableness of having a summary made in the Secretariat of all that is worth preserving in the Bankot State Diaries. At present they are scarcely available for any purpose.

"12. There are a few minor points of detail in the Khot's Patta which appears to me to require alteration, but these I shall bring to the notice of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and need not here trouble Government with."

4 The rates of assessment proposed by Colonel Francis, and sanctioned experimentally by the Government Resolution No. 861, dated 9th March 1866, were those which were applied to the villages whose settlement has now been reported on, the result being as shown in paragraphs 31

and 32 of Major Waddington's Report. The only alteration which it was found necessary to make at the settlement was as regards the village of Colmandle, to which, under the authority of the Survey Commissioner, given in anticipation of Government sanction, the higher rate of Rs. 10 per acre has been applied to the rice lands, in assimilation of the rate fixed for the adjoining villages of the Bánkot Mahál.

5. As regards the village of Colmandle, which belongs in part to the Habshi State the Superintendent, as well as the Survey Commissioner and the Collector, consider it very desirable that some better arrangement should be made with the Habshi Chief concerning its management; and of the three propositions submitted by Colonel Francis, I am of opinion that for obtaining the Chief's consent to Government levying the entire assessment, paying him his share of it in cash, would be the best; but if the Chief will not consent to this arrangement, the only other satisfactory one for Government would be, either to divide the lands equally between the Chief and Government, as also proposed by Colonel Francis, or to arrange for securing the Chief's share in the village by exchanging it for the revenues of some other entire Government village equalling such share.

6. Neither the Survey Commissioner nor the Collector has noticed the subject of paragraph 35 of the Superintendent's Report regarding an alteration of the number of the revenue instalments, and of the dates for collecting them. It may be assumed, however, that they have no objection to offer to the Superintendent's proposals.

7. The remission of all extra cesses, such as those mentioned in the Superintendent's 36th and 37th paragraphs, has, as a rule, followed the introduction of the survey assessment in all other settled districts, and the same principle will of course apply to the settled districts of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

8. From paragraph 38 of the Superintendent's Report it appears that due notice was given at the settlement that one anna on every rupee of the assessment will be levied on account of the Local Fund.

9. With reference to paragraph 40 of the Superintendent's Report and paragraph 6 of Colonel Francis' Memorandum, I may observe that I have just received, through the Collector, proposals for the assessment of the cocoanut gardens in the coast villages; but as this is a matter which does not affect the settlement already introduced into the Bánkot Mahál, to which the reports submitted with this letter more immediately relate, I have deemed it advisable to submit them separately for the consideration of Government.

10. The question of most importance connected with the settlement that has been applied to these villages is that relating to its acceptance by the Khots. It however is one the solution of which must, in a great measure, depend on the result of the suit instituted against Government by one of their body; but, in the meantime, proceedings of the Survey Officers and of the Collector, in assuming the management of those villages, the Khots of which have not consented to accept the proffered lease, should, it appears to me, be approved by Government.

11. The settlements made and reported by the Superintendent of Survey, and approved by Colonel Francis, with respect to the forest rights claimed by the Khots and Dhárekaris, and which the Collector describes as being the best that could be made under the circumstances, should also, I am of opinion, be sanctioned by Government. The necessity, or otherwise, of a special Act empowering Government to take up land wherever it may be required for forest reserves, stated by the Collector in his 8th paragraph to be still considered by him to be desirable, is however a matter on which Government are yet scarcely perhaps in a position to pronounce an opinion; but it is one which should not, I think, be entirely lost sight of, if the result of the measures now being adopted tend in any way to confirm the opinion of the Collector that their effect will be soon to render the Ratnágiri District "as bare of trees as the Deccan is already."

12. As regards Colonel Francis' proposal that a summary should be prepared in the Secretariat of all that is worth preserving of the Bánkot State Diaries, I agree with the Collector in considering it to be a desirable measure to adopt; and I trust, therefore, that it will receive the favourable consideration of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. HADOW,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 781 of 1867.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI;

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Ratnágiri Collector's Office,
Camp Gotns, 16th May 1867.

SIR,

In forwarding the Report of the Survey Superintendent, as per margin, along with the remarks made thereon by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, I have the honour to observe that the plan proposed is a great improvement on any that has hitherto prevailed. It would, doubtless, be a great thing could all inspection of the toddy trees be done away with altogether; but the gain of this would be dearly purchased by taxing all toddy trees alike, whether or no they were tapped—a plan which not only would not discourage the tapping these trees for producing liquor from them, but would largely increase this practice, as explained by Major Waddington in his 7th paragraph.

2. The special conditions laid down by the Survey Commissioner in his 5th paragraph, to prevent a lease being granted for any thing less than the whole of the trees any one cultivator may hold in a survey number, are very necessary.

3. The Survey Commissioner considers that the rate to be imposed for the privilege of tapping trees should be so high as to act as a discouragement to the spread of that objectionable practice, in which I quite agree with him. But, at the same time, I observe that both he and the Superintendent of Survey, when admitting that the proposed garden rates will cause a loss to Government, appear to contemplate the probability of that loss being made up by an increased number of trees being taken up for tapping. Such a result appears to me to be deprecated; and if the prevention of any loss of revenue is a necessary end to be kept in view, I would rather propose that it should be gained by enhancing both the garden rate and the tree rate, and especially the latter, to the amount that may appear necessary.

4. The terms proposed by the Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his Memorandum, on which in future new lands should be given out for raising cocoanut plantations on, appear suitable, though, except in good soils, I doubt if 15 years' exemption will prove sufficient inducement to persons to take up new land for this purpose. The lands, however, of Bánkot Petha are better than in other parts; and the proposed terms may, therefore, be sufficiently favourable for them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. B. BOSWELL,

Collector.

No. 379 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 6th May 1867.

The accompanying letter from the Superintendent of Survey, Thána and Ratnágiri, on submitting proposals for the assessment of the garden land of the Bánkot Districts, for which a Ra. 12 rate is proposed, the subject marginally noted, is forwarded in continuation of former correspondence regarding the settlement of the Bánkot District. (*Visé* Survey Commissioner's Memorandum No. 248, dated 22nd March 1867.)

2. The Superintendent proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre for the land assessment of the cocoanut gardens. They now pay Rs. 22½ per bigha; but as equally good gardens in the adjoining villages of the Kelshi Mahál are charged only Rs. 15 per bigha, there seems to be no reason for such an exceptionally high rate being levied in the Bánkot villages. Owing probably to this high rate, the gardens generally are not in a good state of cultivation. There are some few of the villages of Velas, which are an exception to this rule; but in Bagmandale, which is the next most important village, there is scarcely a garden which can be said to be well cultivated.

3. It appears, therefore, to the Survey Commissioner that it is advisable to adopt the reduced rate recommended by the Superintendent. It is very difficult to judge of the effect of this rate, for the Ábkari revenue realized from tapping the cocoanut tree is so intimately mixed up with the land assessment, that a separate estimate of the levy from the latter source would not show the real bearing of the measure proposed by the Superintendent, in a financial point of view; that is to say, there may be loss of revenue in respect to the land assessment, which would be covered by an increase in the ábkári revenue.

4. Referring, therefore, to the Superintendent's proposals connected with this latter part of the settlement, it will be observed that, after having explained the different systems which have been suggested for the management of the ábkári revenue derived from taxing the privilege of tapping cocoanut trees, he eventually suggests the imposition of a rate of eight annas per tree on all trees which would admit of being tapped in each survey number or sub-division number. His plan, however, leaves to the cultivator the option of refusing the payment of this tree tax on the condition of his cultivating the trees solely and exclusively for the growth of the cocoanut, when he will be liable only for land assessment.

Paragraph 9. to take up their trees in the year of settlement, are to have the option of taking them up at any time during the five years' lease, provided that agreements thus made are to be in force for the unexpired portion of the five years' lease. No lease will be granted on these terms, except for the whole of the trees in a survey number or Pot number, comprising the entire holding of a cultivator in a survey number.

6. The chief advantage of this plan is, that the levy of a light land rate will hold out considerable inducement to cultivators to devote their gardens solely to the growth of the cocoanut; whilst, at the same time, the plan should also be advantageous, in that the imposition of an extra and rather high rate for the privilege of tapping trees ought to act as a discouragement to the spread of that objectionable practice.

7. The Survey Commissioner is fully aware that the proposed plan is not free from objection. It entails an annual inspection of the garden, not by individual trees however, as heretofore carried out, but by survey subdivisions. There ought not to be any difficulty in exercising a supervision over the tree-tapping operations of the Bhandári when restricted, as by the proposed plan, to well defined limits. It would have been better, however, could inspection have been dispensed with altogether. But this would have entailed the imposition of a tree tax on all trees; and the effect of this plan, as Major Waddington has explained, "would be to encourage, or rather to force the tapping of trees for liquor. It would, moreover, entail a hardship on many owners of gardens, especially Bráhmíns, who have no wish to tap or rather allow others to tap, their trees, but, as a rule, make their profits from the fruit of the trees."

Paragraph 7. and the effect of this plan, as Major Waddington has explained, "would be to encourage, or rather to force the tapping of trees for liquor. It would, moreover, entail a hardship on many owners of gardens, especially Bráhmíns, who have no wish to tap or rather allow others to tap, their trees, but, as a rule, make their profits from the fruit of the trees."

8. All things considered, the plan seems the best hitherto devised, and the Survey Commissioner would consequently recommend its being tried in the few villages of the Bánkót Mahál having cocoanut gardens. It should come into operation on the expiry of the current year's leases for the right of tapping trees. It will be seen that no change is contemplated in the present system, either as regards the number of liquor shops to be licensed in the district or the form of license granted.

Paragraph 10.

9. It will be necessary at time of settlement to fix the terms on which lands should in future be given out, specially for raising cocoanut tree plantations. Under the provisions of Section 30 of the Survey Act, the State has guaranteed to the cultivators exemption, at any general revision of settlement, from assessment in "reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement under this Act." This exemption, which the owners of newly planted gardens would be entitled to, is calculated to give rise in future to great irregularity in garden rates, unless some special provision be made in respect to lands planted after introduction of the settlement. For we shall have the old planted gardens bearing the full rates, plus any increase that may be made at a revision, whilst gardens planted during the lease would pay only a light land assessment, which alone could be increased according to the percentage increase fixed for similar soils in the district generally. To obviate this irregularity, it would seem advisable to adopt the plan of not putting any rate upon the land suitable for the growth of cocoanuts, leaving the terms on which it should be granted to be settled upon a plan specially drawn out for such lands.

10. The accompanying extract of the Report on the Garden lands of Alibág contains proposals on this subject. Two plans were then proposed; but that of allowing a rent-free lease for 15 years, and then levying the full garden rate of the village, is the best suited for Bánkót, and, moreover, as it meets the difficulty connected with the Act adverted to above, it might be adopted for that district.

11. The following are the main points upon which the orders of Government are requested for the disposal of the questions discussed in these papers:—

1st—That the land assessment for garden lands be sanctioned for the period for which the assessment of the district will remain in force.

2nd.—That the plan of managing the abkâri revenue proposed by the Superintendent be sanctioned for a term of five years.

3rd.—That lands suited for cocoanut garden be let out under the special conditions herein explained.

J. T. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(THROUGH THE COLLECTOR AND REVENUE COMMISSIONER.)

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's Memorandum No. 379, dated 8th May 1867.

41. We have to settle the terms on which land should be given for the formation of new gardens. Two plans have been suggested for this, either to levy only a land rate for the full term of the settlement lease (30 years), or to fix a certain period of exemption from the payment of assessment, at the expiration of which the rate for full planted gardens should be levied. I am inclined to advocate the adoption of the former, as being more simple and, perhaps, fairer towards the cultivator, and would fix Rs. 2 per acre as the rate to be paid from the date of taking up the land to the expiration of the lease. If the latter plan, however, seems preferable, I should say the term of freedom from rent should be from 10 to 15 years. During Angria's time 21 years was the period of exemption usually fixed, though in some of the Cows granted during the latter period of the State's existence 30 and in some also 35 years' freedom was granted. It would perhaps be well to try both plans, making the rent-free lease for 15 years, and at its expiration levying the full rate of Rs. 12 or Rs. 10 per acre, according to the maximum rate of the village to which the land belongs. In both cases, however, the fee of Rs. 2 per tree should be levied for any trees tapped during the interval of the 15 years' freedom from rent, or the 30 years' payment of land rate; the terms proposed should, in fact, be considered applicable to the land assessment only. This is absolutely necessary to give a stimulus to the cultivation of nut produce in preference to liquor.

42. There is a considerable demand for land for new gardens, especially in Alibâg and Revdanda. I would propose, therefore, with reference to the Government Resolution No. 1801, dated 12th April 1864, instructions of Government marginally quoted, respecting the manner of giving out such lands, to put up to sale the right of occupancy, on the terms above specified, of all eligible sites, and, in accordance with the practice introduced into the Poona Zilla, I would sell at once the right of occupancy of the several Government gardens which are now let by annual lease, a system of management under which they have greatly deteriorated in value owing to the trees having been neglected.

(True Extract)

J. T. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 233 of 1867.

From MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;
To LIEUT.-COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey Commissioner.

Camp Khed, 30th April 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the settlement of the cocoanut garden lands of the Veshwi or Bânkot Taraf of the Ratnâgiri Collectorate.

2. The delay in submitting these proposals is owing to the difficulty attending the question as to what is the best plan for fixing the payments on account of tapping the cocoanut trees which it was desirable should be settled at the same time as the land revenue from the gardens?

3. Three modes of settlement present themselves. The first was proposed in 1852 by Sir George (then Captain) Wingate, which is described by him as follows:—

"The problem, in my opinion, is to regulate the assessment of palm gardens, so as to make the cocoanut crop not merely a paying crop, but one that will yield at least as good, if not a better, return than is to be obtained from tapping the trees for liquor. This it is not, and cannot be, under the present system, by which the garden pays the same, and whether the trees bear nuts or are tapped for liquor. The only plan which occurs to me as likely to effect this object is to separate the liquor tax from the land assessment altogether and to levy in addition to, and altogether irrespective of the latter, a separate excise or tax on each tree tapped for liquor."

He then proceeds to recommend that this tax should be 4 annas per month for every tree drawn for liquor, and that the collection of this tax should be farmed annually, but the sale of it be separate from the farm of the privilege of retailing liquor, so that the farmer of the tree tax might

have nothing to do with the sale of liquor, and be directly interested in realising the full amount of the tax on account of all trees drawn; and he suggests that, to prevent the collection of the tax by a few influential individuals, the tree tax farms might extend over small circles of villages, and be sold separately.

4. The second plan would be to place a low tax of, say, 8 annas on every tree in addition to, and independent of, the garden rate, and to be collected whether the trees are tapped or not, and irrespective of the number tapped.

5. The third method is so far similar to the last, that a light tax of 8 annas would be placed on every tree in addition to the garden rate, but the owners of garden lands would be offered the option of agreeing for their gardens at the garden rates, and for the *bond fide* object of cultivating them for their nuts; or at the combined garden and tree tax rates, which would entitle them to tap as many trees as they pleased.

6. The objections to Captain Wingate's plan appear to me to be as follows:—*First*, that constant disputes would arise between the owners of trees and the farmer of the tree tax regarding the number of trees tapped; *second*, it would necessitate a constant supervision by the farmer or his servants, which could not be but intolerable to the owners of gardens; and, *thirdly*, that much inconvenience would be caused to the owner of trees by the monthly recurring collection of the tax.

7. The second plan is open to the same objection that was pointed out by Captain Wingate as existing in Ratnágiri, that by it gardens would pay the same rent, whether the trees bear nuts or are tapped for liquor, and its tendency would be to encourage, or rather to force, the tapping of trees for liquor. It would, moreover, entail a hardship on many owners of gardens, especially Brahmins, who have no wish to tap, or rather allow others to tap, their trees, but, as a rule, make their profits from the fruit of the trees.

8. The third plan appears to me to be that best adapted to encourage the extension of cultivating cocoanut trees for their fruits, while at the same time it would repress the extraction of liquor. I propose that the offer should be made at the time of settlement to each holder of taking up his land at either the simple garden rate, or at the enhanced rate which will entitle him to tap the trees. Such persons as may elect to pay tree tax will not be permitted to change it for the garden rate until the expiry of five years. Those who may choose to pay at the garden rate will be allowed the option of taking the higher rate at the expiration of each year: but it must be under the provision that they cannot revert to the lower rate until the expiry of five years from the commencement of the settlement. Each individual paying the tree tax will be furnished with a certificate to that effect, and specifying the numbers for which he pays it.

9. The cocoanut gardens are situated in Veshwi, Velás, Bágmandle, and Chipole, all of which are Government villages. These lands at present pay at the rate of Rs. 22-8-0 per bigha. This is a very high rate, and especially when it is considered that the adjoining villages of Kelshi Mahál pay at the rate of Rs. 15 per bigha only; nor do I see any reason for such a difference. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 15 for the garden land (with Rs. 12 on one village, Chipole, which is less favourably situated), to which an addition of 8 annas on account of every cocoanut tree will be added in such cases as the owner may elect to tap the trees.

10. A tree tax of Rs. 3 per annum on each tree tapped (or supposed to be tapped) already exists in the villages of Velas, Bágmandle, and Veshwi, and the total amount of this tax has been Rs. 810 annually since 1856, when the Revenue Commissioner fixed 27 trees as the number which were considered necessary for each shop, of which there then were ten. There are at present twelve shops; and the number of trees tapped, as ascertained by the Survey, is 281, being eleven more than the number paid for. The Bhandáris petitioned at the time of settlement that they might be permitted to tap more trees, the number at present allowed being insufficient for their wants. The right of selling liquor at the twelve shops for 1866-67 was sold for Rs. 2,758; but as I do not propose to make any alteration in the number of shops, or present system of fixing the right of selling liquor, it is unnecessary for me to enter into that question.

11. The immediate effect of these proposals will be to reduce the garden payments from Rs. 2,985 to Rs. 1,832-1-0. It is impossible to foresee what proportion of the garden may be taken up for tapping; but as there are a large number of Bhandáris in both Velas and Bágmandle, it is probable that some portion of the revenue remitted on the garden rate will be made good by payments on account of the tree tax. Meantime I would recommend that a temporary settlement may be sanctioned not to exceed five years.

12. The annexed statement shows the past collections on account of garden rent and tree tax, the area of garden lands to be assessed, and the assessment thereon, and the amount leviable as tree tax under the proposals now submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

Statement showing the Assessment on Garden Lands and proposed Tree Tax in the Villages of the Bānkot Petha of the Suvarndurg Tāluka.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.			ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO SURVEY.						REMARKS.				
		Garden Assessment.	Tree Tax, at Rs. 3 per Tree tapped.	Total.	Garden Acres.		Assessment.		Number of Coconut trees.	Proposed Tree Tax, at 8 Annas per Tree.					
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.		g.		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	s.	p.
1	Velas	1,813	549	2,362	82	27	1,093	0	0	3,064	1,632	2,625	0	0	
2	Dagmandloh	743	243	986	37	22	433	12	0	1,466	733	1,166	12	0	
3	Yeshwi	319	18	340	19	31	206	10	0	236	116	324	10	0	
	Chipoleh	107	...	107	11	2	99	11	0	44	22	120	11	0	
	Total	2,985	810	3,795	151	2	1,832	1	0	4,810	2,405	4,237	1	0	

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

[Ratnāgiri Collector's letter No. 781, dated 16th May 1867, and its accompaniments.]

No. 2172 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahābaleshvar, 30th May 1867.

Submitted for the consideration and orders of Government, with reference to paragraph 9 of the letter from this office No. 2171 of this date.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., would merely observe that he concurs in the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter, that it would be an undesirable arrangement if the loss to Government, by the adoption of the proposed rates of assessment, should result in a larger number of trees being taken up for tapping, and that it would be better, therefore, to enhance both the garden rate and the tree rate, especially the latter, to such an extent as would obviate this as far as practicable.

J. W. HADOW,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 68 of 1867.

From

MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment ;

To

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey Commissioner.

Camp Shevgaon, 2nd February 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to report the extension of the survey rates to all the villages of the Veshwi or "Bānkot" Division of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.

2. In accordance with your request I perused the Bānkot Diary (a diary kept by the English Chiefs of the Fort of Bānkot, or "Fort Victoria," as it was re-named on the occasion of its transfer to the British). The main incidents recorded, as might be expected, are aggressions by the Mahrāttas, rumours of threatened attacks (although no actual attack seems to have been made between 1756 and 1785, the period over which the diary forwarded to me extends), reprisals on the Mahrāttas, revenue arrangements, &c. I will give a brief account of the latter as being interesting on the introduction of a new settlement.

3. On the 6th January 1756, Mr. W. Price was appointed Chief for establishing a settlement at "Fort Victoria," which, together with certain villages for the maintenance of the troops, was to be ceded to the English by the Mahrāttas for their co-operation against Angria.

4. On the 10th January he took formal possession of the fort, but the stipulated villages were not made over until the 3rd November following. The names of the villages were as follows :—

Veloss-Veshwi-Nándgaon, Cowpra-Chipowli-Kuduk, Panderi, and Peweh belonging to Bánkot, and Dásgaon and Cámbla in Ráigad.

N.B.—Those parts included between hyphens are illegible.

5. Among the instructions given to Mr. Price were the following :—

“When you have taken a distinct account of the villages and districts in the Company's possession (you should), lay out in lots proper for putting up at outcry to be farmed out by leases for three years. We propose the leases shall not be for any longer time than three years, as by that time you will be better able to judge of the true value of them, and a clause may be inserted in each lease that it may be prolonged on paying a reasonable fine, if improvements are made.”

6. In a letter of 17th January 1756, Mr. Price writes :—“The country around us is so totally desolated, that it has been with the greatest difficulty that I have procured a few coolies to carry our stores and necessaries; and there is not so much as a single boat belonging to this place.”

7. Mr. Price appears to have proposed certain rates (of which there is no record), but Mr. De laGarde, the Collector of Bombay, apparently considered them too low. He says, “according to the most moderate computation,”

	Paras.	Adulis.
One bigha of the best ground producing dāngi or dlaurki (1st sort) will afford annually at least	39
One bigha cudrost (2nd sort)	29
One bigha “sawa” and bhora (3rd sort)	16

“But he (Mr. Price) has affirmed that the soil of the batty grounds in general about Victoria is singularly good, and that the inhabitants were never accustomed to cultivate batty in the 3rd sort of ground, as they find it more beneficial to sow such with grain called ‘harrik.’” The following year Mr. De laGarde writes :—“The Honourable Company's moiety here (Bombay) is always half of the batty grounds' produce, which, it seems, Mr. Price has at present settled at Victoria at $\frac{1}{4}$, and Rs. 2 patty-patty. In Angria's time it seems they paid Rs. 3 per candy patty-patty, and it is believed the people would be well contented to give the Honourable Company one-half the produce on the terms of being entirely excused the other duty.” Mr. De laGarde also proposed that ground producing náchni, wari, harrik, &c., be measured and let out in such parcels as might be convenient to those who might be disposed to farm it on easy conditions for a certain term of years.

Mr. Price opposes the measurement of the warkas lands, and denies “that Angria ever received any such consideration” (as Rs. 3 patty-patty). After much discussion it was eventually decided that the villages should be farmed out on leases of seven years. The 1st October 1757 was the day fixed for the sale of the farms; but as no bidders were present, it was deferred to the 15th, and again to the 20th October, when it took place. The first lease, which should have expired in October 1764, does not appear to have been put up to auction until 1768, and again in 1771; as, although there is no return of the prices at which they were sold, there is an entry on the 1st March 1771 that they were leased on that day, and a new clause inserted obliging the farmers to grow a certain number of pepper vines.

9. The result of some of the earlier sales is as follows :—

The farm of—

	A.D. 1757.	A.D. 1768.	A.D. 1785.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Velas was sold for an annual payment of ...	825	1,670	No bidder.
Veshwi and Nándgaon...	330	550	525
Chipoleh ...	292	432	450
Kuduk ...	291	475	463
Panderi ...	662	1,275	1,195
Peweh ...	307	576	570
Cámbla ...	167	218	230
Dásgaon ...	1,075	1,213	1,355
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mándla ..	352	1,607	1,615

10 The chief points of the lease were, that it was to last for seven years, half of the annual revenue to be paid in advance, and the remainder at the end of six months. The farmers were to collect the usual toka for the ground in the manner theretofore practised, and to have the benefit of all improvements during the contract. All disputes between the farmer and Kunbis which could not be amicably settled were to be decided by the Chief, who was also to assist the farmer in realising his just dues. The village to be given up in good order on the expiry of the lease.

11. On the 10th February 1775, the Resident reports that the Mahrattas had robbed Dásgaon and Cámbla and taken possession of them; and it was not until 1784 that they were restored and the farms sold, together with those of the other Government villages. All these villages are Government to the present day.

12. Having thus glanced briefly at the state of the district a century ago, I will proceed to explain the system of settlement and the financial results of the rates introduced by the survey. You have already entered at such length into a description of the natural features, capabilities, &c., of the district, that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on that subject further than to annex a few examples showing the increase in the area of the rice lands in certain villages, as ascertained by the survey, and referred to in paragraph 19 of your report. For instance, "Sueleh," with a rakba of 17 bighas 14 pánds, has 81 acres; Kuduk (Khurd) has 148 acres, against 7 bighas 8 pánds; and Borghar 45 acres, against 7 bighas 5 pánds.

13. The main feature of the present settlement, as distinguished from ordinary settlements, is, that it involved the fixing of the principle on which the provisions of Sections 37 and 38 of Act I of 1865 were to be carried out in the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

14. The provisions alluded to are: 1st, that it shall be competent for the Superintendent of Survey or Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to grant a lease for the full period for which the settlement may be guaranteed in place of the annual agreements under which such villages have been held, &c; 2nd, it shall be competent to such officer, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to fix the demands of the Khot on the tenant at the time of the general survey of a district, and the terms thus fixed shall hold good for the period for which the settlement may be sanctioned.

15. On Monday the 19th March, in company with yourself and Mr. Nairne, the Assistant Collector, I assembled the Khots of the district and read over and explained the draft of the proposed lease, and on the 22nd the Khots submitted certain modifications which appeared to them desirable.

16. The most important point advanced by the Khots was that a khot-nisbat tenant should not be allowed to throw up a single field, but must relinquish his entire holding. This is against the survey rules; but inasmuch as the Khot is answerable for the revenue, and it appeared hard that a tenant should give up his poor fields, thus throwing them on the shoulders of the Khots, and retain only his good ones, their request was allowed, subject to sanction by Government. A clause was also added to the lease, providing that the land of the rayats who leave the village for good (paragunda), or die without heirs, shall be entered as the Khot's "khálsa khot-nisbat." The Khots also pressed for a greater percentage of profit on warkas lands, which point was compromised by fixing it at 75 per cent.

17. These were the main points raised by the Khots; and the whole of them agreed to the terms of the lease as thus modified, and a translation of which is appended.

18. It will be seen from the clauses 9 and 11 of the lease that Dhárekari is to pay only the survey assessment in money, and that their right of disposing of their land in any manner they may please has been secured.

19. There are in this district, as explained in your report, various tenures, such as the Daspatkari, Dupatkari, Didpatkari and Páonehdupatkari, all of which were originally dhára, and in which, as you remarked, "the features of that tenure have been retained; that is to say, the holder of the land is recognized as proprietor, the right of sale and mortgage being vested in him. Instead, however, of holding his land at the fixed rates of the district as a Dhárekari does, it has become the established custom of the country for the Khots to levy from the lands alluded to a certain sum in excess of the fixed rates of the district."

20. In order to ascertain what amount should be paid by the holders of these lands in excess of the fixed rates of the district, it was necessary to compare their present payments with those of the Dhárekari, which comparison will be seen from the following statement:—

	Rent on one Candy "Dast" at Rs. 20 per Candy.	Báptis.	Khot's Demand.	Total Payment.	Excess over fixed Rates of District.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A Dhárekari pays...	20 0 0	6 4 0	...	26 4 0	...	Paid in money.
A Daspatkari pays	20 0 0	...	10 0 0	30 0 0	3 12 0	Do.
	Maunds.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
A Didpatkari pays	20	...	10	30	3	Paid in grain.
A Páonehdupatkari pays	20	...	15	35	8	Do.
A Dupatkari pays	20	...	20	40	13	Do.

N.B.—The actual rent of a Dhárekari in Bákot per "Dast" of one candy, calculated at Rs. 2 per candy, is Rs. 19-14-5, but Rs. 20 has been assumed as a round sum to simplify calculations.

21. It will be seen from the above statement that a Daspatkari pays one-eighth more than the Dhárekari, a Didpatkari the same (as long as the price of rice is Rs. 20 per candy, more if the price of rice is above that sum, and less if below it, his being a grain payment, whilst the Daspatkari is a money payment), a Páonehdupatkari pays one-third more, and the Dupatkari rather more than one-half more than the Dhárekari.

22. The sum calculated on these rates, to be added to the survey assessment in the case of these different classes, was as follows :—

	On Rice Lands on every Rupee of		On Warkas Lards.	
	Assessment.		In money.	
Daspatkari	1½ pylies grain	...	2 Annas.
Didpatkari	2½ do.	...	3 "
Páonehdupatkari	...	4½ do.	...	6 "
Dupatkari	6 do.	...	or
		½ maund	...	8 "

23. The tenants of khot-nisbat lands hold from the Khot at "makta" (contract) rates paid in kind, which, in the case of recent tenants, are liable to fluctuation, while tenants of long standing pay at a fixed "makta"; neither party, however, having the right to sell or otherwise dispose of their land. It was at one time in contemplation to recognise the distinction between the two clauses, but it was found inexpedient to press the points, and it was finally decided that all purely khot-nisbat tenants should pay to the Khots, in addition to the survey assessment, as follows: On rice land 50 per cent. in grain; on warkas and rabi 75 per cent. in money.

24. The above grain payments are to be measured by the standard of the candy of 20 maunds, of 12 pylies of 4 seers, of 80 rupees weight to the seer; or in all 960 seers to the candy.

25. Such were the terms which in accordance with the Survey Act were fixed for the guidance of the Khots and their tenants, and to which the whole of the Khots agreed and affixed their signatures at the time of settlement. I regret to say, that when the leases were offered to them the greater number declined to sign them; fifteen or sixteen only having subsequently accepted the terms; and no alternative was left but to take the villages of such Khots as refused under Government management, pending further orders. A separate report is being submitted on this general question, which it is not, therefore, requisite to enter into in this place.

26. The teak tree, which covers such vast tracts of land in most parts of the Konkan, is comparatively rare in the Ratnágiri Zilla, and in the Bánkot Taraf is almost confined to the inland villages, very few being found towards the coast. What there are, as a rule, are growing in occupied lands, and there are but few villages in which they are sufficiently numerous to warrant the tracts on which they exist being dignified by the name of "Forests."

27. Great opposition, however, was offered by the Khots and people against the reservation of any land as "Forest reserves." They claimed the property in all trees under the proclamation issued by Mr. Dunlop in 1824. It is true that Government published a notice on 10th June 1851, announcing that the former proclamation was cancelled, but at the same time informing the people that it was "prepared to grant full benefit, present and prospective, to such persons as should establish to the satisfaction of the Collector and Conservator of Forests, within six months from the 1st June next, that the wood in their lands had been attended to and nurtured since 1823; such benefit to be contingent on their continuing their care to the trees now in course of growth."

28. Notwithstanding this notice, the people at the time of settlement still claimed the right in all trees on the strength of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation, and since then the Legal Remembrancer to Government has held that Government had not the power to cancel that proclamation without legislative sanction, and suggested, that if Government desire to establish forest reserves in Ratnágiri, it should be done either by a special Act, or under Section 32 of Bombay Act I of 1865.

29. Under these circumstances, it was found necessary to deal liberally with regard to rights in trees. In one village, in which the Khot had within the last few years sold teak rafters to Government, his claim over trees in land which had been set apart as forest was allowed, but an assessment of five annas per acre was imposed on such land. In another village, the question of proprietorship was compromised by an arrangement that the Forest Department should clear away all timber in numbers reserved as forest and the Khot receive one-half of the net profits, an assessment similar to the case mentioned above to be then placed on the land so cleared. In Government villages, and most of the Khoti villages in which forest lands existed, they were reserved to Government, one-third of the net profits of a cutting being assured to the Khots in conformity with Government Resolution, but it was found necessary to allow the people to cut teak, &c., for domestic purposes in occupied numbers. A list of villages, showing

what numbers have been reserved as forest, will be furnished to the Conservator of Forests, who should enter into such further arrangements with the Khots, with regard to conservation, &c., as he may think fitting.

30. The villages alluded to in the next paragraph, as having been transferred from Ráigad, did not come under the terms of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation, and the conditions laid down in the leases issued to the other Khots of Ráigad, with regard to rights in trees, have been applied to them. A translation is appended of the clauses (18 and 19) in question.

31. Seven villages, formerly belonging to the Mahád Division, and one to Goregaon, having been transferred to the Bánkot Taraf, the assessment on seven of them (the eighth being an inám village, and not having as yet come under the settlement, being omitted) has been included in the total assessment on the district, which now stands as follows:—

N.B.—In addition to the above, there is a sum of Rs. 309-0-0 on account of detached pieces of garden land in inland villages, which have been assessed on the scale of a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

32. It will be seen that the total reduction on the collections of 1864-65 is Rs. 8,656, or about 25 per cent., and the increase on the average of 10 years' collections is Rs. 3,505, or 10·2 per cent. You recommended, in paragraph 22 of your report, that the rates should be considered experimental only for the first year; but there did not appear at the time of settlement to be any danger of their being too high, or necessity for any reduction.

33. There is but little rabi land in the district, the total assessment on this account being only Rs. 24, which sum has been included in the gross revenue. The maximum rate on land of this description was Re. 1.

34. In the village of Colmandly (which has been transferred from Ráigad to Bánkot) one-half of the revenue belongs to, and is collected by, the Habshi; there being however no partition of the lands. This village adjoins Bagmandleh, which has been subjected to a maximum rate of Rs. 10, and it should, therefore, come under the same rate. I would recommend that the rates in this case should be considered only temporary, and a special rate of Rs. 10 be imposed. As the present arrangement, by which one-half of the collections is made by a foreign potentate, is very objectionable, it might be worthwhile to ascertain whether the Chief of Janjira will consent to the whole of the collections being made by the British Government, the moiety of the Chief being duly paid over to him.

35. It has been the custom to allow the revenue to be collected by eight payments; but after due inquiry from Khots and people, there did not appear to be any reason why the collections should be spread over so many instalments. I would, therefore, recommend that the payments of Dhárekari, Dupatkari, Daspatkari, &c., should be made in four instalments, viz., 10th December, 25th January, 10th March, and 25th April; and those of the khot-nisbat tenants in three, viz., Government revenue, one-half between 1st and 15th December and the other between 1st and 15th January, and Khot's profit between 1st and 15th February. I may here explain, that in such villages as, owing to the refusal of the Khots to agree to the terms of the settlement, have come under Government management, no lease has been issued to the cultivators, but the amount on account of Khot's profits will be collected by the Talátis and held in deposit until final instructions shall have been received.

36. In some villages a tax of 3 annas 10 pies each was levied annually on Jack trees. This has been abolished, as was done in Nizámpur, by the payment, once for all, of a sum equal to ten times the payment for 1864-65. There is also a small cess levied on account of "pepper vines" called "Godemeari," and amounting for the whole district to Rs. 13-10-1, which I would recommend should be remitted.

37. All cesses, such as Phaski, Pendi, Laggan Talka, Dahihánda, &c., have been abolished, and nothing beyond the Government assessment and the Khot's profit is to be collected.

38. Notice was duly given that one anna on every rupee of the Government assessment will be levied on account of the Local Fund.

39. A map of the district, statement showing the past payments and survey assessment on each village, translation of the Khot's lease, and the agreement alluded to in clause 13 of the lease, together with the usual diagram, are annexed.

40. With regard to the cocoanut gardens of the coast villages, I would explain that I have prepared rates for them; but inasmuch as it is desirable at the same time to submit a scheme for revising the ábkári system, which may also apply to the other coast villages of Ratnágiri, I think it preferable to defer submitting my proposals until I can collect some further information, but they shall be furnished in time for the settlement to be introduced before another season.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Major,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Thána and Ratnágiri.

(Translation of Lease.)

From

MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;

To

KHOTS OF MAUZA TARAF VESHWI,
Petha Bánkot, Táluka Suvarndrug, Zilla Ratnágiri.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Government Resolution No. 861 of 9th March 1866, has sanctioned the introduction of the survey settlement into all the villages of the Bánkot Petha of the Ratnágiri Zilla, under the provision of Act I of 1865; and whereas the said village is held by you as Khots, I hereby, in accordance with Sections 37 and 38 of the said Act, grant you a lease of the said village for the period of 30 years commencing from the current year 1865-66 and ending with the year 1894-95, subject to the following conditions :—

The survey assessment of the aforesaid village has been fixed at Rs. . You must pay that sum annually according to the following instalments :—

On the 15th December Rs. ...	On the 1st April Rs. ...
„ 15th March „ ...	„ 1st May „ ...
	Total Rs. ...

in this manner you must pay up the whole in four instalments.

2. In addition to the survey assessment of the aforesaid village, as shown in clause 1, a sum of one anna in every rupee of assessment will be charged on each kháte on account of the local fund. You must collect that sum accordingly and pay it to Government.

3. Whoever of your number may be appointed manager in any year, must, without making demur on account of injury by fire, flood, &c., pay the sum set forth in clause 1, and, in default of his doing so, whoever of you are present and able, or your heirs, must make it good amongst you; or, in default, the Government will recover it according to the provisions of Regulations 27 of 1827, or Act I of 1865, or any other Regulation or Act for the recovery of revenue which does or may hereafter exist.

4. For the due carrying out of the above settlement, and collection of revenue, one of your number must be appointed each year, and, according to the list of shareholders which you have given, a roster has been prepared and hereto appended, showing who has been appointed for each year; and the individual named for each year must have the management and collect the revenue for that year, and no other person has any right to interfere with either the management of the village or the collection of revenue.

5. Should any shareholder from any cause be unwilling or unable to undertake his turn of duty as laid down in clause 4, you must, before the 1st October of each year, with the approval of the Revenue Officer (कलमगार) of the district, appoint one of your number to carry on the management during that year; and should the Collector not approve of the party so appointed, you must name a man in his stead before the 15th October, or, in default of your doing so, the Collector will appoint one.

6. Should any of the shares as set forth in clause 4 pass by death to the heir or by sale or mortgage to any other party, the name of such party shall be entered on the application of the shareholder; but in the case of an heir the name of the eldest son, or whosoever's name the other partners of that share may approve, shall be entered. If there are other shareholders in that share, they must exercise their share (of the management) by him as proxy.

7. Whatever papers or orders you shall receive from Government respecting the management of the village and whatever papers may be in your charge relating to the village must be made over by the last manager to the manager for the preceding year, who must pass a receipt showing what papers he has received. Should Government require to inspect the (village) papers, they must be produced then (and there).

8. Having paid Government the assessment set forth in clause 1, you may collect from the tenants in the following manner.

9. From Dhárekaris you must collect in cash, and according to the fixed instalments, only such sums as may be entered against their names in the survey records, and pass them a receipt according to form.

10. From Daspatkaris, Dupatkaris, Didpatkaris, and Páonedupatkaris you must collect the sums set down against them in the survey papers, and of which each individual will receive a memorandum, and pass a receipt.

11. To Dhárekaris, Daspatkaris, Dupatkaris and Páonedupatkaris and Didpatkaris, their right of selling or mortgaging or devising their lands is reserved, but they must intimate

to you their intention of transferring it; and you must forward such intimation for the Collector's approval. When it is returned approved, the transfer may be completed.

12. Should a Dhárekari die without an heir or without transferring his land to another person, or become an absentee from any cause without having transferred it, you must report the circumstances to Government, and cultivate or let at your pleasure such land as khot-nisbat, and pay the assessment to Government.

13. Whatever khot-nisbat land has been entered in the survey papers in the name of a cultivator, you must without let or hindrance continue to him and his heirs. The assessment of that land has been fixed by the survey, and you must collect according to the following scale on account of your profit (फायदा) during the term of your lease:—

Rice per rupee of assessment $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, rice, warkas, rabi and bágáyet per rupee 12 annas money. You must collect yearly in this manner, and no more, either on account of Phaski, Pendi, &c. You and each rayat will receive a statement showing what collection is to be made on account of each field from each rayat, and whatever land, in accordance with the provisions of the statement given to the rayats, may become private khoti (खोती खालसा). You may manage as you please and pay the assessment to Government.

14. The grain collections laid down in clause 13 must be measured by the Bombay seer, weighing 80 Surati rupees, that is, 12 pylis to the maund.

15. In the manner laid down in the different clauses, collection must be made from each individual; and before an instalment is due, you must enter the sum to be collected from each person in his "chopdi," and after having collected such sum, then and there enter a receipt for it on his chopdi.

16. Should any Dhárekari, Daspatkari, &c., or khot-nisbat tenant not pay the sums set down against him as explained above, Government will assist you to collect it in the same way as in Government villages.

17. Should Government require land for public purposes, the assessment fixed on that land will be remitted, and twenty times the amount of profit, as explained in paragraph 13, will be paid to you; and if dhára land, twenty times the assessment to the Dhárekari.

18. Whenever Government forest has been set apart, you must obey any order which you may receive regarding its conservation; and whenever a cutting may be made by Government, you will receive one-third of the net profits. If you fail to conserve the forests, the one-third share will not be given to you.

N.B.—In case no forest has been set apart, this clause is to be omitted.

19. Trees in the land of Dhárekaris, Dupatkaris, &c., are their property; but when there are teak and blackwood, permission must be obtained from Government to cut them, except for domestic purposes.

20. With the exceptions mentioned in clauses 18 and 19, your property in all trees has been confirmed; but you must not fell teak and blackwood, except for private purposes, without the permission of Government.

21. The right over trees has been given, as explained in clauses 18, 19 and 20; but trees on the road-side, or near a tank or dharmshala, or in shady places where way farers rest, must not be cut down.

22. All "Khájan" and "Pullan" land in the above village which has not been assessed belongs to Government. Should any one wish to cultivate it, he must apply to the Collector for permission, but if you are willing to take it upon the same terms as the person applying for it, you may do so, otherwise it will be given out.

23. You must attend whenever summoned by Government. In case of your non-attendance, a fitting fine will be inflicted. You must act according to the foregoing terms. Should any of your number act in any way contrary to the terms of this lease, such individual will be fined in a fitting sum, and the revenue collected in the usual manner. Should the individual appointed by agreement of all the share-holders act contrary to the terms of the lease, he will be fined, and the assessment levied from all the share-holders in the manner explained above.

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnágiri.

FROM THE KHOT OF MAUZA
TALUKA SUVARNDRUG.

TARAF

PETHA BA'NKOT,

I give the following lease in the name of _____, residing in Mouza _____ Taraf
on the following terms. The fields entered below are in your occupation on the "khot-nisbat"

tenure, and shall be continued to you and your heirs for 29 years, from the year 1866-67 to the year 1894-95, as follows :—

Name of Field.	Survey Number.	Pot Number.	Acres and Gunthas.	PAYMENT TO KHOT.				
				Money pay- ment on account of Rent.	Account of the Khot's profit.			
					Rate of profit per Rupee.	Money.	Total Money.	Grain payment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. In this way you must pay annually for 29 years ; but if meanwhile you wish to give up your fields, you must bring your rázináma to me before the 15th February and obtain through me the permission of Government before throwing them up ; and the whole of your kháte " must be thrown up.

2. You must pay the money and grain payments which are realisable from you in the following instalments :—

1. On account of rent in two instalments—

Money ; Grain

One-half between the 1st and 15th December.

One-half between the 1st and 15th January.

2. On account of (Khot's) profit between the 1st and 15th February.

In this way you must pay by regular instalments each year. If you wish to pay before the instalments fall due, I will receive payment.

3. The fields, as explained in clause 1, are given to you only for cultivation. You must not suppose that you have the right of selling or mortgaging them to others. If you act otherwise than in accordance with the proviso made in this clause, your khot-nisbat land will be entered as the Khot's private khoti land (खोती खालसा).

The above agreement was made on the _____ 1866.

(Signature of Khot.)

I agree to cultivate the land on the terms fixed above, and pay the assessment.

(Signature of the Rayat.)

(True Translation)

W. WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

STATEMENT

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past Payments for the Villages of the Dānkot Petha of the Suverndrug Tāluka.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.							ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.										REMARKS.		
		Taken on the average of 10 years.	According to Jamābandi.					Rate.	On the Cultivation of					On the Waste Land.							
			Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgāyat.	Warkas.	Total.		Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgāyat.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bāgāyat.	Warkas.	Total.		Total on Cultivation and Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Mahpral ...	3,257	3,644	...	...	620	4,464	10	2,690	...	...	423	3,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,113	
2	Padweh ...	508	481	...	...	232	713	...	482	...	...	138	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	
3	Umbarshet ...	345	422	...	...	46	468	...	304	...	...	76	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	
4	Pehwa ...	1,234	1,429	...	...	285	1,714	...	1,072	...	...	189	1,261	2	...	...	...	...	2	1,263	
5	Panduri ...	2,354	2,842	...	...	468	3,310	...	2,024	...	...	382	2,406	2	...	...	...	7	9	2,415	
6	Addi ...	339	840	...	...	122	462	...	289	...	...	65	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	
7	Kinjalghar ...	171	187	...	...	44	231	...	235	...	...	59	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	
8	Nigdi ...	337	221	...	...	253	474	...	234	...	...	201	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	
9	Umbroli ...	275	278	...	...	102	380	...	148	...	...	72	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	
10	Shipoleh ...	511	575	...	...	123	698	...	509	...	...	66	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	
11	Kānteh ...	124	71	...	...	102	173	...	38	...	...	77	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	
12	Jāwleh ...	814	897	...	...	191	1,088	...	711	8	...	145	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	
13	Ambowli ...	354	321	...	...	153	474	...	240	...	...	116	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	
14	Sākhri ...	420	308	...	...	292	600	...	238	...	...	125	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	
15	Dighi ...	339	158	...	...	298	456	...	97	...	...	154	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	
16	Punheli Khurd ...	595	624	...	...	177	801	...	646	...	...	85	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	
17	Bāgmāndleh ...	1,406	1,668	...	...	265	1,933	...	1,140	...	...	207	1,356	20	...	...	...	20	...	1,376	
18	Ambōwna Budruk ...	383	275	...	...	268	543	10	284	...	...	163	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	
19	Kuduk Budruk ...	601	640	...	...	198	838	...	432	...	...	187	619	1	...	...	...	1	...	620	
20	Velās ...	914	955	...	...	279	1,234	...	602	...	...	217	819	1	...	...	...	38	39	858	
21	Veshwi ...	816	811	...	...	266	1,077	...	541	...	...	278	819	20	...	...	...	13	33	852	
	Total ...	16,097	17,147	...	...	4,984	22,131	...	12,965	8	...	3,425	16,398	46	...	...	58	104	...	16,502	
22	Bhāmghar ...	174	105	...	...	141	246	8	106	...	...	198	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	
23	Goteh ...	254	121	...	...	242	303	...	88	...	...	156	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	
24	Borkhat ...	200	103	...	...	162	265	...	89	...	...	122	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	
25	Waral ...	107	47	...	...	109	156	...	65	...	...	146	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	
26	Chinchgar ...	406	421	...	...	139	560	...	268	7	...	127	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	

27	Panheli, Budruk	262	120	...	264	384	...	72	...	162	234	...	...	...	...	234	
28	Ranowli	149	29	...	184	213	...	30	...	150	180	...	...	...	...	180	
29	Gandghar	286	31	...	398	429	...	24	...	187	211	...	...	...	...	211	
30	Shewra	335	149	...	336	485	...	67	1	192	260	...	...	...	...	260	
31	Dhamni	203	62	...	223	285	...	54	...	127	181	...	...	...	...	181	
32	Shingwan	288	197	...	203	400	...	163	...	147	310	...	...	...	...	310	
33	Asowleh	184	15	...	251	266	8	23	...	111	134	...	...	...	...	134	
34	Colmandle	313	235	...	167	410	...	337	...	154	501	...	...	...	17	17	518
	Total	3,164	1,635	...	2,819	4,462	...	1,386	8	10	1,979	3,383	17	17	8,400
35	Chincholi	143	98	...	102	200	7	137	...	77	214	...	...	...	...	...	214
36	Soveli	546	556	...	196	752	...	370	...	198	568	...	...	...	...	...	568
37	Durgwadi	197	118	...	150	268	...	108	1	135	244	...	...	...	...	...	244
38	Ghosalla	582	183	...	670	853	...	202	...	364	566	...	...	...	...	...	566
39	Sawri	419	220	...	380	600	...	243	...	366	609	...	...	...	...	...	609
40	Kehral	42	3	...	56	59	...	3	...	81	84	...	...	...	...	...	84
41	Naineh	124	23	...	150	173	...	23	...	155	178	...	...	...	...	...	178
42	Autleh	60	5	...	82	87	...	29	...	150	179	...	...	...	...	...	179
43	Wadowlee	66	46	...	29	75	...	94	...	66	160	...	...	...	...	...	160
44	Tamhane	92	10	...	128	138	...	26	...	72	98	...	...	...	...	...	98
45	Kalkowna	53	6	...	71	77	...	31	...	100	131	...	...	...	...	...	131
46	Ambadweh	120	21	...	155	176	...	37	...	143	180	...	...	...	...	...	180
47	Takowli	105	47	...	98	145	...	66	...	119	185	...	...	...	...	...	185
48	Ambegun	32	19	...	26	45	7	10	...	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
49	Adkhal	389	256	...	297	553	...	285	...	200	485	...	...	...	...	...	485
50	Danghar	345	199	...	289	488	...	159	...	107	266	...	...	...	...	...	266
51	Buri	178	88	...	162	250	...	108	...	108	216	...	...	...	...	...	216
52	Goweleh	40	15	...	37	52	...	24	...	27	51	...	...	...	...	...	51
53	Konjhar	237	107	...	238	345	...	94	...	145	239	...	...	...	...	...	239
54	Ambowna, Khurd	112	11	...	153	164	...	77	...	177	254	...	...	...	...	...	254
	Total	3,832	2,031	...	3,469	5,500	...	2,126	1	...	2,809	4,936	4,936
55	Path	580	203	...	640	843	6	250	...	376	626	...	...	...	...	...	626
56	Surleh	390	276	...	273	549	...	311	...	234	545	...	...	...	...	...	545
57	Bhingloli	324	284	...	159	443	...	222	...	160	382	...	...	...	...	...	382
58	Dutroli	385	215	...	326	541	...	259	...	216	475	...	...	...	...	...	475
59	Shenalla	297	172	...	244	416	...	196	...	190	386	...	...	...	...	...	386
60	Wakowli	247	151	...	180	331	...	135	...	136	271	...	...	...	...	...	271
61	Kuduk, Khurd	604	220	...	650	870	...	356	...	290	646	...	...	...	...	...	646
62	Terdi	229	140	...	175	315	...	130	...	84	214	...	...	...	...	...	214
63	Palleh	350	175	...	305	480	...	210	...	185	395	...	...	...	...	...	395

The Mamool shows the Government share; the Survey Settlement that on the whole village.

No.	Names of Villages.	LAST PAYMENTS.							Rate.	ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.										REMARKS.	
		Taken on the average of 10 years.	According to Jummabandy.					On the Cultivation of					On the Waste Land.								
			Rice.	Rabi.	Bágyet.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.		Rabi.	Bágyet.	Warkas.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Bágyet.	Warkas.	Total.	Total on cultivation and Waste.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
64	Tulshi ...	679	408	558	966	6	519	368	887	887	
65	Kouhowli ...	201	57	...	...	235	292	...	91	...	...	197	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
66	Dewárta ...	385	175	...	...	360	535	...	196	...	...	276	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
67	Páchrul ...	362	73	...	...	452	525	...	100	...	...	220	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
	Total ...	5,033	2,549	...	...	4,557	7,106	...	2,975	...	...	2,932	5,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,907
68	Máhu ...	357	106	...	...	402	508	5	122	...	...	218	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
69	Borghar ...	269	86	...	...	306	392	...	125	...	...	178	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
70	Látwan ...	1,104	956	...	...	240	1,196	...	1,161	5	...	188	1,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354
	Total ...	1,730	1,148	...	...	948	2,096	...	1,408	5	...	584	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997
71	Gowál ...	144	115	...	...	79	194	4	165	...	...	53	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
72	Bholowli ...	510	409	...	...	261	670	...	365	...	3	151	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	519
73	Dábhat ...	188	198	...	...	54	252	...	267	...	...	45	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
74	Waloteh ...	638	703	...	...	146	849	...	970	2	...	98	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070
75	Tallehghar ...	201	85	...	...	193	278	...	212	...	...	107	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
76	Kándwán ...	610	582	...	...	238	820	4	436	...	...	86	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
	Total ...	2,291	2,092	...	...	971	3,063	...	2,415	2	3	540	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,960
77	Mandangad	The land within the Fort is made into one number, the grazing of which is to be sold annually.
	Grand Total ...	32,197	26,602	...	8	17,748	44,358	...	23,275	24	18	12,269	35,581	46	...	...	75	121	35,702	

[*Superintendent's Report on the Settlement introduced into the Bānkot Division of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.*]

No. 248 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

.. Poona, 22nd March 1867.

The Superintendent has prepared his report upon the settlement, with a brief account of Bānkot, or Fort Victoria, as it originally existed as a settlement under the control of a British Resident. His remarks relate more particularly to matters connected with the revenue management of the nine villages attached to the settlement. But as the diaries, from which his information has been extracted, probably contain interesting information on other general subjects, I would suggest that a careful summary of their contents be prepared in the Secretary's Office.

2. If it should afterwards appear that the summary is not of sufficient interest to be printed as a Selection, it would doubtless be useful as a Government record. If any account of the proceedings of the Residents is to be retained, some such measure as I have here suggested is urgently called for, as the diaries are reported to be in a very imperfect state of preservation, and fast becoming illegible.

3. The settlement, as explained in paragraph 13, was introduced upon the sanction accorded to the rates proposed in a preliminary report which I submitted in 1866. Being the first district of the Ratnāgiri Collectorate brought under the regular operations of a survey settlement, it was deemed advisable to entrust to the settling officer the power of modifying the rates, if found to be inapplicable. It was not found necessary, however, by the Superintendent or myself, to avail ourselves of this discretionary power in respect to any of the villages to which the original report referred.

4. In addition, however, to the villages of the Bānkot Mahāl proper, the Superintendent has included in his report the settlement of 8 villages which
Paragraph 34. have been transferred to that Mahāl from the Mahād Tāluka. For one of these, Colmandley, which belongs in part to the Habshi State, he proposes the rate should be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 so as to assimilate it to the rate introduced in the adjoining villages of the Bānkot District. There can be no doubt of the expediency of making this alteration; and I have accordingly requested the Superintendent to impose the increased rate in anticipation of final orders.

5. With this exception I see no occasion to recommend to Government any modification of the rates submitted in my original report. At the time the proposals were discussed, the Collector seemed to think that the rates for warkas lands would be found high; but the opportunity of comparing the revenues levied from these lands by the Khots with the payments fixed for them by the settlement has convinced me that there is no ground whatever for supposing that the warkas assessment is too high. On the contrary, the result has led me to think it is perhaps somewhat liberal, but not to an extent calling for any increase in the original proposals. When taken, however, as a standard or guide for future settlements, the rates should be regarded as favourable on the whole to the cultivator.

6. The rates for cocanutt gardens, which are confined to three or four villages, have still
Paragraph 40. to be fixed to complete the assessment of the district. The Superintendent explains that he has prepared rates, but that before submitting them he wishes to collect further information respecting the ābkāri system, so as to enable him to submit a combined plan of settlement for the land and ābkāri revenues. He promises to submit his report before the opening of next season; and as the new system could not be applied till the current year's agreements have run out, no inconvenience will result from this temporary postponement of the settlement of this question.

7. In the paragraph marginally* noted the Superintendent has explained our course of
* Paragraphs 13 to 17. procedure in applying the settlement to Khot villages. As provided by Act I of 1865,† we fixed the limit of the Khots' demand upon the tenant. To the application of this rule the Khots demurred at first, but eventually assented. They have subsequently withdrawn from
† Sections 37 and 38. their agreement, as has been recently reported; and on their failing to comply with the conditions of the settlement lease at the opening of the season, the Collector was compelled to undertake the management of all villages belonging to non-consenting Khots.

8. Without going into the question of the Khots' objections to the settlement, which have already been so fully discussed, I may explain that they are confined almost entirely to two points, viz., to the rule fixing the limit of their demand, i.e., their profit upon the Government assessment; and to the registry of the tenant's name. The latter is the natural sequence of the former measure; for it is obvious there is no security for the levy of the fixed demand, unless there is a tenant to whom the right is delegated. These two conditions are the whole essence of the settlement, and to concede them would involve the continuation of the present objectionable system.

9. No one who has travelled through the Ratnágiri Districts can fail to have been struck with the wretched condition of the people; and unless Government will come forward with some measure to relieve them from the oppressive system of revenue management enforced by the Khots (which is the object of the present settlement), there is no prospect of their condition ever being ameliorated. The Khots, on the other hand, are obstinately contending for the continuance of their present system in its entirety; but as Government have determined to carry out the measure proposed to them, the Civil Court is the only medium for the solution of the question of the Khots' rights. Notices of action in the Court have been served upon the Collector, the Superintendent, and myself, upon two or three occasions, but to the present no suit seems to have been preferred.

10. Upon this part of the settlement, therefore, there is no call for the issue of any fresh instructions, it being understood that villages under attachment will remain so till the Khot complies with the conditions of the lease.

11. In fixing the excess on the survey assessment to be paid by Daspatkaris, Dupatkaris, &c., Rs. 20 per khandi was taken as the commutation price for rice, and the present levies converted into a cash payment based on that rate. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties.

12. The great difficulty, however, was that of determining who were entitled to this rate. Numerous unsupported claims to the right were preferred, and the Khots' objections to claims were equally numerous and frivolous. In the settlement of these disputes we were greatly assisted by the proceedings of the Measuring Assistant, which generally contained some record of the particulars of each case drawn out from inquiry made in the field. With these papers, aided by personal inquiries, we were enabled to dispose of this class of numerous complaints; and that the decisions were fair, may be inferred from the subsequent absence of complaint.

13. I now come to the difficult question of the maintenance of forest reserves in Khoti villages. As explained by Major Waddington, a full property in teak trees was conceded to Khots and Dhárekaris by Mr. Dunlop's proclamation in 1824. Government issued a second proclamation on the subject in the June 1851, by which the first was declared to be cancelled; subject to the condition, however, that the benefit of the measure should be conceded to all persons who proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or Conservator of Forests that the teak on their lands had been preserved by them since 1823. This condition forms the great field of contention between the Conservator of Forests and the Khots, and is unfortunately also the cause of disagreement between the Forest and Survey Departments.

14. As may be supposed, comparatively only a small number of persons came forward and registered their claims to teak under the conditions above mentioned. The Conservator, as a rule, will admit no claims, save such as were registered; whilst the Khots, when not registered, contend for rights under Mr. Dunlop's proclamation. The question as to whether Government had authority to cancel the rights originally conceded by that proclamation, has already formed the subject of a suit, and a decision adverse to the right claimed by the State has been passed. But, notwithstanding this, the Conservator of Forests is opposed to any concession being made to the Khots.

15. The Khot's right in the forests of his village was roughly defined in Dr. Gibson's time to be a third share of the produce. In consideration of this share, however, he was expected to preserve the forests under the Conservator's general supervision. I found this rule in force generally in the Rájpurí Taluka, which is the first of the settled districts where the Khoti is the main prevailing tenure; and adopted it, with the full consent of the Khots, as the basis of the agreement regarding forests embodied in the survey settlement.

16. The rule was partly carried out in other districts. In Bánkot, however, consequent on the rights conceded under Mr. Dunlop's proclamation alluded to above, the entire property in the forests was claimed as a rule, and, as stated by Major Waddington, "under these circumstances it was found necessary to deal more liberally with forest rights;" and, consequently, the special arrangements, which he has explained in paragraph 29, were carried out.

17. In cases where the entire property in the trees has been admitted, we have adopted the plan of assessing the land set apart for forests. No assessment is imposed when Government is admitted to a share in the trees; but it is obviously necessary to secure to the State the land rent, such as would be levied under ordinary circumstances, in cases where its claim to all share in the trees has been foregone. There is but one case, however, to which this rule was applied, and the Superintendent mentions another case for which a special agreement was made; but, with these exceptions, the plan of allowing the Khot a third share of forest profits was generally adopted.

18. The Dhárekaris also claimed the right to the teak trees in their lands under the provisions of Mr. Dunlop's proclamation; and as they were included under the terms of that document equally with the Khots, we found it necessary to make some special agreement with them. It was accordingly arranged that their property in the teak in occupied lands should be recognized, with the condition, however, that the wood was to be cut only for domestic purposes. This arrangement is opposed to the orders of the Revenue Commissioner's Circular which are being enforced in

* Charging occupants the estimated value of the trees.

the Northern Konkan, but Mr. Dunlop's proclamation did not extend to that part of the Konkan and, but for its extension to Bánkot, the orders in question would have been applied to that district.

19. But the appropriation of any land for reserves, as Major Waddington has explained, was strongly opposed by the Khots. No defined tracts had hitherto been set apart for that purpose. The Forest Department, as above mentioned, claimed a general right over all teak; but to have reserved all lands where the teak grows in this district would have materially reduced the present cultivated area, already too small for the population. There were, therefore, but few cases where, owing to the cultivation rights claimed and enjoyed by the Khots, lands could be set apart as forest reserves.

20. In summing up my remarks upon this subject, I have to solicit the sanction of Government to the following arrangements, viz. :—

1stly.—That the special agreements made with Khots regarding forests be confirmed.

2ndly.—That in all other cases, where a third or other defined share may have been fixed as the Khot's profit, the arrangement should be upheld.

3rdly.—That Dhárekaris under the agreement made may cut teak for domestic and agricultural purposes, but not for sale.

21. At present there is considerable confusion in respect to the management of forests. The Collector, supported by the Survey Department, is prepared to enforce the conditions of the settlement lease, but the Conservator, disapproving of them, declines to carry them out till formally sanctioned by Government. The early issue of instructions on this subject is consequently urgently called for.

22. The Superintendent has noticed in this paragraph* the objectionable plan of management under which the village of Bagmandleh is held. The Jaujira Chief is joint-proprietor with the British Government. No division of lands has ever been made, and each State levies its share of the revenue according to its own system. But from what I could learn from inquiries, the Habshi has no fixed payment, but regulates his levies according to the caprice of his officials. It is very evident that no good can result from applying a fixed settlement to this village unless the Habshi be joint-sharer with ourselves in the levy of the rent fixed.

* Paragraph 34.

23. The Superintendent suggests that the Habshi Government should be solicited to permit us to levy all the assessment fixed, paying their moiety to them in cash. This would be a fair arrangement, but I much question their Government consenting to it. Nor would our Government, I suppose, be willing to consent to delegate to the Habshi the levy of the whole assessment fixed, receiving their moiety as a cash payment.

24. If neither of these arrangements commends itself to Government, the only other way I can suggest for a satisfactory settlement is that of dividing off the lands of the village into two equal portions, each State afterwards confining its management to its respective share. I am not aware of the conditions on which the half share of the village was ceded to the Habshi. Preliminary inquiry into this subject would be advisable. The suitability of the suggestion here made could then be better judged of; but I would strongly advocate some steps being taken to supersede the objectionable plan under which the revenues of this village are now levied.

25. I had recently the pleasure of drawing attention to an excellent map accompanying the Superintendent's report; and that of Bánkot, which accompanies his present report, is equally well done, and will be valuable for topographical as well as for general administrative purposes.

J. T. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
(THROUGH THE COLLECTOR OF RATNÁGIRI AND REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.)

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3753.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1867.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 2171, dated 30th May 1867—Submitting, for orders, reports by the Superintendent, Thána and Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., relating to the survey settlement which was introduced last year into the Bánkot Petha of the Suvandrug Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Letter from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 510, dated 27th June 1867—Soliciting the early orders of Government on the new system of Abkári management of cocoanut trees in the Bánkot Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner of Survey has asked for early orders in regard to the assessment on garden lands in the Bānkot District.

Paragraphs 3 to 11 of letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 379 of 8th May 1867.

Paragraphs 8 to 11 of letter from the Superintendent, Thána and Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, No. 233 of 30th April 1867.

2. These proposals were placed before Government in the letters marginally noted.

3. The Governor in Council fully approves of the proposed experimental trial for five years of the third plan mentioned in Major Waddington's 9th and 10th paragraphs, and in Colonel Francis' 4th and 5th paragraphs.

4. The land rate should be reduced to Rs. 15—the rate obtaining in the neighbouring district, and the holders should be offered the option of paying the tree-tax at 8 annas per tree for a period of five years, or of holding the garden, without tapping any of the trees, at the simple land rate.

5. It will be necessary for the Collector to watch the results of this experiment in reference to its effect on the ábkári revenue and the consumption of liquors. If the tree-tapping tax at annas 8 be found too low, it will be easy at the end of the five years' period to raise it, or otherwise to modify the terms in regard to the drawing of trees for liquor.

6. The garden land rate will, however, be guaranteed for the full survey period with the rest of the lands in the district.

Revenue Survey and Assessment—

No. 4230.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1867.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 2171, dated 30th May 1867—Submitting with his own observations, communications from the Collector of Ratnágiri, with its accompanying reports by Major Waddington and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, relating to the survey settlement which was introduced last year into the Bānkot Petha of the Suvarndrug Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 2172, dated 30th May 1867—Submitting, with reference to paragraph 9 of his letter above quoted, communications from the Collector of Ratnágiri Major Waddington, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, regarding the proposed assessment of the cocoanut garden lands of the Bānkot Districts.

RESOLUTION.—This report and its enclosures relate to the revised assessment of the Bānkot Petha. The rates which were introduced experimentally are reported to have been found suitable, and the result for the 77 villages is that the present settlement gives* Rs. 35,702 against Rs. 44,358 realized for the preceding year under the old system. But prices were then high, and the reduction is certainly not more than was required. As compared with the average collections of the past ten years, there is a slight increase† the figures being Rs. 35,702 against Rs. 32,197.

* A decrease of 25 per cent.

† About 10·2 per cent.

2. Instructions regarding the cocoanut garden lands have already been given, and no further notice is required in this place of the papers relating to this branch of the subject.

3. The usual guarantee is given in the Khálsa villages, and also in those Khoti villages in which the Khots have accepted the settlement.

4. It is unnecessary here to discuss the refusal of many of the Khots to accept the terms of the proposed lease, which have already been accepted in other Khoti districts. Since this report was submitted, one of the Khots has filed a suit against the Collector in the Civil Court, and the final issue of this suit will determine the course which should be pursued. The proceedings of the Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner appear to have been in accordance with the instructions of Government, and are approved.

5. With regard to Kolmandaley the Survey Commissioner should put himself in communication with the Collector of Thána, in order to address the Habshi, and propose either that—

1. The whole of the lands be managed by the British Government, and the Habshi's share paid over annually in cash.

2. The proceeds to be levied according to the survey settlement and survey rules, and to be levied according to that settlement, one-half by the Chief of Janjira, and one-half by the British Government; or in the event of neither of these courses proving acceptable to the Chief, then

3. The culturable lands of the village to be divided according to their assessment valuation, and one-half to be managed by the British Government and the other half by the Habshi. A communication to this effect should be made.

6. The suggestions regarding the instalments are approved, as also are the proposals for the commutation of the Government rights in jack trees, and for the abolition of the cess on pepper vines.

7. If a proclamation has not already been issued in this petha under Act XX of 1839 declaring illegal the levy of abolished cesses, such as those mentioned in paragraph 37 of the Superintendent's report, a draft of notice, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, should be prepared by the Survey Commissioner. The abolition of these cesses in Khoti villages subsequent to the revision of the assessment does not in any way depend on the acceptance of the terms of the present lease, but is a necessary consequence of any revision of assessment.

8. The suggestion of Colonel Francis for a careful review of the old Bámkot Residency diaries in the Secrétariat should be attended to. A transfer should be made to the General Department; in order that the attention of the officer employed in classifying the Government records may be specially directed to the point.

Extract of paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, Revenue Department, passed on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in connection with the Land Records Administration in the Ratnágiri Collectorate:—

"11. The question whether the assessment imposed by the settlement is or not sufficiently light has nothing to do with questions of tenure. But on this question Government would observe that although from a comparison of the survey settlement rates with average past collections, it would appear that the survey has effected a considerable reduction upon former assessments, and that its rates cannot, therefore, be too heavy, yet Government believe that in some cases the average of collections under the former system may be to a certain extent misleading from its including a series of years of exceptionally high prices. Colonel Francis appears to think that in some of the talukas earliest settled the survey rates are high. Government are decidedly of opinion that assessments fixed with reference to exceptionally high prices require careful re-consideration now that prices have fallen, and on this principle have directed the correction of revised settlements in several Deccan talukas. Colonel Francis should now as he suggests submit proposals for the correction of rates in any talukas or villages in which he may think existing assessments too high, being extremely careful to compare the rates he proposes with the collections for former years of prices similar to those now ruling."

No. 783 OF 1876.

From

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. ;

To

THE HONOURABLE E. W. RAVENSCROPT, C.S.I.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 23rd May 1876.

SIR,

Advetting to the extract marginally noted, of paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the

"Colonel Francis should now as he suggests submit proposals for the correction of rates in any talukas or villages in which he may think existing assessment too high, being extremely careful to compare the rates he proposes with the collections for former years of prices similar to those now ruling."

Khoti case No. 2474, dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a statement showing the reduction that I would recommend to be made in the assessment of villages of the Mandangad Petha of the Dápóli Taluka.

2. The Mandangad Petha was the first district of the Ratnágiri Collectorate to which the survey settlement was applied. A rate of Rs. 10 per acre was the maximum fixed for rice lands capable of producing a cold weather crop of vál or other pulses besides the ordinary crop of rice. This rate is thought to be rather high, and I am disposed to advocate a slight reduction not on account of a fall in prices, for it will be shown in the sequel that the latter have been as high since the settlement as they were during the ten years preceding it, but because I think the fact of the villages not having a market in the district was not sufficiently considered.

3. I propose therefore to make Rs. 9 the maximum for the district in place of Rs. 10 to make a similar reduction of a rupee in the rate of six of the villages of the second group for which the maximum will thus be Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 8 and to make a reduction of a rupee also in the rates of (thirteen) other selected villages in which the present assessment is said to be rather high.

4. These proper re-modifications of the original settlement will effect a reduction of about Rs. 1,845 in the assessment of the villages concerned as shown below:—

Class.	Average Collections prior to Settlement.	Survey Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Difference between present and revised Assessment.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	10,959	13,837	12,454	1,383	10
II ...	687	734	643	91	12
III ...	731	1,210	1,038	172	14
IV ...	712	1,196	997	199	17
Total ...	13,089	16,977	15,132	1,845	11

5. The total assessment of the 77 villages of the district for rice and warkas lands combined amounted as shown in the final report to Rs. 35,702, which has an increase of 10 per cent. on the average payments prior to settlement, but by the reductions now proposed the increase will be brought down to a little over 5 per cent.

6. With regard to prices it will be seen from the statement annexed, that if we omit two years of the settlement period (1865-66 and 1866-67) in which they ranged unusually high being Rs. 30 and Rs. 36, respectively, for rice, the average for the remaining nine years there has been Rs. 25-4-0 per khandi, and the average of the ten years preceding the settlement was 24-8, there has consequently been no decline in prices since that measure has been in force. The proposed reduction is small, but I am satisfied for the working of the settlement that no further modification of it is required.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Statement showing the amount of reduction proposed to be made in the Assessment of 40 Villages of the Mandangad Petha, Taluka Dápoli, Ratnágiri Collectorate.

No.	Names of Villages.	Average Collections prior to Settlement.	Survey Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SURVEY AND REVISED ASSESSMENT.	
					Amount.	Percentage.
		Rs. st	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CLASS I.					
			{ Present maximum rate	Rs. 10		
			{ Proposed maximum rate	" 9		
1	Mahapral ...	2,359	2,664	2,398	266	10
2	Padwi ...	307	482	434	48	10
3	Umbershette ...	272	304	274	30	10
4	Pewa ...	898	1,072	965	107	10
5	Pandhari ...	1,733	2,698	2,428	270	10
6	Adhi ...	228	289	260	29	10
7	Kenjalgarh ...	126	235	212	23	10
8	Nigdi ...	145	204	184	20	10
9	Umbroli ...	181	148	133	15	10
10	Sipola ...	380	559	503	56	10
11	Konta ...	47	38	34	4	11
12	Jula ...	607	711	640	71	10
13	Ambayli ...	222	240	216	24	10
14	Sakhri ...	200	238	214	24	10

No.	Names of Villages.	Average Collections prior to Settlement.	Survey Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SURVEY AND REVISED ASSESSMENT.	
					Amount.	Per-centag
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	Dighi ...	99	97	87	10	10
16	Panhali (Khurd) ...	417	646	581	65	10
17	Bagmandle ...	1,076	1,228	1,105	123	10
18	Ambayne (Budruk) ...	178	284	256	28	10
19	Kudnk (Budruk) ...	379	432	389	43	10
20	Velas ...	591	708	637	71	10
21	Veswi ...	519	560	504	56	10
	Total ...	10,959	13,837	12,454	1,383	10
		CLASS II. { Present maximum rate Rs. 8. Proposed maximum rate " 7.				
22	Bhangarh ...	66	106	93	13	12
23	Dhamai ...	46	54	47	7	13
24	Panhale (Budruk) ...	74	72	63	9	12
25	Ohinchgarh ...	278	272	238	34	12
26	Sewra ...	92	67	59	8	12
27	Sigwan ...	131	163	143	20	12
	Total ...	687	734	643	91	12
		CLASS III. { Present maximum rate Rs. 7. Proposed maximum rate " 6.				
28	Savri ...	135	243	208	35	14
29	Takauli ...	107	66	57	9	14
30	Adkhal ...	161	285	244	41	14
31	Kojhar ...	66	92	79	13	14
32	Durgwadi ...	90	108	93	15	14
33	Bori ...	55	108	93	15	14
34	Ohincholi ...	65	137	117	20	15
35	Ambayna (Khurd) ...	6	77	66	11	14
36	Wadavli ...	46	94	81	13	14
	Total ...	731	1,210	1,038	172	14
		CLASS IV. { Present maximum rate Rs. 6. Proposed maximum rate " 5.				
37	Dhutroli ...	198	259	216	43	17
38	Bhingoli ...	190	222	185	37	17
39	Tulsi ...	263	519	433	86	17
40	Dewhara ...	121	196	163	33	17
	Total ...	712	1,196	997	199	17
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,089	16,977	15,132	1,845	11

Statement showing the price per khandi at which rice was sold in the markets of Mahapral and Bankot during the years from 1865-66 to 1875-76.

No.	Years.	MARKET OF	
		Mahapral.	Bankot.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	1865-66 ...	30	30
2	1866-67 ...	36	36
3	1867-68 ...	22	22
4	1868-69 ...	27	27
5	1869-70 ...	30	30
6	1870-71 ...	24	24
7	1871-72 ...	30	30
8	1872-73 ...	23	23
9	1873-74 ...	22	22
10	1874-75 ...	24	24
11	1875-76 ...	25	25
	Average for 9 years commencing from 1867-68: See para. 6 of report.	25.4	25.4

N.B.—Rs. 24-3-0 is the average of ten years preceding the settlement as stated in para. 6 of report.

No. 3168 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1876.

The attention of Colonel Francis is drawn to Government Resolution No. 4971, dated 5th October 1871, directing that for the future all reports affecting the revenue of a district should invariably be submitted to Government through the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 816 of 1876.

Mahábaleshvar, 31st May 1876.

Forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in compliance with the instructions noted in the Chief Secretary's memorandum.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner regrets the mistake made by his office people in not having sent the letter through the Revenue Commissioner in the first instance.

J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1763 of 1876.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 3rd June 1876.

Forwarded to the Collector of Ratnágiri for early report.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner.

No. 2280 of 1876.

Ratnágiri Collector's Office, 9th August 1876.

I beg to refer to my No. 2277 of this day's date. All the general remarks therein made apply to Mandangad also.

2. Mr. Todd concurs with me that there is no real reason why the maximum rate in this petha should be higher than in the subha or Mámlatdár's division, and he reports special difficulty in realizing the revenues from Adkol, Durgwadi Surle, Ghosale and Pachral, of which the three last are not mentioned for reduction by Colonel Francis.

3. I beg to recommend a general reduction on the basis of a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8 and a special further reduction in all the 40 villages named by Colonel Francis and also in Adkol, Durgwadi Surle, Ghosale and Pachral.

A. CRAWFORD,
Acting Collector.

No. 2838 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 26th August 1876.

In submitting these papers, as per margin, relative to certain reduction in the Mandangad Mahál of the Dápoli Táluka of Ratnágiri, the Revenue Commissioner suggests that further explanation should be obtained from the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, Northern Division.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 788, dated 23rd May 1876, and accompaniments.
Acting Chief Secretary's Endorsement No. 3168, dated 29th May 1876.
Survey Commissioner N. D.'s No. 816, dated 31st May 1876.
Memorandum from the Acting Collector, Ratnágiri, No. 2280, dated 9th August 1876.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is not sure whether the Acting Collector's view, that there should be no rate as high as Rs. 9 even in land which gives a crop of "vál" in the cold weather, is absolutely correct. A maximum of Rs. 9 was sanctioned for land in several villages of the Ratnágiri Táluka in Government Resolution No. 2093, dated 2nd May 1870, which was said to be received with satisfaction.

3. At the same time the Revenue Commissioner had personal experience in 1873 during a rather prolonged stay in the neighbourhood of the Mandangad Mahál of the discontent caused by the new assessment there. Although, therefore, some of the rice lands might well pay Rs. 9 per acre, yet if the amount of land not formerly assessed be considerable in any village and the total payments be therefore considerably enhanced, so as to exceed the demands in previous years, a further reduction may on general grounds, be desirable.

4. There is no doubt that in these papers the average referred to is that of 10 years prior to the survey. This is a very narrow average on which to base an assessment of 30 years' duration, no doubt, the prices ruling since the first introduction of the revised assessment afford a very good criticism, and Colonel Francis is of opinion that there have been rather above than below the average prices of the ten years antecedent to the settlement.

5. Adverting to the comparison in para. 5 of the letter No. 783 from Colonel Francis, it is observable that if the Rs. 35,702 of the present settlement represents an increase of 10 per cent. on the average collections from all kinds of cultivation for ten years antecedent to the survey and will, after deducting Rs. 1,805 as recommended by him, represent an increase of 5 per cent only, yet if the total collections for twenty years instead of ten be taken for comparison these figures will represent a considerably large increase.

6. The twenty years' average collections appear to be about Rs. 28,000, over which Rs. 35,702 represent an increase of nearly 28 per cent. and Rs. 35,702 less Rs. 1,805, or Rs. 33,897 represent 21 per cent. increase.

7. Though, then, it may be demonstrable that recent prices are not lower in comparison with former ones, as entered in Colonel Francis' statement, it may be well to accept generally the opinion of the Collector and his Assistants in favour of further reduction of the Government demand, and either adopt the suggestions in Mr. Crawford's memorandum or such modification of them as may, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement and Government, appear preferable.

W. H. HAVELOCK,

Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 1479 OF 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 25th September 1876.

Adopting the course followed by Mr. Crawford, I beg to refer to my No. 1478 of to-day's date replying to his remarks in favour of a general reduction of assessment, which, for the reasons therein given, is equally unnecessary in my opinion in the present as well as in that case.

2. With regard to the remarks in his 2nd para., I beg to point out that the Collector and Mr. Todd have both fallen into a mistake in supposing the maximum rate, as fixed under the proposed reduction, to be higher for the villages of his petha (Mandangad) than for those of the Dápoli Taluka, viz., to be Rs. 9 in the former and Rs. 8 only in the latter case. The mistake, however, is due to my not having explained that the maximum of Rs. 9 originally fixed for the Dápoli Taluka is for the rice crop only without addition of 2 annas per rupee imposed on account of the rabi crop, which the best lands ordinarily produce, whereas the value assigned to the Rabi or second crop was included in the maximum for the petha which was shown to be Rs. 10 in the report. The same maximum rate in short was originally applied in the two districts, and they will both bear the same maximum under these proposals.

3. On Mr. Todd's suggestions the Collector recommends a reduction in the three villages marginally noted. None of them are included in the list of villages of which the assessment is said to be high, prepared for me by the Khots. The first (Ghosala) belongs to Naro Babaji Goleh, who was a member of the Khoti Commission, and perhaps was omitted because of its being his own village. The survey assessment is less than its 10 years' average, it is so also in Pachral, but the reverse in Surla. I have no objection, however, to make a reduction of a

Names of Villages.	Survey Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gosala	202	173	29
Surla	311	259	52
Pachral	100	84	16
	613	516	97

rupee in the maximum rate in these cases in the same way as for the other villages of my statement. It amounts to Rs. 97 as shown in margin and makes the total reduction Rs. 1,942, including the amount given in the previous report. The revised assessment under these modifications will be 33,760, which is about 4½ per cent. more than the payment of the free settlement decade.

4. It seems to be thought that 10 years is too short a period to take as the basis for estimating the future range of prices. But I find by compiling returns for 30 years, taking 20 of the free and 10 of the sub-settlement period, that there is but little difference in the result, Rs. 22-8 per khandi being the average for the above period, against Rs. 24-8 of the free settle-

ment decade. The difference, which is equivalent to about 8 per cent., may, I think, be said to be inappreciable. Moreover, the prices taken by me are those of the *Tasar* or commutation rate fixed by the Collector and not the actual bazar rate, though, as explained in my memorandum on the *Dápoli Táluka*, we might fairly have taken the latter, which is ordinarily Rs. 2 or 3 higher than the *Tasar* rate, as the basis of comparison for the period during which the settlement has been in force.

5. As affecting the question of prices in *Ratnágiri* generally, it should be borne in mind that there is no fear of a glut in the local markets from over-production. The fact of the quantity of rice grown being insufficient for the actual consumption of the district, must always act as a check to any great depression in prices such as occurs in the *Deccan* occasionally. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I think there is no reason to suppose the future range of prices will be lower than the average taken as the basis of the settlement. To the present it has been higher * since the settlement has been in force after taking the precaution too of omitting two years when prices were thought exceptionally high.

J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 5735 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th October 1876.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, and with reference to correspondence ending with his No. 1479, dated 25th ultimo, requests Colonel Francis will be so good as to quote the number and date of his report submitting proposals for the settlement of the *Mandangad Petha* and of the orders of Government thereon.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1551 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Poona, 9th October 1876.

MEMORANDUM.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner returns compliments and with reference to the Acting Under Secretary's memorandum No. 5735 of the 7th instant, begs to state that his report on the *Mandangad* (late *Bánkot*) *Petha*, bearing his office No. 248, is dated the 22nd March 1867, and that the Government Resolution on it, No. 4230, is dated the 4th December following.

J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 5985.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 20th October 1876.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 783, dated 23rd May 1876—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, a statement showing the reductions proposed to be made in the assessment of the villages of the *Mandangad Petha* of the *Dápoli Táluka* of the *Ratnágiri* Collectorate.]

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2838, dated 26th August 1876—Submitting, with his remarks, the Collector of *Ratnágiri*'s No. 2280 of 1876, and suggesting, for the reasons stated, that further explanation should be obtained from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, on the points noticed by the Collector.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 1479, dated 25th September 1876—Submitting remarks upon the report of the Collector of *Ratnágiri* in the matter.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 1551, dated 9th October 1876.

RESOLUTION.—A similar course to that directed in Government Resolution No. 5984, dated 20th October 1876, with regard to reductions of assessment proposed in certain villages of the Dápoli Táluka should be followed in this case.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 967 of 1877.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI;
To
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Ratnágiri, 23rd March 1877.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive in due course Government Resolution No. 5984 of 20th October 1876, and subsequently with your No. 4122 of 2nd December, the former correspondence, on the subject of the proposed reduction of land assessment in the Dápoli Táluka.

2. The table of prices appended by Colonel Francis to his No. 822 of 31st May 1876, is thus headed:—

“Statement showing the price per candy at which rice was sold in the markets of Harnay, Tadil and Mandivli, during the years 1868-69 to 1875-76.”

In para. 2 of his memorandum No. 1478 of 25th September 1876, Colonel Francis states that “Mr. Crawford supposes that table of prices to be made out for the latter part of year
* * * But he is in error in this; for, the prices given by me are those fixed by the Collector * * * as the commutation rate.

The table in question, then, does not show the price per candy at which “rice was sold” but “the commutation rate fixed by the Collector.”

I regret this error of Colonel Francis in heading the table, because it has led me into error and prejudiced in the eyes of Government other arguments advanced by me, which Colonel Francis has altogether failed to dispose of.

3. I must point out a further misapprehension of Colonel Francis. In paras. 2, 3 and 4 he explains that the commutation rate is usually Rs. 2 or 3 per candy less than the actual bazar rates; and, therefore, argues that his misnamed table of prices aforesaid is unfavourable rather than favourable to the survey. I would remind him why a difference or margin (rarely exceeding Rs. 2 by the way) has been allowed. It is because grain must in this district be transported by head-loads from the interior to the markets, which are usually on the sea-board or banks of tidal rivers. The margin is barely sufficient to cover this expensive carriage. Consequently it would be a great hardship to the people to take the prices ruling at large marts on the coast as the standard for villages, even a few miles in the interior.

4. As to my remarks on the Máhád Táluka of the Kolába Collectorate, they may or may not be correct. I can readily defend them; but that question does not appear to me to have anything to do with the Dápoli Táluka.

5. I am particularly gratified to find that Government does not consider that sufficient data are before them; for, that was just to my own opinion expressed in the following words:—

Para. 3 of my No. 2277 of 9th August. “The figured statements appended to Colonel Francis’ letter do not, in my judgment, afford any information by which the fairness of the proposed rates can be tested.”

6. Anxious to obtain reliable data, I set myself to ascertain, not merely whether the current assessments have been realized, year by year, without unusual pressure, but whether superior holders (Khots or Dhárekaris) have any difficulty in obtaining such rents for their lands as would reasonably justify the survey assessments.

7. It is clear that, if a land-owner cannot get from any tenant a rental in proportion to the survey assessment on his land, that particular land must be overassessed. The fact that the superior holder pays up that assessment rather than allow humiliating pressure to be brought to bear on him is not evidence that the land is not overassessed.

Colonel Francis would be somewhat surprised at the result of my enquiries in respect to certain lands which have been considered among the fattest rice lands of this district.

8. But this has been a very exceptional season; a great clamour for remissions was raised at the outset, and I soon saw that the object of my enquiries would be misunderstood, and that encouragement might be given to people who were agitating unnecessarily for remission.

Moreover, the Survey Department would justly have taken exception to the result of enquiries made in a season so unusually bad.

I have, therefore, suspended enquiry in this direction for the present.

9. I then turned my attention to the yield of different lands under different crops. We all know that in England such statistics are everywhere obtainable and that any land surveyor or valuer can tell, within a small percentage, the yield, in measure and in weight, of the lands in his neighbourhood, and I naturally expected that the Survey Department had collated statistics of this kind to guide them in their assessments. But it will be seen from the accompanying correspondence that no such statistics exist.

10. Mr. Gibson speaks of the annual crop returns which Mámlatdárs used before the time of the survey to prepare from actual experiments in the field. These returns no doubt exist, but as the lands in which the experiments were made had not then been measured, and a bigha was then the standard measure; the returns are not of much use, even if we could rely on the accuracy of the experiments.

11. It seems, then, best that I should begin at the beginning and endeavour by field experiments to ascertain the actual yield of the various kinds of lands under certain crops, and I propose, if next monsoon should be a good one, to carry out this plan with my Assistant's aid. Of course I shall not select the lands beforehand, and equally of course I should invite the Survey Officers to join in, or, at least, to witness the experiments.

12. As matters stand, the Survey Department do not appear to me to have any better grounds for their estimates than I can give for my own estimates of the yield of Konkan lands.

Actual facts will alone show who is right, and the question is of such great importance, that no pains should be spared; no further time lost in arriving at the truth.

* These were returned to Government, being original—
vide this office No. dated
April 1877.

13. I return all the former * papers for ready reference and beg that you will be kind enough to return them to me before June. I have no doubt that my next report on this important subject will be conclusive.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Collector.

No. 12 of 1877.

To

J. GIBSON, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

SIR,

To enable me to reply to a reference from Government, I have the honour to solicit the favour of your forwarding to me any statistics or tables or, in fact, any tabulated information that must have been collated by your Department since the commencement of its operation in the Konkan, showing the yield of particular lands under different crops in measure or in weight per acre.

Thus you no doubt have statistics showing the yield of rice to the acre in measure and weight on wet and on uplands and so with the coarser grains, náchni and the like.

If you have not this information by you, can you kindly tell me where I shall find it or obtain it in any blue book or report for instance.

An early answer will oblige.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Collector.

No. 42 of 1877.

From

J. GIBSON, Esquire,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey;

To

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esquire,
Acting Collector, Ratnágiri.

Camp Thána, 18th January 1877.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 12 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I am not aware of any statistics of the kind referred to having been collated for official record by the Survey Department in the Konkan Districts.

2. I believe, however, that the Survey officers obtained from the different Kulkarnis the statements of annual crop returns which the Mámlatdárs used formerly to prepare from actual experiments in the field, and I have no doubt that the original returns are still to be found in the taluka records.

3. I do not think that the information you require is to be found in any report or blue book.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent.

No. 1519 of 1877.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division;

To

ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD, Esquire,
Acting Collector of Ratnágiri.

Poona, 2nd April 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 967, dated 23rd ultimo.

2. In that letter you deal with the questions of the prices quoted by the Survey Commissioner being deduced from your commutation rates, and point out that the heading of Colonel Francis' statement led you into error and prejudiced in the eyes of Government your other arguments adduced by you.

3. You then proceed to point out that upon application to the Survey Department you discover that they have no reliable data from which they can tell the produce yield of the lands assessed.

4. You bring to notice that it was your intention to have collected such data during the current year, but that you desisted from proceeding owing to the very bad season and that you proposed to make crop experiments next season.

5. No doubt such crop experiments will be most valuable. I think, however, it a very great pity you did not carry on your experiments this past season, as the comparison of a really bad season with either a moderate or very favourable one would have afforded most important information.

6. I would at the same time impress upon you that the above information can only be taken as supplemental to that required by Government in Government Resolution No. 5984 of 20th October 1876 and which you have omitted to supply in your letter under reply.

7. In that Resolution Government called upon you to state in the case of each village whether the current assessments have been realized year by year and whether any unusual pressure had to be exercised in the realization or not year by year. You were also requested to state in each case not the maximum rate of the village but its average rate at that maximum.

8. I beg that information may be supplied as soon as possible, and it should be submitted in the accompanying tabular forms. There is no reason why this information required by Government should not be collected at once.

9. Your letter No. 967 of 23rd ultimo will be submitted together with a copy of this reply to Government and sanction asked for the carrying out of the crop experiments you suggest. The Survey officers might take part in those experiments and thus aid you very materially.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1520 of 1877.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Poona, 2nd April 1877.

Submitted to Government together with the Revenue Commissioner's reply No. 1519, dated this day.

2. The Revenue Commissioner would recommend that the crop experiments proposed by Mr. Crawford should be carried out.
3. The results of the crop experiments should be submitted.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2838.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1877.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1520, dated 2nd April 1877—Submitting a letter (No. 967 of 1877) from the Collector of Ratnágiri, with a recommendation that the crop experiments proposed by Mr. Crawford with a view to furnish the requisite data required in Government Resolution No. 5984, dated 28th October 1876, to enable Government to judge of the propriety or otherwise of reducing the rates in certain villages in the Dápoli Táluka as proposed by the Survey Commissioner should be carried out; and stating that the results of the experiments should be submitted as per forms adopted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., for crop experiments carried on yearly in Dhárwár and other parts of the Southern Marátha Country.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1740, dated 13th April 1877.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 632, dated 24th April 1877—Stating, with reference to Government Memorandum No. 2538 of the 20th idem, that he learns that no crop experiments have been made in the Ratnágiri Collectorate since the present system of crop experiments was instituted.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed crop experiments may be carried out as far as possible by the Survey Officers in concert with the Collector and his Assistants.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2107 of 1878.

*Ratnágiri Collector's Office,
3rd September 1878.*

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,

Government were pleased last year (Government Resolution No. 2838, dated 2nd May 1877) at my suggestion to direct the commencement of a series of crop experiments in this zilla, and I have now the honour to report the result.

2. The experiments were conducted by the following officers :—

Mr. Gibson, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, conducted several experiments to ascertain the yield of rice and warkas lands in the vicinity of Ratnágiri. The result is given in Appendix A.

Mr. Hearn, my Special Assistant, an experienced Survey Officer, superintended certain experiments in regard to rice lands in Táluka Dápoli—See Appendix B.

Ráo Sáheb Bhikáji Krishna Patwardhan, then Special Mámíatdár under me in the Khoti Settlement, the best Mámíatdár I have, carried on rice experiments in certain villages and numbers selected for him by Mr. Gibson in the Sytowda Mahál of Ratnágiri Táluka—*vide* Appendix C.

3. The form in which these returns are prepared was supplied by the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division.

4. Any opinion based on the experiments of a single year would be fallacious, but it is startling to find that as regards (rice) lands the percentage of assessment to value of produce varies so much.

Thus Mr. Gibson's rice experiments show that the percentage of assessment to the value of produce varies from 2·06 to 23·84.

Mr. Hearn's results between 2·85 and 24·53 and the Special Mámíatdár's from 0·45 to 20·15.

5. I observe that Mr. Hearn has been careful, besides giving useful information in the column for remarks, to note the kind of rice sown, such as Kudai, Chimausal, Panwel, &c. &c. This would be a useful addition to the forms in future.

6. And I would further suggest, that as rice lands differ greatly (upland, lowland, wet land and the like), it would be useful if the experimenters in future described the kind of rice land such as Kudiat, Mal, Jalwat, Panthal, &c. All technical terms well understood in the zilla as describing various qualities of land of which I will, if desired, submit a glossary with this season's report.

7. I am compelled to point out that as regards warkas or hill crop experiments Mr. Gibson's figures afford no reliable data, the form must be altogether altered to suit warkas crops.

8. Warkas land necessarily lies fallow for a term of years dependent on its quality. Some land is so poor that it can only be cultivated once in eight years or more. Some rests fallow for four years and is then cultivated for four years, each year's produce after the first year following the fallow term being less than that of the preceding year. Some warkas lands are highly manured or have a great deal of the best "ráb" burnt on them. Some have very little because very little ráb, and that poor in quality, is obtainable in the neighbourhood. In some again fish manure is dibbled in with the seedlings when transplanted. Water can, during long breaks in the monsoon, be diverted to some warkas fields from adjacent rivulets. Others depend entirely on the rainfall.

9. Particulars on all these points for several years running are necessary before any opinion can be formed as to the fairness of the assessment with reference to the crop outturn.

10. I have little doubt that Mr. Gibson and I will be able to devise a suitable form of return for warkas crop experiments for use in the current season when we have arranged for many more experiments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. T. CRAWFORD,

Collector.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Crop Experiment made in the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Táinks.	Village.	Revenue Survey or other number.		Average assessment per acre.		Area selected for experiment.	Date of experiment.	Nature of crops.	Quantity of grain.	Value of Grain at prices of 1st of month.	Weight of straw.	Value of straw.	Total value of produce in experiment.	Total value of produce per acre.	Percentage of assessment to produce.	Experiment by whom conducted.	Remarks.												
		S. No.	O. No.	Rs.	a.													p.	A.	g.	1877	Lbs. ozs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Lbs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ratnágiri.	Náchne ...	17	3	4	8	0	0	1	28th [and 29th September.	Rice	16	10	0	11	3	55	0	2	11	0	14	2	35	6	8	12-70			
	Do. ...	20	1	3	6	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	18	8	0	12	7	53	0	2	9	0	15	4	38	5	4	8-78			
	Do. ...	106	1	3	15	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	37	1	1	5	1	150	0	8	0	1	13	1	72	11	4	5-41			
	Do. ...	86	4	3	6	0	0	4	Do. ...	Do.	122	0	5	2	10	303	1	0	2	6	3	0	61	14	0	5-45			
	Do. ...	22	1	2	13	0	0	2	1st October ...	Do.	69	10	2	13	4	170	0	8	6	3	5	10	67	4	8	4-17			
	Do. ...	12	1	3	6	0	0	3	11th October ...	Do.	205	0	8	5	4	253	0	12	8	9	2	0	121	10	8	2-77			
	Do. ...	75	2	2	13	0	0	2	22nd October ...	Do.	14	8	0	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	4	23-84	} Straw could not be weighed on account of rain.
	Do. ...	151	...	0	2	0	0	2	Do. ...	Nágli	40	14	2	0	6	2	0	6	40	10		0	0-30
	Do. ...	181	...	0	2	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	11	2	0	8	10	0	8	10	22	1	4	0-56	
	Shirgaon ...	7	1	6	12	0	0	2	11th October ...	Rice	72	12	2	15	4	122	0	6	1	3	5	5	66	12	4	10-10			
	Do. ...	100	4	4	8	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	42	14	1	11	11	103	0	5	2	2	7	7	41	5	8	10-87	Do.		
	Do. ...	95	4	6	12	0	0	2	12th October ...	Do.	82	0	3	5	4	223	0	11	2	4	0	6	80	10	0	8-37	Do.		
	Do. ...	165	1	3	15	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	77	14	3	2	7	134	0	6	8	3	9	3	71	9	0	5-49			
	Zádgaon ...	257	1	3	0	0	0	1	20th October ...	Do.	31	0	1	4	2	36	0	1	10	1	6	0	55	0	0	5-45			
	Do. ...	219	2	2	4	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	70	5	2	13	9	126	0	6	4	3	4	1	65	1	8	3-44			
	Do. ...	269	...	0	2	0	0	1	Do. ...	Nágli	38	4	1	14	5	1	14	5	76	0	8	0-16	Do.
	Páli ...	84	12	0	5	0	0	2	23rd October ...	Rice	15	12	0	10	3	28	0	1	5	0	11	8	14	9	4	2-13			
	Do. ...	125	7	0	6	0	0	1	Do. ...	Wari	18	8	0	14	8	0	14	8	36	10	8	1-03	Straw could not be dried.
	Do. ...	118	3	0	6	0	0	2	Do. ...	Nágli	22	2	1	1	7	42	0	2	1	1	3	3	24	9	4	1-49	Do.		
	Do. ...	82	4	0	3	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	43	2	2	2	4	75	0	3	9	2	6	1	47	9	8	0-37			
	Do. ...	82	1	0	3	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	26	6	1	3	5	56	0	2	10	1	6	3	55	10	0	0-32			
	Do. ...	83	1	0	5	0	0	2	Do. ...	Rice	15	0	0	9	9	45	0	2	3	0	12	0	15	0	0	2-06			
	Wálki ...	50	33	0	2	0	0	2	24th October ...	Nágli	36	4	1	12	10	65	0	3	3	2	0	1	40	1	8	0-54			
	Do. ...	50	2	0	2	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	20	6	1	0	2	39	0	1	11	1	2	1	22	9	8	0-96			
	Do. ...	50	40	0	3	6	0	2	Do. ...	Wari	16	0	0	12	9	0	12	9	15	15	0	1-37	Do.
	Do. ...	57	13	0	2	0	0	2	Do. ...	Nágli	36	1	1	12	8	53	0	2	8	1	15	4	39	2	8	0-55			
	Náchin ...	62	1	6	12	0	0	2	29th October ...	Rice	76	2	3	7	6	299	0	14	11	4	0	5	80	8	4	8-38			
	Do. ...	58	1	5	10	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	64	2	2	9	8	269	0	13	5	3	7	1	68	13	8	8-16			
	Kurli ...	13	1	7	5	0	0	2	30th October ...	Do.	82	8	3	5	8	286	0	14	4	4	0	0	65	0	0	8-60			
	Do. ...	13	6	7	14	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	46	0	1	13	11	194	0	9	8	2	7	7	49	7	8	15-91	Land spoiled by salt water.		
Do. ...	13	8	9	0	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	...	...	2	5	7	211	0	10	7	3	0	2	120	6	8	7-47		
Rahutagar ...	27	6	4	8	0	0	2	1st November ...	Do.	67	6	2	9	3	106	0	4	10	2	14	1	57	9	8	7-41				
Do. ...	29	2	6	12	0	0	1	Do. ...	Do.	37	2	1	6	9	49	0	2	3	1	9	0	62	8	0	10-80				
Zádgaon ...	118	3	8	7	0	0	2	Do. ...	Do.	101	13	3	14	4	162	0	7	5	4	5	9	87	3	0	9-67				

J. Gibson, Esquire

04

J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

Statement of Crop Experiments in the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Taluka.	Village.	Revenue Survey or other number.	Average assessment per acre.	Area selected for experiment.	Date of experiment.	Nature of Crops.	Quantity of grain in lbs. and ounces.	Value of grain at prices of 1st November 1877 at 8 payles 87½ lbs. per rupee.	Weight of straw.	Value of straw at 200 bundles 400 lbs. per rupee.	Total value of produce in experiment.	Total value of produce per acre.	Percentage of assessment to produce.	Experiment by whom conducted.	REMARKS.
		S. No.	Rs. a. p.		1877.		Lbs. oz.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs. oza.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	Hurnee	9	1 ... 9 4 0	1 Guntha ...	17th October ...	Rice (Kudai) ...	30 10	0 13 1	50 8	2 0	0 15 1	37 11 4	24.53		
	Do.	129 { No. 1A. } { No. 2 }	2 ... 4 12 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	67 0	1 12 8	89 0	3 6	2 0 2	107 3 6	4.43		A. piece No. 1 had the stones taken out of it and better kind of (crop) seedlings planted in it, consequently the crop in it was double that of No. 2.
	Do.	15	10 ... 3 1 0	½ do. ...	18th October ...	Do. ...	19 10	0 8 5	36 0	1 5	0 9 10	32 12 5	9.24		
	Do.	34	2B. ... 1 2 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Chimansal). ...	20 0	0 8 7	49 0	1 11	0 10 6	52 8 0	2.85		B. this field is by the side of a house where all the ashes and sweepings are thrown into it.
	Do.	41	5C. ... 3 10 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Panwel) ...	51 4	1 5 11	123 0	4 11	1 10 10	67 1 4	5.4		C. (rāb) was burnt on this field.
	Do.	129	1 ... 8 2 0	1 do. ...	14th November ..	Do. ...	78 8	2 1 7	92 0	3 8	2 5 3	93 2 0	8.72		
	Do.	6	3 ... 9 0 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Wanrgal) ...	100 0	2 10 10	79 0	3 1	2 13 11	114 12 8	7.93		
	Do.	135	2 ... 8 7 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Patni) ...	68 8	1 13 4	63 0	2 6	1 15 10	79 9 4	10.6		
	Do.	140	1 ... 9 9 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	41 0	1 1 7	46 0	1 10	1 3 5	97 1 4	9.84		
	Do.	141	0 ... 9 13 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37 0	0 15 10	38 0	1 6	1 1 4	86 10 8	11.32		
	Gimhowna	30 { No. 1D. } { No. 2 }	7 ... 4 9 0	1 do. ...	20th October ...	Rice (Kudai) ...	24 14	0 10 8	42 0	1 8	0 12 4	30 13 4	14.89		D. (rāb) was burnt on No. 1.
	Do.	126	3 ... 5 14 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Panwel) ...	31 8	0 13 6	37 0	1 5	0 14 11	37 4 8	16.31		
	Do.	14	1 ... 3 8 0	1 do. ...	28th October ...	Do. ...	22 0	0 9 5	27 0	1 0	0 10 5	26 0 8	13.44		
	Do.	14	2 ... 2 13 0	1½ do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Bhadas) ...	16 0	0 6 10	35 0	1 4	0 8 2	16 5 4	17.21		
	Do.	41	1 ... 6 2 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Panwel) ...	32 0	0 13 8	65 0	2 7	1 0 3	40 10 0	15.07		
	Do.	44	2 ... 6 9 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Bhadas) ...	33 0	0 4 1	71 0	2 10	1 0 11	42 4 8	15.51		
	Do.	22	4 ... 2 10 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Godwel) ...	7 0	0 3 0	11 0	0 5	0 3 5	17 1 4	15.36		
	Do.	12 { No. 1 } { No. 2 }	2 ... 6 9 0	1 do. ...	12th November ..	Do. ...	56 0	1 8 0	68 0	2 8	1 10 8	66 10 8	9.84		
	Do.	8	1 ... 6 12 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36 0	0 15 5	39 0	1 6	1 0 11	84 9 4	7.98		
	Do.	8	3 ... 5 7 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Patni) ...	20 0	0 8 7	21 0	0 8	0 9 3	46 4 0	11.75		
	Do.	19	1 ... 5 11 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20 0	0 8 7	32 0	1 3	0 9 10	24 9 4	23.13		"Rāb" was burnt on one field.
	Jalgaon	26	1 ... 5 9 0	1 do. ...	30th October ...	Do. ...	42 0	1 2 0	116 0	4 7	1 6 7	56 7 4	11.62		
	Do.	28	5 ... 5 11 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Rice (Bhadas) ...	45 0	1 3 4	125 0	5 0	1 8 4	60 13 4	9.34		
	Do.	40	5 ... 4 9 0	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	50 0	1 5 5	111 0	4 5	1 9 10	64 9 4	31.06		
	Do.	49	3 ... 5 11 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17 0	0 7 3	35 0	1 4	0 8 7	42 14 8	13.25		
	Do.	51	1 ... 4 2 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	35 0	0 15 0	80 0	3 2	1 2 2	30 4 5	13.62		
	Do.	36	1 ... 4 9 0	½ do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12 0	0 5 1	22 0	0 10	0 5 11	29 9 4	15.42		

E. H. HEARN,
Special Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Crop Experiments made in the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Tahsil.	Village.	Revenue Survey or other number.		Average Assessment per Acre.	Area selected for Experiment.	Date of Experiment.	Nature of Crops.	Quantity of Grain.	Value of Grain at prices of 1st of month.	Weight of Straw.	Value of Straw.	Total value of Produce in Experiment.	Total value of Produce per Acre.	Percentage of Assessment to Produce.	Experiment by whom conducted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		S. No.	O. No.	Rs. a p.	A. g.	1877.		Lbs. oz.	Rs. a p.	Lbs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.			
	Mouje Ori ...	76	9	1 8 0	0 3	9th October ...	Rice ...	59.15	2 6 7	220	0 11 0	3 1 7	41 5 1	3.63		The sowing and weeding operations were conducted with care and attention. The land was cultivated by the owner's nephew, Jayram bin Babaji Savant.
	Do. ...	77	4	1 14 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	39 5	1 9 5	108	0 5 5	1 14 10	25 11 1	7.29		Do. do. cultivated by the owner himself.
	Do. ...	72	2	0 11 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	54 25	2 3 6	119	0 5 11	2 9 5	34 8 2	1.99		Do. do. by the owner's son in person.
	Do. ...	59	2	0 5 0	0 3	8th October ...	Do. ...	35 36	1 7 4	154	0 7 8	1 15 0	25 13 4	1.20		Do. do. cultivated by the owner himself.
	Do. ...	67	2	0 6 0	0 3	9th do. ...	Do. ...	39 5	1 9 5	67	0 3 4	1 12 9	23 15 4	1.56		Do. do. cultivated on a farm by Rama bin Chit Savant.
	Do. ...	10	1	0 2 0	0 3	8th do. ...	Do. ...	45 5	1 13 4	76	0 3 9	2 1 1	27 9 1	.45		Do. do. cultivated by the owner.
	Kasba ...	50	12	1 2 0	0 3	10th do. ...	Do. ...	87 16	3 8 11	237	0 11 10	4 4 9	57 4 8	1.96		Do. do. cultivated by the purchaser, Sitaram Narayan.
	Dhamansi ...	49	2	2 4 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	66 28	2 11 4	206	0 10 3	3 5 7	44 10 5	5.32		
	Do. ...	49	8	1 8 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	66 20	2 11 3	151	0 7 6	3 2 9	42 4 8	3.54		The sowing and weeding operations were conducted with care and attention. The land was cultivated on Makta rent by Sonu bin Nana Mahad.
	Kasba, Dhamansi.	20	5	1 0 0	0 3	11th October .	Do. ...	47 0	1 14 7	76	0 3 9	2 2 4	28 9 9	3.49		The sowing and weeding operations were conducted with care and attention. The land was cultivated on fixed rent by Naru bin Bamonji Sutár.
	Do. ...	21	9	0 6 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	47 0	1 14 7	80	0 4 0	2 2 7	28 13 1	1.30		Do. do. by Dhakta bin Krishna Shet Teli. As the produce in Survey No. 44, Pot Nos. 5, 6, 7, had already been cut and removed. This number was experimented upon.
	Mouje Malgund.	13	1	4 0 0	0 3	12th October .	Do. ...	69 0	2 12 10	199	0 9 11	3 6 9	45 10 0	8.76		Do. do. cultivated by the owner himself. The orders were to experiment in Survey No. 15, Pot Nos. 4, 5 and 6, but as these Pot numbers were under sugarcane plantation the experiment was made in Survey No. 13, Pot No. 1, which is of the same class with Survey No. 15: there was some rice cultivation in Pot No. 4, but it was not ready for harvest.
	Do. ...	22	3	2 8 0	0 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	120 30	4 14 6	200	0 10 0	5 8 6	73 12 0	3.38			The sowing and weeding were properly attended to and the land cultivated by the owner himself.

Patvardhan, Mámatdár.

Do.	...	4	4	5 0 0	0 3	Do.	...	Rice	...	41 13	1 10 10	50	0 2 6	1 13 4	24 7 1	20-45
Do.	...	12	8	1 0 0	0 3	13th October	...	Do.	...	48 0	1 13 11	75	0 3 9	2 1 8	28 0 10	3-56
Do.	...	96	10	0 3 0	0 3	Do.	...	Do.	...	64 30	2 10 1	207	0 10 4	3 4 5	43 10 10	0-43
Do.	...	131	5	1 4 0	0 3	14th October	...	Do.	...	64 30	2 10 1	100	0 5 0	2 15 1	39 3 9	3-18
Mouje Nandiwda	...	76	3	3 4 0	0 3	Do.	...	Do.	...	146 13	5 15 2	299	0 14 11	6 14 1	91 11 9	3-54
Do.	...	76	2	6 8 0	0 3	Do.	...	Do.	...	149 13	6 1 1	317	0 15 10	7 0 11	94 1 6	6-90
Do.	...	6	3	1 12 0	0 3	Do.	...	Do.	...	56 13	2 4 7	127	0 6 4	2 10 11	35 12 2	4-89
Do.	...	1	2	5 0 0	0 3	15th October	...	Do.	...	43 0	1 11 11	84	0 4 2	2 0 1	26 11 9	18-70
Do.	...	126	2	2 0 0	0 3	Do.	...	Do.	...	102 12	4 2 6	203	0 10 2	4 12 8	63 14 2	3-13
Do.	...	126	4	0 2 0	0 1	Do.	...	Do.	...	19 5	0 12 5	66	0 3 3	0 15 8	39 2 8	0-32

Mr. Bhikaji Krishna

Do. do. cultivated for fixed rent by Pandu Kumbhar.

Do. do. cultivated by the owner himself. The instructions were to conduct the experiment in Survey No. 9 Pot Nos. 7 and 8 and Survey No. 9 Pot No. 6, but there was no crop standing in them. It had already been cut and removed. The experiment was therefore made in Survey No. 12 Pot No. 8, which is of the same class with the number above mentioned.

The sowing and weeding were properly attended to. The land was cultivated on a fixed rent by Annaji bin Daji Rajwadar. Under the instructions received Pot No. 11 was to be experimented in but as the crop was not ready for harvest the experiment was made in this Pot number which is of the same class.

The sowing and weeding were properly attended to. The land was cultivated on a fixed rent by Bapa bin Anna Kumbhar. It was determined to experiment in Survey No. 100 Pot Nos. 7 and 21; but Pot No. 7 was fallow and the crop in Pot No. 21 had already been cut and removed. The experiment was therefore made in Survey No. 131 Pot No. 5 which is of the same class.

Do. do. cultivated for a fixed rent by Ganesh Dadaji Khatikar.

The sowing and weeding were properly attended to. The land was cultivated on a fixed rent by Lakuman Vasudev Jog.

Do. do. cultivated by the owner's son and heir, Vishnu Gangadhar Vaidya.

The sowing and weeding were indifferently attended to. The cultivation was made by the owner's heir, Vishvanath Govind Bhatkelkar.

The sowing and weeding were almost good. The land was cultivated by Zilla bin Balu Gadaj for a fixed rent.

The sowing and weeding were properly attended to. The land was cultivated by Zilla bin Balu Gadaj for a fixed rent. This pot number consists of 2½ gunthas. The crop in 1½ gunthas of this area had already been cut and removed. The experiment was made only in one guntha.

No. 1779 of 1878.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 13th September 1878.

Submitted to Government for information with reference to Resolution No. 2838, dated 2nd May 1877. No conclusion can be arrived at from the present experiments which must be carried over some years before reliable data can be obtained.

L. REID,
Acting Commissioner.

(THROUGH THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.)

No. 406 of 1877.

From
THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey;
To
THE COLLECTOR,
Ratnágiri.

Ratnágiri, 16th July 1877.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 2280 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the holdings of dhárekaris in warkas land in the districts noted in the margin were surveyed precisely in the same manner as the holdings in the Khoti warkas land. The survey was an extremely rough one, and it is absolutely necessary that the whole of the dhára land should be re-surveyed.

2. The following statement shows the area of land which is to be re-surveyed in each táluka and mahál :—

	Villages.	Acres.
Bánkot	77	55,103
Dápoli	176	158,771
Khed	139	144,266
Ratnágiri	95	86,480
Sytowda	46	48,049
Part of Chiplún	75	99,669
Total	608	592,338

3. I have estimated from the results of former seasons' work that each field establishment will be able to revise the survey of about 75,000 acres per annum, and at this rate it will take three field establishments (the number at present available for the work) about two years and eight months to complete the survey.

Acres.	Acres.
75,000 × 3 = 225,000	= 12 months' work
	then
592,338 × 12 = 31½ months.	
<u>225,000</u>	

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey.

Extract of para. 27 from Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876.

" 27. XI. Government are also glad to hear that there are no disputes about the demarcation of Khoti warkas land in the tálukas recently surveyed. The survey and demarcation of these lands in the tálukas earlier settled must now be done over again in the way adopted for the other tálukas, care being taken, where, as will constantly happen, the exact limits in warkas of the holding of an occupancy tenant are not exactly known to mark out for him as much warkas as will give him his usual area of cultivation with the customary fallow; any difficulties that may arise in carrying out these instructions should be specially reported for the orders of Government."

Below letter No. 239, dated 1st April 1895, from the Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., and accompaniments.

No. $\frac{S. D.}{58}$ OF 1935.

Camp Mandangad, 18th April 1895.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The proposals of the Divisional Inspector are that the rates at present in force should be guaranteed for a further period of 30 years, *i. e.*, until the year 1924-25, inclusive.

2. The Mandangad (then the Bānkot) petha was the first portion of the district brought under settlement, and the rates, as first proposed and sanctioned, were admittedly but experimental, as appears from Major Francis' report of 1866 and the Resolution of Government, No. 861 of 9th March 1866, which sanctioned them for one year. As was but natural, when the assessments had all been calculated, these rates were next year reported to be suitable, and they were sanctioned for 30 years in Government Resolution No. 4230 of 4th December 1867.

3. The rates had not been in force long before they gave rise to numbers of complaints, and in 1876 Colonel Francis himself, in his No. 783 of 23rd May, admitted that they were in some cases too high. Government, in their Resolution No. 2474 of 24th April of that year, which is constantly being referred to by the land-holders of the district, had ordered him to submit proposals for the correction of rates in talukas or villages, where he might find them too high. The Collector, Mr. Crawford, pressed for still further reductions beyond those proposed by him, but Government in their Resolutions Nos. 5984 and 5985 of 20th October, declined to make even those recommended by Colonel Francis.

4. Now there are no complaints against the present rates, and there is little difficulty in collecting the Government dues. The outcry in the petha is all against the Khots for exactions connected with the crop appraisement. The reasons for this are that, at the original settlement, agreements were taken from the Khots limiting their demands upon their tenants with rights of occupancy to payments in cash and in kind depending upon the Government assessment. These agreements were surrendered at the passing of the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, and the old system of appraisement reverted to. Large numbers of these tenants are now in arrears with their rent, and they are clamouring for a return to the fixed payments, which were in force for 13 or 14 years. But I need not discuss this further, for it is a separate question from that of the assessment, and Government have long ago decided that the tenure has nothing to do with the assessment to be imposed which depends only on the quality and position of the land and not on the number of persons who have rights in it and have to share the produce.

5. The rice rates for the 76 villages (excluding Mandangad) included in the petha when the rates were sanctioned were fixed as follows :—

Rs. 10	for	22	villages.
" 8	"	12	"
" 7	"	20	"
" 6	"	13	"
" 5	"	3	"
" 4	"	6	"

To show how these compare with the parts of the district settled later, I have drawn up a small table, which shows the distribution of villages under the different maximum rates. Chiplūn and the old Sytowda Petha of the Ratnāgiri Taluka are excluded as I have not their figures at hand.

Táluka.	Maximum Survey Rates.											
	10	9	8	7	6½	6	5½	5	4½	4	3½	3
Rájápur	31	45	...	32	...	8	...	8	...	...
Lanje	28	...	28	...	10	...	11	...	...
Devgad	41	17	...	15	...	46	...	6	...	...
Sangameshvar	50	...	45	25	...	...	24	...	...
Málvan	1	18	...	25	...	15	...	...	...
Dápoli	3	17	23	4	28	5	31	32	31	...	...
Ratnágiri	40	14	13	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	...
Vengurla	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Khed	1	1	11	1	15	8	23	4	16	15	44

6. The rates in the 20 villages belonging to the Dápoli Táluka, where the settlement was introduced three years later, are :—

5 in 4 villages
4-8 " 8 "
4 " 8 "

but as there was an additional sum of two annas per rupee on land capable of a second crop, these rates were practically 5-10, 5-1, and 4-8. I think that Mr. Lushington is quite right to give the latter as the true maxima, for it cannot but be misleading to have an assessment higher than the maximum.

7. From the above table it would be thought that the petha was the richest and most accessible part of the district. It is about the poorest and certainly the most inaccessible. Along its northern border it no doubt has the most navigable creek of the district, but the only convenient landing places on it are Bánkot, Shipoli, Nigdi and Mhapral; and in many of the villages the hills slope down precipitously so close to the water that all the culturable land is separated from it by a barrier very difficult to cross. As for roads, there are none, except about two miles from the Mandangad Kacheri to the foot of the ghát in the direction of Dápoli, along which a laden cart can go, and there are many villages to which even a laden bullock could not penetrate. Though I have served in this district only 18 months in all, I know the petha well, for I have been at Mandangad in April for four years in succession and have visited some thirty or more of its villages, and this, I know, means walking on foot as often as not. There are no means of carriage except coolies to Mandangad, whether it is approached from Mhapral on the creek, from Dápoli or from Khed. Its market town is Mahád of the Kolába District, from which the officials of the petha get all their supplies except rice. The weekly market at Mhapral, which is held only in the hot weather, is a very small affair. From Appendix F it appears that there are 8 carts in the petha, two of them for passenger traffic. Five of these belong to two villages, Dhahagaon and Dudheren, in the south-east extremity of the petha, where a road from Khed terminates. For passenger traffic to and from Bombay the petha is better off than it was thirty years ago on account of the daily steamers, which go down the coast calling at Bánkot, and a smaller creek steamer, which plies up the creek as far as Dásgaon in the Kolába District in connection. But these steamers carry no goods of any sort, and though they are very convenient in enabling people who have gone to Bombay for work to run home for a holiday, they have no effect on the price of produce or the facility of exporting it. There is certainly nothing in the improvements of communications to justify any increase in the rates.

8. It would require a very considerable rise in prices over those of 30 years ago to justify an enhancement upon them alone. But there is none at all. Appendix N¹ shows that according to the Collector's commutation rates, by which payments due to Government in kind are converted into cash, the average prices of the three principal grains—rice, nágli and vari—was higher for the 10 years from 1873 to 1883 than the ten following. And as far as the figures are given for the first decade after the settlement, the average is as high for rice, Rs. 26 per khandi, and higher still for nágli, Rs. 35, and vari Rs. 26,

9. Though a good deal of stress was laid on the necessity of a 5 and 6-anna maximum rate for warkas by the Survey Department in making their proposals, as appears from the correspondence preceding Government Resolution No. 861 of 9th March 1866, the Q statement shows 4 annas as the maximum for all villages. This is, however, only technically the case. There are lands assessed at 5 and 6 annas, which is due to the peculiar method of classification of warkas, which allowed of assessment above the nominal maximum. The average, however, is for most villages between 2 and 3 annas. This is, I think, a very fair assessment. There is no market for grass. There is very little rabi or bágáyat land in the petha.

10. The registration records show that the average selling price of land is 53 times the assessment and that it lets for three times the assessment. This is about what it should be. An investment in land would bring in, on these terms, about 6 per cent., but a third of this would go to pay the assessment, leaving the investor a profit of 4 per cent.

11. There can be no question, I think, that the assessment at present imposed is as high as the petha can bear as a whole, whether the rates should be altered in particular villages is a question that has to be considered. And as there has been no change in the means of communications or other circumstances, this depends upon whether they were correctly grouped before. There can be no other reason for changing them except, perhaps, that the Dápoli villages settled after the others were more leniently treated than them. Groups Nos. VI, VII and VIII are the only ones, where I should have grouped them differently, if I had to do them now for the first time, but the difference is so slight, only 9 annas between the highest and the lowest of the three, that I do not think it worth while to recommend any change, especially as the cost of recalculating the assessments in these villages of very small survey numbers and pot numbers is proportionally very great, and the difference in revenue would be very slight.

W. W. DREW,
Collector of Ratnágiri.

No. A—1631 of 1895.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 6th June 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith correspondence noted in the margin

Mr. Lushington, Divisional Inspector's
Report No. 239, dated 1st April 1895.
Ratnágiri Collector's forwarding Memo.
No. S. R.—58, dated 18th April 1895.

containing proposals for the revision settle-
ment of 97 villages of the Mandangad
(formerly Bánkot) Petha of the Dápoli
Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

2. The proposals of the Divisional Inspector, in which the Collector of Ratnágiri generally concurs, are that the survey rates at present in force should be continued and guaranteed for a further period of 30 years, the Collector stating (paragraph 11) that "there can be no question, I think, that the assessment at present imposed is as high as the petha can bear as a whole."

3. The Mandangad Petha is described as being extremely rugged and consisting of a succession of steep hills and small flat plateaus. On the borders of the sea and creeks there are said to be fertile valleys and some flat land, but small in extent. Major Francis in his letter No. 66, dated 27th January 1866

paragraphs 5 and 6, describes the tract of country reported on as containing two main divisions, the first a belt of low-lying land facing the Mahád river, which, however, does not extend in a continuous valley but is broken at intervals by spurs from the hills, extending to the water's edge in many places, which divide it into several small valleys, of which some are more open and extensive than others and some are little more than narrow gorges between the ranges of hills. The above is the description given of the best part of the petha; the second division, which contains the greatest part of the district, is described as high lying land, forming the plateau of the hills extending with irregular breaks to the outer boundary of the district, the hills being generally steep, and there being scarcely one over which there is track passable by laden bullocks. The present Collector of Ratnágiri says in paragraph 7 of his forwarding memo. of 18th April last, regarding the district under report, that it is about the poorest and certainly most inaccessible; that although it is bounded on the north by a navigable creek, there are only a few convenient landing places owing to the hills in many of the villages sloping down precipitously so close to the water that all the culturable land is separated from it by a barrier very difficult to cross.

4. As regards communications there are none whatever, and as to means of transport of surplus produce there are next to none, head-loads being excepted. The Divisional Inspector writes that there is not a single made road for carts, of which there are only six in the whole district. The nearest approach to a made road is a continuation of a made road from Dápoli in the direction of Mandangad; there are a few bullock tracks. The Collector confirms the above in his paragraph 7 and adds that "there are many villages to which even a laden bullock could not penetrate" and "there are no means of carriage except coolies." In paragraph 3 of letter No. 967 of 23rd March 1877, the then Collector of Ratnágiri states that "grain must in this district be transported by head-loads from the interior to the markets which are usually on the sea-board or banks of tidal rivers."

5. The same may be said with regard to facilities for disposal of surplus produce, that is, that there are none. There is only one bazar held weekly at Mahpral during the hot weather, at which groceries and dried fish are sold. Mr. Drew, the present Collector, states with regard to this weekly market that it is "a very small affair." There are a few shops at Bánkot and Mandangad, but owing to there being no means of transporting the surplus produce and no large marts for its disposal, no considerable profit can be made by the sale of any surplus produce which is consumed locally.

6. The population is very dense, 277 to the square mile, which is above the average (254) for the whole of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. As regards the condition of the people the Revenue Commissioner in his No. 2171, dated 30th May 1867, speaks of freeing "the mass of the people from a state of bondage which has long ground them down and helped along with the effects of a few bad seasons to bring them to that state of destitution which has even attracted the attention of the Home Government." Colonel Francis in paragraph 9 of his report No. 248, dated 22nd March 1867, says: "No one who has travelled through the Ratnágiri Districts can fail to have been struck with the wretched condition of the people." As far as I can ascertain the condition of the people has not much improved since then; the Divisional Inspector makes no remarks on the subject, and the Collector only implies the poverty of the general cultivation class when he speaks of the Mandangad Petha as the poorest part of the Ratnágiri District, and in his statement that "large numbers of these tenants are now in arrears with their rent" (paragraph 4).

7. From the above description of the Mandangad Petha and its inhabitants it will be obvious that any increase on the present assessment is quite out of the question. The only reason that I can see and which can be given for continuing the original survey rates is that from information supplied by the Registration Department, the value of land appears to be high, ordinary sales having realized on an average 53 times the survey assessment or Rs. 92 per acre, simple mortgages 24 times the survey assessment or Rs. 53 per acre, and mortgages with possession 35 times the survey assessment or Rs. 45 per acre. This, however, may be accounted for by—1st, the dense population; 2nd, their desire to own land; 3rd, the demand being great and the culturable area insuffi-

cient for the requirement ; 4th, the competition for the acquirement of land being great, heavy prices have been realized ; and 5th, the people who are in the habit of migrating to Bombay during the fair season are employed there on such high wages that they are able to save money, which they are always ready to part with for land. Besides the above there are no reasons to urge for the continuance of the admittedly high rates now in force, for prices have not risen as shown further on, the country is rough and inaccessible, the masses of the people are generally poor, there are no communications and practically no means of transporting produce, the navigable creek on the northern boundary is of not much use for reasons given above, the greater part of the district being cut off from it, and there being few bandars or ports, no large marts are within easy reach and hence no means of profitably disposing of surplus produce and, as shown by the Collector, the land as an investment is not a paying concern, the average subletting rates being only Rs. 3 per acre. To the above must be added in favour of non-continuance of the present rates, that they have caused great discontent from the time they were introduced, and that suggestions have been made for their reduction by Collectors and Revenue Commissioners in which the Survey Commissioner has himself concurred.

8. After a most careful consideration of all the facts which I have tried to put together clearly and shortly, I have come to the conclusion that a reduction in the original rice rates is necessary, and that although late, justice must at last be done to the people of this district in giving them fair rates. In paragraph 5 of his forwarding memorandum the Collector gives a comparative statement of the maximum rates applied to most of the Ratnágiri sub-divisions, and in paragraph 7 he justly remarks that "from the above table it would be thought that the petha was the richest and most accessible part of the district."

9. From the time that the original survey rates were first proposed, doubts have been expressed as to their not being low enough and, perhaps, rather too high. The Collector in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 222 of 8th February 1866 points out that "the proposed rates are higher than the average of the past ten years and that notwithstanding their being lower than those of the past year, that fact in itself by no means proves that they are low enough ;" and further on in paragraph 6 he states "the rice land rates may prove rather high for some of the worst kinds of soil." Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 24th April 1876, paragraph 11, questions whether the assessment imposed by the settlement is or is not sufficiently light. With reference thereto Colonel Francis in paragraph 2 of his No. 783, dated 23rd May 1876, states, "I am disposed to advocate a slight reduction," and the reason he gives, "because I think the fact of the villages not having a market in the district was not sufficiently considered." The Collector in his letter No. 2280, dated 9th August 1876, reports special difficulty in realizing the revenue of some villages mentioned and recommends a general reduction of rates. The Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his memorandum No. 2838 of 26th August 1876, says that he had in 1873 personal experience of the discontent caused by the new assessment, and adds that "a further reduction may, on general grounds, be desirable ;" in his paragraph 6 he shows that the survey rates caused a considerable increase over the petha's average collections for twenty years prior to the survey settlement.

10. As regards prices of rice—the staple product of the district—it has been shown in the accompanying correspondence that they have not varied much. In paragraph 6 of his report No. 783 of 23rd May 1876, Colonel Francis shows that, excluding two exceptional years of the settlement period, the prices averaged Rs. 25-4-0 per khandi during the nine years from 1867-68 to 1875-76, and that the average for ten years preceding the settlement averaged Rs. 24-8-0. The Divisional Inspector gives the average for 20 years ending 1892-93 at Rs. 25-9-0, and the present Collector states generally that there is no rise in prices in paragraph 8, where, he says, "it would require a very considerable rise in prices over those of 30 years ago to justify an enhancement upon them alone. But there is none at all. In fact there is and has been practically no rise in prices or, at any rate, none (excepting in two exceptional years) such as to warrant any increase in the rates of assessment. On the other hand Colonel Francis in paragraph 5 of his No. 1479, dated 25th September 1876, asserts that in Ratnágiri generally "they"

is no fear of a glut in the local markets from over-production. The fact of the quantity of rice grown being insufficient for the actual consumption of the district must always act as a check to any great depression in prices." Hence I think that prices cannot be taken into consideration as justifying any modification in the existing rates of assessment.

11. Under these circumstances I think I am justified in now proposing a reduction of the original rates which are far in excess of those lately sanctioned on revision settlement of most favourably situated districts such as Panvel, Kalyán, Pen and Alibág. The highest rates for these districts for the first groups of most favourably situated villages are Rs. 7 for the first two (excluding the Uran Petha) and Rs. 8 for Pen and the bulk of the Alibág villages situated in the rich alluvial plain of notorious fertility lying between the hills and the sea, and Rs. 8½ for a few villages in the north which are close to Bombay and have the greatest possible advantages and facilities for disposal of produce, &c. If the above-named districts are fairly assessed at Rs. 7 and 8 per acre, it is impossible to maintain higher rates for such a district as the Mandangad Petha.

12. The results of crop experiments made under Government orders (No. 2838 dated 2nd May 1877) are shown in statements accompanying the Ratnágiri Collector's No. 2107, dated 3rd September 1878. These results giving the percentages of assessment to the value of the gross produce shown in the margin would lead to the conclusion that except in a few cases the existing rates of assessment are not too high and that no reductions are called for, but, as justly observed in paragraph 4 by Mr. Crawford, "any opinion based on the experiments of a single year would be fallacious."

13. The statement made by the Divisional Inspector in paragraph 25 of his report regarding the Mandangad rates that "these were the maximum rates for the best rice land and nothing extra was levied for second crops where obtainable as was the custom in the adjoining taluka of Dápoli" must be incorrect, for in paragraph 2 of his report No. 783 Colonel Francis states that a rate of Rs. 10 per acre was the maximum fixed for rice lands capable of producing a cold weather crop of wál or other pulses besides the ordinary crop of rice; and again in paragraph 2 of his No. 1479 that "the maximum of Rs. 9 originally fixed for the Dápoli taluka is for the rice crop only without addition of 2 annas per rupee imposed on account of the rabi crop which the best lands ordinarily produce, whereas the value assigned to the rabi or second crop was included in the maximum for the petha which was shown to be Rs. 10."

14. It is customary now in all settlement reports to determine the maximum rate as applicable to land classed at 16 annas, and hence to prevent misapprehension we must reduce Colonel Francis' rates, which are inclusive of the increase for second crops, to what we now understand as a maximum rate applicable only to a one rice crop field classed at 16 annas and thus the highest maximum rate applied to the Mandangad Petha appears to be only Rs. 9 as stated by Colonel Francis himself.—(Vide paragraph 2 of report No. 1479).

15. Having regard to the above important point it would appear that the rates applied to the Mandangad Petha were as follows :—

For 22 villages	Rs. 10	}	Inclusive of second crop valuation that is applicable to land classed at 18 annas.
" 12	" 8		
" 20	" 7		
" 13	" 6	}	Exclusive of second crop valuation that is applicable to land classed at 16 annas.
" 3	" 5		
" 6	" 4		
" 4	" 5	}	Exclusive of second crop valuation that is applicable to land classed at 16 annas.
" 8	" 4½		
" 8	" 4		

The above rates I would propose reducing to the following :—

Rs. 8	} Which would be applicable to a 16 annas one rice crop field and which with the extra second crop valuation would become	}	Rs. 9 0 0
" 7			" 7 14 0
" 6			" 6 12 0
" 5			" 5 10 0
" 4			" 4 8 0

The decrease proposed for the 22 first group villages is exactly the same as proposed by Colonel Francis in his letter No. 783, dated 23rd May 1876.

Adopting the original grouping I would propose these rates to be applied as follows :—

				Ra.	a.	p.
Group	I	22 villages ...	...	8	0	0
"	II	12 " ...	...	7	0	0
"	III	20 " ...	...	6	0	0
"	IV	17 " ...	...	5	0	0
"	V	25 " ...	...	4	0	0

the three first groups remaining intact, the fourth group being composed of 13 Mandangad villages shown as assessed at Rs. 6 and 4 Dápoli villages assessed at Rs. 5, and the 5th group consisting of the remaining villages.

16. The above would cause a small reduction in the assessment of villages which are at present overassessed and would at the same time not lower to any appreciable extent the assessment of the 20 Dápoli villages which were settled after the Mandangad Petha and were transferred to it and are said to have been more leniently dealt with; and at the same time it will make a small alteration in the original grouping which seems called for as stated in paragraph 11 of the present Collector's forwarding memo. of 18th April last.

17. With regard to the assessment of rabi and warkas lands it appears that although Colonel Francis originally proposed maximum rates of 6, 5 and 4 annas as applicable to first class warkas valued in classification at 4 annas, those rates were not actually applied, but the maximum of 4 annas was applied to all the villages. The Divisional Inspector states in paragraph 30 of his report as follows: "I have found from the survey records at Ratnágiri that there is no higher maximum rate for warkas than 4 annas." The Collector confirms the above statement, but refers to some lands assessed at 5 and 6 annas; this land is known in survey classification as bhatle land and is generally speaking land which is better than ordinary warkas but inferior to rabi land and is classed at 5 and 6 annas. Hence it is apparent that the classification valuation for dry crop land which has a maximum classification of 16 annas was adopted as the assessment and hence the maximum rate for dry crop land, including rabi, bhatle and warkas, was one rupee per acre. It has been explained in several of the Kolába and Thána districts' revision settlement reports that as the classification scale for warkas and bhatle goes up to 6 annas and for rabi from 6 annas up to 16 annas, it has now been decided to have only one maximum rate for all dry crop lands which formerly were classed and assessed under separate denominations.

18. I concur generally in the remarks made in paragraphs 13 and 14 of Colonel Francis' report No. 66, dated 27th January 1866, regarding the Ratnágiri warkas lands, and I consider that it is advisable and equitable to adopt the rates proposed but not applied by Colonel Francis, and that the same proportionate rate should be extended to the lands classed as rabi. A maximum of 6 annas on warkas classed at 4 annas means a maximum of Rs. 1-8-0 on dry crop land classed at 16 annas and similarly with the proposed 5 and 4 annas warkas maxima, and hence I would propose for the dry crop land (rabi and warkas combined) in accordance with the plan adopted in revision settlements of the Northern Konkan districts' maximum rates of Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0; and I would apply these rates to the villages grouped according to their advantages of position, &c., making the 1st of the five groups proposed in paragraph 15 take the Rs. 1-8-0 maximum for the dry crop lands of the 22 villages included therein, the maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 applicable to the next two groups 2 and 3, and the Re. .1 rate, as it is now applicable to the last two groups of most inaccessible and poorest villages. In paragraph 5 of his No. 248, dated 22nd March 1867, Colonel Francis states with reference to the warkas rates applied in the Mandangad Petha that "there is no ground for supposing that the warkas assessment is too high. On the contrary, the result has led me to think it is perhaps somewhat liberal, but not to an extent calling for any increase in the original proposals. When taken, however, as a standard or guide for future settlements the rates should be regarded as favourable on the whole to the cultivator

and in paragraph 14 of his No. 66 of 27th January 1866 he says, "there is no doubt that if the settlement of warkas lands had now to be made, I should not propose such a low rate."

19. The garden rates proposed by Major Waddington and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3753, dated 2nd November 1867, are in accordance with the rates now sanctioned for the districts already revised in the Konkan and, therefore, call for no alteration.

20. To compare my proposals and to show you the desirability of adopting them, I should now give the results; but before I can do so, it will be necessary to decide what should be done in this as well as future revisions of settlements in the Ratnágiri Districts, where Government have decided* that the original survey record shall be accepted as final and not subject to any future general revisions on the following points:—

* G. R. No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, Revenue Department, paragraph 15.

- 1st, with regard to the method of assessing rice lands.
- 2nd, with regard to the assessment of garden lands.
- 3rd, with regard to land convertible from an inferior to a superior kind of cultivation.

21. The first point for consideration is that of the assessment of rice lands. The general fault found with all our original survey settlements has been that the poor soils have been too heavily assessed in proportion to the best soils. The lowest classification valuation of rice lands, 2, 3 and 4 annas, if multiplied by the maximum rate gives too high an assessment for land which is, although rice land, hardly better than warkas, and hence in all our Konkan revision settlements we have adopted a sliding scale for the assessment of rice lands (of which copies are sent herewith for the several rates proposed in paragraph 15). By this sliding scale the superior soils are assessed as high as is thought reasonable and the inferior soils are let off with a light assessment. This scale is, I consider, of the greatest importance and does ample justice to the poorer class of cultivators, who toil over their inferior unproductive lands with small returns for their labour and at the same time exacts full assessment from the well-to-do and more influential people who hold the best lands and make handsome profits from their cultivation. In support of the adoption of this sliding scale I must

1. Khálápúr Petha, Government Selection No. CCXXIII.

2. Karjat Táluka of the Thána (now Kolába) Collectorate, Government Selection No. CCXIV.

3. Panvel Táluka, Government Selection No. CCLXIV.

refer you to revision settlement reports noted in the margin, in which the scale and its effect is described more fully perhaps than I have done, and I would suggest the adoption of them in this and all other revisions of assessment of the Ratnágiri District. Now the question is whether these sliding scales, which give our improved method of assessing rice lands, are to be adopted in working out the revised assessment of rice land in the Mandangad Petha or whether we must continue the old condemned method of working out assessment whereby the poor soils are burdened with an excessive assessment whence most of the discontent has arisen. The application of these sliding scales necessitates no field work and the original classification is adopted in full.

22. The second point for consideration is with regard to the assessment

1. Pen Revision Settlement Report, Selection No. COXCI, page 25, para. 83, and

2. Alibág Revision Settlement Report, Selection No. CCXC, pages 146-147, paras. 11 and 12, approved of by para. 5 of G. R. No. 4380, dated 17th May 1894.

of garden lands which is discussed in the revision settlement reports noted in the margin. Formerly in assessing these the factors were 1st, classification valuation of soil, 2nd, classification valuation of water, and 3rd, the number of trees found in the gardens at the time of classification. This last factor is an ever-variable quantity. The gardens which at time of original settlement were fully planted may not be so now and *vice versa*, the assessment based on the consideration of the number of trees, or, in short, on the state and produce of the land, did not take in the capabilities of it but taxed the labour and industry of the owner or cultivator. A man who had prior to the original settlement,

expended much labour and money in the cultivation of his garden and had thereby produced a flourishing fully planted garden was assessed highly and another man who, through carelessness, laziness or any other cause, had made no use of the capabilities of his garden land and who had only a few trees, was assessed low. This was not only unfair, but lands of equal capabilities were assessed unequally and the industry of the land-holder was unjustly taxed. Hence when settlements had to be revised in the garden districts of Kolába the old system of assessing garden lands was condemned and the plan was adopted of substituting for the number of trees factor, that of position which took into consideration the lay of the land, the capabilities for retention of moisture, the superficial and subsoil drainage on and into it, and the proximity or otherwise of the subsoil water from the surface of the ground, and hence the land is now assessed according to its inherent capabilities and regardless of the number of trees or produce of the garden which may be due to the energy and industry of the owner. This system is undoubtedly, whatever may be said against it and however much it may be capable of improvement, a great advance on the old system, and the question now arises as to whether it is to be applied in working out the new revised assessments of the garden lands of the Ratnagiri District or whether we must still adhere to the old unjust method and continue the unequal assessments of lands equal in capabilities. To apply the new system an inspection in the field of the gardens would be necessary to give them their respective position classes, but it would not otherwise interfere with or alter in any way the original soil and water classification.

23. The third and last point regarding which a decision must be arrived at is with regard to an extra valuation being placed on dry-crop lands capable of easy conversion into rice or garden lands as is now being done in the revision of the Northern Konkan Districts. With reference to this position class I must refer you to the latest orders of Government to be found in Government Resolution No. 2514 dated 28th March 1895. Is it necessary to do anything in respect of such lands in the Ratnagiri Districts, or are we merely to take the original classification as it stands as the basis on which to work out the assessments of dry-crop lands at the revised rates which may be sanctioned? If it is necessary to apply position class to all dry-crop lands having the capability of easy conversion into rice or garden, field examination will certainly be necessary and the original survey classification valuation will be enhanced thereby.

24. As soon as the wishes of Government are ascertained and clear orders on the subject of the three points of doubt mentioned above are given, I shall be in a position to show what modifications will be effected in the present assessment by the rates proposed by me and then the matter can be placed before Government for final orders.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Yours most obedient Servant,
 C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
 Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
 Land Records and Agriculture,
 Bombay.

No. 2885 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 6th August 1895.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The papers noted in the margin relate to the revision settlement of ninety-seven villages of the Mandangad petha of the Dápoli taluka of the Ratnágiri District. The proposals of the Divisional Inspector, which are generally concurred in by Mr. Drew, the Collector of Ratnágiri, have been very carefully
1. Mr. Lushington, Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture S. D.'s report No. 239, dated the 1st April 1895, and accompanying paniments.
 2. Ratnágiri Collector's Memorandum No. S. B. of the 15th April 1895.

analysed by the Acting Survey Commissioner, Colonel Godfrey, whose intimate knowledge of the Ratnágiri District, its tenures, and its people, entitles his opinion to peculiar weight. Both Mr. Lushington and Mr. Drew are of opinion that all the usual considerations justifying an enhancement in the existing rates are entirely wanting in the petha of Mandangad, and that, consequently, the same rates should be guaranteed for a further term of thirty years. Colonel Godfrey goes further. He admits that the value of land, as ascertained from the Registration records, has increased; but he attributes it to chiefly the ever-increasing population and the consequent keen competition amongst the people for the acquisition of land. But as pointed out by him, the petha, as a whole, is rough and inaccessible, and the rayats are generally poor. There are no communications, and no markets. As regards means of transport, there are only six carts in the whole petha. There is very little surplus produce for export, as the petha has a larger population than it can feed. For these reasons the acting Survey Commissioner is of opinion that not only should there be no increase in the existing rates, but a reduction in the original rice rates is necessary, and that although late, justice must now be done to the land-holders of the Mandangad petha in giving them fair rates.

3. From the marginal table the rice rates in the Mandangad petha will

Taluka.	MAXIMUM SURVEY RATES.											
	Rs. 10	Rs. 9	Rs. 8	Rs. 7	Rs. 6½	Rs. 6	Rs. 5½	Rs. 5	Rs. 4½	Rs. 4	Rs. 3½	Rs. 3
					Number		of villages.					
Rájápur ...	...	...	...	31	45	...	32	...	8	...	8	...
Lánje ...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	10	...	11	...	...
Davgad ...	...	...	...	41	17	...	15	...	46	...	6	...
Sangameshvar ...	...	...	...	50	...	45	25	...	...	24	...	...
Málvan ...	...	...	...	1	18	...	25	...	15	...	...	...
Dápoli ...	...	...	...	3	17	23	4	28	5	31	32	31
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	40	14	13	...	15	...	13	...	...
Vengurla... ..	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Khed ...	...	...	...	1	11	1	15	8	23	4	16	15
Mandangad ...	22	...	...	12	20	...	13	...	7	8	14	...

N.B.—The above table, prepared by the Collector, does not appear to be quite accurate. According to it, there are no villages assessed to the maximum rate of Rs. 10 either in Ratnágiri or Dápoli taluka. But a reference to the settlement reports of those talukas shows that, to the Rs. 9 class, 2 to 8 annas a rupee were charged on account of second crop, thus making the rate on exceptionally situated land something about Rs. 12-8-0 (vide para. 2 of Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D.'s No. 1478, dated 26th September 1873, about Dápoli and para. 10 of Superintendent of Survey's No. 148A, dated 1st April 1880, about Ratnágiri).

rice rates now in force in the petha of Mandangad are far in excess of those lately sanctioned on revision settlement of most favourably situated districts, such as Pen, Panvel, Alibág and Kalyán, is sufficient to show that the rates cannot be collected for another 30 years with fairness to the people.

appear to be higher than in any other parts of the Ratnágiri District. From the old correspondence referred to by the Acting Survey Commissioner these rates would appear to have always been considered excessive. The late Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Mr. Havelock, who visited the district in 1873, spoke from personal experience, of the discontent caused by the new assessment and recommended a reduction on general grounds. The very fact, that the

The reductions which Colonel Godfrey accordingly recommends are—

RATES NOW IN FORCE.			RATES PROPOSED.		
Old Group.	Number of Villages in the Group.	Rate.	New Group.	Number of Villages in the Group.	Rate.
		Rs.			Rs.
1	22	10	1	22	6
2	12	8	2	12	7
3	20	7	3	20	6
4	13	6	4	17	5
5	3	5	5	25	4
6	6	4	.....	.....	.....
7	4	5	.....	.....	.....
8	8	4½	.....	.....	.....
9	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	96		Total ...	96	

In giving effect to these reductions, the grouping will have to be slightly altered. The first three of the old groups remain as they are. The fourth group, which now consists of 16 villages, will have added to it the four villages transferred to the petha from the Dāpoli Tāluka and rated at Rs. 5. All the remaining villages,—i. e., the three villages in group No. 5, the six in No. 6, and the sixteen added to the táluka after the original settlement was introduced,—will form the last group, i. e., group No. 5.

5. The exact financial effect of these proposals has not been calculated. But, in para. 16 of his letter, the Acting Survey Commissioner gives the assurance that they will cause but a small reduction in the existing assessment. The Commissioner, S. D., accepts this opinion; but he thinks that, even if the reduction were to be considerable, the fact should not stand in the way of giving the redress which the land-holders of the petha richly deserve.

6. In para. 20 of his letter, Colonel Godfrey refers to Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, in which Government have decided that in the Ratnágiri District the original survey record shall be accepted as *final* and not subject to any future general revision, and asks for instructions on the following points:—

(1). Whether the sliding scale should be adopted in regard to rice lands.

(2). Whether the assessment of garden lands should be revised by eliminating the tree factor.

(3). Whether position class is to be assigned to lands convertible from an inferior into a superior kind of cultivation.

7. On the first point the Commissioner is of opinion that the application of the sliding scale does not involve any departure from the assurance given by Government in their Resolution quoted above. The Survey Commissioner, in the concluding portion of his para. 5, states that the working of the scale will not require any field work, nor will it affect the original classification. The argument that the application of the scale would bring relief to the poorer class of cultivators, loses much of its force when the circumstances of the Ratnágiri District,—where, except in the táluka of Vengurla and the greater part of the Málvan Táluka, it is the khot with whom Government deals as the survey occupant of the village,—are taken into consideration. The khoti occupancy tenants pay either makhta (fixed rent) or appraisalment (crop share) rent. They are not in the least concerned with the question what the survey assessment on their field is. Nevertheless, it seems desirable and just that the scale should be applied, whatever may be the number of holders to be benefited by it. Besides, the Commissioner, S. D., has since ascertained from the Survey Commissioner that the sliding scale has been adopted in the three latest settled tálukas of the of

Ratnágiri District, *viz.*, Sangameshvar, Rájápur, and Devgad. It seems, therefore, fair that the scale should be applied, as each táluka falls due for revision settlement.

8. On the remaining two points the Commissioner thinks that no reclassification should be made. In para. 15 of their Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, Government declared as follows:—

“Moreover, as the revised survey record is sufficiently correct for the purposes of a standard, His Excellency the Governor in Council has resolved that it shall be accepted as final and not subject to any future general revision. This resolution secures from any further general alteration of the valuation of land for revenue purposes, the whole of the Southern Marátha districts except a few tálukas and the greater portion of the Deccan. *In the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara; in which original settlements are still in progress, the work of the Survey is sufficiently accurate to admit of the extension of the same guarantee to them.* The power of Government to direct a revaluation of soils will, therefore, be exercised almost solely in the province of Gujarát, the districts of Thána and Kolába, and in Khándesh and Sátára; and in these it is believed that a partial resurvey will suffice.”

This resolution was placed on the editor's table. It has otherwise been given the widest publicity.

9. It seems true that the method adopted in classing garden lands in the Mandangad petha in 1864-65 was not a very correct one. The maximum number of Bhág annas was taken at thirty-two, which were distributed as follows:—

Eight annas for soil.

Eight annas for water.

Sixteen annas for trees.

Thus, if a garden number was classed four annas for soil, five annas for water, and fifteen annas for trees, the total would be twenty-four annas, which at the sanctioned maximum rate of Rs. 12, would give Rs. 9. Thus fully planted gardens were assessed more highly than similar lands which their occupants had either through neglect or want of means omitted to plant with trees. But, this classification, which was introduced by Colonel Francis in 1864-65 and was followed subsequently in all the other parts of the Ratnágiri District, was adopted also in the Devgad táluka, which was brought under the original settlement early in 1891, with the approval of so experienced an officer as the late Mr. Stewart. The revised method of classification lately introduced in Kolába is, no doubt, more equitable. But no classification will have finality, if the old classification is to be disturbed each time a better way of valuing land is approved.

10. The Commissioner, S. D., is of opinion that the assurance given by Government in 1884 should be scrupulously adhered to. The garden classification in Kolába was revised because that district was expressly excluded when the assurance was given. Any departure from the declared policy of Government, howsoever calculated to bring about equality of rates, would seriously weaken the confidence of the people in the promises deliberately made by Government. These remarks apply with greater force to the third point, *i. e.*, the reclassification of lands by assigning the position class.

11. In this connection attention is requested to Government Resolution No. 8293, of 12th November 1883, Revenue Department, in which it was directed that pardi lands should be measured and assessed at a revision survey, subject to the maximum of $\frac{1}{8}$ acre in the Konkan unless a larger area has been sanctioned by an adequate authority. In passing orders on these papers it is necessary that Government should direct the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., to take action under the abovementioned Resolution.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner in charge, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of a revision settlement into 97 villages of the Mandangad Petha in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

No. 3619.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2865, dated 6th August 1895—Submitting

- (1) Letter from the Divisional Inspector (now Superintendent) Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 239, dated 1st April 1895 (with accompaniments).
 (2) Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. S.B.—58, dated 18th April 1895.
 (3) Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—1631, dated 6th June 1895.

with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of revision settlement into 97 villages of the Mandangad Petha in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—1193, dated 27th April 1896.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Mandangad Petha in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri District. The number of villages contained in the Petha at the date of the introduction of the original settlement in 1866 was 68. This number was raised to 97 in 1868 by the transfer of 7 villages from the Mahád, 1 from the Rájpur and 20 from the Dápoli Tálukas and the creation of a new village at Mandangad Fort. In the Dápoli villages the settlement rates were guaranteed for 27 years from 1868-69, while in the rest of the villages they were to run for 30 years from 1866. The period of guarantee has therefore already expired in all the villages under report.

2. The report now submitted has been prepared by the Land Records and not by the Survey Department. The original measurement and classification have been accepted as entirely correct, and no fresh examination in the field has been undertaken. No information is therefore forthcoming as to the extension of rice or garden cultivation during the currency of the settlement.

3. Owing to the absence of village officers and the peculiar system of land tenure prevalent in the district, the usual statistics as to the amount of agricultural stock and other forms of wealth have not been supplied; but from the information furnished in the report it is clear that the Petha has made very little material progress during the currency of the existing settlement. It is a rough, hilly tract at the extreme north of the district, almost wholly destitute of roads and other means of internal communication, and accessible from outside only by sea. The population is dense and poor. There are no market towns of any importance. Prices of staple food-grains show but little improvement and the area of cultivation has not increased. The only favourable feature is the high price of land, but this is attributed to the intense love of the people for the land and to their practice of investing their earnings in its purchase rather than to the profitable character of the cultivation. There is thus little or no ground for the enhancement of the rates at present in force in the Petha, and the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, with whom the Collector agrees, consequently recommends that they should be guaranteed for a further period of 30 years. The Acting Survey Commissioner, Colonel Godfrey, who has a long and intimate acquaintance with the district, considers that not only should the rates be not enhanced but that a reduction should be made in them. He points out that the Petha was the first part of the district brought under survey settlement, that the rates introduced were more or less experimental, that doubts have long been felt as to whether they were not too high, and that on more than one occasion the Collector, with the concurrence of the Survey Department, has strongly recommended their reduction. He shows that while the scale of rates at present in force in this tract begins with Rs. 10, that recently sanctioned for the tálukas of Pen, Kalyán, Alibág and Pancel, which possess rich alluvial soils of

great fertility and have the additional advantage of proximity to, and easy communication with, the great market of Bombay, does not, except in a few cases, exceed Rs. 8. He recommends therefore that the rates in force should be lowered.

4. The scale of rates proposed by him, as compared with that at present in force, is shown in the following table :—

Petha proper.

	PRESENT.				PROPOSED.				
	No. of Villages.	Sanctioned Rate.			No. of Villages.	Sanctioned Rate.			
		Rs.	a.			p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	22	10	0	0	I	22	8	0	0
II	12	8	0	0	II	12	7	0	0
III	20	7	0	0	III	20	6	0	0
IV	13	6	0	0	IV	17	5	0	0
V	3	5	0	0	V	25	4	0	0
VI	6	4	0	0					
Village transferred from Dápoli—									
	4	5	0	0					
	8	4	0	0					
	8	4	0	0					
	96					96			

NOTE.—The lands of Mandangad (No. 97 in Appendix Q) were separately measured and called a village but there was no assessed land in it.

5. In his revised proposals Colonel Godfrey leaves the first three groups intact but lowers the rates to Rs. 8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6. For his fourth group he combines the 13 villages of the Petha proper originally rated at Rs. 6 with the four Dápoli villages assessed at Rs. 5; his fifth group includes all the remaining villages. The net result of these changes will probably be a slight reduction of the assessment, but the exact figures are not forthcoming as Colonel Godfrey has deferred working out the assessment until he has received the orders of Government on the following three points :—

(i) whether the assessment of rice lands should be worked out by the sliding scale introduced at the Khálápur settlement?

(ii) whether garden lands should be classed and assessed according to the old system under which the number of trees is the principal factor to be considered, or according to the modern and more correct system of assessing the land according to its natural qualities and not according to the crops growing on it?

(iii) whether the orders as regards the application of a position class for facility of conversion into rice land (Government Resolution No. 2514, dated 28th March 1895) should be held to apply to this taluka?

6. With regard to the first point, His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that the new scale is more equitable than that originally applied in affording relief to the poorer lands and ensuring that the richer soils bear a fair share of the assessment. The result however of applying the new scale would be to alter the relative valuation of various lands, and that is precisely what was intended by the correspondence leading up to Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, to be abandoned. Government therefore consider that the sliding scale should not be used in working out the assessment of old rice lands in the Petha.

7. With regard to point No. II, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the classification of the garden land with reference to soil and water only and without regard to the trees would be a reclassification and that therefore it cannot be carried out consistently with published pledges. Besides the whole

area of garden land in the Petha is so small, being only 226 acres, that the point in this case is of no great importance.

8. With reference to the third point, the Governor in Council thinks that a position class cannot now be imposed in revision settlements in Ratnágiri. The measure would manifestly be an alteration of the old classification which has been guaranteed to be final in accordance with the principles adopted in the correspondence underlying the Resolution of 1884 above referred to.

9. To the regrouping recommended by Colonel Godfrey Government see no valid objection. It cannot fairly be deemed to be such a departure from the original classification as to be opposed to orders passed and promises already given. Moreover taken together with Colonel Godfrey's other proposals it actually benefits the occupants as in no case is the assessment raised, whilst in most instances it is lowered. The revised grouping is accordingly sanctioned.

10. The rates of assessment levied in the Mandangad Petha during the currency of the existing settlement have been higher than those obtaining in far more fertile, prosperous and thriving parts of the Collectorate possessed of far greater natural advantages. It is a fact that in this Petha an increased rate has not been imposed on lands which are twice cropped. Little importance can however be attached to this fact seeing that probably not one per cent. of the cultivated area is capable of being or is twice cropped. Government accordingly concur with the Commissioner, S. D., and the Survey Commissioner in considering the present rates too high and as there is no prospect of anything occurring within at all events the next 20 years which would increase the produce of the land, or enhance its worth to the producer, there is no sufficient cause for maintaining in force for the next 30 years the rates levied during the period of the present settlement which are admitted by all the officers who have written on the subject, including Mr. Lushington and the Collector, to be unduly high and more than the circumstances justify. The reduced rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey are accordingly sanctioned and should be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

J. H. DuBOULAY,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Ratnágiri,
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
 Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that, when it is ready, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

Showing effect of Revision Settlement proposals for Mandangad Petha, Dapoli Taluka, Ratnagiri Collectorate, on

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Pg. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
GROUP I.																	
1	Mahapral ...	I	R. 0 12 V. 0 4	10 0	...	R. 0 8 V. 1,432	0 2 265 0	0 10 0 0 2 11	662	2,671	5 8 8	...	...	...	1,914	2,936	1 8 6
2	Padwe ...	...	V. 9 4	10 0	...	V. 648	122 0	0 2 0	68	492	5 7 7	...	...	...	731	604	0 13 3
3	Umbarshet...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 298	45 0	0 2 5	77	393	5 1 8	...	...	...	370	483	1 3 11
4	Pewe...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 881	152 0	0 2 9	300	1,072	5 5 9	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	1,082	1,228	1 2 5
5	Pandari ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 1,738	267 0	0 2 4	827	2,068	6 2 2	0 23	0 5	4 8 8	2,075	2,325	1 1 11
6	Adi ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 293	44 0	0 2 4	56	289	5 4 1	...	...	...	348	333	0 15 4
7	Kinjalgbar ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 302	54 0	0 2 10	37	207	5 9 3	...	...	...	329	261	0 12 4
8	Nigdi ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 766	131 0	0 2 9	44	185	4 3 3	1 0	6 0	6 0 0	811	332	0 6 6
9	Umhroli ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 243	39 0	0 2 6	26	148	5 11 0	...	...	...	269	166	0 11 1
10	Shipole ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	12 6	V. 328	57 0	0 2 9	82	517	6 4 11	11 0	99 0	9 0 0	419	673	1 9 9
11	Kanta ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 299	54 0	0 2 10	11	63	5 11 8	1 0	5 0	5 0 0	311	123	0 6 8
12	Jawli ...	...	R. 0 14 V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	R. 10 V. 466	8 0 90 0	0 12 9 0 2 9	93	715	7 7 2	0 91	1 0	4 5 10	572	804	1 6 6
13	Ambliwli ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 600	77 0	0 2 5	44	240	6 7 3	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	545	321	0 9 5
14	Sekhri ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 433	63 0	0 2 4	42	208	4 15 3	...	...	...	475	271	0 9 2
15	Dighi ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 808	124 0	0 2 5	29	97	3 5 6	...	...	...	832	221	0 4 3
16	Panheli Khurd ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 443	70 0	0 2 6	105	645	6 2 3	...	...	...	548	715	1 4 6
17	Bagmandle...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 946	163 0	0 2 9	196	1,203	6 2 2	35 0	405 0	11 9 2	1,177	1,771	1 8 2
18	Ambawno Budruk.	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 645	103 0	0 2 7	45	284	6 4 6	...	...	...	680	387	0 8 11
19	Kuduk Budruk ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 777	144 0	0 2 11	74	400	5 6 6	2 0	9 0	4 8 0	853	553	0 10 4
20	Velas... ..	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 837	161 0	0 3 1	119	602	5 0 11	76 0	1,049 0	13 3 0	1,032	1,812	1 12 1
21	Veshvi ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	15 6	V. 1,224	215 0	0 2 9	105	543	5 2 9	20 0	198 0	9 14 4	1,349	950	0 11 4
22	Ko'mandle ...	...	V. 0 4	10 0	...	V. 548	100 0	0 2 11	35	218	6 3 9	...	...	...	583	318	0 8 9
22	Total, Group I	...	...	...	...	R. 10 8 V. 14,888	8 2 2,519 0	0 12 9 0 2 8	2,329	13,250	5 10 8	148 12	1,780 5	12 2 7	17,325	17,557	1 0 2
GROUP II.																	
23	Bhanghar ...	II	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 886	162 0	0 2 9	25	106	3 0 5	1 0	2 0	2 0 0	922	360	0 4 6
24	Gote ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 586	112 0	0 3 1	25	88	3 8 4	2 0	7 0	3 8 0	613	207	0 5 5
25	Borkhar ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	...	V. 464	81 0	0 2 10	28	89	3 2 10	...	...	...	492	171	0 5 7
26	Wasal ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 435	84 0	0 2 9	17	65	3 13 2	0 83	1 0	4 9 1	502	150	0 4 9
27	Chinchghar...	...	R. 1 2 V. 0 4	8 0	...	R. 9 V. 671	7 0 131 0	0 14 0 0 3 1	48	276	5 12 0	...	...	...	727	414	0 9 1
28	Panheli Budruk ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 519	107 0	0 2 11	20	72	3 9 7	2 0	10 0	5 0 0	612	189	0 4 11
29	Hanwli ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 513	98 0	0 2 11	12	30	2 8 0	4 0	10 0	4 12 0	629	142	0 4 4
30	Gandghar ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 642	125 0	0 3 1	6	24	4 0 0	0 123	1 0	3 2 2	648	150	0 3 8
31	Shewre ...	...	R. 0 11 V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	R. 2 V. 730	2 0 136 0	1 0 0 0 3 0	20	67	3 5 7	0 14	2 0	5 11 8	752	207	0 4 3
32	Dhamni ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 515	93 0	0 2 11	15	54	3 9 7	3 0	13 0	4 5 4	583	160	0 4 10
33	Shigwan ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	6 0	V. 687	100 0	0 2 9	39	163	4 2 10	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	627	206	0 6 6
34	Asawle ...	...	V. 0 4	8 0	...	V. 387	57 0	0 2 4	10	23	2 4 10	...	...	...	397	50	0 3 3
12	Total, Group II	...	...	...	...	R. 10 V. 7,056	R. 9 0 1,272 0	0 14 5 0 2 10	275	1,057	3 12 11	13 351	53 0	4 2 3	7,354	2,396	0 4 3

BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Acres.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
GROUP III.																		
35	Chincholi ...	III	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 241	52 0	0 2 5	89	157	3 8 2	...	...	...	380	169	0 7 11
36	Soweli ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 854	158 0	0 3 0	78	370	5 0 0	...	...	...	832	528	0 9 1
27	Durgwadi ...	...	R. 0 8	7 0	...	R. 2	1 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Ghosale ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 598	108 0	0 2 11	31	108	3 7 9	1 0	2 0	2 0 0	627	219	0 5 7
30	Sawri ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 1,370	243 0	0 2 10	69	402	3 14 10	5 0	18 0	3 9 7	1,444	463	0 5 2
40	Kerul ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 1,647	283 0	0 2 9	68	241	3 8 8	3 0	16 0	5 5 4	1,718	540	0 5 0
41	Naene ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 364	69 0	0 3 0	1	3	3 0 0	2 0	12 0	6 8 0	267	85	0 3 8
42	Atle ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 919	168 0	0 2 11	16	39	1 13 0	...	...	...	934	195	0 3 4
43	Wadawli ...	...	R. 0 6	...	...	Guntbas R. 41	0 2	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Tamhane ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 268	43 0	0 2 7	13	36	2 0 0	...	...	...	281	69	0 3 11
45	Kalkawne ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 493	83 0	0 2 8	15	31	2 1 1	6 0	27 0	4 8 0	514	141	0 4 5
46	Ambadwe ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 597	109 0	0 2 11	17	37	2 2 10	0 10	1 0	4 0 0	614	147	0 3 10
47	Takawli ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 551	90 0	0 2 7	21	65	3 2 8	...	...	...	372	156	0 4 4
48	Ambegau ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	...	V. 47	8 0	0 2 1	2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	49	16	0 5 3
49	Adkhal ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 870	143 0	0 2 7	71	256	4 0 5	3 0	16 0	5 5 4	944	444	0 7 6
50	Dhangar ...	...	R. 3 8	...	...	Guntbas R. 23	0 4	2 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Gowal ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 341	47 0	0 2 2	35	159	4 8 8	0 12	1 0	2 6 9	376	207	0 6 10
52	Kozar ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 114	18 0	0 2 6	10	24	2 5 5	2 0	8 0	4 0 0	128	50	0 6 4
53	Ambawne K. D. ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 601	98 0	0 2 7	26	93	3 8 7	3 0	18 0	6 0 0	530	208	0 5 8
54	Buri ...	...	V. 0 4	7 0	6 0	V. 942	165 0	0 2 10	26	77	2 2 2	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	979	246	0 4 0
20	Total of the 3rd Group ...	...	...	...	...	R. 2 13 1 V. 12,517	R. 1 6 2,168 0	0 9 5 0 2 9	605	2,133	3 8 2	30 23	146 0	4 11 9	13,154	4,433	0 6 4
GROUP IV.																		
55	Pat ...	IV	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1,671	219 0	0 2 1	62	250	3 10 9	...	...	...	1,739	569	0 5 8
56	Surle ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1,008	176 0	0 2 10	31	311	3 13 5	...	...	...	1,089	487	0 7 2
57	Bhingloli ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 654	115 0	0 2 10	38	222	3 18 3	...	...	...	712	237	0 7 7
58	Dhutroll ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 824	149 0	0 2 11	76	359	3 6 6	...	...	...	900	468	0 7 3
59	Shenale ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 784	114 0	0 2 4	31	197	3 12 10	6 0	33 0	6 8 0	841	244	0 6 7
60	Wakiwli ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 706	123 0	0 2 9	41	135	3 4 8	...	...	...	746	269	0 5 6
61	Kuduk K. D. ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 1,322	222 0	0 2 10	149	355	2 6 5	...	...	...	1,470	587	0 6 5
62	Tardi ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 417	77 0	0 2 11	45	130	2 14 3	...	...	...	462	107	0 7 2
63	Pale ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 865	131 0	0 2 5	64	210	3 4 6	...	...	...	919	341	0 5 11
64	Tulshi ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,657	285 0	0 2 8	135	453	3 9 2	0 12	1 0	3 3 2	1,722	769	0 6 10
65	Konhawli ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,006	178 0	0 2 9	32	31	2 13 6	8 0	37 0	4 10 0	1,046	301	0 4 7
66	Dewhare ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,220	200 0	0 2 7	60	106	3 4 3	0 4	0 5	2 12 5	1,290	396	0 4 11
67	Pachral ...	...	V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,093	194 0	0 2 10	35	100	2 12 5	1 0	5 0	5 0 0	1,130	299	0 4 3
68	Unhere ...	...	V. 0 4	5 10	6 0	V. 491	77 0	0 2 5	14	50	3 9 2	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	506	180	0 4 1
69	Tondli ...	...	R. 1 5	...	...	R. 2	2 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Dahimbe ...	...	V. 0 4	5 10	6 0	V. 1,025	168 0	0 2 4	61	199	3 4 2	4 0	16 0	4 0 0	1,092	370	0 5 5
71	Palwani ...	...	V. 0 4	5 10	6 0	V. 846	88 0	0 2 7	17	34	2 0 0	...	...	...	568	122	0 3 0
71	Palwani ...	...	V. 0 4	5 10	6 0	V. 2,940	485 0	0 2 9	135	490	3 10 1	5 0	15 0	3 0 0	3,080	980	0 5 2
17	Total of the 4th Group ...	...	...	...	...	R. 2 R. 2 0 V. 18,225	R. 2 0 8,091 0	1 0 0 0 2 2	1,123	3,712	3 4 11	25 17	110 5 4 5 5	19,377	6,915	0 5 9	

Q—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage.	Name of Village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 841	52 0	0 2 5	80	118	3 0 1	...	...	...	390	170	0 7 2	10.1	Chinchali...	35
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 854	158 0	0 3 0	78	815	4 0 4	...	...	...	932	471	0 8 1	10.7	Soweli ...	36
R. 0 8	6 0	6 0	R. 2	0 1	0 3 0	81	95	3 0 7	1 0	2 0	2 0 0	627	206	0 5 3	5.9	Durgwadi ...	37
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 593	108 0	0 2 11												
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,370	243 0	0 2 10	69	174	2 6 1	3 0	13 0	3 0 7	1,444	436	0 4 10	0.0	Ghosale ...	38
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 1,847	232 0	0 2 9	68	205	3 0 5	3 0	16 0	5 5 4	1,718	504	0 4 8	6.2	Sawri ...	39
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 864	69 0	0 3 0	1	2	2 0 0	2 0	18 0	6 3 0	367	54	0 3 8	1.1	Keril ...	40
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 715	125 0	0 3 0	10	20	2 0 0	1 0	5 0	5 0 0	726	160	0 3 6	1.8	Nasne ...	41
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 918	166 0	0 2 11	16	25	1 6 7	...	...	...	934	151	0 3 3	2.0	Atle ...	42
R. 0 6	6 0	6 0	Guntchas R. 11	0 2	0 7 2	25	80	3 2 5	3 0	18 0	5 5 4	445	185	0 5 11	7.8	Wadawli ...	43
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 417	69 0	0 2 8												
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 208	43 0	0 2 7	13	22	1 10 3	...	...	...	281	65	0 3 8	5.7	Tamhane ...	44
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 403	83 0	0 2 8	15	27	1 12 4	6 0	27 0	4 3 0	614	137	0 4 3	2.8	Kalkawne ...	45
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 597	109 0	0 2 11	17	31	1 13 3	0 10	1 0	4 0 0	614	141	0 3 8	4.0	Ambadwe... ..	46
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 551	90 0	0 2 7	21	57	2 10 2	...	...	...	572	147	0 4 1	5.7	Takawli ...	47
V. 0 4	6 0	...	V. 47	6 0	0 2 1	2	3	4 0 0	...	...	...	49	14	0 4 7	12.8	Ambegan... ..	48
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 670	142 0	0 2 7	71	243	3 6 11	3 0	16 0	5 5 4	944	401	0 6 10	9.6	Adkhal ...	49
R. 2 8	6 0	6 0	Guntchas R. 23	0 4	8 10 2	85	185	3 13 11	0 10	1 0	2 6 9	376	133	0 7 9	11.1	Dhangar ...	50
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 841	47 0	0 2 2												
V. 0 6	6 0	6 0	V. 114	12 0	0 2 6	10	21	2 1 2	2 0	8 0	4 0 0	126	47	0 6 0	6.0	Gowal ...	51
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 601	98 0	0 2 7	26	78	2 15 3	3 0	18 0	6 0 0	630	194	0 4 11	6.7	Kozar ...	52
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 942	146 0	0 2 10	80	66	1 13 9	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	978	236	0 3 10	4.4	Ambawne, K. D. ...	53
V. 0 4	6 0	6 0	V. 474	79 0	0 2 8	22	91	3 1 4	0 61	1 0	6 3 6	498	171	0 5 6	9.0	Buri ...	54
			R. 2-132	R. 1 6	0 0 5	605	1,911	2 16 10	30 23	146 0	4 11 9	13,154	4,121	0 5 0	7.0	Decrease.	
			V. 12,517	2,163	0 0 2 9												
			GROUP IV.														
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 1,071	319 0	0 3 1	68	208	3 0 9	...	...	...	1,739	527	0 4 10	7.3	Pat ...	55
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 1,008	176 0	0 2 10	81	264	3 4 0	...	...	...	1,089	440	0 3 6	9.6	Surle ...	56
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 654	115 0	0 2 10	58	183	3 2 9	...	...	...	712	398	0 6 8	11.6	Bhingloli... ..	57
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 824	149 0	0 2 11	76	215	2 13 2	...	...	...	900	364	0 6 6	10.7	Dhutroll ...	58
V. 0 4	5 0	0 0	V. 124	114 0	0 2 4	51	163	3 2 3	6 0	33 0	5 3 0	841	310	0 5 11	9.8	Shensale ...	59
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 705	123 0	0 2 9	41	111	2 11 5	...	...	...	746	234	0 5 0	9.3	Wakiwli ...	60
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 1,322	232 0	0 2 10	148	322	1 16 3	...	...	...	1,470	524	0 5 8	10.7	Kuduk, K. D. ...	61
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 417	77 0	0 2 11	45	109	2 6 9	...	...	...	462	136	0 6 5	10.1	Terdi ...	62
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 858	131 0	0 2 5	64	173	2 11 6	...	...	...	919	304	0 5 4	20.8	Pale ...	63
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 1,637	235 0	0 2 8	126	404	2 16 11	0 12	1 0	3 2 2	1,792	690	0 6 2	10.2	Tulshi ...	64
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 1,009	178 0	0 2 9	39	73	3 6 0	3 0	37 0	4 10 0	1,046	238	0 4 5	4.8	Konhawli... ..	65
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 1,330	200 0	0 2 7	60	161	2 11 0	0 4	0 5	2 12 5	1,290	361	0 4 6	8.8	Dewhare ...	66
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 1,008	194 0	0 2 10	26	81	2 4 4	1 0	5 0	6 0 0	1,130	280	0 3 11	6.3	Pachrai ...	67
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 491	77 0	0 2 6	14	50	3 0 2	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	506	130	0 4 1		Unhere ...	68
R. 1 3	5 0	6 0	R. 2	2 0	1 0 0	61	199	3 4 2	4 0	13 0	4 0 0	1,092	370	0 5 5	No change in assessment.	Tondi ...	68
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 1,025	153 0	0 2 4												
V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 846	82 0	0 2 7	17	24	3 0 0	...	...	...	563	122	0 3 6		Dahimbe ...	70
V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 2,940	425 0	0 2 9	136	490	3 10 1	5 0	13 0	3 0 0	3,060	990	0 5 2		Palwani ...	71
			R. 2	R. 2 0	1 0 0	1,122	3,215	3 13 10	25 17	110 5	4 5 5	19,377	6,418	0 5 6	7.2	Decrease.	
			V. 12,223	3,091	0 0 2 2												

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	GROUP V.		Ra. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
72	Kumie ...	VI.	V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 455	82 0	0 2 11	163	596	3 10 6	...	...	...	618	673	1 2 7
73	Taked ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 584	107 0	0 2 11	159	476	2 15 11	...	...	...	743	563	0 12 7
74	Dahagaon ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 675	147 0	0 2 8	285	999	3 8 1	...	...	...	1,160	1,140	0 15 10
75	Dudhere ...		V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 577	93 0	0 2 7	136	537	3 15 2	...	...	...	713	630	0 14 2
76	Pimploli ...	VI.	V. 0 4	5 1	...	V. 389	69 0	0 2 10	171	543	3 3 3	...	...	...	560	617	1 1 8
77	Palghar ...		R. 1 8	5 1	6 0	V. 455	78 0	0 2 8	78	277	3 8 10	2	3 0	1 8 0	535	356	0 10 8
			V. 0 4														
78	Vinhe ...	R. 1 8	5 1	...	R. 1	1 0	1 0 0	216	723	3 5 11	...	...	...	874	836	0 15 2	
		V. 0 4															
79	Shirgaon ...	VII.	V. 0 4	5 1	6 0	V. 1,336	240 0	0 2 10	161	434	3 0 1	2	3 0	1 6 0	1,499	727	0 7 9
80	Mahu ...		V. 0 4	5 0	...	V. 902	163 0	0 2 11	98	132	1 12 8	...	...	...	970	287	0 4 9
81	Bhorghar ...		V. 0 4	5 0	6 0	V. 815	127 0	0 2 6	64	125	1 15 3	Gs. 14	1 0	3 11 5	379	253	0 4 7
82	Lutwan ...		R. 1 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V. 0 4															
83	Ghardi ...	VIII.	V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 1,512	261 0	0 2 9	145	433	3 0 4	...	...	...	1,057	699	0 6 9
84	Kelwat ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 580	97 0	0 2 8	57	142	2 7 10	...	...	...	637	239	0 6 1
85	Tide ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 1,077	198 0	0 2 10	256	846	3 4 10	...	...	...	1,333	1,039	0 12 6
86	Nargoli ...		R. 1 8	4 8	...	R. Gs. 3	Ans. 0 2	1 5 10	72	199	2 13 3	...	...	...	744	308	0 6 7
		V. 0 4															
87	Bamanghar ...	VIII.	V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 657	106 0	0 2 7	46	145	3 2 8	...	...	...	703	251	0 5 9
88	Shodwai ...		V. 0 4	4 8	6 0	V. 1,004	163 0	0 2 7	66	190	2 14 1	3	3 0	1 0 0	1,073	356	0 5 4
89	Werol ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 606	98 0	0 2 5	42	118	2 12 11	...	...	...	648	211	0 5 3
90	Sade ...		V. 0 4	4 8	...	V. 701	111 0	0 2 6	107	207	2 12 5	...	...	...	808	406	0 8 1
91	Gowal ...	IX.	V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 406	69 0	0 2 9	59	165	2 13 9	...	...	...	485	234	0 8 1
92	Bholowli ...		V. 0 4	4 0	6 0	V. 986	165 0	0 2 8	123	365	2 25 6	Gs. 19	3 0	6 6 4	1,109	533	0 7 8
			V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 274	48 0	0 2 10	87	267	3 1 1	...	...	...	361	315	0 14 0
93	Wolote ...		R. 0 14	4 0	...	R. 9	0 2	0 10 8	299	970	3 3 11	...	...	...	799	1,073	1 5 7
		V. 0 4															
95	Taleghar ...	IX.	V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 605	110 0	0 2 11	74	212	3 13 10	...	...	...	682	322	0 7 7
96	Kadwan ...		V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 533	94 0	0 2 10	134	436	3 4 1	...	...	...	667	530	0 12 9
	Total of the 5th Group				{ R. 4 3	{ R. 3 2	{ 0 12 3	3,068	8,082	3 2 0	7 33	13 0	1 10 6	20,237	12,633	0 10 0	
					{ V. 17,158	{ 2,935 0	{ 0 2 0										
	Mandangad...				(No assessed land).												
	Grand Total				{ R. 25	{ R. 23 0	{ 0 18 2	7,320	20,624	4 0 6	223	2,107 0	9 5 1	77,447	43,984	0 9 1	
					{ V. 69,797	{ 11,860 0	{ 0 2 9										

Camp Shiggaon, Taluka Bankapur, }
 District Dharwar, 18th December 1896.

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Ra. s.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	GROUP V.	
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 455	82 0 0	2 11	163	527	3 3 9	...	...	...	...	618	609	0 15 9	10-1	Kumle ...	72
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 584	107 0 0	2 11	159	458	2 14 1	...	...	...	...	748	565	0 12 2	8-0	Taked ...	73
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 675	147 0 0	2 8	235	300	3 1 11	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,037	0 14 4	9-5	Dahgaon ...	74
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 577	93 0 0	2 7	186	479	2 8 6	...	...	...	...	718	572	0 12 10	9-2	Dudhore ...	75
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 380	59 0 0	2 10	171	491	2 13 6	...	...	...	...	560	560	1 0 0	9-2	Pimploli ...	76
R. 1 8	4 0	0 0	V. 455	76 0 0	2 8	78	348	3 3 9	2	3	1 8 0	...	535	327	0 9 9	8-1	Palghar ...	77	
V. 0 4	4 0	...	R. 1	1 0 1 0 0	...	216	654	3 0 5	...	...	...	...	574	762	0 13 11	8-8	Vinhe ...	78
R. 1 8	4 0	...	V. 657	107 0 0	2 7	Shirgaon ...	79
V. 0 4	4 0	0 0	V. 1,330	240 0 0	2 10	161	425	2 10 3	2	3	1 8 0	1,499	685	0 7 2	8-1	Mahu ...	80		
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 692	166 0 0	2 11	68	97	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	970	262	0 4 4	8-7	Borghar ...	81
V. 0 4	4 0	0 0	V. 815	127 0 0	2 6	64	99	1 8 7	142	1	2 11 5	879	226	0 3 1	10-6	Latwan ...	82		
R. 1 4	4 0	Ghardi ...	83
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 1,512	291 0 0	2 9	145	439	3 0 4	...	...	...	...	1,657	699	0 6 9	...	Kelwat ...	84
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 580	97 0 0	2 8	57	142	2 7 10	...	...	...	...	687	239	0 6 1	...	Tide ...	85
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 1,077	193 0 0	2 10	256	846	3 4 10	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,039	0 12 6	...	Nargoli ...	86
R. 1 8	4 0	...	R. Gs. 3 1/2	Ans. 0 2 1 0 10	...	72	160	2 12 3	...	...	...	...	744	305	0 6 7	...	Bamanghar ...	87
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 672	108 0 0	2 6	49	145	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	703	251	0 6 9	...	Shedwai ...	88
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 657	106 0 0	2 7	49	145	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	703	251	0 6 9	...	Werol ...	89
V. 0 4	4 0	0 0	V. 1,004	188 0 0	2 7	60	190	2 14 1	3	3	1 0 0	1,073	356	0 5 4	...	Sade ...	90		
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 608	98 0 0	2 6	43	118	2 13 11	...	...	...	...	608	408	0 8 1	...	Gowal ...	91
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 701	111 0 0	2 6	107	297	2 12 5	...	...	...	...	405	234	0 8 1	...	Bholowli ...	92
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 406	69 0 0	2 9	59	105	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	608	408	0 8 1	...	Dabhat ...	93
V. 0 4	4 0	0 0	V. 980	165 0 0	2 8	123	365	3 15 6	Gs. 18 1/2	3	6 8 4	1,109	539	0 7 8	...	Walote ...	94		
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 274	48 0 0	2 10	87	207	3 1 1	...	...	...	...	361	315	0 14 0	...	Taleghar ...	95
R. 0 14	4 0	...	R. 3	0 2 0 10 8	...	209	970	3 3 11	...	...	...	...	799	1,078	1 5 7	...	Kadwan ...	98
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 497	106 0 0	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	323	0 7 7	...	Decrease.	...
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 608	110 0 0	2 11	74	212	2 13 10	...	...	...	...	607	530	0 12 9	...	Mandangad.	...
V. 0 4	4 0	...	V. 533	94 0 0	2 10	134	439	3 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease.	...
...	...	...	R. 4 8 1/2	Rs. 2 0 12 8	...	3,068	0,157	2 15 9	7 33 1/2	18	1 10 6	20,227	12,108	0 9 7	4-1	...	...	...
...	...	...	V. 17,158	2,935 0 0	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	R. 28	Rs. 23 9 0 13 2	...	7,399	25,702	3 7 8	223	2,107	9 5 1	77,447	30,872	0 8 3	9-2	...	...	...
...	...	...	V. 69,797	11,980 0 0	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
 Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.