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1836.
Report on the Judicial and Revenue
Administration of Assam,
1886.

ASSAM SECRETARIAT.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FILE No. 298BENGAL. ✓

Report on the Judicial and Revenue Administration of Assam, 1885.

1835.

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ASSAM SECRETARIAT PROCEEDINGS.

FILE No. 298 BENGAL.

Report on the Judicial and Revenue Administration of Assam, 1835.

Serial No. 1.

No. 5, dated Commissioner's office, Assam, the 3rd February 1836.

From—Captain F. JENKINS, Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department.

Captain Matthie's of 15th
February 1835.
Major White's, 10th January
1835.
Captain Bogle's of 28th Janu-
ary 1835.
Ditto ditto 1st September
1835.
Ensign Brodie's, 14th November
1835.

In obedience to Mr. Secretary Macsween's letter of the 10th November last, No. 1013, I have the honour to submit the statistical reports as per margin.

2. I have to regret that unavoidable circumstances, want of leisure from more urgent duties, and the removal and sickness of officers have prevented me from complying at an earlier date with the orders of Government.

3. The details now submitted by my assistants are so full on the several heads to which my attention was directed by Mr. Macsween's instructions that little will remain for me to do than to refer to the notices in their letters for the information required by Government on the particular points noticed in Mr. Secretary Macsween's letter.

4. I propose in the following paragraphs to touch on those points, in the order observed by Mr. Macsween.

"In the Revenue Branch of this report you will show the total receipts and charges of the several districts inclusive of all sums chargeable to them collectively."

5. The receipts of each of the divisions for the past year amounted to :—

	Rs.	a.	g.
Darrang	89,292	8	15
Kamrup	1,85,540	6	9
Nowgong	60,475	10	17
Grand total of the 3 divisions of Lower Assam	3,35,308	10	1

The charges of each of the divisions were as follows, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	g.
Darrang	36,665	9	0
Kamrup	80,400	0	0
Nowgong	35,622	0	0
Total	1,52,687	9	0

To these charges are to be added a proportion of the pay of the Assam Light Infantry and of my salary and of the establishments of my court, all of which I am unable to state correctly and could not apportion fairly, as the foregoing charges are in part assignable to Upper Assam and partly to North-East Rungpur, to Cooch Behar, and even to Rungpur and Bengal; being Political and Military expenses chargeable to the general management and defence of this portion of the State, they cannot justly be debited to any particular division of this province.

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The estimated area, population, cultivation, extent of trade, revenue or other statistical particulars meriting notice for each division.

6. The areas of the divisions are computed as follows,

viz. :—

						Square miles.
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	2,520 8 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	5,790 0 0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,610 8 0

Population. The population as nearly as can be ascertained of each is as follows, *viz.* :—

Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	89,519
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	243,817
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
Total of population	...	...	...	...	...	422,836

7. The proportion of the cultivation to the wastes in Darrang is estimated by Lieutenant Matthie, paragraph 2, at one-eighth of the whole division. The documents Nos. 3 and 4 annexed to this report detail the quantities of the lands under cultivation. These do not, however, show the total quantity of land cultivated. The lands occupied by the untaxed crops, the sugarcane, mustard seed, opium, etc., are unnoticed.

8. The third paragraph of Captain Bogle's report details the extent of cultivation in the division of Kamrup, it is calculated at one-tenth of the whole superficial area of the division, and from the accuracy of the revenue survey conducted by Mr. Hudson, this estimate may be assumed as nearly correct. The above paragraph also gives the total of the cultivation of the *Barua* and village land and of the uncultivated lands of all descriptions; and the table annexed to Captain Bogle's letter of the 1st September last distinguishes the different quantities of each kind of cultivated land whether *khiraj* or *lakhiraj*.

9. Ensign Brodie estimates the cultivation of the Nowgong division at 140 square miles only, but this is merely a very rough estimate; for the interior—that large portion of the division which is comprehended under the general denomination of Mikir and Naga Hills, we know little or nothing. The total amount of the hillmen within that range, I believe, will be found to be more considerable than is generally supposed, and their cultivation must of course be proportionate thereto.

10. We have little means of ascertaining the extent of the trade of Assam, since the Hydera Customs House was abolished, but even then only a portion of the whole of the trade of the province could have been ascertained, as this had reference to the trade with Bengal, but an active barter of products is carried on with all the tribes on both sides of the valley, from Sadiya to Goalpara. As there has never been a general system of *chaukis* along our very extensive boundaries, since we have occupied the province, the extent of our traffic with the hill tribes could not be estimated.

11. The document No. 2 annexed to Lieutenant Matthie's report contains a statement of the quantities of the principal products raised in his division and attempt at an estimate of the quantities of each consumed in the division or exported.

12. The 21st paragraph of Captain Bogle's report refers to the general trade of Assam, which he assumes at 4 lakhs, value of imports and exports.

13. Ensign Brodie has not adverted to the trade of Nowgong, I suppose from inability to make anything like an approximate estimate of its extent. The principal article of the commerce of the division is cotton, which is received from the hill tribes, Mikirs, Nagas and Kacharis, in exchange for salt.

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14. The tables annexed to these reports are so full of details on this head that nothing further seems to be called for. I have only to refer Nos. I to XVI of Lieutenant Matthie's reports and to Nos. 1 to 6 of Captain Bogle's. The division of Nowgong having been the last placed under the charge of a European, the means are as yet wanting on which to form any correct returns in detail. These will be supplied hereafter as Ensign Brodie has more leisure and a better acquaintance with the division.

As regards the land revenue, the nature of the tenures in land, the position, rights, and privileges of all parties concerned in its cultivation or management, from the actual occupants to the persons under engagement with Government, you will state whether any and what special means are taken to secure to all parties the enjoyment of their rights.

15. Paragraphs 207 to 223 of Lieutenant Matthie's report have reference to the tenures of land and estates in Assam and different classes of the agricultural population. Paragraphs 7 to 12 of Captain Bogle's report and paragraphs 13 to 31 of Ensign Brodie's upon the same subject.

16. I find myself, from the presence of other business, precluded from entering so particularly at present as I could wish into the subjects referred to by Mr. Secretary Macsween, and rather than further delay the transmission of these reports, I consider it better to reserve what observations I have to make on these heads for a separate letter. There is a considerable difference of opinion, it will be observed, in the proprietary rights of the ryots, but it seems of little consequence to discuss what were the original rights of the several holders of land under the native Government; it seems quite sufficient to us that we find them possessed of an hereditary right by occupancy. This right has not yet been formally acknowledged by us, but I consider it of the utmost consequence to the province that this should be fully admitted and that each individual should be declared and registered as the proprietor in the fullest extent of the term of the price of land in his occupation under cultivation and his claim to which has been undisputed since our acquisition of the province.

17. Although the ryot is allowed to occupy and inherit the piece of land cultivated by himself and father, there are occasions when by the custom of the province he is obliged to relinquish a portion of the land which may be in excess of the fixed portion of a ryot,—or 2 or 3 *puras*, and even at times he was liable to have a part of that curtailed. The principle adopted by the State was that, as every ryot beyond a certain age was liable to personal service or to a commutation thereof in money, he was on his part entitled to a certain quantity of land for his maintenance; it was, therefore, regulated that each ryot should be invested with his set portion on coming of age on demanding it from the *Chaudri*, and if it so happened that in the village to which the individual belonged there was no *patil* (fallen) land, the *Chaudri* made up his share by curtailing a portion of the excess lands to the legal portion that had been any way acquired by others.

18. In process of time in periods of tranquillity even portions of that legal share had to be abandoned in some villages, whatever might be the quantity of wastes in other villages; such a custom of course was alone sufficient to render lands unsaleable. Besides, although every *pyke* could demand his share he could not get rid of the Government claim which was personal and not attached to the land, and even did he mortgage his land, the rent was to be paid by the mortgagee, and not the mortgagor, and he could only mortgage and not sell, for his right was merely for his life, and to a certain amount of land, not to any particular defined spot.

19. Under the operation of such customs the land would continue to be infinitely divided in such parts as possessed the first qualities of rice land, and the population be concentrated in particular spots, whilst large tracts of inferior land would remain untouched, and the people would be deprived of all that energy which is produced by a full and inalienable possession on the one hand, and want that stimulus to exertion and enterprize on the other which the non-possession of any land would force upon them.

20. By the abolition of these customs and by creating a saleable property in the land, the industrious would gradually be acquiring larger possessions and raising themselves in society, whilst the less industrious and their progeny would

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become labourers or emigrate to the waste tracts. I think on these considerations there is an immediate necessity for a declaratory enactment proclaiming the entire right of each ryot to the land in his occupancy to sell, mortgage, or inherit or otherwise dispose of his land.

21. It is to be kept in mind that the land was not held in community by the inhabitants of a village, but by the members of a clan or caste, and that the members of 20 clans sometimes inhabited in one village. These clans being now broken up, the members are in actual possession of distinct portions of lands unconnected with any coparcenary right on the part of the other paternity of the village, which otherwise might have been an objection to the recognition of individual rights.

22. On this subject, I beg to call the attention of Government to the provisions proposed by Ensign Brodie in his 23rd paragraph, which have generally my full concurrence.

23. With regard to the land held by ryots, the rents of which are collected by the *Chaudries*, I see no difficulty whatsoever in carrying an arrangement such as proposed by Ensign Brodie into immediate and complete effect, but there are other lands with regard to which there may be some doubt as to the mode of procedure. I allude to *lakhiraj* and other separate estates.

24. In the *Barmutar* and *Darmutar* estates I conceive that when these were separated from amongst the ryots' lands, the ryots retained all their rights, and were besides invested with certain privileges which elevated them in society, such as their exemptions from the calls of the State for their personal service. It would, therefore, seem proper that all the ryots even within those estates should be declared the owners of the lands in full proprietary rights and liable only to pay to the Brahmins or others holding such lands the same amount of rents or such proportion as hereafter may be allowed by Government as are claimable from the ryots paying direct to the State. The right of holders would consist solely without rent which the ryots elsewhere pay to Government, and where the estates are still in the hands of the priesthood, to those who render services to the temples, etc., which they have always been subjected to and for which they formerly obtained the distinct privileges alluded to.

25. Such estates should be so liable, but if they pass out of the hands of the priesthood, the ryots should thenceforth be exempted from all services and payments beyond the Government rates of assessment.

26. The ryots on the Brahmin estates are, I believe, generally on a much better footing than the Government ryots, for their desertion is now greatly dreaded by the Brahmins (their lands being unsaleable under present circumstances), and they therefore commonly make remittances under pleas of distress and commutations of receipts in kind for money payments, which the Government ryots can seldom be admitted to.

27. There are other estates, such as what are called *Chamua*, defined by 4 boundaries, that pay full rent to Government. The ryots of these are also endowed with certain privileges, and the holder of the *Chamua* has only the privilege of being the Collector's officer of that particular estate (in which, however, he may have land of his own) and being exempted from the control of the *Chaudri* of the pargana.

28. Besides, there are what are called *khiraj khats* or *chowanees*; the proprietor of such holds the whole land and is exempt from the control of the *Chaudris* and has the full power of making his own arrangements with all the inhabitants within his estate. He pays, however, the full Government rent for all the lands he has in cultivation. These estates were originally grants of wastes on which the grantees settled his own slaves, private servants, and such foreigners as he could induce to emigrate, and, therefore, with the internal arrangements of these estates, I would propose no interference whatever, conceiving the engagements of the landlord and his tenants, whatever they may be, to be only cognizable to the Civil Courts in due course of law. They may be considered as the only free-hold estates in the province, and I conceive they may be of great consequence hereafter, in giving character to the holders and preventing the whole population being sunk to one level, of agricultural labourers. They will also be the only estates that Europeans or other settlers, being capitalists,

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would be desirous to purchase in the province, for without having the right of all proprietorship over their estates, it would be vain expecting they would make any outlay on its improvement, or for the introduction of manufactories.

29. There may be some other particular estates to which I have not adverted, but of course the respective rights of each would be the subject of enquiry, when any general arrangement was entered upon, consequent to the acknowledgment by the Government that they resigned all pretension to any right in the soil, beyond the payment of the assessments upon it.

"You will notice the total amount of the land assessments and describe the data and rules with reference to which they are regulated in each district and the usual periods and conditions of settlements. As regards the items of revenue, you will show for each district their number and relative accounts and the principles on which they are calculated, adding any observation which yourself or the local officers may be desirous of offering regarding their operation on the comfort and the wealth of the people."

30. On this head I have little to add to the details given by my assistants. The total amount of land revenue is already given, for we have no other taxes, unless the capitation, house or hearth tax may be so called, although it is in reality a tax on the land, but clumsily and unequally applied to it. This I would propose to direct the collectors of each division to throw it on the lands.

31. Whilst doing this, it would be desirable to introduce uniformity as far as possible in the assessments, but this is of inferior consequence, for each division has been immemorially subject to some difference of management, having been frequently under separate Governments and being in great measure peopled by distinct races of men.

32. The hearth tax, head or house tax now is very greatly in the way of the establishment of any separate estates or the introduction of any manufactories, for it has the effect of retaining all the population on their miserable payments of estates, and in the culture of rice. If all classes not holding land were exempt from these taxes, we should gradually find a portion of the population attempting other occupations and becoming hired labourers, which they are now restrained from doing by the effect of this tax. The people are therefore all scattered over the whole country in small agricultural hamlets, and the growth of great towns having a larger population of the labouring classes is retarded, but without the rise of which we shall never improve either in our commerce or our manufactures.

33. The only other proposition that I have to make is to be permitted to make the next assessments for a period of five years in the districts which have come under the operation of the revenue survey, and for three years in the other districts, which, although not surveyed, may have had their resources well ascertained; many of the great *churs* are in this predicament where the cultivation is not yet sufficiently fixed, or concentrated to be worth immediate survey. I would expect such districts to which the survey may be proceeding or is about to be commenced upon, in such it would be expedient to make an annual assessment until the survey is completed.

34. On this subject I would beg to receive the early orders of the Government, that the Collectors may be prepared by the approaching commencement of the ensuing official year.

35. At present the annual settlements have the effect of consuming a very exorbitant portion of the time of the assistants in charge and harassing whole populations of the country without any adequate gain to Government. I have only just received the settlements for the current year of the Nowgong division, and those of the Kamrup division are not completed.

36. The subjects noticed in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of Mr. Macsween's letter have already been partially noticed in my letter to the Judicial Secretary of the 10th May last, and being still under discussion may be expediently deferred for the present.

37. The details given in my assistants' reports are fully explanatory of the rules and practice at present in force in the administration of civil and criminal justice and management of the police, as I am not aware of anything that calls for immediate attention.

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From—Lieutenant JAMES MATTHEW, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent,
Collector and Magistrate of zilla Darrang,

To—Captain FRANCOIS JENKINS, Commissioner of Assam.

Acknowledges the receipt of a request to submit a succinct report upon the Revenue and Judicial administration and of the Statistical resources of the Darrang district.

2 to 7—Designation of the district, situation, boundaries, areas, population, Revenue expenses, profits, soil, productions, and divisions.

8 to 28—1st Division, Desh Darrang, ditto ditto ditto.

28 to 35—2nd Division, Chatgari, ditto ditto ditto.

35 to 46—Bhutan possessions on the Assam plains ditto ditto.

46 to 56—3rd Division, Chutia, ditto ditto ditto.

56 to 74—4th Division, Charduar, ditto ditto ditto
description of tribe, nature of blackmail, and system of procuring gold in the beds of Assam rivers.

74 to 92—5th Division, Naoduar, ditto ditto, description of tribes, nature of blackmail, etc., etc.

92 to 102—Civil establishments, civil courts.

102 to 115—Criminal courts.

115 to 119—Revenue courts.

119—Languages in which the proceedings are prepared.

120—Description of natives employed in the courts.

121—Duties of Native Officers.

122 to 126—Military establishments, detail of guards and outposts.

126 to 138—Detailed report on the feudal revenue system under the Assam Government.

138 to 135— Ditto on the cause of the abolition of the old *Khelwari* or Settlement by separate villages, which has been substituted, opinion thereon, and proposals for assimilating the taxes throughout the provinces.

135 to 159—Detailed report on the population and climate.

159 to 181— Ditto on the soil, state of cultivation, productions, and weights and measures.

181 to 189—Detailed report on waste land.

189 to 202— Ditto on live-stock, domestic and wild.

202 to 207— Ditto on agricultural implements and labour.

207 to 224— Ditto on estates, land tenures, etc.

224 to 235— Ditto on manufactures, arts, and sciences.

235 to 241— Ditto on habitations, architecture, and timber.

241 to 247— Ditto on education, schools, etc.

247 to 254— Ditto on slavery.

254— Ditto on castes and tribes.

255—Assam era.

256—Conclusion.

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LIST OF STATEMENTS, FORMS, AND TABLES ANNEXED.

- I.—Sketch of the whole district.
- II.—Statement showing the quantity and nature of the articles produced in the district of Darrang, quantity expended and sold or exported.
- III.—Revenue settlement of the district of zilla Darrang in Assam for the Assamese year 1756 or 1834-35 A.D.
- IV.—Statistical return of the district of Darrang in Assam for the Assamese year 1756 or 1834-35 A.D.
- V.—Table showing the articles of tribute paid to the British Government annually by the *sinkoff* of the Bhutan Duar on the northern frontier of the district of Darrang.
- VI.—Comparative statement of regular causes depending before the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and Munsifs of zilla Darrang during the years 1833 and 1834.
- VII.—Abstract statement of robberies and other crimes ascertained by the police officers, otherwise to have been committed within the district of zilla Darrang in Assam from the 1st January to 31st December 1834, for the number of persons known or supposed to have been concerned in such crimes, and the number apprehended, and the computed value of property plundered or stolen and the amount received, according to the police report, or otherwise; also comparative statement of crimes of a heinous nature ascertained by the police officers or otherwise to have been committed within the district of Darrang during the years of 1833 and 1834.
- VIII.—Statement of summary suits instituted in the Collector's office of the district of Darrang during the years 1833 and 1834 A. D. or 1239 and 1240 B. S.
- IX.—Statement showing the nature and number of distraints in the district of Darrang for arrears of revenue for 1239 and 1240 B. S.
- X.—List of *amlas* and establishment for the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts of the Darrang district in Assam.
- XI.—Statement showing the numerical strength of the Military force, proposal for, and doing the duties of the zilla Darrang.
- XII.—Translations of all the documents connected with revenue settlement by village of the district of Darrang under civil charge of Lieutenant James Matthie.
- XIII.—Estimated amount of the expenses attending the cultivation of 12 *pooras* of 1st rate or *rupit*, and the same quantity of 3rd rate or *faringati* land, also the value of the produce for the first year.
- XIV.—Price-current of articles of produce in the district of Darrang.
- XV.—Tables Nos. 1 and 2, Assam land measurement.
- XVI.—Statement of the number of persons known to have been killed by wild beasts in the zilla Darrang under civil charge of Lieutenant James Matthie during the years 1833 and 1834 A. D.

Dated the 15th February 1835.

From—Lieutenant JAMES MATTHIE, Offg. Magistrate and Collector, Darrang,

To—Captain F. JENKINS, Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter under date 13th December last annexing a copy of a letter, No. 1013 of date 10th November, from the Secretary to Government, calling upon me to furnish a succinct report upon the Revenue and Judicial administration, and of the statistical resources of the district under my civil charge, and in obedience I beg to submit the following report.

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2. The district is designated

Zilla Darrang.

Boundaries—

North.—Continuous range of the Bhutan, Akha, Koppa Choor, and Duffla mountains.
 South.—Brahmaputra river.
 East.—Kobhu Jim or Creek.
 West.—Bur Nuddee.
 Area—1,300 square miles.
 Population—89,519.
 Revenue—Rs. 89,292-8-15 New Furruckabad.

zilla Darrang, and the territory comprising it is situated on the north bank of the Brahmaputra river between latitude 26° 18' and 26° 55' and longitude 91° 48' and 93° 30'. Its greatest length is about 102 miles and breadth 30 miles, but varies very considerably in the latter, being in most parts only 10 miles broad, in consequence of the winding course of the arm of the Brahmaputra, which forms its southern boundary. The country is generally flat, but so far undulated as to admit of various cultivation, but at present rice may be considered the sole crop, on which the inhabitants depend for food. Not above one-eighth of the district is cultivated. It contains a few insulated low hills at Singore and Poorah in the division of Chardooare, as shown

in the annexed rough map, which will give a correct idea of the shape of the district and its divisions.

3. The whole of the district is intersected with numerous rivers and *nalahs*, some of which are valuable on account of the gold dust found in their beds, but annually do great mischief to the crops in their immediate vicinity.

Hindus	...	55,484
Muhammadans	...	4,574
Cacharis, Miris, and other non Hindus.	...	29,461
		<u>89,519</u>
Free persons	...	86,041
Slaves	...	2,301
Bondsmen	...	1,177
		<u>89,519</u>

The expense for *amlah* and establishments is calculated on the list recommended to Government, which, although not formally sanctioned as yet, are entertained under the Commissioner's authority.

1. Desh Darrang.
2. Chatgurree.
3. Chootiyah.
4. Charduar.
5. Noaduar.

4. The population is estimated at 89,519 souls of all religions and tribes.

5. The revenue of the district for 1834, 1835 A.D. or 1241 B.S. is new Furruckabad Rs. 89,292-8-15; the total expenses, including my salary, the pay of the whole of the *amlah* and establishments and of 24 provincial soldiers, are only Rs. 86,665-9-9-3, so that there is a net surplus of Rs. 52,626-15-5-1, which, I may with confidence affirm, will be within a few years considerably increased, as much land lying waste will be rendered profitable when the resources of the province are a little more drawn forth.

6. The district is divided into five* grand divisions, these divisions were established by the Assamese Government, and are remarkably distinct, and their boundaries so well defined that I consider it highly desirable and politic to uphold them.

7. This district labours under many more local disadvantages than any other in the province, being exposed to no less than five independent States on its northern frontier—Bhutias, Kampa Bhutias, Akas, Kappa Choors and Dufflas, the first, third and last of which are allowed in persons to collect blackmail from our subjects, the nature of which I will describe in the report of the division, in which the objectionable system is allowed.

8. The first and largest division is Desh Darrang, which is situated in the extreme western portion of the district. It is somewhat of a conical shape, the point nearly resting on Gauhati. Its breadth on the western point is about 32 miles, but on the eastern side only 14 miles. It is, like every other division in the province, intersected by numerous rivers which flow in a southerly direction from the Bhutan mountains as feeders to the Brahmaputra; many are navigable at all seasons of the year for the largest canoes. There is abundance of water during the rains for boats of the largest size, but like all our streams, flowing from the hills, liable to sudden rises, and as sudden falls, and run with such rapidity as to render it hazardous for any but the smallest craft; nearly all the rivers continue to flow during the spring, so that it is well supplied with water. There are numerous tanks scattered in the villages, many of which also afford wholesome water throughout the year, some however have been allowed to go to ruin merely for want of small repairs, which are now, I am happy to say, being made by the villagers. There are very few wells.

9. Up to 1833 the revenue system called *Khelwarra* established by the Assamese Government was retained, but as it was impossible to adhere to all its peculiarities under our system of Government, the amount of the cash *jammās* we fixed could not be realized, and consequently fell into a very large balance, so that a mauzawaree or settlement by separate villages was substituted, and has worked remarkably well. I shall in another part of this report detail separately the nature of the former and revised revenue arrangements.

10. The productions are of a valuable description, but in quantity very insignificant as yet, which I conceive is principally attributable to the want of a little fostering care and more extensive European superintendence. It must be recollected that this division, indeed I may add the whole district, was left almost entirely to the charge of a native establishment up to 1833. The principal crops are rice, of which there are several varieties cultivated, but none of the kinds are probably equal to the best sorts of Bengal rice. Little other grain is used by the bulk of the population, and the most common kind of rice are coarse (red), and little esteemed by the natives of Bengal. The other productions consist of *munga*, silk, lac, beetle-nut, sugarcane, tobacco, opium, black pepper, mustard seed, and cotton. In an annexed statement I have shown the quantity produced in each division.

11. This is the most important division in the district. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of a separate Raja or Rajas, who were descendants from the same stock as the Cooch Behar and Bijni Rajas. They came under the yoke of the Assam Raja about two hundred years ago. After subjection

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they were allowed to exercise judicial control over the country on being selected for that duty by the Assam Raja. It was usual to choose one or two of the family, who, in the latter case, were styled the

Damga Raja and Soru Raja. greater and the lesser Rajas. They were generally confirmed in the private estates they held as sovereigns, and these were surveyed and carefully recorded in the records of the Assam Kings. These lands, like those granted to *Gossains* and other holy persons, although now designated "*lakhiraj*," pay a small tax levied upon them at our conquest by the late Mr. Scott, pending an enquiry into the right of a full exemption for the quantity at first claimed. It is with regret I have to add that, for want of some final arrangements being made respecting the estates of these Rajas, the finances and affairs of the branches of the family now living are in a most deplorable state, and I fear they will not be disentangled from their difficulties for many years unless Government speedily bestow some favourable consideration towards them.

12. The *khuranji* or assessed land is distributed amongst the ryots, and is the property of Government. The village leases have hitherto been renewed annually. There are at present 144 villages, each under the fiscal charge of a *patghiraj* or headman, who is responsible to the Collector for the due realization of the revenue of his village, which he pays direct into the treasury; for his services and expenses he receives 15 per cent. on his *jannah*. As many of the villages are of such an insignificant size, it is my intention, on the demise, failure, or misconduct of the present *patghiris*, to consolidate many and to give 3 or 4 villages in charge to one *patghiri*, both for the purpose of lightening the present voluminous accounts, and of raising the emoluments so as to render them worthy the consideration of respectable men, and as being the only means we have of giving some employment and interest in the country to the members of the better families. Few ryots cultivate beyond 12 *poorahs* of rice land, and the average is about 4 *poorahs* exclusive of the high land about their houses.

An Assam *poorah* contains 52,900 English feet, is equal to $3\frac{1}{4}$ Bengal *bighas* or $\frac{1}{4}$ English acre. A square mile contains 529 Assam *poorahs*.

13. There are three kinds of rice land, and consequently three rates of assessment; the first rate land is called *rudir*, assessed at Re. 1 and 8 annas the *poorah*, the second rate is called "*bamtullee*," at 12 annas the *poorah*, and the third rate *furinghati* at 4 annas the *poorah*. Besides the above tracts, each "*hearth*" or *chooro* is assessed at two rates, first rate at Re. 1, and second rate at 8 annas, calculated on the wealth of the ryot: this tax is imposed in lieu of a cess on the "*barrée*" (village or high) lands, which at present are retained rent-free. It is very desirable that an early opportunity should be taken to abolish all such miscellaneous taxes on "*hearth*" "*houses*" and "*poll*." They are objectionable under our system, and the substitution of a cess on the high or village lands will not only simplify the revenue accounts, but will compensate Government, and bear more equally on the ryots. I should recommend that what changes may be considered expedient may be made in all the districts simultaneously.

14. The above rates are somewhat higher than is imposed in the other districts of the province and will consequently require to be slightly revised on renewing the leases for the ensuing year.

15. On the separation of the five divisions comprising the Darrang zilla from the Lower Assam district in 1833, my predecessor (Captain H. Rutherford) fixed on the east bank of the mouth of the Numgle Dye river in this division, as a sudder station, consequently my principal Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts are established there: but as that portion of the district is now settled, I have solicited the sanction of Government to remove the sudder station to the more central position of Poora in the division of Charduar, by which arrangement I shall be better able to adjust the affairs of the Easterns, and which will be seen in my report of it is the most wild and unsettled portion of the district.

16. The whole of this division has been regularly surveyed, and valuable maps prepared under the late Mr. Scott's orders by the late Lieutenant Bedingfeld and Mr. Mathews.

17. The only old public works of this division worthy of notice are the fine old *bund* roads, most of which I am now repairing. The principal *bund* road in Assam is called the Gosain Kamli Ali, which was made about 200 years ago; it is said to have extended from the Monap river (the boundary of Bengal) to Suddeah (Sadiya), the most eastern post in Upper Assam running parallel with the Bhutan and Duflah mountains, through Kamrup and Darrang, Chooteegah, Charduar, Nowduar, Chahduar and Susee, and after the subjection of the country by the Assamese, it was considered as fixed on as the boundary between Assam and Bhutan, the Bhutials having usurped the territory north of, and between, it, and their original boundary during the previous troubles of Assam. It has never been repaired since it was made, and being constructed entirely of earth is now consequently scarcely discernible, being in many parts washed away and overgrown with impenetrable forest jungle. The country in its vicinity is completely depopulated, so that it would be impossible except at an enormous expense to renew it. The other principal old *bund* roads in this division run diagonally from the south-west to the south-east corners and are called the Bengali Ali; they all join at the old estate of the Darrang Rajas, at the village of Mohunpur on the Mangaldai river. There were no less than six *bund* roads striking off from the Raja's house, and are said to have been constructed by him subsequent to the Mussalman invasion. In the annexed map I have shown in what direction the roads run. Until the present year, no repairs have ever been made, but as I have lately obtained the sanction of Government to disburse a trifle for that purpose; I trust to be able during this and the ensuing winter to renew them all, except the Gosain Kamli Ali, which, I hope, will induce Government to grant annually a small

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sum, should it only be equal to the amount of my ferry fund, for keeping in repair such valuable public works. The road which runs from the village of Kurdah, nearly opposite Gauhati; I trust to be able to carry on through the whole of my district to Bishnath, to effect which I am now negotiating with all the village headmen, and propose shortly marching up to Bishnath to survey the whole line. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose the ryots with such a scanty population would repair such extensive works, unless with a little aid. I have always found a little good-natured expostulation backed by an occasional present of salt, rice, and sweetmeats to be distributed on the spot is quite sufficient encouragement for them to aid cheerfully. These *bunds* are raised about 3 and in some places 4 feet, and are about 18 feet broad.

18. There are no less than 298 tanks in this division, but none built of brick or stone, or of any remarkable size. No brick or even mud houses worthy of notice. The Darrang Raja's estate in the village of Mohunpur is surrounded with a mud wall fast falling to decay. The places of worship, of which there are only two, are composed of the same perishable materials as the private houses, *viz.*, grass and bamboos. There are no bridges either of masonry or timber and no public schools.

19. There are no fixed market places except at the sudder station, to which the ryots near it resort for the purchase of, or barter for, articles not produced in the country, such as salt and broad cloth. The people residing in the western part of this division generally go to the Gauhati bazars as being the nearest and most convenient.

20. There are no extensive forests in this division, the few timbers expended for building are generally *nahors* and jack trees. I have never heard that any kind of tree was exported.

This amount is credited to Government in the Magistrate's court and is not included in the *jumrah* noted in the margin.

21. The principal ferries are at the *ghats* to cross the Brahmaputra river, and are called Rangamate *Poorah* and Fikiliputea. They yield a revenue to Government of Rs. 600 per annum.

22. The fisheries are also farmed. There are only six *jheels* which let for Rs. 155 per annum; and the right of fishing in the Brahmaputra river, which is designated the *Jalkar mahal*, is separately farmed for Rs. 135 per annum, to meet which each net is taxed according to its size and capabilities, as was the custom under the Assam Government.

23. The name of this division is said to be derived from an occurrence which happened on the first settlement of the Raja in this quarter. He took up his residence and erected a mud fort at Dalpur, but on the commencement of the rains the site on which he had fixed became flooded and much infested with wild beasts, which threw the whole of his household into great confusion and alarm, and obliged him to remove to the village of Meydah: this occurrence amused the Assam Raja, who directed the country should be called Darrang, "Dur" signifying in Assamese flood and "Rang" anything amusing.

24. There are no public, and only a few private, schools in this division; numerous pupils attend, but the system pursued is little calculated to make scholars useful members of society, as scarcely anything is taught but Hindu scriptural history. The school masters are remunerated in rice and other productions.

25. In the *jumrah* noted in the margin, I have included the amount for which the *chapurees* or islands thrown up by the Brahmaputra are farmed. A separate settlement is made for them, as they are farmed to the highest bidder. There are 13 *chapurees* registered, but as it is quite impossible to calculate what islands may be thrown up or carried away by the river during the year, depending entirely on the nature of the season, the settlement is made for a fixed *jumrah* at the risk of the farmer, who is allowed to demand from such persons who may cultivate them the rates noted in the margin.

	Rs.
<i>Jumrah</i> for 1241.	
Buhuni <i>chapuree</i> settlement ...	700
Remaining 12 <i>chapurees</i> ...	7,000

	As.
<i>Rates of cultivation per purah.</i>	
Opium cultivation ...	12
Onse or spring rice ...	8
Surso or mustard seed, gram, etc.	4
In the Bakonee <i>chapuree</i> the tax is at present fixed on the ploughs only, each plough Rs. 3.	

The soil of these islands is very productive, but the cultivators are *subject to great loss by any sudden rise of the rivers, and from the numerous wild elephants and buffaloes which resort to the uncultivated parts.

26. There is also another separate settlement made for the *Murreaks* or travelling tinkers, which is a distinct *khel*, and the *pykes* comprising it are scattered all over the division. The *jumrah* in this *khel* amounts to Rs. 365-8, and is not included in the *jumrah* noted in the margin for this division.

Under the Assamese Government, these men manufactured all kinds of brass and bell-metal pots and pans, and prepared a fermented liquor from rice. As their trade was in former times very lucrative, they were taxed higher than the other *pykes*, each *pyke* paid Rs. 5 per annum; this rate is still demanded. But it bears extremely hard upon them now, as the trade is no longer a monopoly; the merchants import nearly all the brass utensils from Bengal, and quantities of liquor of a better quality and equally as cheap is also imported. I, therefore, propose for the ensuing year to recommend that they be put upon the same footing as the other *pykes*. These men are, as may be supposed, of a very low caste, and the most difficult to manage. Their houses are the resort of all debauched characters, and as they are so constantly intoxicated, it is necessary to appoint a strict fiscal officer over them.

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Documents Nos. 3 and 4.

27. I have annexed a statement showing the quantity and quality of the land under cultivation rates, and nature of tax, and the population in each division.

Division Chatgaree.

Boundaries—
North.—Bhutan possession in Kulling and Buree Gocinah.
South.—Desh Darrang.
East.—Bhutan possession Koreahpaha.
West.—Bhutan possession Kulling.
Area—50 square miles.
Population—10,961 persons.
Revenue—Rs. 14,630-8.

28. The second division is Chatgaree situated to the north of Desh Darrang. A great proportion of the population of many of the villages of this division is of the "Cacharee" tribe.

The rivers that flow through Darrang also flow through this, which, besides the numerous tanks (of which there are 28), afford excellent water at all seasons.

29. The soil is considered as good and productive as that of Darrang, of which it may be properly considered a portion, as nothing but a line of cotton trees marks its boundary. Under the Assamese Government the revenue was realized on the *khelwaree* system, but the settlement by separate villages has been most advantageously substituted. There are 81 villages.

30. The whole of the courts of the division of Darrang at present extend their jurisdiction over this division, but I have already strongly recommended a separate police thanah be established in this division to check the present extensive cattle stealing carried on by the Bhutan subjects who reside in the territory appertaining to the Bhutan passes.

31. There are no old public works worthy of notice except a *bund* road running from north to south, which was made about 50 years ago by the *Boorsowee* or Assamese nobleman, who had charge of the division. There is only one place of worship, which is constructed of grass and bamboos.

32. Many circumstances operate in making it desirable that this division should be somewhat less assessed than any other; first, its proximity to the Bhutan possessions (which are inhabited by the same class of people), which renders it liable to be constantly robbed of its cattle and other property, for instance, no less than 500 head of cattle are said to have been carried off within the last three years. The offenders in spite of the most vigilant exertions of our police can escape with impunity, as the *zinkoffs* or civil authorities in charge of these passes are said to encourage the practice, and even accused of deriving a benefit by the proceeds. Secondly, the disadvantages the ryots labour under in disposing of their surplus produce, from its great distance, compared with the other divisions, from the Brahmaputra river; and thirdly, as the people residing in the Bhutan possessions are lightly assessed so that we should endeavour to keep our taxes as nearly as possible on a par, or otherwise the ryots will assuredly migrate, as the soil is precisely the same, and the Bhutan system of realizing the tax by taking a portion of the produce in lieu of money is more consonant with their inclinations and usages.

33. There is but one mart in this division, which was formerly of great importance. It was and is now held at the village of Leelputah. It was established by the Assam Kings for the Bhutias, who annually bring down gold, musk, blankets, rock salt and ponies to barter for the products of the plains, such as rice, broad cloths, liquor, and dried fish. Formerly the Kampa, or Upper Bhutias, used to come down with a large stock of merchandise, but for the last four years the trade has been confined to the Bhutias of the lower mountains, who prefer hawking about their goods from village to village to attending a regular mart. During last year, they only brought down about 150 *tolahs* of gold in dust and balls, 50 blankets, 150 or 200 maunds of salt, 50 musk bags, and 10 or 12 ponies, whereas formerly on an average they and the Kampa Bhutias used to bring down as much as 500 *tolahs* of gold, and everything else in proportion. Every encouragement has been given to them, as in 1838, we even built a large market place with commodious houses for their merchandise, and I sent up intimation to them that I would attend the fair to purchase some of their goods, but it appears that they caught the small-pox the two previous years that they visited the plains and having lost several followers by it are now much alarmed; however, I trust yet to be able to re-establish the mart, at any rate, as I conceive it of such importance to the commercial interests of the people of Chatgaree. I will make every exertion to effect it.

34. This division is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of the Assam Raja having ordered (as was the custom) a bamboo pole to be erected on that spot which he gave in charge of one of his nobles, *chat* signifying in Assamese a land mark or sign, and "Ga'ree" or "Maree" to hurry.

The Native officer in charge of the division was formerly invested with civil and judicial authority, and was also Political Agent for the Bhutan affairs. There are numerous descendants of this family residing in the division, but their education has been so neglected that out of 16 Booroos was that I summoned, with an intention of giving them employment, when introducing the settlements by separate villages, only 5 could read or write, and they had but a very imperfect knowledge of keeping accounts. There are only one or two private schools, and they meet with very little patronage.

35. Although the territory on the plains at the Bhutan passes is only under my jurisdiction for four months of the year, I shall take this opportunity of giving an abstract report on it, as it forms the northern, eastern, and part of the western boundary of this division.

Bhutan possessions on the plains of Assam.

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36. This tract of territory is said to have been granted to the Bhutan Raja some hundred years ago by the Assam Raja to enable his subjects to cultivate rice and other necessaries, which could not be produced in the mountains, in consideration of which the Bhutias were to pay an annual tribute of articles manufactured or produced in the mountains to the Assam Raja, with a stipulation that it should

* From 15th June to 15th October.

to each of which civil officers have been appointed by the Deb Raja, designated *zinkoffs* and Rajas,†

† In Kullung and Buree Guneah there is a *zinkoff*, but in Koreah Parra there are seven Rajas.

come under his jurisdiction during the months of *Assar*, *Srabun*, *Bhadur*, and *Assin*.* This tract of territory is divided into three estates designated Kullung Duar, Buree Guneah Duar, and Koreah Parrah Duar, who are invested with civil and criminal authority in their respective divisions. These officers appear to exercise great power as they investigate all civil and criminal cases *vidæ voce*, and unless for murder and dacoity under aggravating circumstances do not even record in writing the summary of their proceedings or sentences. In serious and heinous cases they make a formal investigation on the spot, and transmit a summary report along with the prisoners direct to the Deb Raja, who, for murder, passes sentence of death, which is immediately carried into execution either by hanging by the neck or by immersing the culprit with weights into a river or down a precipice. In cases where death is inflicted the property—and often the family—of the offenders is confiscated. For gang robbery, attended with wounding only, the Deb Raja awards imprisonment with hard labour in irons for life or a term of years. All their punishments for heinous offence are similar to ours, and do not in any case partake of that barbarous and revolting system practised in most uncivilized countries and formerly in Assam, of mutilation and protracted torture. For burglary, theft, and such like offences, a slight fine and corporal punishment is only inflicted. They have regular prisons both at the Duars and at the residence of the Deb Raja, who is also introducing irons, and appears to be assimilating his prison discipline with ours. In civil cases they enforce their own decrees, and receive a fee from the party who gains the suit.

37. The revenue is realized from their subjects in kind by the Dumpah Raja, who comes down generally in February or March; although a fixed rate is put upon every house, yet a most liberal remission is always allowed for accidents or bad season. The cultivators are all of the Cacharee tribe. The Bhutias only come down in the winter months, their constitutions could not stand the climate of the plains at any other season, so that they do not cultivate any land. The *zinkoffs* and Rajas get no fixed salaries, but are allowed a very liberal *dusturi* or commission and to appropriate the fines to their own private use. This latter, however, is only shared with the headmen of villages.

38. Each Duar pays the same annual tribute to the British Government that was formerly paid to the Assam Rajas as shown in the annexed table. These articles, when lodged with us (collectors), are sold by public auction and the proceeds carried to the account of Government in the Political Department, but it is really almost a mockery, for the trash they send in is scarcely saleable, and is worse every year. Any remonstrance is of no avail. However, I conceive it would be extremely impolitic to forego the practice altogether, for although of little value in a financial point of view, it is a tacit acknowledgment of our supremacy, which with all the neighbouring mountaineers it is of primary importance we should to the utmost (and rigidly) uphold as a curb to their presumptuous inclinations.

39. On the 1st of the Bengali month of *Assar*, these Duars come under our criminal jurisdiction and remain so till the 1st of *Srabun*. During the Assamese

In the Bengali month of *Bhadra* corresponding to August and September.

Government the Raja used to depute one of the nobles residing in the Chatgari division to the charge of these Duars during the above four months, at which periods the *zinkoffs* pay in their tribute. We have kept up this custom in so far that one of the descendants of the Chatgari family has generally been selected for that duty, for which he gets 16½ per cent. on the tribute.

40. Kullung is said to contain about 10,000 *pooraks*, of which about 2,500 are cultivated. There are about 1,500 houses with a population of 7,500 souls. This Duar is under the charge of a Cacharee *zinkoff* by name Gum Bhur, who conducts all the duties in person. It pays annually to the Deb Raja articles valued at Rs. 6,000. There are 12 villages.

41. Booree Gumah Duar is said to contain about 6,000 *pooraks*, of which 4,000 are cultivated, about 800 houses with a population of 4,000 souls, under charge of a Bhutan *zinkoff* by name Ictah, who has a Bengali muharrir to assist him. It pays to the Deb Raja annually articles valued at Rs. 1,900. There are 12 villages.

42. Koreapara Duar is said to contain about 16,000 *pooraks*, of which 12,000 are cultivated, about 3,500 houses with a population of 18,000 souls. This is by far the most extensive and valuable division. Most of the Cacharees who have deserted from Assam have settled in it. This Duar is made into seven subdivisions, each under a Raja who is invested with the same authority in his respective subdivision, as the *zinkoffs*, but for the better management of this division the Deb Raja has appointed two *sungattees*, or native Political Agents, by name Song Pong and Guelling, who reside in the Armorahutlee hill, in the pass from Koreapara to the mountains. They realize the revenue of this division for the Deb Raja, which is estimated at Rs. 9,000. There are 14 villages in this Duar, over each of which, as well as of the above Duars, there is a headman designated a *Thakuree*, who gets a small portion of land rent-free and portion of the *dusturi* or commission, and fines as remuneration.

43. The principal productions of these Duar lands are rice, lac, and mustard seed. It is said that there is as much as 3,800 maunds of lac made annually, all of which is monopolized by the Deb

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Raja. As the ryots are able to pay the amount of their revenue in produce, very little trade is carried on with the people of the Duars; however a little traffic for the lac is made by stealth with the merchants of our bazars.

44. I have before observed that, after the subjection of the country by the Assamese, the Gossain Kamli Ali was generally considered as fixed on as the boundary between the Assamese and Bhutan possessions; the original boundary line was fixed far north of this *bund* road, but the Bhutias, availing themselves of the subsequent troubles in the country, usurped the territory up to the road. These circumstances can be substantiated by the most credible evidence. To such an exorbitant extent did the Bhutan authorities make further encroachments on the boundary fixed in 1614 A.S. or 1692 A.D. at the period Indunarain Singh was Raja of Darrang that it attracted the notice of the Assam Government in 1730 A.S. or 1808 A.D., when the Raja found it necessary to resort to coercive measures and deputed persons by name Narain Kattaki and the present *ex-Raja* Prem Narain's father Sumudru Narain, with a Military force, to drive the Bhutan subjects within the boundary fixed on, which they succeeded in accomplishing, and it is said that in 1732 A.S. the Deb Raja had to pay to the Assamese Government Rs. 20,000 of articles for having so long retained part of his territory. The subsequent internal turbulence, which had for so long a period prior to our conquest agitated the whole province, enabled the Bhutias again to encroach far to the south of the Gossain Kamli Ali, which they now retain, as no regular enquiry has since that I am aware of been instituted, except on one occasion in 1827, when the Bhutias laid claim to several of our villages, in which they were defeated. I have little doubt that on a strict enquiry we should find ourselves entitled to a considerable tract of country now usurped by the Bhutias.

45. The arrangement of allowing these mountain tribes to hold land on the plains unless under our jurisdiction appears to me to be extremely objectionable; both my predecessor and self have had occasion to bring to your notice the extensive depredations their subjects commit in our territory, and I have no hesitation in reporting that these Duars afford a safe harbour for every vagabond in the province, who resorts to them (more particularly to Kullug) to evade being brought to justice. The circumstance of their coming under our criminal jurisdiction for four months is of little avail, as all offenders take special care with the aid of *zinkoffs* to retreat to the mountains or secrete the stolen property and cattle during those months. I must, however, observe that since an European officer has been appointed to this district, many of the emigrants have returned to their villages, and the depredations of the Bhutan subjects are less frequent. I hope during this year to hold a conference with the *zinkoffs* and Rajas, with whom I trust to make such arrangements as will ensure for the future a greater security of property to our subjects.

46. The third division is Chutiah situated to the east of D. sh Darrang. The productions are the same as in Darrang, but the population so small that very extensive tracts of excellent lands are lying waste. The western portion for about 50 square miles appears to be an extensive plain intersected with a few small *mullahs*, and on the eastern portion another extensive plain, both of which are well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, potatoes, cotton, and sugarcane. The centre is the only part at present inhabited and cultivated.

Division Chuteah.
Boundaries—
North—Bhutan possessions Komkali para.
South—Brahmaputra river
East—Cottas river.
West—Darrang.
Area—169 square miles.
Population—2,060.
Revenue—Rs. 1,632-4.

47. The revenue of this division is at present fixed on the "ploughs" and "hearths," the former is taxed at Rs. 3 each and the latter Re. 1. This system was substituted for the old *khelwaree* in 1883, but for the ensuing year the settlement by separate villages, as in Darrang and Chatgaree, will be extended to it. This division is in reality one extensive scattered village, although it professes to have about twelve, some of which I found on inspection to have only 3 or 4 houses. A great part of the present population are Cacharees, who carry on a small traffic with the Bhutias, who come to Koreapara in the winter months. They barter dried fish, liquor, and opium for rock salt and blankets.

48. All the courts at Darrang extend their jurisdiction over this division, but the fiscal charge is left to one of the Assamese *Bhukars* by name Debnath, whose ancestors had the charge under the Assamese Government. He gives security to collect and pays the amount of the *jama* into the Collector's treasury by regular instalments; for his trouble and responsibility he gets at present only 10 per cent. on the *jama* and four assistants, which latter are each allowed a remission of tax for three ploughs, and their family hearth tax.

49. This division has evidently been of some importance in former times, as I found in some of the high plains artificial mounds had been thrown up, which, I was informed by the oldest inhabitants, were made as royal stands, from whence the Raja reviewed his troops, and to see elephant and tiger fights. The plains near these mounds are well suited for either purpose, being free of forests and a level of about 20 or 30 square miles.

50. There are no *pucca* public works, and the few *bund* roads are nearly all destroyed, but with a little assistance the inhabitants have promised next year to renew them.

51. There are some extensive forests, but in such wild and deserted parts that I could not examine them, and had no opportunity of ascertaining of what timbers they were composed; none are exported or even cut.

52. The name of this division is derived from the particular caste of the people who formerly composed the principal part of its population,* and the *Phukan* who was selected for the fiscal charge was also a Chutiah.

* It is also the case at present.

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53. The Chutiahs formerly resided in the hills north of Sadiya; they were brought down and settled on this tract of country by the Assam Raja; they were considered Hindus, but of an inferior caste.

54. There are no schools or places of worship in this division, and only one ferry, which is not farmed, but kept up by the persons in fiscal charge. I don't propose meddling with the ferries in this division at present, as I anticipate establishing a large market on the banks of the Brahmaputra river at the *ghat* at which the present ferry is now established.

55. For a small portion at the north-west corner of this division, a separate settlement is made with another Assamese nobleman, who has a large farm of 1,000 *poorahs*; the amount of its *jumma* is included in the above marginal note: it amounts to only Rs. 357-4-0.

Division Chardoar.

Boundaries—
North—Bhutan, Akha, Koppah Choor
and Duffah mountains.

South—Brahmaputra river.

East—Barellee river.

West—Rotass river.

Area—305 square miles.

Population—12,103.

Revenue—Rs. 8,882-4-0.

There is no particular name given to these passes, *char* signifying four, and *doar* a pass.

56. The fourth division is Charduar, which is situated to the east of Chooteah. This division has never been surveyed, and seldom visited by European officers. It derives its name from the circumstance of there being four passes from it into the hills.

57. The ancient revenue system by *khels* still exists, but the whole division, with exception of four *khels*, is under the fiscal charge of a *Booroowa*, or Assamese nobleman, a descendant of a very old family of this division: he gives security for the due realization of the *jumma*. I propose, on the expiration of the present lease, to urge the extension to it of the settlement by separate villages, as I am well aware most extensive extortion is practised by the petty officers under the *Booroowa*, who exact something considerable for themselves from the ryots, which cannot under the present system be properly checked.

58. There is a great diversity of soil in this division well adapted to the cultivation of almost every article produced in the western provinces. The surface presents a very peculiar undulating appearance quite different from any other division. The portions cultivated with rice are low valleys, and represent the old dry beds of large river, varying in breadth and running in every direction on the high banks. Sugarcane is extensively cultivated. They also afford excellent dry sites for the villages. There are some extensive swamps and tracts lying waste, and consequently the division is, moreover, run with tree and reed jungle, and presents a more wild and barren appearance than any other. The productions are rice, *kallyhee*, *sarso*, sugarcane, cotton, opium, and *moongah* silk, but the crops suffer very considerably from the numerous wild beasts with which that part of the country is infested.

59. The mountain tribes on its northern frontier, *viz.*, the Bhutiahs, Akhas, and Duffahs, are allowed to collect blackmail from the ryots, and usually come down in February in large parties to collect articles of produce, such as rice, sugar, and cloths from each house. A third of the poll tax is remitted by our Government to meet this contingent, which is calculated at Rs. 2,000 per annum. The system is extremely detrimental; it only gives these tribes an opportunity of practising treachery if inclined to make any aggressions, but it is a most effectual check to agricultural improvement or speculation of any kind. The right of these tribes to levy this blackmail was recognized by the late Mr. Scott on our conquest of the province, but the disastrous consequences attending it, which have occurred this year, will, I trust, lead to its abolition. On one occasion, in October last, a party of Duffahs attacked and carried off some of our subjects, who were cutting timber at Deebooroomookh for canoes. If we still acknowledge their right to a portion of our revenue, it should be paid in cash, for so long as the present system remains in force, I conceive, after what I have witnessed, that the realization of the Government demand is doubtful, and the lives and property of our subjects left in great jeopardy.

60. There are a few good trees to be procured in the extensive forests north of this division; almost all the canoes used in this district are constructed there.

The names are as follows:—

Khoiakh.

Tanur.

Gund Khoice.

Armarrie.

Mukeedumah.

Gobaree.

Teelah Chupprah.

No timbers have ever been exported, nor do I conceive it would be possible unless at an enormous expense from the want of men to work voluntarily, and the present scanty population of the province.

61. There have been some valuable public works constructed in this division, nearly all of which are now in ruins. The tanks are very numerous; there are about 40 in various parts of the *mahal*, twelve of which are remarkably large, measuring 300 or 400 yards in length, and as much in breadth, but only a few now hold water. All the temples are in ruins, the most important are in the neighbourhood of Poorah, the ruins of which cover about 3 *poorahs* of ground, and are composed mostly of granite.

A very interesting account of these ruins by Captain Westmacott in the 40th No. of the *Asiatic Journal*.

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They are said to have been erected about 200 years ago, but the priests and people of the division give such various and contradictory accounts and absurd traditions respecting them that I shall not venture an opinion on them further than remarking that their extent and beautiful sculptured cornices and mythological figures show that the place must have been at some period of importance.

62. There is the remains of an old *bund* road, which was constructed about 70 years ago by the present *Booroowa's* grandfather (Bagabhun). It is so much destroyed that I could only trace it at a few places, but it is said to have extended the whole length from east to west of the division. As it is the most central, I am now endeavouring to repair it, so as to connect Poorah, my new sudder station, with the other divisions. The old *bund* road called the Gosain Komla Ali runs through this division, but is scarcely to be traced, having been washed away in many places and overgrown by a dense forest jungle. There is also a high *bund* road extending from the Brahmaputra at the "Roodrapud" hills at the mouth of the Barellee river to the Duffah hills: it is now covered with forest trees and broken in many places.

63. The thanah is at present at Poorah, and the Munsiff's court on the east bank of the Barellee river, the boundary between this and the 5th or Nowdooar division, so that its jurisdiction conveniently extends over both. As the *Booroowa* has fiscal charge, he remits by his own establishment the revenue direct to the treasury at the sudder station.

64. This division during the Assamese Government was under the charge of the present *Booroowa's* ancestors. Whenever it may be subdivided into separate villages, care will be taken to provide for the family.

65. There is one mart at Doomarah, at which a small traffic is carried on with the Bhutiahs. In the winter they bring down rock salt, red blankets, tinder boxes, daggers, and occasionally a pony and some gold, which they barter for rice, tobacco, and dried fish. There is no village or building of any kind at Doomarah; the Bhutiahs construct a temporary encampment of the boughs of the trees. On the completion of my court at Poorah, I will submit a plan for improving this mart and establishing others.

66. I have before mentioned the three tribes of Bhutiahs, Akhas, and Dufas are allowed to collect blackmail from each house in this division. Besides these tribes, there is another called Kappa Choors, who are tribe of Akhas, and reside in the mountains to the north of those allowed to collect blackmail: they are a regular banditti, and their leader or chief (the Taghee Rajah) a desperate and much feared freebooter. This tribe has from time immemorial committed the most desperate and destructive affrays in this division, and their crimes are of the most barbarous nature. The chief was once apprehended on our conquest of the province, and confined in my jail, when I was Magistrate of Lower Assam, for five years, but was released in 1833, and is now wandering about the hills, having given security for his future good conduct. The chiefs of the other tribes tell me they are occasionally robbed by the Kappa Choors, who appear to bestow an equal portion of their depredations on every tribe or sect that come in their way. This tribe was never allowed to collect any blackmail, and on our conquest the late Mr. Scott prohibited them collecting anything. They came down at first as the menials of the Akhas, who are held responsible for their good conduct.

67. There is a portion of another tribe called Meerees, who have settled in the forests in the eastern portion of this division. They are a remarkably industrious and well-behaved tribe. I have never had a complaint against any of them, either in my official capacity as Magistrate, or during my tours through the district. They originally came from the hills in the neighbourhood of Suddeah in Upper Assam. Parties of them have also settled in the forests in Noadooar and in the Nowgong district: they clear large tracts of forest and cultivate "ouse" or spring rice, opium, tobacco, and mustard seed. They are divided into small *khels* or clans, each under the control of a chief or *gam*. There are six *gams* in my district, but the whole are under the control of a sardar *gam* by name Peetaul, who collects about one rupee per annum from each house and pays to Government Rs. 150 per annum, which is exclusive of the *jumma* in the above marginal note.

68. Their houses are all built on *machans*, or raised bamboo platforms, about four feet high. Each house contains two or three families, and are from 30 to 40 cubits long. Their cattle live underneath. They originally came down from Suddeah in 1744 A. S. or 1822 A. D. at the period of the Burmese invasion.

69. The Cacharee tribe also forms a portion of the population of this division. All these tribes are fond of spirituous liquors; the Meerees and Cacharees prepare a fermented liquor from rice, but do not distil it: no description of food comes amiss to them, although a pig or buffalo is preferred.

70. There are established ferries or fisheries in this division, paying a tax to Government, although there are some extensive *jheels* or swamps, and numerous rivers which are not fordable for six months in the year. However, I do not think it would be politic to interfere at present, or to levy any additional taxes, until I remove my sudder court up to Poorah, when I shall take an early opportunity of making a strict investigation of the further capabilities of this division. At present I consider it by far the wildest and most unsettled, not only in this district, but in the province, in consequence of the numerous barbarous tribes who infest it, which is one of my principal reasons for recommending the removal of my court to Poorah, and which I hope to be able to accomplish after the renewal of next year's settlements.

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71. There are four *khels* or clans residing in this division, under charge of separate persons; the amount of their *jamma* is all included in the above marginal note. The first is called "Satdearee," which is composed of all the Hindu priests and Brahmins; it derives its name from "Sat" signifying seven, and "Dearee," a place of worship. There are seven temples and one *shastha*. The holy persons of this *khel* only pay to Government half the capitation tax, the other half is reserved for their sacred ceremonies and paraphernalia. The *jamma* only amounts to 400 rupees. The second is the *khel* "Phatta Similli," which derives its name from the country in which its *pykes* live, being famous for the *similli* or cotton tree. It pays 700 rupees. The third is the "*Khel* Dekaree Bebyjeah," which derives its name from the caste of persons, who are emigrants from Kamrup, a great part of the population of which were Dekarees. It pays annually 238 rupees. The fourth is the *khel* of "Dooms" or fishermen, which pays Rs. 187-4.

72. Before concluding the report on this division, I have to notice there is a portion of one *khel* appertaining to it, under the *Booroowa's* charge, about which little is known: it is a "Sonwal" *khel* or gold-washers. Under the Assam Government there were in different parts of Central and Upper Assam about 25 *khels*, who used to be employed in washing the sands of both the northern and southern rivers for gold dust; these men were also boat builders and cans gatherers. There are 3 or 4 kinds of gold found in parts of the province. That considered the most precious is found in the sands of the river Jengloo, which runs from the northern mountains, and enters the Brahmaputra above Suddeah. The dust is procured and brought down by the Singpho tribe, and is sold occasionally for Rs. 16 the *tolah*, or rupee weight. The next best kind is found in the beds of the rivers Boorhoo, Dekremy, Sobonseree, Borgong, Dekraee, Barellee, and Dunseree, on the north bank, and the Desace, Deekoo, and Dunseree rivers on the south bank. Some is also procurable in the bed of the Brahmaputra, but it is considered very inferior, being of a much lighter colour, and only sells for Rs. 10 the *tolah*. The process of extracting the gold particles is extremely simple, though said to be tedious. The parts in which large pebbles have accumulated and under which the sand has a red or black appearance are considered the most promising deposits of gold. The sand is first placed in small sieves made of bamboos, by which the larger pebbles are extracted. The sand which passes through the sieves is then placed in wooden troughs, the bottoms of which are cut obliquely. The sand is placed on the high end and water dropped on it from a vessel punctured with small holes like the mouth of a watering pot, which carries off the sand and after several washings, leaves the precious particles. Upon an average each man secures 2 or 2½ *tolahs* during the season, which is from 1st November to 1st of February. The *pykes* composing these *khels* paid double the amount of capitation tax of the other *pykes*, each having to pay Rs. 7 to the King per annum, or half a *tolah* of gold was accepted in lieu of money. There is only one *khel* of "Sonwals" in my district and two in the Nowgong district; the remainder are in Upper Assam. Those residing in my district live at the village of Ballepara in this division, but are now only assessed as the other *pykes*, the trade being no longer a monopoly. A very small quantity of gold is procured now, although the demand for it is very great. I have not been able to ascertain the real cause for the people neglecting such an apparently profitable trade. Some affirm that they were so often robbed, because they belonged to that calling, that they gave it up and took to agricultural pursuits.

73. The Assamese have, under the tuition of the Bengalis and Hindoostances, become such adepts at adulteration that persons should be careful to test every *bull* (*sic*) before they purchase or barter for it, as I have seen some, when cut and placed in furnace, turn out to be half bell-metal. Even the Bhutias and Singphos also are often guilty of practising this deception.

Division Nadooar.

Boundaries—
North—Dufah mountains.
South—Brahmaputra river.
East—Habhejan or creek.
West—Barellee river.
Area—350 square miles.
Population—7,973.
Revenue—Rs. 9,358-3-17½.
Names of passes—
Behallee Dooar.
Gong.
Bongmorrah.
Sukhoomuttee.
Chooteyah.
Bucklah.
Goreah.
Soum Durreah.
Koseelah Borreeh.

arrangements.

74. The fifth division is Nadooar, situated on the extreme eastern portion of the district. This, like the division of Chardooar, derives its name from the circumstance of there being nine passes from it to the Dufah mountains.

75. At present the ancient revenue system by *khels* is in force, but I propose, in renewing the leases for the ensuing year, to substitute the settlement by separate villages, for which I am now making arrangements.

76. Since 1591 A. S. or 1669 A. D., the Assam Rajah Suklading allowed the Dufahs of these nine passes on conditions below stated to collect blackmail from the ryots, which, although it was not formally allowed after our conquest, has been tacitly permitted. The blackmail is realised by the Dufahs in person generally during the month of February. Articles of produce are taken from each house, and in the aggregate are valued at Rs. 2,000 annually.

77. This indulgence appears to have been originally granted by the Assam King to this hill tribe for the military aid they afforded him when the Jaintia Raja threatened to invade Assam, and on condition that they remained as auxiliaries.

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78. Under our Government I must again report that I conceive the system is highly objectionable, as the inhabitants of the division are in a constant state of alarm during the period these tribes are on the plains, and such an irregular exaction exclusive of our money assessment bears apprehensively on the lower classes, as we have never made any remission in this division to meet the contingent. If we acknowledge their right to the indulgence, which, in my humble opinion, has been nullified since our conquest of Assam (as their aid will never be required), we should assuredly substitute a pecuniary compensation in lieu of the present irregular arrangement.

79. This tribe of Duffah is in no way connected with the tribes inhabiting the mountains north of the division of Charduar. They have about 24 chiefs, with most of whom I am acquainted. They have no fire-arms, but occasionally use poisoned arrows. In a military point of view, either as an auxiliary or opposing force, they are extremely insignificant, their whole numerical strength not exceeding 3,000 or 4,000: they are armed with a *dow* or long sword and bows; they are extremely poor, and dependent on the plains for food, so that we have it in our power at any time to bring them to submissive terms by blockading the passes. They are said not to be renowned for feats of courage, and it is believed the report of a musket would disperse and put to flight a host of them. Their strength in warfare is chiefly in the treacherous nature of their attacks.

80. The soil, produce, and trade of this division are much the same as in Darrang, but as it has hitherto been at such a distance from the sudder station, its affairs have been left to native superintendence, and from oppression and mismanagement, rather retrograded than improved. The soil and surface on the north-east of this division presents one remarkable feature over the other part. The land to the north-east of the Ghuladarree river is a continuation of extensive high clear plains, which are divided in many places by deep and regular ditches and embankments thrown up to represent spacious fortifications, embracing clear areas of from half to four square miles, with numerous tanks in each. This soil is well adapted for the cultivation of spring rice, sugarcane, wheat, oats, and potatoes. It is at present nearly all lying waste, and only a few villages in the neighbourhood.

81. The thana is at present at Bishnath, but will be removed immediately to the more central and populous situation on the new line of road on the banks of the Mornae river. The tahsildar's revenue cutcherry is at present in Madheb village, but is now being removed to a convenient spot on the line for the new road on the banks of the Borelli river, and on the introduction of the settlement by separate villages will be likely abolished.

82. There are a few *pucca* Hindu temples in this division at Bishnath, which are mostly built of flat bricks, and are said to have been erected some centuries ago. They are now fast going to decay, some are already in ruins.

83. There are about 100 tanks, but none of a very large size. There are some old *bund* roads, which I am now endeavouring to put in repairs, so as to open a land communication between the military post of Bishnath and Poorah in Charduar.

84. The only mart is at Bishnath, where the ryots convey their surplus produce for sale to the sepoy of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion and purchase articles of import from the merchants settled in the regimental and sudder bazars.

85. The only articles that the Duffahs bring down are *Manjeet*, and a little poison, which they barter for rice, salt, and cloth.

Jheels—
Cherlahadorree.
Haleparrah.
Bokorah.

86. There are three extensive *jheels*, which are farmed to the highest bidder as fisheries, but only realize Rs. 15 per annum.

87. There are four ferries, which are also farmed. Three cross the Brahmaputra, and one the Barelee river, the boundary line between Noaduar and Charduar. The revenue realized from these ferries only amounts to Rs. 33 per annum, which is credited to Government in the Magistrate's office. A fixed rate for crossing people as well as cattle is furnished to the persons who rent them by the Magistrate.

88. I anticipate a very great prospective improvement and consequent increase of revenue in this, as well as the Charduar division, after I remove my sudder court to Poorah, when I shall be able to watch over the interests of the people, who will have such easy access to the new station, when the roads now under construction and repairs are completed, and will also have two marts, at which they can dispose of their surplus produce.

89. There are no extensive forests in this division, or trees that are considered of value. On the embankments thrown up round the *ghurs*, or mud forts, there are belts of jack, mangoe, and other common trees, the fruit of which now remains *pro bono publico*, as no person claims them.

90. This division appertained to Upper Assam until 1832, at the time Parundah Sing was put in possession of that district, when it was annexed to this district, and the "Kobbee Jan" or creek about 20 miles east of Bishnath was fixed on as his boundary line on the north bank. It is the only division in which any trifling allowance is made for public schools. The late Mr. Scott authorized three schools, but from the insignificant allowance they do not work with much advantage.

Noaduar schools at Nagsunker.
Jagye Thakoor gets 40 *poorahs* of land,
two personal servants; he has 16
scholars.

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At Seelabundah Sonishwar gets four *poorahs* of land; he has 18 scholars. At Bishnath Bodreswar Takoobaree gets 30 *poorahs* of land and two servants; he has 20 scholars.

Establishments—
Civil.
Criminal.
Revenue and Military.
Civil Courts.
Commissioner's Court, Gauhati.
Assistant and Junior Commissioner's Court, Mungledye, Darrang.
Sudder Munsiff's Court, Mungledye, Darrang.
Munsiff's *Punchat* Court, Mungledye, Darrang.
Mofussil Munsiff's Court for the Divisions of Noadooar and Chardoar. Banks of Barleece river.

91. The population of this division was formerly almost entirely composed of Brahmins and other holy men. There were no less than 200 separate places of worship, but now there are only 30 *Dewallees*, or temples, and only about an eighth of its population are Brahmins.

92. The Principal Assistant has the civil charge of the district and officiates as Judge, Magistrate and Collector, aided in each Department by the Junior Assistant, in all of which duties he is guided by the spirit of the Regulations in force in Bengal, with a few modifications better suited to the society of this province.

93. The rules for the administration of civil justice, which were issued from your office in November 1833, are now in force, by which the Principal Assistant is vested with the power of deciding on all original suits to the value or amount of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, whether for personal or real property, and to hear all appeals from the Sudder Munsiff's Court. All suits for property exceeding in value Rs. 1,000, as well as special appeals, and appeals from decisions of the Principal Assistant are declared to be cognizable only by the Commissioner.

94. The next court is the Sudder Munsiff's. This officer is an Assamese, by name Chandra Siem, formerly an officer of the household under the Assam Raja. He is vested with the power of trying all original suits from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500, whether for personal or real property, and hears all appeals from the Munsiff's *Punchat*, and Mofussil Munsiff's Courts.

95. The next Civil Court is composed of 3 Munsiffs or members, which sit as a *Punchat* or jury at the sudder or same station as the Principal Assistant. Their jurisdiction at present extends only over the divisions of Durrung, Chatgarree, and Chooteevah; they investigate all original suits up to Rs. 100. The Munsiffs of this Court are all Assamese. Both the above Courts occupy a portion of the same kutcherry or court-house with myself.

96. The next court is the mofussil Munsiffs, which is fixed on the banks of the Barleece river. Its jurisdiction extends over the divisions of Chardoar and Noaduar; this court is vested with the same power as the Munsiff's *Punchat*. The present Munsiff is an Assamese, merely officiating.

97. I have set apart the whole of every Friday and part of Saturday exclusively for the transaction of my civil business, when all petitions of plaint, appeal and special appeal are brought up to my court and after hearing them are transferred for investigation to such courts as are competent to try them. None of the above native officers are allowed to execute their own decrees, which are referred for orders or enforcement to my court. All petitions of plaint exceeding in amount or value Rs. 1,000 are sent up to the Commissioner's Court, from which such orders are issued as are deemed necessary.

98. I have annexed a comparative statement showing the number of suits depending in the courts of my district during 1833 and 1834, which at first sight present a most flattering decrease for the last year. However, I have to state in explanation that for 1833 all the postponed cases which were pending in the old mofussil Civil Courts in this district, when it appertained to Lower Assam prior to its being made a substantive division, were thrown into the new Civil Courts for investigation. I can, however, affirm that the spirit of litigation is decreasing, and the desire of resorting to the Civil Courts on every trifling occasion going fast out of vogue amongst the middling and lower classes, who substitute a far more convenient and economical system of submitting their disputes to the headmen of their village, or a jury of their selection, from amongst the villagers. I have frequently resorted to this measure in petty cases, where the plaintiff has expressed his inability to pay the trifling institution fee, and when he has agreed to abide by their decision; I have also frequently in my tour through the district personally investigated *vidæ voce* on the spot trifling cases of complaint made orally by the villagers, such as disputes for fruit trees, breach of contract of marriage, breach of contract when one party has made a trifling advance on condition of receiving a portion of the produce, and such like trifles. I mention these circumstances to account for the apparent small number of minor plaints on my office files. The system of settling cases by arbitration and in the manner above described, I can positively affirm in every sense of the word, operates most beneficially, for out of from 250 to 300 cases I have settled at various times in that way. I have never known a single case afterwards brought into court, although I have always taken special care to explain to the parties, when I have not had leisure to refer the cases to arbitration, that if they are not willing to abide by my verbal opinion and recommendation for the mode of adjustment, that the courts are still open to a formal institution and investigation of the suit.

99. To the system of referring disputes for a proper division of an estate, or effects amongst the children of a deceased parent, to the arbitration of a council of persons acquainted with, and of the same rank as the parties, it gives every encouragement.

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100. In such cases their decision with a summary of their proceedings is lodged, and the award made final. The system gives very great satisfaction particularly where females are concerned in the division, as the investigation can be carried on a private dwelling, besides which three times the amount of civil business can be got through by the system of reference to arbitration, than by the dilatory process of the Civil Courts, and I am quite sure much more satisfactorily disposed of to the apprehension of all concerned.

Criminal Courts, } Mungledye,
Magistrates' Courts, } Darrang,
Sudder thanah, Darrang,
One mofussil thanah, Chardoor,
" " " " " Noadooar.

101. The amount of litigation is in most cases very insignificant, rarely exceeding Rs. 500.

102. The principal Assistant performs the same duties and exercises generally the same authority as a Magistrate of the Bengal districts, with the additional duty of having to investigate, aided by a *punchat*, or jury, all heinous offences which are in other districts postponed and made over for trial to the court of circuit. At the close of the investigation the whole of the proceedings are transmitted to the Commissioner's court, to which the verdict of the jury, and the Magistrate's sentiments thereon, with an English abstract of the case, is annexed for final orders; this last arrangement works remarkably well and gives the greatest satisfaction to our objects; it does away with the great expense, and serious inconvenience to the parties concerned, of a separate trial before the court of circuit, and cases which formerly used to be for six and even up to 12 months for the sessions are now settled in as many days, and I trust there may be no change, now that the province is put under the Nizamut Adawlut.

103. The sudder thanah is at Darrang under the charge of a Superintendent of Police, who performs the duty also of thanah *darogah*. Its jurisdiction extends over the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions. The Superintendent and *darogah* of this, as well as all the thanahs, is guided by the spirit of Regulation 20 of 1817 A.D.

104. There is a separate mofussil thanah at Poorah in the division of Chardoor under a police *muharrir*, whose duties are confined to that division. There is also another mofussil thanah at Bishnath in the division of Noadooar under a police *darogah*, whose duties are confined to that division.

105. All the *potcheries* or village headmen are bound to give every assistance to the police officers in the apprehension of offenders, summoning of witnesses, and reporting all offences committed in their respective villages. I have, on the whole, great reason to be pleased with exertions of the people in aiding the police officers.

106. I have annexed a comparative statement of crimes committed within the district for 1833 and 1834, which, although in the total is rather extensive, yet I am happy to say is very much decreasing, and will annually become more so as the revenue affairs get settled, which can only be properly effected by extending the leases to three or five years. In justice to our police arrangements and the morality of our subjects, I beg to observe that a portion of the offences enumerated in the annexed statement have been committed by the inhabitants of the Dooar.

107. All offences of any heinous nature are generally committed by the Carharae tribes, who, when apprehended, in seven cases in ten voluntarily confess and accuse by name their accomplices, but I am happy to say are of rare occurrence. Burglary is the most prevalent offence, but in consequence of the frail nature of the materials with which all enclosures and habitations are constructed, I have been rather lenient in my sentences for such offences, seldom awarding beyond 18 months' labour in irons except where the entry has been effected by mining under the wall, or attended with aggravating circumstances. The decrease of this crime within the last year has been considerable.

108. Cattle stealing, I regret to observe, has increased within the last year, but I see no prospect of putting a stop to it, until the territory appertaining to the Bhootan Dooars is kept under our jurisdiction the whole year; for this offence, when the cattle are stolen from the fields, I have generally awarded 18 months' imprisonment with labour, but where it is attended with house breaking and occurs at night, I have increased the punishment to two years.

109. Theft still prevails to a great extent, but I trust next year my return will show considerable decrease. Many of the ryots have been driven to commit such an offence for resistance from the oppression that was practised under the old revenue system by the petty Assamese fiscal officers. For this offence where the value of the property or amount stolen does not exceed 10 rupees, I have generally awarded 6 months' imprisonment, and in common cases where the offenders are lads for stealing fruits from an orchard or garden only inflicted a slight whipping or imprisonment without irons, and threatened the offender with the full penalty in case of being taken up again in a similar charge.

110. It is very gratifying to report there has not been any affray within the last year, and as the revised revenue system provides for all the boundaries of the villages and *mahals*, I trust this offence will be completely exploded, as it generally arises from disputes about land boundaries.

111. There has not been a single case of wilful murder or highway robbery, and a very gratifying decrease of homicide, and upon the whole I trust my report will prove satisfactory. Should it appear that the returns of crime of the districts in Assam far exceed those of the districts in Bengal, some allowance must be made for the leniency of our punishments compared with what was inflicted under the former native Government of this province, when torture and mutilation was awarded for almost every offence.

112. I have at present but one jail, which is at the mouth of the Mungledye in Darrang, but am now erecting another for the accommodation of a gang of convicts at Poorah in Chardoor, who are

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marching up for the purpose of clearing up the jungles and cutting roads preparatory to erecting my new temporary cutcherry at that station.

113. On the first instant I had 165 convicts in jail.

114. I have no river police, nor is there any occasion for it. I have set apart the whole of every Monday and Tuesday exclusively for the transaction of *Foujdari* business.

115. The Collector or Sudder Court and Treasury is at the Mungledye in the division of Darrang. The *patgherries* or headmen of the villages in the division of Darrang, Chatgaree, Chooteeya and Chardoar attend in person to renew their leases, and adjust all their accounts direct with the Collector, into whose treasury they pay their revenue and get a formal Bengali receipt. No *tabildari* or other establishment is kept up for these divisions. This system, although it involves great additional labour to the Collector, works remarkably well, and since its adoption the revenues comes in much more regularly, and distrains are now rarely necessary.

116. On account of the distance the division of Noadooar is from the Collector's Court a small *tabildar's* court is retained for its fiscal duties, which I invariably transact on the spot, and generally avail myself of every opportunity my other duties will admit of to visit that and Chardoar divisions.

117. All revenue summary suits are investigated by myself either on the spot or at the Sudder Court.

118. That you may be satisfied of the advantages of the present revenue system, I beg to annex a statement of the summary suits for 1833 and 1834, and also of the number of distrains for these years. I also annex a separate statement showing the strength and expense of the present establishment of the Civil, *Foujdaree* and Revenue Departments.

119. The whole of the proceedings of the courts is carried on in the Bengali language, only a few forms are prepared in Persian.

120. The whole of the native officers in the *Dewany* or Civil Department, excepting the *muharrirs* or native clerks of my court, are Assamese. The Superintendent of Police is one of the *ex-Rajahs* (Bijoye Narain) of Darrang and the Sheristadar of the Revenue Court is an Assamese, all the inferior *muharrirs* of my Criminal and Revenue Courts and Sudder and Mofussil *thannahs* and Courts are also Assamese, but from the difficulty of obtaining efficient Assamese accountants, I have been obliged, to ensure regularity, to employ Bengalis at the head of that, as well as the Department in which all the periodical returns and reports are prepared for your office and the Sudder Accountants. On our conquest of the province numerous crafty Bengalis, who could not obtain service elsewhere, came into Assam, and under our system, the Assamese were obliged to patronize them; they became the penmen of their petitions, their accountants, and often spokesmen at their councils, and to answer their own purposes, instilled into them a spirit for litigation, which will never be erased, for they appear to possess no shame and little fear in accusing each other of the most heinous offences, and upon the whole I do not think the Assamese are now less corrupt, or less given to accepting bribes, than the Bengalis, although they don't take the same precautions to avoid its detection, but as it is quite impossible, as you must be well aware, to prevent occasional exaction being practised by our *amlah*, I conceive it to be more palatable to the people of the country, as coming from their own countrymen, than from strangers, and on that account give them the preference when selecting officers to fill vacancies.

121. No Revenue officer is vested with any power in connection with the Administration of Justice and Police further than to render every assistance to police officers. Such an arrangement, I think, would be imprudent at present.

Military force.
Document No. 11.

122. I have annexed a table showing the numerical strength of the troops serving in this district, as also what I propose for the future.

123. The alteration and slight increase shown in the latter has been made after a careful enquiry into the necessity for it, and a personal visit to most of the outposts. On the whole, the district has been since our conquest remarkably quiet, and I cannot foresee the slightest probability of rupture with any of our frontier mountaineers, beyond what may be kept in subjection by our present police aided by the small military force detailed, of all the tribes on my Northern Frontier. I conceive the *Bhutias* would be the most formidable, more particularly on account of their reported numerical and physical strength, but our friendly relations with the *Deb Raja* are such as to lead me to believe we shall ever remain on the most amicable terms.

124. The *Bhutias* are remarkably quiet, and admitted even by the Assamese to be a fair dealing race, but I cannot say so much for their *Cacharee* subjects, who reside on their possessions on the plains at the passes from the division of Chatgari, for they constantly commit most serious depredations in our territory, and carry off not only a large number of cattle annually, but occasionally men, women, and children, and I have been credibly informed, the *sinkoffs* or *Deb Raja's* civil officers give them every encouragement, and even share largely of the proceeds.

125. The *Koppa Chours* are decidedly the most offensive and troublesome tribe on our frontier, being no better than professional and desperate *banlits*: they come down in parties and carry off grain and poultry from every house they can get at, for which the extensive forest jungles in Charduar afford them great facility. I plainly foresee it will be absolutely necessary to use coercive measures towards this tribe next winter, for their audacity is obtaining a dangerous height.

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126. The greatest portion of the revenues of the province was formerly realized in articles of produce and personal labour not above a third in cash. The population was divided into *khels* or clans which were of one caste or calling. Every *khel* was subdivided into *ghates* which consisted of three *pykes*, or ryots designated the "Moul," *Dual*, and *Tewal*, or 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

The tindaal revenue system under the Assam Government.

127. Every *khel* had its particular occupation devoted to the supply of the wants of the King or of the State, both for the public service and for domestic use. These *khels* took their names from their calling, such as the *Noa Sullecyor* or boat builders, *Khur Gurria* or gunpowder makers, *Khot-kattea* or timber-cutters, *putia* or mat-makers, etc., etc., and were placed under the control of officers of State, called *Phukans* and *Booroowas*, under whom were other petty officers called *hazaris*, who had charge of 1,000 *ghates*, *Sykeahs* who had 100 *ghates*, and *poorahs*, who had 20 *ghates* of *pykes*. These officers did not receive any pecuniary salary for their services, but a specific number of *pykes* and an allotment of rent-free land.

128. Every *pyke* was entitled to 2 *poorahs*, or 2½ acres of arable land, and one *pyke* of every *ghate* was always bound to be in attendance upon the King or Government, to labour for his use in his particular calling or trade, or to pay an equivalent as poll or capitation tax equal to 9 rupees per annum for *ghate* or 3 rupees each man; some *khels* paid as high as 6 and 7 rupees the man, for instance, the gold-washers (or *sonwals*) and tinkers (*murriaahs*).

129. In very extraordinary cases, such as the construction of any extensive public work, or for the defence of the country against threatened invasion, the entire *ghate* was expected to turn out, but in general the *Dual* and *Tual* remained at their homes to cultivate the land attached to each, and to furnish a regular supply of food for the consumption of the *pyke* on duty, who received no support whatever from the State, although for his personal services the whole *ghate* area were exempted from the poll-tax, and used to relieve each other at such intervals as to ensure one being in constant attendance.

130. The *paiks* of these *khels* were dispersed all over the district, the descent was hereditary and the sons became *paiks* of the same *khel* as their father, and on their acquiring the age of 16, were enrolled and taxed as such,* and their two *poorahs* of land allotted to them in such parts of the division as it could be spared, so that as the population increased the *khels* became more scattered and the revenue more difficult to collect. The land was considered as belonging to the King, who alone could dispose of it; the quantity of land belonging to each *khel* depended on its numerical strength. A number of free grants were made to holy persons or officers for any particular service to the State. Besides the above system of taxation, a small cess about 8 annas the *poorah* was levied on the land in excess to the quantity distributed to the *pykes* and a trifle realized by farming the *hauts* or *marts* along the southern, or Nagar frontier. State officers and *kheldars* were also expected on their appointment to make a handsome offering to the royal purse.

131. On our conquest of the province the feudal system with some little modification was retained; the custom of accepting personal labour and products of the country in lieu of the capitation tax, as also presents by the *kheldars*, was abolished, and the whole of the revenue was demanded in cash. However, the system did not work satisfactorily under our Government, for, although a most intricate revenue method, very few of the *kheldars* or petty officers could read, write, or keep accounts. The ryots of every *khel* were scattered all over the province, and from the little trade that had been established the lower classes could not dispose of their produce except at a heavy loss, and consequently when they expected to be pressed for the taxes in money, many deserted, and the fixed *jammahs* fell into considerable arrears, which, for the want of European Assistants, was allowed to run on unadjusted, still on the original *jammah* for 8 years, when in 1833 it was decided a more sure and simple process of fixing and realizing the revenue should be partially substituted.

132. The settlement by separate villages was introduced into Desh Darrang, which, having operated so beneficially both to the State and our subjects, is now gradually being extended to all the divisions of the provinces under our jurisdiction, but the old *khel* system is still in full force on the portion of the province of Upper Assam under the control of the Raja Purundar Singh, but even he finds it so difficult to collect his revenue under the old system that he contemplates the adoption of our plan.

133. By the preceding report on the old *khelwari* system, it will be seen that the revenue had to pass through 4 or 5 hands before it reached the Government treasury, and that the ryots of each *khel* were not confined to one village, but scattered all over the district.

Cause of abolition of the *khelwari* system, and nature of mauzawari or village settlements which have been substituted.

134. It was in the division of Desh Darrang that the mauzawari or settlement by separate villages was first substituted. I will therefore state in detail the nature of both systems, as they have been pursued in that division.

135. At our conquest the whole of this division was given in charge to one of its *ex-Rajas* (Bijai Narain), who held it on a *jama* of *Naranie* Rs. 53,000 per annum up to 1235. This arrangement was originally made as being the best that could be effected for our Government, as at that time there was no European Assistant, and our statistical knowledge of the country was very limited. In 1834, the *ex-Raja* failed to pay his full *jama*, and although confined and his property confiscated, he fell in arrears Rs. 41,000. In 1235 at the dissolution of the settlement with the *ex-Raja*, the division was surveyed by Lieutenant Bedingfield by separate villages, and was placed under a large tahsildari establishment, to make collection "khas." The old *khelwari* settlement remained in force, so far as its executive

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detail went, but the collections were directed to be made in cash, and unfortunately no security was demanded from the *kheldars* or headmen in fiscal charge of the *khels*, very few of whom could either read or write, although entrusted to collect very large sums of money.

136. There were 152 *khels*, over which there were 6 *hasarees* appointed, who had each a host of petty fiscal officers under him, through whose hands all the collections passed.

137. As the same duties apply to all the *khels*, or rather as they were designated *hasars*, I will report on the longest, which was called the Gosain Hazar, the headman of which agreed to pay to Government through the *tahsildars* about Rs. 4,520, on which sum he got 5 per cent. as commission in cash, for all he lodged, and 248 *poorahs* of land rent-free with numerous petty officers, all of whom got land rent-free, which was called "*Manu Mattee*"; in short, under the *khel* system it required such an extensive mofussil establishment that no less than Rs. 8,084 worth of land was set aside as "*Manu Mattee*," exclusive of the heavy expenses for the salaries of the *tahsildari* establishment. To meet this latter,

	<i>Poorahs.</i>
One <i>Hasari</i> ...	248
Six <i>Sykeahs</i> , at Rs. 34 ...	204
Six <i>Booras</i> , at Rs. 8 ...	48
One <i>Naich</i> ...	8
Six <i>Ticklahs</i> , at Rs. 8 ...	48
One <i>Kuguthee</i> or accountant... 16	16
Total rent-free land ...	572

as well as all other contingent mofussil expenses, an extra cess on the original fixed *jama* was ordered to be levied on all the ryots, which, experience has shown, was, in practice, a most oppressive measure. It bore extremely hard upon the ryot, and gave a wide and inviting opening for the numerous petty fiscal officers to practise every species of extortion which they assuredly did to the utmost under such a system. No ryot knew to what extent these extra demands were required: this was probably the main cause which operated in producing confusion in the revenue accounts. The system also then authorized of permitting mofussil *panchayats* to inflict fines, and execute their own decrees, added its quota in producing distress, and lastly, because no proper investigation was made at that time that the country commenced falling into arrears, which were allowed to run on accumulating on the original fixed *jama* (53,000 rupees) up to 1239, when the balance registered against this *mahal* amounted to upwards of a lakh of rupees, all of which was then irrecoverable.

138. It was quite impossible for the Collector, who had civil, political, criminal, and fiscal charge of the whole of Lower Assam, to visit this part of his district, so that the subordinate police, fiscal, and civil native officers were left to practise extortion at pleasure, for it was too far distant from the sudder station, which was at that period at Gauhati, to make it worth the while of the people wasting time and money in endeavouring to recover money extracted as bribes. The consequences were, as might be expected, great oppression, extensive desertion, and consequent confusion in all the accounts.

139. On my appointment as Collector and Magistrate of Gauhati in 1832, I at once saw the impossibility of adjusting the confusion alone, and reported all these circumstances to Mr. Commissioner Robertson. Consequently in October 1833, Lieutenant (now Captain) Rutherford was deputed to take civil charge of this portion of the district. His first proceeding was to recommend the abolition of the "*Khelwari*" revenue system, and substitute what was the late Mr. Scott's original intention, a settlement by separate villages, which he commenced on in November of that year, when the assessments were limited to the land and hearths. To each village he appointed (in most instances by the selection of the ryots) a "*Patghery*" or headman: this officer is deputed to collect the Government demand from every person in his village, and as security against exaction, each *Patghery* has annually to lodge the following returns, the form of which is annexed:—

Document No. 12.

Abstract statement showing the total of land and hearths in the village.

Detailed statement showing the quantity and quality of land cultivated by, and name of, each ryot.

Detailed statement showing the names and number of hearths.

140. These documents exhibit the names of all the ryots, the number of hearths, and the quantity quality of the land they cultivate, which, after undergoing a strict scrutiny by the Collector, are in abstract translated by him into English, and form the basis upon which the settlements are fixed. The *Patghery* is prohibited, on pain of heavy fine and dismissal, from realising any more than is specified against each ryot's name. A copy of these returns is lodged in the kanungo's office as a record for reference in cases of complaint of extortion, and is otherwise useful in summoning evidence in summary and other suits.

141. After these returns have been approved of, they each lodge a security bond for the due payment of the village *jama*, which, if found to be good, a *sunnad* or commission is granted to the *Patghery*, bearing the Collector's signature and seal, and an acknowledgment of the correctness of the *Patghery* is lodged by the *Patghery*, translations of which are annexed.

With document No. 121.

142. The *Patgheries* then proceed to their respective villages, and commence the collections for which they become responsible. Instalments for the payment of the *jama* into the treasury are fixed by the Collector, who grants receipts to the *Patgheries*, who again grant receipts to the ryots, and that every measure may be adopted to prevent extortion. I am now preparing printed *pattahs* to be served out to every ryot in the district, which will bear the Collector's signature and seal, a translation of which is also annexed, so that each may know what he has to pay, and no excuse remains for the *Patghery* demanding more than is defined as the demand on each tenant by the Collector.

With document No. 12.

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143. The *Patgheries* get 15 per cent. on the *jama* of their respective villages for their trouble and risk, and one or more *chaukidars* depending on the size of the village under their fiscal charge.

144. Each *chaukidar* gets 4 *poorahs* of land rent-free, or 6 rupees per annum, as they may prefer.

145. At the onset the villages were very small, some not yielding above 100 rupees annually, and from the extreme rude state of society many of the *Patgheries* appointed were unable either to read or write, and men of such little substance as to render it hazardous to retain them in charge, which for the first year occasioned considerable trouble and anxiety in winding up the accounts of their *jamas* at the close of the year. However, subsequent measures have been taken to remove such as did not give satisfaction, and the smaller villages have been consolidated; at present with not above 8 or 10 exceptions, every *Patghery* is able to write, read, and understand accounts, and are men of good repute and substance; and all are inhabitants and natives of the country.

146. The *Patghery* transacts all his business direct with the Collector, no *tabsildar* or other native officer intervenes, and he has the entire control of his own village, and is the organ through whom all orders are communicated to the *ryots*, for whom he is responsible, and whose trifling disputes for land and all other petty disagreements which admit of a *razinama* he is authorized to settle, but strictly prohibited from inflicting either a fine or punishment without a personal reference to the Collector, whose court is open to receive and investigate all complaints the *ryots* may have to make against their *Patgheries*.

147. The advantage derived by making each *Patghery* take the measurement and census of his own village, in preference to deputing a stranger for that duty, is that he becomes responsible for its correctness and collections, and is liable to punishment if detected of fraudulently concealing any *ryots* or land. The situation is now so much sought after by the more respectable people of the villages and such easy access afforded to the Collector's Courts since the appointment of European officers to each division that any embezzlement or fraud on the part of the *Patghery* is immediately brought to light, and his remuneration is calculated on the *jama*. It is to his own interest to increase it. Any attempt at concealment of lands or *ryots* is now easy of detection by a reference to the *returnas*, and a demand for the *patta* disposing of them. The system involves a considerable deal of personal labour and writing, but the result has been most gratifying, as numerous *ryots* who had before deserted have returned to their villages, and the country is, you may have observed in your late visit to my district, assuming its former exuberant appearance.

148. By the above description it will be seen that the revised settlement is not merely "manzawari" or by village, but that it may be more properly designated a village *ryotwari* settlement, as every precaution is observed to frustrate extortion, by defining the demand not only upon every *mauza* or village, but upon every tenant residing within its boundaries.

149. Although I have before mentioned that the assessments of the Darrang and Chatgari divisions are higher than are established in the neighbouring districts of Nowgong and Kamrup, still I do not think they are burthensome or bear too heavy on the product of the *ryot*. It may probably operate in raising its price, but since the abolition of the Assam customs house at Hydra Choki we have a right to expect a large demand for Assam produce, and that in consequence our *ryots* will find a more ready sale for their surplus product, and be inclined to extend their cultivation, but I must observe that, unless the rates of the neighbouring districts are brought up to a par with those of my district, or that if some measures are not speedily taken to equalize and assimilate, so far as possible, the assessments throughout the province (to which after my long residence in it I cannot foresee a single objection), confusion, dissatisfaction, and consequent extensive desertion must be the result.

150. It must be borne in mind that the demand on every *ryot* is defined, he is no longer subject to be harassed for any additional taxes to meet *mofussil*, police, and other numerous miscellaneous charges, and that the conduct of the subordinate native officers is now subject to a more extensive European surveillance, which, combined with our revised revenue system, must give a greater security to the property of the *ryots*, and in a great measure subvert practical extortion.

151. The division of Desh Darrang has always been somewhat higher assessed than other parts of Lower Assam, but on what grounds or substantial reason, I have always been at a loss to conceive. It has been affirmed the soil is better, the produce greater (and I have heard the absurd argument used) because it is more populous than other parts of Assam. I have had opportunities of seeing the crops in Kamrup, Nowgong, and Upper Assam, all of which have been under my fiscal charge, and can affirm, with verity, that the supposition is without foundation.

152. The system of assessing the hearth, poll, and house, which is still kept up, cannot, in my humble opinion, be too much deprecated; they are, to say the least of them, an unfair tax, because they don't operate equally upon the rich and the poor men. They are extremely unpalatable to the *ryots* under our system, because they involve a very inquisitive interference into their domestic affairs, which to every native is offensive. These miscellaneous assessments might be all most advantageously and easily abolished and a moderate tax substituted on the garden lands designated "*Bari matee*," which are now granted rent-free in consequence of the existence of these objectionable miscellaneous taxes. I, therefore, venture to submit it as my opinion that, should Government contemplate equalizing and assimilating the assessments throughout our possessions in Assam, the rates be fixed as follows:—
 First or first-rate rice lands Re. 1-8 per *poorah*, *bawtul*, *furinghatti*, and all *baree matee* 12 *anna* per *poorah*. Such an arrangement will be clearly understood by every person: it will simplify our

Darrang.—Hearth-tax is called *Chooroo*.
 Nowgong.—Poll-tax *Gaodun*.
 Kamrup.—House *Kuruloha tana*.

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subordinate fiscal officers' accounts, facilitate the realization of the revenue, frustrate concealment, bear equally upon all classes, and, lastly, rather increase the present *jama* in the aggregate.

153. At the outset the substitution of a cess upon the "*Baree matee*" in lieu of the other miscellaneous assessments would, I am aware, meet with a little discontent amongst the higher classes, because they hold such extensive tracts of garden and high land, which they only partially cultivate, yet monopolize, but this trifling obstacle (to what I conceive such a desirable object) may with ease be overcome, as we could proclaim that no person would be required to pay for more land than they actually cultivate, or wish to retain, on condition of their resigning all pretensions to the overplus, which can be distributed to others. These high lands will become daily of more value, as the resources of the country are drawn forth: they are capable of producing abundant crops of every leguminous plant produced in the Western Provinces, and also sugarcane, betel-nut, betel-leaf, *munga* silk, lac, and opium. As a further substantial proof how unequally the present miscellaneous assessments bear upon the ryots, I beg to report that in the division of Desh Darrang of the district of Darrang, in the division of Nowgong and Kaliabar of the district of Nowgong, and in the Northern Division of the district of Kamrup, there is nearly three times as much *barree mattee* in the villages as there is in any other division of these districts. Consequently, the ryots of those divisions enjoy a threefold advantage over the rest, and again, the quantity of this land varies in nearly every village; this will be obviated if these lands be assessed, when every ryot throughout the province will merely have to pay for what he *bonâ-fide* possesses. I am aware that in the Kamrup district the "*Kareekhatana*" (or virtually the

- * First *Aotum*.
- Second *Moodum*.
- Third *Samanoo*.
- Fourth *Porakest*.

house tax) is calculated at 4 rates* at Rs. 3-2-1 and 12 annas on the number of ploughs each family may work, which is as equal a mode of levying the unobjectionable tax as is adopted in Darrang, but it must be observed the greater portion of this *barree mattee* is brought under cultivation with the spade and hoe, and that the tax is enforced, because the ryot pays nothing for his *barree mattee*, and the system involves no less than 7 different descriptions of assessment and accounts for every village, viz. :—

First for *rupit* lands.

Second for *bautullee*.

Third for *furringhatiy*.

Fourth for 1st rate *Kareekhatana* on those working three ploughs.

Fifth for 2nd rate ditto ditto two "

Sixth for 3rd rate ditto ditto one plough.

Seventh for 4th rate, such as have no ploughs.

154. Such a system requires complicated and voluminous accounts, and the *jama* is liable to great fluctuation in case of a ryot changing his village, or disposing of his ploughs. In the Nowgong district, the whole of the ryots of all ranks, high and low, pay one rupee each as poll-tax, in lieu of paying for *barree mattee*; the higher classes dislike it, because it places them in point of taxation on equality with the lowest caste man of their village; they would wish to be exempted from it altogether, and at the same time enjoying their *baree mattee* free. The lower classes object to it, because it bears as heavily on them as on the rich man. In the Darrang district, hearth tax is calculated on the quantity of rice lands the tenants cultivate: all up to 2 *poorahs* pay 8 annas; all above 2 *poorahs* one rupee; but in Chatgaree I was compelled to levy only half these rates, as the villages there have very little *barree mattee* in comparison with the division of Darrang. Thus it will be seen all these miscellaneous assessments involve voluminous and complicated accounts and are levied in lieu of a tax on the *barree mattee*, which, if substituted, cannot be objected to as a novel tax, as in the neighbouring Bengal districts every inch of the *barree mattee* is assessed at twice or thrice the rate levied on rice lands, and if only taxed at the rate put upon 2nd rate rice land, and by which the "hearth" and other taxes will be abolished, it cannot bear too heavy on the cultivation.

155. I have calculated the population on the returns made by the petty fiscal officers of villages, and as the people are always apprehensive that the slightest statistical enquiry is to lead to some increase of cess, my estimate is no doubt rather under than overrated. The population is indeed miserably small in comparison with the extent of country, being calculated at 89,519 souls, which only gives 69 persons to the square mile. Various circumstances have operated in nearly depopulating many divisions of this province, which, we are told, and I firmly believe it to be correct, was at one period (about 60 years ago) overwhelmed with population.

First.—The extensive kidnapping that was practised annually by the surrounding mountaineers, more particularly by the Singphos on our Eastern Frontier, besides the system of selling children to strangers as slaves, which, from the distressed state of the country just prior to our conquest, was practised to a considerable extent with the zamindars and merchants of Rungpur and Sylhet.

Secondly.—Emigration of families to foreign states from excessive oppression by former Government, more particularly our immediate predecessors, the Burmese, who not only caused extensive desertion by the extortion and horrid cruelties they practised, but exported large numbers of women, and even on their expulsion by our troops they managed to carry off large parties of young girls to their own country. Long prior to the Burmese invasion, numerous families were compelled to leave the country consequent to the turbulence occasioned by their own princes.

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Thirdly.—Disease has also had its share. The province has often suffered severely from periodical attacks of cholera. In 1829, when I was in Upper Assam, it was estimated 15 or 20 thousand people were carried off by that malady, and we have twice since suffered severely by it. Fevers of the remitting kind and dysentery have been the most fatal. However, I don't conceive that the two latter are so prevalent amongst the people of the country as to very materially check increase of population. Amongst foreigners (*i.e.*, Europeans, Hindoostanis, and Bengalis), I admit, it commits lamentable havoc, and generally proves fatal in a few days. There are many other diseases prevalent in the district, but not of such a fatal nature, such as small-pox and swelling in the neck called *goitah*. On the whole, we have a remarkably few cripples; I have not seen above a dozen since my residence in the province; there are a few abbinos.

Fourthly.—Though last, I conceive it by no means operates as the least in keeping down the population, is early marriage. Every maiden in the province is betrothed long ere she attains the age of puberty, and if she were to remain unmarried until after that period, she would be looked upon with contempt. This, however, is the case in every part of India, but it assuredly operates most detrimentally, and as both sexes indulge excessively in illicit intercourse, and in the use of opium, betel-nut, and many other pernicious habits after marriage, their progeny is frequently puny, degenerate, and diseased. Sterility is the consequence. Few women have on an average above 4 or 5 children, and at the early age of 25 bear all the marks of old age and ugliness and both sexes are in consequence shortlived.

156. The "Doom" or fishermen caste and the tribes of Cacharrees and Merees are decidedly the most prolific, their villages swarm with children; the two latter tribes are not addicted to opium and debauchery, and are in general a great contrast to the upper classes in being remarkably strong and healthy. Polygamy is allowed amongst all castes, and in many parts of the district one man has three or four wives.

157. During the months of May, June, July, August, September and October I conceive the climate of the interior of the district to be remarkably insalubrious; the excessive prevalence of fever and dysentery and the great mortality during those months must be universally acknowledged, and the slightest exposure of Europeans in many parts of Assam is liable to the most grievous consequences. During the winter months, the climate is as good and pleasant as most parts of our Indian empire. The temperature may be considered equable and moderate, and as the insalubrity is chiefly to be attributed to the great extent of wastes, it is to be hoped that, as the population increases and the jungles are reclaimed, the climate will be found more healthy.

158. I have often known the thermometer in the spring and summer months to vary six or seven degrees in as many hours, standing at 91° at 10 a.m. and 4 o'clock down to 85, and again next day up to 91°. With such a variation in the temperature, the greatest attention is necessary to diet, costume, and to avoid all draughts of air at night.

159. The soil is generally alluvial, and the country so little elevated above the level of the Brahmaputra that any unusual rise often extends the inundations over the greater part of it. The exceptions are such parts as are protected by artificial *bunds* and embankments, and one or two rocky eminences of primitive formation, such as the plains of Chardoar, Chooteyah, and Bishnath, at the former of which I am now erecting new temporary buildings for my sudder station, and at the latter, the headquarters of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion is cantoned. The whole of the district is intersected with rivers and *nullahs* flowing from the northern mountains, which are liable to overflow in June, July, August, and September, and not unfrequently change their course altogether. I discovered this year the two large rivers, the Dunsere in Chooteyah and the Barellee in Naadooar, both formerly flowed at least six miles to the westward of their present stream, leaving merely a very small stream in the old beds.

160. There are three kinds of clay, one of a red, and other two a blue colour, one light and the other dark; the two former are considered the best, and designated *rupit*; it is capable of producing two crops of rice, but the ryot seldom attempts more than one. This land is artificially flooded, and during the rains, small *bunds* are thrown up to confine the water: this clay is very hard, and unless irrigated, difficult to plough, when wet it is very stiff; the crop produced during the rains and reaped during the winter called "*Sallee*" is by the most plentiful and luxuriant. Whenever a second crop is attempted, it is very scanty, and the rice inferior, as manure is seldom or ever supplied. The other, an inferior blue-coloured soil, produces but one certain crop of rice with the early rains, and that is of the inferior kind, called *ouse*; this soil is designated *baotullee* or second-rate *rupit* land; it is much lower than the red and light-coloured soil, and being liable to inundation, consequently much impregnated with sand, and seldom produces a second crop of rice. This soil produces some few other valuable articles during the cold or dry season, but its rice crops are frequently swept away altogether. Such land as is situated in the immediate vicinity of rivers, and *jheels*, and in short all the lowest lands are designated "*furringuttee*" or third rate. The people occasionally lose the entire crop of *ouse* rices, which is but very scanty at best. All the lands on the *churs* or islands thrown up by the Brahmaputra come under this term. They, however, also produce the finest opium, sugarcane, and mustard seed crops in the province, but being so partially cultivated liable to be destroyed by wild beasts. I conceive the "*furringuttee*" lands to be of greater value than the *baotullee*, which is in reality inferior *rupit* without the capabilities of the "*furringuttee*."

161. There are two crops of rice produced during the year called "*sallee*" and "*ouse*" *dhan*, but very seldom of the same lands. For the former a piece of garden land is ploughed and manured as a

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seed bed in the month of June. In the month of August, when the plant is about 8 inches high, it is taken up in bunches with the hand, and transplanted into the extensive fields of *rupit*, and occasionally *baotullee*, which has previously been artificially flooded and ploughed. The whole family, males and females, are employed in transplanting. The fields are about 20 times the size of the seed bed, the plant is then supported by the water generally from 10 to 15 inches deep, until the month of December, when it is evaporated, and the ear ripens, and the winter harvest commences. The straw of this crop is preserved. These crops are seldom or ever fenced in, as the depth of water keeps off domestic cattle, and no fence could be constructed to keep off wild beasts.

162. For the other crop, a different process is necessary in the preparation of the soil. The fields of *rupit* (occasionally), *baotullee*, and *farringhutee* are regularly ploughed, and in the months of May and June the grain is sown broadcast, after which the harrow and roller are dragged over the field. This crop is in many instances fenced in. It ripens in August, when the water is 8 or 10 inches up the stem, so that the straw cannot be preserved. Such cultivators as wish to have a second crop commence immediately the "ouse" crop is cut, to plough the land for the "sallee" dhan. Thus the cultivation has been carried on year after year from time immemorial without the intervention of a single complete fallow, or the addition of a harrow load of manure. No *sallee* crop or rice is produced from the *farringhutee*, and it is a piece of good fortune to save it on the *baotullee*.

163. The sites for villages are generally well chosen, being some feet elevated above the rice land, and consequently, seldom inundated. Every ryot, however, has a small enclosure of land either for the cultivation of the betel-nut *pan* or betel-leaf, sugarcane, opium, *moonga*, worm trees, fruit, vegetable, and some leguminous plant. This soil presents a surface of two or three feet of rich black mould, which is annually manured both with cowdung and decomposed vegetable matter. The village, as well as nearly every separate house, is well shaded, I may say, embedded in the rich foliage either of the betel-nut, plantain, bamboo, mango or jack trees. The people of the Chatgarry division have but very little village land, compared with the rest. The high lands are very unequally distributed amongst the ryots, some villages having three or four times as others.

164. The wandering tribes of "Meerees," who reside in the forest jungles in the division of Chardooar and Naodooar, only use the common country hatchet, with which they fell the trees, and with the *kodal* or spade and hoe cultivate extensive tracts of waste land with opium, mustard seed, cotton, and occasionally "ouse" rice. They seldom reside on or cultivate the same place beyond two years. Their produce from the richness of the soil yields a copious return for their expenses and labour. They also cultivate various kinds of vegetables, which they sell and barter for grain.

165. The Cacharee tribes are certainly the best agriculturists in the district and cultivate a greater diversity of articles, and a greater extent of land than any of the Assamese; many of their farms contain 10 or 12 acres with 4 or 5 ploughs; their cattle are kept in excellent condition. Their fowl-houses and pig-sties with their well-stored elevated granaries give a very cheerful appearance to their villages and estates. The usual size of a peasant's farm rarely exceeds 10 or 12 acres, and the general size may be estimated at 4 acres with two ploughs.

Document No. 13. 166. The annexed statement No. 13 will show the expenses and returns of an estate of 4 and 12 *poorahs* of *rupit* and *farringhutee* land.

167. The surplus produce of the country is transported from all the villages in the interior to the Brahmputra, or the nearest mart, in *bangy* parcels carried on mens' shoulders similar to *bangies* carried by the bearers in the Upper Provinces. A Cacharee will carry 60 seers or 120 lbs. ten miles per diem, but an Assamese seldom above 40 seers. There are no wheel carriages of any description, or beasts of burthen, and few servicable roads exist, at least for the conveyance of goods by the former. A few canoes occasionally convey goods down the numerous streams, but manual labour is generally resorted to in preference.

168. Sugarcane is planted in the months of April and May and cut in February and March; there are three kinds called *mang*, *farlee*, *poorah*; it is very rarely manufactured into sugar, but eaten as treacle.

169. Mustard seed is sown in November and December and gathered in February and March; there are two kinds called *Sawarhsweah* and *Kolah Sweah*.

170. Cotton seed is sown in April and May, and pods gathered in December and January.

171. Opium seed is sown in November and December, and the juice extracted in March and April, only one kind called *kanee*.

172. Lac is produced by the insect, and is gathered twice during the year in June and October; that collected in the latter month is considered best.

173. *Moonga*: the silkworms are placed on the trees in June, are taken from the trees in *Seaban* (in July), and again put on in December and taken off in April.

174. Wheat is sown in November and cut in March and April.

175. It appears that there has not been a general dearth either by excessive inundation or want of rain within the memory of any Assamese now living. An occasional partial failure of the crops has happened from the ravages of cholera, stopping agricultural labours, and during the Burmese Government, when the ryots fled from their villages.

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176. The Assam system of collecting the opium is, I believe, different from that in practice in other parts of India. When the flowers of the poppy pod fall off, the cultivators make diagonal incisions in them with a knife, and as the juice exudes, it is wiped off with shreds of cotton cloth about an inch broad, which, when well saturated, is rolled up into balls the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, in which form it is sold by weight. When used, a portion of the cloth is cut or torn off, and soaked in a cup of water. I have often seen the Assamese fishermen soak and squeeze the same piece of cloth six different times for a draught, and that nothing should be lost, afterwards masticate and retain the cloth in their cheek as an English sailor would tobacco.

177. Although I have annexed a price-current, yet it is utterly impossible to give a correct statement of the price of the produce. It varies in every week, and at every part of the district. I have known rice to sell for 3 maunds for a rupee, and at other times only one maund. Opium can be had sometimes for 2 rupees the ser, but generally up as high as 6 and 8 rupees. Almost every other article varies its price in the same proportion.

178. Bargains can be better made by barter than by a regular purchase for cash.

179. On the subject of weights and measures, I shall merely state that, conformably with your instructions under date 10th December last, I am now introducing throughout my district the standard weights of Regulation 7 of 1833, and that I trust to be able immediately to introduce uniformity in the dry, as well as the liquid, measures, for at present no two divisions of the district use the same measures or weights. I have annexed two tables of the land measurement. The first is a translation from an old Assamese record and goes much more into the M * * *, but is little understood even by the most respectable inhabitants. It is the second table which the ryots generally understand.

180. While on the subject of the cultivation and products, I must observe that at least a tenth of the rice planted is destroyed by wild beasts; in some parts of the district near the forests a herd of elephants will destroy in one night several acres of cultivation.

181. In every division there are extensive tracts of waste lands suited to various and valuable kinds of cultivation. I should think it exceeds the cultivated portion eight-fold. This land is valuable, because a great portion of it has been under cultivation within the last 12 or 14 years; the soil, I conceive, is extremely rich and fertile, and easily brought into cultivation, requiring in many parts merely that the grass should be burnt and ploughed, when an abundant crop will succeed.

182. The greatest obstacle to bringing these lands under cultivation is the scanty population and consequent want of labourers. Very few of the respectable Assamese with capital have, as yet, been induced to improve their estates, although they acknowledge the immense advantages they would reap by it. However, we must make considerable allowance for their apathy in this respect, as under the former Governments any outward show of increasing property was sure to bring down the grasping hand of some petty fiscal officer.

183. But little improvement has been as yet effected under our Government, which is to be attributed solely to the want of European superintendence and a more permanent protective revenue arrangement.

184. On our first conquest, the most zealous and persevering efforts and considerable private pecuniary sacrifices were made by the late Mr. Scott, the Governor General's Agent, to effect an improvement both in the implements and general system of cultivation in all its branches. He established two private firms and an extensive garden near Gauhati, for which he obtained the finest plants, sugarcane, cotton seeds, rice, opium, gram, etc., all of which appeared to thrive; he also established a silk-worm firm in the division of Desh Darrang, and planted almost 12 acres of land with the mulberry plant. He also established extensive firms in the division of Roha on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, in which he grew gram, *kullyee*, etc., etc. He also obtained a superior breed of cattle and introduced the culture of the potato, all of which would have succeeded admirably and most advantageously, had he been able to obtain European aid at the onset, but his demise and these firms being left to the unfostering charge of natives, many were abolished, but I am happy to say, since the appointment of European officers to the charge of districts, the original system has been revived, and most advantageous inducements held out to improve and increase cultivation.

185. The waste lands in the first or Darrang division are in most instances well adapted for the cultivation of rice, being a rich alluvial soil, and easily artificially flooded. There are also many tracts of high waste land well adapted for the cultivation of the sugarcane, wheat, mustard seed, and opium. In the second division of Chatgaree the waste lands are generally best suited for rice. In the third division of Chooteayah, the waste lands are more extensive than any other, extremely high, and well adapted for sugarcane, wheat, and cotton. In the fourth division of Chardooar there is a greater diversity of waste land than in any other well adapted to the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, indigo, and cotton, and in the fifth division, Naodooar, rice and opium.

186. I conceive the greatest inducement we can hold out to the people to extend the cultivation is to grant long leases. The present system of renewing the leases annually is, I conceive, highly objectionable; it harasses the ryot, and operates as a most effectual check to capitalists venturing on improvement. Our present survey and *peyals* upon which our *jummas* are based are of such oppressive nature that it should only be resorted to triennially or quinquennially. Waste lands with certain restrictions should be granted for such periods rent-free.

187. A foreigner has many formidable obstacles to overcome in entering upon a speculation in farming the waste lands. Unless he resides and cultivates in the heart of the cultivated portions

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of the divisions, he is liable to the depredations of innumerable wild beasts: the elephants, buffaloes, pigs, and monkeys play sad havoc with the crops and the tigers and leopards with his cattle and servants, and unless he resides at one of the civil or military posts during the whole of the rainy season, the insalubrity of the climate will soon bring all his labours to a final close.

188. The people of the country are extremely averse to take service even under their own *zamindars*, nobles and farmers, and can scarcely be induced on any terms to serve foreigners, unless purchased from their parents when children, so that a large importation both of common workmen and artificers is of pecuniary importance. The natives of the country are obliged to make advances to obtain servants, who bind themselves to serve for a certain number of years, or until the loan be liquidated.

189. The domestic live-stock consists of buffaloes, oxen, cows, goats, pigs, geese, ducks, fowls, and pigeons; the former are much coveted, it being considered a mark of great respectability to possess a few herd either of males or females; the latter are very high priced, varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each, and the former from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15; they are of great size and form, nearly resembling the wild one, with which in fact they constantly intermingle. Many people allow the wild bulls to impregnate their tame females, for which purpose large herds are driven to the vicinity of a jungle in which it has been ascertained a herd of wild ones reside. The females are kept exclusively for their milk, of which they yield on an average from 2 or 3 seers, which is as often drunk fresh, as allowed to coagulate. Tame bulls are reared for agricultural labour and sacrifices; very few are castrated. A single male will work the same plough that requires two oxen, and bring as much land under cultivation. They are more often used single than in pairs; every plough worked by a buffalo requires two boys, one to guide the plough and the other to lead the buffalo, which has a string fastened through the laptum of the nose, as they won't allow themselves to be driven like the oxen with a bamboo.

190. The only expense attending their keep is a herdsman. One adult will manage eight or ten; in the winter or dry season they are driven in herds to the marshes and streams in the vicinity of their owner's farms, and in the rains to the reed or low jungles which are not liable to great inundation. Their dung is preserved for manure for their opium and tobacco plantations, and occasionally made into cakes, and dried in the sun for fuel. The price of these varies considerably indeed, there are so few in the country that no person carries on a trade in that commodity, and no *ghee* is made from it, except just sufficient for consumption of the owner's family; milk is sometimes obtainable at 16 seers for the rupee.

191. The oxen are of a very small and inferior kind, and the people take no trouble to improve the breed, although they are next to the cow the most important of their domestic animals; they are used in all parts of the province for the plough, but never carry a burthen. A pair of full-grown bullocks fit for a plough sells for Rs. 10 or Rs. 12.

192. The cow I conceived to be the most important of the domestic animals, yet the people take no pains to improve the present inferior breed. Very few cows give more than $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of milk. They can be purchased for Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 each, if with a calf, 5 or 6 rupees.

193. The pasture at all seasons is abundant; the cattle are driven out in large herds early in the morning. One lad will watch 50 or 60 oxen or cows, as they seldom stray and return to their respective homes of their own accord about sunset, when the milk cows of the persons who can afford it get a little *dhan*, and some rice straw is thrown down in their stall for bedding and serves for the general food for all the horned cattle while shut up.

194. The goats are remarkably sleek, like the common Bengali breed, short hair and ears; they afford a very scanty supply of milk, which is not often used, but preserved for the kids; the greater portion of the males are castrated and fattened up for the table, others are kept for sacrifices. A female with a kid is sold for 2 rupees; a male either for food or sacrifice for $\frac{1}{2}$.

195. Swine are reared in great numbers by the Cacharis and Meeree tribes, who barter their surplus stock with the Bhutias, Akas, and Dufas; a pig full grown is sold or bartered for Rs. 2, and although occasionally allowed to wander and wallow in the neighbouring stagnant pools, they are taken great care of, and regularly fattened for the knife.

196. Poultry of all kinds is very scarce, and excepting in the division of Dosh Darrang and Chatgarri and in all villages occupied by the Cachari tribe, is scarcely procurable, geese and pigeons are kept almost as pets; the former can at times be procured at 4 annas each, and the latter 12 and 16 for the rupee; ducks and fowls at 12 for the rupee.

197. The only sheep in the province have been imported from Bengal by the European officers. I have had large flock in various parts of Assam for the last seven years, and find they thrive remarkably well. The ewes are quite as prolific, and the wethers and lambs fatten quite as speedily as in Bengal or in the Western Provinces. A few are occasionally brought down by the Bhutias, but even with the greatest care, I have never succeeded in rearing them.

198. No horses are bred in the province, some few are annually imported from Bhutan, but of the most wretched description, yet from their scarcity often realize 40 and 50 rupees.

199. Dogs are so numerous as to be a public nuisance; they are of the commonest and worst breed, our bazars are overrun with them, and in the hot season many from disease are obliged to be destroyed. Every village has its watch dogs.

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200. Of wild animals we have herds of every species, elephants, rhinoceros, buffaloes, tigers, leopards, jackals, and numerous kinds of monkeys. They all commit serious depredations on the crops, more particularly the elephants, which often demolish granaries in the open day to get at the grain and salt. Merchants from Bengal make an annual visit to all parts of the province with "Koonkees" or decoy elephants to catch them and are generally very successful. The year before last 500 were exported, probably 6 or 7 hundred caught, and last year about 900 were caught. Newly-caught elephants can often be purchased, if under 5 cubits high, for Rs. 100, but the merchants will seldom dispose of the finer ones in the province, as they realize Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 each for them in Bengal and Hindustan, if they succeed in keeping them alive for 2 or 3 years.

201. The late Mr. Scott, the Governor General's Agent, established a large *kheddah* or wild elephant-pound in Roha on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, and succeeded in ensnaring several hundred, which were sold on account of Government. The establishment was productive of infinite good to all the cultivators in its neighbourhood. An annexed statement will show the number of persons known to have been killed by wild beasts in 1833 and 1834.

202. The whole of the implements in common use for agricultural purposes are of the very roughest description, similar to those used in Bengal, and I may safely say that no attempts have been made or desire shown by the people to improve them for the last century, and I much question if it would be desirable, with reference to the present depressed state of the husbandman's finances, the low price of grain, and nature of the soil, that any more expensive instruments of agriculture should at present be substituted in their stead. The following are the names of the instruments and their value:—

	As.
The plough (<i>Mangal</i>)	8
The harrow (<i>Bindah</i>)	4
The reaping hooks (<i>Kaohoo</i>)	2
The hatchet (<i>Daw</i>)	4
The spade (<i>Kodal</i>)	8
The roller (<i>Mao</i>)	↓

The plough is constructed by the ryots; it is generally shod with iron which is used, and answers remarkably well for ploughing up land that has been before brought under cultivation, or the mire into which the "*Sallee*" *dhan* is transplanted in August and September, but where new land or land beyond the reach of inundation or irrigation is to be prepared for cultivation, boys and men are generally previously employed in digging it up with great labour with the *kodal*, and a plough then run over it. In many parts of my district, particularly in Naodoar, the whole of the high lands for sugar-cane, opium, cotton, and gardens are prepared with the *kodal* without the aid of a plough, but it is a very tedious and very expensive system, as the clods of earth require to be broken afterwards by men with wooden mallets with long bamboo handles. The people conceive the land is brought into better order by such a process, and I think it is the case, as the *kodal* penetrates deeper into the soil than the plough and the earth is pounded finer and mixes better with the manure.

203. A pair of buffaloes can easily plough up 5 *poorahs* of land, a single buffalo about 3½ *poorahs*, a pair of bullocks about 3½ or 4 *poorahs*, and a pair of cows about 2½ *poorahs*.

204. The harrow, reaping hook, hatchet, and roller are all constructed by the people of the district, but the iron spade or *kodal* is purchased from the Cosseyah mountaineers, who bring them down for barter for produce of the plains to the mart along the southern frontier. The iron is found in the Cosseyah Hills, and each spade is sold or bartered for 8 annas.

205. It is extremely difficult to hire servants for either agricultural or domestic purposes. The ancient feudal system provided against such an inconvenience, as every third man was compelled to work for the State, by which the capitation tax of the three was remitted, which was commonly fixed at Rs. 9 per annum, so that the labourers received only 12 annas per mensem, but now a days 2 or even 3 rupees per mensem will not induce them to voluntarily come forward.

206. I have annexed a statement showing the cost of small estate and the produce of 12 and 4 *poorahs* of lands. As before alluded to, rice lands, although in some instances producing two crops in the year, are never manured; cow and buffalo dung is preserved, and expended as manure for the tobacco, opium, and garden lands. Fuel is in great abundance. Bamboos, forest trees, and dried reeds can always be had a short distance from every village.

207. I have before observed the revenue under the Assam Government was realized by a poll or capitation tax, that the population were subdivided into *gotes*, which consisted of three *pykes* or ryots.

208. The *pykes* or ryots were divided into two classes, the first was designated "*Choomooa*" and the other "*Koorree*." The former were composed of the more

Under the Assam Government such ryots as were subject to be pressed as soldiers were liable to be called upon to perform the same laborious duty as a common coolie, so that it was considered derogatory instead of (as under our Government) an honorable service.

respectable class of the population, who were not subject, like the

Koorree pykes, to be pressed as soldiers, or required to perform the

common duties of coolies.

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209. Every *pyke* was exempted from impost until attaining the age of 16, when to each of the "*Choomoos*" six *dooms*, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ *poorahs*, and to the "*Koorrees*" 2 *poorahs* of arable rice lands was allotted. This land was designated "*Gao muttee*" (literally body-land). For the first year after obtaining this grant, the *pykes* only paid half the impost, but for the succeeding years, were subject to pay the full *Goodhun* (literally body or poll tax) in money, or to be called on for a portion of the produce, or to work for the Raja for four months in the year.

There was another marked difference between the "*Choomooa*" and "*Korree*" *pykes*: the former, on receiving their allotment of land, was also supplied with seed or the raw materials by the Government for the manufacture of articles of their particular profession, a portion of which (estimated at an eighth) they were to lodge with the Government. If they were employed about the Raja's household, which they frequently were as chaprasses and *hurkarahs*, they were, like the "*Kurrees*," exempted from all tax, but did not receive for their services any remuneration beyond their $1\frac{1}{2}$ *poorahs* of land.

210. This *gao muttee* may be properly designated the "*Khuranij*" land, because whoever cultivated it had to give a consideration. It was all considered the *bona fide* property of the Government. It was neither hereditary nor transferable by sale, gift, or bequest. On the demise or desertion of the *pyke* to whom it had been allotted, it became escheat to the Raja, to be disposed of at his pleasure, but in cases when the heir of the deceased *pyke* had not obtained his "*Gao muttee*," it usually descended to him. However, after a *pyke* had obtained his *gao muttee* it was very seldom alienated so long as the demanded rent was paid and the conditions under which it was granted were adhered to, but the *pyke* was forced to pay the *goodhun* if he cultivated the grant or not. There were many instances of it having been resumed by the Raja when the *pyke* became superannuated; in such cases it was designated "*Arah boorah*," and was otherwise disposed of at the pleasure of the King.

211. The *pykes* could in excess of distress pledge their "*Gao muttee*," but as a further proof that the King was considered the proprietor of this soil, the bond became void on the demise of the mortgagee, as the land reverted to the Crown.

212. All such soil as the above lying waste was also considered the property of Government.

213. The Government appear to have possessed no right over the high lands or such soil as was not irrigated by nature or inundation, which was designated "*Booree*," "*Barree*" and "*Bakarrah*." It became the property of each *pyke* as brought it under cultivation, they could dispose of it by sale, gift, or bequest, and on their demise it became the property of their descendants, the same, as all their other real and personal property. The Raja does not appear to have interfered in any way with it, as it was never surveyed or registered.

214. The King did by royal grant make separate estates both of land and *pykes* for his nobles, Brahmins, and temples. These grants were made from the *Choomoos*. Grants made to nobles for a particular service or to ministers of the Courts were in lieu of a pecuniary pension or salary. The impost on a specific number of *ghotes* of *pykes* along with their *gaomuttee* was transferred to them by the Raja, but they had not the power to dispose of such grants either of the *pykes* or land in any way, as it was not given in perpetuity, but liable to resumption on dismissal from office, misconduct, or demise. Grants made for particular services were designated "*Kolah Bogun*." These grants were kept up to their original complement; if any of the *pykes* died, their place was supplied by others from the same *khel*, who obtained the deceased's land, and whenever the offspring of *pykes* attained the age fixed for *pykes*, they were removed and enrolled as such in their *khel*.

215. The grant made to Brahmins and other holy persons was designated "*Buhmootur*." These grants were made by the Raja from surplus lands after each *pyke* had received his *gao muttee*, and were considered rent-free and were hereditary; the grantees could dispose of them at pleasure.

216. The grant made for the support of the temples was also made from the surplus lands and was called "*Dewaliah*," "*Dewoother*," and "*Dhurmoother*," which were set apart for the support of the temples, expense of the deity, and worship, and paid no impost whatsoever; these grants could not be disposed of in any way, or could they be alienated or resumed.

217. The temples were in charge of priests called *Thakoors*, which situation was in a manner hereditary, and the temple land entailed on it. There were generally four *Thakoors* to each temple, called 1st, *Poojaree*, 2nd, *Beedee Puttock*, 3rd, *Kotah*, and 4th, *Brahmah*. Each received for his support an allotment of land and *pykes* designated *Dewoother*, but they could be displaced at the pleasure of the Raja, when their lands were resumed for the use of a successor.

218. When *pykes* were attached to the temples, *Gossains*, or spiritual advisers, and Brahmins, they were designated *Bhugguts*, and when attached to nobles or persons for a particular service, they were called *Lagoohs* or *Lickchoose*.

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They could not be disposed of in any way. There were instances of the Raja's granting to *Gossains* and others a portion of the free *pykes* in perpetuity; in such cases the *pykes* were called *Bohutteahs*, who were considered as little better than slaves, as the grantees had the power of disposing of them.

"*Bohutteahs*."

Lakhuranji.

219. All the land granted to temples, *Gossains*, and Brahmins is now designated *Lakhuranji*.

220. There were a few other separate estates granted by the King called "*Chowness*." These

Chownee estates.

grants were merely a tract of waste land without *pykes*. The proprietor on making an application to the Raja was obliged to affirm that the tract did not belong to any other person, and to define its boundaries. He had to bring it under cultivation with his own servants; the best way in his own power, and was obliged to make an annual *nacarana* to the Raja. These estates were very seldom taken by respectable people, as they became the resort of all the disreputable characters in the province, who resorted to them with a hope of evading justice. Their management was attended with considerable difficulty, as the proprietor was compelled to give up all the Government *pykes* on the application of the *kheldars* and all the servants and slaves of private individuals who might abscond to them. Every *pyke* who might resort to these *Chownees* was compelled to pay his "*guo dhun*," exclusive of anything he might have agreed to pay to the proprietor of the *Chownee*.

221. Landholders who did not desire to cultivate all their estates used to sublet a portion to their neighbours. Such land was and is designated "*Chowkoneah*" or *Adhie mattee*. The cultivator, who bears all the expenses of the seed, ploughing, etc., gives up a half of the produce to the proprietor, who, however, has to pay the Government demand. Besides the above, there were many grants both of land and *pykes* made to all the officers of Government, called "*Nankao* and *Maun mattee*." The former of these lands were given for services performed to the State, and were considered hereditary, and could be disposed of, but the latter was merely attached to certain situations in lieu of a pecuniary salary, and could only be retained so long as the officer performed the duty for which he had been selected without any reference to proprietary right.

222. Although I have in this report expressed and detailed the prevailing opinion of the oldest natives of the country that the soil which did not require manual labour to irrigate it, but was so by nature, either from partial inundation from rivers, lakes, etc., or from its low situation retained rain water, or in short such soil as was capable of producing rice, was *bona fide* the property of the Government, yet I cannot help adding that, in my humble opinion, the *pykes* or cultivators ought to be considered by us as the real proprietors of at least that portion of the soil which they were entitled to under the Assamese Government before being liable to pay any impost whatsoever to support the exigencies of the State, which after all was a mere contribution for a general benefit, as it was expended in the support of the Government, who was bound to afford protection to their lives and property, and each *pyke* enjoyed a share of its advantages and the prosperity of the country.

223. With this view of the case, I have directed that whenever a ryot shall return to his village, who had formerly deserted from any cause except crime to a foreign country, shall have his portion of *gao mati*, and all garden and other land restored to him by the headman of his village, on condition of his adhering to our rates of assessment, and under our present revenue system so long as the ryots fulfil their engagements, I considered them proprietors of their own little tenements.

224. There are 3 or 4 kinds of silkworm reared. The silk from the worms which are fed on the leaves of the trees called *Masumkuri* and *Sumpah* is considered the best; the common silk is produced from the worms fed on the trees called *Sum* and *Suallu*. These silks are called *mungah* and are indigenous. All ranks and castes can and do spin and weave the silks they rear of the above description.

225. The worm reared on the mulberry (*meskooree*) is the least common, because its silk can only be manufactured by the caste called Toghis. The silk cloth produced from it is called "*Pat*," which is much more expensive than the *mungah*, and used by the higher classes.

226. The females of families are principally employed in spinning the silks.

227. The wearing apparel for females made from the above silk are the "*Mecklas*" and "*Reah*." The former is a chemise, but is fastened round the waist, and often by the lower classes under their armpits, so as to cover the breast, instead of having sleeves and being supported over the shoulders. The price of such an article varies from 1 to 2 rupees. The "*Reah*" is a scarf; it is wrapped round the waist and breast, and one end passed over the head; they are about 7 cubits long and 1½ broad, and cost ½ rupee each. These two articles with a *chhellung* or fine cotton cloth sheet for the cold weather comprises the whole dress of the females. They like the men generally have a small coarse *mungah* silk handkerchief tied round their waist, in one end of which they carry the apparatus for making *pan*, viz., a knife; brass box for chunam, betel-nut and leaf; these handkerchiefs are generally four cubits long and one broad, and cost from 8 to 12 annas each. The higher classes, both males and females, have handsome embossed silver boxes to hold the above articles.

228. The only silk articles of dress used by the males are *dhuties*, or waist clothes, the texture, size, and price of which varies according to the rank of the owner. They are made from 7 to 15 cubits long, and 2 to 2½ cubits broad. A common *dhuti* costs 3½ or 4 rupees, but the finest as high as eight rupees.

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229. Very fine and strong pieces of certain gauze are manufactured from the *mungah*; they are generally 20 cubits long and two broad, and cost from 8 to 12 rupees each.

230. The *mungah* silk *Mecklahs* and *Beaks* are often dyed red* and blue,† and very pretty

* With manjit and lac.
† With indigo.

embroidered, which of course greatly enhances their value.

231. The silk is very difficult to be purchased in any quantities either in its raw state or wrought, as it forms the dress of the bulk of the population, and consequently very little is exported; in every house one or two, and in some as many as six looms are to be found, as slave girls are often employed exclusively in manufacturing cloths for the family.

232. There are three kinds of cotton grown called the "*Dangri*," "*Muzulli*," and "*Suru*," from which various descriptions of fine and coarse cloths are made. Both males and females, particularly of the *Foghi* and *Pati* castes, are employed in weaving. They manufacture "*chhelungs*" (fine sheets) used by both sexes for wrapping round the shoulders, generally eight cubits long and three broad; "*Fardanni*," finer kind of sheet, often figured and used principally by the females, of the same size as the above. *Dhuties*, a cloth for the waist, *pagris* or turbans, *Mukmarches* or *Gamochas* or handkerchiefs. The price and size of these articles vary in every part of the district. Some of the clothes are dyed and neatly embroidered.

233. The finest cotton manufactured are called *Assil pareah*, *Gurah kutteah*, *Fureah*, and *Assil pareah Gurah*, *Kutteah Kunneah*. These clothes resemble the finest muslin and are worn as shawls, the former in four folds and the latter in two folds. The Raja and the females of the nobility have these clothes embroidered all over with springs of gold thread, and handsome-figured borders, some of which are remarkably elegant, and cost from 100 to 200 rupees each.

234. The remaining manufactures and articles of the district are scarcely deserving of notice. The jewellers and tinkers are the best; their workmanship is very inferior to the articles of other parts of India. There are no professional Assamese carpenters, blacksmiths, sho-makers, or indeed any tradesmen retaining an establishment, or even a common shop. Under former Governments, the few artists of the country were in the service of the King, and their acquirements were very limited, as so few families were allowed the privilege of using even what are considered in other parts of India common necessaries, much less luxuries, and since our conquest a few foreign and superior artists and merchants have settled in the country. The whole of the population may justly be considered agriculturists; they are all able to construct their own habitations, in which they occasionally show great neatness.

235. The houses of all classes are composed of grass and bamboos; the dimensions and form are usually regulated by the rank of the proprietor. As the sites of the villages are generally elevated, they have no occasion to raise the dwelling-house on *machans*. The granaries are elevated to keep out vermins. Since our conquest of the province, the people have been allowed to erect such houses as they please, but under their own Government the King only could build a house with two round ends, and *Phokims* or ministers of State could have no round end, and none but the nobility were allowed to erect *machans* for any purpose. Their present habitations are upon the whole remarkably good.

236. Materials abound in almost every part of the country. The *nahar*, *shaum*, and jack timber are preferred for the construction of their *thakurbaries*, religious and Royal houses, and village halls. There are no plantations of timber, but an inexhaustible supply in the extensive natural forests at the foot of the frontier hills; there are but few trees of a large size, their growth is much stunted from the circumstance of their growing so close.

237. The people construct houses of the *Kholokh* and *Teetah Choppah*, which is procurable in the forests north of the Charduar.

238. No *pucca* buildings are ever attempted now. There are, however, few still remaining perfect in parts of Upper and Lower Assam, and the remains of some extensive temples at Poora in Charduar and at Bishnath in Naoduar. The first *pucca* buildings erected of any magnitude were by the King Rudrasingh, on his conversion to the Hindu religion, about the year 1610 A.S. or 1687 A.D. by Bengal architects and artificers, from whom the art was acquired by the Assamese. It is to be regretted that some of these buildings have been wantonly and purposely destroyed. Such as remain appear of durable and solid fabrics. The principal of these are the temples at Rungpur and Georgong in Upper Assam and Gauhati in Lower Assam, and the bridges over the Namdang river and one over a canal in Kamrup.

239. The temples are generally of an uniform character, having a lofty and elegant-formed door rising from a square mass with a long-vaulted porch or hall before the entrance. The body of those I saw at Rungpur, and some near Gauhati are cased with stone, and richly carved in *casso* and *alto relievo*, with mythological figures and subjects, in compartments separated at intervals by scrolls, and cornices of stone, of some elegance, running round the building. The stone of which the temple and bridges are partially constructed is apparently a species of granite; it appears to resist decomposition and the action of the weather. Such parts of the sculpture as are defaced have the appearance rather of mutilation than natural decay.

240. In the construction of the superior class of thatched buildings, such as *namghurs* or village halls, and the houses of the nobility, where full time is allowed for their indolent habits, the Assamese

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artificers attain great neatness united with strength, as many of them have stood 10 or 15 years. The houses of European officers and the public civil courts and military buildings, although composed of the most combustible materials, are extremely comfortable and may be considered substantial for three years. Some few bricks and tiles have been made, and are remarkably good, the soil being of the finest clay, and next year I anticipate our public as well as private buildings will at a trifling expense be much improved.

241. Under the feudal Government a few schools were kept up at the expense of the State; they were called in Assamese "*Padhasalla*" or in Bengali "*Patsalla*." To each there was a school master called "*Udapuck*," and one or two ushers called "*Ojha*." There was one established at Bishnath; the schoolmaster got a free grant of land and servants for his trouble; male children were educated gratuitously, and in many cases it was compulsory, but Assamese females were never taught to read or write; parents were apprehensive it would tend to intrigue, it being supposed to be most inauspicious to their spouses. No man would marry a girl if he knew she could read and write.

242. The only public school in my district was at Bishnath, but there were private seminaries in the other divisions, the masters of which got remunerated by articles of produce. Pens were made from bamboos. Inks from the *silka* berry boiled in cow's urine; the palmira leaf is used in lieu of paper. The books used at the schools were as follows, namely:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Ratnamallah. | 4. Srettry. |
| 2. Ummahrah. | 5. Bhangbuts. |
| 3. Kubhee. | 6. Silabbati. |

7. Butis.

243. There are the few private schools still kept up, and three small public schools in Naoduar by order of the late Mr. Scott; but I regret to say they meet with little encouragement. There are about 18 or 20 scholars at each, but as the allowance is so trifling, any extraordinary exertions cannot be expected.

244. I have already, on the 11th June 1834, reported in detail upon the deplorable state of the education of the people of my district, but have not received any reply or instructions on it. I, however, venture to repeat my former recommendations of establishing public schools in every division, or at least one in Desh Darrang and one at Poorah in Charduar, for which I can select qualified native masters to teach Bengali.

245. A grant of fifty or sixty *purahs* of good rice land to the head schoolmaster and 30 or 40 to an assistant, with good supply of books in Bengali and a small allowance for stationery, would suffice as an inducement to respectable Assamese to offer themselves as candidates for the situation. I have already distributed a number of books in English and Bengali at my own private expense.

246. The schools would be made of extensive benefit by holding out to the scholars the hopes of employment in the public offices, and selecting from amongst them the senior boys to be attached to courts on the allowance liberally granted by Government.

247. Servants for either domestic or agricultural purposes, as well as volunteers to cultivate for half the produce, are most difficult to be procured, consequently all the servants of a family are either slaves or bondsmen. By the laws of the Assam Government, there are three descriptions of slaves as follows:—

1. Such as are born of parents who are slaves.
2. Such as are born of a female slave.
3. Such females (and consequently their offsprings) who may have been purchased or voluntarily married to male slaves.

248. Prisoners of war, criminals who had been sentenced to death, and a portion of the free population used to be granted by the King to individuals as slaves.

249. The free population mortgaged themselves for a loan of money until they are able to repay it; all bondsmen received their food and clothes from the mortgagee, and when they have a family also get a portion of grain for their support. They can at any period, on discharging the debt, obtain their release, and on their demise the bond becomes void.

250. The Assamese are uncommonly kind to their slaves, who are generally treated as one of the family, being employed about the person of one of the household. I have never had above 2 or 3 complaints of slaves against their owners for ill-treatment, since my long residence in Assam.

251. The price of a slave depends on his caste and capabilities, but varies in every district. The following is the average price of good* cast: slaves in my district:—

* Kolita, Koyut, Koch.

Male adults each Rs. 20 from 18 to 30 years old.

Boys each Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 from 8 to 18 years old; women each Rs. 15 from 16 to 25 years old; girls each Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 from 8 to 16 years old.

† Jogi.
Doom.
Cachari.
Boreah.
Bourhis.

252. The slaves of an inferior† caste sell for a third less.

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Castes.	Division of Darnag.	Chalgori.	Chulia.	Charlum.	Noaduar.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muhammadans	4,100	20	4	400	50	4,574
Ahim ... ..	...	...	...	20	100	120
Joghi	13,000	300	50	1,400	370	15,120
Borrihi ... ..	...	...	...	...	20	20
Dooms	450	300	50	400	400	1,600
Harri	350	50	10	50	20	480
Kachari	3,000	5,200	810	1,500	360	10,870
Herah	100	51	...	...	...	151
Tohah	50	...	...	...	...	50
Marriah	141	20	...	110	40	310
Jullunda	10	20	...	...	...	30
Miris ... ..	...	...	...	500	150	650
Dafas ... ..	...	...	...	20	40	60
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20,461

Abstract.

Pure Hindus	55,481
Muhammadans	4,574
Miscellaneous and impure	29,461
Total	89,419

255. The first year of the Assam era corresponds with part of the years A.D. 77 and 78.

256. In concluding this report, I have to express it as my opinion that, to ensure prosperity and a progressive improvement to this province, it is most desirable that early arrangements should be made to assimilate the rates of assessment, extend the leases to three or five years, suspend the introduction of any new imposts, such as stamps or Abkari, and above all, to keep up the present establishments of European Assistants to its full complements.

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

(a) STATE

No.

Statement showing the quantity and nature of the articles produced

No.	Names of divisions.	Rice.			Sarsu (mustard seed).			Kussuri Dal.		
		Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	Desh Darrang ...	500,000	470,000	30,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	4,900	100
2	Chatguri ...	150,000	133,000	17,000	500	300	200	...	...	...
3	Chutia ...	30,000	20,000	2,000	100	50	50	20	20	...
4	Charduar ...	165,000	153,100	11,900	1,000	800	200	...	...	...
5	Naoduar ...	108,000	98,000	11,000	1,000	800	200	...	...	...
1	Kalangolur ...	80,000	78,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	...	...	...
2	Rani Gumah ...	50,000	48,500	1,500	200	100	100	...	...	...
3	Kuriapara ...	120,000	117,000	3,000	1,000	200	800	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,203,000	1,125,600	78,400	17,800	11,250	6,550	5,020	4,920	100

Statement showing the quantity and nature of the articles produced

No.	Names of divisions.	Cotton.			Lac.			Mungah silk.		
		Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Desh Darrang ...	150	150	...	200	50	150	40	20	20
2	Chatguri ...	50	30	20	...	...	...	10	7	3
3	Chutia ...	22	22	...	40	...	40	1	...	...
4	Charduar ...	300	200	100	100	...	100	66	40	26
5	Naoduar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1
1	Kalangolur ...	1,000	400	600	500	...	500	...	...	...
2	Rani Gumah ...	500	200	300	300	...	300	...	...	...
3	Kuriapara ...	4,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,022	2,002	4,020	4,140	50	4,090	123	72	51

Zilla Darrang.
Collector's Office,
The 15th February 1885.

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MENT.

ii.
in the District of Darrang, quantity expended and exported.

Mukh Dal.			Kala.			Opium.			Treacle.		
Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2,000	1,800	200	4,000	3,800	500	150	90	60	2,000	1,500	500
...	...	...	500	400	100	3	3	...	10	10	...
20	10	10	30	20	10	8	4	4	100	100	...
500	500	...	1,000	800	200	12	8	4	50	25	25
40	40	...	50	50	...	10	10	...	1,500	1,200	300
...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,560	2,350	210	6,730	5,920	810	183	115	68	3,660	2,835	825

in the District of Darrang, quantity expended and exported—concluded.

Bees wax.			Tobacco.			Betel-nut.			Black pepper.		
Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.	Total quantity produced.	Expended.	Sold or exported.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
...	100	90	10	1,500	1,400	100	5	3½	1½
...	25	25	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
...
50	...	50	...	...	...	20	15	5	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	16	15	1	10	8	2
...
...
...
50	...	50	130	120	10	1,541	1,435	106	15	11½	3½

JAS. MATTHIE,
Principal Assistant Collector,

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No.
Revenue settlement of the district of zilla Darrang

No.	Names of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Cherut.					Total of Khures <i>Kharabana</i> .	Plough at 3 rupees.	Plough tax.	Pyls at Rs. 7-5 and 6 rupees.	Pyls tax.	
			1st class at 1 rupee.	Second class, 12 annas.	3rd class at 8 annas.	4th class at 4 annas.	5th class at 2 annas.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Desh Darrang ..	147 villages, 78 <i>patgheries</i> , village settlement.	12,407	5,337	...	3,565	...	Rs. 8,902	a. 0	g. 0	0	...	At Rs. 7-8 annas. Rs. 950
2	Duar Chatguri ..	80 villages, 10 <i>patgheries</i> , village settlement.	2,028	...	...	649	332-8	861	8	0	0	...	...
3	Desh Chutigah ...	Deonath Dekah Phukur, plough and hearth tax.	582	582	...	...	...	582	0	0	0	1,321	8 0 0
4	Mahal Charduar ...	Brjnath Hazar Kiyah, Khelwari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,287 12 0
5	Mahal Naoduar ...	<i>Khas</i> under a tahsildari Khelwari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rs. 9 6,687 7 0
6	Miri Mahal ...	Potal Miri, house-tax.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0
7	Jalkar Mahal ...	Kunti Sirdarni Potal Miri, house-tax.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bakuichapri ...	Profit and loss on land.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Rujah mahal ...	Checkon Kazzari, Khelwari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rs. 6 865 6 0
10	12 Chaparies ...	Kunti Leekdarri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			15,627	5,800	...	4,214	332-8	10,415	8	0	0	1,321	8 0 0

Revenue settlement of the district of zilla Darrang in Assam for the

No.	Names of parganas or mahals.	Names of managers or proprietors.	Cherut.					Total of <i>Kharabana</i> .	Pyls at Rs. 4 8 annas and Rs. 3 12 annas.	Pyls tax.	Profit land at 5 annas.		
			1st class at 1 rupee.	2nd class at 12 annas.	3rd class at 8 annas.	4th class at 4 annas.	5th class at 2 annas.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Desh Darrang ...	147 villages, 78 <i>patgheries</i> , village settlement.	Rs. 1,540	Rs. 670	...	Rs. 486	...	Rs. 1,105	0	0	0	...	1,547 15 0 8
2	Duar Chatguri ...	80 villages, 10 <i>patgheries</i> , village settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 4 0 0
3	Desh Chutigah ...	Deonath Dekah Phukur, plough and hearth tax.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rs. 3 12 annas. 432 12 0 0
4	Mahal Charduar ...	Brjnath Hazar Kiyah, Khelwari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rs. 4 8 annas. 2,742 12 0 0
5	Mahal Naoduar ...	<i>Khas</i> under a tahsildari Khelwari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Miri mahal ...	Potal Miri, house-tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jalkar mahal ...	Kunti Sirdarni, house-tax.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bokui Chapri ...	Profit and loss on land...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Rujah mahal ...	Checkon Kazzari, Khelwari.
10	12 Chaparies ...	Kunti Leekdarri,
			1,540	670	...	486	...	1,105	0	0	0	...	8,175 8 0 0

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for the Assamese year 1756 or A.D. 1834-35 - contd.

Deduct land belonging to the ryots employed as the ryots' own servants and for the public service.				Deduct chorus.				Deduct value of the above land belonging to <i>pykes</i> , etc.				Deduct value of chorus.				Deduct total value of the above <i>pykes</i> , etc., and chorus.				Balance.				Deduct commission at Rs. 15 per cent.							
43				44				45				46				47				48				49							
Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	g.
2,178	2	2	6	At 1 Re. 873, at 3 annas 80	...	...	...	3,287	14	14	8	418	0	0	0	3,080	14	14	3	60,612	9	4	3	2,070	12	18	3	
344	0	0	0	8 annas 82	...	...	...	516	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	17,173	14	9	8	2,543	6	9	3	
Plough	12	0	0	1 Re. 4	...	...	...	86	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	1,813	8	0	0	...	...	...	...
<i>Pykes</i>	Rs. 7-8 as each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	0	327	0	0	0	627	0	0	0	10,093	8	0	6	...	...	...	...
40	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	1,006	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	1,006	8	0	0	2,369	3	17	2	...	...	...	...
1303	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	10	13	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	8	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	10	13	2	...	...	...	...
2,522	2	2	5	480	0	0	0	5,196	6	14	3	760	0	0	0	5,886	6	14	3	1,01,415	8	18	2	10,022	3	8	2				

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No.

Statistical Returns of the District of Darrang in Assam

No.	Names of <i>mahals</i> and managers.	Khiraj.										
		Population.							Stock.			
		Choriss.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bondcs.	Bondsmen and women.	Total of souls.	Ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Cows and keepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Duar Darrang, <i>Patgheries</i> ...	12,467	20,173	17,829	7,379	4,225	270	217	50,093	8,181	16,362	16,676
2	Duar Chatgarri, <i>Patgheries</i> ...	2,649	4,419	4,270	1,093	823	232	124	10,961	2,582	5,164	3,646
3	Dias Chateyah, Denonath Dacca Phukan.	500	925	700	224	180	17	14	2,060	346	692	470
4	Mahal Charduar, Bryjnath Hazari ...	2,400	3,900	4,300	540	600	600	300	10,240	2,000	4,900	5,000
5	Mahal Naoduar, Rada Gobind Dutt, tahsildar, and his establishment.	2,405	2,521	2,289	790	712	187	101	6,600	1,084	2,168	2,776
	Total ...	20,421	31,938	29,388	10,026	6,540	1,306	756	79,954	14,193	28,386	28,568

Statistical Returns of the District of Darrang in Assam

No.	Names of <i>mahals</i> and managers.	Khiraj.							
		Lands.				Rupit land.			
		Grand total of choriss.	Grand total of souls.	Grand total of ploughs.	Grand total of horned cattle.	P.	d. c. ck.		
		29	30	31	32	33	34		
1	Duar Darrang, <i>Patgheries</i> ...	14,007	56,422	9,233½	37,578	30,821	3 2 8	2,854	2 2 10
2	Duar Chatgarri, <i>Patgheries</i> ...	2,649	10,961	2,582	8,822	11,055	1 1 10	8	1 1 4
3	Dias Chateyah, Denonath Dacca Phukan ...	500	2,060	346	1,162	1,315	0 0 0	18	2 0 0
4	Mahal Charduar, Bryjnath Hazari ...	2,900	12,103	2,310	10,382	3,300	0 0 0	300	0 0 0
5	Mahal Naoduar, Rada Gobind Dutt, tahsildar, and his establishment.	2,922	7,973	1,313	6,186	4,473	3 1 19'1	212	3 1 15
	Total ...	22,978	89,519	15,783½	64,130	50,966	0 0 17'1	3,394	1 0 9

Zilla Darrang, Collector's Office.
The 15th February 1885.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

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IV.

for the Assamese Year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35.

Lakhraj.														
Population.										Stock.				
Buffaloe.	Total of horned cattle.	Chorus.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bondees.	Bondsmen and women.	Total of souls.	Ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Buffaloes.	Total of horned cattle.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
60	33,098	17,540	2,028	1,428	1,204	776	682	211	6,329	1,051	2,163	2,363	14	4,480
12	8,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	9,050	500	460	500	230	260	175	178	1,863	310	620	700	12	1,332
167	5,111	317	499	413	158	183	911	26	1,373	229	458	590	27	1,075
239	57,243	2,557	2,987	2,401	1,592	1,219	1,768	415	9,565	1,691	3,181	3,653	53	6,887

for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35. - conold.

Lakhraj.						
Lands.						
Feringati land.	Total of Lakhraj land.	Rupit land.	Bomali land.	Feringati land.	Total of Lakhraj land.	Grand total of land.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41
P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.	P. d. c. ck.
3,217 2 2 0	36,894 0 1 18	11,385 0 2 6 2	340 1 4 19	1,102 2 1 8 3	12,828 0 3 14 1	49,722 1 0 12 1
391 2 4 10	11,455 1 2 4	100 0 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0 0	11,555 1 2 4 1
130 0 0 0	1,463 2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,463 2 0 0
6,000 0 0 0	9,600 0 0 0	610 10 0 0	35 0 0 0	580 0 0 0	1,225 0 0 0	10,825 0 0 0
1,668 2 2 16 1	6,355 11 10 2 2	610 1 3 1	39 3 2 5 1	1,595 0 0 0	1,225 0 0 0	10,825 0 0 0
11,407 3 4 6 1	65,768 1 12 2	13,524 1 2 9 3	415 1 2 2 1	1,307 1 3 14	15,747 0 3 5 3	81,515 1 3 18 2

J. MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector, zilla Darrang.

Serial 1.

Revenue and Judicial Administration, Assam.

No. V.

Table showing the articles of tribute paid to the British Government annually by the Zinkoffs of the Bkutan Duars on the Northern Frontier of the district of Darrang.

No.	Name of Duar.	Ponies.	Tolas of old.	Musk bags.	Cow's tail.	Blankets.	Cloth.	Red cloth.	Liquor.	Tribute horses.	Tribute iron.	Daggers.	Leaves.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Duar Kullang, Gumbhir Cachari Zinkoff	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
2	Buri Guma, Chuttat Boot Zinkoff ...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
3	Konoparah 7 Boot Rajahs ...	4	9	3	3	9	3	3	Rs. 2. 3 3 12	Rs. 15	...	...	Bundles 4
Total	...	10	15	9	9	15	3	3	3	12 2 horses and Rs. 15.	1	6	4

Zilla Darrang, Collector's office.

The 15th February 1885.

J. MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector of Zilla Darrang.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

No. VI. Comparative Statement of Regular Causes depending before the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and Munsifs of Zilla Darrang during the years 1853 and 1854.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Transferred.				15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
								1st Panchayat, Mofussil.	2nd Panchayat, sadr.	3rd Panchayat, sadr.	3rd Panchayat Mofussil.										
By whom determined and for what period.	Depending on the 1st January.	Admitted in last 12 months.	Re-admitted.	Total.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	1st Panchayat, sadr.	1st Panchayat, Mofussil.	2nd Panchayat, sadr.	3rd Panchayat, sadr.	3rd Panchayat Mofussil.	Summary Panchayat at sadr.	Total other jurisdiction.	Total disposed of.	Depending.	Minority <i>khiraj</i> of the office on account of new establishment.	Depending at the end of the year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
By Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for 1853.	4	17	..	21	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	Before the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. 323-3-10 1,171.
By Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for 1854.	13	15	..	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	11	8	..	..	Before the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. 215-1-11-7 2,367-4
Increase	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18	10	8	..	..	Before the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. 1,196-4
Decrease .. .. .	..	2	5	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Before the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. 108-1-18-3 ..
By Munsifs and Panchayat for 1853	378	275	..	653	110	58	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	452	392	59	..	..	Munsifs and by Panchayats, etc., for 1853. 1,558-14-3
By Munsifs and Panchayat for 1854	57	149	..	206	118	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	54	3	51	..	..	Munsifs and by Panchayats, etc., for 1854. 1,46-10-9-1 1,394-13
Increase .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Munsifs and by Panchayats, etc., for 1854. 1,46-10-9-1 ..
Decrease	321	126	..	447	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	398	390	8	..	..	..	Munsifs and by Panchayats, etc., for 1854. 164-1-2

J. MATHIE,
Assistant Commissioner, Zilla Darrang.

Zilla Darrang
The 5th February 1855.

Years.	Number of cases exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Number of cases exceeding Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Number of cases exceeding Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	Number of cases below Rs. 100.	Total of cases.	Remarks.
For 1853-54	10	132	142	..

J. MATHIE,
Assistant Commissioner, Zilla Darrang.

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Comparative Statement of Crimes of a heinous nature ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed within the district of Darrang during the years 1833 and 1834.

Zilla.	For what period.	Dacoity or gang robbery.				Highway robbery.				Burglary.				Cattle-stealing.											
		With murder.	Torture.	Wounding.	Unattended with aggravating circumstances.	Attempting to commit.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Under 10 ditto.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Under 10 ditto.	Total.						
I	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
Darrang	For 1833	1	1	12	16	29	2	2	15	45	188	250	16	2	2	21	49	145	303	72	24	48	34	50	
	" 1834	1	1	10	20	31	2	2	6	4	4	43	53	22	14	8	24	48	72	22	14	8	24	48	
	Increase	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Zilla.	For what period.	Theft.				Affray.				Murder.				Other Crimes.											
		Exceeding 50 rupees.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Under 10 ditto.	Total.	Attended with loss of life.	Wounding.	Simple.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Under 10 ditto.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Under 10 ditto.	Total.				
Darrang	For 1833	1	12	32	105	1	3	2	3	16	4	38	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	" 1834	5	16	31	102	1	3	2	3	1	4	39	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
	Increase	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

J. MATTHEW,
Principal Assistant Magistrate, Zilla Darrang.

Zilla Darrang,
Magistrate's office,
The 15th February 1835.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

No. VII.

Abstract Statement of Robberies and other Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed within the district of zilla Darrang, Assam, from the 1st January to 31st December 1834, for the number of persons known or supposed to have been concerned in such crimes and the number apprehended and the computed value of property plundered or stolen, and the amount received according to the police report or otherwise.

Designation of crimes.	Number of offences or cases.	Supposed number of persons concerned.	Number of persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons under trial brought from last year's abstract.		Total number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.			Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons under trial.		Computed value of property stolen.	Computed value of property recovered.
				Before the Magistrate and inferior courts.	Before the Commission.		By the Magistrate and inferior courts.	By the Commission.	By the Magistrate and inferior courts.	By the Commission.	Before the Magistrate and inferior court.	Before the Commission.			
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Dacoity ...	10	71	43	1	1	44	...	10	24	9	...	...	...	529	18 12 0 0
... With	20	124	56	9	9	65	5	16	30	...	...	3	...	1,322	86 9 10 0
Highway Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... With	20	9	7	7	7	7	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	26 8 10 0	3 0 0 0
Burglary ...	29	7	36	...	...	36	7	...	29	...	...	...	...	2,979	201 7 10 0
... With	49	136	92	...	...	92	27	...	60	...	...	5	...	1,100	66 0 0 0
Carried over ...	145	192	94	...	...	94	41	...	52	...	...	1	...	425	51 13 15 0

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Abstract Statement of Robberies and other Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed within the district of Jilla Darrang, Assam, from the 1st January to 31st December 1834, for the number of persons known or supposed to have been concerned in such crimes, and the number apprehended and the computed value of property plundered or stolen and the amount received according to the police report or otherwise.

1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9			11	12	13		14	15	16
					Supposed number of persons concerned.	Number of persons apprehended and brought to trial.		Persons brought from last year's abstract.	Total number of persons brought to trial.	By the Magistrate and inferior courts.			By the Commissioner.	By the Magistrate and inferior courts.			
	Designation of crimes.																
	Brought forward																
Cattle-stealing	Murder																
	Wounding																
	Exceeding Rs. 50...																
	Ditto " 10...	24	30	22	22	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Under " 10...	88	71	41	41	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Murder																
	Wounding																
	Exceeding Rs. 50...	5	16	16	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Ditto " 10...	10	28	22	22	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Under " 10...	8	114	98	98	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Loss of life																
	Wounding																
	Simple...																
	With																
	Thief																
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Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

	Number of cases.	Number of dependents.	On bail.	In jail.
1	2	3	4	5
Memorandum of undecided cases awaiting trial before the Commissioner ...	4	10	...	10
Ditto ditto before the Officiating Magistrate ...	24	63	48	15
Ditto ditto before the Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...

J. MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Magistrate, zilla Darrang

No. VIII.

Statement of Summary Suits instituted in the Collector's office of the district of Darrang, 1833 and 1834 A.D., or 1239 and 1240 B.S.

Nature of cases.	Number of cases for 1239, which have been instituted and investigated.	Number of cases for 1240, which have been instituted and investigated.	Increase for 1833 and 1834.	Decrease for 1833 and 1834.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cases exceeding Rs. 100	Since this district has been transferred from Kamrup, no cases have come under investigation within the two last years.
Ditto ditto 50	
Ditto ditto under 5	

J. MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector, zilla Darrang.

No. IX.

Statement showing the number and nature of distrainments in the district of Darrang for arrears of revenue for 1239 and 1240 B.S.

Names of defaulters and place of residence.	Amount of balance.	Realised by sale of property.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Rogupatti, Patgherri of Rупguan, error in his account... ..	56 9 19 1	23 13 4 1	The remaining balance was irrecoverable from circumstances over which the defaulter had no control, so that he got remission.
Monor, Patgherri of Chata Panahrah, of embezzlement of collections	25 1 5 0	25 1 5 0	
Bamu, Patgherri of Barua, embezzlement of collections	63 11 3 3	25 3 13 3	All the arrears of revenue realized. This man was punished by the Magistrate. The balance not likely to be recovered.
Chuckbhu, Patgherri of Borgong, embezzlement of collections	43 14 5 0	22 0 15 0	The balance, by the sale of the property, was realized in cash.
Bothhu, Patgherri of Lokanjigaon, embezzlement of collections	30 2 3 0	21 10 15 2	The balance to be remitted, as it accumulated from accidental circumstances.
	219 6 16 0	117 13 13 2	
For 1239 B.S.	56 9 18 3	23 13 4 1	
For 1240 B.S.	162 12 16 3	94 0 9 1	
Increase, 1240 B.S.	106 2 18 0	...	
Decrease, 1240 B.S. ... ..	...	70 3 5 0	

*Zilla Darrang,
Collector's office,
The 15th February 1835.*

J. MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector, zilla Darrang.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

No. X.

List of Amlas and Establishments for the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Darrang district, Assam.

Rank and establishment.	Amount of salary.	Total.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CIVIL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S COURT.			
An English writer to aid 3 departments	20 0 0		
1 Mohafiz	25 0 0		
1 Muharrir	20 0 0		
1 ditto	15 0 0		
1 Treasurer's muharrir	15 0 0		
1 Duffry	3 0 0		
Contingencies	5 0 0		
		103 0 0	
1 Sadr Munsif	60 0 0		
1 ditto muharrir	20 0 0		
1 Duffry	3 0 0		
Contingencies	4 0 0		
		87 0 0	
MUNSHIPS.			
1st Member	30 0 0		
2nd ditto	20 0 0		
3rd ditto	20 0 0		
2 Muharrirs, at Rs. 12 each	24 0 0		
1 Duffry	3 0 0		
Contingencies	4 0 0		
1 Naik	5 0 0		
10 Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 each	25 0 0		
		131 0 0	
MOFUSSIL CHARDUAR AND NAODUAR ESTABLISHMENT.			
1 Munsif	40 0 0		
2 Muharrirs, at Rs. 10 each	20 0 0		
1 Bura	4 0 0		
5 Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 each	12 8 0		
Stationery	5 0 0		
		81 8 0	402 8 0
CRIMINAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SADR.			
An English writer to aid three departments	40 0 0		
1 Sheristadar	60 0 0		
1 Record-keeper	25 0 0		
1 Muharrir	13 0 0		
1 ditto	15 0 0		
1 ditto	12 0 0		
1 ditto	10 0 0		
1 ditto	10 0 0		
1 Persian muharrir	20 0 0		
1 Treasurer's muharrir	15 0 0		
1 Duffry	3 0 0		
1 Karanny Munah	5 0 0		
1 ditto ditto	5 0 0		
2 Chaprasis, at Rs. 6 each	12 0 0		
Contingencies	9 0 0		
		254 0 0	

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

List of Amlas and Establishments for the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Darrang district, Assam—contd.

Rank and establishment.	Amount of salary.	Total.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.			
1 Nazir and jailor	35 0 0		
1 ditto muharrir	12 0 0		
1 Ticklar naik	6 0 0		
9 ditto, at Rs. 2-8 each	22 8 0		
1 Native doctor	25 0 0		
1 Jail Jemadar	10 0 0		
2 Duffadars, at Rs. 6 each	12 0 0		
4 Barkandazes, at Rs. 5 each	20 0 0		
		141 8 0	
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.			
<i>Sudder thana, Darrang.</i>			
1 Superintendent	50 0 0		
1 Bengali muharrir	20 0 0		
1 Assamese muharrir	15 0 0		
1 ditto ditto	12 0 0		
1 Burrah	8 0 0		
6 Sepoys, at Rs. 2-8 each	15 0 0		
20 Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 "	50 0 0		
2 Boats and crew	14 0 0		
Contingencies	10 0 0		
		194 0 0	
MOFUSSIL PHARRY CHATGARRY.			
<i>Bhutan frontier.</i>			
1 Pharree muharrir	20 0 0		
4 Barkundazes, at Rs. 5 each	20 0 0		
5 Sepoys, at Rs. 2-8 each	12 8 0		
Contingencies	8 0 0		
		55 8 0	
THANA NAODUAR AT BISHNATH.			
1 Darogah	20 0 0		
1 Muharrir	10 0 0		
1 Burrah Jemadar	6 0 0		
5 Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 each	12 8 0		
5 Hindustani sepoy who act as barkundazes also, at Rs. 5 each	25 0 0		
2 Boats and crew, at Rs. 9 each	18 0 0		
Stationery	5 0 0		
		96 8 8	
PHARRE CHARDUAR.			
1 Pharree muharrir	20 0 0		
1 Muharrir	10 0 0		
2 Barkundazes, at Rs. 6 each	12 0 0		
5 Sepoys, at Rs. 2-8 each	12 8 0		
2 Boats and crews, at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0		
Contingencies	3 0 0		
		71 8 0	818 0 0

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

List of Amlas and Establishments for the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Darrang district, Assam—concluded.

Rank and establishment.	Amount of salary.	Total.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4
REVENUE COLLECTOR'S COURT.			
<i>Sadr Establishments.</i>			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Head clerk in three departments ...	97 12 0		
1 Sheristadar ...	60 0 0		
1 Report navis or muharrir ...	20 0 0		
1 Purwana navis ...	10 0 0		
1 Record-keeper ...	25 0 0		
1 Treasurer ...	35 0 0		
1 Ditto muharrir ...	15 0 0		
1 Potdar ...	12 0 0		
1 Jumma navis ...	25 0 0		
1 ditto muharrir ...	12 0 0		
1 ditto ditto ...	10 0 0		
1 Nakal navis ...	15 0 0		
1 Nazir ...	20 0 0		
1 ditto muharrir ...	10 0 0		
1 Summary suits muharrir ...	12 0 0		
1 Dak muharrir ...	10 0 0		
3 Chaprasis, at Rs. 6 each ...	18 0 0		
An English Duftry ...	8 0 0		
1 Bengali ditto ...	4 0 0		
2 Tickla Naiks, at Rs. 5 each ...	10 0 0		
20 ditto, at Rs. 2-8 each ...	50 0 0		
5 Personal Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 each ...	12 8 0		
Contingencies ...	12 0 0		
		503 4 0	
<i>Kanungo's establishment.</i>			
1 Kanungo ...	50 0 0		
1st Muharrir ...	20 0 0		
2nd ditto ...	15 0 0		
3rd ditto ...	7 8 0		
4th ditto ...	7 8 0		
Contingencies ...	10 0 0		
		110 0 0	
MORUSSIL NAODUAR TAHSIDARI ESTABLISHMENT.			
1 Tahsildar ...	25 0 0		
1 Muharrir ...	12 0 0		
1 Potdar ...	4 0 0		
1 Chaprasi or Jemadar ...	5 0 0		
7 Assamese sepoy, at Rs. 2-8 each ...	17 8 0		
4 Ticklas, at Rs. 2-8 each ...	10 0 0		
Stationery ...	2 8 0		
		76 0 0	
Grand total ...			1,904 12 0
ABSTRACT.			
Civil Assistant Commissioner's Courts ...			402 8 0
Criminal or Magistrate's Court ...			813 0 0
Revenue or Collector's Court ...			689 4 0
Grand total ...			1,904 12 0

J. MATTHIE,

Collector's office,
The 15th February 1885.

Principal Assistant Commissioner in civil charge, zilla Darrang.

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. XI.

Statement showing the numerical strength of the proposed Military force that is required for the duties of the zilla Darrang, headquarters Mangaldai, Desh. Darrang.

	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Privates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Company of the Assam Sebundies	1	1	5	5	80
DISTRIBUTION.					
Treasury guard ... ..	...	...	2	...	20
Jail guard ... ..	...	...	1	...	8
Reserve for outpost duties and emergent service ...	1	...	...	...	16
OUTPOST GUARDS.					
Bhargram } Chatgarri Division ... ..	...	...	1	2	12
Bansiri } ... ..	...	1	...	2	12
Selabhunda farm, Chulegah Division ... ..	...	...	1	1	12
Total	1	1	5	5	80
HEADQUARTERS TO BE AT BORAH IN CHARDUAR.					
1 Company of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion ...	1	1	5	5	80
DISTRIBUTION.					
Treasury guard ... ..	...	...	1	1	16
Jail guard ... ..	...	...	1	1	8
Reserve for outpost and emergent service ...	1	...	...	...	8
Chaprasi ... ..	...	...	1	1	16
Naharbari Charduar Division ... ..	...	1	1	1	16
Balliparah ... ..	...	...	1	1	16
Total	1	1	5	5	80
OUTPOST GUARDS TO BE FURNISHED FROM BISHNATH, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSAM LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.					
Duckladuar... } Naoduar Division ... ..	...	...	1	2	16
Gongduar ... } ... ..	...	...	1	2	16
	...	...	2	4	32
Grand total	2	2	12	14	194

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

Statement showing the numerical strength of the Military force at present serving in the Darrang district.

	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Nuiks.	Privates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Headquarters Mangaldai, Division of Darrang.</i>					
Assam Light Infantry Battalion	...	1	1	2	32
Treasury guard	...	1	1	1	16
Jail guard	1	16
Reserve of Gauhati Sebundies	...	1	...	1	14
<i>Outpost guards.</i>					
Gaubati Sebundies	10
Furnished from prove sepoy raised for Bura Guma Duars.	At Maykuchi Bhingram Battie Kuchi	Division Chatgari	...	1	8
			...	1	9
	Gerua Cowputti	Division Chutiya	...	1	8
			...	...	5
Headquarters Garo Kuchi in Division Charduar, Assam Light Infantry Battalion, at Goris Kuchi for reserve outpost guards.	...	1	1	1	6
At Balliparah	1	1	16
„ Burgong	1	1	16
„ Aurang	1	1	12
				4	Troopers.
Outpost guards furnished from the headquarters of the Assam Light Infantry at Bishnath in the Naoduar Division, Bucklah Duar.	1	1	12
Gong Duar	1	1	12
Grand total	...	3	10	10	150 10 Troopers.

Zilla Darrang,
Magistrate's office,
The 15th February 1835.

J. MATTHIE,

Magistrate, Zilla Darrang.

(b) FORMS.
No. XII.

Translation of the acknowledgment and bond lodged by the Patgheries of villages along with the peal returns.

I *patgherry* of the villages of do declare that in taking the peal made by me of the above village I found *rupit* land *bowtulli* and *faringati* and *chorus*, and that the returns I now lodge are quite correct. If it should be discovered that I have knowingly or wilfully concealed any land or *chorus*, I am deserving of punishment, and should I discover hereafter that there is any land or *chorus* concealed, I will assess the whole and forthwith report the circumstances to the Collector and should any waste lands be brought under cultivation, I will also duly report it.

Date

(Sd.)

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

FORM No. 1.

Abstract Statement showing the quantity of lands and number of chorus in the village *Paigiterri* in the division of Desh Darrang and the amount of jama under charge of

Description of lands and tenures.	Total of lands.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total of jama.
		Total of lands.	First-rate <i>rupit</i> lands.	Second-rate <i>bowatuli</i> lands.	Third-rate <i>ringati</i> lands.	Total jama of lands.	Total chorus.	First chorus.	Second chorus.	First-rate chorus jama at 1 rupee each.	Second-rate chorus jama at 8 annas each.	Total chorus jama.	Total of jama.	
<i>Khiraj</i> lands	...	235 0 1 7 3	221 1 0 19 3	.....	13 0 3 8 0	335 7 8 2 0	156	27	129	27 0 0 0	64 8 0 0	91 8 0 0	426 15 8 2
<i>Lakiraj</i> lands	...	26 1 3 19 0	26 1 3 19 0	.....	.....	8 4 1 1 0	12	1	11	1 0 0 0	5 8 0 0	6 8 0 0	14 12 1 1
<i>Ex-Rajah's</i> lands	...	74 3 1 11 2	74 3 1 11 2	.....	.....	37 7 12 3 0	19	19	...	19 0 0 0	.....	19 0 0 0	56 7 12 3
Total	...	336 1 1 18 1	332 2 1 10 1	.....	13 0 3 8 0	381 3 2 2 0	187	47	140	47 0 0 0	70 0 0 0	117 0 0 0	495 3 2 2

Deductions.
Nakhiraj lands.
Ex-Rajah's lands.
Chandidar lands.
 Remaining jama.
 Deduct *paigiterri's* Commission at 15 per cent.

Payable to Government.

FORM No. 2.

Detailed Statement showing the names of every tenant holding in the village of *Paigiterri* in the division of Desh Darrang and the quantity and quality each cultivates.

Tenant's names.	Total of lands.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total of jama.
		Total of lands.	First-rate <i>rupit</i> No. 1-8 per <i>purah</i> .	Second-rate <i>bowatuli</i> 12 annas per <i>purah</i> .	Third-rate <i>ringati</i> 4 annas per <i>purah</i> .	Total of jama.	Description of chorus.	Land jama.	Chorus jama.	Total of jama.				
1	2
Mani Ram	12 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	12 0 0 0	First rate	12 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	13 0 0 0				

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FORM No. 3.

Detailed statement showing the names of the tenants who have hearths in the village of the division of
Desh Darra ng.

Tenant's names.	Rate of chorus.	First-rate chorus 1 rupees.	Second-rate chorus 8 annas.	Jama first rate chorus.	Jama or second-rate chorus.	Total of jama.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monurath	1	1 0 0 0	...	1 0 0 0	...	1 0 0 0

Form of the abstract translation made by the Collector in a separate settlement book on the returns made by the village patgheries being lodged in his office at the time of making the settlement.

No. Village Patgherri

Tenure.	Rates.	Total quantity.	First-rate rupit.	Second-rate boutuli.	Third rate faringati.	Jamma.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.					
Khiraj	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nankar	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ex-Rajahs	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total land ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add—Hearth ... ..	...	Rs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First rate	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second rate	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct—Gossain and sacred lands.	.....	.....	Deduct—Patgheries' commission at 15 per cent....			.....
Ex-Rajahs' lands ... ..	.....	.....	Payable to Government ... ..			.....
Total Deductions ... ..	.....	.....	Name of security, kists or instalments			.....

Kists or instalments.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Collector.

Date

The above is written by the Collector in presence of the ryots and patgheries of the village at the time of making the settlements.

Translation of the commission or sanad granted to the patgheries of village.

You are hereby appointed as patghery of the village of _____ in the mahal _____ for one year to collect the revenue agreeable to the peal you have taken under orders from this office. The persons by name and _____ you have offered as security are approved of. You are therefore desired to distribute the pattas sent to you to the ryots of the village under your charge, and to forward to this office their acknowledgment of their safe receipt. You are directed to collect the Government revenue agreeable to the pattas, on the back of which you will grant a receipt attested by your signature, and you will remit to the Collector's treasury the amount of your collections with an invoice, for which you will get a receipt, bearing the seal and signature of the Collector. Should you fail to pay in the amount of the kists within the period prescribed in this sanad, you render yourself liable to pay a penalty of 2 per cent. per mensem on the balance, and in the event of your not paying into the Collector's treasury the whole amount of the jamma of the village over which you are appointed patghery by the 30th Choyt (or 30th April), you render yourself liable to have your property attached and sold to satisfy the balance, and should the proceeds arising from the sale not liquidate the full demand, it will be recovered from your security, and you will be liable to be dismissed from office, and should you exact or take from the ryots more than is specified in their pattas, or if you fail to grant receipts on the back of the pattas for all collections you make from the ryots, you will be fined four times the amount that may be proved against you.

2. In the event of any of the lands under cultivation being destroyed by floods or otherwise, you will report it to the Collector, and if the ryots of your village wish to bring waste lands under cultivation,

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you are directed to allow them and to report the circumstance to the Collector, and whenever you discover any land or hearths that had been secreted, you will report it and bring the amount of the assessments on your *jamma*.

3. You are directed to keep your accounts in the form which will be furnished you from the Collector's office, and as remuneration for your service you will receive 15 per cent. commission for yourself and accountants, and you are allowed a *chaukidar*, who will get paid out of the *jamma* six rupees per annum.

4. If any ryots of your village fail to pay the amount of their revenue as detailed in their *pattas* within the prescribed period or the end of the commercial year, *viz.*, 30th *Chait*, you will at that period lodge with the Collector a list of all such defaulters with the amount due by them and the interest against each for his orders, but you are strictly prohibited from distraining any ryots' property for arrears of rent unless under the Collector's special orders. Should you ascertain that any defaulter is about to abscond with his property, you will immediately report it to the Collector.

5. If any ryot return to your village who formerly absconded to other *mahals* or countries from the oppression of the petty collectors or other causes except for crime, you are strictly ordered, on their agreeing to pay the fixed Government rent, to see that they get restored to them the land and any garden or other property they may have formerly held after the crops are cut which may have been cultivated on their lands by other people in your village, and to report the same to the Collector to enable him to give them a *patta*.

6. You are at liberty, with the aid of the most respectable tenants of your village, to investigate all trifling dispute amongst your ryots which admit of a *vazinama*, but when you are of opinion that any ryot is deserving of slight punishment or fine, you are to submit the case to the Collector, as you are strictly prohibited from inflicting any kind of punishment or fine.

7. You are further directed to implicitly obey all orders that may be issued to you from this or the Assistant Commissioner's and Magistrate's Court.

Total *jama* ...
 Deduct—Rent-free lands ...
 Chaukidars ...
 Balance of *jama*. ...
 Deduct your commission at 15 per cent ...
 Balance payable to Government ...
 1st *kist*.
 2nd *kist*.
 3rd *kist*.

(Sd.)

Seal.

Date

Collector.

Translation of the *patta* granted to each ryot of the villages of the Darrang district by order of
 the Collector of zilla Darrang.

Collector's seal.

Collector's signature.

ryot of the village of _____ in the division of _____
 take notice that the land and hearth you possess in the abovementioned village and the rates of assessment you have to pay are detailed at the foot of this *patta*. You are directed to pay the amount of each *kist* at the periods herein fixed to the *patghery* of your village, and for which you will take a receipt on the back of this *patta*. Should you fail to liquidate the demand of the *kists*, you will be subject to pay a penalty on the balance, as interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem, in addition to the amount of the fixed assessment. You are prohibited from paying to your *patghery* a larger amount than is specified in this your *patta*.

Quantity of land.	No. of <i>chorus</i> .	Rates.			<i>Jamma</i> .
		1	1 Rate	1 0 0	
			Quantity	...	
			B. d. k. l.	...	
Rupit 1½	1 0 0 0	1 8 0	
Bowtuli at 12 annas	2 0 0 0	1 8 0	
Faringati at 4 ,,	3 0 0 0	0 2 0	
Grand total of Revenue...	3 12 0	
				N. P. Rs.	

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	Kist.				Rs.	a.	p.
1st (10th Assin)	1	12	0
2nd (10th Pous)	1	0	0
3rd (30th Choit)	1	0	0
Total	3	12	0

Form of receipt to be given by the patghery to the ryot.

Received from ryot this 10th Assin 1 rupee 12 annas.
 Received from ryot this 10th of Pous 1 rupee.
 (Sd.) Patghery.
 (Sd.) Patghery.

Translation of the Bengali receipt granted by the Collector to the patgheries of villages.

Sea 1.

Village of New F. Rs.

Collector's signature.

Received the undermentioned amount on account of the Government land revenue of zilla Darrang.

The date in English and Bengali.

Land revenue for the for patghery, through

of the village of

N. F. Rs.

Division of

Treasurer's signature.

No. XIII.

(a)

Estimated amount of the expenses attending the cultivation of 12 puras of first-rate or rupit land, also of the value of its produce for the first year.

Produce.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expense.	Rs.	a.	p.
400 maunds of paddy is worth on an average	125	0	0	3	4
A person in possession of 12 puras of rupit has on an average burri matti or a garden worth	20	0	0	4	0
Deduct	145	0	0	5	0
Expenses and rent	108	0	0	2	0
Profit to cultivator	42	0	0	4	0
						12	0
						6	0
						18	0
						1	0
						103	0

For the second and following years the expense for the plough bullocks is saved, except the wear and tear, which may be calculated at 3 rupees per pair.

(b)

Estimated amount of the expenses attending the cultivation of 12 puras third-rate or faringati land and also of the value of its produce.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
2 puras of opium, 20 seers ...	100	0	0	5 Pairs of plough bullocks ...	56	0	0
2 ditto of kallai, 30 maunds ...	20	0	0	5 Ploughmen for 12 months ...	60	0	0
1 purah of sugarcane gives about 4 maunds treacle.	24	0	0	Implement ...	4	0	0
2 puras mustard seed, 24 maunds	12	0	0	Seeds of kinds ...	15	0	0
Ouse paddy, 150 maunds ...	35	0	0	Government rent at 4 annas per purah ...	3	0	0
Deduct ...	...	...	191	0	0	1	0
Expenses and rent ...	...	...	139	12	0		
Profit to cultivator ...	...	...	51	4	0		

For the second and following years the expense for the plough bullocks is saved, except the wear and tear, which may be calculated at 2 rupees 8 annas each per pair.

Zilla Darrang,
 Collector's Office,
 Dated the 15th February 1835.

JAMES MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector, zilla Darrang.

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Estimated amount of the expenses attending the cultivation of 4 puras of first-rate or rupit land, also of the value of its produce.

Produce.	Rs. a. p.			Expense.	Rs. a. p.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
180 maunds of paddy is worth ...	38	0	0	1 Pair bullocks for plough ...	12	0	0
Other grains ...	10	0	0	2 Ploughmen for 8 months ...	16	0	0
<i>Deduct</i> ...	48	0	0	Ploughing implements ...	2	0	0
Expenses and rent ...	39	0	0	4 Maunds seed ...	2	0	0
Profit to cultivator ...	9	0	0	Government rent ...	6		
				Hearth-tax ...	1		
					7	0	0
				Total ...	89	0	0

For the second and future years, Rs. 3 per pair may be calculated for wear and tear of bullocks if the prime cost is saved.

Estimated amount of the expenses attending the cultivation of 4 puras of third-rate or faringati land, also of the value of its produce.

Produce.	Rs. a. p.			Expense.	Rs. a. p.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
10 seers of opium, 1 <i>purah</i> ...	50	0	0	2 Pair bullocks for plough ...	22	0	0
15 maunds <i>kallai</i> , 1 <i>purah</i> ...	10	0	0	2 Ploughmen for a year ...	24	0	0
Sugarcane $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>purah</i> , 2 maunds treacle.	10	0	0	Implements ...	2	10	0
Mustard seed, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>purah</i> , 10 maunds.	5	0	0	Seeds ...	5	0	0
Use or inferior paddy, 40 maunds	8	8	0	Government rent ...	1	0	0
<i>Deduct</i> ...	83	8	0	Hearths ...	0	8	0
Expenses and rent...	55	2	0	Total ...	55	2	0
Profit to cultivator ...	28	6	0				

For the second and future years Rs. 2-8 per pair may be deducted for plough bullocks, and the original charge saved.

Dated the 15th February 1835.

JAMES MATTHIE,
Principal Assistant Collector, Zilla Darrang.

No. XIV.

Prices-current of articles of produce in the district of Darrang.

	Quantity.	Price.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Rice ...	Per maund	0	12	0
Sarso or mustard seed ...	Ditto	0	8	0
Mustard oil ...	Ditto	5	0	0
Khussari dal ...	Ditto	1	0	0
Mukh " ...	Ditto	2	0	0
Kalai ...	Ditto	1	0	0
Opium ...	Ditto	200	0	0
Treacle ...	Ditto	6	0	0
Cotton ...	Ditto	4	8	0
Lac ...	Ditto	10	0	0
Mungah silk ...	Ditto	200	0	0
Bee's wax ...	Ditto	30	0	0
Tobacco ...	Ditto	3	8	0
Betel-nut ...	Ditto	10	0	0
Black pepper ...	Ditto	20	0	0
Buffalo with calf	Each	24	0	0
" without calf	Ditto	20	0	0

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	Quantity.	Price.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Male buffalo ...	Each	12	0 0
Cow with calf ...	Ditto	5	0 0
Ditto without calf ...	Ditto	4	0 0
Bullocks ...	Ditto	5	0 0
Goats (milch) ...	Ditto	2	0 0
<i>Kussees</i> or castrated goats ...	Ditto	1	8 0
Pigs ...	Ditto	2	0 0
Geese ...	Ditto	0	4 0
Ducks ...	Ditto	0	2 0
Fowls ...	Ditto	0	1 6

ZILLA DARRANG,
Magistrate's office,
Dated the 15th February 1835.

JAMES MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Magistrate, zilla Darrang.

(c) TABLES.

No. XV.

TABLES OF ASSAM LAND MEASUREMENT.

TABLE 1.

12 <i>kedhas</i> (hairs) ...	... 1 <i>trina</i> (a grass).
2 <i>trinas</i> ...	... 1 <i>dhan</i> (a grain).
6 <i>dhans</i> ...	... 1 <i>unguli</i> (a finger's breadth).
12 <i>ungulis</i> ...	... 1 <i>baygut</i> or <i>bist</i> (a span).
2 <i>bayguts</i> ...	... 1 <i>haut</i> (a cubit).
7 <i>hauts</i> 1 <i>baygut</i> and 4 <i>ungulis</i> ...	... 1 <i>tarh</i> (the measuring rod used in Assam).
1 <i>tarh</i> square ...	... 1 <i>lesed</i> or <i>lecha</i> .
20 <i>lesas</i> (or 1 <i>tarh</i> in width and 20 in length) ...	... 1 <i>katha</i> or <i>cottah</i> .
5 <i>kathas</i> (or 1 <i>tarh</i> in width and 100 in length) ...	... 1 <i>dhun</i> .
4 <i>dhuns</i> (or 1 <i>tarh</i> in width and 400 in length) ...	... 1 <i>purah</i> .
20 <i>puras</i> make a <i>kecha behi</i> (inferior score).	
24 <i>puras</i> or a <i>pucca behi</i> (complete score).	

TABLE 2.

The Assamese land measurements are made with a *tarh* or bamboo rod measuring 7 *hauts* (or cubits) 1 *bist* (or span) and 4 *ungulis* (or finger's breadth), which is equal to nearly 11½ English feet.

A *corah* or quarter of a *lecha* is half a *tarh* long by half *tarh* broad, or 5½ feet square, and contains 33 English feet.

4 <i>corahs</i> make	1 <i>lecha</i> (or 1 <i>tarh</i> square).
20 <i>lechas</i> "	1 <i>katha</i> (or 20 <i>tarhs</i> long by 5 <i>tarhs</i> broad).
5 <i>kathas</i> "	1 <i>dhun</i> (or 20 <i>tarhs</i> long by 5 <i>tarhs</i> broad).
4 <i>dhuns</i> "	1 <i>purah</i> (or 20 <i>tarhs</i> long by 20 <i>tarhs</i> broad).

An Assam *purah* is 20 *tarhs* square and contains 52,900 English feet and is equal to 3½ Bengal *bighas*, or 1½ English acre, nearly a square mile contains 529 Assam *purahs*.

ZILLA DARRANG,
Magistrate Collector's office,
Dated the 15th February 1835.

JAMES MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Collector, zilla Darrang.

No. XVI.

Statement of the number of persons known to have been killed by wild beasts in the zilla Darrang under civil charge of Lieutenant James Matthie during the years 1833 and 1834.

Year.	By wild elephants.	By wild buffaloes.	By tigers.	By wild pigs.	By alligators.	total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1833 ...	17	2	4	2	...	25
1834 ...	17	...	8	1	1	27
Grand total ...	...	...	...	...	...	52

ZILLA DARRANG,
Magistrate and Collectors' office,
Dated the 15th February 1835.

JAMES MATTHIE,

Principal Assistant Magistrate, Zilla Darrang.

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On the Rina, 10th January 1835.

From—Major A. WHITE, Political Agent, Lakhimpur,

To—The Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th December, calling upon me to furnish a succinct report upon the Judicial and Revenue Administration of Upper Assam and its statistical resources, comprising the territories of Rajah Purandar Singh and those of the other chieftains subject to the control of this Agency.

The territory of Rajah Purandar Singh lies between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude, its population is estimated at 2,20,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about a lakh Raja *mohory* rupees equivalent to Furrackabad. By the treaty entered into with him, his relations with the British Government are placed upon the same footing as those of other protected princes, the entire civil administration being left in his hands, and his territory secured from the attack of hostile States, on condition of paying a tribute of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the British Government. Such being the nature of our relations with this province, it appears to me unnecessary to enter into all the ultimate revenue and judicial questions proposed by Mr. Macsween, as from the general scope of his letter it is evident that his queries on these heads are applicable only to the districts of Assam under our own direct management, but I shall endeavour to give a general sketch of the system pursued.

Rajah Purandar Singh's territory contains a population of 220,000 souls, with a revenue of a lakh rupees.

2. The revenue in Upper Assam is raised principally from a capitation tax; thus every *paek* or cultivator is assessed at the rate of Rs. 3 per head, for which he received 2 *puras* of land equivalent to 2 acres; this land cannot be taken from him if he pays his rent, but he cannot dispose of it, the soil being considered the property of the State. The manufacturers and artisans are assessed higher, paying from 3 to 6 rupees per head, but more frequently their revenue is taken in labour or produce. The whole class of cultivators is divided into different bodies called *khels*, varying from 500 to 2,000 cultivators under inferior officers called *Boras*, *Sykias*, and *Hazaris* with one superior officer denominated *kheldar*, generally a nobleman, or persons connected with the royal family. The *kheldars* collect revenue and remit it to the treasury.

Revenue raised by a capitation tax of Rs. 3 per head.

3. The judicial administration is conducted by these *kheldars*, who punish in petty criminal cases. If imprisonment up to 6 months or by fine to the extent of Rs. 20, they can likewise award corporal punishment to the extent of 20 rattans. The decision of petty *dewanni* cases is likewise confided to them to the extent of Rs. 20. In addition to those tribunals, there are 4 district courts for the decision of civil suits up to Rs. 100; these courts may be appealed to against the acts of the *kheldars*, and exercising a paramount jurisdiction over all those is a *sadr* court at the capital, in which the Raja presides in person for the trial of criminal offences of a serious nature, and *dewanni* cases of considerable amount. To this court appeals lie from the other tribunals.

Judicial administration similar to the British, but public functionaries upon a more numerous scale.

4. The soil of Raja Purandar's country is extremely rich, and abounds in valuable products—rice, sugarcane, *mungah*, silk, pepper, mustard seed, cotton, but the bounty of nature is marred by the indolence and apathy of man. The cultivator seldom looks beyond his immediate wants, and makes no attempt to improve his condition. The nobles despise agriculture and commerce, consequently make no efforts towards their improvement. In agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry, I shall consider this country a century or two behind Bengal, and see no prospect of its improvement except by the introduction of a more active and industrious people, who might stimulate the natives to increased exertions. At present the immoderate addiction of the people to the use of opium is felt to be the grand cause of the depression of its industry, withering the mental and physical energies of the people and bounding their desires by the gratification of the want of the day.

The soil good, but no industry shown in the cultivation.

5. The commerce of this country is extremely limited. The amount of the exports and imports probably does not exceed half a lakh either way; salt, cloths, fine sugar, etc., are imported from Bengal, and exchanged for the produce of the country—cotton, *mungah*, silk, mustard seed, *manjhit*, etc.

6. The Muttuck country is comprised within the 28th degree of north latitude and is estimated to contain a population of 60,100 souls, but no accurate census has ever been obtained. The productions

are similar to those of Raja Purandar Singh's country, but the state of society being much more rude, its agricultural manufacturing capabilities have not been so fully developed. The revenue of this petty State is but trifling, arising from the peculiar circumstances under which it was formed. Originally a rude Ganatical tribe, who threw off the yoke of the Assam Government about 50 years ago, the people of Muttuck have always exercised a considerable share in their own Government and resisted a direct system of taxation. At present the revenue of the Barsanapatti, their leader, is derived from presents made to him in consideration of settling their disputes, and some portion of their labour is at his disposal, but little direct money taxation is exercised except upon the cultivators who have emigrated from Raja Purandar's territory. Upon these a money rate of taxation is levied, but the

Little or no revenue raised, therefore called upon to furnish a military contingent of 300 men placed at the disposal of the British Government.

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assessment is made lighter than what prevails in the Raja's territory, being not more than one-third of his rate. With reference to this and the more warlike character of the people as compared with the generality of the Assamese, Mr. Scott determined that the chieftain should contribute his quota towards the expenses of the State by making it obligatory on him to furnish a military contingent of 300 men, whose services were to be at the disposal of the British Government. This force is armed in the European manner. In the internal management of his country the Barsenapatti has been left altogether uncontrolled, except with regard to murder and heinous offences, with a view to repressing these and impressing a rude people with a due regard to human life. Mr. Scott took an engagement from him that cases of murder, etc., should be reported to the Political Agent, and that offenders should be tried by that officer aided by a *punchayat*.

7. The Khampti country is comprised within the 28th degree of latitude in the north bank, and is estimated to contain a population of 4,000 or 5,000 souls under three chiefs, the Sadiya Khowa, Tone and Kunas Gohains. The Sadiya Khowa is the organ through whom the orders of the British Government are communicated. The interior economy of this tribe exhibits all the characteristics of a very ignorant and rude people. Possessing a fertile soil capable of raising every tropical production, their habitual indolence prevents their raising enough of grain to supply their wants, and coercive measures would seem requisite to provide for the consumption of the detachment stationed there. Immoderately addicted to the use of opium, they cannot exert themselves to produce enough of that, although acquainted with its culture, and a considerable quantity is brought annually from Assam. They are unable to pay for this and other articles by elephant's teeth, gold, impure silver, etc., and prefer the precarious and uncertain gains obtained in the pursuit of these objects to the dredging of regular industry. At Sadiya a considerable trade has been created or rather revived since the occupation of the country by the British. This has been entirely owing to the foresight of the late Mr. Scott, who sent a Government investment in the first instance, which encouraged other merchants to settle there, and now the exports and imports, I believe, amount to about Rs. 30,000 per annum. Cottons, woolens, salt, opium are imported and exchanged for elephant's teeth, gold, borax, musk, *manjhit*, etc., but this stimulus to the productive industry of the country has been entirely created by and is carried on by foreigners. Our relations with this tribe are precisely upon the same footing as those contracted with the Muttucks. Their contribution towards the expenses of the State is levied in the shape of a military contingent consisting of 100 men, and criminal offences of a very serious nature are brought under the cognizance of the British Officer Commanding at Sadiya. The revenue of the Sadiya chief is small and derived from the same source as that of the Muttuck chief, *viz.*, presents and the occasional labour of his subjects. Under the Assam Government the Khamptis were regarded as fighting men, and furnished no contingent of *paeks* for the purposes of labour, but the Assamese residing within the Khampti's territory furnished their usual quotas. In the engagement formed with the Sadiya Khowa, this distinction was preserved under the British Government.

8. The Singpho tribes occupy the country between the 28th and 29th degrees of north latitude, and the population may be estimated at 10,000 people. The agricultural industry of the tribe is in a still lower state than that of the Khamptis accustomed to a predatory life: they only cultivate by means of their slaves, and do not produce a sufficiency of grain for their own consumption. Latterly they have betaken themselves to hawking articles of trade from Sadiya, and carry them into the provinces dependent upon Burma. Their chief derives little or no revenue from them except in the shape of presents, when called up to decide their disputes. His patrimonial estate is cultivated by his slaves. Our relations with this tribe are upon the same footing as those contracted with the Muttucks and Khamptis. They furnish a military contingent likewise.

9. Accompanying I forward an estimate of the receipts and expenses of Upper Assam, but the item Rs. 3,180 for gunboats and Rs. 177 for pensions ought to be charged to the Government military expenses of the empire, and in forming an opinion upon its finances, I think it should be taken into consideration that the province of Upper Assam is valuable not so much for its present, or the prospect of future revenue which it holds out, as from its possessions being essential to the security of a most valuable portion of our Empire, the province of Bengal. In a military point of view, Upper Assam may be regarded as a grand defile leading to this most invulnerable quarter, and any expense incurred in defending the posts which command it may be viewed, I conceive, in the same light as the occupation of such posts as Gibraltar, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope, valuable to the British Government, principally for naval and military purposes.

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Estimate of the probable receipts and disbursement for one year.

Receipts.	Ticca.	Disbursements.	Ticca.
	Rs.		Rs. a.
<i>Collections.</i>			
To tribute from Raja Purandar Singh of Upper Assam for one year, Raja Moharry Rs. 50,000	46,875	By salary of Major White, Political Agent in Upper Assam, for one year at Rs. 600 per mensem	7,200 0
		To allowance for the provision of boats for one year at Rs. 172-3-9 per mensem	2,066 13
		To salary of Lieutenant A. Chalton on political employ at Sadiya at Rs. 150 per mensem	1,800 0
		To salary of political and the jail establishment	5,952 0
		To salary of gun-boat establishment, cranes, artillery men, etc., for one year	3,180 0
		To pensions allowed to the <i>ex-nobles</i> of Assam sanctioned by Government per annum	563 0
		To a farm granted to <i>ex-Raja</i> Chander Kant sanctioned by Government annually	289 10
		To military family pensions granted to 2 widows of the Assam Light Infantry per annum	117 10
		Total expenditure (say)	21,169 0
		Cash balance for	25,705 15
Total	46,875	Total for	46,875 0

Errors: excepted.

A. WHITE,
Political Agent.

Abstract of letter No. 16, from Captain A. Bogle, Officiating Collector, to the address of Captain F. Jenkins, Commissioner of Assam, dated the 28th July 1835.

Paragraph 1.—Submits detailed revenue settlement and statistical return of Kamrup for 1241 or 1834-35.

Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.—Explains how the old divisions of the country have been upset and new ones formed, *chaudris* appointed, and new organisation effected by the concentration of mauzas into taluks of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 under a *takuria*, etc., details mofassil establishment, the duties of each, and the remuneration they get.

Paragraphs 5 and 6.—Rights of hereditary proprietors not disturbed, explains the footing on which they are placed and the nature of *chowmoas*, also of *shastars* and *dewals*.

Paragraphs 7 and 8.—Submits document No. 2 in elucidation of the whole settlement, and explains how the sums transferred from the *chaudris'* collections are to be found accounted for in the *lakhiraj mahals*. This paper also shows the receipt and balances for the year 1241.

Paragraphs 9 and 10.—Describes the measures adopted for collecting the information now submitted, and the means taken to secure the accuracy of the settlement, also for the issue of *patlas* and receipts to every payee of revenue.

Paragraph 11.—Relates to the register kept by village officers and *patwaris*, also to that kept by the *chaudris* as a check upon the treasury and a constant guide and "refreshment" for themselves.

Paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15.—Describes the settlement in all its parts, *khiraj* and *lakhiraj*, the different rates and the reasons for them, and explains this section of the papers that accompany.

Paragraphs 16.—Shows the result to be that Government gets a net revenue of 1,81,596-10-2-2 Farrackabad rupees, or 70,403 more than formerly, exclusive of about Farrackabad rupees 3,000 or tribute from Bhutan.

Paragraphs 17 and 18.—In allusion to the statistical information, believes it to be inaccurate for very sufficient reasons, population, cattle, etc., underrated, but anticipates better success next time. In conclusion, states objects of present letter to be merely to show things as they are and purposes returning to the subject soon.

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No. 16, dated the 28th July 1835.

From—Captain A. BOGLE, Offg. Collector of Kamrup,

To—Captain F. JENKINS, Commissioner of Assam.

For the information of the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed statement of the revenue settlement for the year 1241 (1834-35), with a statistical return of this district, which will, I believe, be found more accurate and complete than any paper of the kind that has ever been furnished from this office.

2. Before going further, it may be proper to explain the system of subdivision and general management now obtaining in Kamrup, and to state that the Government having been pleased to approve of my plan for newly dividing the country, I abolished the whole of the former local divisions, excepting those on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, which were not much intermixed with each other, and having thrown all the parganas into one map, proceeded to parcel them out again into new parganas or *elakas*. In this I was chiefly guided by natural boundaries, such as rivers and other features, presenting good lines of demarcation, also by the desire to disturb the old mauzas as little as possible, and to allot to each of the old *chaudris* a convenient tract of country in the immediate neighbourhood of their houses. All the former *chaudris* worthy of trust have thus obtained charges sufficiently large to satisfy them; and yet to be perfectly manageable, the old names of parganas have been given to those divisions chiefly composed of mauzas of the old parganas, and where new ones have been formed, the most respectable resident Assamese has been appointed *chaudri* of it. To this point I have given the greatest attention, and the result is that nearly every man possessing any claims founded either on high character and talents, public services, or ancient descent has been provided for, and I am happy to say that in nearly every instance they have given me entire satisfaction. I have also made it a point that the *chaudri* should reside within his division, this appearing to me a matter of great consequence as enabling him to realize the revenue without cost to himself or annoyance to the ryots, and also leading to his getting acquainted with every field and cultivation in his circle.

3. Each pargana comprises a great number of mauzas of very small size. To deal with each separately or to appoint a head man to each, would create much perplexity. I have, therefore, considered it better to double up 10 or 12, sometimes more or less, according to circumstances into a taluk, over which a *takuria* or mandal presides, subordinate to the *chaudri*. The assessment of a taluk usually amounts to about 500 or 600 rupees, the *takuria* is assisted by a *gongkagati* or writer, who keeps the accounts of the taluk: he (the *takuria*) collects the revenue and pays it to the *chaudri*, who is again assisted by a *patwari* or clerk, who keeps the accounts of the whole pargana, and furnishes an abstract of them to the Collector's office. Each *takuria* is allowed one peon and the *chaudri* 5, 6, or 8 according to the size of his charge. The mauzas are for the most part so small that one person is not unfrequently the owner of a whole one; where this is not the case, there is always some individual in each to whom all look up, which supersedes the necessity for more village officers. The arrangement as it now stands is quite in-consonance with long established custom.

4. Each *chaudri* obtains 7 per cent, and the *patwari* 1 per cent, on the gross collections of the pargana; the *takurias* 4 per cent, and the *gongkagati* on the collections of their taluk $2\frac{1}{2}$, these two latter 64 per cent., being just equal to the old *ana khureh* which used to be paid as a *barguni* or extra tax. In addition to the above, the *chaudri* receives 1 *pura* of rent-free land called *manmatti* for every Rs. 100 of *jamma*, the *patwari* $\frac{1}{2}$ a *pura*, and the *takurias* being nearly all vested with a charge of the same magnitude, and the *gongkagati*'s duties being in consequence also the same throughout the district, the former gets 6 *puras* and the latter 4. The peons of the *chaudris* and *takurias* also get 4 *puras* each. The aggregate remuneration paid to maffassil officers is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cash, and lands worth to Government about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more, total $17\frac{1}{2}$, or, say, 18 per cent.

5. In the new division of this district the rights of individuals possessing heritable estates have not been interfered with. It consequently follows that although each pargana has a clear and connected boundary like the squares on a chess-board, yet all within that boundary is not under the fiscal management of the *chaudri*. Where the assessment of private estates exceeds Rs. 200 per annum, the proprietor appoints his own headman, and deals directly with the Collector, the estate being entered as a separate *mahal* in his accounts and called a *chamua*. Where the sum is less than Rs. 200 and more than Rs. 50, it does not form a separate *mahal*, but is included in the *chaudri*'s *jamma*, the proprietor, however, having the option of either paying the revenue to the *chaudri* or into the treasury direct. In the latter case he obtains double receipts, one of which he keeps and the other he gives to the *chaudri* in lieu of cash, and on the *chaudri* presenting it to the Collector, he obtains an acquittance for the amount as having been already paid, but wherever the assessment of a private estate is less than Rs. 50, the owner must pay to the *chaudri*, who, be it observed, is a mere tahsildar. Thus the endless confusion which would arise if the Collector's office, were burthened with the accounts of a number of petty divisions is avoided; at the same time an interest in private property is preserved.

N.B.—The proprietors of *chamuas*, etc., get no commission; they only manage their own estates.

6. Besides the *chamuas* and other small estates above alluded to, and which are chiefly *bormotar* or *nankar*, there are 381 *shastras* or endowments partaking both of a charitable and religious character and having *dhurmotar* lands, and people attached to these *shastars* are scattered throughout the country, 6, 8, 10 or a dozen in each pargana. Over them the *chaudri* has no control: they are nearly all managed by the *shastars Barua*, a man of great respectability and talent, who collects the revenue

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from them and pays into the treasury. There are also in Kamrup 37 *dewals* or temples having *deobutar* lands and people appertaining to them, which are even more scattered than the *shastars*. A minute portion of their lands is to be found in nearly every mauza. Each temple is under a separate manager, who realizes the tax upon them and also pays into the treasury independent of the *chaudri*. Thus notwithstanding all the pains that have been taken to make each pargana a compact and independent charge, it has been found utterly impossible with reference to existing claims to prevent their being quite the contrary.

7. As the accompanying return No. 1 only specifies the larger divisions of Kamrup with the total quantity of *khiraj* and *lakhiraj* in each, without showing what portion of the revenue is collected by *chaudris* and what by other persons, it is necessary that I should supply this deficiency. I, therefore, beg leave to annex document No. 2, which in the first part of it exhibits the name of each pargana with the *jamma*, which should correspond with document No. 1; then the amount separated from the *chaudri's* tahsil, and the balance which he has to collect. From this the value of rent-free lands

(*manmutti*) has first to be deducted, and then from the balance cash commission at 1½ per cent.,* which leaves the net revenue of Govern-

ment. These last columns should agree with document No. 1. Having shown the amount transferred to other *mahals*, the second portion of paper No. 2 gives a detail of these *mahals* which are the *shastars'* *dewals* and small *barmutor* or *nankar* estates already alluded to: these latter are not separately stated, but all belonging to one *Gosain* or other person are included for the sake of brevity in one entry.

8. The net assessment on these petty *mahals* should agree with the amount transferred from the *chaudri*, but owing to the returns furnished by the managers of them having been more favourable than those of the *chaudris*, the cess calculated upon them exceeds the other by Rs. 901. I have availed myself of this paper to exhibit, by the annexation of a couple of columns, the state of the collections up to this date, which cannot be satisfactory, considering that the settlement was not concluded till April. The largest arrears are due by the greatest men, who in Assam never pay till driven to the last resort.

9. With respect to the measures adopted for collecting the information contained in the accompanying documents and in framing the settlement, I have the honour to state that each *chaudri* or other manager having been furnished with a list of the mauzas forming his pargana (which the excellent maps compiled by Mr. Hudson enabled me to define with much clearness) and a form of statistical returns he proceeded to the interior, counted the houses, and entered in his return the name of each householder, the quantity of land of each kind that he cultivated, the number of his stock, and all other particulars; his papers were then submitted to me, and the aggregate measurement of each mauza carefully compared with the revenue survey papers, and the returns of population, with the various estimates and returns in the office, which, although very inaccurate, furnished some little data. Wherever a discrepancy appeared, they were again compared with the returns of the *dewals*, *shastars*, etc., and the *chaudri* was called on to make further enquiries, and in some few instances in which I had strong grounds for suspecting fraud, a surveyor or other person was sent to enquire. In the cold weather I myself investigated in many villages, and Mr. Hudson, the revenue surveyor, was likewise sent into those parts of which I had the least perfect information, whilst various means, which it would be tedious to enumerate, were adopted for detecting concealments and obtaining a true and authentic statement of everything. The anxiety I experienced during the formation of the settlement was so great that I know of no measures short of such as would have been very vexatious and harassing to the people that were left untried to secure the above object, and the result is now submitted for the information of the Board.

10. The revenue of a pargana having been ascertained, the subdivision into taluks of 500 or 600 rupees already alluded to was then made, and the village officers appointed. The assessment of each individual cultivator, proprietor, or householder having also been calculated from the returns obtained, lithographic *pattas*, one of which is annexed, were issued under my seal and signature to each (about 80,000 in all), and proclamations requiring that every payee should obtain a receipt on the back of his *patta* for every payment were published throughout the country, but well knowing that something more than the mere issuing of an order is necessary to secure obedience, I made it a particular part of my duty when in the interior to call on the ryots to produce their *pattas*, and had the satisfaction to find that every man possessed one, that few had paid more than the authorized demand, and that the amount was duly receipted, indeed so perfectly has the liability of the ryot been made known to him that the exaction of 1 or 2 annas has occasionally been made subject of complaint, a most convincing proof that the people had not much to complain about.

11. The *yongkagatti* keeps a register of all payments made to the *takuria* and the *patwari* a corresponding one of those made to the *chaudri*. Receipts are exchanged, and with a view to make the last link in the chain as perfect as possible, each *chaudri*, in addition to the ordinary *dakhilab* given by Collectors, is provided with a book, in the first page of which is entered a detailed statement of his assessment with a *kisbandi* signed and sealed by myself. Whenever he makes a payment, he brings this book to office. Whatever interest may have accumulated in his *kist* up to that day is added to the principal, the amount then paid is deducted, and a balance struck, thus the state of his account with Government is perpetually before his eyes.

12. With regard to the assessment, I beg to state that, as the *khiraj mahals* of Kamrup comprise a tax on houses and another on lands, and has now been reduced to a footing of extreme simplicity, the house-tax or *kherkertana* (also called *churu dhun*) is calculated by the number of *churus* or mess pots. Each family in Assam having but one *churu* from which all eat together, every *churu* or family is then rated according to their circumstances, of which the most correct index is

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the number of ploughs each possesses, and is divided into four classes, the first or that of three ploughs pay 3 rupees, the second or two ploughs class 2 rupees, the third or one plough rate 1 rupee, and the fourth or those who have no ploughs but subsist by hawking fish, vegetable, etc., or by labouring pay 12 annas. This is the whole of the house-tax: it is imposed throughout the district at one uniform rate.

13. The land tax is levied for the most part by actual measurement at the rates specified in the accompanying return, and which, in consequence of the introduction of a new currency, were last year higher for the south bank than for the north. In those parganas lying near the Brahmaputra, however, and which are inundated yearly, the soil is of poor, but equal equality, which will not bear cultivation for more than 2 or 3 consecutive years. The consequence is the people are constantly changing their ground, so that no measurements can be depended on. They have, therefore, been assessed by the ploughs, the general rate being 2 rupees 8 annas; for this the ryots may cultivate as much land as their ploughs can break up.

14. In those portions of the country claimed as *labhiraj*, the house tax is precisely the same as in the *khiraj*, but it will be observed that the land tax is much lighter, it is in truth merely nominal: it is all imposed by measurement, and great as the quantity of land thus held is at present, it is likely to be soon much reduced.

15. There are now very few *khiraj pykes* in Kamrup; they consist of the oil manufacturers of Rumdeah, who pay 3 rupees as a duty on their profession, and the silk weavers of Sowalkachi, who in like manner pay 2 rupees. It will be obvious that these taxes are in fact duties on silk and oil, two staples of the country, which yield large profits. The sacred *pykes* attached to the temples, however, pay Re. 1-4 each man, or 5 rupees per *gote* of 4; of this sum 2 rupees are received by Government, and 3 go to the service of the temple. In consideration of this, however, nothing is charged on the *debutar* lands attached.

16. The last few columns of the settlement Return No. 1 exhibit so clearly the results of the whole as not to require explanation. The total net revenue, it will be seen, is Furrackabad Rs. 1,80,695-10-2-2,* which exceeds the value of the last settlement by exactly Furrackabad Rs. 70,403. In neither case do I include about 3,000 Furrackabad rupees paid as tribute by the Bhutan Duars, for its realization is so uncertain that it can only be regarded as a species of layer. This however, be it understood, is the only item of revenue not included in my returns.

17. With reference to the statistical tables, although much labour has been expended in their formation, I must admit that their accuracy cannot be relied upon. The population and stock is undoubtedly much underrated, an uncivilized people having at all times an aversion to record the number of their families or give any more detailed information as to their possessions than they can absolutely avoid. It is also to be borne in mind that the *chaudris*, who furnished them, never before troubled themselves about acquiring statistical knowledge of any kind, that they are seldom men of business or detail, and were only now induced to give attention by finding it was unavoidable. The measures in progress for obtaining better information, and the interest the *chaudris*, etc., now begin to take in their respective charges, will, I am confident, lead to the acquirement of data which will this year exhibit a population of 300,000 people, and enable me at the rates recently proposed to realize a revenue of two lakhs of Furrackabad rupees. In the statistical paper will be found a table of the weights, measures, etc., now in use, which may be thought both curious and useful.

18. In conclusion, I beg to observe that my present object having been merely to submit the data of my settlement and the results obtained, with such an explanation as may enable the Board of Revenue to form some opinions of "things as they are," a matter of considerable difficulty in the case of a country so little known, I have avoided making any remarks or suggestions whatever. A large field, however, lies before me, which will induce me to address you again at an early period.

*To which is to be added the excess mentioned in 8th paragraph

Add	...	1,80,695-10-2-2
		901-0-0-0
Total	...	1,81,596-10-2-2

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No.

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam for

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers.	Chattroos.	First class at Rs. 3.	Second class at Rs. 2.	Third class at Re. 1.
1	Kaorbahee	Surunath Chaudri	235	3	21	104
2	Betuna	Kissenhurry Khattunee	564	12	41	241
3	Purb Cachari mahals	Kobinder Chaudri	478	8	46	204
4	Kochung	Rangamora Talukdar	214	2	17	113
5	Patti Darrang	Bholanath Chaudri	1,160	27	131	459
6	Mador Tullah	Joy Charan	614	6	57	195
7	Barbangshurs	Mohiram	228	1	15	107
8	Seelah	Mohan Rai Pani Phukan	279	18	20	83
9	Sindur Ghopa	Bharat Talukdar	152	1	12	76
10	Purbpar	Banishur Deka Barua	778	8	36	310
11	Borrogorge	Gurgoram Chaudri	795	6	35	389
12	Panduri	Dhurmेशur	551	16	40	268
13	Dumduma	Jagguram Phukan	552	6	18	236
14	Paschim Kachari mahal	Mukun Ram Chaudri	382	3	37	224
15	„ Bonbhag	Jitmal	506	6	64	136
16	Purb Bonbhag	Bauchamal	647	9	54	323
17	Khatta	Shobhoram	691	1	5	245
18	Upur Bonbhag	Some Datta Barkatti	1,355	31	64	239
19	Haju	Sibkant Deka Barua	310	1	24	150
20	Suru Bhanghur	Bijoyram Chaudri	1,231	42	123	361
21	Ramdia Roy Abhar	Khuga Bara	45	2	4	30
22	Ramdia Phukan Bhaj	Dharmेशur Chaudri	12	...	...	3
23	Barkhetri	Gobindram	619	4	14	147
24	Bajaris	Sib Nath	380	...	16	133
25	Chand Kuchi	Rudrimal	42	...	8	7
26	Pokowa	Bhagdatt	619	1	3	210
27	Bamji Kuchi	Kissen Roy	596	1	20	233
28	New Dehar	Gopal	290	...	16	156
29	Noamatti	Mohiram	99	14	15	40
30	Nam Burbhag	Gauri Narain	766	2	18	226
31	Dhumpur	Doyaram Sheestaram	1,335	20	76	403
32	Soru Khetri	Gujandar Narain Chaudri	775	13	61	323
33	Manikpur	Pijau Gohaini	284	10	30	157
34	Panbarri	Bangsi Gopal Chaudri	408	1	28	118
35	Barb Bajali	Gopinath	260	7	15	80
36	Utar	Jina Ram	441	13	35	166
37	Dukhin Bajali	Mohi Ram	252	9	33	81
38	Surihar	Ruttan	249	13	15	42
39	Pakar	Joggu Ram	197	6	5	60
40	Ramshaha	Bisto Ram	295	8	23	120
41	Banoontee	Debi Charan	440	12	52	176
		Carried over	20,126	343	1,347	7,474

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1. the Assamese year 1758 or A. D. 1834-35.

Khiraj.

Fourth class. at 12 annas.	Total of Khiraj-katand.	Plough.	Plough tax at Rs. 2-8.	Pyke.	Pyke tax at Rs. 3 each.	Rupit land at Re. 1 per purah.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
107	235 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
270	562 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
220	485 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
82	214 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
543	1,269 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
356	594 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
105	218 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
158	295 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
63	150 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
424	724 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
365	750 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
227	566 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
292	509 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
118	395 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
300	507 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
261	653 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
440	588 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
921	1,450 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
135	302 0 0 0	318	795 0 0 0	...	...	...
705	1,261 12 0 0	837 1/2	2,093 12 0 0	...	...	147 2 0 0
9	50 12 0 0	...	...	591	1,453 4 0 0	...
9	9 12 0 0	...	...	448	1,125 12 0 0	...
454	527 8 0 0	464	1,160 0 0 0	...	...	...
231	338 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
27	43 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
407	522 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
342	534 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
118	276 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
30	134 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
520	658 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
836	1,242 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
378	767 8 0 0	157 1/2	393 12 0 0	...	...	...
87	312 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
261	372 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
158	249 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
227	445 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
220	270 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
179	245 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
126	182 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
144	298 0 0 0	6,682 0 0 0
200	466 0 0 0	1,167 0 0 0
10,962	19,419 4 0 0	1,777	4,442 8 0 0	1,039	2,579 0 0 0	1,983 0 0 0

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No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam for

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers.	Rupit land at 12 annas per <i>purah</i> .	Bamuli land at 12 annas per <i>purah</i> .	Bamuli and at 8 annas per <i>purah</i> .
			15	16	17
1	Kaorbahee ...	Surunath Chaudri ...	1,028 0 0 0	...	...
2	Betuna ...	Kissenhury Khattuneea ...	1,883 3 0 0	...	...
3	Purb Cachari mahals ...	Kobinder Chaudri ...	1,707 0 0 0	...	369 3 0 0
4	Kochung ...	Rangamora Talukdar ...	1,230 3 0 0	...	53 0 0 0
5	Patti Darrang ...	Bholanath Chaudri ...	3,456 1 0 0	...	93 1 0 0
6	Madar Tullah ...	Joy Charan „ ...	1,890 2 0 0	...	266 1 0 0
7	Barbangshura ...	Mohiram „ ...	573 0 0 0	...	126 1 0 0
8	Seelah ...	Mohan Rai Pani Phukan ...	205 1 0 0	...	119 2 0 0
9	Sindur Ghopa ...	Bharat Talukdar ...	292 2 0 0	...	173 0 0 0
10	Purbpar ...	Banishur Deka Barua ...	2,490 3 0 0	...	373 1 0 0
11	Borregorge ...	Gurgoram Chaudri ...	1,801 2 0 0	...	313 2 0 0
12	Panduri ...	Dhurmeshur „ ...	3,133 3 0 0	...	19 3 0 0
13	Dumduma ...	Jagguram Phukan ...	2,662 1 0 0	...	10 2 0 0
14	Paschim Kachari mahal ...	Mukun Ram Chaudri ...	2,847 1 0 0	...	...
15	„ Bonbhag ...	Jitmal „ ...	2,961 2 0 0	...	35 2 0 0
16	Purb Bonbhag ...	Banchamal „ ...	2,422 1 0 0	...	91 0 0 0
17	Khatta ...	Shobharam „ ...	2,702 2 0 0	...	107 0 0 0
18	Upar Bonbhag ...	Some Datta Barkatti ...	2,763 0 0 0	...	969 0 0 0
19	Haju ...	Sibkant Dekas Barua ...	294 0 0 0	...	153 1 0 0
20	Suru Bhanghur ...	Bijoyram Chaudri ...	...	1,834 1 0 0	...
21	Ramdia Roy Abhar ...	Khuga Bara ...	...	...	...
22	Ramdia Phukan Bhaj ...	Dharmeshur Chaudri ...	...	...	...
23	Barkhati ...	Gobindram „ ...	85 0 0 0	...	309 0 0 0
24	Bajanis ...	Sib Nath „ ...	928 2 0 0	...	209 1 0 0
25	Chand Kuchi ...	Rudrumal „ ...	202 0 0 0	...	10 0 0 0
26	Pokowa ...	Bhagdatt „ ...	840 1 0 0	...	352 2 0 0
27	Bamji Kuchi ...	Kissen Roy „ ...	1,706 3 0 0	...	167 1 0 0
28	New Dehar ...	Gopal „ ...	1,006 3 0 0	...	14 0 0 0
29	Noamatti ...	Mohiram „ ...	1,115 2 0 0	...	53 3 0 0
30	Nam Burbhag ...	Gauri Narain „ ...	2,760 1 0 0	...	273 1 0 0
31	Dhumpur ...	Doyaram Sheestaram ...	3,082 2 0 0	...	305 2 0 0
32	Soru Khetri ...	Gujandar Narain Chaudri ...	92 1 0 0	...	1,304 1 0 0
33	Manikpur ...	Pijau Gohaini ...	1,369 3 0 0	...	19 0 0 0
34	Panbarri ...	Bangsi Gopal Chaudri ...	1,662 2 0 0	...	10 0 0 0
35	Sarb Bajali ...	Gopinath „ ...	1,652 0 0 0	...	23 2 0 0
36	Utar ...	Jina Ram „ ...	1,612 0 0 0	...	45 1 0 0
37	Dukhin Bajali ...	Mohi Ram „ ...	1,140 2 0 0	...	192 0 0 0
38	Surihar ...	Ruttan „ ...	1,426 0 0 0	...	155 0 0 0
39	Pakar ...	Joggu Ram „ ...	308 0 0 0	...	743 3 0 0
40	Ramshaha ...	Bisto Ram „ ...	...	341 2 0 0	...
41	Banoktee ...	Debi Charan „ ...	...	2,025 1 0 0	...
		Carried over ...	37,336 1 0 0	4,201 0 0 0	7,461 1 0 0

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—continued.

Khiraj—concl'd.

<i>Feringati</i> land at 8 annas per <i>purah</i> .	<i>Feringati</i> land at 4 annas per <i>purah</i> .	Total <i>purahs</i> of land.	Total land assessment.	<i>Falhar</i> .	Total of <i>khiraj</i> .
18	19	20	21	22	23
...	24 0 0 0	1,052 0 0 0	777 0 0 0	...	1,012 4 0 0
...	270 2 0 0	2,154 1 0 0	1,480 7 0 0	...	2,042 11 0 0
...	487 3 0 0	2,564 2 0 0	1,557 4 0 0	...	2,072 4 0 0
...	179 2 0 0	1,483 1 0 0	924 8 0 0	...	1,209 0 0 0
...	439 2 0 0	3,989 0 0 0	274 8 13 0	24 0 0 0	2,353 1 0 0
...	104 2 0 0	2,261 1 0 0	1,577 2 0 0	11 0 0 0	2,152 2 0 0
...	153 3 0 0	853 0 0 0	531 3 0 0	25 0 0 0	774 15 0 0
...	30 0 0 0	354 3 0 0	228 11 0 0	...	514 3 0 0
...	66 0 0 0	533 3 0 0	323 0 0 0	15 0 0 0	458 4 0 0
...	132 0 0 0	2,996 0 0 0	2,087 13 0 0	70 0 0 0	2,581 13 0 0
...	224 3 0 0	2,339 3 0 0	1,564 11 0 0	6 0 0 0	2,321 7 0 0
...	561 1 0 0	3,714 3 0 0	2,499 3 0 0	...	3,066 1 0 0
...	538 0 0 0	3,210 3 0 0	2,136 9 0 0	...	2,645 9 0 0
...	483 3 0 0	3,331 0 0 0	2,256 6 0 0	...	2,651 14 0 0
...	386 3 0 0	3,383 3 0 0	2,335 9 0 0	...	2,842 9 0 0
...	710 1 0 0	3,223 2 0 0	2,039 12 0 0	...	2,693 8 0 0
...	251 2 4 0	3,061 4 0 0	2,143 8 15 0	...	2,731 8 15 0
...	439 2 0 0	4,171 2 0 0	2,666 8 0 0	7 0 0 0	3,924 4 0 0
2,199 3 0 0	158 2 0 0	605 3 0 0	336 12 0 0	180 0 0 0	1,614 0 0 0
1,220 0 0 0	...	4,181 2 0 0	2,623 1 0 0	155 0 0 0	6,133 9 0 0
...	...	1,220 0 0 0	610 0 0 0	68 0 0 0	2,182 0 0 0
...	...	...	...	48 8 0 0	1,184 0 0 0
...	26 0 0 0	420 0 0 0	225 0 0 0	154 0 0 0	2,066 8 0 0
...	249 0 0 0	1,286 3 0 0	863 4 0 0	...	1,201 8 0 0
...	1 0 0 0	213 0 0 0	156 15 0 0	...	200 3 0 0
...	43 2 0 0	1,236 1 0 0	817 5 0 0	...	1,340 1 0 0
...	441 1 0 0	2,316 1 0 0	1,474 0 0 0	...	2,006 8 0 0
...	320 3 0 0	1,341 2 0 0	842 4 0 0	...	1,118 12 0 0
...	107 0 0 0	1,276 1 0 0	890 4 0 0	...	1,024 12 0 0
...	230 2 0 0	3,264 0 0 0	2,264 7 0 0	17 0 0 0	2,939 7 0 0
...	295 2 2 0	3,683 2 2 0	2,538 9 8 0	...	3,780 9 8 0
...	3,099 2 0 0	4,496 0 0 0	1,496 3 0 0	339 0 0 0	2,996 7 0 0
...	35 2 0 0	1,224 1 0 0	1,045 11 0 0	2 0 0 0	1,359 15 0 0
...	661 0 0 0	2,473 2 0 0	1,452 2 0 0	...	1,824 14 0 0
...	408 3 0 0	2,084 1 0 0	1,352 15 0 0	12 0 0 0	1,614 7 0 0
...	688 1 0 0	2,345 2 0 0	1,403 7 0 0	16 0 0 0	1,864 11 0 0
...	194 0 0 0	1,526 2 0 0	999 14 0 0	12 0 0 0	1,282 10 0 0
...	100 0 0 0	1,681 0 0 0	1,171 10 0 0	15 0 0 0	1,431 14 0 0
...	1,275 1 0 0	2,327 0 0 0	921 11 0 0	103 0 0 0	1,207 3 0 0
...	...	1,010 0 0 0	924 10 0 0	...	1,222 10 0 0
305 2 0 0	...	3,497 3 0 0	2,838 11 0 0	...	3,304 11 0 0
3,725 1 0 0	13,960 3 0 0	88,667 2 1 0	57,227 5 3 0	1,279 8 0 0	84,947 7 9 0

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam for

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers.	Chattrios.	First class at Rs. 3-	Second class at Rs. 2.	Third class at Re. 1
			24	25	26	27
1	Kaorbahee	Surunath Chaudri	334	4	26	184
2	Betuna	Kissenhurry Khottuneea	394	1	16	202
3	Purb Cachari mahals	Kobinder Chaudri	306	4	9	157
4	Kochung	Rangamora Talukdar	358	11	28	191
5	Patti Darrang	Bholanath Chaudri	2,019	33	211	737
6	Madar Tullah	Joy Charan ,,	356	2	3	109
7	Barbangshurs	Mohiram ,,	761	7	33	228
8	Seelah	Mohan Rai Pani Phukan	36	6	7	7
9	Sindur Ghopa	Bharat Talukdar	213	3	13	99
10	Purbpar	Banishur Deka Barua	1,546	5	92	607
11	Borregorge	Gurgoram Chaudri	1,750	24	112	690
12	Panduri	Dhurmeshur ,,	724	16	42	343
13	Dumduma	Jagguram Phukan ... ..	...	...	...	...
14	Paschim Kachari mahal	Mukun Ram Chaudri	829	48	124	416
15	,, Bonbhag	Jitmal ,,	326	2	24	133
16	Purb Bonbhag	Banchamal ,,	412	6	26	191
17	Khatta	Shobhoram ,,	970	3	24	396
18	Upar Bonbhag	Some Datta Barkatti	946	7	28	289
19	Haju	Sibkant Dekas Barua	1,854	7	95	730
20	Suru Bhangur	Bijoyram Chaudri	905	4	47	297
21	Ramdia Roy Abhar	Khuga Bara	83	2	11	36
22	Ramdia Phokzo Bbaj	Dharmeshur Chaudri	37	4	7	10
23	Barkhetri	Gobindram ,,	308	5	10	92
24	Bajanis	Sib Nath ,,	348	10	24	115
25	Chand Kuchi	Rudrumal ,,	309	8	3	187
26	Pokowa	Baagdatt ,,	408	1	15	167
27	Bamji Kuchi	Kissen Roy ,,	297	4	13	122
28	New Dehar	Gopal ,,	121	...	3	52
29	Noamatti	Mohiram ,,	614	12	50	244
30	Nam Burbhag	Gauri Narain ,,	1,064	3	21	322
31	Dhumpur	Doyaram Sheestaram	1,006	17	42	298
32	Suru Khetri	Gujandar Narain Chaudri	1,315	6	66	438
33	Manikpur	Pijau Gohaini	42	...	3	21
34	Panbarri	Bangsi Gopal Chaudri	643	25	14	258
35	Barh Bajali	Gopinath ,,	715	9	34	290
36	Utar	Jina Ram ,,	500	16	54	168
37	Dukhin Bajali	Mohi Ram ,,	289	6	38	75
38	Surihar	Ruttan ,,	290	12	13	131
39	Pakar	Joggu Ram ,,	395	7	30	137
40	Ramshaha	Bisto Ram ,,	67	...	1	10
41	Banoontee	Debi Charan ,,	433	3	44	192
		Carried over	24,323	347	1,456	9,290

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—continued.

Lukhiraj.

Fourth class at 12 annas.	Total of khirikana.	Pykes at 8 annas.	Pyke-tax.	Rupit land at 4 annas per purah.	Bomali land at 2 annas per purah.	Feringali land at 1 anna 8 gandas per purah.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34
126	338 0 0 0	...	...	1,585 4 0 0	...	62 0 0 0
175	368 4 0 0	...	...	2,013 3 0 0	...	196 1 0 0
142	287 8 0 0	...	...	775 2 0 0	63 1 0 0	150 3 0 0
123	377 4 0 0	...	...	1,108 0 0 0	26 1 0 0	78 0 0 0
1,038	316 8 0 0	...	...	6,453 2 0 0	205 1 0 0	421 1 0 0
242	302 8 0 0	...	...	1,513 0 0 0	120 0 0 0	207 0 0 0
493	684 12 0 0	...	...	1,515 2 3 16	153 1 0 0	204 3 1 12
16	57 0 0 0	...	...	82 1 0 0	41 2 0 0	3 1 0 0
98	207 8 0 0	...	...	597 2 0 0	187 2 0 0	31 2 0 0
842	1,437 8 0 0	...	...	3,101 1 0 0	1,201 3 0 0	156 3 0 0
924	1,679 0 0 0	...	...	5,212 2 0 0	521 1 0 0	216 1 0 0
323	717 0 0 0	...	...	3,388 1 0 0	42 3 0 0	407 2 0 0
...
241	988 12 0 0	...	...	3,807 3 0 0	...	249 3 0 0
167	312 4 0 0	...	...	2,527 0 0 0	27 3 0 0	333 0 0 0
189	402 12 0 0	...	...	2,337 2 0 0	196 2 0 0	238 0 0 0
547	863 4 0 0	...	...	2,631 3 0 0	162 0 4 0	159 1 4 0
622	832 8 0 0	...	...	1,763 1 0 0	469 0 0 0	249 0 0 0
1,022	1,707 8 0 0	...	...	2,066 3 0 0	2,300 3 0 0	1,128 3 0 0
657	795 12 0 0	...	...	373 3 0 0	1,481 0 0 0	1,474 0 0 0
34	809 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0 0
16	48 0 0 0	36	18 0 0 0	...	...	...
201	277 12 0 0	...	...	70 0 0 0	327 3 0 0	412 0 0 0
199	342 0 0 0	...	...	1,117 0 0 0	373 2 0 0	205 0 0 0
111	300 4 0 0	...	...	785 0 0 0	...	96 0 0 0
225	368 12 0 0	...	...	1,061 3 0 0	274 2 0 0	118 3 0 0
158	278 8 0 0	...	...	875 0 0 0	121 0 0 0	139 0 0 0
66	107 8 0 0	...	...	374 2 0 0	...	42 0 0 0
308	611 0 0 0	...	...	2,420 3 0 0	4 0 0 0	189 0 0 0
719	909 11 0 0	...	...	2,829 0 0 0	435 0 0 0	317 1 0 0
649	919 12 0 0	...	...	2,055 2 0 0	361 2 1 0	156 1 4 0
805	1,101 12 0 0	...	...	111 2 0 0	498 0 0 0	1,020 2 0 0
18	40 8 0 0	...	...	240 3 0 0	5 0 0 0	23 1 0 0
346	620 8 0 0	...	...	1,773 2 0 0	3 0 0 0	327 0 0 0
382	671 8 0 0	...	...	1,954 1 0 0	48 1 0 0	396 3 0 0
262	520 8 0 0	...	...	1,472 1 0 0	100 0 0 0	83 0 0 0
150	301 8 0 0	...	...	1,002 0 0 0	43 2 0 0	31 1 0 0
134	293 8 0 0	...	...	968 2 0 0	103 2 0 0	66 0 0 0
221	383 12 0 0	...	...	355 3 0 0	393 0 1 0	432 3 0 0
56	54 0 0 0	...	...	374 3 0 0	122 2 0 0	...
194	434 8 0 0	...	...	337 2 0 0	262 2 0 0	36 0 0 0
13,235	23,154 8 0 0	36	18 0 0 0	63,090 3 0 18	10,819 2 1 0	10,140 0 0 12

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers.	Lakhiraj—concl'd.		
			Total of lands.	Total land assessment.	Total of Lakhiraj.
			35	36	37
1	Kaorbahee	Surunath Chaudri	1,647 4 0 0	101 7 10 0	739 7 10 0
2	Betuna	Kissenhurry Khotuneca	2,210 0 0 0	519 11 8 0	888 2 8 0
3	Purb Cachari mahals	Kobinder Chaudri	1,009 2 0 0	217 10 7 0	505 2 7 0
4	Kochung	Rangamora Talukdar	1,222 1 0 0	287 14 16 0	665 2 10 0
5	Patti Darrang	Bholanath Chaudri	7,091 0 0 0	1,676 13 19 2	3,712 5 19 2
6	Madar Tullah	Joy Charan "	1,985 0 0 0	431 11 9 0	734 3 9 0
7	Barbangshurs	Mohiram "	1,908 2 4 10	423 12 16 2	408 8 16 2
8	Seelah	Mohan Rai Pani Phukan	117 0 0 0	22 5 0 0	73 5 0 0
9	Sindur Ghopa	Bharat Talukdar	816 2 0 0	175 6 8 0	382 14 8 0
10	Purbpar	Banishur Deka Barua	4,459 3 0 0	938 6 19 3	1,375 14 19 3
11	Borregorge	Gurgoram Chaudri	5,950 0 0 0	1,400 8 4 0	3,079 8 4 0
12	Panduri	Dhurmेशur "	3,838 2 0 0	932 6 12 0	1,649 10 13 0
13	Dumduma	Jagguram Phukan ... ..	...	...	...
14	Paschim Kachari mahal	Mukun Ram Chaudri	4,057 2 0 0	972 9 17 0	1,961 5 17 0
15	" Bonbhag	Jitmal "	2,887 3 0 0	662 14 8 2	975 2 8 2
16	Purb Bonbhag	Banchamal "	2,772 0 0 0	628 14 5 0	1,031 10 5 0
17	Khatta	Shobhoram "	2,953 1 3 0	712 5 2 0	1,575 9 2 0
18	Upar Bonbhag	Some Datta Barkatti	2,481 1 0 0	727 10 10 0	1,360 2 10 0
19	Haju	Sibkant Dekas Barua	5,496 1 0 0	898 2 2 0	2,605 10 2 0
20	Suru Bhanghur	Bijoyram Chaudri	3,328 3 0 0	402 6 14 2	1,198 2 14 2
21	Ramdia Roy Abhar	Khuga Bara	80 0 0 0	6 12 0 0	96 4 0 0
22	" Phukan Bhaij	Dharmेशur Chaudri ... ..	...	...	66 0 0 0
23	Barkbetri	Gobindaram "	799 3 0 0	91 15 12 0	369 11 12 0
24	Bajabis	Sbeath "	1,695 2 0 0	343 8 1 0	685 12 1 0
25	Chand Kuchi	Rodromal "	831 0 0 0	204 4 0 0	504 8 0 0
26	Pokowa	Btagdatt "	1,444 1 3 0	309 2 2 0	678 2 2 0
27	Bamji Kuchi	Kissen Roy "	1,135 0 0 0	2,055 7 3 0	523 15 3 0
28	New Dehar	Gopal "	416 2 0 0	97 1 16 0	204 9 16 0
29	Noamatti	Mohiram "	2,613 3 0 0	621 11 4 0	1,232 11 4 0
30	Nam Burbhag	Gauri Narain "	3,581 1 0 0	787 11 7 0	1,696 15 7 0
31	Dhumpur	Doyaram Sheestaram	2,573 2 0 0	5,071 13 19 1	1,491 9 19 1
32	Soru Khettri	Gujandar Narain Chaudri	1,630 0 0 0	175 2 4 0	1,366 14 4 0
33	Manikpur	Pijau Gohaini	2,069 0 0 0	62 11 16 0	103 3 16 0
34	Panbarri	Bangsi Gopal Chaudri	2,103 2 0 0	468 8 8 0	1,089 0 8 0
35	Barb Bajali	Gopinath "	2,399 1 0 0	528 13 0 1	1,200 5 0 1
36	Utar	Jina Ram "	1,655 1 0 0	387 5 13 0	907 13 13 0
37	Dukhin Bajali	Mohi Ram "	1,076 3 0 0	258 15 8 0	560 7 8 0
38	Surihar	Ruttan "	1,138 0 0 0	260 8 18 2	554 0 18 2
39	Pakar	Joggu Ram "	1,181 2 1 0	173 14 8 0	557 10 8 0
40	Ramshaha	Bisto Ram "	497 1 0 0	109 0 0 0	163 0 0 0
41	Banoontee	Debi Charan "	636 0 0 0	119 15 0 0	554 7 0 0
		Carried over	84,050 1 2 10	18,057 11 8 3	41,230 3 8 3

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.
for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—continued.

Grand total.	Deduct <i>grants of manuscripts.</i>	Value of ditto.	Balance.	Deduct cash commission.	Net revenue of Government.
38	39	40	41	42	43
1,751 11 10 0	47 0 0 0	42 8 0 0	1,709 3 10 0	158 15 0 0	1,550 4 10 0
2,930 13 8 0	159 0 0 0	126 12 0 0	2,804 1 8 0	373 13 0 0	2,430 4 8 0
2,577 6 7 0	81 0 0 0	60 12 0 0	2,516 10 7 0	315 4 0 0	2,201 6 7 0
1,874 2 16 0	69 0 0 0	53 12 0 0	1,815 6 16 0	169 1 3 0	1,646 4 13 0
7,695 6 19 2	382 0 0 0	279 4 0 0	7,416 2 19 2	641 5 10 0	6,774 13 9 2
2,916 5 9 0	161 0 0 0	138 0 0 0	2,777 13 9 0	302 4 15 0	2,475 9 14 0
1,883 7 16 2	52 0 0 0	39 0 0 0	1,831 7 16 2	125 12 0 0	1,707 11 16 2
597 8 0 0	22 0 0 0	16 8 0 0	581 0 0 0	71 8 5 0	508 7 15 0
871 2 8 0	46 0 0 0	35 8 0 0	835 10 8 0	63 0 7 0	767 10 1 0
5,257 11 19 3	254 0 0 0	199 0 0 0	5,058 11 19 3	417 4 10 0	4,641 7 9 3
5,400 15 4 0	152 0 0 0	123 0 0 0	5,277 15 4 0	374 3 10 0	4,903 11 14 0
4,715 11 12 0	158 0 0 0	119 8 0 0	4,596 3 12 0	488 5 0 0	4,107 14 12 0
2,645 9 0 0	138 0 0 0	103 8 0 0	2,542 1 0 0	362 6 0 0	2,179 11 0 0
4,613 3 17 0	132 0 0 0	99 0 0 0	4,514 3 17 0	395 5 14 0	4,118 14 3 0
3,817 11 8 2	185 0 0 0	140 12 0 0	3,676 15 8 2	468 1 10 0	3,208 13 18 2
3,725 2 5 0	180 0 0 0	140 0 0 0	3,585 2 5 0	419 1 10 0	3,166 0 15 0
4,307 1 17 0	182 0 0 0	141 8 0 0	4,165 9 17 0	447 3 0 0	3,718 6 17 0
5,284 6 10 0	286 0 0 0	229 12 0 0	5,054 10 10 0	569 10 10 0	4,485 0 0 0
4,219 10 2 0	100 0 0 0	75 0 0 0	4,144 10 2 0	265 15 0 0	3,878 11 2 0
7,331 11 14 2	335 0 0 0	207 4 0 0	7,124 7 14 2	847 2 10 0	6,277 5 4 2
2,274 4 0 0	210 0 0 0	105 0 0 0	2,173 4 0 0	295 15 0 0	1,877 4 10 0
1,250 0 0 0	.....	.....	1,250 0 0 0	160 2 0 0	1,089 14 0 0
2,436 3 12 0	106 0 0 0	81 0 0 0	2,354 15 12 0	294 12 15 0	2,060 2 17 0
1,887 4 1 0	82 0 0 0	61 8 0 0	1,825 12 1 0	194 11 0 0	1,631 1 1 0
704 11 0 0	22 0 0 0	16 8 0 0	688 3 0 0	85 11 0 0	602 8 0 0
2,018 3 2 0	112 0 0 0	87 0 0 0	1,931 3 2 0	225 12 10 0	1,705 6 12 0
2,530 7 2 0	165 0 0 0	78 12 0 0	2,451 11 3 0	322 15 10 0	2,128 11 13 0
1,323 5 16 0	70 0 0 0	52 0 0 0	1,266 5 16 0	157 3 0 0	1,109 2 16 0
2,257 7 4 0	72 0 0 0	54 0 0 0	2,203 7 4 0	156 1 15 0	2,047 5 9 0
4,636 6 7 0	216 0 0 0	170 0 0 0	4,466 6 7 0	489 10 10 0	3,976 11 17 0
5,272 3 7 1	222 0 0 0	174 8 0 0	5,097 11 7 1	569 14 0 0	4,527 13 7 1
4,363 5 4 0	252 0 0 0	140 8 0 0	4,222 13 4 0	439 0 0 0	3,783 13 4 0
1,463 2 16 0	81 0 0 0	61 12 0 0	1,401 6 16 0	194 14 10 0	1,206 8 6 0
2,913 14 8 0	111 0 0 0	86 4 0 0	2,827 16 8 0	294 7 0 0	2,533 3 8 0
2,814 12 0 1	127 0 0 0	98 4 0 0	2,716 8 0 1	282 0 0 0	2,434 8 0 1
2,772 8 13 0	99 0 0 0	74 4 0 0	2,698 4 13 0	278 14 0 0	2,419 6 13 0
1,843 1 8 0	72 0 0 0	54 0 0 0	1,789 1 8 0	181 11 0 0	1,607 6 8 0
1,985 14 18 2	84 0 0 0	65 0 0 0	1,920 14 18 2	234 9 0 0	1,686 5 18 2
1,764 13 8 0	79 0 0 0	60 4 0 0	1,704 9 8 0	178 3 1 0	1,526 6 7 0
1,385 10 0 0	88 0 0 0	88 0 0 0	1,297 10 0 0	174 6 0 0	1,123 4 0 0
3,859 2 0 0	185 0 0 0	194 8 0 0	3,664 10 0 0	458 0 0 0	3,206 10 0 0
1,26,177 12 11 3	5,501 0 0 0	4,183 12 0 0	1,21,994 0 11 3	12,951 9 15 0	1,09,042 6 16 3

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.				
			Churus.	First class at Rs. 3.	Second class at Rs. 2.	Third class at Re 1.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	20,126	343	1,347	7,474
42	Chhayanee	Gurudas Mukarji	1,742	39	230	878
43	Chamura	Jagguram Bora	1,179	43	162	437
44	Behalli	Chander Narain Chaudri	271	10	13	124
45	Town Gauhati	Deobar Bardoloi	864	140	240	386
46	Sawal Kuchi	Govindram Barua	250	6	57	80
47	Choramarah	Narain Bhandari Barua	105	1	9	33
48	Kucherryjhar Murrudah	Joggoram Deka Barua	119	...	9	49
49	Kharadhura	Joggoram Phukan	278	...	5	53
50	Bandoshiduni	Gobindram Barua	210	1	27	64
51	Jhorgong	Bapur Phukan	175	9	22	66
52	Desh Dumuria	Bakat Sing Raja	969	80	121	381
53	Disputed part of ditto	Phukir Chandroy Sezh	207	11	23	91
54	Desh Moyung	Bansing Raja	405	8	13	190
55	„ Panbarri	Harkant Deka Barua	59	3	8	14
56	„ Beltola	Radakant „ „	778	34	144	297
57	„ Rani	Boloram Sing Raja	830	22	121	414
58	Barduar	Rajan Sing Raja	808	45	162	336
59	Mourapur Dear	Balit Sing Raja	121	2	18	31
60	Bhelagong „	Gurudas Mukarji	154	6	23	77
61	Pantao „	Gangaram Barua	96	10	19	32
62	Chhulgong „	Joyarain	138	4	10	48
63	Bogyee „	Govindram Barua	128	41	27	28
64	Bungong „	Amal Sing Raja	431	14	93	144
65	Buku „	Ooru Raja	453	27	77	234
66	Suki „	Joy Govindo Chakravarti Sezh	969	118	132	220
67	Katinapur pargana	Ramanand Chowdri	290	...	4	168
68	Bhubanipur	Kinaram „	609	4	18	331
69	Rupashi	Pawalram „	570	9	29	370
70	Dumra	Dogsram „	495	11	45	300
71	Chokabanshi	Hurrinath „	379	12	42	217
72	Bagribarri	Dassorut „	466	7	17	221
73	Barpeta	Kishenram „	313	4	32	179
74	Changah	„ „	539	...	23	303
75	Kholallahamdah	Mullonarain „	288	...	40	201
76	Naggurberah	Khagru „	127	1	4	72
		Total	35,941	1,065	3,384	14,601
77	Separate <i>Jalkar</i> mahals... ..	Chanu Chaudri, Kants and Phulua Garria, ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Total	35,941	1,065	3,384	14,601

N.B.—These last 10 parganas are the divisions lately forming a separate charge under *Captain*

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Chakras.			
			First class at Rs. 5.	Second class at Rs. 2.	Third class at Rs. 1.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	20,126	343	1,347	7,474
42	Chhayance	Gurudas Mukarji	1,742	39	230	878
43	Chamura	Jagguram Bora	1,179	43	162	437
44	Behalli	Chander Narain Chaudri	271	10	13	124
45	Town Gauhati	Deobar Bardoloi	864	140	240	386
46	Sawal Kuchi	Govindram Barua	250	6	57	80
47	Choramarah	Narain Bhandari Barua	105	1	9	33
48	Kucherryjhar Murrudah	Joggoram Deka Barua	119	...	9	49
49	Kharadhura	Joggoram Phukan	278	...	5	53
50	Bandoshiduni	Gobindram Barua	210	1	27	64
51	Jhorgong	Bapur Phukan	175	69	22	66
52	Desh Dumuria	Bakat Sing Raja	969	80	121	381
53	Disputed part of ditto	Phukir Chandroy Sezh	207	11	23	91
54	Desh Moyung	Bansing Raja	405	8	13	190
55	„ Panbarri	Harkant Deka Barua	59	3	8	14
56	„ Beltola	Radakant „	778	34	144	297
57	„ Rani	Boloram Sing Raja	830	22	121	414
58	Barduar	Rajan Sing Raja	808	45	162	336
59	Mourapur Duar	Balit Sing Raja	121	2	18	31
60	Bhplagong	Gurudas Mukarji	154	6	23	77
61	Pastap	Gangaram Barua	96	10	19	32
62	Chhuigong	Joyparain	138	4	10	48
63	Bogyee	Govindram Barua	128	41	27	28
64	Bungong	Amal Sing Raja	431	14	93	144
65	Buku	Ooru Raja	453	27	77	234
66	Suki	Joy Govindo Chakravarti Sezh	969	118	132	220
67	Katinapur pargana	Ramanand Chowdri	290	...	4	168
68	Bhubanipur	Kjnarain	699	4	18	331
69	Rupashi	Pawalram	570	9	29	370
70	Dumra	Dogsram	495	11	45	300
71	Chokabanshi	Hyrinath	379	12	42	217
72	Bagribarri	Dassorut	466	7	17	221
73	Barpeta	Kishanram	313	4	52	179
74	Changah	„	539	...	23	303
75	Kholallahamdah	Mullonarain	288	...	40	201
76	Naggurberah	Khagru	127	1	4	72
		Total	35,941	1,065	3,384	14,601
77	Separate <i>Jalkar</i> mahals...	Chanu Chaudri, Kantis and Phulua Garria.	...	...	...	...
		Total	35,941	1,065	3,384	14,601

N.B.—These last 10 parganas are the divisions lately forming a separate charge under Captain

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

for the Assamese year 1756 or A.D. 1884-85—continued.

Khraj.

Fourth class at annas 12.	Total of <i>khurrikatana</i> .	Ploughs.	Plough-tax at Rs. 2-8.	<i>Pykas</i> .	<i>Pyke</i> -tax at Rs. 2 each.	Ripit land at Re. 1 per <i>purah</i> .
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10,962	19,419 4 0 0	1,777	4,442 2 8 0	1,039	1,079 0 0 0	1,983 0 0 0
593	1,961 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,750 2 0 0
537	1,292 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	119 3 0 0
106	295 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	75 0 0 0
98	1,360 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
107	292 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
62	100 8 0 0	...	...	374	248 0 0 0	...
61	112 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
220	228 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
118	269 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
78	195 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
387	1,153 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,160 1 0 0
82	231 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	963 3 0 0
194	385 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	396 0 0 0
34	64 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	219 3 0 0
303	914 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,192 1 0 0
273	926 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,048 1 0 0
265	903 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,677 1 0 0
70	128 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	749 3 0 0
48	177 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,577 0 0 0
35	126 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	599 1 0 0
76	137 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	656 2 0 0
32	249 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,164 0 0 0
180	507 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,757 3 0 0
115	555 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,311 2 0 0
499	1,212 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,493 2 0 0
118	264 8 0 0	at Rs. 2	...	...	...	...
256	571 0 0 0	385½	771 0 0 0	...	...	...
162	576 12 0 0	637½	1,275 0 0 0	...	...	...
139	527 4 0 0	1	2 0 0 0	...	...	...
108	488 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
221	441 12 0 0	833	1,666 8 0 0	...	...	...
98	358 8 0 0	700½	1,401 0 0 0	...	...	...
153	523 12 0 0	543	1,086 0 0 0	...	...	...
47	316 4 0 0	310½	621 0 0 0	...	...	...
50	120 8 0 0	51½	103 0 0 0	...	...	...
16,891	37,234 4 0 0	5,239½	11,368 0 0 0	1,413	3,327 0 0 0	37,605 0 0 0
16,891	37,234 4 0 0	5,239½	11,368 0 0 0	1,413	3,327 0 0 0	37,605 0 0 0

Cathcart, who made the plough-tax only Rs. 2, but all other rates the same as Kamrup.

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals,	Name of managers or proprietors.	Rusit land at annas 12 per poorak.	Bastollee land at annas 12 per poorak.	Bastollee land at annas 8 per poorak.
			15	16	17
		Brought forward	57,336 1 0 0	4,201 0 0 0	7,461 0 0 0
42	Chhayanee	Gurudas Mukarji ... ..	.....	2,982 2 0 0	.....
43	Chamuraia	Jagguram Bora ... ..	.....	1,280 2 0 0	.....
44	Behalli	Chander Narain Chaudri ... ..	.....	15 1 0 0	.....
45	Town Gauhati	Deobar Bardolloi ... ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Sawal Kuchi	Govindram Barua ... ..	.....	.....	.....
47	Choramarah	Narain Bhandari Barua	291 0 0 0	.....	.....
48	Kucherryjhar Murrudah	Joggoram Deka Barua	493 1 0 0	.....	15 2 0 0
49	Kharadhura	Joggoram Phukan	481 2 0 0	.....	.....
50	Bandoshiduni	Govindram Barua	584 2 0 0	.....	18 0 0 0
51	Jhorgong	Bapur Phukan	596 3 0 0	.....	.....
52	Desh Dumuria	Bakat Sing Raja ... ..	.....	108 0 0 0	.....
53	Disputed part of Dumuria	Phukir Chandroy Sezh ... ..	.....	15 1 1 0	.....
54	Desh Moyung	Bansingh Raja ... ..	.....	305 1 0 0	.....
55	„ Panbarri	Harkant Deka Barua ... ..	.....	50 1 0 0	.....
56	„ Beltola	Radakant „ „ ... ..	.....	0 3 0 0	.....
57	„ Rani	Boloram Sing Raja ... ..	.....	2,654 1 0 0	.....
58	Barduar	Rajan Sing Raja ... ..	.....	516 1 0 0	.....
59	Mourapur Duar	Balit Sing Raja ... ..	.....	.....	.....
60	Bhologong „	Gurudas Mukerji ... ..	.....	15 0 0 0	.....
61	Pactan „	Gangaram Barua ... ..	.....	122 3 0 0	.....
62	Chhologong „	Joyzarain ... ..	.....	42 2 0 0	.....
63	Bugyee „	Govindram Barua ... ..	.....	116 0 0 0	.....
64	Bungong „	Amal Sing Raja ... ..	.....	35 2 0 0	.....
65	Buku „	Ooru Raja ... ..	.....	.....	.....
66	Suki „	Joy Govindo Chakravarti Sezh... ..	.....	257 0 0 0	.....
67	Katinapur pargana	Ramanand Chowdri	749 2 2 9	.....	312 3 3 2
68	Bhubanipur	Kinaram „	447 1 2 0	.....	131 0 4 0
69	Rupashi	Pawalram „	627 3 3 13	.....	112 2 0 19
70	Dumra	Dogsram „	1,130 2 2 9	.....	185 2 3 2
71	Chokabanshi	Hurrinath „	1,291 1 0 1	.....	19 2 4 0
72	Bagribarri	Dassorut „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
73	Barpeta	Kishenram „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
74	Changah ... ..	„ „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
75	Kholallahamdah	Mullonarain „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
76	Nagurberah	Khagru „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
		Total	63,530 0 0 12	12,718 0 0 0	8,255 3 0 3
77	Separate <i>Jalkar mahals</i>	Chanu Chaudri, Kants and Phulua Garria.	.....	.....	.....
		Total	63,530 0 0 12	12,718 0 0 0	8,255 3 0 3

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—continued.

Khiraj—concld.

Farringate land at annas & per pookah.	Farringate land at annas 4 per pookah.	Total pookahs of land.	Total land assessment.	Faika.	Total of khiraj.
18	19	20	21	22	23
3,725 1 0 0	13,960 3 1 0	88,667 2 1 0	57,227 5 3 0	1,279 8 0 0	8,424 7 9 3
641 6 8 0	.....	5,374 1 0 0	4,108 10 0 0	.....	6,209 14 0 0
5,626 2 0 0	.....	7,024 3 0 0	3,500 10 0 0	.....	5,523 2 0 0
12 2 0 0	.....	812 3 0 0	801 11 0 0	.....	20,923 1 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355 0 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420 4 0 0
.....	.....	291 0 0 0	215 4 0 0	.....	315 12 0 0
.....	.....	508 3 0 0	377 13 0 0	.....	272 9 0 0
.....	.....	481 2 0 0	361 2 0 0	.....	559 2 0 0
.....	523 2 0 0	1,126 0 0 0	578 4 0 0	.....	757 12 0 0
.....	169 3 0 0	766 2 0 0	490 0 0 0	.....	655 8 0 0
365 1 0 0	.....	5,633 2 0 0	5,423 14 0 0	.....	6,577 2 0 0
37 2 2 10	.....	1,016 2 2 10	994 0 0 0	.....	1,225 8 0 0
896 3 0 0	.....	1,598 0 0 0	1,073 5 0 0	.....	1,458 13 0 0
81 2 0 0	.....	351 2 0 0	298 3 0 0	.....	362 11 0 0
.....	.....	4,193 0 0 0	4,117 7 0 0	.....	5,031 11 0 0
565 3 0 0	.....	9,268 1 0 0	8,321 9 0 0	.....	9,248 5 0 0
66 1 10 0	.....	4,259 3 0 0	4,097 9 0 0	.....	5,091 5 0 0
.....	.....	749 3 0 0	749 12 0 0	.....	875 4 0 0
.....	.....	1,592 0 0 0	1,588 4 0 0	.....	1,765 4 0 0
15 0 0 0	.....	737 0 0 0	698 13 0 0	.....	825 1 0 0
43 0 0 0	.....	744 0 0 0	709 14 0 0	.....	846 14 0 0
14 0 0 0	.....	1,294 0 0 0	1,258 8 0 0	.....	1,487 8 0 0
226 0 0 0	.....	2,013 1 0 0	1,894 6 0 0	.....	2,401 6 0 0
45 1 0 0	.....	1,356 3 0 0	1,334 2 0 0	.....	1,887 0 0 0
247 1 0 0	.....	4,997 3 0 0	4,809 14 0 0	.....	6,022 2 0 0
.....	665 2 3 12	1,228 0 0 0	509 12 16 0	48 0 0 0	822 4 6 0
.....	941 1 4 0	1,519 0 0 0	636 0 0 0	90 12 0 0	2,068 12 0 0
.....	707 3 1 17	1,448 1 1 9	704 7 3 0	162 0 0 0	2,718 3 3 0
.....	381 1 1 16	1,697 2 2 7	1,036 2 1 0	12 0 0 0	1,577 6 1 0
.....	560 3 3 8	1,871 3 2 9	1,118 8 6 0	.....	1,536 8 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	334 0 0 0	2,443 4 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	207 4 0 0	1,936 12 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	118 8 0 0	1,728 4 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0 0	945 4 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 8 0 0
12,597 0 2 10	17,911 1 0 13	152,617 0 3 18	1,09,628 13 9 0	2,660 0 0 0	164,218 1 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	496 8 0 0	496 8 0 0
12,597 0 2 10	17,911 1 0 13	152,617 0 3 18	1,09,628 13 9 0	3,156 8 0 0	164,714 9 9 0

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Chorus.	First class at 3 rupees.	Second class at 2 rupees.	Third class at 1 rupee.
			24	25	26	27
		Brought forward	24,323	342	1,456	9,290
42	Chhayanee ...	Gurudas Mukarji	1,532	31	151	509
43	Chamura' ...	Jagguram Bora	500	20	51	109
44	Behalli ...	Chander Narain Chawdri	7			2
45	Town Gauhati ...	Deobar Bardolloi				
46	Sawal Kuchi ...	Govindram Barua	194	35	41	37
47	Choramarah ...	Narain Bhandari Barua				
48	Kucherryjhar Murrudah ...	Joggoram Deka Barua				
49	Kharadhura ...	Joggoram Phukan				
50	Bandoshiduni ...	Govindram Barua				
51	Jhorgong ...	Bapur Phukan				
52	Desh Dumuria ...	Bakat Sing Raja				
53	Disputed part of Dumuria	Phukir Chandroy Sezh				
54	Desh Moyung ...	Ban Sing Raja				
55	„ Panbarri ...	Harkant Deka Barua				
56	„ Beltola ...	Radakant „ „	21	3	6	9
57	„ Rani ...	Boloram Sing Raja				
58	Barduar ...	Rajan Sing Raja	41	1		27
59	Mourapur Duar ...	Balit Sing Raja				
60	Bholagong „	Gurudas Mukarji				
61	Pactan „	Gangaram Barua				
62	Chhuigong „	Joyarain				
63	Bugyee „	Govindram Barua	4		1	
64	Bungong „	Amal Sing Raja				
65	Buku „	Ooru Raja				
66	Suki „	Joy Govinda Chakravarti Sezh				
67	Katinapur pargana	Ramanand Chawdri	117		3	94
68	Bhubanipur ...	Kinaram	563		8	337
69	Rupashi ...	Pawalram	59		2	49
70	Dumra ...	Dogsram	16		1	11
71	Chokabanshi ...	Hurrinath	6			5
72	Bagribarri ...	Dassorut	76	3	19	37
73	Barpeta ...	Kishenram	1,549	10	53	477
74	Changah ...	„	158		4	119
75	Kholallahamdah ...	Mullonarain				
76	Naggurberah ...	Khagru	8			7
		Total	29,174	448	1,796	11,179
77	Separate <i>falkar</i> mahals ...	Chanu Chaudri, Kants and Phulua Garria				
		Total	29,174	448	1,796	11,179

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

Assam for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1854-55—continued.

Lakhira.

Fourth class at 12 annas.	Total Khirri-katana.	Pykes at 8 annas.	Pyke-tax at Rs. 1/4.	Rajit land at 1/2 annas per pookah.	Bastulee land at 2 annas per pookah.	Privilege land at 1 anna 6/32 gandas per pookah.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34
13,235	23,154 8 0 0	36	18 0 0 0	63,090 3 0 18	10,819 2 1 0	10,140 0 0 12
781	1,500 12 0 0	...	...	3,030 3 0 0	419 1 0 0	227 3 0 0
320	511 0 0 0	...	...	...	...	450 0 0 0
5	5 12 0 0	...	...	12 3 6 0	...	...
...
81	154 12 0 0	104	53 8 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2 3 0 0	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	142 0 0 0	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	8 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	...
3	32 4 0 0	...	...	402 3 0 0	...	...
...
13	39 12 0 0	...	...	80 0 0 0	31 2 0 0	...
...
...
...
2	6 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	63 0 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	107 2 0 0	...	...
...
20	115 0 0 0	...	...	200 1 2 14	379 3 2 9	656 3 3 3
216	521 0 0 0	...	...	266 3 0 0	334 2 1 5	806 2 3 2
8	50 0 0 0	...	...	132 0 0 0	8 0 0 0	27 1 0 0
4	16 0 0 0	...	...	70 3 0 0	...	...
1	5 12 0 0	...	...	8 0 0 0	...	...
17	86 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	214 1 3 0
1,009	1,369 12 0 0	...	...	...	5 1 3 1	149 1 4 12
35	153 4 0 0	...	...	...	42 1 2 13	292 2 0 3
...
1	7 12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
15,751	27,530 8 0 0	464	70 8 0 0	67,637 3 3 12	12,051 2 0 8	12,946 3 4 12
...
15,751	27,839 8 0 0	463	70 8 0 0	67,637 3 3 12	12,051 2 0 8	12,946 3 4 12

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Revenue settlement of the district of Kamrup in

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Lakhiraj—concl'd.		
			Total of lands.	Total land assessment.	Total of Lakhiraj.
			35	36	37
		Brought forward	84,050 1 2 10	18,057 11 8 3	41,230 3 8 3
42	Chhayanee	Gurudas Mukarji	3,709 3 0 0	835 0 0 0	2,395 12 0 0
43	Chamuraia	Jagguram Bora	430 0 0 0	35 13 5 0	546 13 5 0
44	Behalli	Chander Narain Chaudri	12 3 0 0	3 3 0 0	8 15 0 0
45	Town Gauhati	Deobar Bardolloi ... ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Sawal Kuchi	Govindram Barua ... ..	.....	.....	237 4 0 0
47	Choramarañ	Narain Bhandari Barua	2 2 0 0	0 10 0 0	0 10 0 0
48	Kucherryjhar Murrudah	Joggoram Deka Barua ... ..	.....	.....	.....
49	Kharadhura	Joggoram Phukan ... ..	.....	.....	.....
50	Bandoshiduni	Govindram Barua ... ..	.....	.....	.....
51	Jhorgong	Bapur Phukan ... ..	.....	.....	.....
52	Desh Dumuria	Bakat Sing Raja	142 0 0 0	142 0 0 0	142 0 0 0
53	Disputed part of Dumuria	Phukir Chandroy Sezh ... ..	.....	.....	.....
54	Desh Moyung	Ban Sing Raja ... ..	.....	.....	.....
55	„ Panbarri	Harkant Deka Barua	9 0 0 0	8 12 0 0	8 12 0 0
56	„ Beltola	Radakant „ „	402 3 0 0	100 11 0 0	132 15 0 0
57	„ Rani	Boloram Sing Raja ... ..	.....	.....	.....
58	Barduar	Rajan Sing Raja	111 2 0 0	23 15 0 0	63 11 0 0
59	Mourapur Duar	Balit Sing Raja ... ..	.....	.....	.....
60	Bholagong „	Gurudas Mukarji ... ..	.....	.....	.....
61	Pantan „	Gangaram Barua ... ..	.....	.....	.....
62	Chhulgong „	Joyarain ... ..	.....	.....	.....
63	Bugyee „	Govindram Barua ... ..	.....	.....	6 8 0 0
64	Bungong „	Amal Sing Raja	63 0 0 0	63 0 0 0	63 0 0 0
65	Beku „	Oeru Raja	107 2 0 0	107 8 0 0	107 8 0 0
66	Suki „	Joy Govindi Chakravarti Sezh ... ..	.....	.....	.....
67	Katinapur pargana	Ramanand Chawdri	1,237 0 3 6	151 0 6 0	266 0 6 0
68	Bhubanipur	Kinaram „ „	1,497 3 4 7	176 6 7 0	697 6 7 0
69	Rupashi	Pawalram „ „	167 1 0 0	36 4 5 0	95 4 5 0
70	Dumra	Dogsram „ „	70 3 0 0	17 11 0 0	33 11 0 0
71	Chokabanshi	Hurrinath „ „	8 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	7 12 0 0
72	Bagribari	Dassorut „ „	214 1 3 0	17 13 8 0	114 9 18 0
73	Barpeta	Kishenram „ „	154 3 2 13	13 4 6 0	1,383 0 6 0
74	Changah	„ „ „ „	334 3 2 16	29 15 11 0	183 3 11 0
75	Kholallahamdah	Mullonarain „ „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....
76	Naggurberah	Khagru „ „ ... ..	.....	.....	7 12 0 0
		Total	92,636 1 3 12	19,823 11 6 3	47,732 11 6 3
77	Separate Jalkar mahals	Chanu Chawdri, Kants and Phulua Garria. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
		Total	92,636 1 3 12	19,823 11 6 3	47,732 11 6 3

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

Continued.

Assam for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—concluded.

Grand total.	Deduct journals of manih-mattee.	Value of ditto.	Balance.	Deduct cash commission.	Net revenue of Government.
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.
1,26,177 12 11 3	5,501 0 0 0	4,183 12 0 0	1,21,994 0 11 3	12,951 9 15 0	1,09,042 6 16 3
8,605 10 0 0	344 0 0 0	351 0 0 0	8,254 10 0 0	870 1 10 0	7,354 8 10 0
6,129 15 5 0	266 0 0 0	219 0 0 0	5,917 15 5 0	765 3 0 0	5,152 12 5 0
1,167 2 0 0	56 0 0 0	58 0 0 0	1,109 2 0 0	145 3 0 0	964 13 0 0
1,360 0 0 0	.....	.....	1,360 0 0 0	103 0 0 0	1,257 0 0 0
3,577 8 0 0	.....	.....	3,577 8 0 0	154 4 13 0	3,423 10 2 0
319 6 0 0	22 0 0 0	16 8 6 0	302 14 0 0	43 1 0 0	259 13 0 0
490 9 0 0	34 0 0 0	25 8 0 0	465 1 0 0	66 1 0 0	399 11 0 0
589 2 0 0	21 0 0 0	15 12 0 0	573 6 0 0	81 9 15 0	492 12 5 0
787 12 0 0	26 0 0 0	19 8 0 0	768 4 0 0	109 6 10 0	655 11 10 0
685 8 0 0	22 0 0 0	16 8 0 0	669 0 0 0	95 4 0 0	573 3 12 0
6,710 2 0 0	312 0 0 0	312 0 0 0	6,407 2 0 0	913 0 0 0	5,494 2 0 0
1,225 8 0 0	.....	.....	1,225 8 0 0	174 9 10 0	1,050 14 10 0
1,458 13 0 0	75 0 0 0	75 0 0 0	1,383 13 0 0	197 3 0 0	1,186 10 0 0
377 7 0 0	22 0 0 0	22 0 0 0	349 7 0 0	49 13 0 0	299 10 0 0
5,164 10 0 0	330 0 0 0	330 0 0 0	4,834 10 0 0	681 8 0 0	4,153 2 0 0
9,248 15 0 0	420 0 0 1	420 0 0 0	8,828 5 0 0	1,257 15 17 1	7,570 5 2 3
5,155 0 0 0	256 0 0 0	256 0 0 0	4,899 0 0 0	697 15 0 0	4,201 1 0 0
875 4 0 0	35 0 0 0	35 0 0 0	840 4 0 0	119 11 10 0	720 8 10 0
1,765 4 0 0	102 0 0 0	102 0 0 0	1,663 4 0 0	236 15 0 0	1,426 5 0 0
825 1 0 0	66 0 0 0	66 0 0 0	759 1 0 0	108 2 0 0	650 15 0 0
846 14 0 0	56 0 0 0	56 0 0 0	790 14 0 0	112 7 10 0	678 6 10 0
1,494 0 0 0	81 0 0 0	81 0 0 0	1,413 0 0 0	201 5 0 0	1,211 11 0 0
2,264 6 0 0	112 0 0 0	112 0 0 0	2,352 6 0 0	335 2 10 0	2,017 3 10 0
1,090 14 0 0	100 0 0 0	100 0 0 0	1,896 14 0 0	270 4 0 0	1,626 10 0 0
6,022 2 0 0	308 0 0 0	308 0 0 0	5,714 2 0 0	814 3 10 0	4,899 4 10 0
1,088 4 12 0	49 0 2 10	36 12 0 0	1,051 8 12 0	199 15 16 0	931 8 16 0
2,760 2 7 0	103 2 0 0	77 8 0 0	2,688 10 7 0	310 5 11 0	2,378 4 16 0
2,613 8 0 0	130 2 0 0	97 14 0 0	2,759 8 0 0	378 3 8 0	2,337 6 0 0
1,611 1 11 0	76 2 0 0	57 6 0 0	1,553 11 11 0	221 3 1 0	1,332 8 0 0
1,544 4 6 0	76 2 0 0	57 6 0 0	1,486 14 6 0	210 14 14 0	1,275 15 12 0
2,556 13 18 0	171 1 0 0	64 8 0 0	2,492 5 18 0	350 2 17 0	2,142 3 1 0
3,319 12 6 0	401 2 2 10	42 0 0 0	3,277 12 6 0	406 1 2 0	2,871 11 4 0
1,911 7 11 0	101 2 0 0	39 8 0 0	1,871 15 10 0	260 9 11 0	1,611 6 0 0
945 4 0 0	58 0 0 0	21 0 0 0	924 4 0 0	131 4 0 0	793 0 0 0
231 4 0 0	10 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	227 4 0 0	31 12 8 0	195 0 0 0
2,11,950 12 15 3	9,445 2 0 0	7,671 6 0 0	2,04,279 6 15 3	24,080 4 13 1	1,80,199 2 2 2
496 8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	496 8 0 0
2,12,447 4 15 3	9,445 2 0 0	7,671 6 0 0	2,04,279 6 15 3	24,080 4 13 1	1,80,695 10 2 2

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Statistical Return of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Population.								Total of souls.
		Chattras.	Population.						Slaves and bondswomen.	
			Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bondsmen.	Slaves and bondswomen.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Kaorbahee	235	382	322	145	106	47	39	1,041	
2	Botuna	564	631	568	222	66	39	14	1,540	
3	Poorb Rachee mahal	478	657	503	301	109	64	40	1,674	
4	Hochung	214	792	738	469	255	65	50	2,367	
5	Pattee Darrang	1,160	1,776	1,558	912	486	379	303	5,414	
6	Madartulla	614	862	653	283	178	189	184	2,349	
7	Bur Bungsheer	228	386	317	179	114	89	56	1,141	
8	Seelah	279	790	722	454	320	128	120	2,534	
9	Sindoor Ghopa	152	245	176	105	57	16	16	615	
10	Poorbpar	773	1,080	842	459	198	173	129	2,881	
11	Borreegogee	795	1,240	1,019	479	188	135	121	3,146	
12	Pandooree	551	685	527	342	173	92	95	1,914	
13	Dhum Dhuma	552	1,114	945	323	244	45	31	2,702	
14	Pachim Kacharee mahal	382	502	430	126	37	13	8	1,116	
15	Pachim Bonbhagh	506	740	591	273	151	102	66	1,923	
16	Poorb „	647	834	679	400	173	221	191	2,498	
17	Khatta	691	829	690	334	94	73	43	2,072	
18	Oopur Burbhungh	1,355	1,823	1,380	753	308	240	185	4,689	
19	Hajoo	310	695	355	217	85	46	26	1,424	
20	Surroo Bungshun	1,231	1,929	1,604	844	512	75	53	5,017	
21	Ramdeea Raja Bhangh	45	446	464	248	224	91	72	1,550	
22	Ramdeea Phookan Phog	12	419	356	85	82	86	27	1,055	
23	Burkhetree	619	1,035	611	304	164	208	164	2,476	
24	Bahajancee	380	507	429	264	145	31	22	1,396	
25	Chand Koochee	42	57	61	41	13	21	18	241	
26	Pokowa	619	1,010	793	406	135	86	57	2,841	
27	Bamgee	596	558	429	266	121	108	81	1,563	
28	New Debur	290	398	316	136	85	7	9	951	
29	Nowa Mattee	99	186	152	71	50	14	1	479	
30	Nam Burbhagh	766	1,082	840	416	200	71	48	2,657	
31	Dhumpore	1,335	1,241	964	583	207	134	75	3,204	
32	Surroo Khetree	775	821	715	398	209	84	67	2,354	
33	Manikpoor	284	366	326	192	131	44	35	1,094	
34	Panbaree	408	908	806	414	201	45	39	2,413	
35	Poorb Bujolee	260	319	279	202	100	71	56	1,027	
36	Ootur Bujoli	441	585	447	110	149	100	82	1,473	
37	Dakhin „	252	297	262	201	114	84	71	1,029	
38	Turreebu	249	332	275	138	84	6	4	839	
39	Pokar	197	388	259	168	70	30	37	902	
40	Ramstaha	295	445	277	159	129	27	11	1,048	
41	Baroontee	440	757	628	326	269	50	24	2,034	
	Carried over	20,126	30,063	24,322	12,746	6,796	3,627	2,769	80,323	

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

for the Assamese year 1756 or A.D. 1834-35.

raj.					Lakhiraj.							
Stock.					Charruos.	Population.						
Plough.	Plough cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Buffaloes.	Total of horned cattle.		Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bondsmen.	Slaves and bondswomen.	Total of souls.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
173	346	455	...	801	334	776	662	339	272	93	78	2,220
310	620	752	...	1,372	394	347	307	98	38	44	32	866
353½	707	842	...	1,549	306	269	187	123	45	50	29	703
464	928	1,477	...	2,405	353	455	457	292	163	47	35	1,439
896	1,792	2,344	9	4,145	2,019	2,778	2,172	1,190	659	615	452	7,566
371	742	1,228	12	1,982	356	627	482	210	151	91	71	1,612
187	374	524	6	904	761	1,169	966	457	281	154	107	3,244
232	464	734	28	1,226	36	112	100	50	48	23	26	234
111	222	463	...	687	213	336	191	91	75	54	25	712
483½	967	1,583	...	2,550	1,546	2,147	1,631	826	411	317	261	559
486	972	1,445	3	2,420	1,750	2,282	1,853	1,022	336	405	332	6,170
425	850	1,026	...	1,876	724	915	695	445	230	145	61	2,443
435½	871	1,268	...	2,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	628	539	...	1,167	829	984	750	225	80	69	51	2,339
369½	739	996	...	1,735	326	458	332	132	72	80	48	1,122
442	884	1,368	...	2,252	412	590	478	275	127	237	171	1,878
425½	851	999	...	1,850	970	1,233	941	541	170	200	143	3,228
811	1,622	2,209	17	3,848	946	1,278	906	456	175	295	211	3,321
358½	717	651	4	1,372	1,854	2,192	1,782	989	489	126	105	5,683
108½	2,163	2,542	42	4,747	905	1,321	1,095	480	289	192	167	3,544
340	682	851	14	1,547	83	131	101	55	40	20	17	364
149	298	247	...	545	37	52	44	23	11	...	...	150
474	948	1,476	66	2,490	308	444	354	150	145	41	47	1,181
296½	593	602	...	1,195	348	479	375	239	70	62	54	1,279
32	64	97	...	161	309	284	239	151	83	205	148	1,110
350	700	852	...	1,552	408	461	363	202	89	80	59	1,254
383	766	813	...	1,579	297	490	385	206	63	88	57	1,289
214	428	577	...	1,005	121	109	76	32	14	11	7	249
97½	195	362	...	557	614	888	717	367	188	68	26	2,256
494	988	1,426	...	2,414	1,064	1,342	1,017	483	211	168	131	3,352
561½	1,123	1,529	...	2,652	1,006	643	472	251	91	175	126	1,758
710½	1,421	1,697	10	3,128	1,315	2,325	1,095	554	355	230	180	4,739
198	396	996	...	1,392	42	37	28	20	11	9	5	110
329½	659	1,846	...	2,505	643	761	740	382	217	250	212	2,562
167½	335	942	...	1,277	775	922	839	339	215	137	121	2,623
283½	567	1,388	10	1,965	500	743	656	453	262	152	83	2,349
170½	341	818	3	1,162	289	475	488	192	106	65	51	1,337
160	320	974	...	1,294	290	150	105	44	25	2	...	326
17½	357	699	2	1,077	395	613	449	276	168	122	101	1,729
237½	475	352	...	827	67	32	25	15	13	1	2	88
374	748	1,178	...	1,926	433	728	568	289	202	57	36	1,880
14,931½	29,863	43,169	245	73,277	24,323	32,288	25,063	13,014	6,670	5,255	3,971	86,261

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Statistical Return of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Lakhiraj—concl'd.												
		Stock.					Grand total of <i>chur-</i> roos.	Grand total of souls.	Grand total of ploughs.	Grand total of horned cattle.	Rupit.			
		Ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Buffaloes.	Total of horned cattle.								
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
1	Kaorbahee	334	708	981	...	1,689	569	3,261	527	2,490	1,028	0	0	0
2	Betuna	189	378	216	...	594	958	2,406	499	1,966	1,883	3	0	0
3	Poorb Rachee mahal	170	340	591	...	931	784	2,377	523½	2,480	1,707	0	0	0
4	Hochung	282	564	926	...	1,490	572	3,806	766	3,895	1,230	3	0	0
5	Pattee Darrang	1,216	2,432	3,013	...	5,445	3,179	13,280	2,112	9,598	3,456	1	0	0
6	Madartulla	250	500	741	...	1,241	970	3,961	621	3,223	1,890	2	0	0
7	Bur Bungsheer	449½	899	1,174	18	2,091	989	4,383	636½	2,998	573	0	0	0
8	Seelah	30	60	82	24	166	313	2,918	262	1,392	205	1	0	0
9	Sindoor Ghopa	152	304	416	6	726	365	1,387	263	1,413	292	2	0	0
10	Poorbpar	894½	1,789	2,898	...	4,687	2,324	8,473	1,378	7,237	2,490	3	0	0
11	Borreogee	959	1,910	3,183	36	5,137	2,545	9,416	1,445	7,557	1,801	2	0	0
12	Pandoree	542	1,084	1,179	...	2,263	1,275	4,407	967	4,139	3,133	3	0	0
13	Dhum Dhuma	...	...	...	...	...	552	2,702	435½	2,139	2,662	1	0	0
14	Pachim Kacharee mahal	724	1,448	977	1	2,426	1,211	3,173	1,038	3,595	2,847	1	0	0
15	„ Bonbhangh	219½	439	622	...	1,061	832	3,045	589	2,796	2,961	2	0	0
16	Poorb „	282	564	906	...	1,470	1,059	4,376	724	3,722	2,422	1	0	0
17	Khatta	574	1,148	1,233	...	2,381	1,661	5,300	999½	4,231	2,702	2	0	0
18	Oopur Burbhunch	493	986	1,379	1	2,366	2,301	8,010	1,304	6,214	2,763	0	0	0
19	Hajoo	736½	1,473	2,052	28	3,553	2,164	7,107	1,095	4,925	294	0	0	0
20	Surroo Bungshun	568½	1,137	1,501	23	2,661	2,136	8,561	1,650	7,408	147	2	0	0
21	Ramdeea Raja Bhangh	59	118	257	5	380	128	1,914	400	1,927	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	„ Phookan Phog	21½	43	16	...	59	49	1,185	170½	604	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Bhurkhetree	197½	395	714	20	1,129	927	3,657	671½	3,619	85	0	0	0
24	Bahajanee	198	396	393	...	789	728	2,675	494½	1,984	928	2	0	0
25	Chand Koochee	133	266	483	...	749	351	1,351	165	910	202	0	0	0
26	Pokowa	202½	405	472	5	882	1,027	3,735	552½	2,434	840	1	0	0
27	Bamgee	248	496	641	...	1,137	893	2,852	631	2,716	1,706	3	0	0
28	New Debur	64	128	196	...	324	411	1,200	278	1,329	1,006	3	0	0
29	Nowa Mattee	449½	899	928	...	1,827	713	2,735	547	2,384	1,115	2	0	0
30	Nam Burbhag	532	1,064	1,704	7	2,775	1,830	6,009	1,026	5,189	2,760	1	0	0
31	Dhurmpore	357½	715	1,053	...	1,768	2,341	4,962	919	4,420	3,082	2	0	0
32	Surroo Khetree	793½	1,587	2,519	47	4,153	2,090	7,093	1,504	7,281	92	1	0	0
33	Manikpoor	20	40	64	...	104	326	1,204	218	1,496	1,369	3	0	0
34	Panbaree	328½	607	1,674	5	2,336	1,051	4,975	658	4,841	1,662	2	0	0
35	Poorb Bujolee	414½	829	1,839	...	2,668	975	3,650	582	3,945	1,652	0	0	0
36	Ootur Bujoli	380½	761	1,526	10	2,297	941	3,822	664	4,262	1,612	0	0	0
37	Dakhin „	217½	435	1,118	...	1,553	539	2,366	388	2,715	1,140	2	0	0
38	Turreebu	72	144	389	...	533	592	1,165	232	1,827	1,426	0	0	0
39	Pokar	223	446	1,302	34	1,782	362	2,631	401½	2,859	308	0	0	0
40	Ramshaha	12	24	15	...	39	873	1,136	249½	866	668	2	0	0
41	Baroontee	341	682	832	...	1,514	44,449	3,914	715	3,440	1,167	0	0	0
	Carried over	14,350½	28,701	42,205	270	71,176	44,449	166,584	29,282	144,453	59,319	1	0	0

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

for the Assamese year 1756 or A. D. 1834-35—continued.

Khiraj.			Lakhiraj.				Grand total of lands.
Lands.			Lands.				
Bautulli.	Faringati.	Total of Khiraj lands.	Rupit.	Bautulli.	Faringati.	Total of Lakhiraj lands.	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	24 0 0 0	1,052 0 0 0	1,535 1 0 0	...	62 0 0 0	1,647 1 0 0	2,699 1 0 0
...	270 2 0 0	2,154 1 0 0	2,013 3 0 0	...	196 1 0 0	2,210 0 0 0	4,364 1 0 0
369 3 0 0	487 3 0 0	2,564 2 0 0	775 2 0 0	83 1 0 0	150 3 0 0	1,009 2 0 0	3,574 0 0 0
53 0 0 0	179 2 0 0	146 1 0 0	1,108 0 0 0	36 1 0 0	78 0 0 0	1,222 1 0 0	2,685 2 0 0
93 1 0 0	439 2 0 0	3,989 0 0 0	6,433 2 0 0	223 1 0 0	452 1 0 0	721 0 0 0	11,850 0 0 0
266 1 0 0	184 2 0 0	2,261 0 0 0	1,533 0 0 0	240 0 0 0	207 0 0 0	1,285 0 0 0	4,226 1 0 0
126 1 0 0	153 3 0 0	853 0 0 0	1,548 2 2 18	153 1 0 0	201 3 1 12	1,208 2 4 18	2,771 2 4 12
119 2 0 0	30 0 0 0	354 3 0 0	82 1 0 0	31 2 0 0	3 1 0 0	117 0 0 0	471 2 0 0
173 1 0 0	68 0 0 0	533 3 0 0	597 2 0 0	187 2 0 0	31 2 0 0	825 2 0 0	1,250 1 0 0
373 1 0 0	132 0 0 0	2,996 0 0 0	3,101 1 0 0	1,201 3 0 0	156 3 0 0	4,453 3 0 0	7,455 3 0 0
313 2 0 0	224 3 0 0	2,339 3 0 0	5,212 2 0 0	521 1 0 0	216 1 0 0	5,950 0 0 0	8,259 3 0 0
19 3 0 0	561 1 0 0	3,714 3 0 0	3,388 1 0 0	42 3 0 0	407 2 0 0	3,838 2 0 0	7,353 1 0 0
10 2 0 0	538 0 0 0	3,210 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,210 3 0 0
...	483 3 0 0	3,331 0 0 0	3,807 3 0 0	...	249 3 0 0	4,057 2 0 0	7,388 2 0 0
35 2 0 0	386 3 0 0	3,383 3 0 0	2,527 0 0 0	27 3 0 0	333 0 0 0	2,887 3 0 0	6,271 2 0 0
91 0 0 0	710 1 0 0	3,223 2 0 0	2,337 2 0 0	196 2 0 0	238 0 0 0	2,772 0 0 0	5,995 2 0 0
107 0 0 0	251 2 4 0	3,061 0 4 0	2,631 3 0 0	162 0 4 0	139 1 4 0	2,953 1 3 0	6,014 2 2 0
969 0 0 0	439 2 0 0	4,171 2 0 0	1,763 1 0 0	469 0 0 0	249 0 0 0	2,481 1 0 0	6,652 3 0 0
153 1 0 0	158 2 0 0	605 3 0 0	2,066 3 0 0	2,300 3 0 0	1,128 3 0 0	5,496 1 0 0	6,102 0 0 0
1,834 1 0 0	2,199 3 0 0	4,181 2 0 0	373 3 0 0	1,481 0 0 0	1,474 0 0 0	3,328 3 0 0	7,510 1 0 0
...	1,220 0 0 0	1,220 0 0 0	80 0 0 0	...	...	80 0 0 0	1,300 0 0 0
...
309 0 0 0	26 0 0 0	420 0 0 0	70 0 0 0	327 3 0 0	403 0 0 0	799 3 0 0	1,219 3 0 0
209 1 0 0	249 0 0 0	1,386 3 0 0	1,117 0 0 0	373 2 0 0	205 0 0 0	1,695 2 0 0	3,082 1 0 0
10 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	213 0 0 0	785 0 0 0	...	96 0 0 0	881 0 0 0	1,094 0 0 0
352 2 0 0	43 2 0 0	1,236 1 0 0	1,061 0 3 0	274 2 0 0	118 3 0 0	1,454 1 3 0	2,690 2 3 0
167 1 0 0	441 1 0 0	2,315 1 0 0	875 0 0 0	121 0 0 0	139 0 0 0	1,135 0 0 0	3,450 1 0 0
14 0 0 0	320 0 0 0	1,341 2 0 0	374 2 0 0	...	42 0 0 0	416 2 0 0	1,758 0 0 0
53 3 0 0	107 0 0 0	1,276 1 0 0	2,420 3 0 0	4 0 0 0	189 0 0 0	2,613 3 0 0	3,890 0 0 0
273 1 0 0	230 2 0 0	3,264 0 0 0	2,829 0 0 0	435 0 0 0	317 0 1 0	3,581 0 1 0	6,845 0 1 0
305 2 0 0	295 2 2 0	3,683 2 2 0	2,055 2 0 0	361 2 1 0	156 1 4 0	2,573 2 0 0	6,257 0 2 0
1,304 1 0 0	3,099 2 0 0	4,496 0 0 0	111 2 0 0	498 0 0 0	1,020 2 0 0	1,630 0 0 0	6,126 0 0 0
19 0 0 0	35 2 0 0	1,424 1 0 0	240 3 0 0	5 0 0 0	23 1 0 0	269 0 0 0	1,693 1 0 0
10 0 0 0	801 0 0 0	2,473 2 0 0	1,773 2 0 0	3 0 0 0	327 0 0 0	2,103 2 0 0	4,577 0 0 0
23 2 0 0	408 3 0 0	2,084 1 0 0	1,954 1 0 0	48 1 0 0	396 3 0 0	2,399 1 0 0	4,483 2 0 0
45 1 0 0	688 1 0 0	2,345 2 0 0	1,472 1 0 0	100 0 0 0	83 0 0 0	1,655 1 0 0	4,000 3 0 0
192 0 0 0	194 0 0 0	1,526 2 0 0	1,002 0 0 0	43 2 0 0	31 1 0 0	1,076 3 0 0	2,603 1 0 0
155 0 0 0	150 0 0 0	1,681 0 0 0	968 2 0 0	103 2 0 0	66 0 0 0	1,138 0 0 0	2,819 0 0 0
743 3 0 0	1,275 0 0 0	2,327 0 0 0	355 3 0 0	393 0 1 0	432 3 0 0	1,181 2 1 0	3,508 2 1 0
341 2 0 0	...	1,010 0 0 0	374 3 0 0	122 2 0 0	...	497 1 0 0	1,507 1 0 0
2,025 1 0 0	305 2 0 0	3,497 3 0 0	337 2 0 0	262 2 0 0	36 0 0 0	636 0 0 0	4,133 3 0 0
11,662 1 0 0	17,686 0 1 0	88,667 2 1 0	63,090 3 0 18	10,819 2 1 0	10,140 0 0 12	84,050 1 2 10	172,717 3 3 10

Serial I.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Statistical Return of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Khiraj.							
		Churoos.	Population.						Total of souls.
			Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bonds-men.	Slaves and bonds-women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Brought forward ...	20,126	30,063	24,322	12,746	6,796	3,627	2,769	80,323
42	Chhayanee ...	1,742	2,918	2,576	1,605	745	116	42	8,002
43	Chumoreeah ...	1,179	1,542	1,272	602	413	102	63	3,994
44	Behallee ...	271	412	365	177	130	21	11	1,116
45	Town Gowahatty ...	864	686	706	292	218	165	201	2,268
46	Sawal Kuchi ...	250	352	344	170	37	7	3	913
47	Ghoramarah ...	105	205	201	115	65	...	...	586
48	Koocherryjhar Moorrudah ...	119	141	113	61	17	6	3	341
49	Kharadhura ...	278	384	327	186	103	34	38	1,052
50	Bundosheedunee ...	210	358	315	154	103	1	3	934
51	Jhargong ...	175	233	277	78	61	14	8	671
52	Desh Doomooreea ...	969	971	766	456	442	609	349	3,593
53	Disputed part of Doomooreea ...	207	366	316	146	103	52	25	1,008
54	Desh Moyung ...	405	682	590	263	180	32	16	1,763
55	„ Panbarri ...	59	75	57	26	15	14	6	193
56	„ Beltala ...	778	236	202	110	66	250	59	923
57	„ Roney ...	830	1,793	1,465	822	596	164	109	4,949
58	Bardooar ...	808	1,341	1,272	555	441	...	...	3,609
59	Mowrapoor Dooar ...	121	198	172	70	11	9	9	469
60	Bhalagang „ ...	154	222	224	124	85	25	18	698
61	Patua „ ...	96	115	114	58	68	...	...	385
62	Chhuyong „ ...	158	159	139	68	64	10	13	473
63	Bugyee „ ...	128	140	150	132	104	24	24	575
64	Bungong „ ...	431	761	714	227	213	14	7	1,937
65	Bulko „ ...	453	489	456	353	97	...	...	1,441
66	Sooke „ ...	969	656	530	220	184	80	72	1,792
67	Hattunapoor pargana ...	290	464	225	139	102	45	23	1,058
68	Bhubanespoor ...	609	535	525	269	153	65	52	1,649
69	Roopashee ...	570	803	713	390	258	32	27	2,223
70	Dumkah ...	495	799	576	349	261	44	21	2,050
71	Chokabawshee ...	379	492	411	208	153	30	16	1,310
72	Bugureebaree ...	466	645	547	296	230	41	30	1,789
73	Burpetta ...	313	515	451	240	145	51	57	1,456
74	Changah ...	539	821	636	408	277	99	76	2,317
75	Khollabandah ...	288	394	285	173	91	...	...	943
76	Nugurberah ...	127	194	180	98	71	10	11	564
		35,941	51,211	42,704	22,403	13,098	5,793	4,161	139,370

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

continued.

for the Assamese year 1756 or A.D. 1834-35—continued.

Stock-					Lakhiraj.							
Ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Buffaloes.	Total of horned cattle.	Chaurros.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves and bonds-men.	Slaves and bonds-women.	Total of souls.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,493½	29,863	43,169	245	73,277	24,323	32,288	25,063	13,014	6,670	5,255	3,971	86,261
1,564½	3,129	4,899	20	8,048	1,532	2,471	8,180	1,191	681	206	33	6,767
1,324½	2,649	2,711	...	5,360	500	525	461	185	133	13	10	1,312
252	504	578	...	1,082	7	10	8	5	1	...	...	14
21	42	196	6	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½	3	72	...	75	194	156	145	112	76	5	4	438
67	134	312	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93½	187	241	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	236	534	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	302	603	...	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	320	294	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,253	2,506	2,091	10	4,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	382	366	...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	594	680	8	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	97	106	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
753	1,506	2,593	4	4,103	21	6	4	2	2	8	2	24
783	1,566	2,192	20	3,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
803½	1,607	2,201	...	3,808	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69½	139	72	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153½	307	426	...	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109½	219	415	...	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	174	291	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	370	307	...	677	4	9	7	3	2	...	...	21
40,812	817	795	...	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	914	593	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
657	1,314	855	...	2,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	384	1,221	6	1,611	117	204	173	66	53	19	14	529
730	146	996	...	2,456	563	758	618	290	192	72	44	1,974
1,013	2,026	1,799	31	3,856	59	88	58	32	19	3	1	201
452	904	1,122	...	2,326	16	28	22	9	10	1	...	70
295½	591	1,194	...	1,785	6	12	4	3	3	3	2	27
833	1,666	749	20	2,435	76	171	130	101	63	18	16	499
700½	1,401	1,184	37	2,622	1,549	2,152	1,719	704	290	151	127	5,143
554½	1,109	1,147	11	2,267	158	180	122	84	52	51	57	546
314	628	670	...	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	1,036	434	4	541	8	11	10	6	3	...	1	31
30,051½	60,063	78,408	422	138,893	29,174	39,069	30,724	15,807	8,250	5,810	4,287	103,947

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Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 1—

Statistical Return of the district of Kamrup in Assam

No.	Name of pargana or mahal.	Lakhiraj.									Rupee.
		Stock.					Grand total of <i>chur-roos</i> .	Grand total of souls.	Grand total of ploughs.	Grand total of horned cattle.	
		Ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Buffaloes.	Total of horned cattle.					
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33
	Brought forward	14,350½	28,701	42,205	270	71,176	44,449	166,584	29,282	144,453	59,319 1 0 0
42	Chhayanee	1,150½	2,301	2,163	...	4,464	3,274	14,769	2,715	12,512	1,750 2 0 0
43	Chumoreeah	337½	675	404	...	1,079	1,679	5,326	1,662	6,439	1,193 0 0 0
44	Behallee	3	6	7	...	13	278	1,140	255	1,095	785 0 0 0
45	Town Gowhatty	...	...	...	...	...	864	2,268	21	244	.....
46	Sawal Koochee	...	...	84	...	84	444	1,411	1½	159	.....
47	Ghoramarah	...	...	...	...	...	105	586	67	446	291 0 0 0
48	Koocherryjhar Moorrudah	...	...	...	...	...	119	341	93½	428	493 1 0 0
49	Kharadhura	...	...	...	...	...	278	1,052	118	771	481 2 0 0
50	Bundosheedunee	...	...	...	...	...	210	934	151	905	584 2 0 0
51	Jhargong	...	...	...	...	...	175	691	115	524	596 3 0 0
52	Desh Doomooreea	...	...	...	...	...	969	3,593	1,253	4,607	5,160 1 0 0
53	Disputed part of Doomooreea	...	...	...	...	...	207	1,008	191	748	963 3 0 0
54	Desh Moyung	...	...	...	...	...	405	1,763	297	1,282	396 0 0 0
55	„ Panbarri	...	...	...	...	...	59	193	48½	203	219 3 0 0
56	„ Beltala	26½	33	87	...	140	799	947	779½	4,243	4,192 1 0 0
57	„ Raney	...	...	...	...	...	830	4,949	783	3,778	6,048 1 0 0
58	Bardooar	...	...	...	...	...	849	3,609	803½	3,808	3,677 1 0 0
59	Mourapur Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	121	469	69½	211	749 3 0 0
60	Bhalagong	...	...	...	...	...	154	698	153½	733	1,577 0 0 0
61	Patua	...	...	...	...	...	96	385	109½	634	599 1 0 0
62	Chhuyong	...	...	...	...	...	135	473	87	465	656 2 0 0
63	Bugyee	3	6	8	...	14	132	566	188	691	1,164 0 0 0
64	Bungong	...	...	...	...	...	431	1,937	468½	1,612	1,757 3 0 0
65	Bulko	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,441	457	1,507	1,311 2 0 0
66	Sookee	...	...	...	...	...	669	1,792	657	2,169	4,493 2 0 0
67	Hattunapur pargana	81	162	298	10	470	407	1,527	273	2,081	249 2 2 9
68	Bhubaneeupur	110	220	956	8	1,184	1,172	3,623	840	3,640	447 1 2 0
69	Roopashee	12	24	99	...	123	629	2,424	1,025	3,979	627 3 3 13
70	Dumkah	10	20	52	...	72	511	2,120	462	2,698	1,130 2 2 9
71	Chokabawshee	...	...	43	...	43	385	1,337	295½	1,828	1,291 1 0 1
72	Bugureebaree	...	...	375	82	457	242	2,288	833	2,892	.....
73	Burpetta	...	...	2,051	49	2,100	1,862	6,602	700½	4,722	.....
74	Changah	...	...	298	15	313	697	2,863	554½	2,580	.....
75	Khollabandah	...	...	...	...	...	288	943	314	1,298	.....
76	Nagurberah	...	...	45	...	45	155	595	51½	586	.....
		16,084	32,168	49,175	434	81,777	65,115	243,317	46,115½	220,670	101,135 0 0 12

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

concluded.
for the Assamese year 1756 A.D. or 1834-35—concluded.

Khiraj.			Lakhiraj.				Grand total of lands.
Lands.			Lands.				
Bautullee.	Farringatee.	Total of Khiraj lands.	Rupit.	Bautullee.	Farringatee.	Total of Lakhiraj lands.	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
11,662 1 0 0	17,686 0 1 0	88,667 2 1 0	63,090 3 0 18	10,819 2 1 0	10,140 0 0 12	84,050 1 2 10	172,117 3 3 10
2,982 2 0 0	641 1 0 0	5,374 1 0 0	3,050 3 0 0	429 1 0 0	229 3 0 0	3,709 3 0 0	9,684 0 0 0
1,280 2 0 0	5,620 2 0 0	7,020 3 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0 0	450 0 0 0	7,450 3 0 0
15 1 0 0	12 2 0 0	612 3 0 0	12 3 0 0	.....	.....	12 3 0 0	855 2 0 0
.....
.....	.....	291 0 0 0	2 2 0 0	.....	.....	2 2 0 0	593 2 0 0
15 2 0 0	.....	598 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	598 3 0 0
.....	.....	481 2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	481 2 0 0
18 0 0 0	523 2 0 0	1,126 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126 0 0 0
.....	169 3 0 0	766 2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	766 2 0 0
108 0 0 0	365 1 0 0	5,633 2 0 0	142 0 0 0	.....	.....	142 0 0 0	5,775 2 0 0
15 1 0 0	37 2 2 10	1,016 2 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016 2 2 10
305 1 0 0	896 3 0 0	1,598 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,598 0 0 0
50 1 0 0	81 2 0 0	351 2 0 0	8 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	.....	9 0 0 0	360 2 0 0
0 3 0 0	.....	4,193 0 0 0	402 3 0 0	.....	.....	402 3 0 0	4,595 3 0 0
2,654 1 0 0	565 3 0 0	9,268 1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,268 1 0 0
516 1 0 0	66 1 0 0	4,259 3 0 0	80 0 0 0	31 2 0 0	.....	111 2 0 0	4,371 1 0 0
.....	.....	749 3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 3 0 0
15 0 0 0	.....	1,592 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,592 0 0 0
122 3 0 0	15 0 0 0	737 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	737 0 0 0
42 2 0 0	43 0 0 0	742 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	742 0 0 0
116 0 0 0	14 0 0 0	1,294 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294 0 0 0
35 2 0 0	220 0 0 0	2,013 1 0 0	63 0 0 0	.....	.....	63 0 0 0	2,076 1 0 0
.....	45 1 0 0	1,356 3 0 0	107 2 0 0	.....	.....	107 2 0 0	1,464 1 0 0
257 0 0 0	247 1 0 0	4,997 3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,997 3 0 0
312 3 3 2	665 2 3 12	1,228 0 4 3	200 1 2 14	379 3 2 9	656 3 3 3	1,237 0 3 6	2,465 1 2 9
130 0 4 0	941 1 4 0	1,519 0 0 0	266 3 0 0	334 2 1 5	806 2 3 2	1,407 3 4 7	2,926 3 4 7
112 2 0 19	707 3 1 17	1,448 1 1 9	132 0 0 0	8 0 0 0	27 1 0 0	167 1 0 0	1,615 2 1 9
185 2 3 2	381 1 1 16	1,697 2 2 7	70 3 0 0	.....	.....	70 3 0 0	1,768 1 2 7
19 2 4 0	560 3 3 8	1,871 3 2 9	8 0 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0 0	1,879 3 2 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 1 3 0	214 1 3 0	214 1 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 1 3 1	149 1 4 12	154 3 2 13	154 3 2 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	42 1 2 13	292 2 0 3	334 3 2 16	334 3 2 16
.....
.....
20,973 3 0 3	30,598 1 3 3	152,617 6 3 18	67,637 3 3 12	12,051 2 0 8	12,946 3 4 12	92,636 1 3 12	245,253 2 2 10

A. BOGLE,
Offg. C. Vector.

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AS USED IN THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

Land Measure.

12	Keshas (hairs)	...	...	...	1	Trina (a grass).
2	Trinas	...	...	...	1	Dhan (grain).
6	Dhans	...	...	...	1	Angoolee (finger).
12	Angoolees	...	...	...	1	Bigat (a long span).
2	Bigats (24 angoolees)	...	...	...	1	Hat (hand or cubit).
7	Hats 1 bigat 4 angoolees	...	...	...	1	Tar (pole or perch).
1	Tar (square)	...	...	...	1	Lesas or lecha (least portion).
20	Lesas, <i>i.e.</i> , 1 tar in width and 20 in length...	...	...	...	1	Katha (small portion).
5	Kathas, <i>i.e.</i> , one tar in width and 100 in length.	...	...	...	1	Doon (a measure).
4	Doons, <i>i.e.</i> , one tar in width and 400 in length.	...	...	...	1	Poorah (or complete measure).
20 or 24	Pooras = 1 behi (score).	...	...	...

N.B.—The behi of 20 pooras is called *Kucha* (inferior) and 24 pooras is termed *puoka behi* (complete). One poorah contains 52,900 square feet, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bighas, a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ English acre.

Dry Measure.

2	Mothis (or closed hand)	...	...	...	1	Poha handful (13 sesas 5 as 2 rutee).
3	Pohas	...	...	...	1	Katha (a small measure).
2	Kathas	...	...	...	1	Seer (a measure of 20 angoolees).
5	Seers	...	...	...	1	Doon.
4	Doons in Kamrup and 3 doons in Upper Assam	...	...	...	1	Poorah.
4	Pooras of 4 doons	...	...	...	1	Maund of Bengal.
4 or 3	pooras of 4 doons	...	...	...	1	Dhol (a barrel).
5	Dhols or 20 pooras	...	...	...	1	Bet (score), 10 maunds.

Liquid Measure.

96	Rotis or rathis	...	...	...	1	Tola or bheri (a measure).
10	Totals	...	...	...	1	Ad powa (half a powa).
2	Ad powas, or 20 tolas	...	...	...	1	Powa (one-fourth).
2	Powas	...	...	...	1	Ad sher (half a seer).
2	Ad seers, or 4 powas	...	...	...	1	Seer.

Solid or Goldsmiths' Weights.

4	Poramanros (4 of an atom)	...	...	...	1	Ranoo (an atom).
4	Ranoos	...	...	...	1	Nishka (a weight of gold).
4	Nishkas	...	...	...	1	sharshopa (1 Mustard seed.)
2	Sharshopas	...	...	...	1	java (1 Barley corn.)
4	Javas	1	Rotee (rotee or kooch), which is equal nearly to 2 grains and a quarter.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

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3	Rotees	1	Ad ana or tini ratia (half anna).
6	Rotees, or 2 ad anas	1	Anna or turā tenga (16th part of a rupee).
2	Surateyas	...	...	...	1	Ad maha ($\frac{1}{2}$ a maha or sookee).
2	Ad mahas	...	...	...	1	Maha or sookee (Assamese call it sikee).
2	Mahas	...	...	...	1	Adhali (half a rupee).
2	Adhalis	...	...	...	1	Tola (a measure or bheri, a complete measure, a rupee).
<i>Partition of Cowries.</i>						
4	Renoos (atoms)	...	...	...	1	Dhoolce (a dust).
4	Dhoolis	...	...	...	1	Ballu (a grain of sand).
5	Ballus	...	...	...	1	Khoodra (small portion).
4	Khoodras	...	...	...	1	Danta (a tooth of cowree).
6	Dantas (1 krantee or kantha)	...	...	...	1	Step or point of a pin.
3	Krantis	...	...	...	1	Cowri or bat (a single cowri).
4	Buts or cowries	...	...	...	1	Gunda (number collective).
5	Gundas	...	...	...	1	Boorie (score or twenty).
4	Boories	...	...	...	1	Pan (pice).
16	Pans	...	...	...	1	Kaon or kahun (money).
1	Kahun	...	...	...		About 4 annas.

Table of divisions of time.

30	Anupalas (atom-like portion or twinkling of the eye).	...	...	...	1	Matra time of uttering one syllable.
2	Matras, or 60 anupalas	...	...	...	1	Bipol.
10	Bipols	...	...	...	1	Prana (a breath).
6	Pranas, or 60 Bipols	...	...	...	1	Pol or Pola $2\frac{1}{2}$ = 1 English minute.
10	Polas or 30 Kolas	...	...	...	1	Kehona or kahyon.
6	Klujons or 60 Polas	...	...	...	1	Danda or Indian hour.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Dandas	...	...	...	1	English hour.
2	Dandas	...	...	...	1	Mohorta (a Hindu hour of 48 minutes).
30	Mohortas or 60 Dandas	...	...	...	1	Ahoratra or Deen (day and night).
2	Days and a night (beginning from morning to the evening of next day) comprising of 90 dandas are termed Paskinee (winged night).					
7	Ahoratra	...	...	...	1	Shaptaha (a week).
2	Shaptahas, or 15 days and nights	...	...	...	1	Pakhya (fortnight or half a month).

N.B.—The light half of the lunar month is termed *Shukla Paksha* (white fortnight) and the dark half of the month *Krishna Paksha* (dark fortnight).

2 Paksha, successively, namely, Sookla Paksha... 1 Mah or masha, *i.e.*, a month, or 12th part of the Hindu year. It is usually *Chandra* (lunar one), consisting of 30 *utker* or lunar days, but it may be *snowra* or solar month also, being equal to the sun's passage through a sign of zodiac.

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No.

Statement showing Khiraj and Lakhiraj Mahals of Zilla Kamrup, the total assessment amount transferred net balance of Government, together with the amount

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Total assessment.	Amount separated from Chowdrees to other mahals.
1	2	3	4	5
PART I, KHIRAJ MAHALS.				
1	Kaorbahee	Surroonath Chowdry	1,751 11 10 0	593 11 10 0
2	Betuna	Kisbeahurry Khatuneea... ..	2,930 13 8 0	173 0 0 0
3	Poorb Kacharee mahal	Kobindar Chowdry	2,577 6 7 0	365 1 14 0
4	Hochung	Rangamooa Talookdar	1,874 2 6 0	628 7 13 0
5	Puttee Darrang	Bholanath Choudry	7,695 6 17 2	2,915 4 3 3
6	Madartulla	Jay Churn Chowdry	2,916 5 9 0	606 8 9 0
7	Burbungshur	Meheeram Chowdry	1,883 7 16 2	954 11 10 0
8	Seelah	Mohun Roy Panee Phukan	597 8 0 0	71 12 0 0
9	Sindoor Ghopa	Bharut Talukdar	871 2 8 0	358 5 12 0
10	Poorbpar	Baneshur Deka Burra	5,257 11 19 3	2,130 11 0 0
11	Barreegage	Gurgavam Chowdry	5,400 15 4 0	2,651 7 10 0
12	Pandooree	Dhurmehur Chowdry	4,715 11 12 0	1,165 13 0 0
13	Dhum Dhuma	Juggooram Phookan	2,645 9 0 0	.....
14	Puschim Kacharee mahal	Mookoondram Chowdry	4,613 3 17 0	1,752 0 3 0
15	Puchim Bonbhag	Jeetmul Chowdry	3,817 11 8 2	428 15 0 0
16	Poorb ditto	Banchamul Chowdry	3,725 2 5 0	643 13 0 0
17	Khatta	Sabharam Chowdry	4,307 1 17 0	1,027 6 6 0
18	Copur Burbhagh	Somedutto Burkutkee	5,284 6 10 0	1,056 14 13 0
19	Hajo	Sibkant Deka Burrooa	4,219 10 2 0	2,277 15 2 0
20	Surroo Bungshur	Beejoyram Chowdry	7,331 0 11 14	1,179 4 5 2
21	Ramdeea Raja Bhag	Khugs Burra	2,278 4 0 0	94 4 0 0
22	Ramdeea Phukaa Bhag	Dhumesbur Chowdry	1,259 0 0 0	66 0 0 0
23	Burkhotree	Gobindram ,,	2,436 3 12 0	285 15 16 0
24	Bahajanee	Seebnath ,,	1,887 4 1 0	459 0 8 0
25	Chund Koochee	Roodrumul ,,	704 11 0 0	861 2 0 0
26	Pokowa	Bhogdutto ,,	2,018 3 2 0	346 10 3 2
27	Bamjee Koochee	Kissenroy ,,	2,530 7 3 0	185 8 4 0
28	New Duhur	Gopal ,,	1,323 5 16 0	163 4 16 0
29	Nowamattee	Moheeram ,,	2,257 7 4 0	1,107 11 5 0
30	Nam Barblhung	Gouree Narain ,,	4,636 6 7 0	1,030 5 4 0
31	Dhurmpoor	Dengaram Shusturia	5,272 3 7 1	1,098 9 8 0
32	Surookhetree	Gujunder Narayan Chowdry	4,363 5 4 0	1,141 11 4 0
33	Manikpoor	Poejow Gohyni	1,463 2 16 0	35 13 12 0
34	Panbaree	Bungsee Gopal Chowdry	2,913 14 8 0	761 6 12 0

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

2.

from the Chowdrees to other managers, balance remaining with Chowdrees, deductions for collection and collected and balance due on the 28th July 1835.

Balance to be collected by Chowdrees.	Deduct value of manumati of mufassil officers.	Deduct commission of mufassil officers.	Net revenue of Government.	Amount collected up to the 28th July 1835.	Balance in course of immediate realisation.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,158 0 0 0	42 8 0 0	158 0 0 0	956 0 0 0	956 0 0 0	...	
2,757 6 8 0	126 12 0 0	273 13 0 0	2,256 13 8 0	2,256 13 8 0	...	
2,212 4 13 0	60 12 0 0	315 4 0 0	1,836 4 13 0	1,547 15 2 1	288 5 10 3	
1,245 11 3 0	58 12 0 0	169 2 3 0	1,017 13 0 0	823 14 8 0	183 14 12 0	
4,780 2 15 3	279 4 0 0	641 8 10 0	3,859 9 5 3	3,312 6 7 3	547 2 18 0	
2,909 13 0 0	138 8 0 0	302 4 15 0	1,869 0 5 0	1,869 5 0 0	...	
928 12 6 2	39 0 0 0	126 12 0 0	763 0 6 2	763 0 6 2	...	
525 12 0 0	16 8 0 0	72 8 5 0	436 11 15 0	436 11 15 0	...	
512 12 16 0	35 8 0 0	98 0 7 0	409 4 9 0	409 4 9 0	...	
3,127 0 19 3	199 0 0 0	41 4 10 0	2,510 12 9 3	2,510 12 9 3	...	
2,749 7 14 0	123 0 0 0	374 3 10 0	2,252 4 4 0	2,252 4 4 0	...	
3,549 14 12 0	119 8 0 0	488 5 0 0	2,942 1 12 0	2,520 12 16 0	421 4 16 0	
2,645 9 0 0	108 8 0 0	362 6 0 0	2,179 11 0 0	2,179 11 0 0	.....
2,861 3 14 0	99 0 0 0	395 5 14 0	2,866 14 0 0	2,366 14 0 0	.....
3,388 12 8 2	140 12 0 0	468 1 10 0	2,779 14 18 2	2,645 13 13 2	134 1 5 0	
3,081 5 5 0	140 0 0 0	419 1 10 0	2,522 3 15 0	2,522 3 15 0	.....
3,279 11 11 0	141 8 0 0	447 3 0 0	2,691 0 11 0	2,691 0 11 0	.....
4,227 7 17 0	229 12 0 0	569 10 10 0	3,428 1 7 0	3,428 1 7 0	.....
1,941 11 0 0	75 0 0 0	265 15 0 0	1,600 12 0 0	1,600 12 0 0	.....
6,152 7 9 0	207 4 0 0	347 2 10 0	5,098 0 19 0	5,098 0 19 0	.....
2,182 0 0 0	105 0 0 0	295 15 10 0	1,781 0 10 0	1,781 0 10 0	.....
1,184 0 0 0	.....	160 2 0 0	1,023 14 0 0	1,023 14 0 0	.....
2,150 3 16 0	81 0 0 0	294 12 15 0	1,774 7 1 0	1,774 7 1 0	.....
1,428 3 13 0	61 8 0 0	194 11 0 0	1,172 0 13 0	1,172 0 13 0	.....
617 15 0 0	16 8 0 0	85 11 0 0	515 12 0 0	395 15 0 0	119 13 0 0	
1,671 8 18 2	87 0 0 0	225 12 10 0	1,858 12 8 2	1,358 12 8 2	.....
2,344 14 19 0	78 12 0 0	322 15 10 0	1,943 3 9 0	1,728 10 7 0	214 9 2 0	
1,160 1 0 0	57 0 0 0	157 3 0 0	945 14 0 0	945 14 0 0	.....
1,149 11 19 0	54 0 0 0	156 1 15 0	939 10 4 0	780 3 3 2	159 7 0 2	
3,606 1 3 0	170 0 0 0	489 10 10 0	2,946 6 13 0	2,946 6 13 0	.....
4,173 9 19 1	174 8 0 0	569 14 0 0	3,629 3 19 1	2,767 13 3 3	661 6 15 2	
3,221 10 0 0	140 8 0 0	439 0 0 0	2,642 2 0 0	2,642 2 0 0	.....
1,427 5 4 0	61 12 0 0	194 14 10 0	1,170 10 14 0	1,170 10 14 0	.....
2,152 7 16 0	86 4 0 0	294 7 0 0	1,771 12 16 0	1,771 12 16 0	.....

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No. 2—

Statement showing the Khiraj and Lakhiraj Mahals of Zillah Kamrup, the total assessment amount trans net balance of Government, together with the amount

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Total assessment.	Amount separated from Chowdrees to other mahals.
1	2	3	4	5
PART I—contd.				
35	Purb Bujalee	Gopeenath Chowdry	2,814 12 0 1	797 5 14 1
36	Ootur Bujalee	Jeenaram "	2,772 8 13 0	741 2 0 0
37	Dukhin Bujalee	Muheeram "	1,843 1 8 0	514 4 8 0
38	Suruha	Ruttan "	1,965 14 18 2	274 8 5 2
39	Pokar	Juggooram "	1,764 13 8 0	454 2 12 0
40	Ram Shaha	Bistoran "	1,365 10 0 0	83 4 10 0
41	Baroontee	Debeechurn "	3,859 2 0 0	450 7 0 0
42	Chhayanee	Gooroodoss Mookerjee	8,605 10 0 0	2,148 11 15 0
43	Chumooreea... ..	Juggooram Burra	6,129 15 5 0	547 1 5 0
44	Behallee	Chander Narayan Chowdry	1,107 2 0 0	8 15 0 0
45	Town of Gowhatty	Deebur Burdulay	1,360 0 0 0	.....
46	Soowal Koochee	Govind Ram Burrooa	1,277 0 0 0	132 8 0 0
47	Ghoramarah	Narain Bhandaree Burrooa	319 6 0 0	.....
48	Koocheryjhar Moorrudah	Jugguram Deka Burra	490 9 0 0	.....
49	Kharadhura	Jugguram Phookun	589 2 0 0	.....
50	Bundoshudunee	Govind Ram Burrooa	787 12 0 0	.....
51	Thangong	Bapuram Phookan	685 8 0 0	.....
52	Desh Doomooreea	Bukut Sing Rajah	6,719 2 0 0	.....
53	Disputed part of ditto	Phukeer Chund Roy Sezh	1,225 8 0 0	.....
54	Desh Mogung	Bun Sing Rajah	1,458 13 0 0	.....
55	" Panbary	Har Kanth Deka Burrooa	371 7 0 0	.....
56	" Beltulla	Radha Kanth Deka "	5,164 10 0 0	46 10 0 0
57	" Raney	Bakoram Sing Rajah	9,248 5 0 0	.....
58	Bardooar	Rajun Sing Rajah	5,155 0 0 0	.....
59	Mourapoor Dooar	Bulit Singh Rajah	875 4 0 0	.....
60	Bholagong "	Gooroodos Mukerji "	1,765 4 0 0	.....
61	Pantan "	Gunga Ram Burrooa	825 1 0 0	.....
62	Chhuygong "	Jay Narayan	846 14 0 0	.....
63	Bugyee "	Gobind Ram Burrooa	1,494 0 0 0	.....
64	Bungong "	Amul Sing Rajah	2,464 6 0 0	.....
65	Buko "	Ooroo Rajah	1,996 14 0 0	.....
66	Lookee "	Joygobindoo Chuckerbutty Sezh	6,022 2 0 0	.....
67	Hatunapur pargana	Ramanund Chowdry	1,088 4 12 0	209 9 6 0
68	Bhubaneepoor	Kenaram "	2,766 2 7 0	697 6 7 0
69	Roopasee	Powal Ram "	2,813 7 8 0	90 4 5 0
	Carried over

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No. 2—

Statement showing the Khiraj and Lakhiraj Mahals of Zilla Kamrup, the total assessment amount collection, and net balance of Government, together with

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.	Name of managers or proprietors.	Total assessment.	Amount separated from Chowdrees to other mahals.
1	2	3	4	5
PART I—concl'd.				
70	Dumkah	Dass Ram Chowdry	1,611 1 1 0	.....
71	Chokabanshee	Hurrynath ,,	1,544 4 6 0	7 12 0 0
72	Bugneebaree	Dussorut ,,	2,656 13 18 0	114 9 18 0
73	Burpetta	Kissen Ram ,,	3,319 12 6 0	1,373 14 10 0
74	Changut	" " " "	1,911 7 11 0	119 9 7 0
75	Khulabandah	Mullo Narayan Chowdry	945 4 0 0	.....
76	Nugurberah	Khagroo ,,	231 4 0 0	1 12 0 0
77	Separate jalkur mahals	Chanah Chowdry, Koonta and Phuleah Gurrua.	496 8 0 0	.....
			2,12,447 4 15 3	36,606 8 6 2
PART SECOND.				
LAKHIRAJ MAHALS.				
Dharmatar Mahals.				
1	381 Shastars of Kamrup	Dayaram Shastaria	9,588 9 0 0	.....
2	Shastar of Chumuria	Sururam ,,	288 12 0 0	.....
3	" of Katanser	Dehingar Gosain	174 12 1 0	.....
4	" of Barpeta	Beekram Shastaria	786 0 0 0	.....
5	" of Uniahatti Debutar mahal	Uniahati Gosain	1,098 7 7 0	.....
1	Nilachal Dewal	Kallicharan Bhattacharji	1,895 13 19 2	.....
2	Ramanand ,,	Mohimroy Pani Phukan	1,416 5 6 2	.....
3	Ushwakranti ,,	Somedatta Bardolloi	628 0 3 2	.....
4	Bilashar ,,	Lakhi Datta Barkatki	802 10 5 2	.....
5	Ugrutra ,,	Ranuram Barua	324 14 12 1	.....
6	Chattrekar ,,	Dibar Bardolloi	420 15 2 3	.....
7	Madhab ,,	Lakhibullab Gosain	3,789 13 1 1	.....
8	Barmukam ,,	Silamut Mulla	229 0 0 0	.....
9	Puriharreshar ,,	Govindram Barua	559 6 17 1	.....
10	Monikarnickashar ,,	Runukanath Deka Barua	184 14 0 0	.....
11	Sukreshar ,,	Prianath Parbattia Phukan	364 15 17 1	.....
12	Janardun ,,	Madori Barkatki	518 10 9 0	.....
13	Ugnibanesar ,,	Jaggu Datta Barkatki	218 4 3 1	.....
14	Dirgheshari ,,	Jagguram Majumdar	246 15 15 0	.....
15	Baneshar ,,	Sudhadhar Gosain	329 8 13 1	.....
16	Kurma Madhab ,,	Rudraram Dolloi	326 0 19 0
17	Rudrassar ,,	Gauripatti Sarmah	373 2 11 3

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continued.

transferred from the Chowdrees to other managers, balance remaining with Chowdrees, deductions for the amount collected and balance due on the 28th July 1835—continued.

Balance to be collected by Chowdrees.	Deduct value of manuff of mufassil officers.	Deduct commission of mufassil officers.	Net revenue of Government.	Amount collected up to the 28th July 1835.	Balance in course of immediate realisation.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,611 1 1 0	57 6 0 0	221 3 1 0	1,332 8 0 0	1,332 8 0 0	.....
1,536 8 6 0	57 6 0 0	210 2 6 0	1,269 0 0 0	1,269 0 0 0	.....
2,442 4 0 0	64 8 0 0	308 12 0 0	2,039 0 0 0	2,039 0 0 0	.....
1,945 13 16 0	42 0 0 0	271 10 11 0	1,632 3 5 0	1,632 3 5 0	.....
1,791 14 4 0	39 8 0 0	249 3 19 0	1,513 2 5 0	1,513 2 6 0	.....
945 4 0 0	21 0 0 0	131 4 0 0	793 0 0 0	793 0 0 0	.....
223 8 0 0	4 0 0 0	31 0 0 0	188 8 0 0	188 8 0 0	.....
496 8 0 0	.....	.....	496 8 0 0	496 8 0 0	.....
1,75,840 12 9 1	7,671 6 0 0	23,890 12 10 0	1,44,278 3 19 0	1,36,017 4 9 3	5,251 5 9 1	
9,588 9 0 0	.....	99 6 4 0	9,489 2 16 0	8,555 3 7 0	933 15 9 0	
288 12 0 0	.....	.....	288 12 0 0	288 12 0 0	.....
174 12 1 0	.....	12 1 19 0	162 10 2 0	162 10 2 0	.....
786 0 0 0	.....	78 0 0 0	708 0 0 0	708 0 0 0	.....
1,098 7 7 0	.....	.....	1,098 7 7 0	1,098 7 7 0	.....
1,895 13 19 2	.....	.....	1,895 13 19 2	1,895 13 19 2	.....
1,416 5 6 2	.....	.....	1,416 5 6 2	1,416 5 6 2	.....
628 0 3 2	.....	.....	628 0 3 2	628 0 3 2	.....
802 10 5 2	.....	.....	802 10 5 2	802 10 5 2	.....
324 14 12 1	.....	.....	324 14 12 1	324 14 12 1	.....
420 15 2 3	.....	.....	420 15 2 3	420 15 2 3	.....
3,782 13 1 1	.....	.....	3,789 13 1 1	3,124 14 14 0	664 14 7 1	
229 0 0 0	.....	.....	229 0 0 0	229 0 0 0	.....
559 6 17 1	.....	.....	559 6 17 1	273 6 4 3	286 0 12 2	
184 14 0 0	.....	.....	184 14 0 0	184 14 0 0	.....
364 15 17 1	.....	.....	364 15 17 1	364 15 17 1	.....
518 10 9 0	.....	.....	518 10 9 0	518 10 9 0	.....
218 4 3 1	.....	.....	218 4 3 1	218 4 3 1	.....
246 15 15 0	.....	.....	246 15 15 0	246 15 15 0	.....
329 8 13 1	329 8 13 1	329 8 13 1	
326 0 19 0	326 0 19 0	326 0 19 0	
373 2 11 3	373 2 11 3	373 2 11 3	

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No. 2—

Statement showing the Khiraj and Lakhiraj Mahals of Zilla Kamrup, the total assessment amount collection and net balance of Government, together with the

No.	Name of parganas or mahals.			Name of managers or proprietors.	Total assessment.	Amount separated from Chowdrees to other mahals.
1	2			3	4	5
<i>PART II—continued.</i>						
18	Pandunath	Dewal	...	Kali Charan Bhattacharji	103 6 13 3	.....
19	Ghopessar	"	...	Narain Bhandarri Barua...	286 1 17 1	.....
20	Pinguleshar	"	...	Srikant Gijpara Barua	259 14 9 3	.....
21	Dhareshar	"	...	Bistoo Kbatania	72 8 8 2	.....
22	Bringeshar	"	...	Prionath Phukan	264 3 10 0	.....
23	Deepteshar	"	...	Kishen Ram Kutkee	148 15 5 0	.....
24	Siddheshar	"	...	Joggoram Sarma	196 1 14 1	.....
25	Gauripattar	"	...	Lakhibullabh Gosain	47 2 0 0	.....
26	Joydurga	"	...	" " "	74 0 16 0	.....
27	Mudden Kamdeb	"	...	Gangaram Mazumdar	71 13 0 0	.....
28	Busista	"	...	Mihiram Barua	84 3 0 0	.....
29	Derbarhaguri	"	...	Hemkant Kutki	101 2 8 0	.....
30	Chitrachal	"	...	Gangatope Dolloi	117 11 16 2	.....
31	Siddheshari	"	...	Uma Mohessar Gosain	37 0 0 0	.....
32	Chaudika	"	...	Digambar Deka Barua	67 3 0 0	.....
33	Utar Bageshuri	"	...	Rugganath Kutki	17 12 0 0	.....
34	Chander Sekhin	"	...	Joggeshar Gosain	81 4 13 1	.....
35	Sarony	"	...	Rajut Chander	94 3 4 0	.....
36	Second Deobahaguri	"	...	Bholanath Chowdri	9 4 13 3	.....
37	Basudeb	"	...	Kishenram Chowdri	29 8 0 0	.....
<i>Brahmottar mahals.</i>						
1	Brahmattar...	...	...	Kalicharan Bhattacharji Chowdri	6,461 9 13 0	.....
2	"	...	...	Lakhibullab Gosain	633 13 8 0	.....
3	"	...	...	Jogessar Gosain	755 3 1 0	.....
4	"	...	...	Biddadhar Tuppodhar	538 8 0 0	.....
5	"	...	...	Oomamohessar Gosain	528 8 19 0	.....
6	"	Khal Kaurabi	...	Gurudas Mukarji	388 2 10 0	.....
7	Separate Brahmattar	...	...	Joggoram, Duyaram, and Kissennath, and others.	801 2 3 3	.....
8	Brahmattars	...	...	Jayntiram Sarma	228 3 4 0	.....
9	Mankar of Chatyabari, etc.	Joggoram, Suckermal, and Madhabram, and others.	457 11 2 0
Total					37,507 8 6 2

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concluded.

transferred from the Chowdrees to other managers, balance remaining with Chowdrees, deductions for amount collected and balance due on the 28th July 1885—concluded.

Balance to be collected by Chowdrees.	Deduct value of mamumati of mufassil officers.	Deduct commission of mufassil officers.	Net revenue of Government.	Amount collected up to the 28th July 1885.	Balance in course of immediate realisation.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
103 6 13 3	103 6 13 3	103 6 13 3	.....
286 1 17 1	286 1 17 1	286 1 17 1	.....
259 14 9 3	259 14 9 3	259 14 9 3	.....
72 8 8 2	72 8 8 2	72 8 8 2	.....
264 3 10 0	264 3 10 0	264 3 10 0	.....
148 15 5 0	148 15 5 0	148 15 5 0	.....
196 1 14 1	196 1 14 1	196 1 14 0	.....
47 2 0 0	47 2 0 0	47 2 0 0	.....
74 0 16 0	74 0 16 0	74 0 16 0	.....
71 13 0 0	71 13 0 0	71 13 0 0	.....
84 3 0 0	84 3 0 0	84 3 0 0	.....
101 2 8 0	101 2 8 0	101 2 8 0	.....
117 11 16 2	117 11 16 2	117 11 16 2	.....
37 0 0 0	37 0 0 0	37 0 0 0	.....
67 3 0 0	67 3 0 0	67 0 0 0	.....
17 12 0 0	17 12 0 0	17 12 0 0	.....
81 4 13 1	81 4 13 1	81 4 13 1	.....
79 3 4 0	79 3 4 0	79 3 4 0	.....
9 4 13 3	9 4 13 3	9 4 13 3	.....
29 8 0 0	29 8 0 0	29 8 0 0	.....
6,461 9 13 0	6,461 9 13 0	1,062 3 7 1	2,399 6 5 3	
633 13 8 0	633 13 8 0	573 6 9 0	60 6 19 0	
755 3 1 0	755 3 1 0	583 8 19 0	171 10 2 0	
538 8 0 0	538 8 0 0	497 6 17 3	41 1 2 1	
528 8 19 0	528 8 19 0	376 3 8 3	152 5 10 1	
388 2 10 0	388 2 10 0	.....	388 2 10 0	
801 2 3 3	801 2 3 3	801 2 3 3	.....
228 3 4 0	228 3 4 0	228 3 4 0	.....
457 11 2 0	457 11 2 0	457 11 2 0	
37,507 8 6 2	7,671 6 0 0	24,080 4 13 0	1,81,396 10 2 2	1,68,239 5 15 1	13,359 4 7 1	

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divided into *bonafide khiraj*, and that portion claimed but not yet allowed as *lakhiraj*. There are also some fisheries and ferries, which, with the tribute paid by Bhutan, a detail of which is annexed (Statement No. 1), constitute all the resources from whence an annual revenue is in any shape derived.

5. With respect to the grand division of parganas, *deshes*, and *duars*, as the tracts immediately under the Khasi Hills are called, it is known that the first are managed by *choudries*, the others by Rajas, all appointed at the will and pleasure of Government, but it should be remembered, having no hereditary rights whatever, both the Assamese and British Government having always exercised the power of removal at pleasure, although, as in the case of the Rajas of Desh Dumoria and Desh Rani, the title has so long descended on the family as to give them a claim to some consideration as long as they fulfil their engagements, but it appears so indisputable that every functionary under the Assamese Government from the Bar Phukan and Bar Baruas downwards merely held his office during pleasure, that whenever defalcation occurs, or expediency requires it, the right of removal is incontestable.

6. The nature of the office of Raja or *Choudri* is at present nothing more than that of a *tahsildar*. They possess no judicial or ministerial powers, but their duties are restricted to aiding in the allotment of the revenue of their charge, and to its collection, as also to assisting the police in every possible way. To each is attached a *patwari* or clerk, who keeps the accounts of the *mahal*; and over as many *mauzas* as yield an aggregate revenue of above 500 rupees, there is a *takuria* or *mandal* aided by a *gongkagotti* or village accountant. Each *takuria* has also 1 *sarak* or *piada* attached to him; and the *Choudri* or Raja has 6, 8, or 10, according to the size of his division, to assist in collecting the revenue, and so forth. None of these officers are hereditary; till lately the *Choudries*, etc., exercised the power of removing and appointing to them, but this leading to abuses, it has been suppressed. The village officers are generally appointed by the *ryots*, who are in that case security for their honesty. Annexed is a table of the remuneration paid to each. It amounts to about 15 per cent. on the revenue.

	In cash.	In lands.
1	2	3
<i>Choudri</i> or other manager ...	7 per cent. ...	1 <i>pura</i> for every 100 rupees revenue.
<i>Patwari</i> ...	1 " ...	1½ <i>pura</i> as above.
<i>Takuria</i> or head village officer ...	4 " ...	6 <i>puras</i> in all.
<i>Kagotti</i> or village accountant ...	2½ " ...	4 <i>puras</i> ditto.
<i>Saraks</i> or <i>piadas</i> ...	... ..	4 <i>puras</i> ditto.
Total ...	14½ per cent. ...	The value of each pargana to Government is the tax it would pay, or 1 rupee.

7. In this district there are no persons who can be said to constitute a privileged class, though there, as in all countries, wealth, of which there is but little, and superstition, of which there is a great deal, have created several grades of society. The chief is that comprising the persons employed in various ways under the Government, respecting whom further notice is necessary, but with reference to the cultivators or peasantry, I beg leave to draw attention to the important fact that it was a fixed maxim of the Assamese Government that the subject and the soil were alike the property of the State. The cultivators or serfs were denominated *pykes*, and as they were at all times liable to be called on to give their labour to the State, they were divided into *gotes* or squads of 3 or 4, so that a part could be constantly employed by the Government, and still enough left to cultivate the land. As remuneration for this servitude, each man was allowed generally 3 *puras* of land rent-free, but as money became more an object of desire to the State than servitude, a tax of 2 rupees was demanded for this land, and called *gas dhun*. The *pyke* could also hold 3 *puras* more on paying a tax of 7 annas per *pura* (called *jamma dhun*) for the same, but although this land was allowed to descend in the same family for ever, they could not sell or otherwise dispose of it, and in the event of extinction it reverted to the Crown. The *gas* and *jamma dhun*, together with *burgoonee*, a tax imposed for the payment of the police and all other extra cess, has lately been consolidated in one uniform land tax. So far from the *ryots* of Assam considering themselves as the proprietors of the soil, the idea is novel to them: some *pykes* have indeed occasionally sold and many have mortgaged their land, but such sales are contrary to custom. The consequence is that the surplus or waste is of much lower value than it would be if the people supposed they could become regular proprietors. At the same time the attachment of the Assamese to the soil their forefathers have occupied is as strong as in any country, and instead of being a migratory race, as they have been erroneously called, they are the very reverse. With a change of government the *pyke* system has gradually ceased, as far as concerns the *khiraj mahals*; no servitude is now required from the *ryot*; he is considered independent, and his right to continue in the occupation of his lands has always been maintained by our Courts. The propriety of making them saleable will be hereafter alluded to.

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8. Acting on the maxim already mentioned, we find that the rulers of Assam were in the habit of making grants both of men and lands, and the great object of the better classes has always been first to get some office, then a small piece of *lakhiraj*, which they have generally found means to extend either by force or fraud. With the growth of Brahminical influence these grants increased immensely, and many hundred persons became attached to temples and *shastars*, etc. Through the superstition of the men in power, individuals also obtained grants nominally with a view to propitiate the gods in favour of the reigning dynasty, but in reality for their own personal use. Although none of these have as yet been confirmed by Government, they enjoy a more favourable rate of assessment and are generally denominated *lakhiraj mahals*.

9. With reference to them, I shall briefly notice the most important and first, the temples. These endowments have for the most part been made within the last 150 years, but some are very ancient. There are 37 temples in Kamrup, each having a certain quantity of *deobootur* land attached, and some *pykes* and Brahmins. These latter have also *brahmootur* lands for their individual support as servants of the temple. The *pykes* are all Soodras and are all virtually the slaves of the temple. They are intended to be maintained on the *deobootur* land, but many of them reside on the *khiraj*, as the *pykes*, Brahmins, and *deobootur* lands are scattered over the entire face of the country. The realization of revenue from them is difficult. A manager is therefore appointed to each temple, but not hereditarily, who superintends the *poojaks*, and also collects the assessment of every person attached to it. No tax is levied on the *deobootur* lands, but each *gote* of 4 *pykes* pays a capitation tax of Rs. 5, of which Government gets Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 go to the support of the temple. They also pay house tax at the usual rate. The Brahmins pay the same house tax and the usual impost on their *burmootur* land, but no capitation tax, and although it is inconvenient that any person should collect within the precinct of a *chowdree's* division, still it is better the manager of the temple should realize the revenue, that the individuals concerned may not have to pay two masters.

10. The *shastras* are endowments of both as religious and charitable nature. Attached to each there are some *pykes* or *buguts* and lands on a *dhurmootur* tenure. Those belonging to each institution are not much scattered, although the number of different *shastras* amounts to 386 in Kamrup alone. It is usual to find that the lands of each lie in one spot, where a noble house of vast dimensions is erected for the accommodation of travellers and the poor, and where worship is daily performed, and alms ought to be distributed. Close to it the *buguts* have their abodes. They are exempt from capitation tax, but each pays the usual house tax, and conjointly the land tax on the *dhurmootur* belonging to it. Nearly all the *shastras* are under a *shastereea Booruah*, who realizes the revenue on the part of Government. Neither the *dhurmootur* nor *deobootur* lands can be sold, but should the temple or *shaster* become waste, it would appear that the lands would revert to the State.

11. The only other tenures are the *burmootur*, *nankar*, and *peerpaul*. As these are well known, I have but few remarks to offer upon them. They comprise a considerable number of men and lands; they are assessed of the usual *lakhiraj* and house-tax rates, and when these estates are sufficiently large to pay a revenue of Rs. 200 each, they are made into *chowmooahs* and obtain a settlement independent of the *Chowdree*, but when they are small, the assessment is paid through that officer in the usual way. The *nankar* and *burmootur* estates, though the tenure is unconfirmed, are much prized and are readily saleable.

12. The total quantity of *lakhiraj* amounts to nearly one-half of the cultivated area of this district, besides an immense extent of garden and other lands of great value, but adverting to the circumstances under which the British Government conquered Assam from the Burmese, who had held it for 7 or 8 years, and had annihilated everything in the shape of rent-free tenures, I see no reason why the whole should not be fully assessed, with the exception of a few small grants for the support of the temples and *shusters*. It is quite clear that every right or privilege given under the former Rajas of Assam was extinguished by the Burmese invasion, and that the British Government has in no way pledged itself to revive them. Our troops did not conquer the province for the Brahmins. Therefore, as they have by our aid obtained peaceable possession of their lands which they had in many instances entirely lost, they have no reason to complain if they are required to pay full cess for them, nor can they reasonably expect that the policy observed by our Government with regard to Bengal and other ceded districts should be followed here, for there is a wide difference between the acquisitions of an infant power gained by treaties and negotiations, and the conquest of a great empire made at the point of the bayonet.

Khiraj lands.			
Rupit per	poorah	...	1 rupee.
Bawtullee per	"	...	12 annas.
Furringuttee per	"	...	6 "
Lakhiraj lands.			
Rupit per	poorah	...	Rs. a. g.
Bawtullee per	"	...	0 4 0
Furringuttee per	"	...	0 2 0
Plough-tax each	"	...	1 6 2
		...	2 8 0
House-tax.			
1st class having 3 ploughs		...	3 0 0
2nd class having 2 "		...	2 0 0
3rd class having 1 plough		...	1 0 0
4th class without "		...	0 12 0

13. With reference to the assessment of Kamrup, I have the honour to annex a memorandum of the rates fixed for this year, which on the *khiraj* may amount to about one-tenth or twelfth of the gross produce assessed, but it is to be observed that, as many sources of profit are not taxed at all, it falls very lightly on the mass of the people.

14. In my letter of the 28th July, which accompanied the Statistical Returns for 1941, the measures pursued in forming the settlement were minutely described. The chief object being to make these

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revenue contractors tax themselves or at least furnish the data on which their agreements are to be concluded, they are required to state the name of every house-holder in their division, the number of his family, and the quantity of land of all kinds and stock possessed by him. This is carefully compared with the Revenue Survey and other documents, and every precaution taken to ascertain that it is a true and faithful account, and such ample means have I of detecting fraud that the *chaudris* are pretty well aware it is little use attempting it; in all essential points, their returns are very accurate.

15. The *jama* having been calculated upon the information thus obtained, a full detail of it is given to *chaudris* exhibiting the resources and taxation of the smallest mauza. He is also furnished with a small book, which contains an abstract of the above and the *kistabundi*. Whenever he pays in revenue, he is required to bring his book. The interest, etc., due up to that day is then entered in it, and the amount of his payment having been deducted from the aggregate demand, the balance is duly recorded, and the book returned. Thus he has at all times an exact account of his transactions with Government, which obviates the possibility of ignorance on his part, or of imposition on that of the *Amlah*. The treasurer likewise furnishes him with receipts.

16. The *chaudri* is required to give his subordinates as clear an account of what they are to collect as he is himself supplied with, and to furnish receipts for every payment, of which his *patwari* keeps a register, and every ryot receives from this officer a *patta* under my seal and signature, which states the grounds and amount of his assessment and the periods of payment. On the back of his paper the *takuria* or head village officer must give receipts.

17. In the case of a *chaudri* or *takuria* claiming arrears, or the ryot charging them with exactness, the *chaudri's* settlement papers and the ryots' *patta* are generally conclusive evidence; if not, the *gonghagattée*, or village account book, and the *patwari*, or *chaudri's* clerk, may be produced. A summary suit of this nature seldom occupies much time, the means of getting at the bottom of it are so certain.

18. Of the revenue little remains to be said. The settlement for last year exceeded the former by about Rs. 70,000, or 63 per cent., and it has been nearly all realized (a thing never before heard of here, with much facility. The condition of the people is nevertheless one of poverty, not from taxation, however, but from the lawless habits and gross oppression of the upper classes, which it has not yet been possible entirely to suppress. The grievous exactions till very lately practised with impunity could only engender in all classes idle and extravagant habits for the time being, and utter recklessness or despair as to the future, for who would sow if he could not reap? If the present system of management is adhered to for a few years, I anticipate the most favourable results.

19. To the tenure on which the *khiraj* lands are held, and to the prevailing notion that they cannot be sold, I have already alluded. It is unnecessary to point out the natural effects arising therefrom, but I beg to suggest that all further right to the soil on the part of the sovereign power, beyond that of imposing a price upon its occupation, or tax, be disclaimed by Government, and that a law be enacted, permitting all persons who have been in the possession of lands for 12 years or since the treaty of Yandabow to sell them to whomsoever they please, subject of course to whatever assessment Government may from time to time impose, and to the usual liabilities of their claim at law by another person, and so forth.

20. The next point that I should wish to press upon the notice of Government is the policy of directing attention to the abolition of the house-tax, and the transfer of the burthen to the *boorees* and *baree* lands, the sites of garden, plantations of all sorts, and of houses, as stated in my letter of 29th July. I am opposed to any attempt to effect this immediately, for there are many obstacles that would probably prove fatal to the measure, one of which is that gardens are now unproductive from want of markets, and to assess them just now would perhaps cause their destruction. I therefore merely allude to the alteration as one that should be kept in view, every change tending towards it, and when hearths become general throughout the country, which is likely to be the case in a few years, several new ones having lately been established, the measure may be effected with success.

21. Of the trade of Assam little can at present be said; it is undoubtedly in rather a languishing condition, but still it may perhaps be estimated at imports from Bengal Rs. 1,50,000, exports to districts about the same, imports from Bhutan and the Khasia Hills, Rs. 50,000, and exports probably as much, making a total in exports and imports of Rs. 4,00,000; as it comes quite as much within your observation as my own, I need not dwell upon it, but I must say I think it exceedingly to be regretted that the custom house at Goalpara has been abolished. It admitted of being the best regulated in India, at almost no expense, the duties were light, and fell almost entirely upon the rich, the Bengalis, and others who pay nothing in other ways, and its effects upon trade did not appear to be hurtful, whilst it would henceforth have yielded perhaps Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 per annum, which, if expended in improving the land communications between Rangpur (Bengal), Sylhet, Cachar, and Gauhati, would have opened a channel for an influx of trade and population that would soon have effected a wonderful change in the condition of this province.

22. The next subject requiring notice is the administration of justice. The Civil Courts lately created in lieu of permanent *panchayats* require no description from me, but if I may judge from the number of suits instituted within the last few months, they are much more popular than the former courts. The expedition with which suits are disposed of and the state of business generally seems fair, but it will be best estimated from the accompanying return No. 2, which, however, for the reasons stated therein, does not give so favourable a result as may be anticipated when the new system has had a longer trial. The expense of litigation, in the absence of stamps and fees, amounts to nothing, and the general arrangements are, in my opinion, likely to prove quite satisfactory.

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23. With the exception of *rubakaris* to other courts, which are written in Persian, the language used in every department is Bengali or Assamese, which is nearly the same. The amount litigated is for the most part under 100 rupees, and the *Amlah* employed are chiefly Bengalis, particularly in the middle and some of the higher grades, and officers of account, the *sadr Amin*, *Munsifs*, and other judicial *Amlah*, are, however, all Assamese, and although it has not yet been practicable to find men of the country qualified for every office, this difficulty will soon cease, as the most talent for the least money is the only guide in the selection for vacant situations.

24. Of summary suits tried by myself as Collector, it will be seen by statement No. 3 that there is only one of old standing, although the number instituted within the last half year exceeds the total of any former whole year. It is also to be remarked that formerly nearly all the complaints were against *chaudris*, etc., for exacting large sums. Now a great proportion are for arrears of revenue, and one generally unfounded, all of which proves that the powers of the *mufassal* officers to do evil have been restricted, that the people have a better knowledge of their rights, and that they look to the court with more confidence. Nearly all the suits are for very small sums, and *distrain* has almost become absolute.

25. Adverting to the state of criminal justice and the success with which offenders are prosecuted, it will, I trust, be found fully equal to that of other districts. The oldest heinous offence on the file now pending trial is of 2½ months' standing, and the oldest petty case is of 6 months. The system adopted in lieu of sessions appears to me to work admirably well, and being an immense relief to the parties concerned, it gives much satisfaction. I beg to annex a comparative statement No. 4 of heinous offences ascertained to have been committed from January 1834 to 1st September 1835, which shows a great decrease of crime; likewise a statement No. 5, exhibiting the number and nature of all the cases brought before myself and Assistant from 1st January 1835 to 1st September, the number of persons apprehended, acquitted, convicted, or now awaiting trial before your court, myself, and Assistant, and whether in confinement or on bail. There is not, I imagine, an equally populous tract in India where there is less real crime, for it must be noted that all the *dacoity* and *cattle-stealing* is committed by *Cacharis* living within the *Bhutan* territory, who from long impunity became more audacious this year than ever, until they compelled us to invade their country with a military force, when the evil ceased; but at the same time it will be seen that the aggregate amount of *fouzdari* business is by no means light.

26. For a statement of the stipendiary police, I refer you to the schedule of establishments annexed, No. 6. There is no village police in *Kamrup*, but the heads of villages, *thakuriahs* and *chaudhuris*, are required to apprehend all offenders, or known bad characters, and make them over to the police, which is composed half of Bengalis and half of Assamese, and is tolerably effective.

27. The punishments are the same in this as in other districts. The abolition of corporal punishment leaves no alternative but fine or imprisonment; the former can seldom be created, and generally ends in the latter, which again has often a melancholy termination. In both cases, the family of the culprit is involved in his ruin, which might all be avoided by the infliction of a few rattans, the punishment be confined entirely to the guilty, and some terror inspired into the minds of others.

28. In the management of the jails everything has been done to classify the inmates according to their crimes. Prisoners under trial are confined in a separate jail, a mile distant from those sentenced, and these latter are lodged, each class in its separate ward. The working gangs are regulated on the same principle, the more guilty being employed on the heaviest labour, whilst the petty offenders and well-behaved men are reserved for lighter jobs, and about a tenth part are instructed as artizans, and engaged on the public buildings as carpenters, masons, etc. They get a little extra allowance, and are excused wearing irons as are indeed many of the other convicts deserving of the indulgence. Every man on being discharged receives 8 annas or one rupee to carry him to his village, and they are all offered work as coolies at Rs. 2-8 per mensem.

29. A large portion of the civil and criminal business of this district having its origin in fictitious transactions, and its object being chiefly to annoy the defending party, I strongly beg leave to urge the introduction of stamps and institution fees, not to such an amount as would close the courts against the poor, but under such provisions as would make a man draw out his papers in a regular business-like manner, and reflect before going to law.

30. In the civil courts several cases have lately been instituted of the most extravagant nature, and for enormous sums, on grounds which, I know from other cases, are utterly untenable, and this merely from the want of fees and stamps. When neither are required, a person may as well sue for Rs. 5,000 as for Rs. 500; it is like putting into a lottery, and this the Assamese are quite aware of. The consequences, however, are most injurious and vexatious to the defendants. In like manner, in the Criminal Department, not a week elapses that there are not about 300 petitions presented, nine-tenths of which are frivolous in the extreme, the object being generally to worry for a *razinama*, or to vent abuse and scandal. I submit that it is not becoming that a court of justice should be made the scene of such proceedings, or that the time of large or expensive establishments should be occupied by such matters to the prejudice of important business, and I strongly recommend that a 5 per cent. institution fee be levied in all civil suits, and that stamps of half the value of those used in Bengal be again introduced into the Civil and Criminal Departments, but their use restricted to the principal documents. Petitions, etc., regarding revenue matters, I recommend, should be on plain paper. During the short time stamps were in use last year the greatest advantage accrued from them in repressing malicious litigation, and inducing greater regularity of proceeding.

*Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.**Serial i.*

31. As a considerable revenue would be derived from the sale of stamps, I have further to recommend that all river fisheries be abolished, every running stream being thrown open to the public. The sum now levied on them does not exceed a few hundred rupees per annum, which is altogether unworthy of consideration.

No. 1.

Statement of annual Tributes collected from the Bhutan Duars.

Description of articles.	Amount of goods.	Rate of the payment of cash instead of goods.	Value of the ditto.	Amount paid in cash by rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. g.	Rs. a. g.	Rs. a. g. k.
Annual tribute (cash) ... ..	...	...	...	2,052 4 0 0
Gold	24 sob.	12 0 0	288 0 0	
Poney	30	60 0 0	1,800 0 0	
Musk	24	3 0 0	72 0 0	
Cow tails	24	1 0 0	24 0 0	
Daggers	24	0 8 0	12 0 0	
Blankets	24	3 0 0	72 0 0	2,268 0 0 0
Total Ny. Rupees ... ..	...	...	...	4,320 4 0 0
or Fd. Rs. ... ..	...	...	...	2,937 12 6 2

Collector's office,
Zilla Kamrup, Assam,
The 1st September 1835.

A. BOGLE,

Offg. Collector.

N.B.—This tribute is a mere species of "sayer" and is seldom or never realized in full.

A. BOGLE,

Offg. Collector.

Serial 1.

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No. 2.
Statement of suits remaining undecided in the district and of Zilla Kamrup, Assam, on the 1st September 1885.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Remarks.
	Suits depending of the year 1832.	Amount value of cases.	Suits depending of the year 1833.	Amount value of ditto.	Suits depending of the year 1834.	Amount value of ditto.	Suits depending of the 1st August 1835.	Amount value of ditto.	Total number of suits depending on the 1st September 1835.	Total amount value of ditto.		
	...	Rs. a. g.	...	Rs. a. g.	...	Rs. a. g.	...	Rs. a. g.	...	Rs. a. g.		
Assistant Commissioner—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Original cases	...	...	1	519 0 0	2	1,023 0 0	17	35,388 10 4-1	20	36,930 14 4-1		
Appeal ditto	...	...	2	138 8 0	1	20 0 0	21	3,440 10 19-2	24	3,599 2 19-2		
Total	...	...	3	657 12 0	3	1,043 0 0	38	38,829 5 3-3	44	40,530 1 3-3		
Sudder amir—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Original	4	1,069 6 0	3	812 8 0	7	2,671 12 0	48	18,279 6 2-3	62	23,833 0 2-3		
Appeal	...	...	...	...	2	21 10 0	...	...	2	21 10 0		
Total	4	1,069 6 0	3	1,812 8 0	9	2,693 6 0	48	18,279 6 2-3	64	23,854 10 2-3		
Munsifs	...	...	45	3,055 12 11-1	98	4,588 6 10-5	641	29,979 7 19	788	37,828 10 1		
Grand total...	8	1,274 2 0	51	5,526 0 11-1	110	8,324 13 10-3	727	87,088 5 5-3	896	1,02,213 5 7-3		

It is to be observed that of the oldest suits now before the Native Courts, a great many are those which were made over several years ago to Chanduris, Rajas, and others for adjudication, but which, in consequence of the negligence of those persons and of their having been deprived of judicial powers, were lately returned to the Sudder in the same state as they were sent out in.

The following exhibits the number of cases instituted and disposed of since the formation of the new courts:—

Memorandum.

Number of cases pending, 1st May 1835.	1	2	3	4	5	6.
	700	447	1,147	251	8	96
Number since instituted, 1st May 1835.	6	44	50	6	44	44
	51	37	88	24	64	64
Decided from 1st May to 1st September 1835.	643	366	1,009	221	788	788

Balance undecided, 1st September 1835.	...	...	...	...	...	...

A BOGLE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

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No. 3.

Statement showing the number of summary Suits instituted and decided in the Gauhati Court from 1st January 1881 to 1st September 1885 and the value of those still pending.

	Number of cases instituted.	Decided.	Balance under trial.	Value of the foregoing balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
In 1881	284	283	1	Rs. a. g. k. 2,125 12 4 3	
„ 1882	381	381	...	.....
„ 1883	264	264	...	.....
„ 1884	370	245	125	9,013 7 9 1	
„ 1885 up to 31st August	677	123	554	18,507 12 13 0	
Total	1,976	1,296	680	29,647 0 7 0	

Collector's office, Kamrup,
The 1st September 1885.

A. BOGLE,
Offg. Collector.

Serial 1.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

No.

Comparative Statement of Crimes of a heinous nature as ascertained by the Public Officers or
and 1834 and first six

Zilla.	For what period.	Dacoity.					
		With murder.	With torture.	With wounding.	Unattended with aggravated circumstances.	Attempting to commit.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kamrup, Assam	For 1833	...	...	6	14	...	20
	„ 1834	...	3	9	4	...	17
	Increase	...	3	3	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	10	...	3
	First six months of 1834	...	3	5	3	...	12
	Ditto of 1835	...	4	5	4	...	13
	Increase	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Decrease	...	1	...	...	...	...

No. 4—

Zilla.	For what period.	Cattle-stealing—concl.			Thefts.		
		Exceeding 10 rupees.	Under 10 rupees.	Total.	With murder, including the murder of children for the sake of their ornaments.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.
		24	25	26	27	28	29
Kamrup, Assam	For 1833	51	81	134	...	...	3
	„ 1834	8	14	22	...	1	6
	Increase	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Decrease	43	67	112	...	...	...
	First six months of 1834	5	8	13	...	1	2
	Ditto of 1835	7	16	23	...	1	2
	Increase	8	8	10	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The number of cases of dacoity and cattle-stealing is entirely owing to the

Magistrate's office, Zilla Kamrup, Assam,

The 1st. September 1835.

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

4. otherwise to have been committed within the district of Kamrup, Assam, during the years of 1833 months of 1834-35.

Highway robbery.						Burglary.						Cattle-stealing.		
With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Exceeding 10 rupees.	Under 10 rupees.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.	Exceeding 10 rupees.	Under 10 rupees.	Total.	With murder.	With wounding.	Exceeding 50 rupees.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	81	205	289	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	16	24	79	120	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	57	156	169	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	8	32	48	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	18	28	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	1	14	20	..	..	..

concluded.

Affray.														
Exceeding 10 rupees.	Under 10 rupees.	Total.	Attended with loss of life.	Wounding or violent beating.	Simple.	Total.	Wilful murder.	Homicide not amounting to murder.	Receiving stolen property.	Arson.	Rape.	Adultery.	Perjury.	Forgery or counterfeiting the coin.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
16	107	126	..	1	8	9	..	9	..	5	4	1	3	6
12	101	120	..	..	6	6	..	5	..	4	2	1	2	2
..
4	6	6	..	1	2	3	..	4	..	1	2	..	1	4
5	60	68	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	1	1
8	35	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	22	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	1

state of affairs on the Bhutan Frontier and to causes beyond the control of the police.

A. BOGLE,

Offg. Magistrate.

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

No. 5.

Abstract Statement of Robberies and other Crimes ascertained by the Public Officers or otherwise to have been committed within the district of Kamrup, Assam, from 1st January to 31st August 1885, number of the persons known or supposed to have been concerned in such crimes, and the number apprehended according to the Darogha's report or otherwise.

	Description of crimes.	Number of cases.	Supposed number of offenders.	Number of persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Punished.	Discharged.	Remaining for trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacoity	With murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ torture	...	4	39	17	2	15
	„ wounding	...	5	82	24	8	16
	Unattended with aggravating circumstances	...	4	123	14	1	8
	Attempting to commit	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery	With murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Exceeding 50 rupees...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary or theft	Under 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	With murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Exceeding 50 rupees...	...	5	63	25	14	7
Cattle-stealing	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	With murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	Exceeding 50 rupees...	...	11	74	32	17	11
	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under 10 „	...	24	89	50	28	20
	Under 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	Exceeding 50 rupees...	...	9	45	22	12	7
	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under 10 „	...	18	95	32	14	18
	Under 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	With murder (including the murder of children for the sake of their ornaments).	...	1	1	1	1	...
	„ wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Exceeding 50 rupees...	...	3	9	7	2	5
	„ 10 „	...	9	30	17	5	12
Affray	Under 10 „	...	45	120	62	41	21
	Attended with loss of life	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ with wounding or violent beating...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wilful murder	...	1	4	4	...	3
	Homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property	...	2	2	2	1	1
	Arson	...	2	3	3	...	3
	Rape	...	1	1	1	1	...
	Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Perjury	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Forgery or counterfeiting the coin	...	3	7	7	4	1
Bribery	...	8	13	13	2	11	

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

No. 5—concl'd.

Abstract Statement of Robberies and other Crimes ascertained by the Public Officers or otherwise to have been committed within the District of Kamrup, Assam, from 1st January to 31st August 1835, number of the persons known or supposed to have been concerned in such crimes, and the number apprehended according to the Durogha's report or otherwise—concluded.

1	Description of crimes.	Number of cases.	Supposed number of offenders.	Number of persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Punished.	Discharged.	Remaining for trial.
	Plundering (<i>loot terraus</i>)	15	550	53	9	39	5
	Assault	44	155	123	26	73	4
	Dispossession from land	11	14	14	6	1	
	False complaint	5	5	5	3	2	
	Embezzlement	12	14	13	4	6	1
	Abortion	1	2	2		2	
	Petty misdemeanours	130	450	193	57	113	23
	Total	374	1,991	737	280	402	55
	Decided	327	1,813	682	280	402	55
	Undecided	4	178	55			

A. BOGLE,

*Offg. Magistrate.**Memorandum of undecided Cases.*

1	Number of cases.	Number of defendant.	On bail.	On jail.
Awaiting trial before Commissioner	25	19	...	19
Ditto before the Officiating Magistrate... ..	5	14	12	2
Ditto before Assistant Magistrate	17	22	19	3

A. BOGLE,

Offg. Magistrate.

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

No. 6.

Statement of Public Establishments permanently attached to the district of Kamrup, Assam, as sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter dated the 20th June 1835.

No.	Description of public officers.	Amount of salary of each.	Total per mensem.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Captain A. Bog'e, Principal Assistant Agent to the Governor General.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Lieutenant H. Vetch, Junior Assistant ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	W. B. Davies, Esq., Assistant Surgeon	300 0 0		
	Palanqueen allowance	30 0 0		
	Allowance for vaccination	20 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	<i>Fauzdari Establishment.</i>			
1	Scrihtalar	60 0 0	60 0 0	
1	Peshkar or Rubakari navis	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Persian muharrir for the preparation of monthly and other returns, etc., etc.	27 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Mahafiz	30 0 0	30 0 0	
2	Muharris	23 0 0	46 0 0	
2	Ditto	20 0 0	40 0 0	
2	Ditto	18 0 0	36 0 0	
2	Ditto	15 0 0	30 0 0	
2	Ditto	12 0 0	24 0 0	
1	Treasurer's muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Nazir	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Duftry	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Gungajully	5 0 0	5 0 0	
1	Korani Mullah	5 0 0	5 0 0	
1	Jamadar	10 0 0	10 0 0	
4	Chaprasis	6 0 0	24 0 0	
1	English writer... ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	
1	Ditto	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Carpenter	8 0 0	8 0 0	
1	Sweeper	4 0 0	4 0 0	
1	Dak muharrir	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Office contingencies and native stationery	20 0 0	20 0 0	550 0 0
	<i>Jail Establishment.</i>			
1	Jail Daroga	27 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Muharrir	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Jamadar	10 0 0	10 0 0	
2	Duffalars	8 0 0	16 0 0	
20	Barkandazes	4 0 0	80 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	5 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0
	<i>Hajut Jail.</i>			
1	Jamadar	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10	Barkandazes	4 0 0	40 0 0	
	Allowance for blacksmith and for the jail forge.	30 0 0	30 0 0	80 0 0
	<i>Native Medical Establishment.</i>			
3	Native Doctors	25 0 0	75 0 0	
1	Ship coolie	5 0 0	5 0 0	80 0 0

Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.

Serial 1.

No. 6—contd.

Statement of Public Establishments permanently attached to the district of Kamrup, Assam, as sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Mungle's letter dated the 20th June 1885—continued.

No.	Designation of public officers.	Amount of salary of each.	Total per mensem.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Police Establishment (Gauhati thana).</i>				
1	Daroga	35 0 0	35 0 0	
2	Muharrirs	12 0 0	24 0 0	
1	Jamadar	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10	Barkandazes	5 0 0	50 0 0	
	Boats	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	8 0 0	8 0 0	
				137 0 0
<i>Gauhati Pharri.</i>				
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
8	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	20 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	2 0 0	2 0 0	
				30 0 0
<i>Chamura Thana.</i>				
1	Daroga	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Muharrir	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4	Barkandazes	5 0 0	20 0 0	
9	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	22 8 0	
	Boats	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	5 0 0	5 0 0	
				118 8 0
<i>Bujali Thana.</i>				
1	Daroga	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Muharrir	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4	Barkandazes	5 0 0	20 0 0	
9	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	22 8 0	
	Boats	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	5 0 0	5 0 0	
				118 8 0
<i>Khatah Thana.</i>				
1	Daroga	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Muharrir	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4	Barkandazes	5 0 0	20 0 0	
9	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	22 8 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	5 0 0	5 0 0	
				118 8 0
<i>Bydurghar or Kacharee Mahal Pharee.</i>				
1	Muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4	Barkandazes	5 0 0	20 0 0	
6	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	15 0 0	
	Boats	9 0 0	9 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	4 8 0	4 8 0	
				82 8 0

Serial 1. *Judicial and Revenue Administration, Assam.*

No. 6—contd.

Statement of Public Establishments permanently attached to the district of Kamrup, Assam, as sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter dated the 20th June 1835—continued.

No.	Designation of public officers.	Amount of salary of each.	Total per mensem.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Purbhar Phari.</i>				
1	Muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
4	Barkandazes	5 0 0	20 0 0	
6	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	15 0 0	
	Boats	9 0 0	9 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	4 8 0	4 8 0	
				82 8 0
<i>Barpeta Thana.</i>				
1	Daroga	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Muharrir	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Assamese muharrir	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Jamadar	8 0 0	8 0 0	
8	Barkandazes	5 0 0	40 0 0	
6	Tecklahs or peons	2 8 0	15 0 0	
	Contingencies	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Boats	10 0 0	10 0 0	
				126 0 0
<i>Dewany Establishment (Sadr Court).</i>				
1	Head muharrir	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Persian and Bengali muharrir	25 0 0	25 0 0	
1	Bengali muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Assamese ditto	18 0 0	18 0 0	
1	Ditto ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Mahufez	30 0 0	30 0 0	
4	Chaprassis	6 0 0	24 0 0	
1	Duffry	6 0 0	6 0 0	
1	English writer	10 0 0	10 0 0	
1	Dak muharrir... ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	
1	Government Wakeel	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	7 0 0	7 0 0	
				200 0 0
1	Sadr Amin	150 0 0	150 0 0	
1	Muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Ditto	12 0 0	12 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery	8 0 0	8 0 0	
				205 0 0
4	Munsifs	40 0 0	160 0 0	
4	Muharrirs	15 0 0	60 0 0	
4	Ditto	12 0 0	48 0 0	
	Contingencies and stationery for 4 officers.	5 0 0	20 0 0	
				288 0 0

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No. 6—concl'd.

Statement of Public Establishments permanently attached to the district of Kamrup, Assam, as sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter dated the 20th June 1885—concluded.

No.	Designation of public officers.	Amount of salary of each.	Total per mensem.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Revenue Department.</i>				
1	Seristadar	80 0 0	80 0 0	
1	Rubakari navis	40 0 0	40 0 0	
1	Muharrir	27 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Ditto	22 0 0	22 0 0	
2	Ditto	20 0 0	40 0 0	
1	Ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Nazir	30 0 0	30 0 0	
1	Jamanavis	25 0 0	25 0 0	
1	Muharrir to ditto	18 0 0	18 0 0	
1	Ditto ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Treasurer	70 0 0	70 0 0	
1	Muharrir	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	Ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Poddar	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Mahafez	30 0 0	30 0 0	
2	Muharrirs to ditto	12 0 0	24 0 0	
1	Duftry	6 0 0	6 0 0	
4	Chaprasis	6 0 0	24 0 0	
1	English writer... ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	
1	Ditto ditto	35 0 0	35 0 0	
1	Duftry and book binder in English office	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Dák muharrir	5 0 0	5 0 0	
4	Ditto peons	2 8 0	10 0 0	
1	Kanungo and Establishment, including contingencies and stationery.	60 0 0	60 0 0	
	Stationery and contingencies for the Revenue Department.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
				745 0 0
<i>Establishment for investigation of summary suits.</i>				
1	Peshkar	40 0 0	40 0 0	
1	Muharrir	18 0 0	18 0 0	
1	Ditto	15 0 0	15 0 0	
1	Ditto	12 0 0	12 0 0	
1	Ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Contingencies	5 0 0	5 0 0	
				100 0 0
<i>Chargeable to the Instructions Fund.</i>				
1	School master or pundit	5 0 0	5 0 0	
8	Assamese boys' learning	7 0 0	56 0 0	
				61 0 0
	Total	5,107 8 0

A. BOGLE,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

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No. 121, dated Nowgong, the 14th November 1835.

From—T. BRODIE, Esq., in Civil charge, Southern Central Assam Division,

To—The Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to forward you the report called for in your circular letter of the 13th December last, transmitted with copy of Mr. Secretary Macsween's letter No. 1013, dated the 10th November preceding, requiring information as to the Revenue and Judicial Administration of Assam. It is to be regretted that illness prevented Captain Rutherford from furnishing this report, for he, from his long residence in Assam and intimate knowledge of the people and their customs, could have given a much more satisfactory account than any which I can offer.

2. The district of Nowgong comprises that part of Assam which is bounded on the east by the Dhunsiri river, on the west by the junction of the Kullung with the Brahmaputra, on the south by the Jynteah and Cachar Hills, and on the north by the Brahmaputra. The whole area is 5,790 square miles, and the population, being estimated at 90,000, gives between 15 or 16 individuals for each square mile. It will, however, be observed, by a reference to the accompanying sketch obtained from the revenue survey office at Gauhati, that a large portion of the district consists of hills peopled very scantily by the rude tribe of Mikirs and Nagas. Excluding this portion, the population might perhaps be estimated at 27 or 28 to the square mile, and the cultivation at 140 square miles.

3. The district has the following subdivisions:—1st, Nowgong, extending from Kaliabar to Roha along both banks of the Kullung, bounded north and south by the Sonai and Nonai rivers; 2nd, Kaliabar, which extends from the eastern boundary of Nowgong east along both banks of the Kullung to its mouth, where it is bounded by the Morung division; 3rd, Norung, which includes all the land east from Kaliabar and lying between the Naga Hills and the Brahmaputra and Dhunsiri rivers; 4th, the Mikir mahal, comprehending the land lying between the Mikir Hills and the Nonai; 5th, Dhurmpur or Jamunamukh, which includes the country south of the Nonai river to the Bor Pani having Cachar for its eastern and Jaintia and Raha for its western boundary; 6th, Raha, which includes a large tract lying between the Kullung and Brahmaputra, bounded on the west by Desh Myung and Bokani Chapri and on the east by the Chapri mahals, which last forms the 7th subdivision of Nowgong, and includes all the country east of Raha and between the Sonai and the Brahmaputra.

4. Since last year's settlement the newly-acquired territory of Jaintia has been added to the district, but as a separate report will hereafter be made on this, it is here only necessary to say that it includes the country between the Kullung and the hills bounded on the east by the Dimla and Bor Pani and on the west by Desh Demoria, a division of the Kamrup district. Desh Myung has also been lately annexed to Nowgong, and it is intended that the Bakoni Chapri should likewise be made over to this district. But as I have had no opportunity yet of conversing with any one who is acquainted with these districts, I am obliged to omit them. It is likely, however, that they have been included in the reports of the officers in charge of Kamrup and Darrang.

5. The revenue, according to the assessment of last year, amounted, as per margin, to Furruckabad Rs. 60,475-10-17. The expense of establishments sanctioned by Government, including Mr. Sub-Assistant Hugori's salary, amounts monthly to Furruckabad Rs. 1,568-8-0. Add to this Rs. 1,000, the salary of a Principal Assistant in charge, and Rs. 400 for contingencies. The monthly charge will be Rs. 2,968-8-0, or Furruckabad Rs. 35,622 per annum, leaving a surplus of revenue above expenditure of Furruckabad Rs. 24,853-10-7. It is to be observed that the revenue, as above stated, is the net amount of the Government demand, but a further sum of 2 annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., is levied from the persons paying revenue, and given as a remuneration to the *malgusar* or, as he is generally termed in this district, the *Besyah* or headman of the village.

6. The modes of taxation prevailing in the district are the following:—In Nowgong and Kaliabar one rupee, exclusive of the commission received by the *malgusar*, is levied on each *poorah* of *rupit* or first-rate land and eight annas on each of the two second-rate kinds called *bartilli* and *dotolli*. In addition to this tax on the land, a rupee per head is levied on every *pyke*, to which I shall hereafter have more particularly to allude. The only difference in the Mikir mahal is that the rates are Re. 1-4-0 and 10 annas per *poorah* instead of Re. 1 and annas 8, as in the Nowgong and Kaliabar divisions, and that there is no tax upon the *pykes*. In Morung, Roha, Chapri mahals, and Jamunamukh there is no land tax, but each bullock's plough in the three former divisions is charged at Rs. 3, exclusive of commission for the tax-gatherer, each cow plough two rupees, and each *Koodal* or spade cultivator without plough one rupee. In Jamunamukh the rates are Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1. In the last four mahals a very invidious tax is levied on the Dooms or fishermen and upon the Harees or sweepers, one rupee per man, which last year amounted in all to Rs. 1,792. What has been termed the petty mahals consisted last year, first, of the fisheries, second, of a tax of Rs. 5 per head upon all the brass-workers in the district, and, third, of a tax upon the articles brought down by the Nagas for exchange at Paneepat in the Morung district.

7. Last year a very important alteration was made in the system of taxation. Previously land revenue had been collected by the officer of clans agreeably to the old system of the Assam Rajas. The fault of this arrangement was that the lands of one clan were frequently situated in twenty different parts of the country, which rendered the collections a matter of great difficulty and uncertainty. Moreover, there were a great number of petty officers employed, and this gave room for many exactions upon the poorer class of cultivators.

	Rs.	a.	g.	k.
Nowgong	18,032	3	2	2
Kaliabar	4,363	14	14	1
Nikia mahal	5,002	8	0	1
Chapri	7,391	14	0	0
Raha	14,519	14	0	0
Jamunamukh	6,246	12	0	0
Norung	2,889	8	0	0
Inat mahals	2,029	4	0	0
Total revenue	60,475	10	7	0
Establishment and contingencies	35,622	0	0	0
Excess of revenue above expenditure	24,853	10	17	0

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8. The lands are now divided into mauzas or villages, in each of which there is a headman called a *besyah*, whose business it is to collect the revenue, and for this duty he receives a commission of 12½ per cent. upon the collections. The engagements are direct between the Government and the ryot, the *besyah* appearing to be no further responsible for the revenue than having to collect a certain amount from the ryot according to the quantity of land in the occupation of the latter. The *besyachs* in general have been selected from the higher grades of officers under the old clan system, and as far as my observation goes, they are most of them very respectable men, and esteemed by the great body of the people under their superintendence.

9. The capitation tax on the *pykes* of Nowgong and Kaliabar, on the Darrang and sweepers of Raha, Jamunamukh, Morung, and the *Chapuri mahal* and on the whole brass-workers in the district might be abolished with no loss to Government and great benefit to the people by the substitution of an increased rate on land. It has been suggested to put a tax on the house and garden lands in lieu of the capitation tax, but as these have from time immemorial remained without any taxation, I fear the subjecting them to it would cause infinitely more dissatisfaction throughout the district than an addition being levied upon the lands, which have always been considered as liable to taxation. The returns from the villages upon which the settlement was last year formed, being the first delivered in, made by the people of the country themselves, are not perhaps so correct as we should obtain this year, but I think it may be safely stated that the whole amount of capitation tax is not more than Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000, and should Government think it expedient to abolish it, I shall be prepared to state what additional rate on the land would be required to make up the deficiency occasioned by the change.

10. It is almost needless to observe that a capitation tax that is not universal in the district in which it exists must give rise to jealousies and ill-feelings, but there are other evils attending it of equal magnitude. The Collector having no defined rules as to who are exempted from the tax either by custom or of right of the latter, I believe there are few (it is impossible that he can give rules to the heads of villages). These, therefore, must necessarily be entrusted with a large discretion, and one that places them in a very invidious situation, and which is likely to lessen them in the esteem of those who should look up to them with respect. The Collector himself finds it difficult to draw the line, and in addition to these evils, the tax creates a confusion in the accounts from the ryots holding lands in two or more villages and being frequently charged accordingly.

11. The tax upon the brass-workers was at first perhaps for the monopoly of a valuable trade, but none such now exists, brass vessels of every description being freely imported from Bengal.

12. In the old times the fishermen and sweepers were considered alike as a degraded race; they were marked as such, as these marks may still be observed upon many of them. A poll-tax, therefore, upon these, from which all other classes are exempt, keeps up a very degrading distinction, and the propriety of abolishing it can hardly, I should think, be questioned.

13. In touching on the tenures of land, I labour under considerable difficulty from the short period of my residence in Assam and the varied accounts I have heard respecting ancient customs upon the authority of which these tenures must be supposed to be held.

14. Raha and Jamunamukh will be separately adverted to; the following remarks apply exclusively to the other parts of the district.

15. In the Assam Rajah's times the people were divided into clans of thousands. These again were subdivided into hundreds and twenties, and occasionally, I believe, to lesser numbers, with officers over each subdivision, and one chief over the whole, and sometimes a chief again over two or more of the larger divisions of thousands. The clans were bound to serve the Rajah in Upper Assam, and some of them the Bur Phukan or the Rajah's representative at Gowhatti; each man had two substitutes to relieve him. The three were termed a *got*, and the thousands, hundreds, etc., above stated must be considered to mean so many *gots* or three times the number of men specified. It is needless to enter into the various duties which these men had to perform; it is sufficient to observe that each *got* was supposed to be entitled to occupy six *purahs*, or 7½ acres, of land as a remuneration for his service, or each individual to 2 *purahs*.

16. The land appears to have been considered the property of the different clans, but then each hundred was entitled to its portion, and each twenty again had a right to a part out of the land allotted to the hundred, and so on down to the *pyke*, who was entitled to his 2 *purahs*. On the death of a *pyke* his two *purahs* did not descend to his son, but reverted to that portion of the clan of which he was a member; his son, if he had grown up previous to his father's death, had been provided for in all probability either from lands that remained uncultivated out of those appertaining to the subdivisions of which he was a member, or by a portion taken from the other members holding more than two *purahs* if there was no land elsewhere to provide for him. The officers of the clans had the duty of providing for the new *pykes* and were entitled to a certain portion of land called "*Manu muttee*" and a number of *liksoos* or servants as remuneration for the duties of their office.

17. It is here necessary to mark the distinction between the house and garden lands and the two *purahs* allowed each man for his service. The former was hereditary in the family, and the right to the latter seems to have been vested entirely in the clan. To such a degree was this clan system carried that a case was one day brought before me, where a girl being left an orphan was sold by her father's clan, and there seems to be no doubt that each clan had the right to sell or give in marriage any female child whose father was a member of it, left without parents, or any near male relative.

18. I consider lands to have been permanently vested in the clans, and nowhere else excepting the house and garden lands, which I have just said were hereditary in each man's family; but I think it can hardly be doubted that the head of the State had the right to make any grant he pleased.

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I hardly think he could have taken the land from one clan to give to another, but I do imagine that he could make over part of the clan, with the lands belonging to it, to serve any particular individual, instead of giving their service to himself or the State. It has been said there was nothing hereditary in Assam, but I have myself seen a *sunnaid*, which I believe to be genuine (there being no apparent object in fabricating it), in which a certain number of "gots" were taken out of the "Koringee" clan and made *Chumooah Taklas* or superior peons to serve with the Bur Phukan at Gowhatty, their lands being secured to them, and their office to descend from generation to generation. They were not to be subject to the calls of the officers in the different clans.

19. The general rule would appear to have been that each individual owed service to the State, for which service he was entitled to two *purahs* of land, that the officers of clans had something more, but that no individual had any further right unless under a special grant from the Rajah, that nominally there was no limit to the Rajah's authority, but that in practice he respected the rights of the clans.

20. It certainly does happen that some individuals have obtained possession of large portions of land than what is the allowance of a *pyke*. How they obtained it can hardly be stated with certainty, but it is very likely that no one was prevented from cultivating what land he pleased that did not belong to any one who had any immediate interest to stop the cultivation. They are principally men from Upper Assam, and it is likely that they might have had friends at Court who could prevent any enquiry into the proceedings of their proteges in the *mufassil*.

21. At the present moment, with the exception of one or two grants by the British Government, I conceive that no man has any real valid tenure of his land, and as it must be evident that this is a state of things that ought not to be continued, I shall, as briefly as possible, state the rules that would likely prove satisfactory to the people.

22. The rights of the *khels* in clans as corporate bodies must have ceased on the introduction of the village settlement, but the rights of each member of them have been retained, that is, each member has been allowed to keep that portion of the *kel* land which was in his own occupation at the time the change took place, and whether or no this land was situated within one village, or divided out among twenty. In either case he retains his right, but there is none now under the officers of his clan, but under the headmen of as many villages as his lands may be situated in.

23. Such being the actual case at the present moment, I think it would be expedient to declare, 1st, that the rights of the clans have ceased; 2nd, that the occupant of the land at the time of the change to the village settlement shall be considered to have a permanent-vested hereditary right in the same, subject only to the payment of the Government dues; 3rd, that this rule shall not be considered to extend to those who have usurped the lands of the *pykes* who were driven away from the district, on account of the taxation of the native officers of Government before those officers were under the direct eye of an European officer; 4th, that the *pykes* who were driven away, as above stated, shall have a limited time allowed them to claim possession of their rights, that the Collector, with the assistance of the heads of villages, shall investigate these claims, and make the settlements in the name of those who may establish their right; 5th, that lands to which no one but Government can lay claim be given by the Collector to any one (with a preference to him who may reside in the village where such lands lie), and to his heirs as above, subject to the usual rate of taxation; 6th, that the holders of large estates who have had possession of the same since Assam came under the British rule have the same hereditary rights given to them as the members of the *khels*, subject to the same conditions; 7th, the estates in the district being mostly very small indeed, I think it would tend to the good of the country that the right to all the estates yielding less than 10 rupees annual revenue should be decided entirely by the revenue authorities, at any rate in the first instance; 8th, that the rights thus recognized should be held to be transferable by sale or otherwise, such transfers to be registered in the Collector's office to give them validity.

24. With respect to the districts of Raha and Jumoonamukh, it does not appear to be necessary to say more than that the former was under twelve chiefs, subject to the King of Assam, and that the latter was ruled in the same way by twelve *laskars* or heads of clans, owing an allegiance to the sovereign of Cachar. By degrees, however, the authority of the chiefs has become obsolete, and they are now merely in the situation of heads of villages. The same general rules, therefore, which I have suggested in order to fix the tenures in the other parts of this division, might be used in settling the tenures in these two districts in so far as they may be applicable.

25. It might be proper to introduce by degrees the land tax instead of that on ploughs throughout the whole of the division, but there are many reasons why this should not be done with precipitancy. The heads of villages, though in general intelligent men, having influence over the people, are yet but little acquainted either with land measurements or accounts, and the plough-tax, being much more simple in its details, is better adapted than the land tax in the present state of knowledge professed by the people of Raha and Jumoonamukh. The former tax answers very well where there are more lands than can be cultivated, but in some of the Raha villages the reverse is the case, which causes a good deal of complaint, and I would propose, therefore, that the land tax should, in these villages, be substituted for the tax on the plough in the next year's settlement.

26. It now remains to advert to the lands held on grants given or said to have been given by the former Rajahs of the country as rewards for public services, or as a mark of favour, and for the support of temples and the priests and others attached to them for other purposes of a like nature. In alluding to these, it would have been satisfactory to have had *sunnaids* to refer to, but the fact is that though there are about 100 claims to such lands registered, there are in this district very few men who have any written documents to produce in support of what they lay claim to,

27. All these lands are claimed as "rent-free," but this principle appears never to have been admitted by Government or by the local authorities; to that extent they have been subjected to a higher tax than other lands. Captain Rutherford had, however, brought the greater portion of them under the usual tax on the land, exempting certain classes from the poll tax.

28. To deal fairly with the subject, it is requisite to look at the total quantity of land claimed and to take into consideration the terms of each grant. The total quantity of land claimed appears to be between 17,000 and 18,000 *poorahs*, which is about equal to the whole of the cultivation of Nowgong, and which pays about one-third of the revenue obtained from the whole of this division. I have only seen one *sannad*, and this appeared to be nothing more than a grant of 124 *poorahs* of land fit for cultivation, and 16 *poorahs* of house land, with 30 *bhakats* or servants of the temple to a Brahmin, who was, he and his heirs, for ever to pray for the welfare of the Raja.

29. Nothing appears to have been said on the subject of exemption from taxation, but this perhaps has happened, because any taxation that existed was of a very limited nature. Since, however, the principle of a reduced tax has been admitted in some measure, it would, I think, be well to keep to that rule, and to charge half the ordinary rate on all lands which may be admitted as real grants by the former kings of Assam.

30. It certainly may have happened that during the Burmese rule and through the confusion that then existed some individuals may have lost their title deeds, but this could not have been very general, for people naturally looked to the security of such proofs of their rights nearly as much as they would to the safety of their lives. The necessary conclusion I come to, therefore, is that a considerable number of the claims are without any real foundation.

31. The principles that I think might be adopted by Government with equal justice and liberality are:—

Firstly.—That every man or body claiming anything under a grant admitted as good should be allowed the lands specified in the grant, on the tenure contained in it, or when there is no specified tenure, on the condition of paying half the usual rate of land tax prevailing in the district.

Secondly.—Where there are no *sannads*, claims ought to be admitted with caution, because, though the fact of a grant having been made may be ascertained by verbal evidence taken on the spot and comparing this with the probability of the claimant or his ancestors being persons likely to have obtained a grant, and by similar evidences, there can hardly be a doubt that all such claims will be much exaggerated, and the real extent will never be found out. When claims were admitted under the above tests, I would put out of consideration the quantity of land claimed, and merely allow the claimant so much land for himself and his followers as would be sufficient to keep up his respectability at one-half the usual rate as above.

32. In adverting to the subject of the administration of justice, I shall endeavour to follow the order taken by Mr. Secretary Macsween, and first state what Courts of Civil Justice are established within the district, their powers, and the rules by which they are guided.

33. At present there are three courts of this nature—the Commissioner's, the Assistant Commissioner's, and the Munsiff's. The first may not be properly called a Court of the district, but as it controls the inferior courts, it appears to be proper that it should be included in this report. It has under the present rules no jurisdiction in original suits, and only an appellate jurisdiction in the following instances:—1st, in ordinary appeals from the Assistant Commissioner, 2nd, in special appeals from the same when he in an appeal from the Munsiff has given a decree at variance with that given in the inferior Court.

34. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner regarding the amount involved in them. Where this amount is less than Rs. 5,000, it is discretionary to try the case with or without assessors. In cases of large amount, the assistance of respectable natives is to be had in one of the modes described in Regulation VI of 1832. In appeals from the Munsiff the decision of the Assistant Commissioner is final if in conformity with the previous decision.

35. The Court of the Munsiff has for the present power to try all suits not involving a larger amount of property than Rs. 500. All suits are, however, to be instituted in the Courts of the Assistant, and the Munsiff has no authority to execute his own decrees, but application to enforce such decrees may be referred to him by the Assistant.

36. The rules of practice by which the two last courts are guided are those promulgated by the late Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, on the 9th November 1833. It has been since directed that when these fail to give the information required, recourse is to be had to the abstract of the regulations contained in the Munsiff's Guide Book. It may be as well to mention in this place a few important alterations which have lately been made in Mr. Robertson's Rules:—First, all suits involving property exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value were cognizable by the Commissioner alone, who has no original jurisdiction whatever. The reason of this change, I should imagine, was to give the parties in every case a means of appeal to a court situated within the province; second, no appeal is now allowed from the decision of the Assistant Commissioners when, on an appeal from the Munsiff, a decision is given in accordance with the previous decision. In cases of disagreement only does a special appeal lie to the Commissioner's Court. This would seem to be a very important limitation of the term "special appeal," which, as I understand it, is a second appeal allowed only upon a special cause shown, such as a defect or illegality being discovered on the face of the decree itself, in which case in the ordinary Civil Courts a special

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appeal would be allowed, whether the decisions of the two inferior courts have been consistent with each other or the contrary.

37. The last alteration requiring notice, is that regarding the sale of slaves in satisfaction of decrees. Section 9 of the rules directs that, upon claimants petitioning that the slaves of debtors may be attached, the Assistant is to take measures to prevent the escape of such slaves and transmit a report to the Commissioner for orders; but a proclamation has since been issued under the orders of Government of the 25th August 1834, interdicting the sale of the slaves by any court in Assam in satisfaction of decrees, or for any other purposes or transaction that may originate subsequent to the date of the proclamation.

38. The only special rules besides those mentioned which affect the civil rights of individuals of this district are the following:—1st, a proclamation issued under authority of a letter of Mr. Robertson, dated the 25th July 1833, prohibiting the sale or mortgage of a native of Assam to a foreigner under pain of a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, or in the event of the removal of a person so sold or mortgaged in progress to another country, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; 2nd, ten rules regarding mortgages passed by Mr. Robertson on the 4th of February 1834, which rules appear to have been drawn up with great fairness as respects both the mortgager and the mortgagee; 3rd, a rule issued from your office on the 29th of April 1834 respecting suits against the headmen of a *Raj* (a body of men supposed to have common interests), which rule directs that in future no suits be received except all the individuals against whom the plaint is intended to be made be specified by name, and from such only are recoveries to be made; 4th, the rate of interest has been limited to 12 per cent. per annum under orders of Government, dated the 14th July 1834.

39. It does not seem necessary to allude very particularly to any of the criminal courts excepting that of the Magistrate, whose powers are much more extensive than those of a Magistrate in the Regulation Provinces. The Court of Circuit and the Court of 7th Assistant Magistrates have, I believe, very nearly the same powers as similar courts in other parts of India.

40. The rules for the guidance of Assistants in charge of districts—they act *ex-officio* as Magistrates in criminal matters—are mostly contained in letters from the Commissioner of Circuit, dated severally the 9th September and 9th November 1833, 4th February and 1st November 1834, and 25th May 1835, and are to the following purport:—

First.—Assistants are to be guided by the general spirit of the Regulations.

Second.—In all cases of theft and other offences demanding a severer punishment than 30* stripes,

* Commissioner's letter, 1st November 1834. (N.B.—No copy or abstract of the Regulations furnished.)

Commissioner's letter, 9th September 1833, Regulation 2 of 1834, abolishing corporal punishment, extended to Assam (Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter No. 601, dated the 4th June 1835).

and two years' imprisonment with labour and irons, or in cases of double convictions, of imprisonment for 4 years, but not involving loss of life, or not amounting to the crime of gang robbery between sun-set and sun-rise, it is discretionary with the Assistants, provided the property stolen do not exceed Rs. 300 in value, to dispense with attendance of a *punchayat*, and to hold the trial himself, transmitting his proceedings with a letter in English detailing his sentiments on the merits of the case to the Commissioner, by whom sentence will be passed or orders issued for the parties to be in attendance for a fresh trial before himself.

Third.—In burglaries where the property stolen amounts in value to more than Rs. 100, and in cases of simple theft when the value of the property stolen amounts to more than Rs. 100,† the Assistant is to hold a trial under the rules laid down above, and transmit his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Commissioner's letter, 9th November 1833.

† Modified in No. 3.

Fourth.—In all cases of burglary and theft in which the property stolen amounts in value to a smaller sum than that laid down, the Assistant is competent to pass sentence, whatever may be the number of individuals concerned, provided no person concerned in the perpetration of the burglary or theft has been wounded or may have suffered any grievous bodily injury at the hands of the perpetrators of the offence.

Fifth.—In all cases of unaggravated burglary, theft, or robbery, assault or other crime of a less aggravated nature, Assistants are to try the parties accused in the usual manner and pass sentence to the extent allowed by Regulation 12‡ of 1818 in similar cases within the Regulation districts, with the further discretion that, when a person shall be convicted at one

Commissioner's letter, 1st February 1834.

‡ No copy of this Regulation in the office.

and the same time of two distinct offences, Assistants are at liberty to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years. When sentence exceeds two years' imprisonment, copy of final order to be transmitted immediately to Commissioner of Circuit.

Sixth.—In all cases of offences of a more heinous character, Assistants, after making the necessary preliminary enquiries, are to fix a day for the trial of the accused, and on that day, if the case be one in which a jury may be required, impanel a jury to consist of not less

Commissioner's letter, 1st February 1834.

than three members, before whom evidence is to be taken for the prosecution and defence. At the close of the examinations, which are all to be taken in writing in the Bengal character, each member of the *punchayat* is to be called on to give his opinion in writing, and the Assistant is then to transmit the whole proceedings with an English letter containing an abstract of the evidence and his own sentiments upon the merits of the case to the Commissioner.

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Seventh.—In such cases as murder, atrocious dacoities, and robberies, attended with murder or severe wounding, etc., for which a greater punishment is awarded by the Regulations than imprisonment for 14 years, or for which a greater infliction is thought to be required, Assistants, instead of trying the offenders themselves, are to commit them after the usual investigations to be tried by the Court of Circuit.

Commissioner's letter, 25th May 1835.

Commissioner's letter, 1st November 1834.

Commissioner's letter, 1st November 1834.

Eighth.—Assistants will pass sentence in all cases of simple theft when the amount or value of the property stolen shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 300.

Ninth.—In all petty criminal cases of misdemeanour theft to the amount of Rs. 50, and offences for which Magistrates are authorized by the Regulations to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, Assistants are authorized to dispense with a written record of trial.

Tenth.—It is not intended by the above rule to alter the mode of conducting trials; the examination on which will take place as has been usual; the only change proposed is that the proceedings will be all *viva voce* and be taken down in writing.

Eleventh.—In cases, however, when a witness is supposed to be giving false evidence, Assistants should record in Bengali the supposed false depositions as documents for the trials that may ensue.

Twelfth.—Assistants are to keep a record of all the sentences, whether of acquittal or condemnation, and whether the proceedings are recorded or not in a register book in English and likewise in Bengali in the form of a final *rubakari*.

41. The above, I believe, contains all the most important rules that have been issued for the guidance of Assistants in charge of districts, in so far as their powers are concerned. For their guidance in conducting criminal investigations, they have been furnished with a copy of the *Nizamut Adawlut* Circular of the 16th July 1830, and copies of circulars now issued from the court have for some time past been received regularly in the Assistant Commissioner's office.

42. The only order which I can discover respecting the administration of the police of the district is that contained in Mr. Robertson's letter of the 8th November 1833, which directs that the provisions of Regulation XX of 1817 are to be taken as the general rule for guidance, with the following modifications:—

1st.—The general duties of *darogahs* and their control over their subordinates are defined by clause first, section 4, of that Regulation.

2nd.—The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th sections are to be observed with this distinction that the report required by the 12th clause of section 9 is to be sent to the Commissioner's office. This is to be particularly explained to the *darogah*.

3rd.—Weekly ordinary reports are alone required to be made to the Magistrate, and these must be sent by a village *dawk*.

4th.—The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections of the Regulations are to be particularly observed.

5th.—The 15th section is to be enforced, but in cases of simple burglary, unattended with violence, the *darogah* shall neither institute a local enquiry nor depute a *peada* for that purpose, except at the instance of the person robbed.

6th.—Of the remaining sections of Regulation XX, those from the 16th to the 27th, both inclusive, are to be enforced, but those from the 28th to the 34th, being inapplicable to Assam, are not to be considered obligatory.

43. There are three police thanahs within the district, stationed at Nowgong, Raha, and Morung, of the following strength:—

Thanah Nowgong.	Raha.	Morung.
1 Darogah	1 Head Muharrir.	1 Head muharrir.
2 Muharrirs.	1 Inferior "	1 Jamadar and 10 teklahs.
1 Jamadar and 10 teklahs.	1 Jamadar and 10 teklahs.	2 Boats.
2 Boats.	2 Boats.	

44. The principal *amlahs* of all the courts are natives of Bengal, but the inferior situations are filled by them and the Assamese pretty equally, Government having sanctioned a subsistence for five Assamese youths while engaged in qualifying themselves for official employment. There is reason to hope that in a few years there will be a sufficient number of natives of the province competent to undertake the higher duties of the offices. The proceedings of the court are all carried on in the Bengali language.

45. With regard to the state of business in the Civil Courts, I beg to refer you to Appendix No. 1. A large portion of the cases are for very small amounts, and many relate to slaves and women. All these cases might, I think, be decided with great satisfaction to parties by a court composed of natives of the country superintended by the Assistant Commissioner. The proceedings of the summary Court are conducted *viva voce* in the same way as is done before a native court of requests in the army. In case of a difference of opinion between the jury and the Assistant Commissioner the decision to accord with

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the opinion of the latter, and in this case only need appeal be allowed. This court might assemble every month on some particular day, and the cases admitted in the preceding month be then disposed of, which would generally be done in two or three days if the proceedings are not to be taken down at length in writing. To enable the Assistant Commissioner to form a respectable and impartial court, the heads of villages must be called on to furnish the names of 8 or 10 of the most respectable men resident in each of their villages. These might be registered both in English and Bengali, and the names of 20 or 30 be drawn every month indiscriminately. These would be ordered to attend on the day appointed for the court to sit, and 3 or 4 only to sit on each trial. In this way it could never be known who was to be of the jury, and the number summoned would, I should think, preclude all chance of corruption. The attendance of the jury ought to be compulsory, but a trifle might be allowed them for their attendance, payable from the sums deposited for costs of suits, which last year amounted to about Rs. 400. That the *panchayats* did not prove satisfactory before is to be attributed to their being a fixed body paid irregularly, and above all to their not being superintended by an European officer.

46. By Appendix No. 2 it will be observed that no very heinous offences have occurred in the district during the present year. The three cases of dacoity included in the return took place last year, but the prisoners were apprehended and tried at the beginning of this year. A good deal of the crime in the district is attributable to the number of people addicted to eating opium, to obtain which they are led to plunder their neighbour's property.

47. It is the duty of the headmen of villages to apprehend and make over to the thanahs persons guilty of any serious offence, and I have reason to think that most of them perform this duty properly. There may, of course, be cases that are not brought to the Magistrate's notice, but nothing has occurred to make me think that such is of frequent occurrence.

48. Every precaution is taken to prevent the oppression of the ryots on the part of the police officers. The heads of thanahs are directed in all cases where parties apply for search of houses to enquire particularly from the applicant the grounds of suspicion against the party whose house is required to be searched, and are held responsible that they search no house on insufficient grounds. In all cases of prisoners sent into the sudder stations and of search, the reason for the proceedings is briefly stated on a separate *challan*.

49. Considering the large extent of this district and the paucity of thanahs, I should think it very desirable that a *tekla* or peon was appointed to each village, and in the larger mauzas one or two. They might be made to assist the *bysak* generally, but they should be given to understand that their chief duty was to bring to his notice all cases of robbery or other serious crimes within the *bysak's* superintendence. The expense of such an establishment would be trifling. Three *poorahs* of land being set aside rent-free for each *teklah* would be sufficient to make the office sought for, and if the expense were to be calculated at the loss of the revenue of the land thus set apart, it would not exceed half the expense of a single thanah.

50. For the management of the jail there have been no specific rules laid down, but I should think it desirable that each Assistant be furnished with the rules which have been printed and published for the management of jails in other parts of India. Every means is taken to ensure the cleanliness of the jail and the health of the prisoners and to make their labour of service to the State.

51. There is one subject which I think it right to advert to in this report, that is, slavery and bondage. I have already, in my letter of 2nd July 1835, No. 10, stated how I thought the former might be gradually abolished. But to stop the increase of it, I think it would be right to declare at once that bondage contracted hereafter should be limited to a certain period, and that none of the offspring of free men should be liable to be sold. A great number of people put their persons and their lands into mortgage for very small sums of money, and a variety of petty disputes arise on this account. Bondsmen have been frequently released under Mr. Robertson's rules regarding mortgages, which admit the mortgage to be at an end so soon as the mortgagee may have received the full amount of what was advanced on the mortgage, principal and interest, either in cash or in the value of what was mortgaged. The number of mortgages of lands would be very much lessened if the principle of property were once freely granted.

52. The origin of slavery in Assam and the measures necessary to check its progressive increase may both perhaps be discovered on reference to a principle inherent in the former Government of Assam, namely, that a free man and his male offspring owed their service to the State, and could not be put in slavery, while the female offspring was and is to this day considered the property of her father, and on his death, of his son or brother or his nearest male heir, liable, until married, to be disposed of by them in any way they think fit. The mother indeed is said to have some kind of voice in the disposal of her daughter, but this only so long as she remains with the heirs of her husband. In case of a second marriage her daughters, like the rest of the effects of her deceased husband, become the sole property of his heir as above.

53. It does not appear to me that I can furnish any further information on the points adverted to in Mr. Macsween's letter. The whole of the district is peopled with rude tribes, and it is difficult to get from them any statistical accounts which could be much depended upon. The heads of villages have been for a long time past called upon to furnish such reports, but they are suspicious of the intention with which the requisition is made, and I am anxious not longer to delay furnishing this report, which has been kept back for some time on this account.

54. I beg to append the statement required in the last paragraph of Mr. Macsween's letter.

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55. In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to state my firm conviction that in no part of India whatever is there a body of peasantry more independent in their feelings or more happy in every way than the ryots in the Nowgong division.

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No. 81, dated Fort William, the 1st March 1836.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your report dated the 3rd ultimo, with its enclosures, in reply to the requisition of the 10th November 1834, and to inform you in reply that those papers have been transmitted for the consideration of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

2. In the meanwhile with reference to paragraphs 30 to 35 of your letter, the Governor is pleased to authorise you to abolish, as you recommend, the capitation, house, or hearth-tax, and to "direct the Collectors of each division to throw it on the lands." The propositions conveyed by paragraph 33 of your report are also sanctioned.

3. You will observe great caution in shifting the burthen of taxation in the manner proposed by you, though you state that the change will be but nominal, the real incidence of the hearth-tax being upon the land. But as His Honour observes that a very considerable portion of the aggregate revenue paid by the districts of Darrang and Kamrup (the returns from Nowgong not furnishing details) is derived from other sources than the land tax, though you state that there is but one other tax, as specified in the foregoing paragraph in terms quoted from paragraph 30 of your report, no measure must be taken to carry the abolition of the capitation, house, or hearth-tax into effect until it shall have been ascertained beyond doubt that the enhancement of the assessment on the land which that step will render indispensable will be regarded by the people not as an additional impost, but, as in fact it is, as the operation of a change of system devised solely for their benefit. The Governor relies upon your judgment and the good management of your subordinates to preclude any misapprehension of the intentions and objects of Government and consequent irritation or discontent on the part of the ignorant agricultural classes of the province under your charge.