SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

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# SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

RELATIVE TO THE

# SETTLEMENT OF JAGHEER HOLDINGS

IN THE

# PROVINCE OF SIND.

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# SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

RELATIVE TO

# THE SETTLEMENT OF JAGHEER HOLDINGS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

## RULES LAID DOWN BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS TO JAGHEERS IN SIND.

After the battle of Meanee, Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Sind, issued a proclamation that all persons coming in and making submission should have their free lands returned to them. The time for this submission was afterwards limited to the 24th May 1844. A list was taken of those making submission, and they were each provided with a "Salaam Sunnud," signed by Sir Charles and sealed by his seal, to this purport—that "A B, having come in and made submission, is to receive back all Jagheers held by him in undisputed possession on the 17th February 1843" (the date of the battle of Meanee). This "salaam sunnud" each man took to the Collector, who then issued an order to the Kardar of the purgunnah where his land lay to give them up to him. The Ameers' last sunnud granting the land actually in the man's possession at the time of the battle was then given to the Collector by the Jagheerdar, who forwarded it to the Governor for his seal, having first examined into its genuineness, and compared it with the office copy, which had been carefully kept in the Meers' Dufturs. On being sealed, it was returned to the grantee.

2. The number of salaam sunnuds thus given to individuals from all three collectorates of Sind was 1993. Of the persons receiving those sunnuds, 1099 came forward to claim their land in the Hyderabad Collectorate, presenting 862 sunnuds of the Ameers for investigation; the difference between the two numbers is explained

by the fact that some were joint-holders under a single sunnud, and others held several sunnuds for different grants. Of these sunnuds 718 were confirmed by the affixing of the Governor's seal.

3. The deaths of incumbents and other causes soon brought several cases under re-consideration, and various orders were issued by Sir C. Napier laying down general rules for guidance in settling Jagheer claims. The following is a summary of those orders:—

"1. On lands of deceased Jagheerdars being in future granted to their heirs, the said heirs shall be called on to pay, as Government share, one-fourth of the produce of their Jagheers.

"2. The shares in a common grant under one sunnud of persons who had not 'made salaam' not to be re-granted to their heirs, though they themselves were to be allowed to hold their lands for life, the salaam of one of the parties having been accepted.

"3. Jagheers, or portion of Jagheers, granted as remuneration for offices which no longer exist, to revert to Government on death of present holders.

"4. The Jagheers of petty Jagheerdars who will not pay their fair share of improvements, from which they and the Government would alike benefit, to be changed to some other part of the country where they could not impede the public Government.

"5. All whom the British Government found in undisputed possession of their lands on the 17th February 1843 should, on making their salaam, have their lands restored to them.

"6. Special reference to be made in all cases where the holder pleads infancy, old age, or illness, as a reason for not having 'made salaam.'

"7. The holders of fruit gardens excused the not having 'made salaam,' and their gardens granted to them even where they possessed no sunnud for the grant.

"8. New and separate sunnuds to be made out for each of the sharers in a common grant in all cases taken up for investigation.

"9. All re-grants to be measured out in one piece.

"10. The shares in a Jagheer of persons whose names are not mentioned in the last sunnud, but who are referred to by an 'and others,' to be granted to them when the individuals are ascertainable from previous sunnuds; otherwise these shares to revert to Government.

"11. Heirs to Jagheerdars succeeding on re-grant to be charged a rent of two annas per beegah on all uncultivated land retained by them, and an option given them of paying two annas per beegah on the cultivated land in lieu of the one-fourth share net proceeds.

"12. Jagheerdars to divide their Jagheers into two classes—1*st*, those granted previous to 20 years before the battle of Meanee and held continuously since; and 2*nd*, those granted subsequent to that date. The first class, on their giving up their waste lands, and lands held as pay to followers, or for military or civil duties, to have the remainder converted into a free perpetuity to them and their heirs male. The second class to have their cultivated lands, with the same exceptions, made perpetuities in the same manner; they, however, paying two annas per beegah rent on the land so granted from the death of present holder. All grants to the four great Talpoor families which would have come under second class, to be classed with the first. The accepting this proposal or not made optional to all.

"13. Future re-grants of land only to include the cultivated land, and in case of re-grants the rent to be two annas a beegah in all cases.

"14. Jagheers, or portion of Jagheers, in lieu of pay for civil offices now abolished, or of troops disbanded, or to followers no longer maintained or required for service of Government, to revert to the state at the death of the owners.

"15. All Jagheers under 20 beegahs, if held by those who have no other land, and actually cultivate such land with their own hands, to be granted in perpetuity, provided they be not in the centre of other Jagheers.

"16. Jagheerdars omitting to report the death of sharers in a Jagheer within six months of such death, without assigning good reasons for such omission, to forfeit the entire Jagheer."

4. In March 1846, Captain Stack was directed by Captain Rathborne, the Collector of Hyderabad, to revise the Jagheer lists. Between that date and September 1847, when Sir C. Napier left Sind, Captain Stack went over 185 cases of Jagheer grants, under which 2,828,624 beegahs of land were alienated. In the settlement of these cases 2,081,700 beegahs were re-granted or continued to 469 individuals generally on new sunnuds, sealed and signed by Sir C. Napier, which showed exactly the quantity of land held by each individual sharer. 746,924 beegahs were, during this investigation, recovered on account of Government.

5. This revision was carried on by Captain Stack preparing a memorandum of each case, going over, in doing so, all the back grants and sunnuds relating to the family, and obtaining information on requisite points from local officers in the districts where the land lay, or *vivâ voce* from any person he might think it right to summon. This memorandum when prepared he laid personally before the Collector, who then gave him verbal orders regarding it. New sunnuds when required were forwarded to Sir C. Napier for seal, with a letter which merely detailed the settlement come to in the case, but to it were attached the original sunnuds of the Ameers, showing the grants to the family, and any other documents bearing immediately on the point. The new sunnuds were generally sealed and returned without question, the Governor being either satisfied, from an examination in the office of his secretary of the documents accompanying them, that the decision was rightly come to, or trusting to the officers, who he knew had inquired into the case.

6. In addition to the investigating into particular cases, and the settling the shares of different individuals in joint-holdings, made necessary by the 8th of Sir C. Napier's instructions on Jagheer matters, quoted in paragraph 3 of this summary, rolls of all the Jagheers were, during this period, made in Persian and English; the quantity of land held by each party was ascertained or estimated; and a system of report in cases of casualty brought into use. No attempt was, however, as yet made to value the alienated land, as the small establishment allowed had no leisure for such a work, without giving up what was at that time a more important duty,—the investigating the correctness of the different claims.

7. After Sir C. Napier's departure, the revision went on more slowly, in consequence of Captain Stack, from increased magisterial duty, not having so much leisure to attend to it. However, between September 1847 and September 1849 he went over 68 cases, in which 77,237 beegahs of land were continued to 315 individuals, and 63,330 recovered on account of the state.

8. The settlement come to in each case was reported to the Commissioner, Mr. Pringle, as it had been before to Sir C. Napier, and new sunnuds forwarded for seal; but they were not sealed or returned by him, nor were these settlements confirmed. The parties concerned, however, remained meanwhile in provisional possession of their lands, in conformity with the terms of the proposed settlements.

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## INQUIRY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY INTO THE SIND JAGHEERS.

9. Instructions for an inquiry into the Sind Jagheers were originally communicated in the Government letter to Mr. Pringle, the Commissioner in Sind, under date the 11th October 1848. The necessity for such an inquiry had been shown by Sir George Clerk, who, in his minute of 24th April 1848, observed "that under the term Jagheer, as used by the Sind authorities, are included grants which in other countries have each a name peculiar to, and denoting the object for, which it has been made, and thus in Sind we find that the chief who was required to muster his thousands of armed retainers, the civil officer who was paid in land for the performance of public duties, the pensioned devotee, the menial who enjoyed the land for domestic services, the courtier who, in the freak of the moment, got a grant, all enrolled under the name of Jagheerdar."

10. In paragraphs 11 to 29 of this minute, Sir George Clerk detailed all the information on the subject that he had been able to obtain during his short visit to Sind. He clearly showed the importance of the question, and the necessity of minute inquiry before this Government could be prepared to lay down definite rules whereby justice could be done to all interests concerned. The following are extracts from Sir George Clerk's minute above referred to:—

"11. Firstly, as regards Jagheerdars, Mr. Pringle states that the land alienated in Jagheer is estimated at about one-tenth of

the Government land.' This is a very loose estimate, but supposing that any approximation to the actual extent of Jagheer, as compared with Government land, had been made, still such approximation would by no means have enabled us to judge of their relative value; for in Sind not only does this depend on the absolute quality of lands themselves (culturable, rocky, or desert,) but on the facility with which they can be touched by the waters of the Indus or its off-sets. Captain Rathborne estimates that of the cultivated land in his collectorate about 40 per cent. is Jagheer.

"12. The total amount of land given up in Jagheer will, if correctly estimated, be found so startling, as to render it most important that we should ascertain the circumstances under which those alienations have been recognised by our Government, and what portions of them are likely to be permanently alienated from the state, as also the circumstances under, and mode in, which the remainder will again become a branch of the state revenues.

"13. First of all it is to be explained that under the general term 'Jagheer,' as used by the Sind authorities, are included grants which in other countries have each a name peculiar to, and denoting the object for, which it has been made, and that in Sind we find that the chief who was required to muster his thousands of armed retainers, the civil officer who was paid in land for the performance of public duties, the pensioned devotee, the menial who enjoyed his land for domestic services, the courtier who, in the freak of the moment, got a grant, all enrolled under the name of Jagheerdar.

"14. On the taking possession of the country, the Jagheer held at the time of the battle was confirmed to all who made their submission within a specified period, whatever the object or origin of the grant may have been, and we relieved the holders of all conditions or expenditure attached to the tenures. Not only did we cease to require the service of armed retainers from the chiefs, but in the extensive tracts comprised in the Jagheers over which their jurisdiction used to extend, we voluntarily took on ourselves the burden of police management, and the administration of civil and criminal justice.

"15. Also, as regards lands held in lieu of pay by civil officers of the former Government, we continued the same without requir-

ing in return any service whatever, and in cases where it has happened that they have been employed by us, we paid them in grain or cash to the same extent that we should have done had they not enjoyed those lands.

"16. After this full measure of recognition had been conceded, and the country had settled down into a peaceful state, the question arose as to how much of what had been thus inconsiderately parted with could be eventually restored to the state revenue.

"17. Major Goldney, who has been since September 1845 Collector of Shikarpoor, and since July 1844 employed as a revenue officer in the province, gives a set of rules, according to which it would appear that the Jagheers in his collectorate have been dealt with; but Mr. Pringle states that 'this, I am led to believe, is rather what was under consideration than what has been actually introduced'; and Mr. Pringle also informs us that the investigation of the titles of most of the Jagheerdars has been made and their rights settled. But if settled, on what principles, and by what rules? What were the steps taken for carrying out those principles? Were they carried out in such a way as to show the people that what we did was done, not from any avidity for new acquisition, but only in vindication of our own just and lawful rights? All these are questions of the greatest importance, yet regarding them no information is to be found in the papers furnished by the Commissioner, nor could I obtain any information from him.

"18. Indeed, there was so much difficulty in obtaining a clear answer to the question as to the general principles which have guided the several Collectors in their mode of procedure, that at last I caused a formal reference on the subject to be made to Captain Brown, the Secretary to the Sind Government, and this reference elicited the fact that 'no defined regulations were framed by Sir Charles Napier.'

"Captain Brown, however, furnished me with partial extracts from some correspondence which had passed on the subject, and from these, elucidated by inquiries which I directed the Revenue Secretary to make from Lieutenent Stack, an intelligent Deputy Collector employed on Jagheer settlements in the Hydrabad Collec-

torate, I find that the following are the rules which have been from time to time in force.

"In cases in which it could be traced that lands had been granted conditional on the keeping up armed followers, a resumption was at once made proportionate to the quantity which had been assigned for the support of those followers, except in cases in which the names of the followers were ascertainable from the records, when these portions of the land were continued to them for life. All Jagheers which had been granted as pay for personal, military, or civil services, to be resumed at death of present incumbents.

"On the succession of the first heir to any Jagheer held hereditarily, however ancient the grant, and over and above the deduction already made on account of military retainers, a tax in perpetuity of one-fourth of the Jagheerdar's revenue from the remaining estate was imposed: this was the rule up to about the close of 1845. After that year, up to March 1847, the rule for the exaction of the one-fourth ceased, and in lieu of it was substituted the imposition of a tax of two annas a beegah on the whole of the lands in the Jagheer (cultivated, rotation fallow, and waste,) unless the incumbent thought fit to abandon a portion of the estate. Since March 1847 the rule has been again changed, and on all future demises two annas a beegah are to be exacted on cultivated and fallow rotation, while the uncultivated and waste are to be wholly resumed.

"19. These rules are held to be applicable not only to Jagheers where the tenure is vested in one person, but to all fractional shares of Jagheers where the partners are several. Thus, one share of a Jagheer, held as a joint estate, may, on the demise of the partner, either lapse to Government, or be continued to his heirs, subject to the tax of one-fourth, or be subject to the imposition of two annas a beegah on cultivated, fallow, uncultivated, and waste; or the uncultivated and waste portions may be resumed, and the balance continued subject to the tax of two annas a beegah; these conditions varying with the time at which the demise has taken place.

"20. To exhibit the practical working of this measure, I will take an imaginary Jagheer held hereditarily and in equal portions

by A, B, C, and D. D died before the close of 1845; of his share of the annual revenues, one-fourth is to be taken as a tax. As, however, divisions of land among the co-partners in a Jagheer were not recognised, the realisation of the tax on D's fourth share is ensured by Government officials proceeding annually to take summary possession of the whole of the grain produced in the Jagheer, in order that we may recover therefrom the one-sixteenth of the Jagheerdar's share (say one-sixteenth of a third or fourth of the gross produce) which has become the property of Government; and as if this vexation were not sufficient, we compel not only D's heir, but A, B, and C, to bear the expense attendant on our sequestration and partition of the whole of the crops. This is said only to be a temporary expedient, eventually the one-sixteenth share is to be obtained by measuring off a quantity of land; but when we consider that fallow, position as to water, and amount of water supply, are necessary elements in estimating the value of the one-sixteenth, and that the actual area of the one-sixteenth may be the less important of the several considerations, it seems difficult to say in what manner the subdivision can be carried through with safety either to Government or to the co-partners of the Jagheer.

"21. Suppose D died subsequent to close of 1845, but previous to March 1847, his heir is to pay at the rate of two annas on one-fourth of the gross number of beegahs contained in the Jagheer; but the very large proportion of land necessarily waste in most of the Jagheers consequent on the want of, and distance from water, want of population, desert, &c., must render this two annas tax unduly heavy and often oppressive. To mitigate this burden, it was conceived to be necessary to give the Jagheerdar's heir the alternative of throwing up a portion, and paying tax upon the remainder. But here again difficulties will arise in the adjustment of water supply, so as to render of some value to Government the portions abandoned, without detracting from the value of the Jagheerdar's share. Further inconveniences and embarrassments will arise from the integrity of a Jagheer as regards the boundaries being affected by the cession of isolated portions.

"22. Lastly, suppose D has died since March 1847, the difficulties enumerated at the close of paragraph 20 will all be found

to operate as rendering complex, if not impossible, the resumption of his share of the uncultivated and waste.

"23. But leaving out of the question the vexation and intricacy necessarily attendant on the several plans for releasing the share or its fraction which reverts to Government, I am not satisfied that the settlements have been made with a knowledge or liberality sufficiently extensive. It appears to me that in the first instance claims were recognised with too great profusion, and subsequently that the conditions of tenure have been made too stringent and grasping. If we add to this fact that town duties and miscellaneous taxes were at an after period summarily abolished by the late Governor in Jagheer as well as in our territories, and that no compensation was awarded to Jagheerdars for the loss of their revenue, it will be seen that the hopes raised by our first measures must have subsequently merged in feelings of disappointment, and a want of trust as to the stability of any arrangement that might be made.

"24. I may, in this place, advert to the offers which the late Governor made by proclamation, dated 24th March 1847, in the view of inducing Jagheerdars at once to relinquish all their lands which were not at the time actually under cultivation; but I need not enter into its details, as they have not as yet in any instance been accepted, and, indeed, though on first perusal the provisions of the proclamation may appear simple, they would have been found by no means easy to reduce to practice.

"25. Independently of the foregoing considerations, I cannot but doubt whether, liberally as the Jagheerdars were in the first instance treated with regard to their estates, our treatment of them in other respects was such as to lead them to feel well-disposed towards us.

"26. Under our system their military authority ceased, and Jagheerdars, whose power was under the late dynasty practically paramount within the limits of their respective Jagheers, cannot now exercise any civil or police jurisdiction, even in the smallest matter, the whole being, as before mentioned, vested in Government. No one who knows orientals can entertain a doubt but that the Jagheerdars must often find themselves bearded by our underlings, and this sense of degradation must be yet more bitterly felt, when

they find that a portion of the power of which they are deprived is wielded by Hindoos, whom but as yesterday they held in complete subjection. Such degradation would of itself be hard enough to bear in the circle of a Jagheerdar's own family and friends, but how much more keenly must it be felt when the same spectacle is exhibited before a tenantry to whom the will of the Jagheerdar was law until we got the country? The progress of our system, involving, as it must be, increased delegation of power to Kardars and other native officers, will by no means tend to diminish the discontent which such an altered state of things must naturally excite.

"27. The Commissioner, forming his opinion from the replies of the present civil officers, states that the administration of criminal justice under the former Government, as in most partially civilised states, was arbitrary and 'unscrupulous,' and that the police was 'corrupt and inefficient.' Some of the officers give a still darker colouring to the picture, but the report of intelligent travellers, who in those days visited the province, together with what I formerly gleaned on the subject from well-informed natives, lead me to a different opinion. It is true that there may have been much that does not meet our ideas, but in this, as in other cases, we are too hasty in erecting ourselves and our system as standards, and in overlooking the fact that even our institutions are in their operations very far from perfect. A government succeeding the British might dilate on those imperfections, so as to give a most unfavourable colour to our whole administration.

"28. I doubt much the wisdom of our having thus harshly supplanted the former authority of Jagheerdars by hired officers, and I am of opinion that we might have organised a plan for continuing to them some degree of their former consequence. We ought now to endeavour to do so, and should thus probably succeed in securing their willing co-operation for preserving the peace of the country, while we should most certainly save to ourselves a portion of the very large expenditure which must attend the carrying our civil, revenue, and criminal arrangements into the hearts of large Jagheer possessions. I may here refer to the happy effects which have resulted from the judicious measures taken in other parts of India for preserving the spirit of native institutions, and,

with it, the spirit and proper pride of those natives who administered them; due care being had that there was a moderate amount of occasional European superintendence, not descending to continual and vexatious interference.

"29. The duties which remain for Mr. Pringle to perform in regard to the Jagheer question are many and most important, and they can only be satisfactorily performed by his personally superintending the details of several cases, and holding direct and frequent intercourses with the parties likely to be affected."

11. But little progress was made in either obtaining precise information, or laying down any principles to be followed regarding the rent-free tenures in Sind during the first six years after that province was annexed to the Bombay Presidency; and it was not till the late Captain Stack's return from furlough to Europe in 1852 that the subject was taken up as a distinct branch of inquiry.

12. Captain Stack was appointed to superintend these inquiries, and was directed in the first instance to make himself acquainted with the mode of procedure followed by the Enam Commission in the Deccan, after which he was to resume his labours in inquiring into the rent-free tenures in Sind, to which his attention had been mainly devoted while he had previously officiated as Deputy to the Collector of Hyderabad. After some months, he submitted a detailed report on the past history of rent-free grants in Sind, and submitted proposals for a full inquiry into, and settlement of, such tenures.

13. This report was submitted to Government with the Commissioner's letter, No. 171, of 19th May 1853. Captain Stack died in December 1853, and Captain Goldsmid, 37th Madras Native Infantry, who had been for some time employed on similar inquiries in Upper Sind, was appointed to succeed him.

14. After a short experience in charge of the office, Captain Goldsmid was forcibly struck by what, on further inquiry, he felt convinced was a radical defect in the mode of inquiry followed by Captain Stack. This may be explained by observing that from the first commencement of inquiry under Sir Charles Napier, up to the period of Captain Stack's decease, the inquiries had been made according to the personal bearings of such grant. Whenever a Jagheerdar died, or brought his case forward by petition, inquiry was

made as to his personal claims and interests, and a decision passed, which, as far as that individual was concerned, settled his claims for that generation.

15. This system had some advantages. Claims and difficult questions were met only as they arose, existing incumbents were rarely disturbed or alarmed, and considerable changes and resumptions were effected for some years, without attracting notice beyond the immediate family of the Jagheerdar.

16. But after a while this last-named advantage, if it were one, became neutralised and converted into a serious evil. As resumptions multiplied, whole tribes became uneasy, and the want of knowledge as to the real extent of resumptions, or principles on which they were made, magnified the evil beyond its true dimensions.

17. Moreover, there was no visible termination to the inquiries. There might be scores of sharers in a single grant; the death of the first led to an inquiry, and, perhaps, resumption of his share, and virtually settled the question as regarded the co-sharers; but they neither knew it, nor, from the peculiarities in the rules, was it possible to state the exact effect upon each share, though the principle upon which the shares were to be dealt with might be fixed. It might be, and often was, many years before another lapse occurred, and as some of the sharers were frequently children, it was almost a certainty that the greater part of a generation would pass by before the whole of that single grant could be finally disposed of and settled.

18. Captain Goldsmid's views on this point, though formed independently, entirely coincided with Mr. Frere's own previous impressions, and convinced him that it was necessary to change the plan of inquiry, so far as to abandon the system of limiting the inquiry to individual claims and interests, and to make it a local inquiry calculated to obtain all the information regarding, and finally to settle all tenures within a given locality. In other words, instead of inquiring into the nature and extent of each Jagheerdar's claims, the inquiry was to be into the nature and extent of all Jagheer claims within a given locality.

19. At the same time Captain Goldsmid brought to Mr. Frere's notice some most serious defects in the system previously followed consequent on the total absence of anything like a survey

or registration of lands. The shares, the valuations, the resumptions, and the re-assignments, all existed on paper, and on paper only. It was very rarely that in any Jagheer which had fallen under settlement since the conquest, the shares as actually enjoyed by the sharers corresponded with those recorded in the official documents. In the case of a partial resumption and re-grant, the rules appeared clear enough; but when they came to be applied, the absence of any really correct record of what had been enjoyed and used by the grantee, which were material elements in the calculation of what his successor was to hold, had driven the local officers to a system of assumptions and calculations from the private accounts of the Jagheerdar, which often afforded results as wide as possible from the truth.

20. The gross injustice at times committed may be explained in a few words. On the death of a Jagheerdar, the extent of land re-grantable to his successor was estimated from the yield of the soil on an average of the preceding five years. As a rule in Sind, this account would give far less than the actual number of beegahs under inquiry; but in addition to this unfavourable mode of settlement, the re-grantee was further assessed in coin an amount equalling one-quarter of the nett produce. Supposing the registered area of a re-grantable Jagheer to be 2400 beegahs, its average produce yearly is shown to be so many Khirwars, or measures of grain. Calculating so many beegahs for so many Khirwars, and multiplying by three for fallows, the re-grantable area is declared to be only, perhaps, 1000 beegahs. On this one thousand was levied a money payment equalling a quarter of the produce of the 2400 beegahs, the difference of 1400 being *supposed to represent unproductive waste.* Could the 1400 beegahs have been resumed (cut off) in the manner intended, there would have been no loss to the Jagheerdar at all, but such intention was clearly impossible of execution. The consequence was that the Kardar, on the part of Government, often claimed the whole produce of the old 2400 beegahs, doling out to the re-grantee his share *according to the proportion of beegahs allowed him from the sum total,* and assessed him, moreover, the one-fourth produce of the integral estate.

21. A consideration of these and other similar circumstances convinced Captain Goldsmid and Mr. Frere that some of the rules

submitted for the approbation of Government would require much alteration, and he therefore applied to Government to have the report of the 19th May 1853, on which no decision had been passed, returned for correction, which request was complied with.

22. In returning the above document, with his letter, No. 38, of the 15th January 1856, Mr. Frere forwarded a communication* from Captain Pelly, Acting First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, and stated,—

"19. Captain Goldsmid had hardly begun his inquiries on the new system, and had only completed one district in the Hyderabad Collectorate, when he was compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

"20. He was succeeded by Captain Pelly, who has completed the inquiry as far as the Kurrachee and Hyderabad districts are concerned, as will be seen from his report of progress during the past year, as noted in the margin. He has investigated and tested by the original grants, and by possession, all claims under grants from the Hyderabad or Meerpoor Ameers, embracing the whole of the old Hyderabad and Kurrachee collectorates, and the Mehur and Larkhana Deputy Collectorates in the Shikarpoor Collectorate.

No. 3, of 2nd January 1856, submitted with the Commissioner's letter, No. 37, of 15th January 1856 (Appendix I. to this Summary).

"21. It will be seen that the claims now enjoyed in those districts amount to the enormous aggregate of 3,562,355-16-0 beegahs. These grants have been arranged, according to their date, into four classes, somewhat on the system followed in the Deccan. The periods which regulate the class have been selected on the ground of some material change in the dynasty, or the system of granting them.

"22. The first class embraces all grants anterior to the Talpoors, or which, from any other cause, have a claim to be considered permanent.

"23. The second class embraces all grants between the accession of the Talpoors and 1821.

* Appendix A to this Summary.

"24. The third class embraces all grants up to the death of the last of the original Talpoor conquerors, and, in some districts, up to the abdication of Meer Roostum.

"25. The last class comprises all grants in the unsettled period up to the battle of Meanee, and in the districts resumed from Meer Ali Moorad up to the date of that resumption.

"26. 173,570-15-0 beegahs are claimed, and are still, for various reasons, undecided.

"27. The mode in which it is proposed to deal with each of these four classes, with the reasons in each case, are very fully set forth in the enclosures, to which I would beg to refer, more especially to Captain Pelly's report,* in which he has embodied a very complete history of the whole question."

23. In a letter addressed to Government, under date 29th August 1857, Mr. Frere requested that Government would sanction the rules laid down for 3rd and 4th class holdings, and observed—

"2. The rules I refer to are—1*st*, that all Jagheers granted after the demise of Meer Gholam Ali, and previous to the death of Meer Moorad Ali, *i. e.* between A.H. 1227 A.D. 1811, and A.H. 1249 A.D. 1833, be considered third class grants, re-grantable for one generation after the death of the incumbent at the time of the battle of Meanee, without resumption of waste lands, but subject to a one-fourth assessment.

"3. 2*ndly*,—Grants of Jagheers granted after the death of Meer Moorad Ali, up to the conquest, to form class four, resumable on demise of the incumbent who was in possession at the date of the battle of Meanee.

"4. The large majority of grants come under these two classes, and these rules have been acted on, and very many Jagheers have been resumed under them upon the death of the holders. I am not aware that any other rules could be laid down, and if the formal sanction of your Lordship in Council is accorded to them, the work in the Jagheer Department may be greatly simplified; all holdings under these classes will be finally settled; the holders formally informed of the decision (which they already

* Appendix A to this Summary.

know in practice), and the entire correspondence and records on these grants closed.

"5. I presume, the grants being only temporary, and the holders already in the enjoyment of them under sunnuds of a former rule, that the question for sanction may be considered as not the grant, but the resumption of the grant; and that, therefore, the sanction of the Government of India, which will be required in the case of the first and second classes, will not be requisite in these. Under these circumstances, I respectfully beg the confirmation of your Lordship in Council to these rules."

24. The rules proposed by Mr. Frere for disposing of third and fourth class holdings were sanctioned by Government in their letter No. 5091, of the 27th November 1857.

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## CLAIMS OF THE FOUR GREAT TALPOOR FAMILIES IN SIND.

25. With a letter, No. 12, dated 3rd July 1858, addressed to Government by the Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, Mr. Ellis submitted certain papers regarding the claims of the four great Talpoor families in that province, and in order to save the trouble of reference, he submitted a summary of all the facts and suggestions in these papers that appeared to him essential in determining the questions at issue, and explained the principles upon which it was proposed to settle the claims. Mr. Ellis wrote as follows:—

"7. Soon after Sind became a British possession, the Governor promised the members of the four great Talpoor families that in the settlement of their Jagheers he would allow them certain privileges which were not contemplated for other Jagheerdars. There is now no record of the occasion, or of the exact words of this promise, nor is it ascertainable precisely to what individuals it was made; but that such a pledge was given is proved beyond all question by the terms of a notice issued in 1847 by Sir Charles Napier, in which express reference is made to his promise in favour of the four great Talpoor families.

"8. This proclamation is the document which we must take as the basis of settlement. Good faith demands that the pledge

should be upheld, but it is difficult, from the vagueness of the terms of the proclamation, to define exactly the intentions of the Governor. The notification dated 24th March 1847 is given in full as an appendix to Captain Pelly's report.

"9. The 3rd paragraph of the proclamation is the one that more particularly bears on the present inquiry. It runs as follows:—

'With regard to the four families whose estates His Excellency promised to continue to descendants without the deduction of one-fourth, that is, those not for pay or civil services. These families, the Shawanee, Shahdadanee, Khananee, and Manackanee, who are poor, and held their Jagheers since Meer Futteh Ali's time or before, and their title to inherit which has never been disputed to them, their lands will be re-granted as per rule, without looking to the dates of their sunnuds. This favour is done them as their rank is high and noble, and also as the uncultivated land which they have to give up is of great extent.'

"10. The proclamation stated clearly enough that the pledge was given to the four Talpoor families of Shawanee, Shahdadanee, Khananee, and Manackanee; that all lands held for pay or for civil service were to be excluded; and that the boon amounted to a re-grant of their holdings, deducting the uncultivated lands, but not exacting the payment of a fourth of the produce, to which all other Jagheerdars were liable upon succession.

"11. I may mention in this place, that the ordinary rule for the re-grant of Jagheers in Sind is to resume the waste lands and re-grant the Jagheer to the heir, subject to payment of one-fourth of the nett proceeds. It is not necessary here to enter into details regarding the mode in which the amount of waste land is ascertained, or to discuss the restrictions on re-grants. It will be sufficient to remind Government of the main features of the system which has hitherto been adopted, and which has been practically enforced too long to admit of the possibility of any other theoretical rules being generally introduced. A modification of this system was promised to the Talpoor families.

"12. One of the questions raised in respect to the meaning of the proclamation is, whether the promise was restricted to the Jagheers granted before the time of Meer Futteh Ali. A careful reading of the context showed beyond all doubt that the very essence of the guarantee was to dispense with the restrictions which, by previous paragraphs of the proclamation, were to be placed upon the re-grant of Jagheers of recent date, and the Talpoors were assured that their Jagheers would be re-granted 'without looking to the dates of the sunnuds.' The conclusion at which both Major Goldsmid and Captain Pelly finally arrived appears unquestionably correct, and these Jagheers must be considered unaffected by any rules which may have been, or may hereafter be, adopted to regulate re-grants by the date of the original title deeds.

"13. The most important and most difficult question to decide is, who are to be considered as members of the four Talpoor families abovenamed. I need hardly state that none of the ex-Ameers themselves are referred to in this discussion; they retain no lands, but are provided for by pensions. Those to whom this report relates are Talpoors of the same clan as the late reigning Meers, and descended from common ancestors; but although their position was at one time that of equals, their station at the close of the Talpoor reign was that of powerful subjects rather than independent chiefs.

"14. One idea was to confine the privilege to the four heads of the four families; but this was impracticable, for it would be impossible to find four so decidedly superior each in his individual branch as to sanction the distinction; and even if five or six were selected, yet so restricted an interpretation would not be in accordance with the obvious meaning of the Governor's promise, which extended apparently to all members of the four great families, provided they held a position entitling them to a favour specially accorded on account of the claimant's rank.

"15. On the other hand, to allow the privilege to every one who might claim descent, however distantly, from the progenitors of the four families, would hardly be in accordance with the spirit of the Governor's proclamation. Many Jagheerdars, pro-

fessing to be members of the above four families, cannot satisfactorily trace their descent, though acknowledged as Talpoors, but very many held an inferior position as mere retainers, which would not justify their being classed among the Talpoor aristocracy.

"16. A glance at the second enclosure (Appendix B), in which Major Goldsmid has entered the names of all who might assert a claim, will show this. In some cases the doubtful pedigree, in others the want of social position or the petty amount of holding, proves that the claimants were not considered during the Talpoor rule as members of the four great families allied to the reigning Meers; and that Sir Charles Napier himself so viewed these claimants, may be inferred from the fact that on the death of any incumbent the Jagheer was re-granted on the same terms as to any ordinary Jagheerdar.

"17. Captain Pelly's report contained no complete list of those who are to be considered as entitled to a settlement under Sir Charles Napier's pledge. This omission has been supplied by Major Goldsmid in the reports and tabular statements accompanying his memorandum No. 111 of 1857. The Appendix marked D gives an abstract of the Jagheers reported on. This abstract contains also the names of five Jagheerdars whose claims do not strictly come under the provisions of the proclamation, but whose names have been added for reasons which will be explained below. For the present only the first thirty-four names in Appendix D are to be treated of.

"18. Thirty of these are considered by Major Goldsmid as undoubtedly belonging to the four Talpoor families. In this view, after a careful consideration of each case, I fully concur. Regarding the remaining four, Major Goldsmid had doubts. The claims of Nos. 31 and 32 may be rejected. These chiefs are not, properly speaking, of the Khananee tribe; they belong to the Durya Khananees, as descendants of Durya Khan, and not of Mubarik, Durya Khan's brother, from whom all other professed Khananees derive descent. As chiefs of the Durya Khananee branch, these Jagheerdars will receive consideration when a separate report is submitted on the Sirdars of Sind; but I concur

in Major Goldsmid's recommendation to exclude them from the present settlement.

"19. The next, Nusseer Khan (No. 33), though probably he might be included in the Khananees, could not be considered as one of the great families, having no social importance by right of family descent such as is enjoyed by others who have been included in the list. His name is therefore omitted.

"20. On the other hand, Meer Abdullah (No. 34) should be included as a member of the Manackanee family, to which by birth he undoubtedly belongs, and his position, as marked by the extent of his Jagheers and general character, would entitle him to the privilege quite as much as many others who have been unhesitatingly included in the list.

"21. I refrain from entering into detail in regard to every case. I have examined the particulars of each individual claim, and from the statements accompanying Major Goldsmid's several reports, I have put in a tabular form the information which Government will probably require in respect to the name, amount of claim, and proposed settlements.

"22. This statement is appended and marked E.* It shows the names of all who can, in my opinion, be acknowledged as entitled to the benefits of Sir Charles Napier's promise, and explains how their Jagheers have been disposed of since the conquest, or are now to be settled in conformity with the terms of the proclamation above referred to.

"23. It will be observed that beegahs 308,716 have already lapsed, and that beegahs 40,809 will lapse on the death of the present incumbents, as being grants in lieu of pay or for civil service, and therefore expressly excluded by the terms of the proclamation from re-grant in permanence.

"24. On inspecting this statement, a question may arise in regard to column 8, how it is that seven of those to whom it is proposed to extend the benefits of Sir Charles Napier's promise not to levy the succession tax are already paying one-fourth of their produce to Government. Five of these are the sons or successors

* Appendix B to this Summary.

of Jagheerdars who fell in the battles of Meanee and Dubha fighting against the English, and in all such cases Jagheers were re-granted subject to this deduction. Another succeeded his father early in 1844, probably before the pledge had been given to the Talpoor families; and the seventh pays one-fourth as a fine, because his father failed to make obeisance to the Governor upon the conquest of the country.

"25. There are other apparent inconsistencies in the treatment of these Jagheers, but they are to some extent capable of explanation. Thus Meer Mehrab (No. 15) died in possession of 105,479 beegahs, but his sons received from the Governor a re-grant of only 10,672 beegahs. The fact is, Meer Mehrab had not tendered his obeisance, and on his death his Jagheers were, by a rule then invariably observed, liable to total resumption; but in consideration of his rank this rule was applied to recent grants only, and the ancestral Jagheers were re-granted, just as the proclamation promised, free of tax, though subject to resumption of waste lands.

"26. Again, on the death of Meer Mahmoud (No. 2), the terms of the proclamation were followed in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and the Jagheers were re-granted, free of all tax, to the two sons, one of whom, however (No. 5), died before the re-grant was carried out, and his share lapsed to Government. But the quantity of waste land resumed was so great, that Meer Mahmoud's successor was very ill-content with the settlement, and a revision in his favour would have been recommended had he not been found guilty of attempting to deceive Government.

"27. The difficulty of ascertaining what lands are uncultivated has occupied the attention of every officer connected with Jagheer inquiries in Sind, and various subsidiary rules have been provisionally tried, in the hope of devising the means of determining satisfactorily the amount of land resumable as uncultivated. The proportion of waste in Jagheers is, however, so large, that a settlement based on such resumption can hardly be satisfactory to the holder. Captain Stack calculated that two-thirds of a Jagheer might be considered as uncultivated, and I have no doubt that in most cases this is quite within the mark.

"28. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the Jagheerdar should be allowed some margin for the risks attending all cultivation in Sind, and when it is important to secure, as a matter of policy, the contentment of influential chiefs like those to whom this report relates, the State need hardly hesitate to incur a loss that is merely nominal, and to allow the retention by the Jagheerdar of more waste land than he would otherwise be strictly entitled to.

"29. Major Goldsmid has proposed, for the settlement of the present claims, that one-third be deducted for the waste land on the death of existing incumbents, and that a re-grant of two-thirds be allowed to heirs. I beg very strongly to recommend that this proposition be carried out, and that in settling the Jagheers of the Talpoor families one-third be resumed as uncultivated, though the proper portion may actually be greater.

"30. Columns 10 to 12 of Statement E show in what manner the Jagheers were originally granted. Major Goldsmid's memorandum (B) gives further details. Many of these Jagheerdars received from the Meers 'Ahdnámás,' or solemn agreements, ratified under oath by writings in a Koran, while some were even assured of the hereditary continuance of their possessions.

"31. These agreements of the Meers do not appear to have been considered by Charles Napier as fettering in any way the right of the British Government to dispose of the Jagheers under whatever rules might be established, and accordingly we find that at the outset he subjected the possessions of Meer Ali Bukhsh (who held an hereditary guarantee from the Meers) to a payment of one-fourth of the nett proceeds of his estate.

"32. In the same way, when it is proposed to allow an hereditary title subject to certain conditions, there appears to be no valid reason for excepting the three hereditary grantees from the conditions generally prescribed for others of similar rank. That Sir Charles Napier would not have excepted them from the operation of the ordinary rules on this point, is evidenced by the records, which prove that the cases of both Meers Ali Bukhsh and Khan Mahomed were some years ago under consideration, with a view to a permanent settlement on these very terms.

"33. Had it been determined to confirm these three chiefs in their hereditary possessions without deduction, beegahs 680,000 would have been re-grantable to them alone, but no such expectations have ever been held out to them, nor would such a re-grant have been in conformity with the principles followed by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest, and which have hitherto formed the basis of Jagheer settlements in Sind.

"34. Another point open to question was whether lands already paying one-fourth should be liable to the same deduction as others on account of uncultivated land. No case occurred in Sir Charles Napier's time, and the rule now adopted for the resumption of only one-third is so much more favourable to the Jagheerdar than the complicated method formerly in force that, in my opinion, it would not be proper to assume this point in the Jagheerdar's favour, especially as the deduction of one-fourth in these cases was an essential condition of the first grant by the British Government, to which, rather than to grants by the Meers, we ought to look in deciding on alienations in Jagheer.

"35. These remarks will, I trust, sufficiently explain the merits of the first thirty-four cases in Appendix E. It is not proposed to disturb the present incumbents, or to alter settlements made long ago, like those of Meer Mahmoud and Meer Mehrab, but sanction is requested to a guarantee for the permanence of those settlements, and authority to decide, on similar principles, claims like those of Moorad Ali (No. 10 in E), son of Meer Ahmed, and Ghulam Ali, son of Meer Abdulla (No. 31 in E), which demand revision on account of the Jagheerdar having recently died.

"36. It would be desirable also to mark out at once the portions resumable on the demise of all existing incumbents, so that when they die the claims of their heirs can be settled without trouble and further reference; and as all depend on the same principle, there will, I apprehend, be no difficulty in deciding at once upon the whole of the claims which I have now the honour to submit.

"37. In two, or at most in three, cases, owing to the proposed resumption of land in lieu of one-fourth produce, the quantity

of land to be resumed will be very large. I would request sanction for the Commissioner to exercise his discretion in such cases, whether to resume one-fourth of the land, or to lease the resumable land to the Jagheerdar for a term of years at a valuation of one-fourth of his estate. If the boundaries be marked off now, there will be no difficulty in carrying out the resumption at any future time; and if such a course be more acceptable to the Jagheerdar, I see no reason for refusing to adopt it.

"38. The original inquiry had reference only to the Hyderabad Talpoors, whose Jagheers were first re-granted in 1843-44; but Major Goldsmid pointed out that there were five others of the same family who had not been before alluded to, because their Jagheers were not re-granted until the recent resumption of Meer Ali Moorad's territory. The Commissioner thereupon desired that these Jagheers might be included, and a supplementary statement (C) was then framed by Major Goldsmid.

"39. Strictly speaking, these Jagheers do not come under inquiry consequent on the Governor's pledge, for at that time they were under the Rais of Upper Sind and not in British territory; but as the holders belong to the same family, and occupy the same position as those to whom the proclamation referred, it would not be just or politic to apply to them a less favourable settlement than it accorded to their brethren.

"40. Meer Mahomed (No. 32) has larger Jagheers than any one in Upper Sind. He is a man of some influence, and even so late as 1838 was of such importance that Sir A. Burnes concluded with him in that year a separate agreement, independently of those made with the reigning Meers. This agreement guaranteed the continuance of his possessions, but, like other similar documents, must be held as superseded by subsequent events; for Meer Mahomed shared in the flight of Meer Roostum, and is said to have taken part in battle against the English. He afterwards returned to his estates, and was confirmed in a portion thereof by the Rais Meer Ali Moorad. The Jagheers of which he was in possession when Meer Ali Moorad was deposed from the raisship, were confirmed to him by the British Government. It is now proposed that on his death one-third be resumed on account

of uncultivated land, and the rest re-granted hereditarily free of tax.

"41. For his brother, Meer Ahmed, a settlement somewhat similar is proposed. This Meer has always preserved his good relations with the ruling power, and being a careful and good manager, has made the most of his Jagheers. To resume so large a proportion as one-third would probably be to resume more than is actually uncultivated, and it is therefore proposed to resume on his death only one-fifth, and re-grant the rest hereditarily. I would state that in any case whenever a Jagheerdar asserts that his uncultivated land in the whole estate is less than the one-third proposed to be deducted, I would allow him to demand a measurement by which, of course, he should be made to abide. In the present case, a deduction of one-fifth would bear about the same proportion as one-third in most Jagheers, and I therefore suggest a modification in favour of Meer Ahmed Khan of the rule proposed for the general settlement of these claims.

"42. In the case of Meer Moorad Hyder, the application of the usual rule has been suggested, so far as regards the Tatta Malana holding. It is to be observed, that besides the lands entered in the statement, he now holds a share in the revenue of the Aliwah, in Kohera. The management of Kohera is entirely in the hands of Government, but one-half of the receipts of the Aliwah is paid to Meer Moorad Hyder.

"43. There has been much correspondence regarding this estate. Assuming as correct the view most favourable to Moorad Hyder, only one-fourth of the Aliwah could be his by inheritance, while one-half more (that which he now holds) was assigned to him by His Highness Meer Ali Moorad in Jagheer. As a permanent alienation to his lineal male heirs, one-fourth would be all that he could reasonably expect. This it is proposed to allow, which would give his son one-half of what is now enjoyed. There are about 7000 beegahs of land in Kallera, adjacent to the Aliwah, which, under this arrangement, would be resumable altogether on the death of Moorad Hyder.

"44. The case of No. 35, Meer Jam Ninda, is a peculiar one. Besides the Jagheer which he now possesses, and of which

the statement contains a record, he receives a pension of Rupees 300 per mensem, or Rupees 3,600 per annum.

"45. This pension is for life. It was granted in lieu of the Jagheer of Sobha-Derah, which was in the possession of Jam Ninda when Meer Ali Moorad was deposed from the raisship. This Jagheer should have been continued to Jam Ninda, being an old possession of his family; but Government, out of consideration for the reduced circumstances of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, allowed him to resume the Jagheer, to which he had no right whatever, and compensated Jam Ninda for the loss by a pension.

"46. Upon a reference from Government, the Commissioner in Sind suggested that the pension should be for life. Mr. Frere, on now revising the case, expresses his conviction that he was in error, and that he should in justice have recommended the pension subject to the orders of Government as to continuance or otherwise on the demise of the pensioner; for the pension should have followed the tenure of the Jagheer, in lieu of which it was bestowed. It would have been now proposed to continue the Jagheer to some extent hereditarily, in conformity with the settlement proposed for others of the four Talpoor families.

"47. I would, however, suggest that as the Sobha-Derah Jagheer has been resumed, and the pension in lieu granted for life only, the best course is to re-grant hereditarily the whole of the Jagheer referred to in the present report, without any deduction whatever. It is a very recent grant of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad's, and would not have been re-grantable after the demise of Meer Jam Ninda, but it is considerably less in value than Sobha-Derah, and may not unfairly represent the portion of that estate, which would have been re-granted but for the circumstances above referred to. In the propriety of this settlement, I may add Mr. Frere concurs, and I have therefore adopted it in column 16 of the statement marked E.

"48. The last on the list (No. 36) is also a case that requires a special settlement. In this case the Jagheerdar, Meer Kurm Ali, held, when Meer Ali Moorad was deposed, no Jagheers but those which had been recently granted by the Meer at the instance of

Sir Charles Napier. The circumstances are explained by Major Goldsmid, who shows that though there is no doubt the family held Jagheers and allowances in former times, yet the defective state of the Meerpoor Meer's records does not enable him to prove this satisfactorily.

"49. But of the descent of the Jagheerdar from the Talpoor family, whence the Ameers sprang, and of his social position up to this time, there can be no doubt. On account of the very recent date of his present holdings, I cannot recommend that precisely the same rule as has been suggested in other cases be applied in this; but as some provision is necessary, I think Major Goldsmid's proposition to re-grant hereditarily 2000 beegahs out of the 13,000 which he now holds should be adopted. This settlement would be sufficiently liberal, and, at the same time, would not be a great alienation of revenue in favour of one who certainly has claims both by family descent and social position.

"50. When the cases above discussed have been settled, the whole of the Jagheers held by the four great Talpoor families will have been disposed of. A few of the ex-Ameers or their immediate descendants have patches of land around their residences, but the continuance of these lands, as well as of the money pensions which they enjoy, is more properly matter for discussion in the Political Department. In that department the cases of the five Jagheerdars last mentioned have hitherto been discussed, but this is simply owing to the accident of their claims having come under review during the political transactions consequent on the resumption of Meer Ali Moorad's territory. There is nothing, as I have before observed, to distinguish their holdings from those of the Talpoors who, like them, were not reigning princes, but connected by blood with the reigning family. The pensions allowed to the ex-Ameers and their families, on the other hand, depend on circumstances which hardly enter into the consideration of ordinary Jagheer claims.

"51. The late Acting Commissioner, in the letter now resubmitted, recommended that these Jagheerdars should receive pensions, their Jagheers being resumed. I cannot advocate the adoption of this course. The position held by a pensioner is very

different from that secured to a Jagheerdar, and to resume the landed possessions of these Jagheerdars, and to force them to receive pensions in lieu, would not only be opposed to the principles hitherto adopted in Sind, and to which the Jagheerdars have been accustomed, but would probably be so unpopular as to defeat the very object of such alienations. Commutations of land-holding for cash pensions are usually viewed with suspicion, and the former are considered a more stable and permanent provision than the latter, for the conversion into money payment is but too often a prelude to total resumption.

"52. Though I would deprecate the adoption of the suggestion as a rule, it is not improbable that some individuals who dislike the trouble of managing their own estates may apply for a cash allowance in lieu of land. Such applications may be worthy of favourable consideration if proceeding from the Jagheerdars themselves, but until they make the application, it would, I think, be unwise to attempt the change.

"53. The result of the settlement now proposed will be that nearly nine lacs and three-quarters of beegahs will be re-granted hereditarily to the lineal male heirs of the respective Jagheerdars whose names are entered in Statement E, and will be enjoyed free of any tax, save for education and road funds, or other local taxes to which Jagheerdars may become liable in common with all others.

"54. This amount at first sight appears large, but it must be borne in mind that the amount confirmed at the conquest to these families was just double the extent, being upwards of nineteen lacs of beegahs. Of this amount three lacs have already lapsed since 1843 by failure of direct heirs or other causes, and nearly half a lac will not be re-grantable at all, having been originally assigned as pay for specific purposes.

"55. The amount of land now in possession of these Jagheerdars is fifteen lacs and eighty-six thousand beegahs, but the whole annual revenue derived from these holdings is estimated to be within one lac and sixty thousand rupees. This estimate is not founded on very accurate data, but I have reason to believe it not far from the mark, and with the proposed deductions

the future alienated revenue will certainly not reach a lac and a half of rupees per annum. Thus the revenue of these estates is by no means in proportion to their great extent.

"56. Though no decision is called for in regard to the pensions to the ex-Ameers and their connections, yet in order to show at one glance all alienations in favour of the families connected with the late reigning princes of Upper and Lower Sind, Major Goldsmid has, at the Commissioner's request, prepared a statement of cash pensions paid to the ex-Ameers and their immediate families and descendants. This statement shows that the alienations are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash pensions to the ex-Ameers, their families, and other Talpoors..... | Rs. | 3,71,956 |
| Lands held in Jagheer by the four families, including the five supplementary names..... | „ | 1,59,450 |
| Total.... | Rs. | 5,31,406" |

26. Copy of Mr. Ellis's letter was submitted by this Government to the Government of India, with a letter dated 11th September 1858, in which it was stated that the points discussed were—

"I. The scope and precise terms of the guarantee.

"II. The parties to whom it is to be considered applicable.

"III. The settlement now to be adopted, and the mode in which it is to be carried out."

27. With regard to the first point, this Government stated it as their opinion that more stress had been laid on the importance of ascertaining the intention of the Governor of Sind than was called for under the circumstances; for had no proclamation been issued, and no promise been made, still the position of the claimants of itself demanded that a liberal provision of a permanent character should be sanctioned, and independently of former pledges, a settlement somewhat similar to that proposed would, at any rate, have been incumbent on Government.

28. On the second point, this Government were of opinion that the list, as finally fixed in Statement E, might be adopted.

29. With reference to the third point, it was observed that Government concurred in the opinion that no attempt should be

made to force on the Jagheerdars pensions in lieu of lands. They approved of the proposed settlement, which was to the effect that, exclusive of grants for pay and specific services no longer required, the Jagheers of the Talpoors mentioned in list E should, on the death of the present incumbents, be continued to legitimate lineal male descendants free of all Government taxation, one-third of the land being, however, resumed as uncultivated.

30. It was explained to the Government of India that under the rule which had hitherto prevailed in Sind, more than one-third would probably be found resumable as waste land, but that it had very properly been suggested, that in these cases a limit of resumption should be fixed, whereby vexation, arising from attempts to determine the actual amount of waste, and the discontent of the Jagheerdar, owing to a too extensive resumption, would both be avoided. The proposal made in paragraph 36 of Mr. Ellis's report, that the portions of each estate resumable at the death of the present incumbent should be at once marked out, was approved by this Government, and the Government of India were informed that, if concurred in by them, the Commissioner in Sind would be requested to take immediate steps to carry it into effect. This Government were also of opinion that in the two or three cases alluded to in the following paragraph of the same report, the Commissioner might exercise his discretion, either resuming the land, or leaving it to the Jagheerdar for a term of years at a valuation equal to one-fourth of his estate.

31. The limitation of the resumption of waste lands, and the remission of the payment of a tax of one-fourth usually imposed upon re-grants, appeared to be the only important points on which the settlement of these Jagheers would differ from that ordinarily adopted. But it was proposed to obtain sanction for a permanent settlement, whereas the rules hitherto adopted had been provisional or experimental.

32. It was observed that the cases of the five Talpoor chiefs, who were related to the ex-Ameers of Upper Sind, so differed from the others referred to in Mr. Ellis's report, that they were not under British rule at the time of Sir C. Napier's proclamation. The settlement proposed for them also differed in some particulars from the rule generally recommended, but the reasons for granting them a

favourable settlement appeared to this Government unanswerable, and the causes of the difference in the mode of effecting this object were satisfactorily explained in Mr. Ellis's letter.

33. With reference to the case of Meer Jam Ninda, this Government observed that if Rupees 3,600 represented the annual rental of the lands of which that chief had been deprived, the confirmation of a Jagheer of Rupees 2,000 annual value hardly compensated him for the loss; but it was clear that at least this Jagheer should be continued on the terms proposed, and the Government of India were informed that it would at once be decided in the Political Department whether, on the demise of Meer Jam Ninda any and what proportion of the money pension would be continued, and for how long. This Government were of opinion, that if two-thirds were continued to the next generation, and one-third to the second, it would be sufficient.

34. Regarding the details of the other cases, no remark appeared necessary to this Government, and they recommended that the Government of India would accord a general sanction to the arrangements proposed.

35. In their reply, No. 1633, of the 27th October 1858, the Government of India accorded a general sanction to the measures proposed by the Government of Bombay for the settlement of the estates of the chief Talpoor families in Sind.

36. The President in Council fully acknowledged the claims of these families to liberal treatment, and agreed in opinion with the Government of Bombay that no attempt should be made to force on the Jagheerdars pensions in lieu of lands.

37. In order, however, to prevent future discussion and embarrassment, the Government of India considered that some doubtful points should be carefully settled. They observed:—

"4. In paragraph 10 of Mr. Ellis's letter it is said that usually Jagheerdars in Sind are liable on a succession to a demand of one-fourth of the *produce*. In paragraph 11 he writes that the ordinary rule for the re-grant of Jagheers in Sind is to resume the waste lands, and re-grant the Jagheer subject to payment of one-fourth of the *nett proceeds*. Now there is great difference between one-fourth of the produce and one-fourth of the nett proceeds.

"5. The President in Council cannot satisfy himself whether the one-third is to be resumed as waste now, or on the succession of heirs, or both. The Statement E, detailing the results of the proposed settlement, has a column (14) showing the quantity to be resumed on account of uncultivated land. From this it may be supposed that one-third is to be at once resumed, and the remainder confirmed to the Talpoors; and paragraph 53 of Mr. Ellis's letter says, 'the result of the settlement now proposed will be that nearly nine lacs and three-quarters of beegahs will be re-granted hereditarily to the lineal male heirs of the respective Jagheerdars, whose names are entered in Statement E': as 973,949 is the quantity remaining after the resumption on account of waste, this corresponds with the statement.

"6. But in paragraph 29 of his letter Mr. Ellis writes,—'Major Goldsmid has proposed, for the settlement of the present claims, that one-third be deducted for the waste land on the death of existing incumbents, and that a re-grant of two-thirds be allowed to heirs. I beg very strongly to recommend that this proposition be carried out, and that in settling the Jagheers of the Talpoor families, one-third be resumed as uncultivated, though the proper portion may ultimately be greater'; and in paragraph 36 he says,—'It would be desirable also to mark out at once the portions recoverable on the demise of all existing incumbents, so that when they die the claims of heirs may be settled without trouble.' These passages lead to the supposition that one-third is to be resumed now in settlement, and another one-third when, on the death of an incumbent, the Jagheer may be re-granted to the heir.

"7. From paragraph 11 of your letter it is to be gathered that, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, no resumption is to take place until the re-grant of the Jagheers to the legitimate lineal male heirs on demise of the existing incumbents.

"8. The President in Council leaves it to the Bombay Government to adopt whichever of these arrangements it may deem most suitable; but the terms that may be finally determined on should be precise and free from all obscurity."

38. The Government of India approved of the proposal of

the Bombay Government for the disposal of the case of Meer Jam Ninda.

39. The following explanations were furnished, under date the 28th December 1858, to the Government of India on the points adverted to in the 4th to 8th paragraphs of their letter quoted above :—

"2. In discussing alienations in Sind, frequent reference is made to a tax of one-fourth which Sir Charles Napier imposed on the re-grant of Jagheers. This is in all cases to be understood as one-fourth of the Jagheerdar's share without reference to the realisations of the occupant or cultivator, or, in other words, it is one-fourth of the share which Government would have derived from the land had it not been alienated. In the cases alluded to in your letter under reply, the word 'one-fourth of the Government share' would, therefore, have been more strictly correct than either 'one-fourth nett proceeds,' or 'one-fourth produce.' Care will be taken, as directed by the Government of India, that the Jagheerdars have no doubts on the point.

"3. With regard to the doubt whether the waste land is to be resumed at once or not, I am directed to state that it was not proposed to disturb present possession.

"4. The passages quoted in your 6th paragraphs, showed that the resumption was intended to have effect only on the death of the present incumbents, while the statement referred to in paragraph 5 showed the quantity of land to be resumed, without allusion to the time when the resumption was to take place.

"5. It will be carefully explained to the Jagheerdars that the proposed settlements will not come into force until their death, the only exception being in cases in which, owing to the recent demise of a Jagheerdar, the present possessor has been allowed to succeed provisionally, pending an authoritative decision."

40. Copy of the above correspondence was forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind with the Government letter, No. 4412, of the 28th December 1858, and Mr. Frere was requested to carry out the settlement of the estates of the chief Talpoor families in that province in the manner proposed, with special reference to the 12th paragraph of the letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 3002, of the 11th September 1858. (Paragraph 30 of this Summary.)

## CLAIMS OF SYUDS OF TATTA.

41. In his letter, No. 29, dated 10th November 1858, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, requested the instructions of Government in reference to the claims of the Syuds of Tatta, to whom the Government of India, in their letter, No. 827, dated 29th June 1855, authorised the grant of a certain number of beegahs of land at a cash assessment of one-half the usual rate, the total amount of the grant not to exceed the remission of Rupees 6,000 of annual revenue, and to be reduced as lapses occurred by the failure of heirs.

42. In recommending the grant to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, in their letter, No. 1850, dated the 4th May 1855, drew attention to the circumstance that the proposed remission of revenue would encourage the Syuds in agriculture, and suggested that the indulgence should be limited to Rupees 6,000 of annual revenues, to be reduced as lapses occurred on the failure of the heirs of those to whom this grant was made.

43. The Government of India were of opinion that the mode of relief was unobjectionable, and the amount moderate, considering the claims of the Syuds. They accordingly assented to these arrangements.

44. Mr. Ellis brought to the notice of Government that in carrying them out the Collector found some difficulty, for not above one-sixth of the whole body of Syuds were available for agricultural pursuits; many were so indigent as to be unable to lay out the capital required in Sind for cutting watercourses and other preliminaries, while many were physically unfit.

45. A tract of land, however, was assigned, the half revenues of which on an average of previous years amounted to Rupees 6,000. The first season the produce was somewhat less than the average; the next year it was considerably in excess; and then questions arose regarding the expense of canal clearances, which were settled by an order from the Commissioner in Sind to pay Rupees 6,000 from the annual produce of the assigned tract, and credit the rest to Government.

46. But this course, Mr. Ellis observed, was open to the grave objection that it was not entirely in accordance with the terms on which the grant was sanctioned; for if the amount payable was fixed without reference to the proceeds of the estate, the Syuds would have no interest in the condition of the land.

47. By the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India, the Syuds enjoyed an assignment on the revenues without any inducement to improve the cultivation, and it could not be continued without a modification of the orders of the Government of India.

48. The Syuds themselves much preferred the settlement, and requested that Mr. Ellis would represent their wishes to Government.

49. The only method by which the views of the Government could be carried out, would be by allowing the Syuds half the revenue of a tract which had on an average produced Rupees 12,000, and permitting them to enjoy equally with Government the benefits arising from their good management and improved cultivation.

50. There might be some difficulty regarding extraordinary canal improvements. This could, Mr. Ellis observed, be removed by a provision that half of all extraordinary expenses in excess of the average clearance should be defrayed from the Syuds' share of any profits realised over and above their average revenue of Rs. 6,000.

51. The tract which it was proposed to assign to them had produced Rupees 15,333 and Rupees 16,454 in the last two years, a sum much in excess of Rupees 12,000, the average of former years.

52. The question, therefore, for the Government to decide was, whether the Syuds' wishes should be acceded to and the terms of the former grant so far modified as to allow them to receive Rupees 6,000 per annum without reference to the proceeds of any particular locality; or whether they should be allowed the management of an assigned tract yielding an average revenue of Rupees 12,000, and receive half of the revenues, whether more or less than Rupees 6,000.

53. There was one other point upon which instructions were solicited by Mr. Ellis. By the former orders, when the heirs of any individual recipient failed, a portion would lapse to the State; but as the grant was a renewal of ancient holdings under title deeds, more ancient than any other in Sind, to resume on the failure of lineal

heirs of the present incumbents would be illiberal, there being few without collateral heirs descended from a common ancestor who had enjoyed privileges under the Meers; and as it would involve constant inquiry among a large number of holders, which was hardly compensated for by the profits of the small lapses which would fall in, Mr. Ellis suggested whether the grant might not be made permanent to the whole body of recipients, leaving them to make their own arrangements for a distribution of the money; otherwise, to allow succession to the heirs of those whose names were traceable in sunnuds under the Meers: but this latter plan, Mr. Ellis observed, would involve a tedious inquiry into the genealogy of many families, and could hardly be carried out in practice, unless Government determined to assign the Syuds a fixed amount, independently of the fluctuations of the revenue.

54. A communication was accordingly addressed by the Government of Bombay to that of India on the 17th December 1858, No. 4200, and their instructions on the subject were requested. The Government of India replied to this communication in Mr. Secretary Grey's letter, No. 966, of the 13th May 1859, in the following terms:—

"4. His Excellency in Council understands from the 6th and 8th paragraphs of the Special Commissioner's letter, that instead of grants of land having been made to specific individuals, a tract of land has been assigned to the whole body of Syuds under such an arrangement that practically they have nothing to do with the cultivation, but simply enjoy an assignment on the revenue. The Special Commissioner represents that there are difficulties in carrying out in any more effectual way the original intention of the Government, partly arising from the indisposition of the Syuds themselves to agricultural pursuits, and partly from the circumstance that all the land available for assignment to them is already in possession of cultivators who cannot be dispossessed.

"5. In this state of the case, the Special Commissioner suggests that it will be better to make a money payment to the Syuds, and the Government of Bombay recommends the adoption of that course.

"6. It is also recommended, for the reasons stated in the two concluding paragraphs of the Special Commissioner's letter, that

the grant shall not be liable to resumption on the death of individual holders without heirs, but that the entire sum shall be granted to the whole body of Syuds in perpetuity, leaving them to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

"7. Under the circumstances represented, and seeing that the arrangement which has already been made is in effect not distinguishable from a money payment, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption of the plan recommended by the Government of Bombay, and he assents also to the recommendation that the lapse of the holdings of individual recipients on failure of heirs shall not be insisted on.

"8. I am desired to add, however, that as the existence of a numerous body of persons enjoying petty grants of money from the State can only serve to encourage idleness, and is in other respects objectionable, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to endeavour to buy up the interests of the recipients and their successors by a ready-money payment. This, next to a grant of lands, which the Government of Bombay appear to think impracticable, would be the best way of closing the direct connection of Government with these Syuds."

55. Copy of this letter was forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind for information, and with a request that he would report on the subject of the 8th paragraph of the letter from the Government of India.

56. Mr. Inverarity reported that after a consultation which Major Goldsmid, the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, had had with the Collector and the head of the Syuds, that officer had come to the conclusion that the only plan was to leave matters as they were until the question of purchase was mooted by the body of Syuds themselves.

57. In the mean time, the Commissioner solicited instructions as to the amount of purchase-money to be offered for the annuity, and added—"Major Goldsmid writes that present appearances do not warrant him to suppose an inclination on the part of the Syuds to take even a lac of rupees in ready-money payment for the extinction of the annuity now enjoyed by them."

58. The Bombay Government were of opinion that to press on the Syuds the purchase of their annual allowances by a ready-money payment would excite much dissatisfaction, but that if it were understood that an offer from them would be accepted, it was possible that some day they might themselves make the proposal.

59. It was therefore suggested to the Government of India that it would not be advisable to press the question, but that the local authorities might be authorised to disburse, in satisfaction of all claims, the full present value of an annuity of six thousand rupees, calculating interest at 5½ per cent. The amount to be disbursed would exceed a lac of rupees, and therefore it was not to be expected that the Syuds would accept less than that sum. This proposal was sanctioned by the Government of India, and communicated to the Commissioner in Sind.

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## CLAIMS OF SIRDARS, FIRST CLASS JAGHEERDARS, PUTTADARS, AND KHYRATDARS; ALSO REGARDING GARDEN GRANTS.

60. Mr. B. H. Ellis, Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, submitted to Government, with his letter, No: 27, dated 14th October 1858, a report* by Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, showing the alienations which it was proposed to continue hereditarily to the principal Jagheerdars of Sind. This report was sent to Mr. Ellis, by the Commissioner in Sind, with a request that he would submit it with his opinion to Government. The details were thoroughly revised by Mr. Ellis in conjunction with Major Goldsmid, and the result of the revision, after being approved by the Commissioner in Sind, was embodied in an amended statement appended by Major Goldsmid to the report.

61. The following extracts from Mr. Ellis's letter forwarding Major Goldsmid's report will explain the manner in which the inquiry into claims to Jagheers was conducted :—

"14. The actual possessions of each Jagheerdar have been taken as the basis of the inquiry, the antiquity of his holding has been considered, and then his social position and influence in his tribe.

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* Appendix C to this Summary.

Length of tenure has not been allowed to confer an indefeasible hereditary right, except in holdings traceable to a time anterior to the dynasty which we overthrew; in all other cases a certain social position has been required; while, on the other hand, a claim has not been rejected, because the period which would include it in the favoured class of hereditary holdings is incomplete by a few years, provided the rank or influence of the holder be such as to render a provision in permanence an act of policy if not of equity.

"15. The state of Sind under the Talpoors must be borne in mind, more especially the peculiar features of a government divided among several rulers of equal authority and with separate trains of followers and dependent Sirdars, who occasionally left one master to attach themselves to the fortunes of another.

"16. A change of Jagheers followed a change of masters, and it was usual for a subordinate chief to leave the estates he and his followers held from one prince to obtain new grants from the possessions of one of the other rulers of the province. A lapse of a year or two might thus occur, and a link would be found wanting to connect the new with the older grant, if a very strict connection were insisted on.

"17. Again, it was not unfrequent for the Meers to grant large allowances in grain and cash to the most influential of their adherents, such allowances being very often in lieu of lands held for many years in Jagheer. These sources of income were all stopped on the conquest, and many who now possess but comparatively small holdings in land were formerly among the most affluent and influential chiefs under the Talpoors.

"18. It will thus be seen that to have laid down definite rules would have defeated the object in view. Many might have obtained hereditary privileges who had really no just claim, while others of the class of superior chiefs might have been excluded for some trivial flaw in the proof. As the inquiry has been carried out this could not be. The principles on which the settlement has been made have been explained above. Much, of course, has depended on a personal knowledge of the circumstances of each Jagheerdar, and it is fortunate that the services of an officer possessing an intimate knowledge of the character and claims of each individual were

available. The list prepared by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, Major Goldsmid, and now submitted for sanction, includes, I have reason to hope, all who have claims to hereditary assignments, and none but those who are deserving of a permanent position as Jagheerdars.

"19. The most prominent in the list might have been expected to be the members of the ex-reigning family, and those immediately related to them ; but I have already had the honour to submit the reasons for the exclusion of the four great Talpoor families, Government being to a certain extent pledged as to the mode of settlement of their claims. In the same report it was explained that the ex-Ameers hold pensions and not Jagheers, and the charges on this account were therein exhibited.

"20. From the present list are also excluded the holdings which are traceable to a time anterior to the Talpoor dynasty. These are held to be re-grantable in their integrity for reasons which will be set forth in a report shortly to be submitted regarding first class holdings and Puttadarees.

"21. With these exceptions, the list now forwarded contains the whole of the proposed hereditary alienations, amounting to one lac of beegahs, valued at Rupees 32,000 of annual rental. This amount is, I would respectfully submit, very small compared with the area of Sind, and if the quantity of land to be hereditarily alienated, according to the suggestions now submitted, be compared with the amount of second class Jagheers originally proposed for permanent re-grant, the difference is very greatly in favour of the present scheme.

"22. The money valuation is not very exact, for the estates being under the management of the chiefs themselves, it is difficult to procure accurate data of their revenues. There is no reason to suppose that the calculations are far out ; Rupees 40,000 may be considered a full valuation. The Jagheerdars have, moreover, to contribute water tax for such water as may be used on Jagheer lands from Government canals, and 5 per cent. as a cess for the support of local roads and education.

"23. The names of the tribes whose chiefs and more prominent members hold Jagheers in Sind are given in the accom-

panying report from Major Goldsmid. It will be seen that there are some tribes from which no permanent Jagheerdars have been selected: either the class itself was not of sufficient importance, or no individual in it was of such rank or influence as to be entitled to hereditary provision; while, on the other hand, in some tribes the men of influence are so numerous that a large proportion of hereditary claims has been allowed. For instance, I may mention the Lugharees next to the Talpoors, the most important, perhaps, of the Belooch tribes, and whose head, Wullee Mahomed, was for a long time the chief minister of Sind.

"24. Of the Talpoors, fourteen members have been set down for hereditary privileges. The claims of three of these were originally considered among the four great Talpoor families. The rest belong to the Thoras and other branches of the same class, but very remotely connected with the late reigning family.

"25. One case among these requires special remark as involving a departure from the usual rule confining the succession to lineal male issue. The Nawab Mahomed Khan Thora is the holder of upwards of 85,000 beegahs. He is without male issue, and he has long been anxious to obtain from Government a guarantee for continuance of his Jagheer to his daughter, who is married to Khuda Buksh, a younger son of another Talpoor Sirdar.

"26. It is proposed to confirm, after the death of the Nawab, 4000 out of the 85,000 beegahs to the son-in-law (Khuda Buksh), with remainder to his lineal male issue. The portion of this estate thus proposed for continuance is small, and it would only be a moderate acknowledgment of the conduct of the Nawab, who has ever since the conquest attached himself steadily to British interests, and used his great influence for the service of the British Government. I mention this case specially, not from any doubt of the propriety of confirming the grant, but because I deem it my duty to bring prominently forward a deviation from the course which has been followed in all other claims included in this inquiry.

"27. The other cases require no special remark. Major Goldsmid's appendices give full information regarding each individual. The settlements were revised, and amended lists of such as

"40. The general principle on which all these charitable allowances have been so recommended, is the enjoyment by the family of the claimant for sixty years (or forty years if on behalf of a permanent institution) anterior to the commencement of British rule: the number of successions has not been taken into account."

70. Copies of Mr. Ellis's letters above quoted, with such portions of their accompaniments as served to show the principles of decision, and the results of the proposed settlements, were forwarded by this Government to the Government of India with their letter dated 15th February 1859, No. 576. This letter ran as follows :—

"I have been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request that you will place before the Government of India the accompanying letters from the Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

"2. The accompaniments to the first of these letters are very voluminous, and consist of genealogical tables, detailed memoranda, and figured statements, framed by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, Major Goldsmid. These, I am desired to observe, appear to have been prepared with much labour and research, but they are not forwarded, as the principles of decision, and the result of the proposed settlements, will be sufficiently understood from the documents herewith submitted.

"3. The two letters, though discussing different classes of holdings, may with advantage be considered together. Exclusive of the holdings of the Syuds of Tatta and of grants of garden lands, which will be noticed below, and the claims of the four great Talpoor families, on which the Government of India have already passed a decision, all the Sind alienations recommended for hereditary continuance are disposed of in these communications.

"4. The first letter gives a brief summary of the stages by which the proposals now submitted have been adopted. It would answer no useful purpose to examine in detail the rules originally suggested, or to show the successive modifications they have undergone. It may be sufficient to state, that the mode of settlement at first proposed for the Sind Jagheers was not based on any certain and fixed data. The rules suggested were the

Major Goldsmid in his report expressly pointed out that he had set down the minimum that would be re-granted, and Mr. Frere had expected that much larger alienations would be necessary to satisfy all who had reasonable claims to consideration. It is hoped, therefore, that the proposed assignments will be considered moderate, and receive the speedy sanction of Government."

62. With regard to the manner in which the settlements should be carried out if approved by Government, Mr. Ellis stated that the holders would remain in undisturbed possession of all that they held, but he suggested that they should be at once informed of the amount of Government inheritance proposed to be assigned to their successors, and should be requested to select the portion of their possessions which they would wish so continued. The Revenue Survey and its officers might, Mr. Ellis added, in conjunction with the Jagheer Department, at once define and lay down the boundaries of the future permanent estates, so that no further question could possibly arise.

63. In order to prevent a grant intended as a favour from operating to the disadvantage of the grantee, Mr. Ellis stated that it would be necessary to give the holders the benefit of the ordinary rules permitting two generations to hold a second class Jagheer free of assessment. Mr. Ellis observed,—"it will be remembered that the rule originally proposed for second class Jagheers was to continue them hereditarily, less the uncultivated lands, and subject to a payment of one-fourth; but when it was resolved not to confirm indiscriminately all second class Jagheers as hereditary grants, the rule was modified, and it was provisionally laid down by the Commissioner that all second class grants not held to be hereditary should be continued for one generation after the incumbent at the conquest without any interference or tax, and lapse finally at the death of the second holder."

64. This rule should, Mr. Ellis was of opinion, be applied equally to all the holders of second class Jagheers who were to be admitted to hereditary grants, and the deduction of their second class holdings should not in such cases take effect until after the death of the first successor to the original grant under British rule.

65. With his letter, No. 30, dated 10th November 1858, Mr. Ellis submitted statements, with reports prepared by Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, containing information regarding the holdings which it was proposed to continue hereditarily in addition to those already reported upon by him.

66. The alienations included in the Statements* submitted by Mr. Ellis were of three kinds—1*st*, those Jagheers which from antiquity of enjoyment or similar causes were proposed for hereditary continuance; 2*nd*, Puttadaree holdings of old standing; and 3*rdly*, grants of a religious or charitable character.

67. Mr. Ellis observed with regard to the first class, that it included chiefly grants dating from the period anterior to the rule of the Talpoors, and that in all the propositions that had been made for the settlement of Jagheers in Sind, one point had been by common consent admitted, viz. that grants of older date than the Talpoor dynasty, which was overthrown, should be continued without diminution hereditarily to the lineal male descendants of the original grantees, or of those whose names were discoverable as holders in the earliest available records :—"The Talpoors," observed Mr. Ellis, "though liberal in their grants to their own immediate retainers and dependents, were not remarkable for generosity in confirming the grants of their predecessors. There can be little hesitation, therefore, in confirming hereditarily possessions which were alienated before the Talpoor rule, and which remained, until the conquest of Sind by the British, in the hands of the family of the original grantees."

68. The extent of land which it was thus proposed to confirm to this class was beegahs four lacs and seventy-five thousand, of which three-fifths were in the possession of one chieftain (Wudhera Ghaibee Khan Chandia, No. 10) whom it was especially a matter of policy to conciliate. The whole amount, however, of the assessment thus proposed to be alienated was only thirty-three thousand rupees, the fact being that much of the land included in these estates was unculturable barren desert.

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* Appendix D to this Summary.

69. Mr. Ellis next proceeded to offer the following remarks on the individual claims :—

"6. The first of the fourteen Jagheers in Statement No. I. comprizes all the holdings of the chief of the Noomrias. The importance of this tribe, the antiquity of their possessions, and the claims of their chief to the confirmation of his Jagheers hereditarily, were fully discussed in 1852, when the Right Honorable the Governor in Council decided 'that the possessions of the late Umlick Ahmed Khan could not be considered in the light of Jagheers, concerning the continuance of which Government are at liberty to make such rules as may seem to them expedient, but that they should be considered as hereditary possessions to be continued undiminished to the lineal male heirs. His Lordship in Council would recognise this right in its fullest extent.'

"7. Even if the sanction then given could now be revoked, there would be no reason for suggesting such a course, the conduct of the young chief and of his clan having always been most exemplary, and his hereditary claims may, therefore, be justly recommended for the final confirmation of the Government of India.

"8. The second and third are claims of younger branches of the same family. On the former of these cases the orders of Government have likewise been received, and the whole estate has been declared hereditary. The first incumbent (Bouta Khan) having died, his son Jeenud Khan is now in possession of all his father's Jagheers under those orders which should not, in my opinion, be disturbed.

"9. When the other member of this family (Kaisur Khan) succeeded his father (Mahomed Khan), the Commissioner did not consider that a claim had been established to a re-grant of the whole Jagheer hereditarily. Out of beegahs 4848 the waste land to the extent of beegahs 4021 was resumed, and the balance, equivalent to Napierian beegahs 532, re-granted.

"10. This course was adopted because the Jagheer was not of great antiquity, but there being no doubt of the claimant's descent from the Noomria chiefs, who anciently held extensive possessions, and of his present position as one of their principal men, the reduced amount is recommended for hereditary confirmation.

"11. The fourth on the list is the Jam of the Jokyas, who has great influence among a very numerous tribe. His claim to favourable consideration has already been before Government on the occasion of a recommendation to allow him a pension of Rupees 250 per mensem in lieu of half the Jagheer of Doomanee.

"12. There can be no doubt but that the possessions of the Jam should be confirmed hereditarily to the lineal male descendants of the original grantee; but regarding half Doomanee, a few remarks are required.

"13. The whole Jagheer of Doomanee was granted by Sir C. Napier in lieu of transit and customs dues and liquor fees, the collection of which was forbidden to the Jam. In lieu of one-half of this Jagheer, Rupees 250 per mensem have been allowed as a life-grant. The question, then, is, should the half of Doomanee, in lieu of which the pension was given, be restored on the death of the Jam, or should the half Jagheer now left be resumed when the pension lapses?

"14. I would respectfully submit the propriety of allowing the half of Doomanee to be considered as hereditary, while I would reject any claim that may be preferred for the restoration of the half of Doomanee, for which the life pension was substituted.

"15. One portion of the original assignment was for liquor taxes and other dues to which the Jam's claim was not very well established, and which had, moreover, acquired a temporary value, owing to the presence of British troops in the town of Gharra, where a cantonment no longer exists; while the remaining portion consisted of transit dues and customs, to which the Jam's right was undoubted, and by the abolition of which he suffered a permanent loss as we have acquired a permanent gain.

"16. It would be but fair, therefore, to adopt the course I have suggested, and which I would submit for sanction. The whole of the present landed possessions would thus be hereditary.

"17. Claims from Nos. 5 to 8 include the chiefs of the Kurmuttee tribe. The Kurmuttees are equally influential with the Noomrias and the Jokyas in lower Sind, and the claim of those

chiefs to undisturbed possession of their Jagheers was fully recognised by Sir Charles Napier, who, on the occasion of Hajee Khan claiming to succeed, distinctly declared that he would allow the re-grant without any deduction from either heirs or co-heirs, the reason assigned being that 'this is one of the ancient chiefs of Sind.'

"18. There being no doubt of the antiquity of the possessions of these chiefs, and there being already on record such strong evidence in favour of the continuance of their Jagheers, these claims should clearly be pronounced hereditary to lineal male descendants of the original grantees.

"19. Regarding No. 9, I need only refer to Major Goldsmid's memorandum appended to his roll. Umlick Jehan Khan is the chief of the Jutts, a very numerous tribe in the Delta, and he holds his land under a grant, in continuation of title deeds, from the Delhi emperors antecedent to the rule of the Talpoors.

"20. No. 10 in the list is the chief of the Chandias, the Wudhera Ghaibee Khan. As will be observed from Major Goldsmid's note on the case, the large Jagheers now held by the present chief were confirmed to him in succession to his father, it being fully understood that the eventual disposal of them is open to consideration on his death.

"21. It is not on the ground of the antiquity of this chief's title deeds that it is now proposed to confirm him hereditarily in his lands, for the grant in Jagheer is not traceable to an older date than 1818; but the same policy which induced the former rulers of Sind to allow a frontier chief to hold rent-free the lands which he and his wild adherents had for years possessed as almost nominal subjects of the sovereign power, should now be our guide in the treatment of Ghaibee Khan. The reason why his Jagheers do not date further back than 1818 is probably to be found in the fact that, until that year, the border chief was not sufficiently reduced to subjection to acknowledge a superior, and accept in Jagheer the lands which he had held independent of all control.

"22. The Chandias, it must be remembered, live on the western frontier of upper Sind, contiguous to the districts under General Jacob, and bordering on the Khelat territory. It is of

importance that a position should be secured to the Chandias superior to that of their brethren across the border, and in no way can this be done so effectually as by promising their chief hereditary possession of his estates, free of all assessment, except for local improvements, and subject only to conditions of service such as is now rendered, and the fidelity and good conduct of himself and tribe.

"23. The estate consists chiefly of Baranee, or rain lands. Whenever the cultivation is extended by canals cut at the expense of the British Government, the Chandia chief, like the Kelat Khan, receives half only of the tax on the produce realised, the other half being taken by the British Government. This rule will, of course, be adhered to.

"24. The next claim is one which has already been confirmed hereditarily by Government. It is quite an exceptional case; indeed, this is the only grant I have seen in which the Sind Meers assigned land hereditarily in Jagheer, without any condition of service, to parties who were not their relations or clansmen.

"25. The remaining three cases require little remark. No. 13 is a grant from the time of the Khalora dynasty; the other two are of very small value. No. 12 it is proposed to confirm for the same reason that the grant was made by Sir Charles Napier, the holding being in a wilderness,— a desert tract in which this small patch of ground is cultivated with great labour. The last on the list (No. 14) is sufficiently explained by Major Goldsmid's memorandum. The annual value is only Rupees 16, and this petty holding should, in my opinion, be confirmed without hesitation as the sole remaining possession of a family which in former days ruled whole districts.

"26. In requesting sanction to the hereditary continuance of the holdings included in Statement No. II., some explanation of the nature of a Puttadaree is required. These grants are confined to the Shikarpoor Collectorate, and are usually traceable to the time when the Affghans had possession of Upper Sind.

"27. Affghan settlers, favoured by the rule of their own countrymen, purchased land from the indigenous proprietors, and sometimes brought new lands under cultivation. The new proprietors, wishing to secure a light assessment, petitioned their

sovereign, with whom they readily found favour, and obtained 'Puttas,' or lease for the cultivation of certain lands on payment of a stipulated sum, or on condition of the remission of a certain portion of the Government demand.

"28. The favour conceded took various forms, and was often modified subsequently to the original grant. Sometimes a fixed payment was set apart for the grantee before a division of the revenues between him and Government; at other times, the payment to Government was fixed, and the balance divided according to a specified proportion.

"29. An obligation to increase cultivation was occasionally, but not necessarily, part of the grant: in many cases a simple representation that the land had been reclaimed from waste, or had been purchased by the petitioner, sufficed to secure the remission sought for. Puttadarees were sold and purchased under the former rule, but it seems to have been the vested right in the land—the Zemindaree in fact—and not the right to remission from assessment which was thus transferred. It is true that the fact of the land being under a lower assessment may have influenced the purchasers, but the changes which nearly all Puttadarees are proved to have undergone in the time of the Meers (and in some cases even of the Affghans) show conclusively that the guarantee of the ruling power was not more permanent than in other alienations under an arbitrary sovereign, and that changes in the amount of revenue payable, or in the mode of payment, were made without scruple.

"30. But these holdings recommend themselves to favourable consideration by long enjoyment, for, with few exceptions, they are traceable to the time of the Affghan dynasty, which preceded that of the Talpoors, and also from the character of the holders, who are descendants for the most part of Puthan settlers, and a class whom it is desirable to encourage in the agricultural pursuits which they have hitherto prosecuted with considerable success.

"31. Many of the grants are supported by title deeds from the Affghan sovereigns, but it is difficult to gather from the older documents what were the precise rights assigned. Certain remissions were usually granted, but to what extent is not always

apparent, and it was not until the time of the Meers that the shares of the Puttadar and Government were defined. We may safely infer that the Puttadars' rights were not increased under the Meers, and we may therefore take the Affghan rulers' sunnud in evidence of the antiquity of the grant, and the Meers' confirmatory deed as proof of the amount to which the holder is entitled.

"32. In a few cases the claim is based on the authority, not of the sovereign, but of one of his governors or viceroys. I have not raised the question of the competency of these authorities; for as the grant involved, to a certain extent, obligations on the part of the grantee, and the title was subsequently recognised by the totally distinct dynasty of the Talpoor Ameers, there are sufficient grounds for acquiescing in the validity of these old grants, even in the absence of specific authority from the sovereign himself.

"33. The hereditary continuance of some of these grants has already been sanctioned by Government, on the ground of their having been held for upwards of 60 years before British rule; others of those now included in the statement are of like antiquity, and all are traceable to the time of the Puthan rule. Those Puttadars whose antiquity was questionable, and who had no special claims to consideration, have been excluded from Major Goldsmid's list.

"34. In one or two cases the subordinate shares of deceased Puttadars have been erroneously resumed by the local authorities. The whole should be left intact so long as a lineal descendant of the original grantee survives, and the shares of the Puttadars among themselves should not be interfered with. If the general settlement now proposed be sanctioned, a share of the estimated value of Rupees 31 per annum, resumed by the late Commissioner, will be restored to the surviving shareholders.

"35. The last holding included in Statement No. II. might have been inserted in Statement No. I.; for it is not a Puttadaree, but the holder has no control over the management of the land, and his holding can hardly be termed a Jagheer, for he receives a share of the revenues collected by Government on a certain tract. He is the descendant of the former chief who ruled this part of the

country, and has, with the sanction of Government, been confirmed hereditarily in those possessions of which we found him in actual enjoyment.

"36. Deducting this claim, which amounts to nearly Rupees 6,000 per annum, the whole of the Puttadâree holdings proposed for hereditary continuance involve an alienation of eight thousand four hundred rupees of annual revenue.

"37. The third statement submitted contains charitable allowances. It will be remarked how few of these there are in Sind compared with other districts in this Presidency. The total amount proposed for hereditary continuance is land sixty-five thousand beegahs, valued at Rupees 11,800 annual revenue, and Rupees 351 per annum in money or grain; besides these is the case of the Syuds of Tatta, which has been reported separately.

"38. The only claim which requires remark beyond the notes appended by me to Major Goldsmid's report is the one numbered 9 in the list. Sunnuds which were not produced at the time of a former inquiry now show that this claim should be acknowledged as hereditary, though before decided to be for life, and though one of the three shares has been resumed on the death of the holder according to the former decision. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the sunnuds, and as they were produced before the final inquiry has been concluded, I think that the hereditary title may be admitted and the share restored without arrears, which have been forfeited owing to the omission of the claimants themselves.

"39. Among the grain grants is one to which I cannot at present request sanction, as owing to my being suddenly appointed to another office I have not had time to institute the requisite inquiry. The amount is small, and it is not necessary to delay a decision on the more important claims pending further inquiry regarding this one. The case is No. 22, involving Rupees 48 per annum, and I would recommend that this be sanctioned, if the enjoyment date from sixty years before the commencement of British rule; if otherwise, that the Commissioner in Sind be requested to submit a report of any special reasons there may be for recommending hereditary continuance.

"40. The general principle on which all these charitable allowances have been so recommended, is the enjoyment by the family of the claimant for sixty years (or forty years if on behalf of a permanent institution) anterior to the commencement of British rule: the number of successions has not been taken into account."

70. Copies of Mr. Ellis's letters above quoted, with such portions of their accompaniments as served to show the principles of decision, and the results of the proposed settlements, were forwarded by this Government to the Government of India with their letter dated 15th February 1859, No. 576. This letter ran as follows :—

"I have been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request that you will place before the Government of India the accompanying letters from the Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

"2. The accompaniments to the first of these letters are very voluminous, and consist of genealogical tables, detailed memoranda, and figured statements, framed by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, Major Goldsmid. These, I am desired to observe, appear to have been prepared with much labour and research, but they are not forwarded, as the principles of decision, and the result of the proposed settlements, will be sufficiently understood from the documents herewith submitted.

"3. The two letters, though discussing different classes of holdings, may with advantage be considered together. Exclusive of the holdings of the Syuds of Tatta and of grants of garden lands, which will be noticed below, and the claims of the four great Talpoor families, on which the Government of India have already passed a decision, all the Sind alienations recommended for hereditary continuance are disposed of in these communications.

"4. The first letter gives a brief summary of the stages by which the proposals now submitted have been adopted. It would answer no useful purpose to examine in detail the rules originally suggested, or to show the successive modifications they have undergone. It may be sufficient to state, that the mode of settlement at first proposed for the Sind Jagheers was not based on any certain and fixed data. The rules suggested were the

best that could under the circumstances be devised; but they were in a great measure empirical, and in working them provisionally to test their efficiency, clauses which appeared oppressive, or generally inapplicable, were necessarily modified and altered.

"5. The Commissioner in Sind from time to time submitted reports explaining the changes, and proposing amended rules based on the results of further experience. The sifting which Jagheer titles have by this time undergone, and the experience meanwhile gained, have now enabled the local authorities to submit for final sanction a settlement, of which the main feature may be gathered from the accompanying reports.

"6. The Jagheers of Sind have been usually divided into four classes. The first includes all Jagheers granted before the accession of the Talpoor dynasty. These form the subject of the second letter herewith submitted. The second class included the Jagheers granted in the earlier years of Talpoor rule, but the original idea of deciding these by date of grant alone was abandoned on the grounds explained in the first of the letters now forwarded.

"7. The third class embraced all Jagheers granted by the Talpoors after the demise of Meer Ghulam Ali in 1810, and before the death of Meer Moorad Ali in 1833. The fourth class included all grants from the latter date to the battle of Meanee in 1843.

"8. The following are the rules which were finally submitted for the disposal of these Jagheers:—

"III. class to be re-granted subject to payment of one-fourth assessment for one succession after the death of the incumbent at Meanee, and to lapse on the death of the first successor.

"IV. class to lapse on the date of the person who was in possession at the date of Meanee.

"9. These rules appeared to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to give all the indulgence that could reasonably be expected by the holders of grants dated so recently as 1833, and they were accordingly sanctioned.

"10. These rules thus adopted, it will be observed, provide only for the resumption of Jagheers under certain circumstances.

They have now been in force for upwards of a year, and it appears to His Lordship in Council most desirable that the rules which will authorise the hereditary continuance of other large classes of holdings should be promulgated as soon as possible; otherwise the intention of Government in resuming holdings of recent date may be misconstrued by those who have a claim to a more favourable settlement.

"11. It is now proposed to confirm seventy-four of the principal Jagheerdars in the hereditary possession of a portion of their estates. The grounds on which this recommendation is founded are more particularly described from the 9th to the 14th paragraphs of the accompanying letter No. 27. To the principles therein explained, I am desired to state, His Lordship in Council readily assents, and he doubts not but that the Government of India will also concur.

"12. Under the proposed settlement only one-sixth of the total present possession of these Jagheerdars will be confirmed hereditarily, while the possessions of the third and fourth class Jagheers will lapse wholly to the state. The value of the permanently alienated lands referred to in the letter No. 27 is estimated at Rupees 40,000 at highest. In the opinion of His Lordship in Council the amount of alienation cannot be considered too liberal.

"13. Indeed, it is not improbable that in carrying out the settlement local circumstances may, in some cases, render the re-grant of a few hundred more beegahs almost indispensable to the equitable adjustment of the Jagheerdars' claims.

"14. These local peculiarities cannot be ascertained until the settlement is proceeded with, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would, therefore, propose to authorise the Commissioner in Sind to leave in the Jagheerdar's possession a small additional quantity of land, if circumstances call for such a concession. This general authority may, I am directed to suggest, be given with the proviso that the total of the additional assessment shall not exceed by ten thousand beegahs in the aggregate the amount now submitted for sanction.

"15. If this suggestion be acceded to, His Lordship in Council is confident that the proposed settlement may be adopted as suffici-

ently liberal without being extravagant. Major Goldsmid's personal acquaintance with the chiefs, the labour and ability with which he has analysed the claims of each, and the careful revision to which the original recommendations have been subjected, may be accepted as sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the conclusion.

"16. This Government would therefore recommend the adoption of the settlement now submitted, as being, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the one best suited to the circumstances of Sind, the alienations in which differ, as is well known, in many important respects, from those of the rest of this Presidency.

"17. Of the claims referred to in the second letter, very many have already come under the review of this Government, and hereditary continuance has been sanctioned. There are three distinct classes of claims: the first Jagheer; the second Puttadaree, a tenure which is explained in the 26th and following paragraphs of the accompanying letter, No. 30; and the third consists of charitable and religious grants.

"18. The small amount of this last class as compared with the rest of the Bombay Presidency is a striking feature in the alienations of Sind. The charitable grants now proposed for permanent confirmation amount only to Rupees 12,151, and including the claims of the Syuds of Tatta would be Rupees 18,151 per annum.

"19. In the opinion of His Lordship in Council, it is desirable to commute, if possible, for land bearing an equal amount of assessment the small sum of Rupees 351 paid in cash for money and grain allowances. If the Government of India concur, the Commissioner in Sind will be requested to commute these allowances for assignments of land, provided that course be acceptable to the holders.

"20. The ground on which hereditary continuance is advocated in the Special Commissioner's second letter is the same for all classes—length of enjoyment,—and on this ground the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would recommend the adoption generally of the proposed settlement.

"21. The Special Commissioner has reserved his opinion on the claim No. 22 in the roll of charitable grants. With regard to this,

I am directed to observe that correspondence on the records of Government satisfactorily proves that the hereditary claim should be recognised, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council therefore recommends it for sanction with the rest.

"22. The claim referred to in paragraph 38 of the Special Commissioner's report may, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, be admitted, as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the title deeds produced by the claimant.

"23. The Puttadaree grants are not of large amount. The whole sum proposed for hereditary alienation under this head is Rupees 8,400. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council would, for the reasons stated, confirm the proposed settlements, and rectify the error alluded to in the 34th paragraph of the Special Commissioner's letter.

"24. The Jagheers referred to in the accompanying report as first class grants are among the most important in the province. Many of the holders are descendants of the ancient rulers of the country, whose possessions were gradually encroached upon by conquering races until they were content to hold in Jagheer as subjects a portion of the territory they formerly had ruled as chiefs. The Nomrias, Nos. 1 to 3 in list No. I., the Jokyas No. 4, the Kurmuttees (Nos. 5 to 8), may be specially mentioned as having strong claims on this ground; and, indeed, all in this list, with hardly an exception, could fairly urge a similar plea.

"25. The only one whose claim His Lordship in Council hesitates to recommend for sanction without some qualification is Ghaibee Khan Chandia (No. 10), who holds three-fifths of the whole extent of land proposed for alienation under this head in all Sind. The present Jagheerdar was permitted to succeed his father in 1854, on the distinct understanding that on his death the further re-grant to heirs would depend on the pleasure of Government.

"26. I am directed to state that, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, sufficient reasons have been adduced for confirming these Jagheers hereditarily. The value of much of the land is merely nominal, the greater part of the chief's possessions being hill and barren desert; and if the rule referred to in the Special Commissioner's 23rd paragraph be strictly

enforced, there will be no sacrifice of the interests of Government in confirming this chief in possessions which he prizes highly.

"27. But His Lordship in Council would suggest that the hereditary title be guaranteed on the condition that on each succession the heir pay a Nuzzur to the British Government. If this be approved by the Government of India, Mr. Frere will be requested to suggest for sanction the amount which should be imposed. The payment of this Nuzzurana will remind the Chandia chief, whose position is a peculiar one, placed as he is on the Khelat frontier, that it is to the British Government that he owes his lands; while the guarantee of hereditary possession will be the best security for his fidelity and allegiance.

"28. I am further directed to take this opportunity of requesting you to submit to the Government of India copy of the correspondence relating to the settlement of rent-free garden lands already sanctioned, as above stated, by this Government.

"29. The principle of decision will be best understood from the accompanying copy of the letter* from the Commissioner in Sind submitting the rules for approval. In a country like Sind it is most desirable to encourage gardens, and it would tend much to repress the desire of the inhabitants to extend their garden cultivation if the exemption permitted under the former Government were now disallowed.

"30. The rules which were approved by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council are therefore as favourable as possible to the holders of garden lands, while the continuance of the exemption is made to depend on the continuance of the garden cultivation. The principal rules are as follows:—

'I. *First class.*—Garden lands held free of assessment under sunnuds of older date than ten years anterior to the battle of Meanee to be continued free.

'II. *Second class.*—Those held under sunnuds issued during the ten years preceding Meanee, or held without sunnuds, to be assessed at one-quarter the ordinary assessment on garden lands.'

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* Appendix E to this Summary.

"31. The subsidiary rules are detailed in the accompaniment to Mr. Frere's letter on the subject. The concluding paragraphs of the same letter show the alienations to be beegahs 3652 free of assessment, beegahs 1115 subject to one-fourth of the ordinary assessment, which does not on an average exceed rupees two per beegah.

"32. His Lordship in Council would add one rule to the above. The proposed rules sanction the transfer of these garden holdings as private property, and admit a title to permanent alienation, without reference to the lineal heirship of successors. He would at the same time exact on each succession a Nuzzurana, which will fall lightly on the new incumbent, and will at the same time secure a sufficient recognition of the rights of the State.

"33. I am, therefore, directed to suggest that the holders of these garden grants be required by the title deeds which will be given them to register all changes of ownership, and that they pay on each succession by a lineal heir a Nuzzurana of one year's assessment, and on each succession by other heirs two years' assessment, and on every transfer by sale, deed of gift, or otherwise than by heirship, three years' assessment in ratification of the transfer on the part of Government. With this reservation the gardens will become transferable private property, continuable exempt from assessment so long as they are kept up as garden, and otherwise subject to the usual assessment according to quality of land.

"34. If the propositions submitted in this letter be approved, alienations in the province of Sind may be divided into—

I. Jagheers.

II. Puttadarees, charitable, and other miscellaneous grants.

III. Garden grants.

The two former will be again sub-divided into grants—

1. Hereditary, including—

I. The holdings of the four great Talpoor families.

II. Grants anterior to the Talpoor dynasty, and others confirmed by special reasons without diminution.

III. Reserved portions of estates of principal Jagheerdars granted during the Talpoor rule.

2. *For one life after* the demise of the present holder.

3. *For the life-time* of the present holder.

The Jagheers in these two sub-divisions will consist of the portions of the holdings of the principal Sirdars not reserved for hereditary continuance, and the grants referred to in paragraphs 7 to 9 of this letter.

"35. On the receipt of the instructions of the Government of India, Mr. Frere will be directed to carry into effect without delay the settlements of the hereditary holdings, and to submit, when the settlement is completed, a statement showing accurately the extent of the alienations thus confirmed, and the final results of the Jagheer inquiries in the province. It will much facilitate the completion of the Jagheer work in Sind if the orders of the Government of India could be carried out during the present season, and I am, therefore, directed to solicit the favour of an early reply to this communication."

71. The above communication was replied to by the Government of India in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 711, of the 5th April 1859, in the following terms:—

"2. Adopting the classification noted in the margin, which is taken from the 6th and 7th paragraphs of your letter under review, His Excellency in Council observes that the Government of Bombay have of their own authority disposed of all alienations of the third and fourth classes; and as provision has been made for the resumption, after a longer or a shorter period, of the whole of the grants comprised in these two classes, it is unnecessary for the Supreme Government to enter particularly into this part of the subject, or to say more than that the arrangements made for disposal of these grants seems to His Excellency in Council to be quite unobjectionable.

*1st class.*—Alienations granted generally before the accession of the Talpoor dynasty in 1783.

*2nd class.*—Alienations granted in the earlier years of the Talpoor rule, or from 1783 to about 1810.

*3rd class.*—Alienations granted by the Talpoor dynasty from about 1810 to the death of Meer Moorad Ali in 1833.

*4th class.*—Alienations granted from 1833 to the date of the battle of Meanee in 1843.

"3. The alienations of the 1st class are subdivided under three heads, viz. Jagheers, Puttadaree tenures, charitable and religious grants.

Including the holdings referred to in Mr. Ellis's letter, No. 30, dated the 10th November 1858, paragraph 35.

"4. The Jagheers date chiefly from before the accession of the Talpoor dynasty; they must, therefore, have been scrutinised by the princes of that dynasty. This circumstance, their great antiquity, and the general character of the holders, who are for the most part chiefs of influence and importance, and some of them the descendants of the ancient rulers of the country, place the propriety of admitting the hereditary character of these grants beyond question. The Government of Bombay have already confirmed some of them as hereditary, and now propose formally to declare the whole permanent.

"5. They embrace an area of 475,123 beegahs, and involve a revenue of 39,145 rupees. Of this area one man (Waddera Ghaibee Khan Chandia) holds three-fifths, or 296,049 beegahs, with a revenue of 13,190 rupees. His holding dates only from 1818, and he was permitted to 'succeed his father in 1854, only on the distinct understanding that on his death the further re-grant to his heirs would depend upon the pleasure of Government.' The reasons why this man's holding is included in the 1st class are detailed by Mr. Ellis in the 20th and 21st paragraphs of his letter to the address of Mr. Secretary Young, No. 30, dated the 10th November 1858. The Government of Bombay have some hesitation in recommending the permanent alienation of this man's holding, but in consideration of his family influence, and the peculiar geographical and political position of his estates, they propose that his title should be recognised as hereditary, upon condition of the payment of a Nuzzurana at every succession to the estate, of which the amount is to be fixed hereafter.

"6. The Governor General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, to sanction, as recommended, the hereditary continuance of all these fourteen Jagheers. His Excellency in Council thinks it scarcely worth while, with reference to the small value of the possessions of the Chandia chief, notwithstanding their large extent, to impose upon his Jagheer any exceptional conditions; but he would suggest to the Government of Bombay that the whole of the permanent alienations sanctioned in this despatch should be held subject to the payment of a moderate Nuzzurana upon every succession or transfer.

"7. In the absence of any suggestions from the Government of Bombay, His Excellency in Council will not pass any special orders upon the case of the Jam of the Jokyas, No. 4 on the Jagheer list, which is placed prominently before the Government in Mr. Ellis's letter of the 30th November, paragraphs 11 to 16.

"8. The second sub-division of the 1st class of alienations comprises the Puttadaree grants, the holders of which are not entitled to a total remission of revenue. These grants, as detailed in the statement which accompanies Mr. Ellis's letter, No. 30, dated 10th November, are fifteen in number, involving Rupees 8,415 of revenue, distributed over 62,478 beegahs of land; and there are one or two additional cases in which the subordinate shares of deceased Puttadars have been erroneously resumed by the local authorities (*vide* paragraph 34 of Mr. Ellis's letter). The Puttadars are said to be generally the descendants of Puthan settlers, and of a class whom it is very desirable to encourage in agricultural pursuits. The Governor General in Council, in accordance with the proposal of the Government of Bombay, is pleased to sanction the hereditary continuance of the whole of these grants, and the restoration of any of them that may have been erroneously resumed. The last holding entered in the Puttadaree statement would, perhaps, have found a more fit place in Statement No. I. The holder is not a Puttadar: he receives a share of the revenue collected by the Government in a certain tract of country; he is the descendant of the former chief who ruled the country; and he has, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, been confirmed hereditarily in the possession of the grant of which we found him in the actual enjoyment. The grant is confirmed.

"9. The third sub-division of the 1st class of alienations are the charitable grants, 27 in number, involving a revenue of 12,154 rupees on an area of 64,945 beegahs of land. These grants are recommended for continuance on the ground of length of enjoyment, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction their permanent recognition, as proposed by the Government of Bombay, the cases alluded to in your 21st and 22nd paragraphs being included in this sanction. In regard to the small sum of Company's Rupees 351 paid in cash for money and grain allow-

ances, His Excellency in Council desires that it may be as soon as possible commuted for assignments of land, and that the holders may not be allowed the option of declining this commutation.

"10. Of the alienations classified in the margin of paragraph 2 of this letter, it thus remains only to dispose of those of the second class. The nature of these alienations, and the mode in which it is now proposed to deal with them, are described at length in Mr. Ellis's letter to the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 27, dated 14th October 1858. It seems that the original intention was to make the grants of this class hereditary, subject to the resumption of all uncultivated land, and to the payment of an annual tax of one-fourth the net produce of the remainder; but this rule, though apparently reasonable and fair, was found in practice to work badly and unequally. In some parts the waste land was more valuable to the occupants than the land cultivated, and in many cases the exaction of one-fourth of the produce of the cultivated lands after the resumption of all the waste would have rendered the grants to chiefs of influence and rank of little value. On the other hand, the rule would frequently have perpetuated assignments to persons of insignificant and even menial station. The rule, therefore, has been very generally departed from.

"11. The principle upon which these grants have eventually been dealt with is thus described in the 14th paragraph of Mr. Ellis's letter under notice—'The actual possessions of each Jagheerdar have been taken as the basis of the inquiry, the antiquity of his holding has been considered, and then his social position and influence in his tribe. Length of tenure has not been allowed to confer an indefeasible hereditary right, except in holdings* traceable to a time anterior to the dynasty which we overthrew; in all other cases a certain social position has been required, while, on the other hand, a claim has not been rejected, because the period which would include it in the favoured class of hereditary holdings is incomplete by a few years, provided the rank or

* These are included in the 1st class of Jagheers.

influence of the holder be such as to render a provision in permanence an act of policy, if not of equity.'

"12. The result of the inquiry thus conducted is, that it is proposed to recognise as hereditary 74 holdings of this class, containing an area of 106,875 beegahs, and involving a revenue roughly estimated at 32,335 rupees.

"13. Having full confidence in the great care and discretion evinced by the officers who have conducted this inquiry, the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in sanctioning the hereditary continuance of all of the 74 grants detailed in the statement annexed to Mr.. Ellis's letter, No. 27, of the 14th October last, and he is further pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Sind, as proposed in your 14th paragraph, to leave in the Jagheerdar's possession a small additional quantity of land if, as the settlement proceeds, circumstances are found to call for such a concession; provided that the total of these additional assignments shall not exceed 10,000 beegahs of land. His Excellency in Council will, moreover, be prepared to sanction any such further concessions as the Government of Bombay may think necessary to Nawab Mahomed Khan Thora, and to the two individuals referred to in the 31st paragraph of Major Goldsmid's letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 163 of 1858, dated 18th June last.

"14. The class benefitted by these grants is thus spoken of by Mr. Frere:- 'It embraces the oldest and most influential families of the great body of Belooch soldiery, the descendants of the men who gave the Talpoors possession of the country, and who, even when conquered at Meanee, did not disgrace the character they had previously maintained, which ranked them among the hardiest and most trustworthy soldiery of India.' His Excellency in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay that the amount of alienation now sanctioned for these people cannot be considered as too liberal, and at the same time he relies on the confident assurance contained in your 15th paragraph that it is sufficiently so. It is understood that the large resumptions of the lands of these chiefs, which this settlement involves, will not take effect until after the death of the first successor to the occupant at the time of the conquest of Sind by the British.

"15. I am now to refer to the subject of garden grants treated of in paragraphs 28 to 33 of your letter under reply. The reasons for encouraging garden cultivation in a country like Sind are fully set forth in Mr. Frere's letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 308, dated 28th November 1857, and the Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay that it is highly undesirable to do anything likely to discourage the extension of this kind of cultivation.

"16. His Excellency in Council, therefore, willingly sanctions the rules in regard to these lands submitted by the Government of Bombay, under which 3652 beegahs of garden land held under title deeds dating more than ten years before the battle of Meanee will continue to be held as hereditary grants free of all assessment, and 1115 beegahs held without title deeds, or under title deeds granted within ten years of the battle of Meanee, will be held hereditarily, subject to the payment of one-fourth assessment, or about eight annas a beegah. His Excellency in Council also sanctions the rules for the transfer of these garden holdings as private property described in your 32nd paragraph, and the several subsidiary rules annexed to Mr. Frere's letter of the 28th November 1857, above referred to, it being understood as a condition of the continuance of the grant that the gardens are kept up by the owners for the purposes for which they were established.

"17. The general conditions upon which the alienations permanently sanctioned in this despatch are to be granted will be laid down in detail finally by the Government of Bombay. But I am to say that the Governor General in Council approves of Mr. Ellis's proposal to make all subject to a payment of 5 per cent. on the net produce of the grants as a road and educational cess. The Government of Bombay themselves propose that the garden grants should be subjected to a succession and transfer tax, and it has been suggested in the 5th paragraph of this letter, that all other grants should be made upon a similar condition in regard to succession, though transfer cannot be allowed, except in the case of the garden lands. It is unnecessary to allude to the water-rate, which is not of the nature of revenue at all, and which, of course, Jagheerdars and Zemindars must all pay alike. The succession to all these

hereditary grants must be carefully confined to lineal heirs male, and it must be made clear that adopted sons will not inherit them. Their continuance will also, as a matter of course, be made dependent upon loyalty and good behaviour.

" 18. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires me to notice with high commendation the care and the fair spirit with which these important inquiries have been conducted, and the lucid and comprehensive way in which they have been placed before him; and I am to request that the special approval of the Government of India may be communicated both to Major Goldsmid, to whose laborious researches and accuracy of detail the facility with which this difficult subject has been so easily dealt with is mainly due, and to Mr. Ellis, who has placed the result of those researches so clearly before the Government."

72. On the receipt of the above reply from the Government of India, copies of the papers referred to in paragraphs 60 to 71 of this summary were forwarded with Government letter, No. 1766, of 10th May 1859, to the Commissioner in Sind, who was authorised to carry out the instructions of the Supreme Government for the early settlement of the Jagheer holdings still remaining for disposal.

Paragraph 2.

73. Mr. Frere was informed that it appeared to Government that on the class of Jagheerdars whose future estates were to consist of a selected portion only of their former holdings, more than a nominal Nuzzurana could not in any case be equitably imposed; but his opinion was requested whether Nuzzurana should be imposed at all, and, if so, whether on all permanent holdings indiscriminately, or only upon certain classes of them.

Paragraph 3.

74. Regarding the case of the Jam of the Jokyas, referred to in paragraph 7 of the letter from the Government of India, it was intimated to Mr. Frere that this Government included the approval of this special settlement in their general concurrence in the proposed arrangements.

Paragraph 4.

75. Mr. Frere was requested to report in what mode he proposed to carry out the instructions regarding the charitable grants referred to in paragraph 9 of the letter from the Government of India.

76. With reference to the observations regarding the Nawab Mahomed Khan Thora and the two other Jagheerdars referred to, it was observed that this Government understood that Mr. Frere had considered those claims, and that such further concessions as he approved were submitted in the amended statement accompanying Mr. Ellis's letter to this Government, No. 27, of the 14th October 1858, and that if this impression were incorrect, Government would be glad to receive further suggestions regarding the cases referred to.

Paragraph 5.

77. Particular attention was requested to the remarks in paragraph 17, regarding the general conditions on which the settlement was to be concluded, and Mr. Frere was told that it would save the Jagheerdars from much future annoyance if, in settling the amount of their permanent estates, the amount of this cess were determined and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

Paragraph 6.

78. Advantage was ordered to be taken of the presence of the survey officers in Sind, to determine forthwith the precise portion of each estate continuable under this sanction, and it was observed that Major Goldsmid would doubtless be able, in communication with the officers of settlement and survey, to carry out the intentions of Government far more satisfactorily than if the definition of each estate were left for future inquiry. Government laid much stress on the importance of effecting this at once, care being, of course, taken to prevent the Jagheerdars from supposing that it was intended to resume any portion before the appointed time.

Paragraph 7.

79. Any further details regarding which he might require the instructions of Government, Mr. Frere was requested to submit at his early convenience, in order that no time might be lost in giving effect to the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Paragraph 8.

80. At the close of the settlement, Government desired to be furnished with a statement of the results of the Jagheer inquiry showing—

Paragraph 9.

I. Hereditary holdings—

1. By ancient tenure, or on special grounds.
2. As belonging to the four great Talpoor families.
3. As belonging to Sirdars.
4. As belonging to Puttadars.

II. Continuable for one generation after the conquest unassessed.

III. Continuable as in II., but with a deduction of one-fourth land or produce.

IV. To expire with the life of the holder at Meanee;

and a separate abstract, showing the numbers and amount of each class of garden grant, and the assessment leviable from those which were, or would be, subjected to taxation.

81. Mr. Frere was requested to communicate to Major Goldsmid the special approval of his labours recorded by the Government of India. Extract of the last paragraph of the despatch from the Supreme Government was also sent to Mr. Ellis.

Paragraph 10.

82. The proceedings quoted in paragraphs 25 to 40, and 60 to 71 of this Summary, having been reported to the Home authorities by the Government of India, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State addressed to the Government of Bombay a letter, No. 10, dated 15th September 1859, in which Sir Charles Wood wrote as follows :—

"I have received and considered in Council two letters from the Government of India of the dates noted in the margin, forwarding the correspondence with your Government relative to the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the alienated revenues of the province of Sind, on which I now proceed to offer some remarks.

Letter dated 4th March, No. 4 of 1859, paragraph 11.
Letter dated 23rd April, No. 6.

"2. With reference to the Jagheers held by members of the great Belooch clan of Talpoors, to which the late reigning dynasty belonged, it has been resolved to continue them to legitimate lineal male descendants free of all taxation, one-third of the land being, however, resumed as uncultivated on the death of the present holder. The extent of land thus alienated is stated to be nearly

sixteen lacs of beegahs, but much of it must consist of unproductive waste, as the revenue given up is estimated at little more than one lac and a-half of rupees.

"3. The lands held by persons belonging to families unconnected with the late rulers of the country have been generally divided into four classes, viz. :—

*First.*—Alienations granted before the accession of the Talpoor family, 1783.

*Secondly.*—Alienations granted in the earlier years of the Talpoor rule, or from 1783 to 1810.

*Thirdly.*—Alienations granted from 1810 to the death of Meer Moorad Ali in 1833; and

*Fourthly.*—Alienations granted between 1833 and the date of the battle of Meanee in 1843.

"4. Under the first head there are three distinct classes of claims, viz. :—

1*st*,—Jagheers.

2*nd*,—Puttadaree tenures.

3*rd*,—Charitable and religious grants.

"5. The first class (Jagheers) are held for the most part by Belooch chiefs of influence and importance, and I agree with you and with the Government of India in opinion that they should be continued in perpetuity to lineal male descendants. They embrace an area of 475,123 beegahs, but the revenue involved amounts only to Rupees 39,145.

"6. The second class, or Puttadaree tenures, are usually held by the descendants of Affghan settlers, and are traceable to the time when upper Sind was governed by rulers of that race. These lands are not held exempt from the payment of revenue, the amount payable being defined either in the original sunnuds, or in the confirmation granted by the chiefs of the Talpoor dynasty. These grants are to be continued on the existing terms to the present holders and their descendants in lineal succession. The amount of revenue involved is about Rupees 8,400.

"7. The religious and charitable allowances embrace 64,945 beegahs of land, the annual rent of which would be Rupees 12,156. All these it is proposed to confirm, on the general principle of

admitting as a valid title enjoyment for a term of 60 years, or, in the case of a permanent institution, of 40 years.

"8. The second class of Jagheers, consisting of those which were granted in the reigns of the earlier Talpoor Meers, are stated to be held by the oldest and most influential families of the Belooch soldiery, by whose exertions that dynasty obtained possession of Sind. It was originally proposed to make these grants hereditary, subject to resumption, on the death of the holder, of all uncultivated land, and to the payment of one-fourth of the Government assessment on the remainder. It was, however, found that in practice this rule would work unequally, and it has been very generally departed from; all cases have been dealt with on their individual merits, the actual possession of each Jagheerdar being taken as the basis of settlement, and regard being had to the antiquity of his holding and his social position and influence in his tribe. The result of the inquiry has been that you have recommended for recognition as hereditary 74 holdings of this class, containing an area of 106,875 beegahs, and involving a revenue estimated at Rupees 32,335.

"9. In consideration of the shortness of the period for which the Jagheers placed in the third and fourth classes have been enjoyed, you have resolved that all holdings of the third class (those granted between 1810 and 1833) should be re-granted subject to the payment of one-fourth assessment for one succession after the death of the person who was in possession at the time of the conquest, and that the fourth class (those granted subsequently to 1833) should lapse on the death of the person in possession at that date.

"10. Much praise is due to Mr. Ellis and Major Goldsmid for the great care and discrimination with which they have conducted the inquiries which have preceded these recommendations. I agree with the Government of India that the amount of alienation which it is proposed to sanction cannot, under the circumstances, be considered too liberal; while I must with them rely on your assurance that it is sufficiently so.

"11. In the case of one Jagheer only, that of the Chandia chief on the Khelat frontier, you have recommended that a Nuzzur

should be demanded on each succession, in order that he may be periodically reminded that it is to the British Government that he owes his lands. I am, however, of opinion, upon consideration both of policy and finance, that the suggestion of the Government of India, that all the permanent alienations should be held subject to the payment of a moderate Nuzzurana on each succession should be acted on in making the final arrangements with these chiefs.

"12. I observe that the Government of India have directed that succession to all these hereditary grants must be carefully confined to lineal heirs male, 'and it must be made clear that adopted sons will not inherit them.' As all the Jagheerdars appear to be Mahomedans, the object of this latter condition is not apparent.

"13. The rules which you have laid down for dealing with the numerous plots of garden ground now held rent-free in various parts of the province appear to be equitable; all gardens held under sunnuds dated ten years prior to the battle of Meanee are to continue to be held rent-free, while all those held without sunnuds, or under sunnuds of later date, are to pay one-quarter assessment. As these gardens are considered as private property, and may, consequently, be sold at the option of the holder, I am of opinion that a moderate Nuzzurana should be imposed on every succession or transfer."

83. Copy of Sir C. Wood's despatch was forwarded with the Government Resolution, No. 4175, dated 21st October 1859, to the Commissioner in Sind, for information and guidance, and with a request that he would favour Government with his report on paragraphs 1 to 8 of their letter, No. 1766, of 10th May 1859, leaving the information called for in the concluding paragraphs to be submitted when the Jagheer work had been completed.

84. The communications made by the Government of Bombay to the Commissioner in Sind under dates the 10th May and 21st October 1859 were answered by Mr. Inverarity in his letter, No. 39, of the 10th February 1860, with which he forwarded copies of letters* from the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, showing how the instructions of Government received from time to time had been attend-

* Appendices F and L to this Summary.

ed to in respect of the higher class of Jagheerdars in that province. It appeared to Mr. Inverarity better to treat the subject as a whole, than to prepare detailed reports upon the separate heads of inquiry which it involved; and as one question of settlement bore so immediately upon the other, there would be no danger of creating confusion by allusions to more than one Government reference. Under this explanation, he proceeded to reply *seriatim* to the Government letter, No. 1766, of 10th May 1849, in the following terms:—

"2. (Para. 1.) By this paragraph is conveyed the general authority of the Government of India to carry out the early settlements of the Jagheer holdings still remaining for disposal. As it is under such authority that the progress now reported has been made, no further remarks need here be recorded.

"3. (Para. 2.) To the reasons set forth by Major Goldsmid for the non-exaction of a Nuzzurana, I would add the truly uncertain quality of the soil in alienated lands, repeatedly demonstrating that grants important in extent are unimportant in productive value. If the object of fixing a tax of this nature be to create a return of Government revenue, such result has, in all but first class Jagheers, been provided for by prospective resumptions, and it would therefore appear in the light of a double demand. If the object be, on the other hand, to show the Jagheerdar that he is a subject and servant of the State, I am of opinion that this end is already attained in the imposition of a cess of five per cent. for roads and schools assessed upon the first re-grant under the new rules; or, perhaps, better still, the assessment might take effect upon the receipt of the fresh sunnud now under preparation for every holder of alienation in the hereditary classes.

"4. In first class Jagheers, where there is no prospective resumption, I should not be disposed to advocate any further exaction from the holders than from their fellows in the next grade, upon the grounds that the measure could be carried out on no general principle. For instance, the hill chiefs of the Noomria or Jokya clans could not in justice be subjected to a Nuzzurana under our Government, inasmuch as their independence has been curtailed, and their immunities have been regulated, by the ordinary

application of our levelling system of rule, so as considerably to reduce their income; and as they will be called upon to pay a road and school cess, I do not think that more can be required. Other cases might be cited similar to those of the hill chiefs, and if we except so many, it would hardly be equitable to select a few individuals for special taxation.

"5. (Para. 3). This paragraph does not appear to call for more than acknowledgment.

"6. (Para. 4). The Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers thus reports:—'The charitable money-grants it is proposed, as a rule, to commute at once into land allotments in communication with the Collector of Shikarpoor; but in cases where the commutation would be a manifest hardship, or even greatly against the wishes of the recipient, upon grounds of reasonable objection such other arrangements will be made as will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory. The amount of the whole is not large, nor does the settlement appear a matter of difficulty.'

"7. To particularize further, I will explain that in July last my predecessor directed the Collector of Shikarpoor to forward any proposal which he might consider the best calculated to carry out the wishes of Government in commuting the money and grain allowances, amounting to rupees three hundred and fifty-one yearly, to assignments of land. Suggestions were offered on particular cases, and practical illustrations of settlement supplied. Positive instructions were withheld for the simple reason that the Collector's opinion appeared essential on the local efforts of the proposed commutations upon individuals, before the Commissioner passed a decision on the matter. The Collector replied in detail, showing that, with the exception of three cases, he considered the arrangement not in fairness feasible, and that the objections raised to the change by the recipients of the allowances were just; these persons were not of a class either used, or likely to become used, to agricultural pursuits. Sir Bartle Frere then directed the commutation to take effect in the three cases alluded to, thus disposing of rupees sixty-three. The balance, amounting to rupees two hundred and eighty-eight per annum, he considered 'might be transferred from the account of direct money payments made out of the treasury to revenue assign-

ments on the revenue of particular Dehs or Tuppahs. These would be debited in the general account, and any default in meeting the demand would come under the cognisance of the Government authorities.' The Collector's reply to these latest instructions has not been received; but, in my own opinion, it would be better to leave the small balance exhibited a money payment from the treasury as at present, on the understanding that the earliest opportunity of commutation should be held available to carry out the views of Government in any or all of the cases.

"8. (Para. 5.) As stated by Major Goldsmid, 'the cases adverted to in this paragraph were duly considered by the Special Commissioner, and the further concessions alluded to were shown in Mr. Ellis's amended statement. This remark applies to the alienations of the two Thora Sirdars, the Nawab Mahomed Khan and Ali Moorad. No change, however, was made in the settlement of the estate of Abdullah Khan Barakzye.' In the latter case, I understand Sir Bartle Frere was of opinion that the resumption which had been effected from his Jagheer under the government of His Excellency Sir Charles Napier should not now be disturbed.

"9. (Para. 6.) The enclosed forms of sunnud to the Sirdar class and Khyratdars are submitted for approval. They contain all that it appears to me necessary the holders should clearly understand, and illustrate the principles of settlement sufficiently to guide the proceedings of future local officers. The sunnud to the Sirdars generally it is proposed to modify in the case of the four great Talpoor families, by substituting the passages subscribed for others in the body of that document. On the subject of assessment for a period of years, I have ascertained that settlements for long periods have been tried and failed because of the uncertainty of inundation, and of consequent receipt of revenue on this account. I concur with Major Goldsmid in thinking that it would be unadvisable to assess arbitrarily for long terms; but I would leave the quetion of assessment optional with the Jagheerdar himself whether it should be calculated for a period of years, or for the period of his natural life.

"10. On the subject of this paragraph (para. 7.), I would request the favour of attention to the Assistant Commissioner's letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 11 A, of the 8th February

1859, and subsequent accompanying correspondence. The views herein recorded were, I am told, put on paper and submitted to Sir Bartle Frere under his own verbal directions, and Major Goldsmid has been acting, and continues to act, under the full impression and belief that the course pursued was approved by my predecessor, who retained the papers with him for eventual report and reference to Government. I am certainly of opinion that it would be unwise to mark off prospective retrenchments of Jagheer during the lives of present incumbents, and without entering into objections in further detail, I would simply submit, in all deference, my recommendation that the measure be reserved for the occurrence of casualty.

"11. Each Jagheer is now being surveyed, and the whole number of plans will form a volume of office records. The specimens of survey already sent in from the Kurrachee Collectorate prove that there will be no difficulty in defining the permanent Jagheer whenever the time comes to effect the permanent settlement. It will give no great trouble to the local officers to mark off the new boundaries under instructions from the Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department, or whatever officer may have charge of the Jagheer Duftur. There will be no dispute about this land or that land, because Government will allow the re-grantee to take from whichever side he pleases, provided he adopt one continuous or convenient line of boundary. All this arrangement is explained in the proposed sunnud, and will in all probability be anticipated by the Jagheerdar himself. The sunnuds should be given and explained to the holders by the Assistant Commissioner, and not by a subordinate. There is no reason why the greater number of them should not be given by myself in public durbar on some appropriate occasion during the current year.

"12. The settlement officer is the only survey officer in lower Sind, or that part of the province in which alienations are abundant, and with him the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers has placed himself in communication both in Kurrachee and Hydrabad. He has set apart a portion of office allowance monthly for two separate establishments of survey, one in each collectorate. Both these are put under the orders of the respective settlement

officers, and the results of their operations will be duly set forth in the Annual Progress Report of the 1st July next.

" 13. (Para. 8.) The approval of Government to the proposals above made appears to me all that is requisite to enable me to give effect to the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. It will be observed that Sir Bartle Frere had instructed the Assistant Commissioner to submit the principal papers connected with the Sind Jagheer settlements for separate publication, but on this subject I need not trouble Government at present with detail."

85. Government replied to Mr. Inverarity's letter above quoted in their communication of the 30th March 1860.

86. With regard to the imposition of a general Nuzzurana suggested by the Government of India, this Government concurred in the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind that, considering the mode of settlement adopted for Sind Jagheers, the levy of a Nuzzurana on each succession should not be insisted on for the revenue which it would yield, nor did the Bombay Government think that it was called for in acknowledgment of the rights of the state, inasmuch as provision would be made for the continuance of the alienation during loyalty and good behaviour. A further reference was, therefore, made to Calcutta intimating the opinion of this Government, and suggesting that, if the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India were of opinion that Nuzzurana should be levied, the amount should be nominal, and that on no account should the Jagheerdars be called on to pay as Nuzzurana sums which would probably be considered in the light of additional imposts.

87. With regard to the payment of Rupees 351 for charitable allowances which the Government of India desired to commute for assignments of land, this Government approved of the mode in which the Commissioner proposed to deal with these, and suggested to the Government of India that they be left for commutation as favourable opportunities offered.

88. The question raised by the Government of India in paragraph 13 of their despatch of the 5th April 1859, regarding the claims of Nawab Mahomed Khan Thora and two others, was fully disposed of in the 8th paragraph of Mr. Inverarity's letter under reply.

89. The forms of sunnud drawn out by Major Goldsmid appeared to embrace all the topics which it was necessary to mention in such documents, but the words "heirs for ever" in the 3rd clause were far more comprehensive than the authority conveyed by the sanction of the Government of India. The words the Bombay Government were of opinion should, it was observed, be "lineal heirs male," but as the sunnud would in many cases be given to a son of the first possessor under British rule, it would be necessary to secure the right of succession of all male descendants of the person who was recognised by Sir C. Napier.

90. The 4th clause in the form of sunnud would, it was presumed, be inserted only in grants wherein there had yet been no succession. With this understanding the clause was approved by Government.

91. It was remarked, with reference to the last paragraph of the sunund, that the orders of the Government of India directing the limitation of the grant during good behaviour should be fully carried out, and that accordingly a proviso should be added at the close, to the effect that, failing loyalty and good behaviour on the part of the grantee or his successors, the sunund would be revoked, and the grant resumed.

92. In the 2nd form of sunnud, the only point requiring remark was that the word "hereditarily" should be defined as above pointed out.

93. Government saw no objection to the adoption of Major Goldsmid's suggestion to allow a Jagheerdar the option whether the road or school cess should be calculated for a period of years, or for the term of his natural life. Provided the amount was not left for settlement yearly, or at short recurring periods, it was immaterial what limit was fixed, the object being to secure the Jagheerdar from the constant interference of Government officials.

94. No reasons were assigned by the Commissioner for the recommendation to defer the demarcation of permanent estates, nor did Government consider Major Goldsmid's reasons on this point conclusive. It was remarked that it was especially with reference to the prospect of an early definition of permanently continuable estates that application was made to the Government of India for authorising the Commissioner to assign additional land, not exceeding ten thousand beegahs in the aggregate, if in the progress of the settlement circumstances called for such a concession. If the settlement was to

be postponed until all the officers who were acquainted with the requirements of each case had left the province, it was to be feared that very little good would result from this provision for the correction of errors and omissions.

95. But the main object in pressing immediate settlement was, it was remarked, to carry out in the field decisions recorded on paper, and to secure the correct interpretation of those decisions by their completion under the superintendence of an officer qualified, from his experience of past proceedings, to interpret them correctly.

96. This object would have been partially attained by the measures which had been adopted by Major Goldsmid with Mr. Inverarity's approval for surveying and mapping the several Jagheers.

97. It was presumed that by these measures the land would be divided into sections with defined boundaries so as to admit of easy subdivision, and that on the death of a Jagheerdar there would be no reason to complain of the absence of means for ascertaining the extent and value of his holding, and the portion continuable to his heir; and that, moreover, in future years as lapses occurred, the division of lands resumable and lands continuable would be effected by the local authorities without extra expense, and that the necessity for supervising such settlements would not be made the excuse for the maintenance of a special officer and establishment.

98. If this was so, Government stated that they did not desire to press the immediate demarcation of the permanent portion of Jagheerdars' estates, especially as each sunnud appeared to provide for such demarcation if the Jagheerdar desired it; but if, after considering these remarks, the Commissioner deemed it inexpedient to mark off the permanent portion of estates, he was instructed to be careful to provide for the maintenance by the Jagheerdars of all internal as well as external boundary-marks.

99. The Government of India, to whom a report was made, approved of the instructions issued by the Government of Bombay to the Commissioner in Sind in their letter above quoted.

100. In his letter, No. 109, dated 30th April 1860, the Commissioner in Sind replied to such portions of the Government letter, No. 1221, of the 30th March preceding, as appeared to call for further report with a view to dispose of the question of Sind alienations.

"101. The words "lineal heirs male," Mr. Inverarity observed, had been introduced into the proposed sunnud in substitution of "heirs for ever," to which would be added, in the case of a son or grandson of the incumbent at the conquest, "failing whom to the lineal heirs male of the grantee recognised by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Sind." The 4th clause was, he remarked, only intended for grants to which there had been no successor. To the last clause had been added the words "failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of any of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed."

102. Mr. Inverarity suggested a re-consideration of the question of defining the hereditary character of the second form of sunnuds. The word "hereditary," he stated, applied to inheritance of office as well as to heirship of the body, and many of these charitable grants would be continued to the person succeeding to the office and designation of a deceased incumbent rather than necessarily to the "lineal heirs male." This point would be decided without difficulty on reference to the register of heirs, in which it would be the duty of every re-grantee to enter the name of his heir, on being himself put in possession, he being equally bound to report any legitimate change or naturally occurring casualty. Mr. Inverarity concluded that it was not considered necessary to add a final caution to this description of grant already declared generally subject to former conditions of service and loyalty. Mr. Inverarity added :—

"4. Many reasons might have been assigned by me for concurring in Major Goldsmid's views to defer the demarcation of permanent estates, but his arguments appeared to require no further support. They had, it was shown, been stated verbally to my predecessor, who had so far signified his assent to their soundness as to allow the proposed settlements to stand over pending further reference. They had been recorded on paper by Sir Bartle Frere's own directions. It will now, however, be my aim to be more explicit on the subject.

"5. The Assistant Commissioner states that he must have had himself much to do in originating, if he did not definitely propose these anticipatory practical settlements: he was at all events in favour of their adoption. They appeared to him the only solution

to the question of rapid progress in completing the Sind Jagheer inquiry. He was desirous of leaving nothing undone that need not be delayed; it was his object to provide for the eventual abolition of an appointment such as Jagheer Assistant at all; and he had often called attention to previous reports illustrative of his own early endeavours to remove difficulties in the way of prospective waste land resumption.

"6. In his report, No. 10, of the 13th January 1855, paragraph 20, he recommended 'that a list of Jagheers of the second class be prepared, with a view of filling in, at every available opportunity for measurement or survey, the amount resumable on each on account of waste land.' The next succeeding remark in this letter I have placed in the margin, because it appears to me that due attention has not been given to the fact that the character of the land may be readily changed by the action of natural causes, such as river inundation and encroachment. A memorandum despatched from Aden in the month of April 1855 comprises a note on the same subject, the following extract from which will illustrate the prominent idea: 'The waste land will be resumed agreeably to the amount so found resumable on actual survey. In cases of casualty, where the survey has not been recorded, the re-grant to be passed, on the understanding that a deduction will be made on this account on the first opportunity.' When the question was re-opened some few years later on the appointment of a Special Commissioner, Mr. Ellis, and the Assistant Commissioner together, considered it desirable to mark off *on land* what it had been proposed to confine *to paper*. Matters had been in the meanwhile much facilitated by the admission of a rule for arbitrary resumption of a certain number of beegahs in lieu of undefined 'waste.'

This would supply the essential data for future settlement, as it is not conceived likely that the land now classed as 'waste' will change its character sufficiently under the present race of Jagheerdars to warrant its after inclusion as culturable land.

"7. But Major Goldsmid has since seen cause to revert to his first propositions for a register of proposed resumptions, without erecting the actual boundary-marks of a prospective settlement; and independently of the objections which he has already adduced

but which have not been accepted as conclusive, I will add two simple reasons for supporting his case, to which he has made no allusion in his previous report:—

"1*st*. That the demarcation of Sind for prospective resumption would create a tendency to stop cultivation and agricultural progress on such particular portions as were declared resumable.

"2*nd*. That in a country so affected by natural and exterior causes, land now marked off as waste may be the most productive at the period when coming under actual resumption.

"8. These two objections may be briefly considered together. The measure would act detrimentally to cultivation, because the Jagheerdar could not be supposed to give time, care, or money to lands not entailable, in the same ratio as he would to unchangeable family holdings. He would never undertake a fair share of any permanent work, whether with Government, Zemindars, or others, except such permanency were confined to his own hereditary estate. Everything without the limit of permanent boundary would be comparatively neglected, and although Government, in consideration of eventual resumption, might consent to bear the greater share of labour and expense in carrying out works of prospective returns, such arrangements would be at variance with the principle of Sind Jagheer settlements, which aim at creating a class of independent landed gentry. On the other hand, as now proposed, he would understand that Government had in possession a detailed plan of his Jagheer, a reference to which would enable the local authorities to cut off the acknowledged less valuable portion at any time, but that if recent changes of the river or other external influences should have rendered the value or worthlessness of particular patches doubtful, his heir would not necessarily be compelled to abide by the original line of demarcation in office record.

"9. So also with his Zemindars, his shopkeepers, cultivators, or "Barees." Those without the pale of permanent boundary-marks would be a different tenantry to those on the acknowledged family estate. They would have no interest in the prosperity of their landlord or employer; they would rather watch the progress of Government assessment, and anticipate the period of removal

to Government control. The larger the tract of territory coming under settlement, the greater appears to me the difficulty of at once marking off, the actual portion held resumable without affecting the well-being of those portions.

"10. I trust to be able to prove to the satisfaction of Government that by the survey and maps now being made no difficulty need be experienced in cutting off from a Jagheer the portion resumable on casualty. The enclosed copies of correspondence, with plans attached, are submitted for perusal and inspection. A *nota-bene* may be added to the illustrative sheet of each Jagheer showing the proposed line of permanent boundary. It is clearly impossible that work of this kind can be hurriedly as well as efficiently performed; but the settlement officer himself would, after the present season, have no difficulty in deciding, subject to the Commissioner's confirmation, where the resumption might have effect. The hot weather has now set in, and there being employment for one surveyor at Kurrachee, Corporal Ryland will at once be called in from the trying climate of Sehwan, and his establishment broken up. The other surveyor, who is working in the Hyderabad collectorate, will continue his operations for some short time longer.

"11. By the arrangements now reported, it is intended that the character, productiveness, and natural and artificial boundaries of the Jagheer shall be so exhibited as to admit of easy subdivision, and that on the death of a Jagheerdar there will be no trouble in defining the portion continuable to his heir.

"12. I am of opinion that the new sunnuds may be endorsed with a remark that the Jagheerdar is enjoined to keep up the boundary-marks, internal as well as external, in his estate, and that such information should be formally and separately communicated to him by the Assistant Commissioner. The Collector would then be empowered to carry out the settlement in permanency of any individual Jagheerdar as casualties occur, debiting the re-grantee for the expense entailed by the want of boundary-pillars for any particular Dehs or Mukans. Should it seem meet to Government to bear any portion of expense on such occasions, the demand would be but trifling and admissible as an ordinary con-

tingent charge. It is not in any way contemplated to maintain a special officer and establishment for completing these settlements."

103. In their letter, No. 550, dated 31st January 1861, Government approved of the alteration proposed by Mr. Inverarity to be made in the sunnuds,* but stated that they were unable to assent to the use of the word "hereditarily" in the sunnuds of the second form, except in such cases as those described by the Commissioner, where charitable and other grants were to be continued to successors in office. In such cases this condition was ordered to be clearly specified in the sunnud, and in all other cases where the succession was to be limited to "heirs male of the body" the instructions given in paragraph 9 of the Government letter, No. 1221, dated 30th March 1860, were ordered to be acted on.

104. The course adopted by the Commissioner for adjusting prospective resumptions in Jagheers was also approved by Government, on the distinct understanding that when, by the death of the present holder, it would be necessary to call upon his successor to surrender one-quarter of the Jagheer, his choice of the portion to be surrendered be kept perfectly free, fettered only by the usual condition that the portion selected be one continuous area, and not made up of small unproductive pieces chosen from different parts of the holding; and Mr. Inverarity was requested to cause this to be most distinctly understood by the local officers on whom would devolve the duty of adjusting the resumptions.

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## PROGRESS REPORTS.

105. With his letter of 6th July 1855, Mr. Frere, Commissioner in Sind, submitted copy of a letter from Captain Pelly, Acting First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, together with a copy of a report† by Captain Goldsmid, the First Assistant, showing the extent of inquiries into Jagheer questions during the year 1854.

106. Captain Pelly's letter showed that he had submitted reports on 41 individual cases, and that the roll for Doobah was in a

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* Appendix G to this Summary. † Appendix H to this Summary.

state of forwardness, and also those for the entire Deputy Collectorate of Larkhana; and for the Mehur Talooka, Captain Goldsmid gave the following statement of individual cases and petitions reported on and decided by him during the year under report :—

| Description of Claims. | Reported on. | Decided. |
|---|---|---|
| Resumed districts, 4 rolls | 129 | 129 |
| Resumed in Ladhagagom | 18 | 18 |
| Shikarpoor charitable grants | 33 | 33 |
| Syuds of Roree | 35 | 34 |
| Petitions | 83 | 71 |
| Miscellaneous | 47 | 44 |
| Total.... | 345 | 329 |

107. Mr. Frere noticed the industry and ability with which the investigation had been carried on by the above officers, and stated that by some alterations in the system then in progress the inquiry would be brought to a close sooner than was originally contemplated.

108. A subsequent progress report* submitted by Captain Pelly on the 2nd January 1856 showed that these anticipations were in a fair way of being realised. Subjoined is the statement of the work performed as reported by him :—

| Name of Collectorate. | Number of Cases inquired into and reported on. | Number of shares included in the preceding Number of Cases. | Total entered in Naperian Beegahs in the tenures investigated. | Number of miscellaneous English letters written. | Number of miscellaneous English reports and memo. written. | Number of Persian letters. | Number of Persian Purwanas and miscellaneous orders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Shikarpoor ..... | 59 | 122 | 505,741-18-0 | .. | .. | 85 | 288 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 338 | 876 | 2,107,578-12-0 | 350 | 50 | 158 | 640 |
| Kurrachee ..... | 189 | 476 | 786,182- 3-0 | .. | .. | 96 | 313 |
| Total.. | 587 | 1474 | 3,399,502-13-0 | 350 | 50 | 339 | 1241 |

109. Government considered that the progress made in the prosecution of this difficult and complicated inquiry was most credit-

* Appendix I to this Summary.

able to the officers engaged in it, and cordially agreed in the opinion expressed by the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, in a report made by him, that the results showed that Captain Pelly had been most assiduous, and that the amount of work performed by him merited the special approbation of Government.

110. On the 27th July 1858, the Commissioner in Sind submitted to Government a report* by Major Goldsmid of the progress made in Jagheer inquiries in the province for the year 1857-58. An abstract of the work performed in the Sind Jagheer Department during this year is given below :—

| No. of Beegahs in cases reported on for permanent settlement. | | | | | Beegahs measured by the Establishment. | No. of Sunnuds copied by Establishment into Vols. | No. of English Reports, Letters, & Memorands. | No. of Persian Letters & Purwanas. | No. of Petitions answered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Talpoor families. | Sirdars. | Garden grants. | Nowshera and Kundian Jagheers. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1,614,877 | 774,388 | 5,122 | 38,728† | 2,423,115 | 168,948 | 1,916 | 296 | 919 | 282 |

111. Major Goldsmid's report was submitted by him to the Commissioner in Sind, who forwarded it to Mr. Ellis, Special Commissioner for Jagheers in that province, for any observations he might have to offer thereon. Mr. Frere remarked, however, that he considered the progress made to be highly creditable to Major Goldsmid, and that nothing could well exceed the fulness or accuracy of the work, or the promptitude with which inquiries were made and reported. Mr. Frere added :—

"I cannot, however, concur in the hope expressed in paragraph 20, that a few months more will finish the work as far as a separate department is required. I am more than ever convinced that even after Government has concurred in the principles of the proposed settlement, a separate department will for some years be needed to carry out details ; and I feel assured that, to prevent inevitable confusion and opportunity for fraud and abuse, it will be advisable

* See Appendix J to this Summary. † Exclusive of Khyrats, &c. &c.

to continue an officer qualified and empowered, as Major Goldsmid is, to deal with such questions for some time to come."

112. The following remarks on Major Goldsmid's report were made by Mr. Ellis in his memorandum, No. 18, dated 14th August 1858:—

"As the last Progress Report submitted to Government was for the year 1855, some observations as to the intermediate period are called for.

"3. Mr. Ellis, when Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, had the honour to forward his remarks upon the Progress Reports of 1854 and 1855, which were disposed of by Government letter, No. 5091, of 27th November 1857, to the address of the Commissioner in Sind.

"4. On the 31st July 1856, the Acting First Assistant, Captain Pelly, reported that he had brought to a conclusion the work of settling the Jagheers in Sind, and General Jacob, concurring in this view, addressed Government in his letter, No. 94, of 8th August 1856. The reasons for considering this conclusion somewhat premature were detailed at length in Mr. Ellis's letter, No. 1841, of 4th July 1857, and the report was disposed of by the Government letter before referred to.

"5. The Acting Commissioner and his Assistant being of opinion that the work had been concluded, nothing was done subsequent to the date of the Acting Commissioner's despatch beyond carrying on the current routine duties of the Jagheer office; and it was only because the orders of Government on one or two important questions submitted for their consideration were awaited, that the Acting Commissioner deferred breaking up or reducing the Jagheer establishment.

"6. Even independently of this, it would have been impossible for Captain Pelly to do more than he did in the Jagheer Department during the period in question, for he was acting as Assistant to the Commissioner in the Revenue and General Departments, the duties of which would necessarily have prevented his disposing of any important Jagheer work.

"7. For some time, therefore, Jagheer settlements were nearly at a stand still; there was no Assistant specially devoting his

time to the duty, and it was not until Major Goldsmid's return to the Jagheer office in June 1857 that the work was resumed from the point where Captain Pelly left it in July 1856.

"8. Major Goldsmid on rejoining was requested by Mr. Frere to submit a report of what had been done subsequent to the Progress Report of 1855, and he accordingly forwarded to the Commissioner a *resumé* of proceedings from that date up to the end of June, 1857. This report* (dated 1st July 1857) was not submitted to Government owing to an oversight in the Commissioner's office. The report has now by lapse of time lost so much of its interest that it is not forwarded, the fact being that it was necessarily rather an exposition of the work which it was proposed to do than a history of that which had been done, and Major Goldsmid has in the report now transmitted given a clear summary of the propositions which he then laid down.

"9. The lapses in 1855 and 1856 were recorded as follows:—

'On the 2nd January 1856 the annual statement of lapses was forwarded, showing that alienations to the value of Rupees 12,459-4-0 per annum had lapsed to Government in 1855 under the rules then provisionally in force. A similar statement for the past year bears date the 6th April 1857, and shows a lapse, during 1856, of Rupees 8,434-4-2. These last were all 3rd and 4th class tenures.'

"10. The work performed was duly recorded in a tabular form, but as the statement embraced one period in which a good deal was done, and a second period in which, for the reasons above stated, very little was accomplished in the way of promoting a final settlement, correct deductions could hardly be made; and the return might possibly lead to erroneous conclusions were not these facts clearly stated.

"11. The mode of calculation which, in conformity with past practice, is adopted in the present report, is not, perhaps, the best for informing a stranger of the amount of work performed, for work cannot be estimated by the number of beegahs involved in the claims reported on; but the Special Commissioner has no

* Appendix K to this Summary.

hesitation in expressing a favourable opinion of the progress made, judging from the elaborate reports received on the holdings of all the members of the four great Talpoor families, and on those of the other Sirdars. The former has been submitted to Government; the latter is now under consideration, and will be submitted shortly.

"12. Major Goldsmid has, moreover, omitted to state that during the year referred to much of his time was occupied both in assisting the Commissioner in the Political Department in the translation of important papers, and in the superintendence of the educational establishments in Sind which were wholly under his charge.

"13. The muster roll referred to in the 8th and following paragraphs is not forwarded. It contains a record of the identification of a great number of Jagheerdars, and the utility of such a record is certainly not overrated by Major Goldsmid.

"14. The increase in establishment (*vide* paragraph 18) is not an increase beyond the sanctioned amount. The expenditure has been, and will still be, considerably below that which has been authorised; but the charges vary with the work, and in submitting the details of the cost during last year Major Goldsmid has, in the accompanying report, laid before the Commissioner a sketch of the sum necessary for the coming year.

"15. Major Goldsmid's proposition to commence framing a statement of the cost of the inquiry from the commencement may, it is submitted, be approved; but Mr. Ellis does not consider that it would be advisable to attempt to close the account by the 1st November; for, as observed by Mr. Frere, the necessity for the Jagheer Department will not have ceased by that date, and the proper time to calculate the financial result will be when all the great questions have been decided, and settlements carried out, in accordance with those decisions."

113. The progress made in the Jagheer inquiries in Sind during the year 1857-58 was considered by Government* to be satis-

* Government Resolution, No. 3022, dated 13th September 1858.

factory, and they concurred in opinion with Mr. Frere and the Special Commissioner that much remained to be done after the 1st November 1858, and, therefore, there seemed to them no reason for making up the account to that date. Government, however, approved of Major Goldsmid's proposal to frame statements showing the exact expenditure, as such statements would afford data for future use.

114. Major Goldsmid's report* of the work performed during the year 1858 was not submitted to Government separately, but formed one of the enclosures to the letter from the Commissioner in Sind, quoted in paragraph 84 of this Summary, and was disposed in paragraph 18 of Government letter, No. 1221, of the 30th March 1860, in which Mr. Inverarity was informed that Major Goldsmid's report required no remark.

115. The Statement given below shows the progress made during the year under report.

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* Appendix L to this Summary.

## *Statement of Progress.*

| STATEMENTS OF | | | | | | | | | | Statement of Lapses for 1858. | | Number of Sunnuds copied by the Establishment into Volumes. | Number of English Reports, Letters, and Memoranda. | Number of Persian letters and Purwanas. | Number of Petitions answered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Jagheer. | | 1st Class Puttadars. | | 1st Class Khyratdars. | | Produce of 2nd class Puttadars: extent of lands unknown. | Khyratdar Nuckdee. | Total. | | | | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | | | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Meer Noor Mahomed's. 730 | | Jagheer Office ..... 550 | Jagheer Office ..... 323 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Meer Nusseer Khan's .. 1,546 | | Commissioner's Office ..... 53 | Commissioner's Office ..... 79 |
| 475,123 | 33,100 | 62478-13 | 14,301 | 64045-13 | 11,800 | 3,527 | 351 | 602547-0 | 63,238 | 49,010 | 5,346 | Greater portion of Meer Sobdar's ..... 1,264 | 118 | Total.... 603 | Total.... 402 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Re-copying a volume of old Sunnuds on which the Governor's seal were affixed ..... 968 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total.. 4,508 | | | |

116. Major Goldsmid's report* of the progress made in the settlement of Jagheers in Sind during the year ending the 30th of June 1860 was submitted to Government by the Commissioner in Sind with his letter, No. 162, dated 2nd August following.

117. The progress made was thus described by Mr. Inverarity. He stated that the first or hereditary class of Jagheers had been settled and disposed of, with the exception of a few minor details which remained for disposal with regard to the wording of sunnuds and mode of adjusting prospective resumptions; the three minor classes of Jagheers were altogether disposed of; the alienations under these four classes amounted to Rupees 5,16,098-8-0, to which being added political pensions, which had been classified and amounted to Rupees 4,24,557, the total of these two sums would be Rupees 9,40,655-8-0, which last sum comprised all alienations in Sind.

Mr. Inverarity stated:—

"4. The survey of second class Jagheers being those which involved partial resumptions on demise of present incumbents, or their immediate successors, has progressed satisfactorily, especially in the Kurrachee Zillah, under Mr. Ryland. In this zillah there was a probability of the survey of these Jagheers being almost completed next season; but the survey of those in Hyderabad will, from the greater extent of alienation, be a work of more time. Mr. Ryland can, after the completion of his work in Kurrachee, be transferred, with a temporary establishment, to Hyderabad. The Shikarpoor Jagheers, exclusive of those in Larkhana and Mehur, are of comparatively small extent, and might be surveyed by the regular establishment of the settlement officer. The larger Jagheers to be found in the Larkhana and Mehur districts might be surveyed by Mr. Ryland whenever the completion of his work in Hyderabad will admit of his devoting his attention to them."

118. The Commissioner concurred with Major Goldsmid that the definition by boundary-marks of first class Jagheers, which necessarily resulted from the operations of the settlement officers, was quite sufficient for all practical purposes, it being unnecessary to interfere with their internal subdivisions, as also in the necessity for the permanent establishment recommended by Major Goldsmid in supersession of that which was provided for the purpose of conducting

* Appendix M to this Summary.

the inquiry into Jagheers. Its cost would be half of that which was allowed, exclusive of the salary of the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Inverarity recommended that it should be brought into existence from the 1st May 1861. In the mean time much remained to be done with present means in preparing sunnuds and compilations for the guidance of local officers, and in providing a register of heirs to permanent estates.

119. The progress reported was considered by Government* to be highly satisfactory, and they expressed to the Commissioner their hope that no exertions would be spared to fulfil his expectation as to the probability of the completion of the survey of Kurrachee Jagheers next season.

120. The transfer of Mr. Ryland to Hyderabad, the survey of Shikarpoor Jagheers, and of the larger Jagheers in the Larkhana and Mehur districts, as well as the definition by boundary-marks of first class Jagheers, were approved by Government.

121. The entire concurrence of Government in the high commendation† bestowed by the Commissioner in Sind on Major Goldsmid's services was conveyed to Mr. Inverarity, who was also informed that Major Goldsmid's appointment to succeed Mr. Stewart as Assistant Commissioner had been made by His Excellency in Council in consideration of the universal testimony borne to his qualifications as a public servant.

122. With a letter addressed to Government under date the 23rd November 1861, the Commissioner in Sind submitted a report ‡ drawn up by Major Goldsmid showing the completion of the Jagheer inquiry in that province. This report is the last of the periodical reports which it had been customary for the officer in charge of the Jagheer Department to submit yearly.

123. Passing over such portions of Major Goldsmid's report as related to routine, the Commissioner thus reviewed it in its bearing upon the general question of Sind Jagheers.

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* Government Resolution, No. 320, dated 18th January 1861.

† "I beg to record my high sense of the assiduity and ability with which Major Goldsmid has conducted the duties confided to him. The records of the province bear ample testimony to the high qualifications of this public servant, but his merits have not, I conceive, met with the substantial acknowledgment due to them."

‡ Appendix N to this Summary.

"3. It has been reckoned that the value of the alienations throughout the province is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In so called Jagheer. | 4,41,082 5 0 | | |
| In Puttadaree and Hissadaree..... | 22,757 0 0 | | |
| In Khyrat.. ..... | 41,777 9 0 | | |
| Total alienations of land and revenue distinct from pensions ..... | | 5,05,616 14 0 | |
| In Pensions. Political .... | 4,38,704 13 7 | | |
| In Pensions. Revenue.... | 6,194 0 0 | | |
| In Pensions. Miscellaneous | 8,257 12 0 | | |
| | | 4,53,156 9 7 | |
| | | | 9,58,773 7 7 |
| Total alienations, inclusive of Pension list.... | | | 9,58,773 7 7 |

"The total of these alienations has been separated into the two following great divisions :—

1*st*. Those in which the whole or a portion has been declared permanent, or for which future provision has not and cannot now be made.

2*nd*. Those which are for life only, or in which the whole or a portion is re-grantable for only one generation succeeding present holders.

"4. To estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of each division, it would be necessary to know the value of all resumable land. A rough computation shows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hereditary..... | Jagheer, &c. .....Rs. | 2,59,669 11 0 | |
| Hereditary..... | Pensions ..... „ | 11,592 13 7 | |
| | | | 2,71,262 8 7 |
| For life, or one succeeding generation. ..... | Jagheer, &c. .....Rs. | 2,45,947 13 0 | |
| For life, or one succeeding generation. ..... | Pensions ..... „ | 87,143 12 0 | |
| | | | 3,33,090 15 0 |
| Unspecified Pensions ..... | | | 3,54,420 0 0 |
| | | Total.. | 9,58,773 7 7 |

"5. The following table exhibits the result in greater detail :—

## *Estimated Annual Value of Alienations in Sind, inclusive of Pensions.*

| Designation. | Hereditary. | | Resumable. | | | | Dependant on future considerations, chiefly Political. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | On the death of present incumbent. | | For one generation after present incumbent. | | | |
| | Beegahs. | Rupees. | Beegahs. | Rupees. | Beegahs. | Rupees. | | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | 6 |
| Jagheers..... | 1,562,983 0 0 | 2,08,425 0 0 | 825,656 0 0 | 1,25,950 5 0 | 888,571 0 0 | 1,06,707 | .... | * Inclusive of Rs. 180 yearly, which reverts to Government on the recipient Ruttonroy (son of Munshee Jusumutroy) attaining the 18th year of his age. |
| Hissadaree & Puttadaree. | .... | 16,028 0 0 | ..... | 1,472 0 0 | .... | 5,257 | .... | † Inclusive of Rs. 1,200 per annum continuable for 2 generations on the demise of the present incumbent Sett Nasmull. |
| Khyrat..... | 70,241 8 0 | 35,216 11 0 | 6,780 19 0 | 6,43,514 0 0 | 176 9 0 | 125 | .... | ‡ Inclusive of Rs. 76 per annum granted to Jumah and Kengur in 1857, and which ceases on expiration of 12 years from the date of grant. |
| Political pensions..... | .... | 5,283 13 7 | .... | *77,021 0 0 | .... | †1,980 | 3,54,420 | § Inclusive of the grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the Syuds of Tatta (*vide* letter from the Government of India to Government of Bombay, No. 900, dated 13th May 1859). |
| Revenue pensions..... | .... | .... | .... | 6,194 0 0 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Miscellaneous pensions.... | .... | §6,309 0 0 | .... | ‡1,696 12 0 | .... | 252 | .... | |
| Total.. | 1,633,224 8 0 | 2,71,262 8 7 | 832,436 19 0 | 2,18,769 15 0 | 888,747 9 0 | 1,14,321 | 3,54,420 | |

"6. It is shown by Major Goldsmid (paragraph 9 of his report) that the result of a single establishment for Jagheer inquiry, contrasted with the former procedure of employing collectorate establishments on this duty, is a saving, from January 1853 to the 30th June 1861, of Rs. 95,011, or of nearly a lac of rupees; but as this account includes revenue which has either lapsed or become alienated during the period in question, it can hardly be looked upon as giving the precise money saving; nevertheless, the advantage of a uniform practice in the settlement of Jagheers and other alienations cannot be over-estimated. In mere establishment alone there has been a saving of Rupees 50,478.

"7. I have already in my letter, No. 162, dated 2nd August 1860, expressed my concurrence in the arrangements proposed for the future disposal of Jagheer questions in Sind. The slight increase to my own office establishment which the accession of the alienation Moonshees has caused, does not seem to call for separate notice in the Account Department; and if the Assistant Commissioner's pay be taken into account, as well as the abolition of his office,* the amalgamation exhibits, as noted in the margin, a yearly saving of Rupees 16,644.

* Viz. Rupees..... 1,000
Office Establishment.. 745
*Deduct*—
Present increase to Commissioner's Office. 358
—— 387
Total.. 1,387

1,387 × 12 = 16,644

"8. The probability anticipated in the 4th paragraph of my letter quoted in the preceding paragraph in regard to the completion in Kurrachee of the survey of 2nd class Jagheers has not been realised; but Major Goldsmid has no reason to believe that more than has been done could have been satisfactorily performed. A year's work still remains in Kurrachee, and this, as well as the work of survey in Hyderabad and Shikarpoor can, as stated in my letter, No. 283, dated 10th December 1860, be provided for by contingent bills to a monthly extent of Rupees 100, as calculated in the 14th paragraph of the report now submitted."

124. In reference to the special questions submitted by Major Goldsmid in his 32 to 35 paragraphs regarding succession to hereditary Jagheers on failure of lineal heirs male or to Jagheers on failure of heirs male, or legitimate claimants whatsoever, Mr. Inverarity stated his

opinion that, on the occurrence of each and every such occasion, a special report on the condition and circumstances of the family be forwarded to Government in the Political Department previous to the adoption of any steps towards resumption.

125. In regard to the question of subdivision among co-sharers brought forward in the 37 to 43 paragraphs, Mr. Inverarity observed that it was to him a subject of regret that the mere fact of succession by the heir should of itself have been construed in Sind a bar to the assertion of rights by others who, up to such succession, might have been considered to have had a share or interest in the inheritance. The lineal male heir is, he added, under the Government rule, the registered nominee or incumbent, and although Government is not called upon to recognise sharers, yet it does not, by recognising the heir, bar the right or title of other members of the family to their accustomed shares. Under this view, he recorded his opinion that although the heir might be duly registered and in possession, yet claims upon him arising out of that possession, urged by members of his family, which he might repudiate or decline to meet, might justly and with reason be left to the adjudication of the courts of law.

126. Referring to the 52nd paragraph of Major Goldsmid's report, the Commissioner intimated that he had requested Major Goldsmid to send to each Collector, for information and guidance, rolls of the inferior (3rd and 4th) classes of Jagheerdars within their respective jurisdictions.

127. In reference to the question put in Major Goldsmid's 56th paragraph, Mr. Inverarity requested this officer to complete an office register of heirs from the information already in his possession in regard to the names and relationships of next heirs. Where this information could, as at present, be readily obtained from other sources, Mr. Inverarity stated that he felt a delicacy in authorising a formal application in writing to each Jagheerdar on a subject to which native rules of *etiquette* attach an importance to which Europeans are strangers.

128. The Commissioner commended to the favourable consideration of Government the case of the Chief of Jungwanee Jemallee tribe on the Khelat frontier, to whom Major Goldsmid, on a review and re-consideration of claims, recommended a hereditary grant of 2,000

beegahs of his present holding. On grounds of good policy and liberality towards a loyal frontier chief, Mr. Inverarity recommended the proposed grant, on hereditary tenure, to Izzut Khan, who is now the chief of the tribe.

129. The following resolution was passed by Government under date the 15th January 1862, on Mr. Inverarity's letter and its accompaniments :—

"From these reports it appears that the total alienations in Sind as they have now been settled amount to—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In land ..... | Rs. | 5,05,617 |
| In money ..... | „ | 4,53,157 |
| | Rs. | 9,58,774 |

which are further classified as follows :—

| | | Land. | Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hereditary ..... | Rs. | 2,65,979 | 5,284 |
| For one or two lives only ..... | „ | 2,54,090 | 79,001 |
| Unspecified ..... ..... | „ | .... | 3,54,420 |
| | Rs. | 5,20,069 | 4,38,705 |
| | „ | 4,38,705 | |
| Rupees | | 9,58,774 | |

"2. The grants noted as hereditary are explained to be those of 'which the whole or a portion have been declared permanent' to lineal male heirs. It is not, therefore, to be inferred that lands assessed at Rupees 2,65,979 have been permanently alienated. Some portion of these lands will revert to Government at the death of the present occupant, and the remaining two-thirds (Rupees 1,77,320) will be inherited by his sons and the lineal heirs male of the possessors at the conquest.

"3. The assessment at which the lands are here calculated is not a satisfactory one. It is not calculated like the Inams in

the Deccan on the revenue survey rates, but upon the profits of the Jagheerdar, or the proceeds of the Jagheer for a series of years, and the assessment which will eventually be placed on such lands will doubtless be much less. The sunnuds, however, are all made out in beegahs* and the value of the land is not shown.

"4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the principle of the summary settlement which has been so popular in the Deccan should be made applicable to Sind. It may, in the first place, be objected that the Sind Jagheers being now settled, and the completion of the settlement having been reported in these papers, there is now no cause for any summary proceedings; but this objection is not valid. The introduction and perfection of the settlement now made cannot be finished for 40, 50, or 60 years, until all the Jagheers granted for one or two lives shall have lapsed; till then the Collectors must be constantly on the look-out, and the inquisitorial proceedings so distasteful to the Jagheerdars must continue. Again, there has been an increase of 4,000 or 5,000 rupees a year to the cost of the Commissioner's office to provide for the 'Jagheer work,' and a protracted survey and examination of all these Jagheer estates is going on which will last many years. As regards this survey, the existing boundaries of the rent-free holdings have long ago been laid down, and the object now is to compare these holdings with the area which it has been decided to give hereditarily. The Jagheerdar is not bound to give up cultivated land if his holding is found to exceed his grants. He will give up unarable waste, which will be useless to Government, and would much better be left in the hands of the Jagheerdar.

"5. To look at the effects in a financial point of view of applying the summary settlement, the lands which will be permanently hereditary may be estimated at Rupees 1,77,320; on these a Nuzzurana tax of one anna, to make them transferable, will yield Rupees 11,080. The remaining third (Rupees 88,660), as well as the Jagheers continued for one or two lives, must pay both Chouth and Nuzzurana to make them heritable and transferable;

* Napier Beegah = 2500 square yards; acre = 4840 square yards.

this will yield Rupees 1,07,109, and Government would, therefore, get a present revenue of Rupees 1,18,189.

"6. His Excellency in Council has little doubt that a summary settlement, arranged so as to suit Sind, would be acceptable to the Jagheerdars. The Commissioner should, therefore, obtain and submit to Government their opinions on the question, and if a majority of them be in favour of it, the summary settlement will be applied to them.

"7. Major Goldsmid does not think that in the long run any great difference will be found between the actual area of the holding and that granted in the sunnuds.. It is, therefore, allowable to assume the value calculated on the sunnuds to be the value of the holdings which would be summarily alienated in perpetuity, viz. .....Rupees 5,20,069
and deducting the Chouth and Nuzzurana ..... „ 1,18,189

Rupees 4,01,880

or four lacs of rupees will remain as the property of the Jagheerdars.

"8. The present system if carried out involves a present charge of Rupees 5,20,069 yearly, to be reduced gradually during a period of 50 or 60 years to Rupees 1,77,320 a year, and if the Jagheers be now summarily settled, there will be a permanent charge of four lacs of rupees. His Excellency in Council believes that the present values of these payments will be found nearly equal.

"9. Major Goldsmid has arranged and submitted an immense mass of correspondence regarding the Jagheer Department in Sind with a view to its being printed as a history of that inquiry. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that many of the letters might be summarised, and that the whole might be much reduced in bulk. The Commissioner should, therefore, be instructed to request Major Goldsmid to prepare and submit to Government, for the purpose of being printed, a summary of all the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the Sind Jagheer inquiry, including the reports periodically made by himself."

10. The proposal in the 9th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter should be approved, pending his report on the subject of a summary settlement. With regard to the question raised in the 10th paragraph, His Excellency in Council approves of the Commissioner's proposal, with the condition, however, that no Jagheer case of the nature described should be admitted on the files of any civil court without the written permission of the Commissioner in Sind. This would ensure all other methods being tried before resort to the law court.

11. The large sum of Rupees 3,54,420 set down as political pensions, does not call for consideration in the Revenue Department.

# APPENDICES

TO

# SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

RELATIVE TO

## THE SETTLEMENT OF JAGHEER HOLDINGS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

# APPENDIX A.

*Letter from Captain* LEWIS PELLY, *Acting First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER *in* SIND, *No. 2, dated 1st January* 1856.

SIR,—The inquiry into the titles upon which Jagheer and other alienated lands situate in lower and middle Sind are held being concluded, I have the honour to report on the subject generally.

2. The matter to be treated naturally distributes itself under the following headings :—

1*st*.—The descriptions of grants or tenures.

2*nd*.—The grantors.

3*rd*.—The grantees.

4*th*.—The state and extent of the grants at the date of the conquest.

5*th*.—The treatment these grants received subsequent to the date of the conquest.

6*th*.—The rules in accordance with which these tenures have at length been inquired into and finally settled.

3. Since, however, the details comprehended under headings Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, have been fully exhibited in the correspondence now marginally noted, it seems unnecessary to recapitulate them in this letter. As little requisite is it that I should occupy your time with a lengthened analysis of methods of procedure now modified or become obsolete, and all of which are recorded in documents already before you.

Sir George Clerk's minute of the 24th April 1848.

Captain Stack's memorandum under date March 1848, forwarded to Government with the Commissioner's letter, No. 27, of the 3rd January 1851.

Captain Stack's report, No. 10, of 22nd February 1853; also the Commissioner's to Captain Stack, No. 1035, of the 21st April 1853.

Reply to ditto No. 57, of the 20th April 1853.

Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 171, of the 19th May 1853.

4. It will be sufficient that I refer to the first four headings only so far as may be essential to an accurate understanding of my more immediate subject, and, as regards the heading No. 5, that I state the reasons which induced you to modify or wholly abandon the methods of procedure therein alluded to in favour of the rules in accordance with which the inquiry has been finally carried out.

Heading No. 5.

Heading No. 6.

5. Thus reduced within its proper limits, my present report will be considered as taking up the question as it stood on the date when you forwarded your letter, already noted, to Government, as explanatory of the rules which have obtained in the settlement since made, and as showing the result of that settlement.

No. 171, of the 19th of May 1853.

Headings Nos. 6 and 7.

6. But no mention will be made of grants lying in those districts of Upper Sind which were granted by members of the Khyrpoor house. These alienations are comparatively few in number, and are otherwise inconsiderable. No registry of their title deeds was discovered by our agents in the offices of the grantors. In some instances these tenures are of descriptions differing from any prevailing elsewhere in the province. The rules, in accordance with which they have been settled, vary slightly from those obtaining in respect of grants made by other Governments; and I consider, therefore, that, for the sake of clearness, it will be preferable wholly to postpone all consideration of the Khyrpoor grants for a separate and supplementary report.

Alienations of land by the Ameers of Khyrpoor excluded this report.

Districts recently resumed from His Highness Meer Ali Moorad:—
Talookas Ghotekeer Roree, Sukkur, Shikarpoor, Boordica.

7. Accordingly, the following paragraphs will have reference to grants other than those made by the house of Khyrpoor, including those only alienated by the houses of Hyderabad and Meerpoor, and which are situate in the collectorates of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, as also in the Mehur and Larkhana sub-divisions of the Shikarpoor collectorate.

8. A few among these tenures have from time immemorial been the hereditary possession of the tribes still enjoying them. During the period (1730) when the sacred tribe of Kahloras, by gradual increase of power and territory, brought under their rule nearly all the districts lying on the eastern bank of the Indus, the Khurmuttees and Jokias toward the sea, the Noomrias between the present villages, Thawl and Jengar, and the Chandias along the hills above Sehwan, still maintained their independence or became tributaries of Khorrasan, and were never, even by the Talpoors, more than partially subdued.

Noomrias.
Jokias.
Khurmuttees.
Chandias.

9. But the great majority of the lands we found in alienation at the date of the conquest had been originally granted by the Talpoor Ameers, who, about the year A.D. 1783, revolted against the Kahlora dynasty—a dynasty which they had previously served in the combined capacity of agriculturalists and military retainers.

10. Indeed, the holdings which the Talpoors held under the rule of the Kahloras are themselves fair examples of the tenures then prevalent. Sacred by extraction, and addicted rather to agrarian than warlike pursuits, the Kahloras encouraged agriculture and required mercenaries. The Talpoors, like other Belooch tribes who had immigrated from their western mountains, took service, received in charge extensive districts situate in the neighbourhood of ancient Brahminabad, selected the present village of Shahdadpoor as their head quarters, and were paid by yearly or six-monthly assignments of a certain extent of crops lying within the limits of their charge.

Districts so given in charge were called Dherdaree, and the holdings were named Sherdars.

Dhera, head quarters.

Seree grants.

11. The assignments so made varied, according as they might be, of standing crops of the current season or of crops grown upon a given area cultivated by the grantee. The Dherdar also enjoyed that portion of the produce grown within his Dherdaree generally, which constituted the difference between the quantity which he demanded from the agriculturalists by process of Buttai, and the quantity which at low (Kumrukub) rates was demandable from him by the Government.

Seree Istodah.

Seree Khodkiast.

12. Successful in revolt, the Talpoor chiefs divided the country, and continued as grantors the same system of grain assignments which, as grantees, they had enjoyed. Meer Futteh Ali, the leader in the rebellion, remained, together with his three younger brothers, (Meers Ghulam Ali, Khurm Ali, and Moorad Ali,) at Hyderabad, and ruled concurrently with them its subordinates, and by far the most extensive division of territory. Meer Tara receive dportions of the districts, as per margin, lying to the eastward and southward of Hyderabad, and selecting the fort of Meerpoor as his capital, ruled there, he and his lineal successors, until the date of the conquest. Meanwhile Meer Sohrab, moving northward, founded the house of Khyrpoor, whose grants, as already observed, are excluded discussion in this report.

Chachka, inclusive of Kotree.
Meerpoor Buttorah.
Byrampoor Saranee.
Summawuttee.
Tatta.
Odejanee (in small part).
Meerpoor Khas.
Aliyar-ka-Tanda districts.

Meer Tara died A.H.—succeeded by his son. Meer Ali Moorad died A.H. 1252, succeeded by his son Meer Shere Mahomed, who was defeated by the English at Dubba.

13. But the association in power of the three younger brothers with Meer Futteh Ali was nominal; in fact, he ruled supreme, and all sunnuds bore his single seal. He confirmed, indeed, a few among his own more immediate relatives in the lands they had

These tenures will receive separate consideration under the title of the grants to the four great Talpoor families.

received from the old dynasty, and occasionally granted town lands formerly held in Dherdaree; but for the rest he seems to have been extremely chary of commuting assignments of grain (Seree) into grants of land (Jagheer).

14. Meer Futteh Ali dying in A.D. 1800, the turban (Dustar) devolved to Meer Ghulam Ali, who converted numerous grain assignments into grants of land by quadrupling the extent of the former, and considering the triplicate area as an equivalent for fallows; but, unless in exchange for Seree, this Meer made few grants in Jagheer.

15. Meer Ghulam Ali died in A.D. 1810, and his son Meer Meer Mahomed claimed the turban; but this weak and irresolute leader was speedily ousted by the survivors of the four brothers. Meers Khurm Ali and Moorad Ali, who, while they professed nominal allegiance to the rightful heir, divided his territory, and conjointly governed it for their own advantage. Under these two rulers grain assignments fell into nearly complete desuetude, and grants in land increased proportionately. Payments in cash, which had hitherto been made, whether to Belooch chieftains or other parties, were converted into Jagheer grants at the rate of one beegah per Kora rupee (a little less than 12 annas of the Company's coin), salary, and fresh grants of small and specified extents were made, chiefly to the relatives of previous grantees. The sunnuds of this period bear, in some instances, the seals of both the brothers; but Meer Khurm Ali having been averse from public business, the large majority of deeds were sealed by Meer Moorad Ali alone.

16. Meer Khurm Ali dying in A.D. 1828, Meer Moorad Ali provided for the dead Meer's family, and retained undivided rule until the date of his own decease in A.D. 1833.

17. Upon these events occurring, the entire territory subordinate to Hyderabad was, in accordance with the terms of a treaty (Ahdnama) already signed, apportioned into four parts, of which Meer Meer Mahomed (Meer Ghulam Ali's son), Meer Noor Mahomed (Meer Moorad Ali's eldest son), Meer Nusseer Khan (Meer Moorad Ali's younger son), and Meer Sobdar (Meer Futteh Ali's younger son), each and all received their several portions as assigned to them by the arbitrament of umpires nominated by themselves.

18. Then ensued a general shifting of military retainers. Even so early as the reign of Meer Ghulam Ali it had frequently happened that a grantee, impelled either by dissatisfaction with his first selection, or by difficulties in securing it, would a second, and even third time, in one and the same season, solicit and obtain an exchange of land. This practice became more prevalent under Meer Moorad Ali's rule; but now, unless by the great Talpoor chieftains already alluded to, every Jagheerdar ranged himself under his chosen ruler, and selected land accordingly, to the end that in one year three-fourths of the lesser grantees exchanged their lands: nor was this all; for as every ruler was jealous and suspicious of his fellow-rulers, so they, one and all,

claimed portions of the more valuable lands and townships; bribed the retainers from one service to another; and, in brief, maintained a perpetual exchange of holding.

19. Upon the division in 1840 of Meer Noor Mahomed's (then deceased) share between his two sons, Shadad and Hussan, a yet further shifting of lands had taken place, and by the increased demand on all hands for military service, consequent upon our occupation of Sind, Jagheers obtained a maximum as well in number as in extent.

20. On taking possession of the country, the late Sir C. Napier proclaimed generally that all Jagheerdars proffering allegiance within a specified period should be confirmed in the Jagheers they held in undisputed possession at the date of the battle of Meanee. Accordingly, some 1993 grantees presented themselves and received sunnuds of Salaam. These the holders presented to the Collector, who thereupon issued instructions to his local subordinates to restore to the presenting parties their former possessions. Meanwhile the Collector forwarded to the Governor, for examination and seal, the last title deeds granted, and these, if found upon comparison with the copies carefully recorded in the Ameers' Dufturs genuine, were returned to the grantees.

Copy of the sunnud of Salaam is appended to this report.

21. But beyond these initial measures, it should not appear that any "defined regulations were framed by Sir Charles Napier" relative to what was commonly known in Sind as the Jagheer question. It is true, as shown by Captain Stack, that as occasion arose rules were from time to time promulgated, but nevertheless no "uniform code" was laid down, neither were the rules "generally or consistently acted on in any one of the three collectorates."

Captain Brown's memorandum dated the 27th February 1848, quoted in paragraph 18 of Sir G. Clerk's minute.

Paragraph 4 of his letter, No. 10, of the 22nd February 1853, extract from which is appended to this report.

Paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's letter, No. 171, of 19th May 1853.

22. From whatever cause, the proclamations and orders issued by the late Governor prior to the provinces settling down into a peaceful state did not enter into details relative to final settlement, neither did any return of extent, or value of alienations, nor list of Jagheerdars, appear to have been prepared, unless for a memorandum of names taken down by a Moonshee (Acbar Ali), and which cannot be considered trustworthy.

Mr. Pringle's report, dated 1st October 1847, No. 2804.

Note to paragraph 14 of Sir G. Clerk's minute.

23. In the first instance we relieved the holders of all conditions or expenditure attached to tenures. Not only did we cease to require the service of armed retainers from the chiefs, but in the extensive tracts comprised in the Jagheers

Paragraph 14, down to paragraph 19 *passim*, of the minute.

over which their jurisdiction used to extend, we voluntarily took on ourselves the burden of police management, and the administration of civil and criminal justice. Further, we continued lands held in lieu of pay to civil officers, without requiring in return any service whatever; but as the conquest became consolidated, these tacitly allowed, or, at best, but vaguely expressed tenures, attracted notice, and the question arose as to how much of what had been thus "inconsiderately parted with could be eventually restored to the State," and it was then that the isolated rules, already noticed, were one by one either deduced by the Collectors from practice, or formally established under authority from the Governor.

Paragraph 21.

24. These rules should not, however, seem to have been at all regarded in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, where, moreover, numerous garden grants were resumed upon plea whether of their holders having failed of proffering allegiance, or of their non-possession of title deeds, and this notwithstanding that the Governor had specially excused such holders making Salaam, and had confirmed them in their grants even when they could advance no sunnud.

Secretary to Government of Sind letter, No. 142, of 14th January 1846.

25. In Hyderabad, the Collector, Captain Rathborne, (upon whose suggestions and practice the majority of rules were consequent,) commenced, in regard of Jagheers granted conditionally on the keeping up armed followers, an immediate resumption, proportionate to the quantity which had been assigned for the support of those followers, except in cases in which the names of the followers were ascertainable from the records, when these portions of land were continued to them for life. He further resumed all Jagheers granted for personal, military, or civil services, upon the demises of present incumbents; and down to the year 1845, a demand was made of one-fourth produce annually from the date of first succession upon Jagheers continued by regrant; after that year, down to March 1847, the rule for the exaction of one-fourth ceased, and in lieu of it was substituted the imposition of a tax of two annas a beegah on the whole of the lands in the Jagheer (cultivated, rotation, fallow, and waste), unless the incumbent thought fit to abandon a portion of the estate. In March 1847, the rule was again changed, and on all future demises two annas a beegah were to be exacted on cultivated, fallow, and rotation, while the uncultivated and waste were to be wholly resumed.

Paragraph 18 of the minute.

26.. The rules followed in the Kurrachee Collectorate at that period were in many respects analogous with those originated in Hyderabad; but I am not informed particularly on this part of the subject.

27. It should not, however, be assumed that, with the gradual development of these rules, clear and definitive settlements of all cases coming under

report were arrived at; for even in the Hyderabad Collectorate this was far from being the fact. Captain Rathborne usually intimated the preparation of details to his Deputy, Captain Stack, who examined the tenures and submitted rough drafts of reports. These the Collector revised and forwarded, together with fresh sunnuds, for the Governor's seal and signature. The reports were invariably brief. They stated, generally, that A, B, and C, had been found in possession of a certain extent; that A, being dead, his share was resumed; and that there remained in alienation, as B's share, so much, and as C's share so much, for which accordingly separate sunnuds were forwarded, thus annulling those granted by the Meers.

28. But while it had doubtless been verbally decided by the Governor, and clearly understood by the Collector, what the ultimate settlement would be upon the demises of B and C, His Excellency's instructions very rarely appeared upon the new title deeds; so seldom, indeed, that after going through all Captain Rathborne's reports, and all Sir Charles Napier's sunnuds, the only documents issued by the late Governor which have enabled me, *primâ facie*, to finally dispose of a tenure on the few sunnuds in which the expression "for life" occurs; and which have, under your orders, been interpreted to mean that the lands so held should be resumed at the death of present incumbents.

No. 3982, dated 12th September.

29. Upon Sind's being subordinated to the Government of Bombay (in A.D. 1847), the method of procedure, as above shown, remained unaltered. Few sunnuds were, however, returned signed by Mr. Pringle, the then Commissioner. Those submitted for his signature were about ——— in number, and are now recorded in your Jagheer office.

30. When Sir George Clerk visited the province in the spring of 1848, he ascertained that the land still in alienation "in Jagheer" was loosely "estimated at about one-tenth of the Government land," and in the Hyderabad Collectorate amounted to about forty per cent. of the cultivated land. Sir George further elicited that under the general term "Jagheer" the authorities included grants which in other countries have each a name peculiar to, and denoting the object for, which it had been made, and that the chief who was required to muster his thousands of armed retainers, the civil officer who was paid in land for the performance of public duties, the pensioned devotee, the menial who enjoyed his land for domestic services, and the courtier who, in the freak of the moment, got a grant, were all enrolled under the name of Jagheerdars.

Paragraph 11 of the minute.

Captain Rathborne's reply to Question 5.

Paragraph 13.

31. Finally, Sir George Clerk animadverted at some length upon the treatment the Jagheerdars had sustained; expressed his opinion that in the first instance claims had

Paragraphs 18 to 26 passim.

been recognised with too great profusion; and that, subsequently, the tenures had been settled with a knowledge and liberality not sufficiently extensive, and upon conditions too stringent and grasping. He quoted Mr. Pringle's words in respect of the Shikarpoor Collectorate, for which a set of rules appeared to be "under consideration" rather than "actually introduced"; accepted the admission of the Secretary to the Sind Government for the province generally, that no "defined regulations were framed by Sir Charles Napier"; and left upon record his conviction that the extent of alienated land in Sind was so startling, as to render it most important that we should ascertain the circumstances under which the alienations had been recognised by our Government, what portions of them were likely to be permanently alienated from the State, and also the circumstances under and mode in which the remainder would again become a branch of the State revenues.

Paragraph 17.

Paragraph 12.

32. I think sufficient has now been extracted from a voluminous correspondence to make it apparent that down to the year 1848 there existed in Sind no accurate knowledge of the extent and value of the tenures to be investigated, and no system of investigation; in fact, it was not until you directed Captain Stack, who had, in December 1852, been appointed your Assistant for this special duty, to report on the subject of the Hyderabad Jagheers, and to make suggestions relative to future proceedings, that the rules forming the basis of those upon which the inquiry has been actually carried out were for the first time proposed.

Paragraph 2 of letter, No. 191, of 26th January 1853.

33. Captain Stack (in communication, I believe, with Mr. B. H. Ellis, Civil Service, at that time supervising Jagheer inquiries,) observed that, while vaguely known under the general term Jagheers, the land in alienation should be characterised as—

1*st*.—Jagheers (properly so called) being lands ordinarily granted, without specification of period of grant, or of the service to be performed by the grantee, whether to one or more individuals by name, or whether to individuals by name, with "brotherhood," "others," or with "followers," whether as free grants by way of clemency, or in lieu of pay, of Seree, or of Dherdaree, any or all, and upon conditions only of being present when called on.

Be mai Braderee we Gheria-wa-Sungut.

Maffee waja Seree-wa-Dherdaree.

Hazir-pol-wukh Bashud.

2*nd*.—Khyrats, or charitable grants, generally made for religious purposes, and subsequently pronounced by the Honorable Court of Directors "to be altogether

Paragraph 14 of their Despatch, No. 20, of 6th Dec. 1848.

insignificant," and which have been finally disposed of in the spirit of the amended rules of 1842, with special exceptions in favour of the claimants, when, from character or position, they appeared to deserve favourable consideration.

Paragraph 9 of the Commissioner's letter, No. 3397, of the 15th November 1854.

3*rd*.—Grants of Seree and Mamool,* made generally for the promotion of cultivation somewhat similar to grants in the older provinces to patels and deshmookhs, and which, under your letter now noted, have been transferred to the Revenue Department.

Paragraph 9 of the letter above quoted.

4*th*.—Garden grants made by the Ameers to almost any and all persons upon tenures more permanent apparently than those of Jagheer lands.

34. Of these four descriptions of grants, the Khyrats have, as above stated, been disposed of under the amended rules of 1842. The result of this settlement is shown in a statement now preparing.

35. The Seree and Mamool grants have ceased to be recorded in this office.

36. The garden grants are enumerated in a separate report. Bearing in mind the liberal view taken of their alienations by the late Governor, the erroneous but unusual resumption of gardens in Upper Sind, and the importance in a province like Sind of affording every encouragement towards the maintenance of garden lands, you ruled that, pending the sanction of Government, holders of gardens should be considered as having been excused from salaam; that their gardens should be re-granted, even though sunnuds were not forthcoming; that they should be divided into two classes; that those holding under sunnuds of more ancient date than ten years anterior to the date of the battle of Meanee should be confirmed to the lineal male heirs of the original grantees without deduction; that all held without sunnuds, or on sunnuds issued during the ten years preceding Meanee, should be confirmed to the lineal male heirs of the original grantees, subject, upon first succession, to an annual demand of one-fourth of what would be the Government assessment on ordinary garden land of the same kind; and that as regards both classes the only condition of re-grant should be, that on every succession it be

Of 1st January 1856.

Paragraph 45 of letter No. 171 before quoted.

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* Note.—In the older districts of Sind, the Mamool grants were resumed during the early period of our rule; but doubting the expediency of this sweeping measure, you directed that the proceeds of similar grants in the newly ceded territory should be placed in deposit pending inquiry.

Paragraph 27 of No. 171, of 19th May 1853.

established that the garden is *bonâ fide* kept as a garden, otherwise it is to be taxed as ordinary land after the first succession.

37. And you further instructed me that, in reporting upon grants of this description, too much stress should not be laid upon the absence of title deeds, and that it was competent to me to recommend any holding, without regard to antiquity of tenure, for confirmation in the 1st class. I have acted upon these instructions.

38. And as the reason for placing one grant in the 1st, and another in the 2nd, was, as a general rule, the same throughout, I have contented myself in the list with simply enumerating the grants under two headings, trusting that when no observations occur in the column of remarks, you will conclude that any named garden grant is 1st or 2nd class by rule.

1st class more, and 2nd class less, than ten years holding prior to the conquest.

39. There remains for consideration only the Jagheer tenure. Compared with this, however, all the other descriptions of holdings are inconsiderable, and it will be the object of the following paragraph to sketch the rules for Jagheer settlements suggested by Mr. Ellis and Captain Stack; to summarise the reasons which induced you to modify them; to detail the modifications themselves; and to exhibit the results of Jagheer settlement under these revised and final rules.

40. The rules of classification introduced, resembled, in so far as appeared practicable, those obtaining in the Inam Commission for the Deccan. Captain Stack observed that there existed a certain analogy between the periods of rule of the Peishwas and the Talpoor Ameers, and availing himself of Mr. Elphinstone's principles of settlement, subsequently approved by the Honorable Court of Directors, submitted a scale of rules and classification. You approved his propositions, but you considered it preferable to accommodate, in so far as possible, a new and more liberal system to the old rules and modes of practice rather than to introduce any entirely novel principle which the Jagheerdars would probably not understand. You, therefore, modified Captain Stack's suggestions, and you further ruled that the grants made by the Ameers of Meerpoor should be treated in all respects precisely as those granted by the Ameers of Hyderabad. In regard of both these governments, Jagheer lands were to be 1st class when held from before the accession of the Talpoors (A.D. 1783).

Paragraph 26 of the Commissioner's letter, No. 171, before quoted.

Paragraph 10 of despatch, No. 9, of 7th February 1838.

Paragraph 37.

Paragraph 55 of letter, No. 171, already quoted.

Paragraph 32 of No. 171.

41. Second class when granted by competent authority previous to the death of Meer Ghulam Ali of Hyderabad (1810).

42. Third class when granted by competent authority, subsequent to the death of Meer Ghulam Ali (1810), and previous to the death of Meer Moorad Ali (1833).

43. Fourth class when granted since that date up to the time of the conquest (1843).

44. The advantages incidental to these several classes were to be as follows :—

Paragraph 35 of No. 171 letter.

1. That Jagheers of the 1st class be continued, with the exception of the waste lands, (in special cases even the waste lands were to be continued,) to the lineal male heirs of the original grantee under the former Government without any deduction on succession.

2. That Jagheers of class II were to be continued, with the exception of the waste lands, to the lineal male heirs of the incumbent at the date of the battle of Meanee, paying from the first succession on regrant a quit-rent equal to one-fourth of the net produce.

By net produce was to be understood the "Sirkari Bhag," or share which would fall to Government.

3. That Jagheers of class III were to be continued, with exception of waste lands, to the lineal male heirs of the incumbent at the time of the battle of Meanee, paying from first succession on regrant a quit-rent equal to one-fourth, and from second succession a quit-rent equal to one-half of the net produce of the lands.

4. And that Jagheers of class IV were to be continued to the incumbent at the time of the battle of Meanee, and after his demise to his lineal male heir, paying on succession one-fourth of the net produce as a quit-rent, and lapsing to Government on the demise of this second incumbent.

45. These classifications, with their several attendant advantages, were to be worked out in accordance with a series of rules grafted upon those previously obtaining, and which will, in so far as they still obtain, be enumerated in a subsequent portion of this report.

Paragraph —.

46. But there were three points involved even in these amended rules, which in practice produced results other than had been expected.

47. These points were—1*st*. The regrant of every Jagheer, unless certain of the 1st class was to be dependent as to extent, upon a calculation of its produce during the best year of five immediately preceding that of succession.

Commissioner's letter, No. 571, of 3rd March 1854.

48. This rule arose as follows :—Sir Charles Napier had proclaimed that uncultivated lands should not be regranted, but he issued no orders as to the means by which their extent was to be ascertained, and

Proclamation dated 27th March 1847.

the manner in which the order was carried out produced the most injurious effects upon the Jagheerdars. You, therefore, entered into correspondence with Captain Stack upon the subject, and in your 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs laid down rules for guidance in future resumptions of waste land. Among these rules was one for produce being calculated according to a scale formerly introduced by Captain Rathborne. By this scale the produce of an estate during the five years immediately preceding its incumbent's demise was made the basis of regrant, and a beegah being assumed to produce, as the Government or Jagheerdar's share, a specified quantity of grain, this quantity was made the divisor of the best year's net produce as dividend, and the quotient was considered to give the number of beegahs which had been annually cultivated, and, consequently, the extent of the regrant; the difference between the quotient and the area of the original Jagheer being resumed by Government as uncultivated or waste.

Paragraph 49 of No. 17.

Captain Stack to the Commissioner, No. 37, of 31st March 1853.

Commissioner to Captain Stack, No. 1088, of 26th April 1853.

Captain Stack, No. 58, of 3rd May.

Commissioner, No. 1250, of 11th May 1853.

Captain Stack's letter, No. 58, of 3rd May 1853, paragraph 3.

For the several quantities assumed as the Government share of the different kinds of grain, *vide* Captain Fenning's letter, No. 531, of the 17th May 1852.

49. But it was found, in practice, that owing to the dependence of agriculture upon the river, and to other circumstances, the rule resulted in occasionally regranting to an ordinary military retainer larger and richer lands than his former or present social position seemed to warrant; while, in other instances, it had the effect of reducing those native gentlemen, whom it had all along been an object to uphold, to a condition which, though encumbered with a title implying landed wealth, was, in reality, one of poverty.

*2nd.* The second point was consequent upon the first; for since the land to be regranted was almost invariably of smaller area than that included in the original holding, it followed that the portion to be made over to the regrantee had to be measured. But as the survey establishment, when instituted, was wholly inadequate to define more than a small proportion of the regrants, the proceeds of these latter were, pending measurement, placed in deposit; the regrantees receiving meanwhile such proportion of the proceeds as the area of regrant might bear to that of the original estate. Thus, at the best, the supposed Jagheer was temporarily converted into an assignment of grain, and the regrantee subjected to prolonged interference on the part of the native revenue officials; while, in some cases, all those evils were experienced which have been since pointed out by Captain Goldsmid.

No. 10, of 13th January 1855.

3*rd*. The third point was one rather of procedure than rule. I allude to the practice of taking up the cases of individual shares, reporting on them elaborately, and yet leaving the question of the final disposal, as well of the particular share as of the whole tenure, undetermined. This method of report was, in the first instance, adopted in imitation of the system prevailing in the Deccan; but, in fact, the subjects to be treated were not analogous: in the Deccan oral evidence needs to be collected, and reports to be framed under circumstances involving much difficulty and delay; here the data for classification were all to be found most carefully recorded in the voluminous Dufturs of the several Meers. It is true, indeed, that the house of Meerpoor were irregular recorders of, and vaguely expressed, their sunnuds; but the Meers of Hyderabad—the great Jagheer grantors of Sind—recorded any and every grant regularly, literally; and though the exhibition of any required tenure, which, during a period of some sixty years, had commonly been granted and exchanged, continued diminished and increased by successive sunnuds, varying in number from 10 or 20 up to 100, and scattered through masses of records, was doubtless sufficiently tedious and intricate; yet the information sought was nevertheless to be found in those records, and, when once found, should have been condensed and finally disposed of rather than minutely considered and again filed for reconsideration. In brief, practice proved that the method pursued, while it left the general question as far from settlement as ever, swelled the records to a degree which would in the end have rendered them impossible of reference or transportation.

50. You resolved, therefore, that the rules relative to waste land resumption should be modified, and you directed Captain Goldsmid * to submit suggestions. This officer reported accordingly, and proposed a modification of rules excluding waste-land resumptions from the 3rd and 4th class Jagheers. He further suggested that a local roll or statement similar to those already, in part, prepared in the Collectorate of Shikarpoor, and which Mr. B. H. Ellis, Civil Service, and Lieutenant Jameson, had submitted for the Sahittee Districts, should be framed for each and every talooka component of the province. You concurred in Captain Goldsmid's views, and he subsequently forwarded a roll for the talooka Shahdadpoor, "intended to serve as a model upon which to prepare district statements," and also a memorandum of proposed rules. It is from the period of these radical alterations, viz. 1st January 1855, that the definitive settlement of the Jagheer question

No. 2946 of 1851, of 4th October, paragraphs 3 and 4; No. 3057, of 13th idem; No. 3349, of 9th November 1854.

No. 10, of 13th January 1855.

Paragraph 79 of letter No. 171, already quoted.

Dated Kurrachee, 16th March 1855.

* Who, as Assistant Commissioner for Jagheer inquiries in Sind, succeeded the late Captain Stack in January 1854.

in Sind may fairly be said to date, as it is also the period to which you have directed that my report upon the progress and present state of the inquiry shall go back. Captain Goldsmid proceeded on the 4th March last *en route* to Europe upon sick certificate. I was nominated his *locum tenens*, and I have endeavoured to prosecute the inquiry in accordance with his propositions.

Dated at Sea, near Aden, 9th April 1855, copy appended.

Dated this day.

51. In course of preparing the local rolls it became, however, apparent that the rule for resumptions which had operated so prejudicially in respect of the 3rd and 4th class Jagheers, would still work proportionate evil in respect of the permanent alienations forming the 2nd class.

52. You instructed me therefore to revise the basis of calculating these regrants, and to submit a scheme capable of securing an equitable settlement irrespective of the produce calculation.

No. 2960, of 13th September 1855.

53. It seemed that the object which, from the date of the conquest, Government had always held in view was to convert into, and permanently maintain, as native gentry living upon rent, those chiefs and families who, under the feudality of the Talpoors, enjoyed social and political privileges incompatible with the principles of the British Government; and to confirm the common retainers and followers in the lands which they held at the time of the battle of Meanee for the term of their own lives, or for such additional period as might seem requisite to preserve their descendants from poverty, until they should learn to support themselves by industrial and peaceful pursuits.

No. 274, of 18th October 1855.

54. I suggested accordingly that I should be instructed to prepare a list exhibiting the names of the principal chiefs (Sirdars) and families who, in each and every military tribe, had under the Ameers commanded respect and enjoyed influence. This list was to contain, in each and every case, a recommendation for a named extent of average cultivated or culturable land, to be, upon the demises of the present incumbents made over to their lineal male heirs in perpetuity, and burdened only with the conditions of the holder residing on or near his estate, and paying the usual 5 per cent. fee towards the construction and maintenance of schools and roads.

55. The extents to be recommended were to be regulated by the amount of pension granted heretofore to members of the great Talpoor families, and as Rupees 300 per mensem had been granted for life to Meer Jam Ninda, and Rupees 500 per mensem to Meer Thara of Meerpoor, it seemed equitable to fix as a maximum limit of alienations in perpetuity an equivalent for such pensions; and in recommending that three beegahs of land should be held as a fair commutation for one rupee of pension, I allowed ample margin for failure of crop, fallow, and all other accidents. The regrantee was to select his own site, and to receive average soil.

56. The system appeared to you as calculated to preserve from poverty and degradation those whom the population had been brought up to respect; to shield them from vexatious intrusion; and to grant that which it was pretended to grant, thoroughly, unmistakeably, and in a manner to impress upon the community that it is Government's wish to cherish, in so far as the altered character of the times may admit, rather than to innovate upon and destroy the old aristocracy.

57. You therefore directed me to prepare such a list. This I accordingly did, and the rules for Jagheer inquiries having thus gradually assumed that definite shape, in which the inquiries have at length been carried out, I have now the honour to enumerate them.

No. 3314, of 10th October 1855.

List will be submitted.

RULE 1st, or the rule for classification.

*Class* I. Regrants in perpetuity, undiminished in extent and unassessed, to the lineal male heirs of the original grantee Jagheers held from before the accession of the Talpoors (1783).

A List of, and Reports upon, all cases coming under this class will be submitted.

*Class* II. First, members of the four great Talpoor families to whom the late Sir Charles Napier proclaimed special privileges, and whose cases, together with all the information I have been able to collect on the subject, will be submitted in a separate report for the consideration and orders of Government.

*Proclamation, dated 24th March* 1847.

"With regard to the four families whose estates His Excellency promised to continue to descendants without the deduction of one-quarter, that is, those not for pay or civil services, these families, the Shahwanee, Shahdadanee, Khanenee, and Manuckanee, who are poor, and hold their Jagheers since Meer Futteh Ali's time, or before, and their title to inherit which has never been disputed to them, their lands will be regranted, as per rule, without looking to the dates of their sunnuds. This favour is done them as their rank is high and noble, and also as the uncultivated land which they will have to give up is of great extent."

*Report of 1st January* 1856.

As your directions to prepare this list had not arrived until many of the local settlements had been completed, you will find some of the cases of grantees recommended in the rolls as second grantees who are excluded in the list. These grantees will be considered as 3rd class Jagheerdars for the entire extents of their present holdings.

*Class* II. The Sirdars and persons of secondary importance included in my list before alluded to specifying all particulars relative to this class of regrant.

*Class* III. Jagheer granted by competent authority, subsequent to the accession of the Talpoors, and previous to the death of Meer Moorad Ali (1833), to be regranted for one generation to the lineal male heirs of the incumbents at the date of the battle of Meanee, undiminished in extent, and subject, upon regrant, to a fixed assessment in cash for an amount equivalent to one-fourth the ordinary annual produce calculated upon the five years preceding, and including the year A.D. 1855.

*Class* IV. Jagheers granted by competent authority subsequent to the death of Meer Moorad Ali (1833), and prior to the date of the battle of Meanee (17th February 1843) to be held as life grants, unassessed and undiminished, but resumable on demise of the incumbents at the date of the conquest.

RULE II. Where land may be wholly dependent for agricultural purposes upon rain, the one-fourth assessment is not to be levied; but in lieu one-fourth the actual extent of land is to be resumed.

Commissioner's letter, No. 3324, of 7th November 1854.

RULE III. The shares of followers and other grantees and sharers, not named in the sunnud, to lapse on death of incumbents.

Paragraph 35 of No. 171 letter. Paragraph 31 of Captain Stack's report.

RULE IV. Lands held under a sunnud or Abdnama (treaty entered in the Koran) declaring explicitly that they shall be continued hereditarily, to be *so* continued, even though the grant be of a date later than would have brought it under class No. 1.

Rule 6 of paragraph 31 of Captain Stack's report. No. 10, of 22nd February 1855.

RULE V. An after grant of land in Jagheer, in commutation of a previous one cancelled by it, not to affect the prior title, which is still to date from the original grant, care being taken any additional extent of (Izafah) holding granted under the subsequent sunnud be considered as originating under this sunnud.

Captain Stack's 7th rule.

RULE VI. No distinction to be made between Jagheers granted originally of grace, or for military or unspecified service, and Jagheers granted in lieu of cash, pay, Seree, or Dherdaree.

Paragraph 38 of the letter, No. 171.

RULE VII. All lands granted for a specific service to lapse on death of the incumbent.

Paragraph 38 *ut supra.*

RULE VIII. In determining the class to which a Jagheer belongs, the grant to be reckoned from the date of the grant in land, not from the first receipt of pay or other privilege in commutation for which the land was given.

Paragraph 38 *ut supra.*

RULE IX. Relaxes the old practice of excluding from regrant the heirs of grantees who had not themselves made salaam; and accepts the submission of any relative not more distant than a first cousin as the submission of the grantee himself. This rule was subsequent upon your considering that the impression among the people naturally was that when the head of the family presented himself, it was unnecessary for the minor members to appear in person.

Captain Stack's postscript.

RULE X. Abolishes the practice of removing Jagheerdars elsewhere if refusing to pay their share of improvements, and introduces for such cases the simple plan of assessing the share which the Jagheerdar ought to have paid, and recovering it, together with interest at 5 per cent., by appropriating half the net proceeds of the Jagheer till the debt is liquidated.

Paragraph 48 of letter No. 171.

RULE XI. All regrants to be measured out in one piece.

Paragraph 46 of letter No. 171.

RULE XII. As a general rule, sunnuds not bearing the late Governor's seal to be held invalid as titles to regrant; exceptive instances, particularly in the Jerruck Deputy Collectorate, have been admitted when there appeared no reason to doubt that the holding had been acknowledged by English authorities.

Deduced from practice, and admitted upon precedent.

RULE XIII. The rules for deluvion and alluvion obtaining in the revenue made applicable to the Jagheer Department.

Enclosure of Circular, No. 611, of the 2nd May 1852.

RULE XIV. All regrants, be their class what it may, subjected, provided they be of more than Rupees 20 annual value, to a 5 per cent. fee on account of construction and maintenance of roads and schools.

Commissioner's Circular, No. 2422, dated 28th September 1852.

RULE XV. Jagheerdars omitting to report the death of a sharer within a period of six months from date of such demise, and without assigning good reasons for such omission, the whole Jagheer to revert to Government.

No. 587, of 8th July 1847, from Secretary to Sind Government.

RULE XVI. Jagheerdars including Government land within their Jagheers to be punished by having land confiscated, on behalf of Government, double in extent than that of the land thus fraudulently appropriated.

No. 2224, of 7th August 1847.

RULE XVII. Jagheerdars convicted of any serious crime to be considered as judicially defunct, and the question of a regrant on the usual terms to the next heir to be decided on specially, according to the circumstances of the case.

Paragraph 3 of letter, No. 3268, dated 30th December 1852.

RULE XVIII. Jagheerdars who have not been in possession since the conquest, or since a date shortly subsequent, to be held as excluded all claim, either by tacit consent, or by reason of some sufficient but unrecorded cause.

Deduced from practice, and allowed as precedent.

RULE XIX. Jagheerdars proceeding upon pilgrimage, or emigrating without giving the authorities notice, and remaining absent from their estates during more than one year, to be held as having relinquished all claim thereto.

Deduced from practice based on an equitable interpretation, Mr. Goldsmid's letter, No. 3352 of 1842.

RULE XX. grandsons are allowed to succeed as sons when the father has died before the grandfather.

Commissioner's letter, No. 1046, of 22nd April 1853.

RULE XXI. All measurements to be with the Naperian gunda, and reduced, if requisite, to other gundas. In reduction to Naperian beegahs, when fractional parts of a beegah result, whole figures most favourable to the claimant to be entered.

No. 575, of 3rd March 1854.

RULE XXII. As the gundas of the several Meers vary in length, regrants to be made according to the gunda of the granting Meer; or rather the equivalent of such extent in Naperian beegahs.

Deduced from practice, and admitted as precedent.

RULE XXIII. Cases that have received the decision of the late Governor to be considered as settled till the death of the present incumbents, when it will be considered with reference to present rules.

Paragraph 62 of letter No. 171, before quoted.

RULE XXIV. In cases of a 4th class Jagheer not regrantable under the modified rules, the heir of the deceased grantee to be allowed the produce of the season of his late father's demise.

Accompaniment to my letter, No. 207, of the 14th June 1855.

RULE XXV. That in the cases of Jagheers regrantable, the heir be allowed the whole produce of the season of his late father's demise; and three-fourths the produce of the seasons which may subsequently intervene between that of demise and *de facto* regrant by survey and Faisulnama.

Accompaniment as above.

RULE XXVI. In cases of regrant of 3rd class Jagheers, the regrantee to be allowed selection of his rightful area from any one spot lying within the boundaries of the original Jagheer.

My letter, No. 185, of 31st May 1855, sanctioned by the Commissioner's letter, No. 1215, of 14th June 1855.

RULE XXVII. Utter waste land (Shoretodah) not to be considered as forming part of the area of a regrant.

Because specifically excluded in the Meers' sunnuds.

RULE XXVIII. Fifteen per cent. upon the area of regrant to be allowed in 3rd class Jagheers for continuous boundary; your letter No. 171, of 19th May 1853, directs that this rule be enforced only when the land shall seem suited to its provision.

Paragraph 62 of letter 171, modified to suit present rules.

58. These are the rules that occur to me; it is possible that I may have omitted one or two of such as are deduced from practice. I have refrained from all mention of rules relative to water-rates and taxes, because these matters are disposed of in the Revenue Department, but it is proper I should bring to your recollection how much dissatisfaction these rates cause among the Jagheerdars; and I would submit, for such consideration as you may deem the suggestion worthy, that when making over the grants in perpetuity, it might be advisable to enter into some definite arrangements for saving the regrantees from the ever-varying expenses and vexations to which these demands expose them.

59. Having explained the principles upon which the inquiry has been prosecuted, this seems the place for sketching the method of procedure and present state of your Jagheer office.

60. As before stated, the Jagheers are localised; that is, the name of every sharer in every holding situate within the limits of a given talooka are entered in a statement bearing the talooka's name. The statement specifies the sharer's name; his relationship to the grantees named in the sunnud bearing the late Governor's seal; the date of that sunnud; the name of its granting Meer; the name and extent of the land granted; the extent originally and at present held by the sharer; the equivalent for the same in Naperian beegahs; the names of deceased sharers; the extents of their shares lapsed or inherited; and, finally, a report upon the case tracing the tenure and showing its final settlement. In the majority of cases this report is entered immediately below the statement; but in numerous instances I found it requisite to frame appendices of reports.

For list of Rolls.

61. This statement has its counterpart in Persian similarly numbered, and in every respect similarly drawn out, only containing more detailed information relative to the title deeds. To the end that this one compendious record comprises all that shall hereafter be required for this office.

62. The statement prepared, all that remained was to make over to the local revenue officials transcripts therefrom in the vernacular; to place in the hands of re-grantees their respective Faisulnamas; to define the several shares; to set up their boundary-marks; and to measure and mark off, as well upon the soil as upon paper, the prospective resumptions.

63. As regards the details of these measurements, class No. 3 being re-grantable only for one generation, it has been considered sufficient to depute Native surveyors (zabits) to define them, and on this point I beg to refer you to my memorandum of instructions to these officials.

Accompaniment to letter, No. 271, of 2nd October 1855.

64. But the 1st class Jagheers, those at present held by members of the four great families of Talpoors, and all other lands to be permanently alienated, will require scientific measurement and definition of boundary. The surveyor

of this department commenced this duty last cold season, and is now again at work in the Sehwan Districts; but as the instruments indented for in 1854, and re-indented for in the spring of 1855, did not arrive in Kurrachee until after he had proceeded on tour, I am unable to anticipate that he will this season make any progress at all commensurate with that which Government is justly entitled to require.

65. You will observe that in the rolls, and in the abstract statement now subjoined, the columns of value are left blank. They are so because it is impossible to fill them in upon reliable data. Sir George Clerk in his minute already quoted remarked on the great incertitude of value per acre in Sind, and I doubt not you have frequently found cause to concur in his opinion. In truth, until the canals shall be so arranged as to enable us to avail ourselves of, and to control the ample supply of, water annually placed at our disposal by the Indus, it would be worse than useless in me to pretend to report the probable future, or even present value of any area.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS PELLY,

Acting First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Jagheer Office, Camp Larkhana, 1st January* 1856.

# APPENDIX B.

## APPEN

*Settlement of the Jagheers of the*

| Number. | Nos. in Major Goldsmid's General Report. | NAME. | Amount at the Conquest. | DEDUCT. | | Balance to be now disposed of. | Whether free or otherwise. | Estimated Annual Revenue of Column 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lapsed since the Conquest. | Not re-grantable, being for pay. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | I. | Meer Byjar Shahdadani .. | 1,66,498 | .... | .. | 1,66,498 | Free | 23,000 |
| 2 | | Meer Mahmoud Shahdadani | 1,02,600 | 85,848 | .. | 16,752 | Free | |
| 3 | II. | Meer Ahmed Shahdadani.. | 14,406 | .... | .. | 14,406 | Free | 12,500 |
| 4 | | Meer Ali Mahommed Shahdadani ..... | 9,070 | .... | .. | 9,070 | Free | |
| 5 | | Meer Jehan Khan Shahdadani ..... | 20,489 | 20,489 | ... | .. | .... | .... |
| 6 | | Meer Ghulam Shahdadani | 97,461 | 97,461 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| 7 | | Meer Fuzl Ali Shahdadani | | | | | | |
| 8 | III. | Meer Ali Buksh Shahwanee. | 3,42,722 | .... | .. | 3,42,722 | Paying ¼ Produce | 13,000 |
| 9 | IV. | Meer Boodho Shahwanee.. | 97,941 | .... | .. | 97,941 | Free | 6,200 |
| 10 | V. | Meer Ali Morad, son of Meer Ahmed Shahwanee .... | 1,16,679 | .... | .. | 1,16,679 | Free | 5,300 |
| 11 | VI. | Meer Mahommed Hassan Shahwanee ..... | 29,837 | .... | .. | 29,837 | Free | 850 |
| 12 | VII. | Meer Mahommed Khanain. | 67,847 | .... | 4,732 | 63,115 | Free | 6,900 |
| 13 | VIII. | Meer Ahmed Khan Khanain. | 1,40,391 | .... | .. | 1,40,391 | Paying ¼ Produce | 8,700 |
| 14 | IX. | Meer Sheré Mahommed Khanain ..... | 87,712 | .... | .. | 87,712 | Free | 4,500 |
| | | Carried over.. Rupees | 12,93,653 | 2,03,798 | 4,732 | 10,85,123 | .... | 80,950 |

# DIX B.

*four great Talpoar Families.*

| Detail of Column 7. | | | Proposed Settlement. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Granted hereditarily by the Meers. | Granted by Meers in Adhamah without hereditary guarantee. | Granted in ordinary form. | To be resumed in lieu of Column 8. | To be resumed on account of uncultivated land. | Total to be resumed. | To be re-granted to lineal male heirs. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| .... | .... | 1,66,498 | .... | 55,498 | 55,498 | 1,11,000 | |
| .... | .... | 16,752 | .... | .... | .... | 16,752 | No. 2 on the death of Meer Mahomed, the waste lands, beegahs 69,096, were resumed, and the rest regranted, of this one-half or beegahs 16,752 lapsed on the death of No. 5 without heirs, and the other half is continuable to No. 3 and his lineal male heirs. |
| .... | .... | 14,406 | .... | 4,806 | 4,806 | 9,600 | |
| .... | .... | 9,070 | .... | 3,020 | 3,020 | 6,050 | No. 4 is son of No. 3, and grandson of No. 2. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | No. 5 wholly lapsed by failure of male heirs. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nos. 6 and 7 are dead without lineal male heirs. |
| 3,37,880 | .... | 4,842 | 85,680 | 85,742 | 1,71,422 | 1,71,300 | |
| 97,941 | .... | .... | .... | 32,641 | 32,641 | 65,300 | |
| .... | 1,16,679 | .... | .... | 38,879 | 38,879 | 77,800 | No. 10, Ahmed Khan, died in 1856; settlement deferred pending orders on this report. |
| .... | 29,837 | .... | .... | 9,837 | 9,837 | 20,000 | |
| .... | .... | 63,115 | .... | 21,115 | 21,115 | 42,000 | |
| .... | 1,40,391 | .... | 35,098 | 35,293 | 70,391 | 70,000 | |
| .... | .... | 87,712 | .... | 29,212 | 29,212 | 58,500 | |
| 4,35,821 | 2,86,907 | 3,62,395 | 1,20,778 | 3,16,043 | 4,36,821 | 6,48,302 | |

## APPENDIX

| Number. | Nos. in Major Goldsmid's General Report. | NAME. | Amount at the Conquest. | DEDUCT. | | Balance to be now disposed. | Whether free or otherwise. | Estimated Annual Revenue of Column 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lapsed since the Conquest. | Not re-grantable, being for pay. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Brought forward .. | 12,93,653 | 2,03,798 | 4,732 | 10,85,123 | .... | 80,950 |
| 15 | | Meer Mehrab Khanain .... | 1,05,479 | 94,807 | .. | 10,672 | Free | |
| 16 | | Meer Mobarik Khanain .. | 6,002 | .... | 1,127 | 4,875 | Paying ¼ Produce | 6,300 |
| 17 | | Meer Mahommed Ali Khanain ..... | 2,925 | .... | .. | 2,925 | Free | |
| 18 | XII. | Meer Jan Mahommed, son of Ghulam Hyder Khanain | 7,740 | 2,842 | 220 | 4,678 | Free | 400 |
| 19 | | Meer Mobarik, son of Ghulam Oola Khanain .. | 3,870 | .... | 110 | 3,760 | Free | 300 |
| 20 | | Meer Ahmed Ali Khanain.. | 3,870 | 3,870 | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| 21 | | Widow of Ali Mahommed Khanain..... | 1,935 | 1,935 | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| 22 | XIII. | Meer Ali Morad Khanain... | 3,870 | .... | 176 | 3,694 | .... | 300 |
| 23 | XVII. | Meer Khan Mahommed Mainkain ..... | 3,13,248 | .... | 33,593 | 2,79,655 | Free | 18,000 |
| 24 | | Meer Futteh Khan Manikanee ..... | 1,464 | 1,464 | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| 25 | | Meer Fuzl Ali Manikanee.. | 851 | .... | 851 | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 | XIX. | Meer Ghulam Mahommed Mainkain ..... | 47,155 | .... | .. | 7,155 | Free | 5,700 |
| | | Carried over.. Rupees | 17,92,062 | 3,08,716 | 40,809 | 14,02,537 | .... | 1,11,950 |

B—*(continued).*

| Detail of Column 7. | | | Proposed Settlement. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Granted hereditarily by the Meers. | Granted by Meers in Adhamah without hereditary guarantee. | Granted in ordinary form. | To be resumed in lieu of Column 8. | To be resumed on account of uncultivated land. | Total to be resumed. | To be re-granted to lineal male heirs. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 4,35,821 | 2,86,907 | 3,62,395 | 1,20,778 | 3,16,043 | 4,36,821 | 6,48,302 | |
| .. | .. | 10,672 | .. | .. | .. | 10,672 | No. 15 died in 1846, his recent Jagheers were resumed because he had not tendered salaam, and the rest re-granted after resumption of waste lands in equal shares to Nos. 16 17, to each of whom beegahs 5,336 will be continued hereditarily. |
| .. | .. | 4,875 | 1,218 | 1,207 | 2,425 | 2,450 | |
| .. | .. | 2,925 | .. | 975 | 975 | 1,950 | |
| .. | .. | 4,678 | .. | 1,578 | 1,578 | 3,100 | In column 5 of No. 18, beegahs 1,209 resumed as a punishment for fraud, and 1,633 as ⅓th on succession of a son in 1851. |
| .. | .. | 3,760 | .. | 1,260 | 1,260 | 2,500 | This Jagheer had been wholly resumed, but so obviously by an error that application has recently been made for its restoration to the extent shown in column 16. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | No. 20 lapsed for failure of male heirs. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Lapsed for failure of heirs. |
| .. | .. | 3,694 | .. | 1,244 | 1,244 | 2,450 | |
| 2,45,518 | .. | 34,137 | .. | 93,155 | 93,155 | 1,86,500 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Brother of No. 23, lapsed on death of Futteh Khan, as being a pay grant. |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 47,155 | .. | 15,755 | 15,755 | 31,400 | |
| 6,81,339 | 2,86,907 | 4,74,291 | 1,21,996 | 4,31,217 | 5,53,213 | 8,69,324 | |

| Number. | Nos. in Major Goldsmid's General Report. | Name. | Amount at the Conquest. | Deduct. | | Balance to be now disposed of. | Whether free or otherwise. | Estimated Annual Revenue of Column 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lapsed since the Conquest. | Not re-grantable, being for pay. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Brought forward .. | 17,92,062 | 3,08,716 | 40,809 | 14,02,537 | .... | 1,11,950 |
| 27 | XX. | Meer Ghulam Hoosein, son of Ali Mahommed .... | 581 | .. | .. | 581 | Paying ¼ Produce | 100 |
| 28 | XXI. | Meer Hyder Ali Mainkain . | 10,225 | .. | .. | 10,225 | Free | 1,400 |
| 29 | XXIII. | Meer Mahommed Ali Mainkain ..... | 1,129 | .. | .. | 1,129 | Paying ¼ Produce | 400 |
| 30 | XXIV. | Meer Mahommed Hussun Mainkain ..... | 1,129 | .. | .. | 1,129 | Ditto | 400 |
| 31 | XXII. | Meer Ghulam Ali, son of Abdulla Mainkain ..... | 16,625 | .. | .. | 16,625 | Ditto | 1,600 |
| | | | 18,21,751 | 3,08,716 | 40,809 | 14,32,226 | .... | 1,15,850 |
| | | | | | | | | **Supplementary** |
| 32 | Appendix to Report 738. | Meer Mahommed Khan .. | 62,150 | .. | .. | 62,150 | Free | 20,000 |
| 33 | | Meer Ahmed Khan ..... | 16,600 | .. | .. | 16,600 | .... | 15,000 |
| 34 | | Meer Moreed Hyder .... | 19,500 | .. | .. | 19,500 | .... | 2,800 |
| 35 | | Meer Jan Ninda ..... | 2,795 | .. | .. | 2,795 | .... | 2,000 |
| 36 | | Meer Kurm Khan ..... | 13,112 | .. | .. | 13,112 | .... | 3,800 |
| | | Total | 1,14,157 | .. | .. | 1,14,157 | .... | 43,600 |
| | | * Grand Total.. | 19,35,908 | 3,08,716 | 40,809 | 15,46,383 | .... | 1,59,450 |

*Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1858.

* Showing

B—*(continued).*

| Detail of Column 7. | | | Proposed Settlement. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Granted hereditarily by the Meers. | Granted by Meers in Adhamah without hereditary guarantee. | Granted in ordinary form. | To be resumed in lieu of Column 8. | To be resumed on account of uncultivated land. | Total to be resumed. | To be re-granted to lineal male heirs. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 6,81,339 | 2,86,907 | 4,74,291 | 1,21,996 | 4,31,217 | 5,53,213 | 8,89,324 | |
| .. | .. | 581 | .. | 181 | 181 | 400 | No. 27, the father, died in 1844, probably before the promise of the Governor, hence one-fourth was taken; but as this Chief was of considerable importance before the conquest, and was left with a very small amount of provision, owing to his emoluments having consisted under the Meers principally of cash and grain payment, which were wholly discontinued after the conquest, it is proposed to merge the exaction of one-fourth in the proposed deduction of one-third. |
| .. | .. | 10,225 | .. | 3,425 | 3,425 | 6,800 | |
| .. | .. | 1,129 | 282 | 282 | 564 | 565 | |
| .. | .. | 1,129 | 282 | 282 | 564 | 565 | No. 29 pays one-fourth produce because his father failed to make obeisance. |
| .. | .. | 16,625 | 4,156 | 4,069 | 8,225 | 8,400 | |
| 6,81,339 | 2,86,907 | 5,03,980 | 1,26,716 | 4,39,456 | 5,66,172 | 9,06,054 | |
| **Names.** | | | | | | | |
| .. | 62,150 | .. | .. | 20,650 | 20,650 | 41,500 | |
| .. | .. | 16,600 | .. | 3,300 | 3,300 | 11,300 | One-fifth deducted in No. 33. |
| .. | .. | 19,500 | .. | 11,200 | 11,200 | 8,300 | No. 34—This includes the resumption of an unproductive Jagheer of about 7,000 beegahs. He has also about Rupees 1,800 drawn from a share in a Jagheer, the management of which is with Government. This share in the revenue is not included in column 16, but it is proposed to re-grant one-half thereof to lineal male heirs. |
| .. | .. | 2,795 | .. | .. | .. | 2,795 | |
| .. | .. | 13,112 | .. | 11,112 | 11,112 | 2,000 | No. 35 has also a pension of Rupees 3,600 per annum for life. |
| .. | 62,150 | 52,007 | .. | 46,262 | 46,262 | 67,895 | |
| 6,81,339 | 3,49,057 | 5,55,987 | 1,26,716 | 4,85,718 | 6,12,434 | 9,73,949 | |

the original.

(Signed) B. H. Ellis, Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

# APPENDIX C.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 163, *dated* 28*th June* 1858.

Acting Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers to Commissioner, No. 274, of 8th October 1855; and reply No. 3214, of 10th idem.
From the same to Commissioner, No. 2, of 2nd January 1856, paragraph 57, preamble.
First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers to Commissioner, No. 10, of 13th January 1855, paragraph 17; Memorandum of 9th April 1855 *passim*.
No. 3, of 2nd January 1858; with reply, No. 411, of 25th February.

With reference to prior correspondence marginally noted, I have the honour to report completion of the inquiries instituted with a view to prepare a list of Sind Jagheerdars considered fitting for admission to hereditary privileges.

2. In Appendices from A to Z will be found the whole details of this inquiry, and Appendix AB will supply an abstract of results.

3. The total number of beegahs proposed to be alienated is 77,835, and the number of holders of such land, or of shares in revenue, is 56. This arrangement is quite exclusive of the four great Talpoor families, members of the late reigning families in Hyderabad, Meerpoor, and Khyrpoor, and first class permanent grantees.

4. The various reasons, which need not, perhaps, be discussed, it is not easy to set a correct valuation upon the grants proposed for hereditary continuance; but they may, it is conceived, be estimated in round figures at a yearly total of Rs. 28,000. If anything, I have rather undervalued the grants than otherwise, to represent the actual income derived; but were the full amount of Hukkaba deducted in each case, the same total would, on the other hand, be too high.

5. Before explaining the method adopted in making these selections, and the grounds upon which the same are submitted for your approval, it will be necessary to revert to Captain Pelly's propositions on the subject contained in a letter to your address, No. 274, of the 8th October 1855.

6. That officer proposed preparation of a list "exhibiting the names of the principal Sirdars, or chiefs, and of the families generally admitted as being of secondary importance in each and every tribe; and for all the three recognised partitions of the province, viz. Siree or upper Sind; Wichola or middle Sind; and Lar or lower Sind." He suggested that "that list shall further include a recommendation in each and every case for a named extent of land cultivated

and capable of cultivation, to be made over to the specified chief Sirdar, or head of a secondary family, free of all assessment and interference on the part of the Government officials; and subject only to the conditions of his residing at least for a proportion of the year on, or in the immediate vicinity of, his estate, and of his paying the usual 5 per cent. fee (annual amount to be fixed) for the improvement of his roads and the education of his labourers. This recommendation to vary as to extent of grant, according to the former relative importance of the particular tribe which may fairly be considered to affect the particular case in point."

7. He further illustrated his views with regard to making resident Jagheerdars by supposing "A, B, and C, to be Sirdars of the Hizamanee tribe, in Siree, Wichola, and Lar, respectively. Upon the demise of A, his heir would be regranted the extent of land entered opposite to his name in the recommendation list, and he would be allowed to select this extent from any locality situate within the partition of country called Siree. B's heir would be similarly dealt with in respect of Wichola, and C's heir in respect of Lar."

Paragraph 8.

8. In my letter of the 2nd January last, No. 3, I represented that, with the exception of a Persian roll prepared by Maingraj, late Head Moonshee of the Jagheer Office, no document had come into my hands showing who were the particular parties that Captain Pelly intended to include in his especial list. You left* it to my discretion whether or not to adopt the said roll, and I have therefore contented myself with making it a subject of occasional allusion or reference.

9. But some clue has been afforded to Captain Pelly's intentions by the talooka settlement rolls, which, now and then, indicate a possibility of Sirdarship, now and then affirm that such position is the fact for this and that individual. These allusions must rather be looked on as incidental than presenting anything like a complete list of nominees. I have, however, made a point of noticing them in every case, adding the results of my own inquiries.

10. To make the three old recognised divisions of Sind the basis of investigation into the social position of the present race of Jagheerdars did not appear to me a theory tenable for practicable purposes. Rather did it appear more convenient to take a list of Belooch tribes containing any Jagheerdars whatever, and ascertain the families in each who seemed of sufficient importance to need representation. The next point was the selection of a representative, and then it became a matter of consideration whether such nominee were really of that social position to merit special treatment. Where a case was doubtful, the fact of holding alienations in the 2nd class of Jagheer grants usually decided the point in the Jagheerdar's favour.

* No. 411, of 25th February 1853.

11. I need scarcely explain that by the 2nd class, that particular classification is signified which implies a hereditary grant on certain fixed terms on conditions not imposed upon the 1st class, which conditions, when once approved and carried out, would remain unaffected so long as there be lineal male heirs to inherit the alienations. The question in this respect is one dependent wholly upon the evidence of title deeds.

12. But it will be found that after all there are very few of the number selected who do not more or less hold beegahs on a sufficiently ancient tenure to be considered in the superior class; and this conclusion is one to which I confess myself to have been anxious to arrive; for it scarcely appeared consonant with the supposed position of a Sind Sirdar to find his possessions all of recent date. This state of things would rather prove him to have been a mercenary, or upstart favourite of the late Meers.

13. Moreover, an inquiry comprehending the statement, as well as title of a grantee, did not demand of the application stricter rules laid down for the education of the latter only. That is to say, a break in the chain of possession, if not involving a period of great duration or importance, would not necessarily prove defective position. The caprice of a moment might easily be held the cause of rejection, and it would account for subsequent restoration to honour. Thus, in cases where a mere admission into the 2nd class of Jagheerdars might become invalidated by want of documentary proof, the claim to Sirdarship need receive no injury whatever.

14. In more than one instance I have been led to differ from the conclusions of the late Acting First Assistant Commissioner, especially as regards classification; but where such has been the case, the reasons are fully detailed.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Talpoors | A |
| 2 Nizamanees | B |
| 3 Lugharees | C |
| 4 Murrees | D |
| 5 Jemalees | E |
| 6 Bhoogarees | F |
| 7 Bhagrahees | G |
| 8 Rinds | H |
| 9 Changs | I |
| 10 Chelgarees | K |
| 11 Lasharees | L |
| 12 Noohanees | M |
| 13 Loonds | N |
| 14 Kalvees | O |
| 15 Jettors | P |
| 16 Nolkanees | Q |
| 17 Noondanees | R |
| 18 Jellalanees | S |
| 19 Khosas | T |
| 20 Miscellaneous, Belooch | U |
| 21 Khokurs, Sindees | W |
| 22 Miscellaneous, Sindee | X |
| 23 Khulyans (semi-Puthans) | Y |
| 24 Miscellaneous | Z |

15. As explained in my letter of the 2nd January, I originally selected the tribes named in the margin. There were Jagheerdars to be found in all. It will be observed that those lettered L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, now contain no Sirdars in whose favour a recommendation is entered for permanent advantages; but it has appeared better to adhere to the disposition originally proposed; and although the inclusion of the above among "miscellaneous Belooch tribes" would have been a more appropriate arrangement, their separate discussion is immaterial.

16. Out of the 56 nominees in the list, 23 live on or in the immediate neighbourhood of their Jagheers; but some of these, as in the case of the Chelgerees, No. 43, are possessed of but very few beegahs, or their beegahs, as in

the case of Boodhun Lagharee, No. 26, are almost unproductive. Were the question of residence viewed according to the extent of each man's possession and revenue, we should obtain the following result:—

| | Beegahs. | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alienated to resident Jagheerdars..... | 29,005 | of | 9,271 |
| Alienated to non-resident do. ..... | 48,830 | „ | 18,571 |

17. In laying down a fixed number of beegahs to be submitted for confirmation, I am not unmindful of the order of the 3rd March 1854, No. 571, by which you directed, in regrants to resident Jagheerdars "the heir to retain possession of waste land equal in extent to two-thirds of the Jagheer"; but of the 23 resident Jagheerdars whose titles admit them to second class tenures, I do not see that, strictly speaking, it would affect more than three, namely :—

Ali Bukhsh Nizamanee Bhalilanee..... No. 19 in roll,
Boodha Lagharee Alianee ..... „ 26 in roll,
Dato Jemallee Jalbanee ..... „ 36 in roll,

and to these I would give no more than already proposed, for the following reasons :—

18. *First.*—The grant of beegahs 2500 is little less than two-thirds of Ali Bukhsh's individual share in the whole grant discussed, and ample for the social position he enjoys.

*Secondly.*—Were Boodha Lagharee to receive two-thirds of his whole Jagheer near his place of residence, he would certainly be entitled to some 19,000 more beegahs than are recommended; but when it is considered that the whole produce is less than Rupees 320, it is not improbable that 5000 beegahs, chosen at pleasure, out of the entire Jagheer, might be made to yield an equal amount of revenue.

*Thirdly.*—In suggesting 300 beegahs as a sufficient hereditary Jagheer for Dato Jemallee, it is on the principle that one-third of the full Jagheer of residence in perpetuity is ample in consideration of Dato's social position.

19. To these individual reasons, I may add the more general one, that the order in question did not, it is conceived, contemplate settlement in perpetuity, except, indeed, when such intent should be expressly stated.

20. In confirming these alienations as hereditary, I do not think that more is requisite than to establish certain local advantages for those who reside on their Jagheer lands, which might eventually encourage others to do likewise. In this respect, if a lower water-rate be not admissible, the disposal of local levies on the actual Jagheer land, and not at the Jagheerdar's place of residence, might have a beneficial effect.

21. No doubt that it would be more desirable to bring Jagheerdars to their Jagheers, or *vice versâ*, if such land transfers as must necessarily ensue

were otherwise compatible with the objects of Government; but I am of opinion that, in lieu of equalizing or spreading the alienated lands in the upper, middle, and lower territorial partitions of Sind, or "distributing a native gentry among the agricultural districts," the measure proposed by the Acting Assistant Commissioner would serve to concentrate the Jagheerdars about the middle tracts. The neighbourhood of Hyderabad is the favourite residence of these persons, and so long as the prejudices in its favour exist, Wichola, and those parts of Lar bordering on Wichola, must necessarily boast the lion's share; while the Siroo Jagheerdars would make but a comparatively meagre show.

*No. 277 of 1855, paragraph 2.*

"To convert into and permanently maintain as native gentry distributed among the agricultural districts of the province."

22. This remark is recorded with special reference to Belooch chiefs, who are, in fact, the actual "Jagheerdars" of the province. Let us take, for instance, out of some 26 residents in Wichola:—

6 reside in Tajpoor, near Hyderabad,

4 reside in Shere Mahomed's village, near Halla,

4 reside in Mathelee, near Mohbut Dherâ;

more than half the whole number are thus concentrated in three villages.

23. Were it therefore necessary to bring together the alienations as much as possible in one spot, the proposal would appear a good one as regards Wichola, otherwise its adoption would not seem to answer any particular purpose.

24. Captain Pelly fixes Rupees 6,000 per annum as the maximum of any grant; and he would rate the soil, inclusive of fallows, at 1 rupee per 3 beegahs.

Paragraphs 10 and 11.

25. His intention appears to be to make no actual inquiry into title and beegahs, but to value the position at so much money, and to convert the money into land. We may suppose an illustration of this principle in the instances of Boodha Lagharee and Nindoo Murree, men of about similar status in the estimation of Beloochees. They would obtain each, say, Rupees 3,000 per annum, in the shape of 9,000 beegahs.

Nos. 26 and 11 in list.

26. But Boodha Lagharee resides on his Jagheer, or in one makan of 35,000 beegahs, the revenue of which, less one-fourth paid to Government, amounts to Rupees 314. He needs no drawing away from his place of residence, but he must have ten times the amount of his present land added to become possessed of the hereditary privileges of his fellow-sirdars. This would give him about 3½ lacs of beegahs, otherwise it would be imperative on him to abandon both his Jagheer and residence to obtain permanent provision, and Government would lose by either arrangement a large annual revenue.

27. Whereas Nindoo Murree derives Rupees 2,160 from a Jagheer of 6,000 beegahs, and would make a fair exchange with Government under the plan proposed. Again, we find Gool Mahomed Mugsee at Mehur deriving a rupee from every beegah, while Ikhtear Khan Lagharee, in Sukkurund, does not realise a rupee out of 12 beegahs.

No. 1.

No. 13.

28. It is, therefore, submitted that there is no better means of disposing finally of these claims than by making the land in possession of the Jagheerdars the basis of inquiry, and regulating the amount regrantable according to their social position, and the antiquity of their respective tenures.

29. Acting upon this principle, after obtaining a list of all Jagheerdars who appeared entitled to special consideration by social position, possession of 2nd class beegahs or inclusion in former proposals for permanent alienations, I struck out such names as would only serve to perplex the inquiry, and retained a balance of 134. Of these 134, I have recommended, as before stated, no more than 56.

30. It has been my endeavour, in the recent district tour, to see as many of these individuals as possible, and acquire some personal knowledge of them and their circumstances. A great number I had known in former years, and could speak of them from previous acquaintance.

31. I am deferentially of opinion that in the proposal now laid before you is comprised the "minimum" of grants which it would be justice as well as policy to alienate as hereditary; and if Government be disposed to take even a more liberal view of the contemplated provision, I would point out the case of Ali Moorad Talpoor Thora (No. 11) as worthy of peculiar consideration, from the lapses occasioned in a former settlement of the 1st August 1853, a settlement which it did not seem to be my province to disturb. To this I would add the case of Abdulla Khan Barukzaye, to whom a regrant of the one-fourth share of revenue, imposed from the existence of a doubt in former possession, might be held not altogether inadmissible. This deduction having been confirmed by His Excellency the late Governor, I did not feel at liberty to suppose remitted in preparing the tabular results of inquiry.

No. 14 in list.

No. 5 in list.

32. As regards individuals, I would refer to the appendices for explanation of the grounds on which recommendations are based for hereditary privilege; but it may be expected that some general reasons be assigned for proposing the hereditary alienation of three-fourths of a lac of beegahs, beside a small amount of cash revenue.

33. I need not address to you, Sir, any lengthy description of these Jagheerdars. Your constant association with them, and attention to their

numerous petitions will have long since rendered such attempt at pourtrayal superfluous. With much of frankness and simplicity, the straining for personal benefit is, perhaps, the most prominent as well as favourable feature in their characters, but the failing is not unnatural even in others than a rude Asiatic people: and their frequent use of the word "Dilasa" (talking over) and ready recognition of the "soothing" system which it expresses, shows at least that they are avowedly open to reasoning and argument.

34. These chiefs, whether secondary or men of influence, value land alienated in Jagheer, as though they were the actual proprietors of the soil. The feeling that they are in the place of Government in collecting its revenue, however limited the sphere, gives them a degree of importance of which they do not fail to make the most. Were this privilege allowed only to the chiefs of large tracks, like the Noomryas, Jokyas, and others, who are proposed for the 1st class of Jagheerdars, the joint interest with Government would be but partially felt in the province; whereas the admission thereto of a certain number of Sirdars and men of repute, more or less scattered about every quarter of Sind, would cause the settlement to be generally acknowledged and diffused.

35. It will be remarked that the list submitted contains among the miscellaneous nominees a Syud, a Peer, and a Pathan Zemindar. With these exceptions, the whole of the persons recommended are chiefs of Belooch or Sindee tribes. I have not included the class of tenures known as Puttadaree, because the Puttadars have formed the subject of separate report and provision; so also with the holders of Khyrat, or charitable assignments.

36. The selection of the individuals comprised in the present list to become participators with Government in a certain portion of the land in perpetuity, or for so long as they may have heirs male in direct lineal succession, cannot serve but to increase their good feeling and loyalty. But as the immediate application of these "prospective" benefits might place them in a worse position than they enjoyed under prior rules, it will be necessary to mark some definite period for their introduction.

37. It is recommended as a general rule, that the permanent assignments do not come in force, in the case of 2nd class grantees, until in the second succession to the incumbent at Meeanee; except, indeed, the grantee in the first succession should himself think proper to accept the settlement.

38. I would exemplify as follows:—

A is the incumbent to whom Government confirmed, at the conquest, 5,000 beegahs, which have all been found, by recent inquiries, to be in the 2nd class. Under ordinary rules on the death of A these would be regranted to his eldest son B, unassessed for his life; but while A is yet alive, Government has agreed, under the present settlement, to give

the lineal male heirs succeeding to A 2000 beegahs in perpetuity. I am not of opinion that B should lose the advantages which he would have gained under the ordinary rules, supposing the settlement never to have been made.

39. For B may die childless; and under such circumstances it would be hard, indeed, that the simple fact of his having been selected to represent a tribe of Beloochees should operate to his individual detriment, and with no compensation whatever, present or prospective.

40. On the other hand, where the Jagheer, as aforesaid, is held in the generation immediately succeeding the incumbent at Meeanee, the present settlement (if approved) would be put in force with the next regrant.

41. His Excellency the Governor was averse to resuming land in lieu of the one-fourth share produce, it being considered desirable that a rent should be paid to Government by the Jagheerdar in lieu of the benefits accorded to him by the State in thus transferring a portion of their own revenues to his account. There would be no such lien on the present regrants, but it is submitted that a fixed water-rate, added to the 5 per cent. cess for roads and schools, would give a small fixed assessment in lieu of rent sufficient to make the grantee feel to whom it is that he is indebted for his means of sustenance.

42. Before concluding, I would further submit the advisability of persuading the Sirdars, or those similarly selected, to educate the younger members of their family, to see that they may not be wholly illiterate. To this end the portions of the 5 per cent. cess set aside for schools might be more legitimately applied. You have already directed me to carry out an arrangement in the instances of Meer Ali Moorad Talpoor Thar (No. 11), and Moobarik Khokun (No. 50), which will, it is hoped, tend to the education of those young Sirdars themselves, both of whom are mere boys of tender age; but the attention of local officers to these points would be invaluable, and no time would, perhaps, be more appropriate than when acquainting them with the sanction of Government to measures for their ulterior advantage and provision.

43. A Belooch boy of about 12 years of age falls into possession of a Jagheer by virtue of heirship to a Sirdar of his tribe. He is surrounded by a host of relations, and his late father's friends and attendants, educated or not, according to the pleasure of those who exercise the right of guardianship; bigoted or not, according to the character of his Moolla; debauched or not, according to circumstances, or his own natural disposition.

44. He is just of an age when he might be made a useful member of his clan, a useful subject, useful to others as well as himself; or the direct reverse. At this turning point the advice, if not interference, of the authorities might be most beneficial, and result in giving to the province a healthy race of Jagheerdars.

45. Supposing no such advice tendered, or interference exercised, it is to be feared that if we had represented our young Jagheerdar as growing up uneducated, bigoted, dissolute, and a mere puppet in the hands of an intriguing guardian, the example would be tolerably correct, and applicable to tolerably large numbers.

46. Each Appendix being, as it were, complete in itself, whether as regards tribe or present possessions of nominee, or amount recommended for permanent alienation in his favour, I will not take up your time with further reference to individual cases. For the matter of minute details, where information is wanting in the body of an Appendix, the nominal rolls and genealogical trees will, it is hoped, supply all that is requisite.

# APPENDIX D.

# APPEN

ABSTRACT OF REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS *on behalf of*

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | NAME. | Whether resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | **Talpoors.** | |
| 1 | I. | A. | Baharanee ..... | Hussun Ali Khan ..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| 2 | II. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | No. |
| 3 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Khoda Bukhsh ..... | No. |
| 4 | IV. | „ | Jeewunanee..... | Pyars ..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| 5 | V. | „ | Halilanee..... | Ghulam Ali..... | No. |
| 6 | VII. | „ | Thora Jeeundanee .... | Nawab Mahomed Khan .. | No. |
| 7 | IX. | „ | Ditto .... | Dost Ali ..... | No. |
| 8 | X. | „ | Ditto .... | Jiaffir Khan ..... | No. |
| 9 | XII. | „ | Ditto .... | Ali Bukhsh..... | No. |
| 10 | XIII. | „ | Ditto .... | Jan Mahomed ..... | No. |
| 11 | XIV. | „ | Ditto .... | Ali Morad ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Nizamanee.** | |
| 12 | I. | B. | Esmaelanee..... | Allah Dad ..... | No. |
| 13 | II. | „ | Mubarikanee ..... | Gowhar ..... | No. |
| | | | | Carried over.. | .... |

# DIX D.

*Sind Sirdars to Hereditary Jagheer Grants.*

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying one-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1,000 | 240 | 2,342 | 2,342 | .... | 1,342 | |
| 1,000 | 200 | 1,915 | 1,915 | .... | 915 | |
| 500 | 180 | 909 | 909 | .... | 409 | |
| 500 | 200 | 1,282 | 1,282 | .... | 782 | |
| 2,000 | 400 | 10,739 | 10,467 | Pays one-fourth. | 8,467 | |
| 4,000 | 800 | 85,306 | 85,306 | .... | 81,306 | |
| 800 | 150 | 23,197 | 23,197 | .... | 22,397 | |
| 1,000 | 360 | 9,882 | 7,011 | Pays one-fourth on one Jagheer. | 6,011 | |
| 1,000 | 120 | 6,418 | 6,418 | .... | 5,418 | |
| 1,000 | 250 | 5,352 | 5,352 | Pays one-fourth. | 4,352 | |
| 1,000 | 200 | 6,100 | 3,203 | .... | 2,203 | |
| 700 | 12 | 5,490 | 5,490 | Pays one-fourth. | 4,790 | |
| 1,500 | 250 | 4,231 | 4,231 | Ditto | 2,731 | |
| 16,000 | 3,362 | 163,163 | 157,123 | .... | 141,123 | |

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | Name. | Whether Resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Brought over.. | .... |
| 14 | IV. | B. | Futtoanee ..... | Shah Mahomed ..... | No. |
| 15 | V. | „ | Ditto ..... | Sher Mahomed ..... | No. |
| 16 | VI. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ghulam Oollah ..... | No. |
| 17 | VII. | „ | Alloodanee ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | No. |
| 18 | O. | „ | Lushkurianee ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | No. |
| 19 | IX. | „ | Kurmanee ..... | Wullee Mahomed ..... | No. |
| 20 | X. | „ | Bhalilanee ..... | Ali Bukhsh ..... | In their Jagheer. |
| 21 | O. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | |
| | | | | **Lugharee.** | |
| 22 | I. | C. | Lagharee Bozdar .... | Nawab Ahmed Khan..... | No. |
| 23 | II. | „ | Ditto .... | Nawab Mahomed Khan .. | No. |
| 24 | III. | „ | Ditto .... | Nawab Allahdad Khan .... | No. |
| 25 | IV. | „ | Ditto .... | Ghulam Hyder Khan .... | No. |
| 26 | V. | „ | Ditto .... | Hyder Ali Khan..... | No. |
| 27 | VI. | „ | Ditto .... | Ghulam Shah ..... | No. |
| 28 | VIII. | „ | Ditto .... | Ghulam Mustapha ..... | In his Jagheer. |
| | | | | Carried over.. | .... |

D (*continued*).

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying One-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 16,000 | 3,362 | 163,163 | 157,123 | .... | 141,123 | |
| 500 | 180 | 2,565 | 1,083 | Assessed. | 583 | |
| 800 | 240 | 5,046 | 5,046 | Pays one-fourth. | 4,246 | |
| 2,000 | 500 | 22,345 | 20,106 | Ditto | 18,106 | |
| 1,000 | 300 | 3,334 | 3,334 | .... | 2,334 | |
| 500 | 140 | 2,624 | 2,624 | Pays one-fourth. | 2,124 | |
| 3,000 | 1,200 | 29,896 | 29,896 | Ditto | 26,896 | |
| 2,500 | 900 | 7,981 | 7,211 | .... | 4,711 | |
| 2,205 | 1,549 | 2,205 | 2,205 | .... | .... | |
| 1,500 | 1,400 | 3,742 | 3,742 | Assessed. | 2,242 | |
| 1,500 | 1,100 | 2,056 | 2,056 | Ditto | 556 | |
| 1,000 | 1,400 | 2,205 | 2,205 | Ditto | 1,205 | |
| 800 | 1,080 | 1,469 | 1,469 | Ditto | 669 | |
| 1,800 | 600 | 8,007 | 8,007 | .... | 6,207 | |
| 500 | 250 | 4,303 | 4,303 | Pays one-fourth and assessed in part | 3,803 | |
| 35,605 | 14,201 | 260,941 | 250,410 | .... | 214,805 | |

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | Name. | Whether Resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Brought over.. | .... |
| 29 | IX. | C. | Lagharee Bozdar .... | Ghulam Mahomed..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| 30 | XI. | „ | Alianee ..... | Boodho ..... | In his Jagheer. |
| 31 | XII. | „ | Brahmanee ..... | Hoossein Khan ..... | Ditto |
| 32 | XIII. | „ | Osanee ..... | Ikhtiar Khan ..... | No. |
| 33 | XV. | „ | Lugharee Kachaee .... | Shahdad ..... | In his Jagheer. |
| | | | | **Murree.** | |
| 34 | I. | D. | Murree Hajeezaye .... | Meer Mahomed Khan Wudera ..... | No. |
| 35 | III. | „ | Ditto .... | Ali Khan..... | No. |
| 36 | IV. | „ | Ditto .... | Daoo Khan ..... | No. |
| 37 | VI. | „ | Ditto .... | Rusheed Khan ..... | No. |
| 38 | VII. | „ | Ditto .... | Ahmed Khan ..... | No. |
| 39 | XI. | „ | Ditto .... | Nindo Khan and Ali Bukhsh<br>Nubbee Bukhsh ..... | No. |
| 40 | O. | „ | Ditto .... | Ghulam Hyder ..... | No. |
| 41 | XII. | „ | Ditto .... | Ghulam Morteza ..... | No. |
| | | | | Carried over.. | .... |

D *(continued)*.

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying One-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35,605 | 14,201 | 260,941 | 250,410 | .... | 214,805 | |
| 800 | 200 | 6,660 | 6,660 | .... | 5,860 | |
| 5,000 | 100 | 37,125 | 35,661 | Pays one-fourth. | 30,661 | |
| 1,000 | 200 | 3,795 | 3,795 | .... | 2,795 | |
| 5,000 | 540 | 29,172 | 29,172 | .... | 24,172 | |
| 1,000 | 600 | 9,866 | 2,673 | .... | 1,673 | |
| 1,000 | 480 | 2,893 | 2,893 | Pays one-fourth. | 1,893 | |
| 1,500 | 700 | 7,055 | 7,055 | Ditto | 5,555 | |
| 1,500 | 700 | 8,666 | 8,666 | Ditto | 7,166 | |
| 3,000 | 600 | 16,764 | 15,867 | Ditto | 12,867 | |
| 2,000 | 500 | 16,688 | 16,688 | .... | 14,688 | |
| 2,000 | 650 | 6,005 | 6,005 | .... | 4,005 | |
| 1,000 | 200 | 9,233 | 8,761 | .... | 7,761 | |
| 1,000 | 100 | 4,849 | 4,849 | .... | 3,849 | |
| 61,405 | 19,771 | 419,712 | 399,165 | .... | 337,750 | |

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | Name. | Whether resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Brought over.. | .... |
| | | | | **Jeemalee.** | |
| 42 | IV. | E. | Moreedanee ..... | Buksha ..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| 43 | V. | „ | Julbanee ..... | Dato ..... | Jagheer. |
| 44 | VI. | „ | Buckshanee..... | Saindad ..... | No. |
| 45 | IX. | „ | Sukhwanee ..... | Ghulam Ali..... | No. |
| | | | | **Bhoorgaree.** | |
| 46 | I. | F. | Bhoorgaree ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | In their Jagheer. |
| 47 | II. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ghulam Mahomed..... | |
| 48 | O. | „ | Ditto ..... | Futteh Khan ..... | Jagheer. |
| 49 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Jiaffir Khan ..... | Ditto |
| 50 | IV. | „ | Ditto ..... | Sirdar Khan ..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| | | | | **Bagranee.** | |
| 51 | I. | G. | Bagranee..... | Ali Moorad..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| | | | | **Rind.** | |
| 52 | I. | H. | Rind ..... | Bhawul Khan ..... | Jagheer. |
| 53 | O. | „ | Ditto ..... | Gool Mahomed ..... | Ditto |
| | | | | Carried over.. | .... |

D (*continued*).

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying One-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 61,405 | 19,771 | 419,712 | 399,155 | .... | 337,750 | |
| 5,000 | 480 | 6,020 | 6,020 | .... | 1,020 | |
| 3,000 | 350 | 11,335 | 11,335 | .... | 618 | |
| 400 | 120 | 1,018 | 1,018 | .... | 618 | |
| 800 | 80 | 7,338 | 7,338 | .... | 6,538 | |
| 1,500 | 420 | 10,418 | 10,418 | .... | 8,918 | |
| 500 | 50 | 6,651 | 6,651 | .... | 6,151 | |
| 500 | 120 | 1,120 | 1,120 | .... | 620 | |
| 150 | 80 | 1,700 | 690 | .... | 540 | |
| 600 | 240 | 2,723 | 2,723 | .... | 2,123 | |
| 2,500 | 350 | 3,478 | 3,478 | .... | 978 | |
| 500 | 70 | 3,478 | 3,478 | .... | 2,978 | |
| 76,855 | 22,131 | 474,991 | 4,53,424 | .... | 368,852 | |

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | Name. | Whether resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Brought over.. | .... |
| | | | | **Chang.** | |
| 54 | I. | I. | Chang ..... | Fairoz Shah ..... | Jagheer. |
| 55 | II. | „ | Ditto ..... | Alla Bukhsh ..... | Ditto |
| 56 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ghazee Khan ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Hoondanee.** | |
| 57 | I. | R. | Noondanee ..... | Mahomed Khan ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Khosa.** | |
| 58 | I. | T. | Khosa ..... | Rajah ..... | No. |
| 59 | II. | „ | Ditto ..... | Dillawar ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Miscellaneous. Beloochees.** | |
| 60 | I. | U. | Mugsee ..... | Gool Mahomed ..... | Jagheer. |
| | | | | **Kokur.** | |
| 61 | I. | W. | Kokur ..... | Beera ..... | Ditto |
| 62 | II. | „ | Ditto ..... | Moobaruk ..... | No. |
| 63 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Rutta ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Miscellaneous Sindee.** | |
| 64 | I. | X. | Abrah ..... ..... | Ali Murdan..... | Near his Jagheer. |
| | | | | Carried over.. | .... |

D (*continued*).

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying One-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 76,855 | 22,131 | 474,991 | 453,424 | .... | 368,852 | |
| 1,200 | 60 | 4,036 | 3,006 | .... | 1,806 | |
| 800 | 36 | 6,190 | 4,817 | Pays one-fourth. | 4,017 | |
| 400 | 30 | 2,355 | 1,767 | .... | 1,367 | |
| 450 | 100 | 511 | 450 | .... | .... | |
| 400 | 120 | 1,462 | 1,076 | Assessed in part. | 676 | |
| 600 | 168 | 2,354 | 1,774 | Ditto | 1,174 | |
| 120 | 120 | 379 | 379 | .... | 259 | |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | 18,551 | 18,551 | Pays one-fourth. | 14,551 | |
| 2,000 | 1,000 | 5,087 | 2,749 | Assessed. | 749 | |
| 1,500 | 600 | 13,764 | 3,082 | .... | 1,582 | |
| 750 | 580 | 787 | 787 | .... | 37 | |
| 89,075 | 25,945 | 530,467 | 491,862 | .... | 395,070 | |

APPENDIX

| No. Present. | No. In Roll. | Appendix. | Designation of Tribe or Family. | Name. | Whether resident or no in his Jagheer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Brought over.. | .... |
| | | | | **Kuttian.** | |
| 65 | I. | Y. | Kuttian ..... | Ghulam Mahomed..... | Jagheer. |
| 66 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Mahomed Hussan ..... | No. |
| 67 | IV. | „ | Ditto ..... | Nuzzur Ali ..... | No. |
| | | | | **Miscellaneous.** | |
| 68 | I. | Z. | Syud ..... | Ghulam Rasool ..... | No. |
| 69 | II. | „ | Peer..... | Emam-Oodeen ..... | No. |
| 70 | III. | „ | Ditto ..... | Mahomed Ashruf ..... | Jagheer. |
| 71 | V. | „ | Puthan ..... | Abdoola Khan .....<br>Khair Alla Khan ..... | Yes. |
| | | | | **Talpoors.** | |
| 72 | XIV. | Suplty. | Durya .....<br>Khananee Talpoors.. | Meer Mahomed Khan, Son of Rajah Khan ..... | Yes. |
| 73 | XV. | „ | Ditto ..... | Ahmed Khan ..... | No. |
| 74 | XVI. | „ | Khananee ..... | Nusseer Khan..... | No. |
| | | | | Total.... | .... |

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee,*
*28th September* 1858.

D (*continued*).

| Hereditary Alienations recommended. | | Number of Beegahs held on first grant under British Government. | Number of Beegahs now held. | Whether now Assessed or paying One-fourth Produce. | Number of Beegahs that would eventually lapse under proposed Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beegahs. | Probable value yearly. | | | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 89,075 | 25,45 | 530,467 | 491,862 | .... | 3,95,070 | |
| 5,000 | 1,000 | 68,221 | 68,221 | .... | 63,221 | |
| 2,000 | 350 | 19,268 | 19,268 | .... | 17,268 | |
| 1,000 | 150 | 9,634 | 9,634 | .... | 8,634 | |
| 1,800 | 600 | 5,076 | 5,076 | Pays one-fourth on one Jaghear. | 3,276 | |
| 1,000 | 280 | 2,448 | 1,836 | .... | 836 | |
| 1,000 | 280 | 2,448 | 1,902 | Assessed. | 902 | |
| ⅗ths of a village. | 2,410 | ⅘ of a village. | ⅗ths of a village. | .... | .... | |
| 5,000 | 840 | 17,738 | 12,324 | Assessed. | 7,324 | Included, in accordance with Memorandum, No. 24, of 21st instant, from the Special Commissioner. |
| 500 | 240 | 1,447 | 1,447 | Ditto | 947 | |
| 500 | 240 | 1,815 | 1,815 | Ditto | 1,315 | |
| 1,06,875 | 32,335 | 6,58,562 | 6,13,385 | .... | 4,98,793 | |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Statement of First*

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. |
| 1 | Mulk Surdar Khan Noomriah. | Meylah Ooplan .... | 659 | Shah Bunder. | 43 | 659 | 103 |
| | | Bambteh ..... | 5,211 | Gorabaree | 1 | 5,211 | 3,246 |
| | | Shawl ..... | 15,489 | Tatta. | 20 | 16,012 | 2,402 |
| | | Deh Rajah ..... Nizamanee ..... | 523 | „ | .. | | |
| | | Kotree ..... | 9,702 | Kotree and Sehwan. | 16 | 26,539 | 2,150 |
| | | Khanpoor ..... | 5,762 | | | | |
| | | Drubhoee ..... Dubho..... | 1,894 | | | | |
| | | Kussee ..... Nabeena ..... | 2,427 | | | | |
| | | Vussee Noor .... Shah ..... | 3,434 | | | | |
| | | Karrah ..... | 904 | | | | |
| | | Boodapoor ..... | 523 | | | | |
| | | Jeytiara ..... | 117 | | | | |
| | | One-fourth of Manjoo ..... | 1,776 | | | | |
| | | Makans in Kohistan ..... | 2,619 | Kurrachee | 1 | 2,619 | 141 |
| 2 | Mulk Jehana Khan Noomriah. | Thurree ..... | 1,205 | Tatta. | 24 | 1,205 | 5 |
| | | Onerpoor ..... | 9,233 | Kotree& Sehwan. | 17 | 9,260 | 394 |
| | | Meysa..... | 27 | | | | |
| | | Mukans in Kohistan ..... | 3,508 | Kurrachee | 2 | 3,508 | 40 |
| | | Half of Choria .... | 2,511 | Goonee. | 50 | 2,511 | 558 |
| 3 | Mulk Kaisur Khan. | Half of Veesurkee .. | 532 | „ | 51 | 532 | 212 |

*Class Jagheers.*

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hydrabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| 51,040 | 8,042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51,040 | 8,042 | Confirmed as hereditary by letter, No. 5873, dated 8th September 1852, from the Government of Bombay to the address of the Commissioner in Sind. Independently of these Jagheers, Mulk Sirdar Khan receives an annual pension of Rupees 3,035 in lieu of duties on liquors and drugs, fisheries and ferries, under the sanction contained in the above noted letter. |
| 13,973 | 439 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,484 | 997 | Confirmed as hereditary by Bombay Government letter, No. 5128, dated 11th December 1855, to the Commissioner of Sind. |
| .... | .... | 2,511 | 558 | .. | .. | | | |
| .... | .... | 532 | 212 | .. | .. | 532 | 212 | Vide Report annexed. |

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. |
| 4 | Jam Mehr Ali Jokia. | Bal Rhasem .... Murree Seyree .. | 4,235 | Gorabaree. | 2 | 4,235 | 1,608 |
| | | Half of Doomanee.. | 4,000 | Tatta. | 2 | 4,000 | 908 |
| | | Binda ..... | 9,680 | Hydrabad. | 31 | 9,680 | 917 |
| 5 | Mulk Moreed Khan, Khoda Bukhsh, Ali Bukhsh, Ali Mahomed Kurmittee. | Bubrana Kurra .. Bakiranee ..... Rabee ..... Sumajanee ..... One-fourth of Ootarkee ..... | 8,828 | Sakra. | 1 | 8,828 | 503 |
| 6 | Muzzar Dowlut . Kurmuttee .... | Bubrana Bukiranee Rabee.... One-third of Ootarkee ..... | 8,531 | Ditto | 2 | 8,531 | 550 |
| 7 | Rahim Dad Kurmuttee ..... | Chuch..... Meer Akhor .... Sumajanee ..... Bakiranee ..... Half of Bubra .. | 6,850 | Ditto | 3 | 6,850 | 478 |
| 8 | Allijan Kurmuttee ..... Jumal Khan, son of Bukkadar Kurmuttee .. | Ditto. | 3,425 | Ditto | 3 | 3,425 | 234 |
| | | Wuhreh ..... | 24,265 | Ditto | 4 | 24,265 | 407 |
| 9 | Mulk Jehan Khan Jutt .. | ..... | 9,591 | Tatee. | .. | 9,591 | 1,300 |
| 10 | Waddera Ghaibee Khan Chandia .... | Dehra Ghaibee Meerjapoor.... | 2,94,049 | Larkhana | 32 | 2,94,049 | 12,703 |
| | | Kharee Oostillah .. | 2,000 | Mehur. | 11 | 2,000 | 487 |

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hydrabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| 8,235 | 2,516 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,915 | 3,433 | In lieu of the other half Doomanee, the Jam receiving an annual sum of Rupees 3,000 sanctioned by Bombay Government letter, No. 753, dated 18th February 1854. |
| .... | .... | 9,680 | 917 | .. | .. | | | |
| 8,828 | 503 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,828 | 503 | *Vide* Report annexed, and Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor of the 10th September 1846. |
| 8,531 | 550 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,531 | 550 | *Vide* Report annexed, and the Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor of the 10th September 1846. |
| 6,850 | 478 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,850 | 478 | |
| 3,425 | 234 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,425 | 234 | |
| 24,265 | 407 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,265 | 407 | |
| 9,591 | 1,300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,591 | 1,300 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .... | .. | .. | 296049 | 13190 | 2,96,049 | 13,190 | Ditto ditto. |

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce |
| 11 | Kurreem Dad<br>Emam Bukhsh<br>Murrees .... | Chundrat .....<br>Khetee .....<br>Koraie..... | 18,809<br>5,787 | Dadoo.<br>Mora. | 3<br>3 | 18,809<br>5,787 | 2,505<br>75 |
| 12 | Allah Dad Gubbool ..... | Hilla Runnee..... | 14 | Kurrachee. | 3 | 14 | 21 |
| 13 | Mukdoom Hamed Gung Bukhsh .... | Kadropoor ..... | 6,785 | Ghotekee. | 4 | 6,785 | 1,206 |
| 14 | Salar Leckee .... | Palanch ..... | 218 | Nowshera. | 8 | 218 | 16 |

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee,* 1858.

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hydrabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| 18,809 | 2,505 | .. | .. | .... | .. | 24,596 | 2,580 | Resolution of Bombay Government No. 3182 of 1854. |
| .... | .... | 5,787 | 75 | .... | .. | | | |
| 14 | 21 | .. | .. | .... | .. | 14 | 21 | Given by Sir Charles Napier, and in *perpetuum*, under the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's Proclamation of the 24th March 1847. |
| .... | .... | .. | .. | 6,785 | 1,206 | 6,785 | 1,206 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .... | 218 | 16 | .... | .. | 218 | 16 | Ditto ditto. |
| | | | | Grand Total.... | | 4,75,123 | 33,169 | |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Statement of First Class Grants, Puttadaree,*

| Number. | Name of Puttadar. | Land for which Putta was bestowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Share alienated. | Yearly payment to Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Luteef Khan, Puthan.. | Deh Marree..... | 3 annas in the rupee. | .... |
| | | Shah Kulleepoor Rook .. | Ditto .... | .... |
| | | Soheja and Tanda Bhar.. | | |
| 2 | Zohuroo Deen..... Shurfoo Deen ..... Shah Nawaz ..... | Nala Jaheem and Deh Jagun. | ⅓th of Produce. | .... |
| 3 | Meer Abdool ..... Ahed Oolvee ..... | Kulvaree and Jhulley.... | ¼th do..... | .... |
| 4 | Mahomed Hayat and Ghulam Mahomed Oolvee. | Deh Sahkjee ..... | ½ do..... | 135 Rs. from the whole produce paid to Kurmkhan Bagranee. |
| 5 | Faiz Oollah Oolvee .. | Deh Sabeh ..... | ¼th do..... | .... |
| | | and | | |
| | | Maka ..... | ⅓th do..... | .... |
| 6 | Shah Mahomed Timoor Khan and Shoojawul Khan, Puthans .... | Bagurjee Ghoongra and Dedhana. | ¼th do..... | .... |
| 7 | Nuzur Mahomed, Puthan ..... | Cazee Vahun & Keneree Deh Moobarukpoor .. | ¼th do... | .... |
| 8 | Butchul Khan and Ghulam Shah, Puthans .. | Deh Syud Abad Araee .. | ½ do..... | 422 |

*in the Collectorate of Shikarpoor only.*

| Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | | Whole value of Alienation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Shikarpoor .. | 9 | 601-7 | 217 | 453 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| Nowshera Abra. | 20 | 873-16 | 236 | | |
| Shikarpoor .. | 12 | 6500 | 381 | 381 | *Vide* Report annexed. Two-fifths of the revenues belonged to the Ameers of Khyrpoor, and three-fifths to those of Hydrabad. This is half the former. |
| Nowshera Abra. | 16 | 625 | 268 | 268 | Ditto ditto. |
| Ditto .... | 18 | 800 | 32 | 32 | Ditto ditto. The other half Sahkjee is alienated to the grand-children of Kurmkhan Bagrance Jagheerdar. |
| Sukkur .... | 5 | 1730 | 69 | 124 | Ditto ditto. Thetteemuhim of Nusserbollah's share would raise the value to Rs. 155. |
| Nowshera Abra. | 17 | | 55 | | |
| Sukkur .... | 3 | 4000 | 441 | 441 | Ditto ditto. |
| Nowshera Abra. | 15 | 500 | 145 | 169 | Ditto ditto. |
| Sukkur .... | 4 | 1000 | 24 | | |
| New Sukkur. | 1 | 8600 | 549 | 549 | Confirmed as hereditary to the lineal male descendants of Syud Sarfoolla, the original grantee. Bombay Government Resolution, No. 575, of 9th February 1855. See also Report annexed. The third sharer (Ghulamkadir) died 12th September 1859 without heirs. |

| Number. | Name of Puttadar. | Land for which Putta was bestowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Share alienated. | Yearly payment to Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Ghulam Mahomed Khan and Koorban Khan, Puthans. | Deh Bichanjee ..... | ⅓th of Produce. | 50 |
| 10 | Muddud Khan and Abdool Munsoor, son of Khodadad, Puthans. | Ditto ..... | 5⅔ths out of 17 shares. | .... |
| 11 | Ghulam Shah Khuttian and Baookhan Misree. | Deh Izmutpoor ..... | The whole. | 1,500 |
| 12 | Mahomed Raheem Khan, Puthan. | Dost-wah..... | ⅓rd of ⅔ths | .... |
| 13 | Futteh Oollah ..... | Deh Chodeah ..... | ½ Produce. | .... |
| | Moosa Khan ..... Rahmut Oollah, and sons of Khyroollah Khan. | Deh Adumjee and its Mukans, Hazarah, Jumalpoor, and Moonumabad. | 1/12th do. | .... |
| 14 | Mahomed Azeem Khan, Puthan. | Aurungabad and Umrote. | ⅛th do. | .... |
| | | Total.... | .... | .... |

| Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | | Whole value of Alienation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| New Sukkur. | 10 | 8092-5 | 402 | 402 | Hereditary to lineal male descendants of Soliman Khan and Ghulam Mahomed Khan. Government Resolution above quoted. |
| Ditto | 8 | 8006-5 | 249 | 249 | Hereditary to the lineal male descendants of Muddad Khan, Khodadad Khan, and Salia Mahomed Khan. Government Order before quoted. The third sharer (Salia Mahomed) died February 1858 heirless. |
| Sukkur. | 8 | 12,000 | 1900<br>633 | 2533 | *Vide* report annexed. |
| Shikarpoor. | 14 | 2500 | 886 | 886 | Ditto ditto. *Vide* remark to No. 2. |
| Ditto | 17 | 4500 | 1456 | 1523 | Ditto ditto. 15 shares of Adumjee, &c. are the property of Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor. |
| Nowshera Abra. | 21 | 900 | 67 | | |
| Ditto | 14 | 1,250 | 405 | 405 | Ditto ditto. |
| .... | .. | 62,478 | .... | 8,415 | |

| Number. | Name of Puttadar. | Land for which Putta was bestowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Share alienated. | Yearly payment to Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Jam Abool Khair Dher. | Purgunnah Oobawra, and Deh Ravuntee..... | ⅛th<br>¼th | HISSAH<br>6 per cent. on cost of Collection, &c. |
| | | Grand Total.. | .... | .... |

*Kurrachee, Jagheer Office, 1st November* 1858.

NOTE.—By the word "Produce" in the above Statement is to be

| Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | | Whole value of Alienation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| DAR. | | | | | |
| Oobawra. | 5 | .... | 5805<br>171 | 5976 | Confirmed under Government Resolution, No. 575, of 9th February 1855. |
| Total.. | .. | .... | .... | 5,976 | |
| .... | .. | 62,478 | .... | 14,391 | |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,

Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

understood the Revenue realisable by Government.

*Statement of First Class Grants, Khyratdars, or*

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. |
| | | | | | | | LAND OR SHARES |
| 1 | Mukhdom Mahomed, Akil Mahomed, Rafeek Mahomed Abid. | Mirzapoor ..... Ravtee ..... Vukker ..... | 3,000 | Nowshera Abra. | 19 | 3,000 | 599 |
| 2 | Noor Hossain Shah Syud. | Dehs Syedpoor .... | 4th produce | Roree. | 14 | .... | 3,348 |
| | | Biajee ..... | Ditto | | | | |
| | | Punnah Akil ..... | Ditto | | | | |
| | | Soorka Sarai .... | Ditto | | | | |
| | | Nindapoor ..... | Ditto | | | | |
| | | Burt ..... | Ditto | | | .... | .... |
| | | Dehs Hingorawahan. | 4th produce | | | | |
| | | Nowraja ..... | Ditto | | | .... | 567 |
| | | Bunnee Kurkasa .. | Ditto | | | | |
| | | Shafee Abad ..... | 4th produce | | | .... | 166 |
| 3 | Ghulam Hoossain Shah Syud. | Dehs Sooltanpoor, Lunjaree, and Ameerabad. | 1½th Produce | Roree. | 17 | .... | 276 |
| 4 | Ghulam Ali Shah. | Deh Kuddehree .. | .... | Ditto | 16 | .... | 374 |
| 5 | Noor Hoossain Shah Sadik Ali Shah. | Deh Aliwahn..... | 3,000 | Ditto | 20 | 3,000 | 168 |
| 6 | Sadik Ali Shah | Durrahor Hunnuf Wahan Kotyacoob. | 2,000 | Ditto | 21 | 2,000 | 418 |
| | | | 995 | | | 995 | 7 |

*Charitable Assignments in Land, Money, or Grain.*

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hyderabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| IN REVENUE. | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 | 599 | 3,000 | 599 | Confirmed as hereditary by Bombay Government, No. 5479, of 18th December 1854, to the Commissioner of Sind. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | Receives one-fourth share of the produce. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,081 | .... | 4,081 | Confirmed under Government Resolution, No. 705, of 15th February 1855. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | One-eighth produce. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | One-fifth produce. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 276 | .... | 276 | *Vide* Report annexed. Receives one-twelfth of the produce. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 374 | .... | 374 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 | 168 | 3,000 | 168 | Government Resolution, No. 705, of 15th February 1855. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 2,995 | 425 | 2,995 | 425 | Ditto ditto. |

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. |
| 7 | Mahomed Ruzza and Khair Mahomed Shah, Syuds. | Deh Hoossain Balee. | 1500 | Roree. | 22 | 1,500 | 86 |
| 8 | Shah Murdan and Mahomed Muckaee. | Bukkhar ..... | 54,139 | New do. | 3 | 54,139 | 4,881 |
| 9 | Sadik Ali Shah, Emam Ali Shah, and Hoossun Ali Shah. | Doobar Wahan .. | 1/8th share of Revenue. | Roree. | 23 | .... | 640 |
| 10 | Syud Edul Shah | Zamanpoor Abeejanah Abdool Salumpoor. | 20 | Luddagagun. | 22 | 20 | 25 |
| 11 | The Moojawirs of the Tomb of Yar Mahomed Kalorah. | Puckkah ..... | 165 | Johee. | 33 | 165 | 62 |
| 12 | Pinyal Moojawir. | Bindee Munnoo Dhareja. | 2 | Sukkur. | 9 | 4 | .. |
| 13 | Kumber Ali Shah. | Abjee..... | 5 | Nowshera. | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| 14 | Shere Mahomed Shah. | Mittanee ..... | 5 | Ditto | 5 | 5 | 21 |
| 15 | Futteh Mahomed Shah. | Tuckia Hajee Shah. | 32-5 | Ditto | 17 | 32-5 | 19 |
| 16 | Laldass Fakeer Oodasee. | Deh Vassayah .... | 8 | Ditto | 18 | 8 | 14 |

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hyderabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 1,500 | 86 | 1,500 | 86 | Government Resolution, No. 705, of 15th February 1855. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 54,139 | 4,881 | 54,139 | 4,881 | Ditto ditto. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 640 | .... | 640 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 25 | 20 | 25 | Government Resolution, No. 3575, of 31st July 1857. |
| 165 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 | 62 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | Ditto ditto. |
| .... | .. | 5 | 23 | .. | .. | 5 | 23 | Government Resolution, No. 7072, dated 7th December 1853. |
| .... | .. | 5 | 21 | .. | .. | 5 | 21 | Ditto ditto. |
| .... | .. | 32-5 | 19 | .. | .. | 32-5 | 19 | Government Resolution No. 6321, of 28th October 1853. |
| .... | .. | 8 | 14 | .. | .. | 8 | 14 | Ditto ditto. |

| Number. | Name of Jagheerdar. | Name and Extent of Jagheer. | | Name of Talooka, Number in the Roll, and extent of Land and its Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name. | Extent. | Talooka. | Number. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. |
| 17 | Derveshan Nanuckshabee. | Hallanee Kundiara. | 40-8<br>20 | Kundiara | 16 | 40-8<br>20 | 59<br>39 |
| 18 | Syud Warraya Shah. | Humanunlo ..... | 12 | Luddagagun | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| | | Total.... | .... | .... | .. | .... | .... |
| | | | | | | | MONEY OR |
| 19 | Cajee Mahomed Shurreef. | ..... | .... | Larkhana. | 20 & 24 | .... | 36 |
| 20 | Davod, son of Kaim Kalhora. | ..... | .... | Ditto | 23 | .... | 6 |
| 21 | Jooma, son of Ahmed. | ..... | .... | Shikarpoor. | 9 | .... | 21 |
| 22 | Meerza Ata Mahomed. | ..... | .... | Ditto | 6 | .... | 48 |
| 23 | Moolla Allah Bukhsh. | ..... | .... | Ditto | 5 | .... | 54 |
| 24 | Fakeer Bukhsh .. | ..... | .... | Ditto | 11 | .... | 78 |
| 25 | Mooftee Nusur Oollah. | ..... | .... | Ditto | 13 | .... | 63 |
| 26 | Shah Mahomed Syud. | ..... | .... | Sukkur. | 15 | .... | 21 |
| 27 | Goolzar Shah Fakeer. | ..... | .... | Roree. | 43 | .... | 24 |
| | | Total.... | .... | .... | .. | .... | .... |
| | | Grand Total .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | .... |

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 1st November* 1858.

| Name of Collectorate. | | | | | | Total of three Collectorates. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee. | | Hyderabad. | | Shikarpoor. | | | | |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Extent of Land. | Amount of Produce. | |
| .... | .. | 60-8 | 98 | .. | .. | 60-8 | 98 | Government Resolution, No. 6321, of 28th October 1853. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | Ditto 3575, of 31st July 1857. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64945-13 | 11,800 | |
| Grain. | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .... | 36 | *Vide* Report annexed. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .... | 6 | Reported to Government for confirmation in perpetuity, No. 384, dated 21st October 1858; since sanctioned by Government. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .... | 21 | Ditto ditto. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .... | 48 | No. 534, of 7th February 1855. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .... | 54 | 4-8 per month. } Government Resolution No. 1755, dated 28th April 1855. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .... | 78 | 6-8 ditto .. } |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | .... | 63 | 5-4 ditto .. } |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .... | 21 | 1-12 ditto .. } |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .... | 24 | 2 ditto. Government Resolution, No. 3390, of 21st July 1857. |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 351 | |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64945-13 | 12,151 | |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

# APPENDIX E.

*Letter from the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND *to the* GOVERNMENT *of* BOMBAY, *No.* 308, *dated* 28*th November* 1857.

I have the honour to submit a draft of rules regarding the settlement of garden grants drawn up by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, and to request that the same may be approved and confirmed by your Lordship in Council.

2. These settlements, although part of the general question regarding rent-free tenures in Sind, involve a description of tenure sufficiently distinct from Jagheer to remove it from the ordinary alienation rules. It is a tenure, moreover, so far peculiar to Sind as to make it incumbent on me to explain somewhat in detail the circumstances under which so many separate allotments require separate provisions.

3. In the beginning of 1846, it was brought to the notice of His Excellency Sir C. Napier, then Governor of this province, that a number of persons held rent-free gardens under the Meers' government, who, not having made their salaam to His Excellency as Jagheerdars, had become subject to assessment, unless some special exemption were made on their behalf.

4. These gardens were to be found throughout the whole province, and consisted chiefly of allotments in the neighbourhood of towns. Planted by their owners or their fathers, they were in the hands of all classes, from the influential Belooch Jagheerdars, or Affghan Puttadar, down to the poorest Faqueer or Gosain. Some assumed the forms of topes and groves, others contained some two or three trees and a well; all were, however, more or less public benefits created by private cost and labour. It was owing to their existence that the wayside traveller did not lack shelter, shade, refreshment, or repose. They were, moreover, undeniable improvements in a barren country, each being an oasis in its own immediate locality.

5. Those in Hyderabad were described at the time as "mostly fruit groves, of an area from five to twenty beegahs," whose owners had nothing to do with state affairs, and had only to obey His Excellency's proclamation to stay at home peaceably, which they did; in fact, the owners had rarely aspired to be called Jagheerdars, and therefore never supposed that the proclamation requiring Jagheerdars to

Collector to Secretary to Sind Government, No. 35, dated 12th January 1846.

appear and make their salaam applied to them. They were, indeed, essentially distinct from Jagheerdars, inasmuch as no service was required of them.

6. I cannot find that it was customary under the Ameer's Government to resume these gardens on the decease of the possessor, nor were new sunnuds granted on succession to his heir, except under peculiar circumstances. In most instances no sunnuds at all were forthcoming for garden lands. The Meers, indeed, appear generally to have followed an Affghan practice, wise and liberal in itself, which encouraged all persons to lay out money in forming gardens, by allowing them to hold lands so improved as hereditary freeholds exempt from the ordinary taxes and obligations of military service.

7. On the representation made in their favour by the local authorities, the late Governor was pleased to excuse the holders of fruit gardens from the forfeiture entailed by failure in making salaam, and gardens were re-granted to them in certain cases even where sunnuds were not forthcoming.

8. It is unfortunate that these liberal orders were frequently neglected, except in the Hyderabad collectorate; in fact, my attention was first called to the subject by the number of instances in which I found ruined and neglected gardens, and learnt on inquiry that the garden had been attached by the Collector, because the gardener had not made salaam as a Jagheerdar, and that after attachment it had been let out by auction to the highest bidder, till it was, of course, speedily racked and ruined; and that the Governor's orders for its restoration had never been carried out.

9. In submitting, as I now do, a set of distinct rules for grants of this nature, it is with the intention to rectify, where practicable, former errors, and to guard against their recurrence by the introduction of a uniform and equitable system.

10. In a country where the traveller must necessarily traverse so many miles of salt and barren tract, every encouragement to plant trees and dig wells should be given to individuals, and where it is found that the preceding Government has bestowed rent-free allotments for gardens upon these terms, I would not be too particular as to the date of sunnud, or, indeed, the possession of a sunnud at all.

11. I would, therefore, propose for sanction the rules now submitted by the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, and which have been drawn up with reference to my previous recommendations to Government on the subject, modified by a four years' experience on their practical working.

No. 171, of 19th May 1853, paragraphs 44, 45.

12. These rules may be briefly described as follows:—

There are two classes of garden grants—

I. Held without assessment.

II. Held on an assessment on garden land.

Holders of sunnuds of more ancient date than 10 years anterior to the battle of Meanee will compose the 1st class.

Holders of garden lands without sunnud, or on sunnud issued during the 10 years preceding Meanee, will compose the 2nd class.

13. As a general rule, these grants will not be resumable, but continued to lineal male heirs of incumbents now confirmed, except in cases of transfer or sale, for which separate provision is made.

14. The separate provision comprises the terms upon which gardens may be sold, transferred, or mortgaged, as private property. I have thought this measure both expedient and equitable;—expedient as an encouragement to cultivation, for the purchaser of a garden is not likely to purchase with a view to let the property deteriorate; and equitable, because, as already shown, the property becomes saleable, owing to original outlay on the part of the seller.

15. I propose to add the following rule to meet cases. Where the Collector is authorised under general rules, for the encouragement of cultivation and plantation of trees, &c., to grant portions of land rent-free, either wholly or in part, for garden purpose, or to remit the usual assessment upon fruit trees planted by the holder, such grants shall be considered independently of the Jagheer Department until the death of the original grantee; then the case shall be brought to notice for enrolment, or otherwise, among the registered garden grants.

16. And further, where orchards and gardens have been formed in Jagheers, the plantation shall not be subject to resumption, although the Jagheers be resumed under general alienation rules.

17. Provision would thus be made for all grants of the character referred to, and the settlement of the question might be considered complete.

18. Life-grants I have not discussed as a distinct class; for, being exceptional and special, they cannot be said to affect the rules proposed.

19. Major Goldsmid has drawn up with his usual care and extreme accuracy of detail a roll for each collectorate, comprising a list of garden grants, showing the exact situation, name of the holder, extent in beegahs, the class to which referable—and the history of grant as far as it can now be ascertained. These rolls are very voluminous, and I will not, therefore, forward copies to Government unless required. The following is an abstract of the results. In Hyderabad there are 233 grants, ranging in size from one viswa (*i.e.* the 20th part of a beegah) to 69 beegahs, the average being 14 beegahs, 14 viswas. In Kurrachee 85 grants, ranging from 6 viswas to 35 beegahs, 13 viswas, the average being 10 beegahs, 7 viswas. In Shikarpoor Collecorate there are 128 grants, ranging from one viswa to 50 beegahs, the average being 9 beegahs, 1 viswa. It will thus be seen that no one of these grants exceeds 70 beegahs, and that the average is under 15.

20. If the rules now submitted are approved, there will be in the Hyderabad Collectorate for 196 grantees 233 garden grants of the description given in the margin. The value could not be correctly estimated, but the average rarely exceeds rupees two per beegah.

| | | Beegahs. | Viswas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | 1st class | 2289 | 18 |
| 65 | 2nd class | 633 | 8 |
| 2 | For life | 23 | 6 |
| *5 | Grants by Collector, under general rules for special purpose | 17 | 16 |
| 233 | Total | 2964 | 8 |

In Kurrachee there will be 85 grants to 75 grantees, for which a marginal classification is given similar to the last.

| | | Beegahs. | Viswas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 1st class | 599 | 7 |
| 17 | 2nd class | 118 | 11 |
| | For life | .. | .. |
| 12 | As above * | 49 | 14 |
| 85 | Total | 767 | 12 |

21. So also in Shikarpoor, in which collectorate the garden grants are more considerable than in Kurrachee, there are 128 grants to 138 grantees.

| | | Beegahs. | Viswas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 1st class | 763 | 4 |
| 43 | 2nd class | 363 | 9 |
| 13 | For life | 103 | 2 |
| 13 | As above* | 23 | 5 |
| 128 | Total | 1253 | .. |

22. Altogether 3652 beegahs of garden land will be alienated *in perpetuum* so long as kept up by the owners for the required objects.

23. 1115 beegahs will be similary alienated *in perpetuum* subject to an assessment equal to one-fourth ordinary garden assessment on and from the first transfer or re-grant, exclusive of any rent-free grants which may be hereafter made under general rules for encouraging the plantation of trees, and other special purposes.

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## RULES FOR GARDEN GRANTS.

*Classification.*—There are two classes of garden grants—

I. Held without assessment.

II. Held on an assessment equal to the quarter ordinary assessment on garden land.

As a general rule, these grants will not be resumable, but continued to lineal male heirs of incumbents now confirmed, except in cases of transfer or sale hereafter provided for.

*Title.*—Holders of sunnuds of more ancient date than 10 years anterior to the battle of Meanee will compose the 1st class.

Holders of garden land without sunnud, or on sunnud issued during the 10 years preceding Meanee, will compose the 2nd class.

NOTE.—A sunnud of the latter description, distinctly continuing an uninterrupted possession, originally at a period, or under an authority, which would admit the holder to the superior grade, will be considered equivalent to the sunnud of Class I.

*Liabilities.*—Gardens neglected and left uncultivated will be liable to be treated and assessed like other waste lands the property of Government.

*Jagheer.*—Gardens in Jagheers date, as a general rule, with the grants of those lands in which they are situated, and become classified accordingly. They will be registered in the Jagheer office, and treated as distinct garden grants on all occasions of ordinary land resumption; but where a tax is levied on a Jagheer generally, of which a garden forms a part, the garden will be subject to the payment of a proportion only of the Government assessment on ordinary garden land, and not upon the whole produce of the garden.

*Measurement.*—As a general rule, the measurement of gardens should be in strict accordance with the terms of the sunnud; but where an enclosed or regularly defined garden shows a possession somewhat more than that entered in the deed of grant, and no grounds for suspicion of fraud are apparent, allowance may be made for difference of gundas, and other legitimate causes. Provided always, that the number of Napierian beegahs given never exceed the number of Meers' beegahs specified in the sunnud. Where the present measurement is less than that recorded in the sunnud, the loss must be on the holder of the garden; the amount of beegahs in possession forming the basis of settlement.

*Transfers, &c.*—A garden being to a certain extent private property, the owner is at liberty to sell, transfer, give, or bequeath the same to any individual, whether relative or otherwise, on the following conditions:—

1*st.*—That such sale, transfer, gift, or bequest, be carried out under the sanction of authority, and under deed sealed and registered in the Jagheer office.

2*nd.*—That any such act so ratified under authority be held to convey the garden wholly out of the possession of the original grantee and his heirs, the purchaser or receiver becoming the newly registered holder in the Government rolls.

3*rd.*—That any such act in gardens of class II. render the grant a re-grant, and liable to assessment.

4*th.*—As regards an unregistered sale, transfer, gift, or bequest, no claim will be entertained in the Jagheer Department, except supported by a decree of the civil court.

*Mortgage.*—The mortgage of a garden will be a question out of the cognisance of the Jagheer Department, but the claim of a mortgagee to possession, if established in the civil courts (under the usual promise of appeal), can always be held valid for transfer of ownership in the Government register.

*Abstract Statement of Garden Grants in the Province of Sind.*

| Number. | Collectorate. | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | Re-grantable at the discretion of the Collectors. | | For Life. | | Total of each Collectorate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beegahs | W. | Beegahs | W. | Beegahs | W. | Beegahs | W. | Beegahs | W. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | |
| | *Kurrachee.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | As per Nominal roll sent to the Collector .... | 599 | 7 | 127 | 11 | 51 | .. | .... | .. | 777 | 18 |
| | *Hyderabad.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | As per Nominal roll sent to the Collector .... | 2549 | 18 | 672 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 55 | 11 | 3296 | 2 |
| | *Shikarpoor.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | As per Nominal roll sent to the Collector .... | 934 | 17 | 365 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 103 | 2 | 1426 | 9 |
| | Total.... | 4084 | 2 | 1165 | 13 | 92 | 1 | 158 | 13 | 5500 | 9 |

Remarks.—In the Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 308, dated 28th November 1857, the value of these garden alienations was recorded at Rupees 2 per beegah. This would suppose a total of Rupees 11,000.

# APPENDIX F.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 11 A, *dated 8th February* 1859.

SIR,—With reference to the Government letter as per margin, forwarded under your endorsement of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have placed myself in communication with the Settlement Officer of the Hyderabad Collectorate as to the most effectual way of marking off and surveying the Jagheers of members of the four great Talpoor families situated within his range, and I would propose expending at once the present money savings of the Jagheer Establishment (Rupees 669) in the entertainment of surveyors, or whatever similar way shall appear most desirable to carry into effect the settlements now confirmed by Government.

No. 4412, of the 23th December 1858, with enclosures.
Forwarded under endorsement, No. 50, of the 13th January 1859.
Respecting arrangements to carry out the settlements of the estates of the chief Talpoor families in Sind.

2. I would venture to recommend that first inquiries be confined to obtaining an accurate description of the lands now held in alienation, and register of extent of each Makan, with its amount of culturable and waste. This information should be mapped out and planned in detail under the seal of the Jagheerdar as well as Government official, and the record would be available for reference at any time.

3. At present no step can well be taken apart from measurement or survey, and for obvious reasons the amount of waste land has been fixed at one-third the whole extent of Jagheer, but the recorded measurements not being strictly reliable, it is impracticable to estimate a fractional part, and direct the resumption of a given number of beegahs. The first point is to measure Jagheer by Jagheer with component parts. After this proceeding, the Jagheerdar would, it is presumed, in accordance with recent instructions, be called upon to point out the lands which he would prefer to abandon, and the settlement might then, and not till then, be drawn out on paper for final disposal.

The "Shakbust" or exterior boundaries under the orders of the Jagheer Department. The Makans, &c. by the Settlement Officers.

4. But were the question of resuming the one-third in lieu of waste land reserved wholly until the decease of those incumbents whose immediate successors would receive their lands upon the proposed permanent tenure, it is deferentially submitted that the authenticated descriptive plans of whole

Jagheers and parts would suffice to render adjustment facile, and the permanent re-grants would take effect in an intelligible and natural manner.

5. With regard to issuing Faisulnamas at once, showing the terms of the confirmed settlements to each Sirdar of the four families, it is conceived that such information, as it has no immediate effect upon the individuals to whom afforded, might be rather calculated to excite mistrust and suspicion than to gratify. The knowledge that a vague claim is pending against one-third of their possessions would be at the best unsatisfactory, and it is only by the method of carrying out the resumptions, and by showing the Jagheerdars that their wishes are principally consulted in the matter of land selection, that we may hope they will appreciate the liberality and justice of Government.

6. Moreover, as brought prominently to notice in my report on the Sirdars of Sind, the immediate heirs of Jagheerdars who have been held worthy of classification in the first rank may find the special treatment laid down for their alienations prove rather injurious than beneficial; for it is the rule in third class grants that the heir should inherit three-fourths of the whole Jagheer for life, and although the one-fourth share resumed is from the cultivable as much as waste, the re-grant of three-fourths the old Jagheer may appear to be a better settlement than the whole Jagheer less one-third waste. The re-grantee in the superior class would, as an individual, suffer by comparison with the re-grantee in the inferior. I would, therefore, propose that paragraph 37 of my report above marginally noted apply also to these cases, viz. :—

No. 163, of 28th June 1858.

"37. It is recommended as a general rule, that the permanent arrangements do not come in force in the case of 2nd class grantees until in the second succession to the incumbent at Meanee, except, indeed, the grantee in the first succession should himself think proper to accept the settlement."

7. The accompanying roll of 29 Jagheerdars included under the head of the four great Talpoor families will show that there were 17 of these original incumbents at the conquest, 11 holding in the generation succeeding incumbents at the conquest, and one only in a generation lower than the last. To this one I would propose to issue a Faisulnama, setting forth the history of the tenure and its treatment, but to no others.

8. Should, however, these views be disapproved, and it still be considered necessary, in the course of procedure, to distinguish by boundary-marks the resumable from the permanently alienated lands, I would suggest that, in lieu of a formal notice on the matter, each Jagheerdar be informed, whenever his turn may come, that his lands were to be subjected to measurement. They would be measured and marked off as they now stand for his own benefit and that probably of his heir. Then would come the question of prospective resumption, which would be discussed and disposed of, *inter alias res*, as a matter of course, upon the terms now sanctioned of resuming a fixed fractional part.

*Roll referred to in Paragraph 7 of foregoing Letter.*

| Number. | Names. | Whether original incumbent at the conquest or otherwise. | When permanent arrangement would take effect. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Meer Bejjar Talpoor, Shahdadanee | Original incumbents. | On the death of present Jagheerdar, or, should the heir prefer, not until a new succession. |
| 2 | „ Ahmed Khan, „ | | |
| 3 | „ Ali Mahomed, „ | | |
| 4 | „ Boodho, Shahwanee | | |
| 5 | „ Mahomed Hassun, „ | | |
| 6 | „ Mahomed, Khananee | | |
| 7 | „ Shere Mahomed „ | | |
| 8 | „ Mahomed Ali, „ | | |
| 9 | „ Ali Moorad, „ | | |
| 10 | „ Khan Mahomed, Manikanee | | |
| 11 | „ Ghulam Mahomed, „ | | |
| 12 | „ Hyder Ali, „ | | |
| 13 | „ Mahomed Khan, Khyrpooree | | |
| 14 | „ Ahmed Khan, „ | | |
| 15 | „ Mooreed Hyder, „ | | |
| 16 | „ Jam Ninda, „ | | |
| 17 | „ Kurmkhan, Manikanee | | |
| 18 | „ Ahmed, Shahdadanee | First succession to original incumbent. | Necessarily on the death of present Jagheerdar. |
| 19 | „ Ali Buksh, Shahwanee | | |
| 20 | „ Ali Moorad, „ | | |
| 21 | „ Ahmed Khan, Khananee | | |
| 22 | „ Mobarik, „ | | |
| 23 | „ Mahomed, „ | | |
| 24 | „ Jan Mahomed, „ | | |
| 25 | „ Mubarik, son of Ghulam Oolla, Khananee | | |
| 26 | „ Ghulam Hoossein, Manikanee | | |
| 27 | „ Mahomed Ali „ | | |
| 28 | „ Mahomed Hossan „ | | |
| 29 | Ghulam Ali, Manikanee | 2nd succession | |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

(True copy)

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner.

*Jagheer Office, Camp Oomerkote,*
8*th February* 1859.

# APPENDIX C.

## FORMS OF SUNNUDS.

### *Sunnud for First Class Jagheerdar.*

To MULK SIRDAR KHAN, NOOMRYA.

Whereas it is the object of the British Government to respect both private rights and public usages in the disposal of such lands as have fallen to them by virtue of conquest, to give honour to those who are worthy of honour, and to keep respectable persons from want and difficulty, it has been thought fit to institute inquiry into the land tenures and general circumstances of the Jagheerdars of Sind, so that provision may be made, not only to meet the present necessities, but also for the future support of the sons and lineal male descendants of a certain number.

Now your grandfather (Mulk Ahmed Khan) was found at the conquest possessed of certain lands and revenues which were continued to him by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier. He died on the 26th December 1850. Your father (Sobdar Khan) having predeceased his father, you became possessor of your grandfather's lands and revenues as aforesaid, under authority of Mr. Pringle, Commissioner in Sind, and confirmation of the Government of Bombay. At the same time your right was allowed to certain revenues, such as the produce of liquor contracts, fisheries, and ferries, and after a careful inquiry, commuted to a money allowance of Rupees 3,035 per annum. These being now in your possession,* together with a Jagheer belonging to your late father and grandfather, by name Gulloo, regranted to you for life as a special mark of favour, the British Government have determined that your position shall not be interfered with for the term of your natural life so long as you remain true and loyal; and this sunnud is now granted to you in supersession of all prior documents confirming you in the grant aforesaid.

* Detailed in the annexed Schedule.

And further, in consideration of the history and repute of your family, the antiquity of your Jagheer, your own position as sirdar of your tribe, and of the good conduct of your tribe under British rule, it is ordered that, with the single exception of the aforesaid Jagheer of Gulloo, a comparatively new grant under the Ameers of Sind, the whole of your Jagheers above noted, according to the established boundaries, together with the said yearly money

allowance of Rupees 3,035, be accorded to your lineal heirs male (failing whom at any time to the lineal heirs male of your grandfather, Ahmed Khan), free of all assessment, except 5 per cent. for roads and schools, calculated on the net annual produce.

With respect to the payment of water rates, you will be subject to the local rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagheer.

In conclusion, you will bear in mind that while the British Government exacts from you no service, whether in supplying soldiers in time of war, or labourers in time of peace, as a necessary condition of tenure, yet is it expected that all good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, whether Jagheerdars or not, will render all assistance in their power on any special occasions when such may appear desirable; and it is natural to infer that those who hold certain revenues and benefits, alienated to them or continued to them in alienation by the State, should be the foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges conferred upon them by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance occasion presented to serve the Government under whose protection they live; but be it distinctly understood, that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed.

(Signed) J. D. Inverarity,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Kurrachee, 24th May* 1861.

Registered No. 99.

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

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## *Sunnud for Jagheerdars of the four great Talpoor Families where there has been no Succession since the Conquest.*

To Meer Ahmed Khan, Talpoor, *Shikdadanee.*

Whereas it is the object of the British Government to respect both private rights and public usages in the disposal of such lands as have fallen to them by virtue of conquest, to give honour to those who are worthy of honour, and to keep respectable persons from want and difficulty, it has been thought fit to institute inquiry into the land tenures and general circumstances of the Jagheerdars of Sind, so that provision may be made, not only to meet the present necessities, but also for the future support of the sons and lineal male descendants of a certain number.

Now it has been found on inquiry, that at the conquest of Sind your father (Meer Mahmoud Khan, deceased) was possessed of certain Jagheers, and

you yourself of certain others, both of which were continued by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Napier. Further, that your father died in 1849, and his Jagheers were re-granted to you under the conditions in vogue at that period, of estimating the extent of land re-grantable according to the actual produce shown, and resuming the waste, by which settlement you and your brother (Meer Jehan Khan, deceased,) were admitted to receive all of your father's land shown to be actually cultivated or fit for cultivation; and that on the death of your brother, his share of these lands, from default of male heirs, reverted to Government, your own remaining as before.

The Jagheers,* then, originally belonging to your father, and re-granted to yourself, as also the original grants in your name confirmed to you as aforesaid, and of which you now stand possessed, having been declared to be an alienation to which you are justly entitled, the British Government have determined that your position shall not be interfered with for the term of your natural life so long as you remain true and loyal; and this sunnud is now granted to you in supersession of all prior documents confirming you in the grant aforesaid.

* Detailed in the annexed Schedule.

And further, in consideration of your rank, and the social position of your family, and of the late Governor's proclamation in respect of the four Talpoor divisions of Shahdadanee, Shahwanee, Khananee, and Manikanee, it is ordered that from the whole amount of beegahs in your possession, 26,352 beegahs be accorded to your lineal heirs male free of all assessment except 5 per cent. for roads and schools. In this amount are included, without deduction, 16,752 beegahs of the Jagheer of the deceased Meer Mahmoud Khan, and 9,600 beegahs of your original Jagheers. Of the latter, no more than one-third will have been resumed on account of waste land, agreeably to custom under the late Governor, His Excellency Sir C. Napier. This allotment may be now chosen by yourself, and marked off in communication with the settlement officer of Government, or reserved for after consideration by your heir. Should you have, as is most probable, sufficient waste land to cover the Government demand on that account in your said originally granted Jagheers, you will not necessarily give up one inch of productive soil; the only provision being that the permanent Jagheer consist of one consolidated and well-defined land alienation, where the possessions are contiguous, and, as far as practicable, complete Makans.

As it has, however, been the custom of the British Government to allow a re-grant to the sons of the superior Jagheerdars in Sind found in and allowed possession at the conquest of all lands of which they were so possessed on payment of an assessment equal to quarter produce, or on resumption of a quarter the whole amount of land, your immediate heir will have the option of accepting this settlement in his own individual case in respect of the

Jagheer lands originally granted to you, receiving your inherited amount untouched; and should he prefer such alternative, the permanent arrangement would not be carried out until the occurrence of a second succession; but if he, or, indeed, you yourself, accept the said permanent settlement, it will not be optional on his or your part to revert to the original state of things.

With respect to the payment of water rates, you will be subject to the local rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagheer.

In conclusion, you will bear in mind that while the British Government exacts from you no service, whether in supplying soldiers in time of war, or labourers in time of peace, as a necessary condition of tenure, yet it is expected that all good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, whether Jagheerdars or not, will render all assistance in their power on any special occasions when such may appear desirable; and it is natural to infer that those who hold certain revenues and benefits alienated to them or continued to them in alienation by the State should be the foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges conferred upon them, by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance occasion presented to serve the Government under whose protection they live; but be it distinctly understood, that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed.

(Signed) J. D. Inverarity,
*Camp Hyderabad, 28th March* 1861. Commissioner in Sind.

Registered No. 2.

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers for Sind.

*N.B.*—The 5 per cent. cess for roads and schools will be calculated on the estimated net revenue of Jagheer. The quarter produce implies quarter of estimated net revenue.

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## *Sunnud for Jagheerdars of the four great Talpoor Families where there has been one Succession since the Conquest.*

To Meer Ahmed Khan, Talpoor Khananee.

Whereas it is the object of the British Government to respect both private rights and public usages in the disposal of such lands as have fallen to them by virtue of conquest, to give honour to those who are worthy of honour, and to keep respectable persons from want and difficulty, it has been thought fit to institute inquiry into the land tenures and general circumstances of the

Jagheerdars of Sind, so that provision may be made not only to meet the present necessities, but also for the future support of the sons and lineal male descendants of a certain number.

Now your father (Meer Jan Mahomed Talpoor, Khananee,) killed at the battle of Meanee, having been found on inquiry to have been possessed at the conquest of Jagheer land in this province, continued to you by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Napier,* under the terms of one-fourth resumption, the British Government have determined that your position shall not be interfered with for the term of your natural life so long as you remain true and loyal; and this sunnud is now granted to you in supersession of all prior documents confirming you in the grant aforesaid.

* Detailed in the annexed Schedule.

And further, in consideration of your rank and the social position of your family, and of the late Governor's proclamation in respect of the four Talpoor divisions of Shahdadanee, Shahwanee, Khananee, and Manikanee, it is ordered that from the whole amount of beegahs in your possession † the amount of 70,000 beegahs be accorded to your lineal heirs males, failing whom to the lineal male descendant of the Jagheerdar ‡ recognised at the conquest free of all assessment except 5 per cent. for roads and schools. In this amount no more than one-third of your present possessions will have been resumed on account of waste land, agreeably to custom under the late Governor, His Excellency Sir Charles Napier. This allotment may be now chosen by yourself, and marked off in communication with the settlement officer of Government, or reserved for after consideration by your heir. Should you have, as is most probable, sufficient waste land to cover the Government demand on that account, you will not necessarily give up one inch of productive soil, the only provision being that the permanent Jagheer consist of one consolidated and well-defined land alienation, where the possessions are contiguous, and, as far as practicable, complete makans.

With respect to the payment of water rates, you will be subject to the local rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagheer.

In conclusion, you will bear in mind that while the British Government exacts from you no service, whether in supplying soldiers in time of war, or labourers in time of peace as a necessary condition of tenure, yet it is expected that all good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, whether Jagheerdars or not, will render all assistance in their power on any special occasions when such may appear desirable; and it is natural to infer that those who

† Deducting one-fourth in lieu of one-fourth produce now exacted.

‡ Jan Mahomed having been killed at Meanee this provision is inapplicable.

hold certain revenues and benefits alienated to them or continued to them in alienation by the State, should be the foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges conferred upon them, by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance occasion presented to serve the Government under whose protection they live; but be it distinctly understood, that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed.

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Hyderabad, 28th March* 1861.

Registered No. 8.

(Signed) F. J. GOLDSMID, Major,
Late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*N.B.*—The 5 per cent. cess for roads and schools will be calculated on the estimated net revenue of Jagheer.

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## *Sunnud for ordinary Sirdars where there has been no Succession at the Conquest.*

To HUSSUN ALI KHAN, Talpoor Bahranee.

Whereas it is the object of the British Government to respect both private rights and public usages in the disposal of such lands as have fallen to them by virtue of conquest, to give honour to those who are worthy of honour, and to keep respectable persons from want and difficulty, it has been thought fit to institute inquiry into the land tenures and general circumstances of the Jagheerdars of Sind, so that provision may be made not only to meet the present necessities, but also for the future support of the sons and lineal male descendants of a certain number.

Now you (Hussun Ali Khan, Talpoor Bahranee,) having been found on inquiry to have been possessed at the conquest of Jagheer land in this province, continued to you by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Napier,* the British Government have determined that your position shall not be interfered with for the term of your natural life so long as you remain true and loyal; and this sunnud is now granted to you in supersession of all prior documents confirming you in the grant aforesaid.

* Detailed in the annexed Schedule.

And further, in consideration of your rank, and the social position of your family, it is ordered that from the whole amount of beegahs in your possession, the amount of 1,000 beegahs be accorded to your lineal heirs male

(failing whom, to the lineal male descendant of the Jagheerdar* recognised at the conquest) free of all assessment, except 5 per cent. for roads and schools. This allotment may be now chosen by yourself, and marked off in communication with the settlement officer of Government, or reserved for after consideration by your heir; the only provision being that the permanent Jagheer consist of one consolidated and well-defined land alienation where the possessions are contiguous, and, as far as practicable, complete makans.

* Not required, Hussun Ali himself being the Jagheerdar.

As it has, however, been the custom of the British Government to allow a re-grant to the sons of the superior Jagheerdars in Sind found in and allowed possession at the conquest of all lands of which they were so possessed on payment of an assessment equal to quarter produce, or on resumption of a quarter the whole amount of land, your immediate heir will have the option of accepting this settlement in his own individual case; and should he prefer such alternative, the permanent arrangement would not be carried out until the occurrence of a second succession; but if he, or, indeed, you yourself, accept the said permanent settlement, it will not be optional on his or your part to revert to the original state of things.

With respect to the payment of water rates, you will be subject to the local rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagheer.

In conclusion, you will bear in mind that while the British Government exacts from you no service, whether in supplying soldiers in time of war, or labourers in time of peace, as a necessary condition of tenure, yet it is expected that all good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, whether Jagheerdars or not, will render all assistance in their power on any special occasions when such may appear desirable; and it is natural to infer that those who hold certain revenues and benefits alienated to them, or continued to them in alienation by the State, should be the foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges conferred upon them, by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance occasion presented to serve the Government under whose protection they live; but be it distinctly understood, that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed.

(Signed) J. D. Inverarity,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Hyderabad*, 28*th March* 1861.

Registered No. 25.

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*N.B.*—The 5 per cent. cess for roads and schools will be calculated on the estimated net revenue of the Jagheer. The quarter produce implies quarter of estimated net revenue.

## *Sunnud for ordinary Sirdars where there has been no Succession since the Conquest.*

To Rutta Khokhur.

Whereas it is the object of the British Government to respect both private rights and public usages in the disposal of such lands as have fallen to them by virtue of conquest, to give honour to those who are worthy of honour, and to keep respectable persons from want and difficulty, it has been thought fit to institute inquiry into the land tenures and general circumstances of the Jagheerdars of Sind, so that provision may be made not only to meet the present necessities, but also for the future support of the sons and lineal male descendants of a certain number.

Now, your late father (Khair Mahomed) was found on inquiry to have been possessed at the conquest of Jagheer land in this province, continued to him by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier. In February 1852 he died, and his Jagheers were regranted to you* upon the principle then in vogue of calculating the regrantable portion upon the average yearly produce, and resuming the remainder as waste. An assessment was also fixed as rent equal to a quarter of the net produce of Jagheer so regranted, which assessment was afterwards cancelled by a quarter land resumption effected at your own request in 1857. With respect, then, to the Jagheer of which you now stand possessed, the British Government have determined that your position shall not be interfered with for the term of your natural life so long as you remain true and loyal, and this sunnud is now granted to you in supersession of all prior documents confirming you in the grant aforesaid.

* Detailed in the annexed Schedule.

And further, in consideration of your rank, and the social position of your family, it is ordered that from the whole amount of beegahs in your possession, the amount of 1500 beegahs, as accorded to your lineal heirs male, (failing whom, to the lineal male descendant of the Jagheerdar recognised at the conquest) free of all assessment, except 5 per cent. for roads and schools. This allotment may be now chosen by yourself, and marked off, in communication with the settlement officer of Government, or reserved for after consideration by your heir; the only provision being that the per-

Khair Mahomed, your late father.

manent Jagheer consist of one consolidated and well-defined land alienation where the possessions are contiguous, and, as far as practicable, complete makans.

With respect to the payment of water rates, you will be subject to the local rules in force to meet the Government expenditure on canals, due regard being had to the particular circumstances of your Jagheer.

In conclusion, you will bear in mind that while the British Government exacts from you no service, whether in supplying soldiers in time of war, or labourers in time of peace, as a necessary condition of tenure, yet it is expected that all good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, whether Jagheerdars or not, will render all assistance in their power on any special occasions when such may appear desirable; and it is natural to infer that those who hold certain revenues and benefits, alienated to them, or continued to them in alienation by the State, should be the foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges conferred upon them, by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance occasion presented to serve the Government under whose protection they live; but be it distinctly understood, that failing loyalty and good behaviour on your part, or that of your successors, this sunnud will be revoked, and the grant resumed.

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Hyderabad*, 28*th March* 1861.

Registered No. 75.

(Signed) F. J. GOLDSMID,
Late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*N. B.*—The 5 per cent. cess for roads and schools will be calculated on the estimated net revenue of Jagheers.

*Sunnud for ordinary Khyratdars.*

To

Whereas it appears upon due inquiry that
situated in the . were in the hands of
and had been for many years prior in the possession of your*

Now under the rules in force for such alienations, and owing to
the said land has been confirmed to you†
subject to former conditions of service and loyalty to Government, but free of all cess and impost on account of Government, save and except the payment of yearly for roads and schools.

———,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,*
18

———, Major,
Late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

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* Ancestors or predecessors in the office of Kazee, or as the case may require.
† Hereditarily, or your duly recognised successors in office, as the case may require.

# APPENDIX H.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1854.

# APPENDIX H.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *dated* 31*st March* 1855; *submitted to Government with Commissioner's letter, No.* 266, *dated* 6*th July* 1855.

I have the honour to report briefly the progress made in the Sind Jagheers inquiry from the 23rd January 1854 up to the same period in the present year, in order that the more minute bearings of the question, as well as the system now established in the office, may at any time be understood, without the necessity of referring for information to a number of separate documents. It was, I believe, your wish that such account should be rendered preparatory to my departure for England in continuation of former reports on the same subject; and though difficult for me, in the absence of records, to enter into all the *minutiæ* of detail, I have at least sufficient data to prepare an intelligible outline of the past year's proceeding.

2. The first month was passed with your camp in Upper Sind, and my attention was for the most part directed to becoming acquainted with the rules in force for Jagheers in Hyderabad and Kurrachee, to uniting the Kurrachee and Hyderabad offices (charge of which had been handed over to me by Mr. Ellis) with that of Shikarpoor (which had been for the twelvemonth preceding under my own immediate charge), in a way to ensure the highest degree of efficiency, and to the submission of one or two doubtful points of importance which appeared to require elucidation. Added to this, I reported in detail upon the Puttadaree tenures in the Shikarpoor district, on which your decision has been lately received; also on the re-grant to a son of the Jagheer of the late Peer Fida Mohyadeen (important as the first application of the waste land rules to the Upper Sind Collectorate) I forwarded to your office English reports on some seven ordinary petitions, and was employed on more than one public matter out of the usual daily routine of duty, but connected with my former appointment as the Collector's Assistant in the Political Department. Your decisions on the Jagheer claims in the resumed districts, recorded in rolls Nos. II. and III. (charitable grants and service) were

February 1854.

Roll of 21 claims. Commissioner's letter in reply, No. 2569, of 6th September 1854.

Nos. 395 and 396.

received on the 21st instant, and acted upon without delay. They included the number of cases shown in the margin. The 5 per cent. for road and school funds, and other cesses, were fixed and communicated to the Kardars at a subsequent period during the year, owing to the necessity of awaiting the data on which to proceed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khyrat ..... | 73 |
| Malazimee..... | 43 |

3. During this month I visited Larkhana, Mehur, Sehwan, and other districts on the west bank of the river between the latter place and Kotree. On the 11th instant the roll of lapses for 1853 (the first yearly statement prepared in the Jagheer Office) was forwarded; and on the 25th idem, the report called for by Government on the respective class values of proposed alienations. I need not explain that the last-mentioned document was one which required labour and much reference, as the Hyderabad (if not Kurrachee) records gave so little trustworthy information on the value of any Jagheer lands. Reports upon six claims were transmitted to your office in March. Among them may be noted that of Allah Dittah, grandson (by the mother's side) of the late Meer Zungee Khan, recently disposed of by Government.

March 1854.

No. 5470, of 20th December 1853.

4. During the month some 20 English miscellaneous reports, or references upon particular Jagheer questions, more or less important, appear to have been forwarded for decision from this department. The subject of establishments was discussed in a letter to the Officiating Commissioner, of the 26th instant, and an increase recommended. My time was much taken up in becoming acquainted with the people and precedents in Jagheer cases at Hyderabad, whither I had repaired for the hot season on the 3rd of the month. Your reply* on the subject of the Mamool grants in the resumed districts, recorded in my roll to the number of 28, was received; and the cases in question were disposed of by transfer to the Collector.

April 1854.

Sanction received, No. 1807, of 26th June 1854.

* No. 712, of 7th March 1854.

5. At this time I remained with the establishment at Hyderabad. Twenty-eight references and reports on general and individual questions are registered as having been forwarded during the month. Among them was a long memorandum accompanying a letter and other papers on the claims of the Rohree and Bukkur Syuds, upon which case the decision of Government has been communicated within the last few weeks. In this one family tenure were involved no less than 35 separate alienations, of which seven have been now declared to be permanent.

May 1854.

6. Some 20 reports on individual Jagheers were submitted to you at various periods in June: some of them, however, being merely replies to doubtful points on questions already mooted. The office continued at Hyderabad.

June 1854.

7. Ten new cases were reported on during this month. On the 27th instant I proceeded with the establishment to Tatta, and pitched tents there for four days. Marched by the hill route to Kurrachee, arriving on the morning of the 7th August.

July 1854.

8. Twelve petitions or references were reported on in August, but my attention was now much given to the working of the rules provisionally in force for Jagheers; and during this and the period immediately preceding, it had become necessary to submit certain propositions for your sanction to simplify the general inquiry. A few of these are noted in the margin; the questions of establishing the Jagheer head quarters at Kurrachee, and security of the office records, were also brought to your notice, and the suggestions thereon (and steps already taken) approved.

August 1854.

*First.*—Standard of measurement for use.

*Second.*—Method of calculating season crops on regrant and lapse.

*Third.*—Method of calculating assessment in the resumed districts.

*Fourth.*—Method of recovering shares of Jagheers lapsed to Government.

*Fifth.*—Method of assigning dates to Jagheer holdings.

9. During this month I had the honour of submitting suggestions for the better securing correctness in registration, and confidence in the settlements hitherto provisionally allowed. My proposal for employing a surveyor and district moonshee met with your sanction, and the expenditure of the establishment was to be increased to any required sum within the limit of Rupees 1,200 per mensem. Certain points regarding the 5 per cent. levy for roads and schools were also brought to your notice (and shortly after disposed of); reports were forwarded on six petitions of claimants for re-grants; and the roll of alienations in the Ludhagagun district (with a recommendation in the case of each claimant), was sent in to your office in completion of the Jagheer inquiry affecting the resumed districts in Upper Sind. This last-mentioned document contained a detail of 23 claims.

September 1854.

Replied to by letter, No. 2960, of 5th October 1854.

10. It now became material to prove the working of the provisional rules by closely examining their practice for the 18 months which had elasped since their introduction, and for this purpose I addressed you in a letter of the 2nd instant, showing the information required in each collectorate to attain the desired end. I reported upon 8 individual cases during the month, and prepared and forwarded a roll and report upon several small money and grain grants

October 1854.

(Khyrat) in the Shikarpoor city and collectorate. Your decision upon 33 of these has since been received, also that of the Bombay Government on the same subject. In connection herewith, I transmitted to your office on the 11th instant an historical memoir (with appendices) on the city of Shikarpoor. You were pleased to recommend to Government that this paper should be printed, and I hope ere ong to complete a companion memoir on Tatta and its viceroys.

No. 3331, of 7th November 1854, and Government letter No. 1575.

11. On the 4th instant the Jagheer establishment left Kurrachee, and was part of your own camp throughout the month. I took this opportunity of visiting the large Showl Jagheer of Meer Sheer Mahomed Khan; hence a report made to you in the month of February last, the proposal in which has met with your approval. My attention was now for the most part turned to carrying out a system of district inquiry, which appeared to be the desideratum, and in which you expressed your full concurrence. A beginning was accordingly made on Mahomed Khan's Tanda, and I have up to this time (March 1855) progressed to some extent in registering the separate grants in Gonee, Buddeen, Mohbut Dhera, and Bhaga-ka-Tanda; but none of them can be fairly disposed of until the district shall have been revisited by the Jagheer establishment. It need scarcely be repeated that such had been my intention not many months ago, but that circumstances have caused a temporary delay in the investigation. The gradual approach of the hot weather and advisability of visiting Shahbunder might, however, under any aspect, have deferred the settlement until the cold season of 1855-56. But few claims were reported on in November.

November 1854.

12. From Rahoma-ka-Bazar I moved, *viâ* Buddeen, Nundashahr, Bhaga-ka-Tanda, Raja-ka-Gote, Ghulam Ali-ka-Tanda (without office), and Mohbut Dhera, to the vicinity of Hyderabad. From hence the establishment turned eastward to Allyar-ka-Tanda. From Allyar I proceeded (myself *viâ* Nusseerpoor) to Nanbut Murree, and Adum Khan's Tanda, turning westward from the latter stage to Shah-ka-Bhit and Hulla. Having had occasion to visit Bhanbra on the afternoon of the 25th December, I availed myself of the proximity of Shahdadpoor to call at the kardarate of that station (in a morning ride on the 26th to rejoin camp) and check the register of grants within the range of the kardar (Ahmed Khan, Nizamanee). The consequence has been the completion (or all but completion) of the Shahdadpoor district roll, which I did myself the honour of submitting to you not many days ago ere my departure from Kurrachee. From Hulla I went *viâ* Chuttooree (visiting there the Jagheer of Essa Nizamanee) to Shahpoor in Kohera, to obtain positive data for a report

December 1854.

upon that old estate of the Talpoors when settlers under the Kalhoras. This work detained me three or four days, but I trust that it has been found available in the adjustment of a long mooted question. During the month I reported to you on some ten individual claims.

13. I had the honour during the month of January of submitting a draft of amended rules, together with my reasons for suggesting their adoption. Lieutenant Pelly having joined me on the 14th instant, will, perhaps, take up the thread of proceedings from the 23rd idem, or commencement of the 2nd year. That officer has the official data which are wanting to me on the present occasion to continue the report. Moreover, the recurrence of former attacks of sickness caused me to relax in current work more than I could have wished to do in this particular time; and on the 3rd March instant, I finally handed over charge preparatory to departure for Kurrachee and Bombay on medical certificate. I may add that Lieutenant Pelly had then made such good use of his six weeks' experience, that there can now be but little left to acquire to make him thoroughly master of the subject.

January 1855.

14. The native establishment has undergone several changes to suit the several occasions seeming to demand particular appointments and removals. As these have already been dwelt upon separately in official form, I need not here recapitulate my proceedings in this respect; but I was glad to suggest to Lieutenant Pelly the feasibility of dispensing with the Shikarpoor Moonshee, drawing Rupees 75 per mensem, from the 1st of April. This would reduce the number of higher paid Amils to two, one at 100 and one at 75 Rupees; and the comparatively settled date of the Shikarpoor Jagheers would render the measure quite compatible with the fewer exigencies of the whole office. It has been my care to see that the Mohurrurs have their respective duties allotted, and fulfil them in accordance with the instructions issued. The task of transcribing the Persian sunnuds upon large paper, and binding them in volumes (agreeably to the system introduced by the late Captain Stack) has progressed; and the new native records will, I trust, ere long be condensed in an abstract form, sufficiently clear, however, to warrant a recommendation to destroy the old tattered bundles preserved from the Meers' duftur. I have had enough experience to look upon this object as material, and it is my opinion that, in adjusted Jagheer cases, wherever an English register is authentic and explicit, the native documents which supplied the information had better, if practicable, be set aside *in toto*.

15. In the course of my recent tour I took the opportunity of registering the age, personal appearance, &c. &c. of some two hundred and fifty holders

of or shareholders in Jagheer grants or small Khyrats. This I should purpose to be the commencement of a general registration of all other than the more respectable and better known Jagheerdars, a measure absolutely necessary for the prevention of fraud. I am further of opinion that, where regrants would be admissible, a register of heirs would be a valuable office record.

16. The general statement in the margin of individual cases and petitions reported on and decided during the year, from 23rd January 1854 to 3rd March 1855, is given in conclusion of this report. Those marked * had been classified and prepared by me for decision prior to assuming charge of the Assistant Commissioner's duties.

| Description of Claims. | Reported on. | Decided. |
|---|---|---|
| Resumed districts four rolls .... | 129* | 129 |
| Do. in Luddhagagun .. | 18 | 18 |
| Shikarpoor charitable grants .... | 33 | 33 |
| Syuds of Rohree ..... | 35 | 34 |
| Petitions ..... | 83 | 71 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 47 | 44 |
| Total.... | 345 | 329 |

# APPENDIX I.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1855.

# APPENDIX I.

*Letter from Captain* L. PELLY, *Acting 1st Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *dated 2nd January* 1856.

In obedience to your oral instructions, I have the honour to report the progress made in the Jagheer inquiry.

2. It is your wish that this report should limit itself to a review of the progress made during the year 1855; because it was on the 1st January last that the modified rules, in accordance with which the inquiry has been definitely prosecuted, were first introduced; and because, notwithstanding the labour which had been previously expended, the whole question, including every alienation granted by the Meers, had, subsequent to that date, to be re-considered or to be investigated *de novo*.

3. It is not intended that this summary should enter into any analysis of the modified rules themselves. This analysis, together with a *resumé* of the rules formerly in force, being included in my general report submitted this day.

No. 2, of 1st January 1856.

4. All that you require in my present letter, then, is an abstract statement of the work performed in your Jagheer office during the year now brought to a close.

*Abstract Statement showing the Work performed in the Jagheer Office during the year* 1855.

| Name of Collectorate. | No. of cases inquired into and reported on. | No. of shares included in the preceding number of cases. | Total extent in Napearian Beegahs in the tenures investigated. | No. of miscellaneous English letters written. | No. of miscellaneous English reports and memos. written. | No. of Persian letters. | No. of Persian Purwannas and Miscellaneous orders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Shikapoor ..... | 59 | 122 | 505,741-18 | 350 | 50 | 85 | 288 |
| Hyderabad ..... | *338 | 876 | 2,107,578-12 | | | 158 | 640 |
| Kurrachee ..... | 189 | 476 | 786,182-03 | | | 96 | 313 |
| * Total.... | 586 | 1,474 | 3,399,502-13 | 350 | 50 | 339 | 1,241 |

* There remain in this Collectorate about twelve tenures requiring further consideration.

5. You will observe that I have omitted from the foregoing statement all mention of value; I have done so because, as stated in my general report, No. 2 of this date. until the canals shall be so arranged as to enable us to secure and control the abundant supply of water annually placed at our disposal by the Indus, it would be simply misleading you to pretend to report the probable future or even present value of the areas remaining in alienation.

6. You will gather from the foregoing abstract that every tenure included in the Hyderabad and Kurrachee Collectorates, and also those contained in the Mehur and Larkhana Deputy Collectorates of the Shikarpoor Collectorate, or, in other words, all the Jagheers granted by the Ameers of Hyderabad and Meerpoor still remaining in alienation, have, during the past year, been investigated and reported on.

7. The subjoined table exhibits the classification of the area entered in column 4 of the abstract statement:—

*Table exhibiting the Classification of the total Area of Jagheer Alienations contained within the Collectorates of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, and in the Mehur and Larkhana Deputy Collectorates of the Shikarpoor Collectorate, given in Naperian Beegahs.*

| Collectorates. | First Class being alienations in perpetuity unassessed. | Second Class being alienations in perpetuity subject to ¼ assessment and resumption of waste lands upon first succession. | Lands at present held by persons assumed to be included as members of the 4 great Talpoor families in Sir C. Napier's proclamation. | Third Class regrantable hereafter for one generation. | Third Class now held upon life tenures by regrantees. | Fourth Class life tenures. | Pending disposal. | Total extent of land now in alienation as Jagheers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. | Beegahs. |
| Hyderabad ..... | *12,723– 7 | 176,647– 7 | 1,426,934–17 | 203,134– 3 | 83,291–10 | 204,847– 9 | 162,853– 2 | 2,270,431–15 |
| Kurrachee ..... | 142,642– 6 | 74,988– 9 | 263,123–18 | 118,913– 6 | 43,587– 0 | 142,927– 4 | .... | 786,182– 3 |
| Mehur and Larkhana { Dy. Col. of Shikarpoor Collectorate. | 296,849–11 | 22,227– 0 | 104,044–17 | 28,301–18 | 25,180– 9 | 18,420–10 | 10,717–13 | 505,741–18 |
| Total.... | 452,215– 4 | 273,862–16 | 1,794,103–12 | 350,349– 7 | 152,058–19 | 366,195– 3 | 173,570–15 | 3,562,355–16 |

* The twelve cases alluded to in the foot-note to the former Statement involve an area not included in the above table.

8. As explanatory of this table I have to detail—

1*st*.—That of the 1st class area a portion has already received the consideration of Government, and that the remainder will be reported on in a future letter.

2*nd*.—That the difficult question of the area to be permanently held by the members of the four great Talpoor families has never yet been before Government; and that it is probable that Government will deem it both equitable and necessary to considerably reduce the extents of these monster Jagheers.

3*rd*.—That the extent of 2nd class Jagheers will probably be modified by the suggestions contained in the correspondence now noted, and I respectfully solicit your final instructions upon this subject.

From the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, No. 274, dated 8th October 1855, to the Commissioner in Sind.

From the Commissioner in Sind to the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, No. 3214, dated 10th October 1855.

10.* All the tenures of rent-free garden lands still in alienation and granted, whether by the Meers of Hyderabad or Meerpoor, have been inquired into, and will form the subject of a separate report for the consideration of Government.

11. Isolated reports upon tenures situated in Upper Sind and granted by the house of Khyrpoor have also been made, but these are not so numerous as to merit special remark.

12. As regards the method of report adopted, I may resume the statement made in my general report to the effect that all the Jagheers are localised; that is to say, the name of every sharer in every holding situate within the limits of any named talooka is entered in a statement bearing the talooka's name. If you take, for example, the talooka Shah Bunder, also called Chejah, you will find it specifies the sharer's name, his relationship to the grantees named in the sunnud bearing the late Governor's seal, the date of that sunnud, the name of the granting Meer, the name and extent of the land granted, the extent originally and at present held by each sharer, the equivalent of this extent in Napierian beegahs, the names of deceased sharers, the extent of their shares lapsed or inherited, and finally a report upon the case tracing the tenure and showing the final settlement. In the simpler cases this report is brief, and is entered immediately below the statement, but for the more intricate cases I found it necessary to frame appendices of report.

No. 2 of this day's date.

13. These English statements have their counterparts in Persian similarly numbered, and in all respects similarly drawn up, only containing more detailed information relative to the title deeds, to the end that this one compendious record comprises all that shall hereafter be required for your Jagheer office.

14. It remains only to make a brief notice of survey operations. You are aware that the surveyor has worked under great disadvantages in respect of want of adequate instruments; but considerable progress is being made by the cheap native agency deputed to measure and define the temporary alienations, and my operations in this field are limited only by the funds at disposal.

No. 281, dated 25th October 1855.

No. 310, of 6th December 1855.

15. As the foregoing paragraphs may seem to exhibit my own duties as being more laborious than they really are, I beg to explain that the main share of merit, if merit there be, is due to the establishment, and I attribute the greater progress which has been made during the past than during preceding years to the better method of procedure consequent upon increased experience.

# APPENDIX J.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1857-58.

# APPENDIX, J.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 164, *dated* 1*st July* 1858.

I have the honour to forward the Progress Report of your Jagheer Establishment for the year 1857-58.

2. To show clearly the nature of the work performed, reference is solicited to my annual report of the 1st July last year. It was there submitted that the special duties of the department were chiefly comprised under five heads, viz.:—

1. Disposal of the question of the Talpoor families and Sirdars, or better class of Jagheerdars.
2. Hearing appeals in the 3rd and 4th classes.
3. Classification of native records, and registration of sunnuds.
4. Ascertaining the revenue of all lands liable to alienation *in perpetuum*; and
5. Mustering and identifying the Jagheerdars and sharers in Jagheers.

3. The progress under each of these separate heads has been:—

I. Four Talpoor families, Sirdars.

On the 1st August 1857, a full report on the first of these two matters of inquiry was forwarded. To this a supplementary statement by your directions was added during the past month.

4. The report on the Sirdars has been just now transmitted for your consideration. This latter document contained no less than five appendices, many of which required much time and reference in preparation.

II. Settlement Certificates under appeal.

5. On proceeding into the districts in November last I distributed several settlement certificates to the parties concerned, but in order to prevent any accumulation of appeals, which promised to be somewhat frequent, you instructed me to withhold a general distribution until further orders. The consequence has been that no more than 41 have been issued.

III. Registration of Sunnuds.

6. A transcript of the sunnuds of Meer Moorad Ali was completed about the first week in December, when the Moonshees employed on this work were sent to continue certain measurements, which will be adverted to in a subsequent paragraph. They had transcribed the contents of two "Wais," or registers, into four quarto volumes, making in the whole 3024 pages.

IV. Revenue.

7. For the four Talpoor families and Sirdars an approximate statement has been furnished, but this inquiry has been prosecuted as regards *all* alienated lands of every description. Certain district statements have come in as shown in the following table, and it is hoped that a very few weeks more will suffice to estimate the whole with a fair amount of accuracy. The average value of Jagheer land throughout Sind may be thus estimated at the rate of seven beegahs to the rupee :—

*Memorandum of Revenue of certain Talookas in Sind on a three Years' Average, ending Khureef* 1268, 1857-58.

| Number | Collectorate. | Deputy Collectorate. | Talookas. | Produce value in Rupees. | No. of Jagheers included. | Extent of Jagheers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hydrabad ..... | Nowshera ..... | The whole (3)..... | 33,192 | 22 | 1,75,932 | |
| 2 | Do. ..... | Meerpoor Khass ..... | Meerpoor ..... Oomerkote ..... Narra ..... Judeh ..... Gorchanee ..... | 7,758 | 19 | 1,51,788 | 1 talooka wanting. |
| 3 | Do. ..... | Halla ..... | Halla ..... Shahdadpoor ..... | 43,589 | 90 | 3,60,190 | 2 talookas wanting. |
| 4 | Do. ..... | Doaba ..... | The whole ..... | 19,572 | 31 | 1,44,570 | |
| 5 | Do. ..... | Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda.. | Wallassa ..... | 1,780 | 17 | 11,174 | 4 talookas wanting. |
| 6 | | Kurrachee ..... | The whole (1)..... | 219 | 5 | 6,241 | |
| 7 | | Jerruck ..... | Ditto (3)..... | 22,744 | 44 | 2,13,174 | |
| 8 | | Shah Bunder ..... | Ditto (3)..... | 16,272 | 59 | 91,725 | |
| * | Kurrachee .... | | | | | | |
| 9 | | Sehwan ..... | Johee ..... Sehwan ..... Mahajunda ..... Kotree..... | 43,292 | 48 | 4,09,284 | 1 talooka wanting. |
| 10 | | Roree and left bank..... | The whole (4)..... | 68,768 | 80 | 1,71,061 | |
| 11 | | Larkhana..... | Ditto (5)..... | 29,763 | 22 | 3,18,220 | |
| 12 | | Frontier ..... | Ditto (1)..... | 3,157 | 7 | 6,051 | |
| 13 | Shikarpoor .... | Shikarpoor ..... | Sukkur ..... | 6,775 | 17 | 65,933 | 2 talookas wanting. |
| 14 | | Mehur..... | Mehur..... Tigr..... | 28,330 | 27 | 86,914 | 1 talooka wanting. |
| | | | | * 3,25,211 | 488 | † 22,12,257 | |

Total No. of Talookas....47
Included in the above ....36
Balance awaited ....11

* Of which 3,354 is in kind (grain).
15,783 mere share of Government revenue in cash.
3,06,074 produce of land recorded in beegahs.

† Of which 1,05,968 is reclaimed by Government in ¼ shares, leaving 21,06,289 beegahs; value as above 3,06,074 Rupees, or 1 rupee on seven beegahs.

8. Between the 5th November 1857, the date on which the establishment left Kurrachee, and the 21st April 1858, the date of its return, I mustered within two or three of 700 Jagheerdars, inclusive of Sirdars, and such few of their relatives as might be taken into account with reference to the prospective family provision conferred by social position. The roll is forwarded in original for inspection.

V.
Muster of Jagheerdars.

9. The use of this muster has been considerable—

*First*, in enabling each individual concerned to state his own case, and to learn from the responsible officer in the Jagheer Department the decision passed on his behalf.

*Secondly*, in giving the mustering officer a truer acquaintance with Jagheerdars and their claims than he could boast by virtue of any number of written references; and

*Thirdly*, in the very important object of identifying particular persons.

10. The first two months of the provincial tour were for the most part passed in the lower Hyderabad and Meerpoor districts. The third month was chiefly taken up in the upper districts of the same Collectorate, including Kundiara. The fourth and part of the fifth month were given to Upper Sind, including Mehur, Ooboura, and the Bukkur Tuppa; after which, proceeding down the river from Sukkur to Tatta, the establishment was occupied during the concluding month in the sea districts of the Kurrachee Collectorate.

11. But the whole work of the department will be more readily and easily understood on reference to the accompanying table. [Appendix A.]

12. Since receiving your orders at the commencement of the district tour on the distribution of settlement certificates, the Government confirmation has been received to the method of disposal proposed for Jagheers in the 3rd and 4th classes. This decision will make the settlements no longer provisional, and, consequently, facilitate adjustment of the general question.

No. 5091, of 27th November 1857.

13. But it was found on inquiry that many 2nd class grants had been lowered to the 3rd class from defect of social position. In like manner 4th class grants had been raised to the medium class to make up for the said reduction of the 2nd class. By these changes the various degrees of classification had become so mixed up as to require a tolerably close revision to discover how many beegahs of the whole number could be affected by an ancient title, and how many were comparatively new.

14. You were, moreover, of opinion that the Jagheerdars who were not entitled to be considered Sirdars by social position, but who could show 2nd class registration, should be freed of the one-fourth share resumption put upon re-grants in the 3rd class; therefore it has become necessary, as a primary measure, to extract special cases out of the said inferior classes before finally disposing of the latter by the issue of settlement certificates.

No. 23, of the 7th January 1858.

15. This being done, I propose to prepare nominal rolls of the 3rd and 4th class grantees for whom certificates are needed, and to set aside the said certificates for distribution on the ensuing tour of the department. By the help of this partial re-investigation, the reply to an appeal upon any of these papers should be a matter of no great difficulty, and within the scope of an officer of little departmental experience.

16. As regards the further registration of sunnuds, the system of transcribing these documents from the long narrow strips of coarse paper forming the "Wais" of the Meers, has been found so successful for compactness and ready reference, that it is proposed to continue the record until about eight more volumes shall have been completed. These would contain the deeds of grant by Meer Mahomed Khan, Meer Noor Mahomed, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Shahdad. Possibly it will be advisable to make a similar registration for the Khyrpoor Meers, Sohrab, Roostum, Mobarik, and Ali Moorad, but this is a subject which may be reserved for after decision.

17. The Government letter and report of the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, forwarded for my information and guidance, have defined one or two additional duties for the Jagheer Department which were not alluded to in my last year's report. Without taking up your time by entering into details, I think I may contemplate general fulfilment of the task indicated in that correspondence by the 1st November next.

No 5091, dated 27th November 1857, with accompaniment.

18. The establishment proposed to be kept up until such period will be found in the third division of the following table:—

[*Contrasted*

## *Contrasted Establishments, Sind Jagheers*, 1857-58.

| Proposed 1st July 1857. | | | Proposed 26th November 1857. | | | Present Proposition. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Designation. | Monthly salary. | No. | Designation. | Monthly salary. | No. | Designation. | Monthly salary. |
| | | Rupees. | | | Rupees. | | | Rupees. |
| 1 | English Clerk ..... | 100 | 1 | English Clerk ..... | 100 | 1 | English Clerk ..... | 100 |
| 1 | Head Moonshee ..... | 100 | 1 | Head Moonshee ..... | 100 | 1 | Assistant do. ..... | 60 |
| 1 | Second do. ..... | 40 | 1 | Second do. ..... | 40 | 1 | Head Moonshee ..... | 100 |
| 1 | Third do. ..... | 30 | 1 | Third do. ..... | 30 | 1 | Second do. ..... | 40 |
| 2 | Moonshees, at Rs. 25 each. | 50 | 2 | Moonshees, at Rs. 25 .... | 50 | 1 | Third do. ..... | 30 |
| 2 | Do. at „ 20 „ .. | 40 | 1 | Do. ..... | 20 | 3 | Moonshees, at Rs.25..... | 75 |
| 2 | Mohurrurs, at „ 15 „ .. | 30 | 1 | Do. ..... | 15 | 2 | Do. at „ 20..... | 40 |
| 1 | Dufterbund ..... | 10 | 1 | Dufterbund ..... | 10 | 2 | Do. at „ 15..... | 30 |
| 6 | Peons, at Rs. 8 each ..... | 48 | 3 | Measurers, at Rs. 30..... | 90 | 1 | Dufterbund ..... | 10 |
| 1 | Calassee ..... | 6 | 1 | Do. ..... | 25 | 1 | Havildar of Peons..... | 10 |
| | Contingent Expenses .... | 36 | 3 | Zabits, at Rs. 20 ..... | 60 | 6 | Peons, at Rs. 8 ..... | 48 |
| | | | 1 | Do. ..... | 15 | 1 | Calassee ..... | 6 |
| | | | 2 | Chain-men ..... | 10 | | Contingent Expenses .... | 51 |
| | | | 1 | Havildar of Peons..... | 10 | | | |
| | | | 6 | Peons, at Rs. 8 each..... | 48 | | | |
| | | | 1 | Calassee ..... | 6 | | | |
| | | | | Contingent Expenses .... | 96 | | | |
| | Total.... | 500 | | Total.... | 725 | | | 600 |

19. The entertainment of a second English clerk has become imperative, and I am not sure whether an additional hand will not be required to complete the numerous records under formation to sum up the Jagheer inquiry. The Rupees 1,200 is, however, looked upon as an ample provision for all contingencies. From the 30th ultimo I dispensed with the services of the moonshees employed upon the measurements of inferior class Jagheers, owing to the approach of the inundation necessitating suspension of proceedings.

20. If the sanction of Government be accorded within the next three months to the various propositions now before you, I might submit that the special duties of the department would cease at the period above stated. On this subject I had the honour to address you in the last paragraph of my report of this date in the past year, since which period I venture to hope that you will not perceive any slackness in office work. Where there has been delay, it is conceived that the cause is sufficiently palpable and independent of individual efforts to need no explanation.

21. While acknowledging and deeply appreciating the concluding expression in your letter of the 31st July 1857, I can only record assurance that it has ever been my endeavour and pride to make my humble services useful in these or any duties which you may have entrusted to my charge; but now that a fresh year has elapsed, and that Government has made special provision against needless delay in disposing of the Sind alienations, it will, perhaps, not be unreasonable to contemplate a speedy settlement of the whole question. On this account I will make arrangements for a report to be submitted on or about the 1st November, showing the whole expenses entailed upon Government by the special Jagheer inquiry, and the provisions of every description in detail which have been made for regulating the expenses of a fluctuating temporary establishment by a fixed monthly charge.

22. A statement of lapses for the year 1857 was forwarded on the 19th January 1858. The lapses shown were as follows:—

| | Value in Rupees. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee Collectorate ..... | 2,001 | 14 | 0 |
| Shikarpoor do. ..... | 2,500 | 1 | 0 |
| Hyderabad do. ..... | 1,544 | 6 | 0 |
| Total.... | 6,046 | 5 | 0 |

[*Abstract*

*Abstract of Work performed in the Sind Jagheer Department,* 1857-58.

| No. of Beegahs in cases reported on for permanent settlement. | | | | | Beegahs measured by the Establishment. | No. of Sunnuds copied by Establishment into volumes. | No. of English Reports, Letters, and Memoranda. | No. of Persian Letters and Purwanas. | No. of Petitions answered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Talpoor Families. | Sirdars. | Garden grants. | Nowshera & Kundiara Jagheers. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1,614,877 | 774,388 | 5,122 | *38,728 | 2,423,115 | 168,948 | 1,916 | 296 | 919 | 282 |

* Inclusive of Khyrats, &c.

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 1st July* 1858.

# APPENDIX K.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1856-57.

# APPENDIX K.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 93, *dated 1st July* 1857.

In accordance with your verbal instructions communicated to me since resuming charge of the Jagheer office on the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to report upon the progress made in the inquiry generally since the date of Captain Pelly's report of the 2nd January 1856. It will be my endeavour at the same time to show what yet remains to convert the duties of this office into mere routine; and to submit the course of procedure which I propose to adopt for the next six months, or for such greater or lesser period as there shall exist any necessity for special supervision of the department.

Progress Report.

2. The past year has been marked by completion of the local registration of land alienations. Excepting a few grants in Nowshera and Kundiara, each case has now been classified and provided for under provisional sanction. The progress of classification involved original investigation into title, as well as deductions from prior decisions. Many cases had, on the other hand, been thoroughly sifted, but required enrolment under the new system of classification before final disposal. Anything like minute report, however, in this respect, it is thought better to reserve until after receipt of Government sanction to the several settlements, when the respective labours of each officer employed can be set forth in detail. The annexed table will show generally the amount of work performed from January 1856 up to the present time.

*Statement showing the amount of Work performed in the Jagheer Office between January* 1856 *and June* 1857.

| Collectorates. | From January to September 1856. | | | | | | From Oct. 1856 to June 1857. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of cases investigated and classified or merely classified. | No. of sharers included in preceding No. of cases. | Total Extent in Napierian Beegahs of the Tenures classified. | No. of Miscellaneous English Letters, &c. | No. of Persian Letters. | No. of Persian Purwanas and Miscellaneous Orders, &c. | No. of Persian Letters. | No. of Persian Purwanas and Miscellaneous Orders, &c. |
| Kurrachee .. | .... | .... | ..... | 194 | 69 | 203 | 30 | 48 |
| Hyderabad .. | 123 | 283 | 309,329– 7 | | 62 | 560 | 92 | 312 |
| Shikarpoor .. | 164 | 270 | 349,774–16 | | 34 | 130 | 35 | 51 |
| Total.... | 287 | 553 | 659,104– 3 | 194 | 165 | 893 | 157 | 411 |

REMARKS.—The office was solely under Captain Pelly's supervision up to October 29th 1856.

*N. B.*—Besides the above, Collectorate Rolls, or Abstract of Decisions in each of the three collectorates, were also prepared and sent in.

3. On the 2nd January 1856 the annual statement of lapses was forwarded showing that alienations to the value of Rupees 12,459-4-0 per annum had lapsed to Government * in 1855, under the rules then provisionally in force. A similar statement for the past year bears date the 6th April 1857, and shows a lapse during 1856 of Rupees 8,434-4-2. These last were all 3rd and 4th class tenures.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * In Kurrachee ..... | 300 | 3 | 0 |
| „ Hyderabad ..... | 10,683 | 14 | 0 |
| „ Shikarpoor ..... | 1,475 | 3 | 0 |
| Total.. Rs. | 12,459 | 4 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * In Kurrachee ..... | 1,905 | 9 | 0 |
| „ Hyderabad ..... | 4,561 | 10 | 2 |
| „ Shikarpoor ..... | 1,967 | 1 | 0 |
| Total.. Rs. | 8,434 | 4 | 2 |

4. On the 31st July Captain Pelly was enabled to report that the Commissioner had before him "all necessary information regarding every tenure of rent-free land in the province." This report resulted in a recommendation to make a considerable reduction in the Jagheer establishment from 1st January 1857, provided only that the rules recommended as a basis of settlement should meet with Government sanction.

Commissioner to Government, No. 94, of 8th August 1856, paragraph 6.

5. Such sanction has not been received. It was nevertheless thought fit to carry out the proposed reduction. I had in the meanwhile rejoined the appointment from Europe on the 29th October 1856; but agreeably to the Acting Commissioner's instructions, had relinquished charge on the 25th November to proceed to Shikarpoor as Acting Judicial Deputy Magistrate. The latter office was held by me until the 29th proximo, when I was relieved with instructions to return to Kurrachee as your Assistant for Jagheer inquiries.

Mr. Ellis's letter to Government, No. 76, of 27th March 1857, copy of which was forwarded for my information at Shikarpoor.

6. The English records of the Office do not show the detail of work done from November to June. This result is easily explained by the fact that the Acting Commissioner himself answered all references of the department through his Revenue Assistant after my departure for Shikarpoor. In like manner the Judicial Assistant performed the same duties on Captain Pelly's appointment to the Persian Expeditionary Force. Whatever English correspondence, therefore, may have taken place, has been recorded apart from the Jagheer Office.

Special duties to be performed in the department.

7. It appears essential that the Jagheer Office should remain in its integral state—

I. Until replies be received from Government on the question of the rules generally, and disposal of the Talpoor families and sirdars or

better class of Jagheerdars; these replies may involve much further inquiry and report.

II. Until the period be passed limiting appeals to the Commissioner in each case of provisional settlement.

8. Upon the 1st point, I have annexed a memorandum (A) showing in detail the chief questions under consideration, and the particular points requiring reply from Government. It may be mentioned, however, that on resuming charge for the brief period already referred to, my views on the work then to be done were set forth in a memorandum, No. 220, of the 10th November 1856.

Not appended.

9. While submitting in the body of that memorandum that the claims of the four great Talpoor families still required investigation in detail, it was intended to express that these cases had been treated by a simple reference to the latest sunnud of each Jagheerdar, with a remark that "as one of the aforesaid Talpoors, special report was required"; whereas, if it become necessary to dispose of their claims according to their separate and individual tenures, there are no Jagheerdars in Sind whose titles call for closer and more minute inquiry. As regards the Sirdars, Captain Pelly has certainly entered into investigation of their claims; but the question of further inquiry must depend on the sanctioned method of disposal for each. At all events, it will be necessary to show clearly who are entitled to be considered Sirdars and who not, and until such roll shall be completed, the adjustment of these 2nd class claims must be held a "*vexata quæstio.*" I neither laid stress upon such cases in my memorandum, nor do I believe that I even attached my signature to the late Head Accountant's roll therein enclosed, leaving it to his knowledge of the matter, acquired during my absence, to complete the enclosure. Upon this point, however, I would expressly solicit reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of addendum to the said memorandum, every statement in which has been carefully weighed and considered.

This paragraph is in explanation of the Acting Commissioner's "Notes" of the 25th November last, without number.

10. The next important points seem to be—

III. That the native records be classified and indexed in due systematic form, and all important sunnuds so registered as to prevent any future fraud or tampering.

IV. That the revenue of all land liable to alienation *in perpetuum* be ascertained and registered with tolerable accuracy.

V. That a general identification, or muster roll, be prepared and filled in during the ensuing cold season. This should be checked at each annual tour. A form is submitted for approval, marked B.

11. Provisions for future security, such as the registry of heirs to 1st and 2nd class Jagheers, however essential to a permanent establishment, may be reserved for after discussion, and will not be affected by the reduction of the office to its minimum.

12. With reference to the foregoing points, numbered I to IV, I would propose—

Proposal for adjustment.

1*st*.—To prepare a tabular report on the Jagheers of the four Talpoor families, showing at a glance the whole tenures of each of the 18 regarding whom there *can be any doubt* as to the claim to superior position and immunities; also a roll of Sirdars, with a brief historical account, and explanatory genealogical trees, for each tribe (and division of tribe) represented by a chief in the contemplated 2nd class. This proposal may be carried into effect at once, in anticipation of the orders of Government, and such information would facilitate future settlement when the decisions shall have been received.

2*nd*.—To issue extracts of Jagheer settlements in the accompanying form (C) to each holder of 3rd and 4th class Jagheers regarding whom it is not probable that Government will offer any objection to the treatment proposed. They would thus be allowed 61 days to appeal, reckoning from the 1st August next inclusive.

3*rd*.—To continue the registry of sunnuds as adverted to in letters from this department noted in the margin. The recent Government orders, under date the 14th July 1856, No. 1649, seem to render the measure imperatively necessary in spite of constantly occurring lapses and a complete English record of titles.

Assistant Commissioner to Commissioner, No. 59, of 4th May; No. 93 of 25th June, &c.

4*th*.—To investigate all data forwarded to this department within the last two or three years, affording information on Jagheer revenues, to select such as appear trustworthy, and institute further inquiries on rejected statements.

13. The 3rd and 4th propositions would seem to call for an increased establishment; but I shall confine myself to recommending that I be allowed an increase upon the 3rd only, as shown in the margin. I would also request the favour of two additional Peons, the number having now become limited to four, owing to the office being part, as it were, of the Commissioner's.

2 Moonshees at 20 or 40.
2 Mohurrurs at 15 or 30.

14. The table in the margin will show the contrast between the present and proposed establishment. For the latter I would solicit sanction from the 1st instant, this date.

| No. | Designation. | Present monthly Salary. | Proposed Increase. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | English Clerk..... | 100 0 0 | .... | 100 0 0 |
| 1 | Head Moonshee..... | 100 0 0 | .... | 100 0 0 |
| 1 | Second do. ..... | 40 0 0 | .... | 40 0 0 |
| 1 | Third do. ..... | 30 0 0 | .... | 30 0 0 |
| 2 | Moonshees, at 25 each ... | 50 0 0 | .... | 50 0 0 |
| 2 | Do. at 20 do. .... | .... | 40 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| 2 | Mohurrurs, at 15 do. .... | .... | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 1 | Dufterbund ..... | .... | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 1 | Havildar of Peons ..... | 10 0 0 | .... | 10 0 0 |
| 4 | Peons, at 8 each ..... | 32 0 0 | .... | 32 0 0 |
| 2 | Do. at 8 each ..... | .... | 16 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| 1 | Calassie ..... | 6 0 0 | .... | 6 0 0 |
| | | | Rs.. | 464 0 0 |
| | | | Contingencies, say.. | 36 0 0 |
| | | | Total.. Rupees | 500 0 0 |

15. Should the system laid down be adopted and carried out, it is not probable that any decrease could be recommended for the next nine months, or until the 31st March next, by which time it is hoped that the Persian records would be sufficiently completed to need no additional hands. It may be noted, however, that the two Moonshees whom I have named for Rupees 20 per mensem each, would be employed on general duties, as well as in their capacity of copyists, on occasions of emergency.

16. If the present statement be not reconcilable *primâ facie* with my recommendation on the 1st November 1854, No. 364, for an establishment of more than double the amount, I beg to observe that the several departments of survey and settlement now in Sind have done away with the necessity which then existed of a surveyor. The completion or registration to title provides for the want of a second English Clerk; and other causes have lately arisen to stop the employment of six district Moonshees in recording and reporting the produce value of Jagheers. Thus Rupees 450 per mensem are accounted for at once.

*Vide* Commissioner's approval, No. 3363, of 10th November.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surveyor ..... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Clerk ..... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Moonshees .... | 190 | 0 | 0 |
| Rupees. | 450 | 0 | 0 |

17. In conclusion, it is submitted that my own appointment having been continued as a special one on the higher salary, pending further orders, the strict necessity for such special appointment would cease with completion of the objects noted in the 1st and

Government Resolution, No. 1921, of 24th April, in reply to Acting Commissioner's letter quoted in margin of paragraph 5.

2nd of the foregoing propositions; for although an increased establishment might be necessary for a somewhat longer period, the mere supervision of the work of Mohurrurs, and registration of Jagheer revenue, would be little more than duties of routine. The first muster or identification of the 3rd and 4th class Jagheerdars would entail, perhaps, more trouble and attention than either of these two points; but on this question it is hardly incumbent on me to pass an opinion, at least until the replies be received from Government as to the disposal of the important holders of alienations in the 1st and 2nd class.

*Extract (paragraphs* 1 *and* 2*) from a Letter from the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND *to Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, No.* 1300, *dated* 31*st July* 1857.

1. I have the honour to return my thanks to you for your very clear report on the progress made in the Jagheer inquiry since the commencement of the year 1856, which I shall have much pleasure in submitting to Government.

No. 93, of 1st instant, with Appendices A, B, and C.

2. I quite concur with you in the suggestions made in the 7th paragraph, and also in the necessity for the works proposed in your 10th paragraph, all of which are most essential. The propositions set out in paragraph 12 are approved, and the increase of establishment from 1st July, as applied for in paragraph 13, is sanctioned.

# APPENDIX L.

## PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1858.

# APPENDIX L.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *Assistant Commissioner in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No. 57, dated 2nd July* 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour to set forth the progress made during the past year in the Sind Jagheer inquiry with reference to prior reports of this date in the years 1857–58.

2. Reverting to the five heads of those reports, it is found that the questions of provision for the higher classes of Jagheerdars have been submitted to Government, and replies received conveying a general approval of the settlements. The few remaining points for discussion will be noted in my separate letter of this date, No. 58.

Four Talpoor families—I. Sirdars.

3. Subsequently, however, to the date of my last year's report, the following documents have been prepared and forwarded from the Jagheer office :—

I. Summaries of first class Jagheers (including, and distinguishing Puttadars, Hissadars, and Khyratdars).

II. A revised recommendation roll on behalf of Sirdars for hereditary grants.

III. A roll of 2nd and 3rd class Puttadars, with a view to their inclusion in the 1st class.

The necessity for continuing to hear appeals in the 3rd and 4th classes seems to be obviated by the revision of all settlements in the 2nd and 3rd "sub-divisions of Jagheer grants," as now defined by the late Special Commissioner. This work is now in progress, and while it necessitates great nicety and attention to *minutiæ*, it need not be productive of extra expense by the employment of extra hands. A specimen of one district is enclosed (A).

II. Appeals.

No. 576, from the Acting Secretary to Government Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 15th February 1859, paragraph 34.

During the past year 4508 sunnuds have been transcribed into volumes, thus completing the records of Meers Nusseer Khan and Noor Mahomed. Meer Sobdar's volume is nearly finished. There remain the sunnuds of Meers Mahomed and Shahdad Khan, and, if necessary, those of the Khyrpoor Meers.

III. Classification of records.

IV. Revenue.

Last year's report supplied a memorandum of alienated revenue calculated on a three years' average, minus the accounts of eleven talookas. A table of these eleven will be found on the other side of this leaf, to which is added the ascertained result of the prior statement. Thus we have the estimated value of alienations in Sind recorded at Rupees 5,13,603 per annum; add to this all pensions registered in the Jagheer office, and the total is Rupees 9,20,085.

Muster.

Other duties than those of the department have taken up much of my time and attention. It was not until the 21st of December that I accompanied your head quarters on the annual provincial tour, and for one whole month (from 9th February to 8th March inclusive) I was absent in Rajpootana and the deserts connecting it with Sind. Indeed, much more than a month elapsed before I rejoined on the river your camp and my own office; add to this the charge of the Educational Department, and the causes for discontinuing the regular muster of Jagheerdars during the past cold season will be apparent. But the object of the muster, though but partially carried out on this occasion, were by no means neglected, and a number of cases involving unregistered subdivisions of alienated produce, especially in Upper Sind, were personally investigated by me with a view to report or adjustment.

Report of 1st July 1858, paragraph 17.

4. The proposal to close the special inquiries of the Jagheer office by the 1st November last having been nullified by paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 3022, of the 13th September, I have made a point of keeping up the establishment on as reduced a scale as seemed consistent with due performance of the duties yet left to the office. In fact, for the last six months the clear saving to Government upon the monthly sum allowed has been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,200 × 6 for six months..... | Rs. | 7,200 | 0 0 |
| Actual expenditure ..... | „ | 3,165 | 6 1 |
| Difference ..... | „ | 4,034 | 9 11 |

5. But the expenditure should be much greater in the ensuing cold season. To carry out effectually the settlements of the Meers and Sirdars' Jagheers upon the system proposed in my letter of the 8th February, No. 11 A, it will be necessary to reorganise a survey and measuring establishment; nor is it improbable that, for the short period during which this agency are actively employed, even the monthly Rupees 1,200 may fall short of the amount required. Nothing, however, can well be done in this respect before October.

*Memorandum of Revenue of* 11 *Talookas;*

| Number. | Collectorate. | Deputy Collectorate. | Talookas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Hyderabad | Meerpoor Khoss | Allyar-ka-Tanda |
| 2 | | | Tanda Adum |
| 3 | | Halla | Sukkurrund |
| 4 | | | Muttaree |
| 5 | | Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda | Tanda Bagha |
| 6 | | | Buddeen |
| 7 | | | Dehra Mohhbut |
| | | | Goonee |
| 8 | Kurrachee | Sehwan | Dadoo |
| 9 | Shikarpoor | Shikarpoor | Shikarpoor |
| 10 | | | Nowshera Abra |
| 11 | | Mehur | Khokur |
| | | | Total.... |
| | | | Recent regrants..... |
| | | | Pension ..... |
| | | | Garden Grants..... |
| | | | Total ..... |
| | | | Result of prior Statement. |
| | | | Grand Total ..... |

* Of which 15,260 mere share of Government revenue in cash.
147,711 produce of land recorded in beegahs.

*average of three Years.*

| Produce value in Rupees. | No. of Jagheers included. | Extent of Jagheers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9,073 0 0 | 22 | 87,406 0 0 | |
| 1,425 0 0 | 8 | 7,494 0 0 | |
| 12,089 0 0 | 9 | 49,457 0 0 | |
| 20,660 0 0 | 29 | 81,420 0 0 | |
| 25,920 0 0 | 66 | 196,488 0 0 | |
| 20,785 0 0 | 40 | 123,345 0 0 | |
| 8,133 0 0 | 38 | 42,938 0 0 | |
| 27,575 0 0 | 58 | 467,366 0 0 | |
| 7,672 0 0 | 21 | 57,117 0 0 | |
| 12,459 0 0 | 26 | 14,731 0 0 | |
| 9,389 0 0 | 23 | 25,586 0 0 | |
| 7,791 0 0 | 12 | 106,272 0 0 | |
| 1,62,971 0 0 | | 1,259,620 0 0 | * 2,226,452 beegahs, including regrants, would give a total of 3,486,072; but the statement is one of revenue, and the measurements are doubtful. |
| 1,408 0 0 | | | |
| 4,06,482 0 0 | .... | ..... | Including the Meers at Poona and Bengal. |
| 24,013 0 0 | | | |
| 5,94,874 0 0 | | | |
| 3,25,211 0 0 | | | |
| 9,20,085 0 0 | | †1,259,620 0 0 | |

† Of which 120,778 is reclaimed by Government in one-fourth shares, leaving 1,13[illegible]42 beegahs. Value as above 1,47,711, or 2 annas and 1 pie per beegah.

6. As regards the mere office establishment, the late Brigadier General Jacob submitted a proposal to Government, which may be still held the basis of settlement. Annexed is a comparative statement showing the difference between that scheme and present expenditure :—

Paragraphs 18, 19.

| Paragraph 2, Acting Commissioner to Government, No. 3, of 3rd January 1857. | | Abstract, 1st July 1859. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Designation. | Monthly Pay. | Designation. | Monthly Pay. |
| 1 Clerk ..... | 100 | 1 Head Clerk ... ..... | 100 |
| 1 Head Moonshee ..... | 100 | 1 Head Moonshee ..... | 100 |
| 1 2nd do. ..... | 40 | 1 2nd do. ..... | 40 |
| 1 3rd do. ..... | 30 | 1 3rd do. ..... | 30 |
| 2 Mohurrurs, on Rs. 25 each. | 50 | 2 Moonshees, Rs. 25 each. | 50 |
| 1 Duffedar ..... | 10 | 2 Mohurrurs, Rs. 20 each.. | 40 |
| 4 Chuprassees, on Rs. 8 each | 32 | 1 Do. ..... | 15 |
| | | 1 Dufterbund ..... | 12 |
| | | 1 Havildar ..... | 10 |
| | | 6 Peons, Rs. 8 each..... | 48 |
| Total..Rs. | 362 | Total..Rs. | 445 |

7. It had been further contemplated to bring down the amount to Rupees 20 less than the above Rupees 362, allowing Rupees 50, however, for a fixed contingent, making the total monthly outlay Rupees 392. My experience of the office shows me that we shall require a permanent establishment as follows :—

Acting Commissioner to Government, No. 94, dated 8th Aug. 1856, paragraph 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 English Clerk, monthly ..... | Rs. | 100 | As before recommended by Brigadiar General Jacob. |
| 1 Head Moonshee „ ..... | „ | 100 | |
| 12 Moonshees „ ..... | „ | 40 | |
| 13 „ „ ..... | „ | 30 | |
| 2 Mohurrurs, at Rs. 25 each ..... | „ | 50 | |
| 1 Havildar ..... | „ | 10 | |
| 4 Peons, at Rs. 8 each ..... | „ | 32 | |
| | | 362 | |
| 1 Dufterbund ..... | „ | 15 | Somewhat in excess of ditto. |
| 2 Peons, at Rs. 8 each ..... | „ | 16 | |
| 1 Calassee ..... | „ | 7 | |
| | | 38 | |
| Total..... | Rs. | 400 | |

8. The Dufterbund omitted in the proposal above adverted to is an appointment which has always existed in the Jagheer office, and one which the multiplicity and importance of the records render imperative, and it must be comparatively well paid. The Peons are paid at the rate prevalent in the Commissioner's office, of which they will, as it were, form a part. Less than the number given they cannot conveniently be, owing to the separation which must necessarily ensue at times from the head quarters, added to which they are pretty well worked on all occasions. Fixed contingents being now abolished, such a charge has not been here included.

9. I do not propose to bring into operation at once the reduction here laid down; but to do so gradually, and as I can dispense with the services of the few extra hands now engaged. But if sanction be accorded to the scale submitted, I would vouch that it should not be exceeded by this day six months. This would leave me Rupees 800 per mensem for the survey, which might then be considered as quite a distinct, and, or say, 750 less contingent, temporary charge.

10. Reverting to the Government resolution noted in paragraph 4 (*supra*) statements of exact expenditure have been prepared as requested, and an abstract of the results is here supplied; but it is most respectfully submitted, that actual money gains are not to be so much anticipated from the Sind Jagheer settlements as the great benefit of placing every man's tenure on a solid and secure footing; a moral and political benefit which, while it cannot be gainsayed in words, cannot either be expressed or computed in figures.

11. The statement of lapses for the year 1858 was forwarded on the 28th of January. The lapses were shown to be in each collectorate—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee | Rs. | 825 |
| Hyderabad | „ | 3,961 |
| Shikarpoor | „ | 560 |
| | Rs. | 5,346 |

12. The number of beegahs included in the 1st class grants of all kinds mentioned in paragraph 2 is upwards of six lacs. The produce of these alienations, added to that of the lower class Puttadars, amounts to Rupees 63,238; but, as Mr. Ellis remarks, "the work cannot be estimated by the number of beegahs reported on," and this statement is only made in accordance with prior custom.

No. 18, of 14th August 1858, paragraph 11.

13. The number of Persian Purwanas and Letters issued from the Jagheer office throughout the year is recorded at 550, and answers have been registered to 323 petitions. English reports, letters, and memoranda to no

more than 118; but the reason is easily explained. The Assistant Commissioner has been mostly in attendance on the Commissioner on the provincial tour, or present at Kurrachee head quarters, and has received verbal orders and made verbal reports and explanations which have considerably diminished documentary work, and generally facilitated the despatch of business. It may be further noted, that very many vernacular papers written "by order" are not included in the above account, this being strictly confined to the Jagheer separate department.

14. At Hyderabad, in January last, you were pleased to constitute me the channel of communication to several members of the late reigning family and their households; and the sphere of my duties has thus become gradually somewhat enlarged by the admission of inquiries formerly considered to be strictly political. These arrangements have enabled me to connect the pensions with other alienations, whether land or revenue, as a part of the object of my establishment, and are making my results far more complete and satisfactory than they could otherwise have been found. For illustration, I beg to point to the foregoing financial table.

15. I need not detain you further, Sir, by detailing step by step what has been done throughout the year in matters which may be supposed the ordinary work of the Jagheer branch of your office establishment; but the orders which you have issued on attachments and mortgages of Jagheer, in regulating the first assessments of water-rates on the conduct of Jagheer cesses into their proper and legitimate channel, besides others of a miscellaneous nature, will be ample proof that the *minutiæ* of title and tenure are not the sole points which call for special attention at the outset, as it were, of a settlement of alienated revenues.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1861.

[*Abstract*

## *Abstract of Work performed in the Sind Jagheer Department from 1st July 1858 to 1st July 1859.*

| STATEMENT OF | | | | | | | | | | Statement of Lapses for 1858. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class Jagheers. | | 1st Class Puttadars. | | 1st Class Khyratdars. | | Produce of 2nd Class Puttadars, extent of land unknown. | Khyratdar Nuckdee. | Total. | | | | Number of Sunnuds copied by Establishment into Volumes. | Number of English Reports, Letters, and Memoranda. | Number of Persian letters and Purwanas. | Number of Petitions answered. |
| Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | | | Land. | Produce. | Land. | Produce. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 475,123 | 33,109 | 62478-13 | 14,391 | 64045-13 | 11,800 | 2,527 | 351 | 602547-6 | 63,238 | 49,010 | 5,346 | Meer Noor Mahomed's Sunnuds copied ..... 730<br>Meer Nusseer Khan's Sunnud copied ..... 1,546<br>Greater portion of Meer Sobdar's Sunnuds copied 1,264<br>Re-copying a Volume of old Sunnuds on which the Governor's seals were affixed ..... 968<br>Total.. 4,508 | 118 | From Jagheer Office ..... 550<br>Commissioner's Office .... 53<br>Total.. 603 | From Jagheer Office ..... 323<br>Commissioner's Office .... 79<br>Total.. 402 |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1861.

*Statement of Expenditure and Receipts of the Jagheer Establishment, from* 1853 *up to* 30*th June* 1859, *showing the amount of Cost entailed on Government from the date of its establishment and the amount realized during the above period.*

| Year. | Expenditure. Amount of Pay to the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheer inquiries and Establishment. | Expenditure. Amount of Jagheers re-granted from 1853. Produce. Kurrachee. | Hydrabad. | Shikarpoor. | Total. | Receipts. Amount of Savings of Pay of the 3 Assistants and Establishment, &c. since the date of its abolishment. Kurrachee. | Hydrabad. | Shikarpoor. | Total. | Receipts. Number of Jagheers that lapses in each year to Government and accounted for in the yearly Statement of Lapses furnished to the Civil Auditor, Bombay. Produce. Kurrachee. | Hydrabad. | Shikarpoor. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1853 to 30th June 1859. | *Rs. a. p.* 1,14,154 7 8 | 4,214 | 6,832 | 1,946 | 12,992 | 49,784-8 | 60,693-12 | 46,416-8 | 1,56,894-12 | 7,450 | 27,017 | 21,337 | 55,804 | This table is framed upon detailed records in the office available whenever required. |

NOTE.—Savings and receipts ..... Rs. 2,12,698 12 0
Expenditure and regrants ..... „ 1,27,146 7 8
Difference to credit of Government .... Rs. 85,552 4 4

(Signed) F. J. GOLDSMID, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1860.

# APPENDIX M.

# PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1859-60.

# APPENDIX M.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 138, *dated 2nd July* 1860.

In accordance with the custom of the three past years, I have the honour to forward the Progress Report of the Sind Jagheer Department for the year 1859-60, brought up to the 30th June.

2. The letters as per margin will have placed before Government the bearings of the general question as regards all Jagheers involving permanence of alienation. There are certain points in connection with these on which a reply is yet awaited. It remains to be shown how the office is employed in the mean while.

Commissioner in Sind to Government of Bombay, No. 39, of 10th February 1860, and enclosures.

Government reply, No. 1221, of 30th March.

Commissioner in Sind to Government, No. 109, of 30th April.

Do. No. 66, of 13th March 1860.

3. The division of the second and third classes of Jagheer grants alluded to in paragraph 4 of my last year's report, have been completed for the Collectorates of Hyderabad and Kurrachee in the Persian Department. When fully checked by myself, they will be embodied in new collectorate rolls. The revisions to be made in the Shikarpoor Collectorate will be disposed of in like manner; but these are comparatively unimportant. I would submit that to transcribe these rolls wholly will entail needless labour. I purpose to prepare and forward simply rolls of such grantees as hold life tenures, or tenures regrantable to one generation only after present incumbents. Every Jagheer involving permanent alienations should, in my opinion, be entered in a printed record.

4. During the past year, 1496 sunnuds have been transcribed into volumes. Those of Meer Sobdar and Meer Mahomed Khan have been completed and bound. A few remain of Meer Shahdad, 275 of whose sunnuds have been

Classification of Records.

copied. A batch of sunnuds known as the Wai of Pretum Doss it has also been found advisable, for ready reference, to enter in a separate record. They are the deeds bearing the seal of His Excellency the late Governor, and apply to the Jagheerdars of the Hyderabad Collectorate. In addition to these, the transcript of a batch of torn and old sunnuds is in progress, showing certain grants in lieu of pay kept specially by Meers Kurm and Moorad Ali. The transcript, if ever necessary, of the sunnuds of the Khyrpoor Meers, may be reserved for future consideration. This year there has been only one Mohuneer employed, as a rule, on the work of copying deeds.

Revenue.

5. In last year's report, I showed the estimated value of alienations in Sind to be recorded at Rupees ..... 5,13,603 per annum, and of pensions to be..... 4,06,482

Giving a total of..... 9,20,085

The omission of the Thurr and Parkur stipendiaries and Jagheerdars, and a few other items since brought to notice, has caused me to add to this total Rupees 22,076-8-0, thus making Rupees 9,42,161-8-0. For the current year (1859-60) we have to add,—

22,580-0-0, or { Jagheers 2,832, Pensions 19,784,

Showing total of 9,64,741-8-0, from which should be deducted

21,658-0-0, or { Jagheers resumed 6,487, Pensions do. 15,171,

leaving a balance 9,43,083-8-0

but 2,428-0-0 are struck out as pensions in the revenue and military departments, thus 94,06,655-8-0 represents the total annual alienation which should be recorded. Appendix A is a revised roll of political pensions.*

Jagheers and Khyrat..... 5,16,098
Pensions ..... 4,24,557

6. The Jagheer Department was formerly so far independent in action that its annual operations were in no way guided by other influences than those immediately affecting the Jagheer settlements. Since, however, my appointment by

Thurr and Parkur Districts.

* Omitted, a later roll being added to Appendix VI.

Sir B. Frere to the charge of the Political Assistant's duties in this province (in October 1858), it has been usual for me to accompany the Commissioner's camp on the annual provincial tour. In order to make some special settlements of disputed shares of alienated revenue in the hands of the Roree Syuds and other Upper Sind litigants, I this year (1859-60) preceded your head quarters by some days, held a court at Sukkur, and did not rejoin till the 13th January at Hyderadad. From thence, as your presence was urgently required in the Thurr and Parkur Districts, I accompanied you to Nuggur Parkur, remaining there till the end of the travelling season. Under these circumstances, I have been unable to continue anything like a general muster of Jagheerdars, or conduct other than partial local inquiries into Jagheer claims throughout the province; but I took occasion while in the Thurr and Parkur to register the free grants of every description in that remote part of Sind, which hitherto had not been included in the previous investigation. The result has been that there have been added to the alienations in the first class an item of..... Rs. 420 0 0 per annum, and to those in the 4th class, or for life ..... „ 750 8 0 „

See cases 8 and 9, &c. Appendix B.

Rs. 1,170 8 0

The miscellaneous and unclassified grants, amounting to Rupees 1,923 per annum, have been included in the general statement of alienation revenue, thus increasing the total already recorded by a sum of Rupees 2,093½.

7. The annual statement of lapses was forwarded to the Civil Auditor on the 11th February last. The amount in each collectorate was recorded as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee, annual revenue | ..... | Rs. | 324 | 3 | 0 |
| Hyderabad do. | ..... | „ | 616 | 0 | 0 |
| Shikarpoor do. | ..... | „ | 491 | 11 | 0 |
| | | Total.. Rs. | 1,431 | 4 | 0 |

It should be explained that in the figure of Rupees 6,487 before shown (paragraph 5), for resumed Jagheers, are included the resumptions from July to July; and Rupees 3,800 of this amount represent the confiscated Jagheers of the Thurr and Parkur rebels. So also in the figure for resumed pensions, Rupees 5,091 are for confiscated money grants of the same persons.

8. The saving to Government for the past official year upon the sum allowed for the Sind Jagheer establishment may be thus shown:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,200 × for 12 months ..... | = | 14,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Actual expenditure 1859-60 .... | = | 8,381 | 9 | 10 |
| Balance saving ..... | Rs. | 6,018 | 6 | 2 |

Fixed Office Establishment.

9. The office establishment is now only Rupees 25 in excess of the amount proposed to be permanently allowed (*vide* paragraph 7 of my report, No. 57, of the 2nd July 1859). The additional cost to Government is mainly in the existence of my own appointment, and necessity for maintaining a temporary survey establishment. As regards the first, I have frequently expressed an opinion that it need not be considered a separate permanent charge in this province. A very brief notice would enable me to wind up the accounts, and arrange for transferring to Collectors the little responsibility remaining in the disposal of eventual settlements; but it would be an advantage to have received the decision of Government on all doubtful points, as a code of printed rules is a *sine qua non* to provide against future difficulties, and there are one or two matters of importance still pending in immediate connection with regrants, on which, as before stated, a reply is awaited. I will proceed to a summary of the survey operations.

Survey 1859–60.

Corporal (now Mr.) Ryland, for Kurrachee.

Mr. Fernandez for Hyderabad.

10. Towards the close of the year 1859, I obtained, through the kind assistance of Mr. Ellis, Secretary to Government, the services of two surveyors, at Rupees 200 each per mensem, to carry out the survey of certain Jagheers registered in the permanent class of alienations. It was late, however, in the season before they arrived, and later still before they could commence work. The instructions issued to them at the outset through the Collectors were dated respectively the 29th November and 1st December last. They were submitted to Government with your letter, No. 109, of the 30th April. Mr. Ryland returned from his out-door duties on the 8th May last, and is now working under me at Kurrachee. Mr. Fernandez has long since been directed to proceed to Hyderabad, from the settlement officer of which collectorate I am daily in expectation of receiving a report as to his employment during the next three months. Early in November at the latest operations in the field may be resumed.

11. Mr. Ryland, in somewhat less than five months, surveyed 10 Jagheers, amounting in the aggregate to 95,043 beegahs. The result, as

regards measurement and description of land, will be ascertained in the following table:—

| Number. | Name of Jagheer. | No. of Beegahs supposed. | No. of Beegahs now shown in Jagheer. | Of which | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cultivated. | Fallow or fit for cultivation. | Waste or occupied. | |
| 1 | Changalanee .... | 403 | 408 | 114 | 294 | .... | |
| 2 | Moondhur ..... | 1,251 | 1,251 | 202 | 1,031 | 18 | |
| 3 | Kabrote ..... | 3,781 | 2,504 | 758 | 1,390 | 356 | |
| 4 | Wanecha ..... | 5,946 | 3,910 | 2,538 | 1,348 | 24 | |
| 5 | Billanulpoor .... | 2,252 | 2,135 | 1,152 | 931 | 52 | |
| 6 | Reyl (Nowshera). | 14,640 | 13,741 | 475 | 13,144 | 122 | |
| 7 | Drig (lower) .... | 59,117 | 36,316 | 8,004 | 22,697 | 5,615 | This discrepancy is under investigation. |
| 8 | Shadun ..... | 16,053 | 11,159 | 1,035 | 10,012 | 112 | |
| 9 | Sobdarwah..... | 10,956 | 9,334 | 995 | 8,195 | 144 | |
| 10 | Upper Drig .... | 15,001 | 14,285 | 14,124 | .... | 161 | |
| | Total.. | 1,29,400 | 95,043 | | | | |
| | Deduct.. | 95,043 | | | | | |
| | Difference in Measurement..... | 34,357 | | | | | |

It will be seen that the ascertained measurements are less than those previously registered by the large figure of 34,357 beegahs. With the exception of one large item of more than 23,000 beegahs, found in No. 7 of the above list, the deficit may be accounted for in many ways. The Jagheers were either very loosely measured in the first instance, or, perhaps, not measured at all, but estimated at an approximate figure. In some cases the river may have encroached upon the lands; in some, portions of Jagheers may have been thrown out of cultivation by natural causes, and eventually abandoned as profitless: it may be that a higher number was registered by the Jagheerdar himself when the information was originally sought at his hands; and this to cover future deductions on a Government measurement, or to exalt his importance. I do not think there is anything extraordinary in the discrepancy, nor that the circumstance calls for any minute investigation. At the same time, I would not make the gain thus indirectly obtained to Government the means of reducing the future permanent possessions recently sanctioned for the

four great Talpoor families and Sirdars of Sind. The revenue alienated is the main consideration, not the actual number of unproductive acres.

12. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Ryland has performed his task, and trust there will be no objection to my retention of his services without diminution of salary until the cold season, when he will resume his field operations. There is much, as you are aware, in which I can employ and make him useful to the State; and I am anxious that he should get acquainted with the routine of my office work, as well as aid me in preparing collectorate maps of the province, showing the several permanent Jagheer tenures, and giving some general idea of their extent. But his labours will very soon tell their own tale, without the necessity of comment on my part.

13. Mr. Fernandez has been apparently active and assiduous in the Hyderabad Collectorate, but I do not feel quite sure in his results, and shall subject them to further scrutiny. I have at present in possession plans and data exhibiting his work, as follows :—

| Number. | Name of Jagheer. | No. of Beegahs supposed. | No. of Beegahs now shown in Jagheer. | Of which | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cultivated. | Fallow or fit for cultivation. | Waste or occupied. | |
| 1 | Kuderah .... | 35,661 | 36,628 | .... | .... | .... | There have been also minor measurements in this land, and ¼ has been resumed on account of Government claim to ¼ produce. The surveyor was instructed to be particular in showing the description of soil in after surveys. The extent of the cultivated, cultivable, and waste portions, is not clearly ascertained from the report on this Jagheer. |
| 2 | Alipoor..... | 652 | 671 | 200 | 236 | 235 | |
| 3 | Beylla..... | .... | 2,740 | 600 | 2,122 | 18 | The former measurement not given, as it appears that the surveyor may have included adjacent Jagheer land in his account for this place. Further inquiry will be prosecuted hereon. |

| Number. | Name of Jagheer. | No. of Beegahs supposed. | No. of Beegahs now shown in Jagheer. | Of which | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cultivated. | Fallow or fit for cultivation. | Waste or occupied. | |
| 4 | Bebree ..... | 2,928 | 2,149 | 180 | 1,769 | 200 | |
| 5 | Kakrejee .... | .... | 1,951 | A | 1,791 | 160 | See remark to No. 3. |
| 6 | Kunda ..... | 1,747 | 1,027 | A | 997 | 30 | A.—The land under cultivation is not clearly shown, and is therefore included with that fit for cultivation. |
| | Total .. | 40,988 | 45,166 | | | | |
| | Deduct.. | 45,166 | | | | | |
| | Difference in measurement. | 4,178 | | | | | |

I am unable to complete the statement owing to the want of information on two or three important heads. The survey maps, with the exception of the first, which is on too small a scale, and too generally drawn up, are carefully and neatly done.

14. I shall be guided by the report of the Settlement Officer regarding the future disposal of Mr. Fernandez. It would no doubt occupy two more working seasons to survey and plan out all Jagheers of the Talpoor and Sirdar classes in the province on which doubt exists as to extent; but after the ensuing cold weather, enough will, I think, have been done to leave the balance to temporary or purely season establishments. Mr. Ryland had a roll of 38 Jagheers, 19 of which I considered it urgent to measure as early as practicable. Mr. Fernandez had a roll of 127, the greater part of which I wished disposed of in a similar manner. The work to be done, and that already done, may be thus summed up—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hyderabad, beegahs to be measured, in all ..... | 1,537,203 |
| Do. do. completed..... | 45,166 |
| Balance.... | 1,492,037 |
| Kurrachee, beegahs in all ..... ..... | 414,972 |
| Do. do. completed ..... | 129,400 |
| Balance.... | 285,572 |

15. I should repeat that I placed the two surveyors, and their temporary field establishments, for the working season, under the respective Settlement Officers and Collectors, giving myself, of course, general instructions, and receiving reports upon each Jagheer coming under survey. This new agency is somewhat expensive; but, as I have shown, the whole cost is considerably within the monthly sum allowed, and the advantage of lasting settlements cannot well be over-rated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hyderabad.* | | | Exclusive of Batta. |
| Surveyor, per mensem ..... | Rs. | 200 | |
| Establishment ..... | „ | 75 | |
| Contingent allowance ..... | „ | 25 | |
| Total.. | | 300 | |
| *Kurrachee.* | | | |
| Surveyor, per mensem. .... | Rs. | 200 | |
| Establishment..... | „ | 75 | |
| Total.. | | 275 | |

16. There appears no necessity immediately to measure, or in some cases re-measure and survey, 1st class Jagheers, or such extensive land grants as are possessed by the Noomrias, Jokias, and others whose alienations will not be diminished by prospective settlements. The boundaries may be accepted as they now stand, and have hitherto been acknowledged; and the whole demarcation will fall under the cognisance of the revenue survey or local settlement in the same manner as that of other lands, and subject to established rules of detail; but the case is different with lands involving certain resumptions to take effect on the death of present incumbents or their successors. It is necessary to know the precise area of these, and the character of the soil contained within that area: it is necessary, in fact, to possess data on which the Collector may carry out a regrant without further reference than a mere report of the settlement having been effected. To provide for this necessity has been my aim in organising the present survey, and I trust that the system adopted will meet with approval and success. A form of the rolls intended to guide the surveyors is appended, marked D.

* Paragraphs 3 to 9 of a letter from Mr. Secretary C. Beadon, No. 711, of 5th April 1859.

17. I will now revert to the question of permanent establishment for your Jagheer office. In my last year's report, paragraph 6, I showed that the Rupees 362, proposed by the late Acting Commissioner, fell short by a small sum of Rupees 38 of the unavoidable monthly expenditure required for this office, independently of contingent charges. Another year's experience in the department has confirmed me in much the same view; but the provision for a supervising officer was not last year discussed, and, I think, I have a plan for meeting this exigency, which will be at once economical and effectual.

Permanent establishment.

My proposal is that from the 1st May next,* this branch of the Commissioner's office be placed under a Head Clerk and Surveyor on the salary of Rupees 250 monthly, exclusive of batta in the districts, whose duty would be to report to the Assistant Commissioner, in the Revenue Department, all references on measurement or survey addressed to him by local officers on which orders would be requisite, as well as to acquaint the Assistant Commissioner with all details of references in general connection with Jagheers addressed to that officer. As a rule, he might accompany the head-quarter office during the annual tour, being every now and then detached on any requisition for his services. He would be valuable as an out-door as well as in-door assistant, and were the appointment made with due care and discrimination, I cannot but distinctly record an opinion that the arrangement would meet the views of Sir Bartle Frere and Government already expressed upon this particular subject.

* Or 30th April, close of official year and season tour.

From the Commissioner in Sind to Government, No. 296, of the 27th July 1858, paragraph 3.
Government Resolution on above, No. 3022, of the 13th September 1858.

18. Supposing such a plan accepted, the cost of permanent establishment might be fixed (at the very lowest scale) at Rupees 600, viz.:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Head Clerk and Surveyor | Rs. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk and Copyist | „ | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Head Moonshee | „ | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Second Moonshee | „ | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Third Moonshee | „ | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Mohurrurs, at Rs. 25 each | „ | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Naique of Peons | „ | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Peons, at Rs. 8 each | „ | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Calassee | „ | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Dufterbund | „ | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Total.... | Rupees | 600 | 0 | 0 |

The rates of pay to Moonshees cannot be reduced. Responsible offices must be well paid; and living at Kurrachee is expensive even to Sindees, to whom the place is about as foreign as to a native of Cutch or Gujarat.

19. With reference to paragraph 10 of my last year's report, I have the honour to submit a supplementary table bringing up the account to the present date.

Total cost and realization from outset of inquiry.

STATEMENT *of* EXPENDITURE *and* RECEIPTS *of the* JAGHEER ESTABLISHMENT *for the year* 1859-60, *showing the amount of Cost entailed on Government, and the amount realised, from* 1*st July* 1859 *to* 30*th June* 1860.

| RECEIPTS. | | Amount of Savings and Receipts for the year 1859-60. | Total amount of Savings and Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. | | Total amount of Expenditure and Re-grants. | Total amount of Difference to credit of Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To amount of Savings and Receipts, as per Statement accompanying the Progress Report of last year ..... | | ..... | 2,12,698 12 0 | To amount of Expenditure and Re-grants, as per last year's Statement ..... | | 1,27,146 7 8 | |
| | | | | To Balance to Credit ..... | | .... | 85,552 4 4 |
| 1859-60. | | | | 1859-60. | | | |
| To amount of Saving of pay of the three Assistants and Establishment, from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860. | 26,526 0 0 | | | To amount on account of pay of the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers and Establishment, from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860 .... | 18,920 9 10 | | |
| To amount on account of lapsed Pensions* from do. to do. .... | 15,171 0 0 | | | To amount of Pensions from do. to do. ..... | 19,748 0 0 | | |
| To amount of Jagheers* from do. to do. ..... | 6,487 0 0 | | | To amount of re-grant to Jagheers from do. to do. | 2,852 0 0 | | |
| | | 48,184 0 0 | | | | 41,500 9 10 | |
| | | | 48,184 0 0 | Balance to Credit.... | | .... | 6,683 6 2 |
| | | | | Total.... | | 1,68,287 1 6 | |
| | Grand Total.... | | 2,60,882 12 0 | Grand Total of Saving..... | | | 92,235 10 6 |

* Inclusive of grants in the Thurr and Parkur, and many miscellaneous Political Pensions now first brought into the account.

20. Pursuant to the arrangements alluded to in your letter to Government, No. 39, of 10th February last, paragraph 13, I propose to select such correspondence, summaries, tabular statements, and other papers as appear to me to set forth a full and clear account of the Sind Jagheer inquiry and its results from the commencement to the conclusion. These would be submitted to your consideration; and, with your sanction, I would proceed to Bombay in the last steamer in September, or first in October, and place them before Mr. Ellis, late Special Commissioner for Jagheers in this province, with a view to publication in such order and form as may be determined on minute review, so as to secure a permanent record for future guidance. Should this latter step be approved, I would again respectfully urge that the continuance of my appointment would no longer be necessary, and that the appearance of a printed volume exhibiting all existing Jagheer grants in detail, and the rules laid down for their disposal, both in respect of general classification and possession for minute contingencies, might be simultaneous with the abolition of the Assistant Commissioner's office.

Your Circular, No. 1043, of the 12th May 1860, disposed of the matter of local fund in connection with the Jagheers.

21. You have already expressed your approval of the proposition to hold a durbar for the grant of new sunnuds to all Jagheerdars of the permanent classes; and the character of these sunnuds has been discussed and decided on. The question of water rates is both too important and too much bound up with local collectorate system to enable me to do more than allude to it on the present occasion as being under inquiry and report. But I am of opinion that the road and school cess might be imposed upon all Jagheerdars not now paying it, on the occasion of receiving a new sunnud.

22. Of the benefits of the Sind Jagheer settlement and classification of grants, I take leave to quote an example in a very recent petition received from one Allahdad, son of Fuzl Nizamanee. Petitioner had addressed me some time ago to obtain his father's Jagheer, alleging that he had no other means of maintenance, and that he could get no longer employment as an agent for Jagheerdars. I replied that his petition could not be considered as regards re-grant of Jagheer, he having remained silent on the subject for 17 years; but that he was quite at liberty to continue his profession of Wakeel or agent. He has now re-stated his case to the Commissioner, setting forth that the agency in question has become wholly unprofitable owing to the establishment of "classes and rules," and that Jagheerdars will no longer accept his services, as their settlements may be anticipated by themselves, and arrangements made accordingly in direct communication with Government and without the intervention of a third party. This complaint being genuine,

may, I think, be taken as a fair proof that the system has worked well, and realised, at least in one important respect, the desired results.

23. In connection with the recent Jagheer inquiry, a roll is now in preparation in my office, classifying *de novo* all the Meers, Jagheerdars, and persons of any note or distinction in the country, with a view to the future guidance of officers as to their treatment both in a public and private capacity. This roll, it is proposed, should form part of the general Jagheer compilation.

24. I should explain that Appendix B is intended to give some notion of the description of case which is of constant occurrence in the ordinary routine of the department, and for the settlement of which the final rules should be sufficiently full to provide:—

# APPENDIX B.

*MEMORANDUM of* SETTLEMENTS *in the* SIND JAGHEER DEPARTMENT *during the year* 1859-60, *which involve the exercise of discretional authority or reference for special sanction of the Commissioner in Sind or Government.*

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Record. | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I. | $\frac{510}{1859}$ | 4th July 1859. | Jiaffir Khan, son of Bakir Khan Nizamanee. | To receive, in regrant, the Jagheer of his father, recently deceased, amounting to 1353 beegahs. | Only 100 of these 1353 beegahs are regrantable by rule; but owing to the social position of deceased, the whole amount may be treated as one-third class grant, and given over on resumption of a quarter. (*Vide* Appendix B to my report on the Sirdars of Sind, Section "Nizamanees," No. VIII., forwarded with memorandum, No. 57, of 9th March 1858, to the address of the Commissioner in Sind.) | Under sanction of the Commissioner, before whom Jiaffir Khan appeared in person at Kurrachee. |
| II. | $\frac{521}{1859}$ | 6th " " | Collector of Kurrachee. | Reporting, for instructions, the death of Ibrahim Jemallee, holder of 1018 beegahs in Jagheer. | This amount had been entered as one-third class grant, and would thus have been re-grantable to the son of deceased, less one-fourth, or to the | Decreed under general sanction accorded to revise the Jagheer settlements; as per following cor- |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | extent of 763 beegahs; but it has been found that there were 404 beegahs 2nd class, 544 „ 3rd „ and 70 „ 4th „ which classification accords to the re-grantee as follows :— Second class, as before..... 404 3rd class 544 — ½ ..... 408 4th class.. .. .. .. Total beegahs .. 812 | respondence, No. 220 of 12th Dec. 1857, and extract of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 23, of 7th Jan. 1858; Special Commissioner to Commissioner, No. 19, dated 24th August 1858; extract from memorandum, No. 2124, of 25th August 1858, from the Commissioner to the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers. |
| III. | 846 1859 | 12th „ „ | Collector of Hyderabad. | Reporting the sale of a garden measuring 27½ beegahs to a Bunya for Rs. 670, which garden had been once the property of the late Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and the Govt. rent on which was now sought by his widow. | Referred to the Commissioner, with recommendation that the amount of rent, Rs. 40¾ per annum, be made over as solicited. | Sanctioned as a life grant. (Government letter, No. 3870, of 29th September 1859.) | |
| IV. | 847 1859 | „ „ „ | Ali Moorad Murree. | Prays that one-fourth land may be resumed from the waste portions of his Jagheer in lieu of the fixed assessment of Rs. 42 per annum, which he finds it hard to pay. | The settlement of this Jagheer was made in 1853. Ghulam Sideek held 1417 beegahs, and on his demise his son, Ali Moorad, claimed a regrant. Estimating the land to be regranted upon the average yearly produce, the Jagheer Depart- | The regrant of 419½ beegahs assessed to the amount of Rs. 40 cancelled, and 315 beegahs unassessed given in lieu. Copy of Sir B. Frere's letter, No. 1037, of | |

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Record. | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | ment gave him 419½ beegahs on an assessment of Rs. 42 per annum. This was supposed to be *all* productive land; but the Commissioner finding, in after years, that these settlements were fallacious, authorised the commutation of fixed assessments representing ½ revenue, to ½ land resumption. | the 4th May 1858, giving authority to accede to requests of this nature. |
| V. | ~~539~~ 1859 | 12th July 1859 | Kardar of Hyderabad. | Reports decease of Suddo, Hindoo, Mafeedar of 10 beegahs. | Re-granted to the brother of deceased, the allotment having been included by Sir B. Frere's orders in 1858 as a garden grant. | Held under the Meers by Dowlut, father to present incumbent. |
| VI. | ~~555~~ 1859 | 16th „ „ | Meer Ali Bukhsh, Talpoor Shahwanee. | Submits that as he pays ½ of his Jagheer produce to Government, he may receive compensation for such canal expenses as he may defray from his own private purse. | Referred to the Deputy Collector of Meerpoor, calling attention to the Commissioner's orders of 6th May 1858, No. 1074, upon this point (paragraph 4). "In cases where ½ share of produce is levied, and the Jagheerdar has been put to any personal | Adjusted accordingly. |

Canal Clearances.

| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | expense by canal clearances on his own account, he is clearly entitled to compensation for such expenditure, inasmuch as it has enhanced the value of the ¼ share claimed by Government." | |
| VII. | 572/1859 | 22nd „ „ | Collector of Kurrachee. | Regarding land known as the Manjhoo Shikargah, claimed by Meer Ahmed Khan, Talpoor Shahdadanee, as part of his inherited Jagheer of Manjhoo. | This allotment was supposed to contain about 1800 beegahs, of which 300 were fit for cultivation, and 85 only actually productive. Recommended that in consideration of very heavy resumptions made from the inherited Jagheers of this Meer on his father's demise in 1849, he should be allowed to hold the land for life. (*Vide* my report on the four great Talpoor families, reported on by the Special Commissioner to Government, No. 12, of the 3rd July 1858, Section No. 11.) | Sanctioned by the Commissioner on an assessment of Rs. 40 per annum. |
| VIII. | 590/1859 | 26th „ „ | Abdul Raheem Khan, and other Puttadars of Kurn. | Soliciting admission as shareholders in the Puttadaree of Hussun Khan, Dooranee. | In this Puttadaree I had only entered the name of Hussun Khan; but on visiting Sukkur this year, and re-investigating the matter, I found a decree of the Shikarpoor Adawlut subdividing the shares. There was no doubt in my mind that the family arrangement was legally valid and just; and it being clear that Hussan Khan had taken advan- | Principle now submitted for sanction. |

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Record. | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | REMARKS. |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | tage of the sunnud in his favour to oust his relatives, I directed the subdivision to take effect as before. It did not seem to me either fair or politic to ignore a decree of Court passed before such decisions were declared inapplicable to Jagheer disputes. | |
| IX. | 624/1859 | 9th Aug. 1859 | Collector of Shikarpoor. | Regarding the admission of a brother to share of a deceased Puttadar, although his name does not appear in the latest sunnud. | The case is that of Luteef Khan, No. 1 Roll of Puttadars, forwarded to Government with the Special Commissioner's letter, No. 30, of 10th November 1858. Upon the principle of restoring to Luteef Khan the share of a *deceased brother*, Mohbollah, so was the re-grant of this Puttadaree held admissible to a *surviving brother* and sub-sharer, Abdul Ghunnee. All are sons of Moola Farogh, and grandsons of the original grantee. The holding is, in fact, a family tenure with an in- | Made over with the consent of co-sharers. |

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| | | | | | finite number of co-sharers, and it is necessary to acknowledge one head for register in the Government accounts. | |
| X. | 1859 | 17th „ „ | Petition of Syud Noor Hoosein. | Claiming a share in Deh Hoossein Belee from Syud Khair Mahomed. | Hoossein Belee is given to the descendants of Syud Ali Mahomed Shah, of whom Khair Mahomed is the representative; but there was found a lien upon the grant in the shape of a deed of purchase dated 37 years before the conquest. This partition was acknowledged under the Meers, and allowed by the British Government until the issue of Faisulnamas of recent date, which papers bore reference to possession by sunnud only. On these grounds I directed the arrangement to hold good as regards admission of the shareholders by purchase, at least during the lives of present incumbents. It might be stipulated that on their demise the alienation by purchase reverted to the descendants of the original Jagheerdar; but it is a question whether Government has not a claim to the resumption. | This case was adjudicated on by me at Sukkur this year, and I would especially solicit confirmation of the decision, acknowledging, as it does, an important principle. I should recommend the release to the descendants of Ali Mahomed, and no Government resumption. |
| XI. | .. | Sept. 1859.. | Verbal statement of Adum Khan Thora. | That he had been shut out of his share of Jagheer. | Redistribution of shares recommended. Copy of my report to Commissioner, No. 75, of the 21st September 1859. | Sanctioned by the Commissioner. |

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Records. | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| XII. | 730 / 1859 | 7th Oct. 1859. | Deputy Collector of Halla, on behalf of Allah Ditta Lagharee. | Reporting the bad description of land in Jagheerdar's possession, and difficulty in paying his yearly assessment of Rupees 35. | Petitioner received 213-15 out of 605 beegahs, being the supposed culturable portion of his father's land; but this re-grant seems to contain waste as well as productive soil. I allowed him the benefit of a re-allotment, and struck a new average of assessment on 10 years, reducing the payment to 4-9. | Re-assessment in these cases authorised by Commissioner's letter, No. 2744 1, of the 24th October 1859, in reply to Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, No. 84, of the 22nd October 1859. |
| XIII. | 799 / 1859 | 4th Nov. 1859 | Syud Ghulam Hoossein, and others. | Claiming shares out of the one-fifth revenues of Kudderee, alienated to Syud Ghulam Ali Shah "and brotherhood." | The wording of the sunnud warranting me to protect the interests of the "brotherhood," I did so according to the possession found at the conquest, and since acknowledged, though disavowed by Syud Ghulam Ali Shah, when he found himself lately the responsible receiver. | This case was investigated by me at Sukkur this year, and decided on what appeared to be the only equitable principles. |
| XIV. | 814 / 1859 | 17th „ „ | Collector of Hyderabad. | Reporting on the possession of a Jagheer of 500 beegahs in an unauthorised spot. | The Jagheerdar having obtained this land in 1849-50 from a Kardar since deceased; and the unauthorised land being reported | Sanctioned by the Commissioner, who was further of opinion that, as Go- |

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| | | | | | productive, and the exchanged land unprofitable, I recommended resumption of the one 500 beegahs without restoration of the other. | vernment officials had connived at the exchange, any claim on account of former year's possession need not be urged. |
| XV. | 858 / 1859 | 16th Dec. 1859 | Kardar of Sakra. | Reports death of Allyan Kurmuttee, for orders. | Made over to his brother as a lineal descendant of the ancestor Bijjar, according to my proposition for the treatment of this first class Jagheer, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Roll forwarded to the Special Commissioner, and reported on in his letter to Government above noted. | Similar in principle to the case of Luteef Khan Puttadar (No. IX). |
| XVI. | 862 / 1859 | 30th „ „ | Mookhtiarkar of Gorabaree. | Reporting claim to 389 beegahs of land in excess of the authorised amount, in a case of restoration of resumed portion of Jagheer to the Jam of the Jokyas. | Claim reported to the Commissioner and favourably considered. Submitted to Government. | Restoration of excess sanctioned as part of the old Jagheer. Government Resolution, No. 2166, of 14th June 1860. |
| XVII. | 816 / 1860 | 24th Feb. 1860 | Meer Hussun, son of Darya Khan Nizamanee. | Soliciting an exchange of Jagheer from one talooka to another, to the extent of 78 beegahs. | Recommended for sanction as a special case, in consolidation of Jagheer. | Sanctioned by the Commissioner. |
| XVIII. | 817 / 1860 | 22nd Mar. „ | Kardar of Shahdadpoor. | Reporting death of Ali Morad Bagranee, for settlement of succession. | Ali Morad being a Sirdar (No. 1 in my list of this tribe, Bagranees, Appendix G,) his lands contain a permanent alienation | In this case the permanent tenure will not be in force till the next succession. |

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Records | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | of 600 out of 2723 beegahs, unassessed. The son was offered the option of this settlement, or the full share of his father's 2nd class beegahs unassessed, and three-fourths of those in the one-third class. He accepted the latter, and received 2015 beegahs. | |
| XIX. | $\frac{320}{1860}$ | 22ndMar.1860 | Meer Bijjar Khan, Talpoor. | Complaining that he paid half the expenses of the Ghar canal clearance, as well as the authorised water rate of 3 annas per beegah. | Explained that the Meer formerly paid a portion of the clearance of the main feeder canals, the Goonee and Fullailee; and that the 3 annas per beegah Hukkaba was in commutation of *this demand*; but as he paid his share of the Ghar clearance equally with Government, the full Hukkaba seemed excessive. | Water rate lowered by the Collector from 3 annas to 1 anna per beegah. |
| XX. | $\frac{470}{1860}$ | 2nd Apr. 1860 | Mookhtiarkar of Allyar-ka-Tanda. | Reporting death of Morad Ali Jemallee for instructions. | Deceased had a Jagheer registered at 186 beegahs, 3 biswahs in the 4th class, or for life. On | The letter of the law as prescribed for Jagheers would |

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| | | | | | reinvestigation it appeared that there were 153½ beegahs in the 3rd class, and 32-18 only in the 4th. On measurement, however, the whole land was found to consist of no more than 126 beegahs. In consideration of this fact, and the general little produce of the Jagheer, a regrant for life was decreed of beegahs 100. | have given the following proportions out of 126 beegahs: 103½ = 3rd class 22½ = 4th „ and the re-grant would have been 104-26, or 78 beeghas. Had not the land, however, been found less than granted by sunnud, he would have had 153—38=115 beegahs. |
| XXI. | 422/1860 | 5th Apr. 1860 | Petition of Khoda Bukhsh, son of Mullook Mahomed Talpoor. | For a re-grant of his late father's Jagheer which had been resumed by Government. | Recommended as a special case, and recommendation supported by the Commissioner in a letter to Government. | Re-grant sanctioned by Government letter, No. 833, of 2nd March 1860. |
| XXII. | 431/1860 | 11th „ „ | Ditto of Boodha Lugharee. | Praying that 967 beegahs found to be in excess of the old measurement of his Jagheer be not resumed by the surveyor. | Allowed, after inquiry, under the rules of Sir B. Frere, page 101 of "Printed Sel. from the Records of the Bombay Government" relative to the introduction of a rough survey and revenue settlement in the province of Sind (In continuation of No. XVIII, New Series). | One-fourth of this land, however, resumed, in accordance with the lien upon the whole Jagheer. |
| XXIII. | 618/1859 | 30th May 1859 | Mookhtiarkar of Gorabaree. | Reporting demise of Kureemdad Kolachee, holder of 81½ beegahs in the 3rd class, for instructions. | This land being re-grantable less quarter to one generation, the amount to be made over should be 61 beegahs; but as no more than 38-18 were found, | Sanctioned by the Commissioner. |

| Number. | No. of Original Petition or Report in Vernacular Records. | Date of Receipt in Jagheer Office. | Name of Petitioner or Writer. | Purport. | Reply or Explanation bearing upon Decision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | on measurement, in the Jagheerdar's possession, I proposed to regrant the whole for life to Kureemdad's son Ditta. | |
| XXIV. | 454 1859 | 11th June 1859 | Collector of Shikarpoor, on behalf of Peer Mahomed Ashruff and Emam-oo-Deen. | Reporting a difference in the measured land of Deh Gooja from the registered amount. | The late Peers Fida Moya Deen and Nizam-oo-Deen held several Jagheers by joint tenure, of which portions were re-granted to their sons.<br>Fida Moya Deen died in 1853, and agreeably to the settlements then in force, based upon the actual productive capabilities of the land, his son Mahomed Ashruff was decreed 418 beegahs out of 849 in Gooja, assessed at 65 per annum.<br>Nizam-oo-Deen died in March 1859, and under the new settlements of re-granting 3rd class Jagheers less quarter, his son Emam-oo-Deen received 849—212 = 637 beegahs of Deh Gooja, unassessed. | Concurred in and sanctioned by the Commissioner. |

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| | | | | | By some neglect of the officials, however, neither of these settlements had been carried out on paper, and the Collector now only discovered, that in lieu of 1697 beegahs in the whole Deh, as recorded, there were no more than 1053, of which 450, and no more, could be called productive. | |
| | | | | | Under the circumstances, and considering that of the 1053 beegahs found in possession of the Jagheerdars, Mahomed Ashruff is entitled to 418 by the produce calculation, and Emam-oo-Deen to 637, on the supposition that his share of Jagheer was 849 beegahs, I recommended a division of the land in possession of the cousins into two equal shares of 526½ each, unassessed. | Finding, on reference to the Statement of Lapses for the year 1853 sent into Government, that the assessment of Rupees 65 fixed upon the re-grant to Mahomed Ashruff was not reported, it has not been thought necessary to make special report of its discontinuance. It was merely recorded that the land was re-granted less one-fourth, and *more than* one-fourth of the originally registered measurement has been resumed. |

# APPENDIX C.

## *Brief Report on the Alienations of the Thurr and Parkur.*

1. These may be divided into Jagheers and Mafee allotments.

2. The Jagheers are four in number, viz.:—
   1. Boodesir, near Nuggur Parkur.
   2. Deh Karora, near Omerkote.
   3. Deh Peetapoor, near the Runn.
   4. Deh Kasba, ditto.

3. The first has been decided to be a grant *in perpetuum* to the Thakoors for services lately rendered. Its extent is not clearly ascertained, but may be estimated at beegahs 6000, inclusive of unproductive rock. Its produce is reckoned at Rupees 300 per annum.

4. The second is a free grant as "Inam" for services rendered during the late disturbances in the Nuggur Parkur district. I would submit that as it is distinguished from the ordinary desert Mafee allotments simply by being a whole "Deh" (or village and adjacent lands), and in the name of the Rana or head Zemindar of the Omerkote Sodas, it would be better to consider it an alienation *in perpetuum*, instead of undefined, as at present. The object of the grant is to keep up the position of the grantee as well as to reward him; and as it is not contemplated to resume it on his demise without strong cause which would operate against retention of any Jagheer in whatever class registered, I would suggest that the desired end would be attained by at once declaring the Jagheer permanent to the "Rana of Omerkote," subject only to the usual condition of good behaviour and loyalty. Its extent is about 6000 beegahs, and yearly revenue Rupees 120.

5. The third is a grant of her village rent-free to the Thakoorine of Peetapoor for services rendered during the late disturbances. The terms of tenure are for "life" only; and the Jagheer is, therefore, in the 4th class. Its extent is about 7000 beegahs, and yearly revenue about Rupees 400.

6. Deh Kasba is a grant of similar nature, granted for similar causes, and also in the 4th class. Its extent is about 8000 beegahs, and yearly revenue Rupees 350¼.

7. The Mafee allotments I should consider it necessary to register and classify with the usual attention to *minutiæ* expected from the Jagheer department; but the printed reports already before Government on that subject, and the peculiar description of grant involved, seem to render such procedure superfluous. I would therefore propose to leave them out of the four classes of Jagheer, and treat them as special alienations; a class of grants the continuation of which to the holder or his successor must rest upon political or local considerations.

8. According to my Persian rolls there are—

285 Thullees, or fields; Santees, or ploughs; and Hoorlas, or small Persian wheels. (N.B.—Four of the last will, however, be included in the Hyderabad districts, though granted for service in the Thurr and Parkur; extent 6005 beegahs.)

192 Thullees, extent unknown.

3 Thurrs, or watering places. These comprise many smaller Thurrs; but the cultivation is partial and uncertain, of which the revenue is estimated at Rupees 1,923 per annum.

Total ..480

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers.

*Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1860.

# APPENDIX D.

*EXTRACTS from the* ROLLS *furnished to the respective Surveyors, exhibiting Jagheers the correct Measurement and Description of which are considered matters of primary importance.*

| Number. | Zillah. | Names of Jagheerdars. | Talooka and Number. | | Extent of Land, as shown in Collector's Roll and found from latest Measurement. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Area according to Collector's Roll. | | | Area from latest Measurement. | | |
| | | | Talooka. | Number. | Names of Jagheer. | Extent. | Total. | Extent. | Total. | |
| | | *Kurrachee Collectorate.* | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Schwan.. | Nawab Mahomed Khan Thora ..... | Johee. | 6 | Johee.. | 37,912 | 52,552 | 25,836 | 37,823 | Possesses in Kurrachee and Hyderabad 85,306 beegahs, of which 4000 are permanent. Measured by the Kardar in 1850, and re-measured by the Jagheer Department in 1855. Papers in the Jagheer office. |
| | | | | | Reyl .. | 14,640 | | 11,987 | | |
| 4 | Do. | Rushid Khan Ahmed Khan Murrees. | Do. | 15 | Chuchar . | 14,818 | 29,636 | .... | .... | Possession in Hyderabad and Kurrachee. Of the former 3000 are permanent, and of the latter 2000. |
| | | | | | Gaheja.. | 14,818 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Hyderabad Collectorate.* | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Halla .. | Meer Ahmed Khan, Talpoor, Khananee..... | Halla .. | 12 | Churro.. Khebrain | 45,335 59,231 | 104,566 | .... | .... | No measurements recorded since those made by the Jagheerdar himself in 1846. Papers available. It is a question whether larger grants of this kind might not await the revenue survey. There is a petition, however, on the subject of the Churras Jagheer from Meer Mahomed Khan, which may render early attention advisable to the survey and measurement of the whole. |
| 56 | Do. .. | Mahomed Hoosein Kuttean..... Nugur Ali Kuttean .. | Muttaree | 50 | ½ of Churrawah Jagheer. | 17,251 8,625 | 25,876 | 19,268 9,634 | 28,902 | Remeasured by Jagheer Department in 1857. It is very important to get the boundary question settled in this alienation. It is now under report. |

(Signed) F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers.

*Jagheer Office, Kurrachee, 2nd July* 1860.

# APPENDIX N.

*Letter from Major* F. J. GOLDSMID, *late Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, to the* COMMISSIONER IN SIND, *No.* 249, *dated* 1*st October* 1861.

SIR,—The report on the progress of the Sind Jagheer inquiry for the year 1860-61 will be the last which I shall have the honour to submit in my capacity of your Assistant for this particular duty. While adhering to the usual detail of the year's proceedings, so as to effect a systematic completion of the office records, I will, at the same time, take occasion to refer to such matters as it may be necessary to discuss when bringing to an end the whole investigation.

2. My last year's report embraced a period up to the 30th June, though not despatched until the end of July. That now submitted will include all progress up to the 30th September of the present year.

3. Government were pleased to express their satisfaction at the progress made in 1859-60, and appointed the Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers to the post of Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue and General Departments, in succession to Mr. Shaw Stewart, nominated to the Secretariat in Bombay. Accordingly, from the 12th December last, the appointment of a separate Jagheer Assistant ceased, and from the 1st May the reduced office establishment merged into the general establishment of your own office. Sufficient hands have been retained to ensure completion of the work of season survey and a ready reply to such references as may hereafter arise in connection with Sind Alienation Department.

Government Resolution, No. 320, of 18th January 1861.

4. The only matters important in their bearing on the general questions, which have, during the last year, been submitted to Government are—

1*st.*—The disposal of alienations to members of the "permanent" Jagheer classes, whose estates become lapses to Government under rules in force from failure in heirs male of the body. The cases noted in the margin illustrate the proposed application of a rule to Sind for the treatment of such contingencies. I will have the honour to revert to the general question involved before closing the present report; and in the mean time await communication of the Government reply to the letters already forwarded.

Allah Bukhsh Murree deceased. Commissioner's No. 111, of 24th April 1861, to Government.
Ahmed Khan Bhoorgaree do. No. 117, of 1st May 1861.
N.B.—These are alluded to in Government No. 3092, of 6th July last, Revenue Department.

Political Department, No. 928 dated 6th March last, from Government of Bombay to Commissioner in Sind.

2*nd*.—The classification of Jagheerdars and other Sirdars by status and position, independently of Jagheer tenure. This question may be considered disposed of by Government letter as per margin.

3*rd*.—The preparation of English and Persian sunnuds for Jagheerdars of the first and second classes. These have been completed, and, with certain explained exceptions, issued in open durbar,* held by yourself both at Hyderabad and Kurrachee, or by the three Collectors.† Reference to paragraph 21 of my last year's report will show that these sunnuds had already been under discussion before August 1860. They were further submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the Under-Secretary on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Sind in February last, and alterations in the wording made in accordance with Mr. Shaw Stewart's instructions communicated to me on the subject. The question of remaining sunnuds in the permanent classes will be treated hereafter.

Government letter, No. 1221, of 30th March 1860.

Government letter, No. 550, of the 31st January 1861, Revenue Department.

5. I have personally checked all the cases alluded to in paragraph 3 of last year's report, and my establishment is now completing‡ the amended written rolls of 3rd and 4th class grants for the Collectors. The superior class of alienations will be found registered in Appendix V. of the present report, which, indeed, may be considered to be an abstract or tabulated result of the whole Jagheer inquiry as it affects permanent tenure.

6. During the past year the transcription of 242 sunnuds has completed the record defined in paragraph 4 of the aforesaid report. Nothing but want of time for the work has prevented me from completing the task commenced by my predecessor (the late Captain Stack) and continued by myself, of comparing each recorded sunnud with the original, and affixing a private seal on the record in token of correctness. Provision, however, has been made against future fraudulent interpolation, and as regards the native agency hitherto employed, it gives me great pleasure to record that for a period of nine years, during which the present incumbent has filled his responsible post, not a whisper have I ever heard against the integrity of Mungaram, Head Moonshee of the Jagheer office.

7. I have caused the value of alienations estimated in my late department to be scrutinized for the current year, and the items of the Jagheer office pension list have been each and all compared with those found in the Collectorate records. The result is as follows.

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* At Hyderabad on the 28th March 1861; at Kurrachee on Her Majesty's Birthday.
† On Her Majesty's Birthday.
‡ Completed and despatched November 1861.

| | Description of Alienations. | 30th June 1860. | | | | 30th September 1861. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs.* *a.* *p.* | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs.* *a.* *p.* |
| 1 | Jagheer ..... | 4,49,959 | 0 | 0 | | 4,41,082 | 5 | 0 | |
| 2 | Puttadaree and Hissadaree .. | 22,668 | 0 | 0 | | 22,757 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | Khyrat ..... | 42,064 | 0 | 0 | | 41,777 | 9 | 0 | |
| 1 | Pensions. Political .... | 4,24,556 | 13 | 7 | | *4,38,704 | 13 | 7 | |
| 2 | Pensions. Revenue .... | | | | | †6,194 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Pensions. Miscellaneous. | 1,407 | 8 | 0 | | ‡2,257 | 12 | 0 | |
| | | Total.... | | | 9,40,655 5 7 | Total.... | | | §9,52,773 7 7 |

The pension of a certain Sultan Jan, Rupees 62 monthly, has been added to last year's statement, from which it was omitted owing to no report on the subject having been made to the Jagheer office. If my accounts do not exactly correspond with those furnished by the account departments of Collectorates to the Accountant General, it must be borne in mind that the former show the expenditure to which the province is liable under these particular heads, whereas the latter merely take note of actual disbursements upon such liability.

Lapses, Pension, and Jagheer, for the year ending 31st December 1860.

8. The annual statement of lapses was forwarded to the Civil Auditor on the 11th March last. The amounts in each Collectorate were recorded as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee, annual revenue ..... | Rs. | 979 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyderabad do. ..... | „ | 9,805 | 2 | 0 |
| Shikarpoor do. ..... | „ | 7,605 | 9 | 0 |
| Total....Rupees | | 18,389 | 11 | 0 |

These figures are more than twelve times the total of last year. Independently of the inclusion this year of pensions as a general rule, the great excess many be accounted for in the Hyderabad Collectorate by the credit given to the lapses of the Jagheers and pensions of the rebel Sodas of the Thurr and Parkur, amounting to Rupees 5,855, and to the saving of Rupees 2,100 occasioned by the death of the widow of His Highness Meer Shahdad Khan Talpoor. In Shikarpoor, the lapse of the Jagheers of Allah Bukhsh Murree, deceased without lineal

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupees | 5,855 |
| „ | 2,100 |
| Total.. Rupees | 7,955 |

* To a more thorough scrutiny of the list and increase to the pensions of the Meers may be attributed the change.

† This year first brought into the account.

‡ Increase owing to the commutation of grain into money payment not before brought to account.

§ Or Rupees 9,58,773-7-7, including the Tatta Syuds. See Appendix VII.

male heirs, shows alone a saving of Rupees 4,329. To this may be added the lapse of Rupees 1,774 of annual revenue, owing to the misconduct of Alif Khan Pathan and Emam Bukhsh Juttoee, credited in this year's accounts under Government letter, No. 5301, of the 14th December 1859, and Rupees 960 accruing from the decease of a widow of Meer Zungee Khan Talpoor of Khyrpoor. In Kurrachee nearly half the whole amount has been obtained from a Jagheer of one Ghazee Khan Nizamanee, whose alienation lapsed to the state under the Jagheer rules, as a fourth class grant not renewable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupees | 4,329 |
| „ | 1,774 |
| „ | 960 |
| Total.. Rupees | 7,063 |

9. In accordance with the practice of former years, the accounts from July last year to 30th June 1861 are exhibited in a tabulated form :—

| Receipts from 1st July 1860 to 30th September 1861. | | | Expenditure during the same period. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *a. p.* | | | | *Rs.* | *a. p.* |
| Salary to 3 Assistant Collectors up to 11th December 1860 .... | 9,941 | 4 0 | Cost of Establishment up to 1st May 1861 ..... | | | 13,349 | 0 0 |
| Establishment .... | 3,540 | 0 0 | Pensions granted during the period ..... | *Rs.* | *a. p.* | | |
| Lapsed Pensions ..... | 20,088 | 0 0 | | 33,444 | 0 0 | | |
| Lapsed Khyrat ..... | 21 | 0 0 | *Deduct*— | | | | |
| Lapsed Jagheer Revenue . | 10,473 | 11 0 | Transferred .... | 7,200 | 0 0 | | |
| Total .... | 44,063 | 15 0 | Jagheers granted during the period ..... | | | 26,244 | 0 0 |
| | | | | | | 1,635 | 9 0 |
| | | | Total.... | | | 41,228 | 9 0 |
| | | | Balance.... | | | 2,835 | 6 0 |
| | | | *Add* saving of former years. | | | 92,235 | 10 6 |
| | | | Total saving.. Rupees | | | 95,071 | 0 6 |

10. Many propositions have been submitted for the future organization of a permanent Jagheer office. In his letter, No. 94, of the 8th August 1856, the Acting Commissioner, the late Brigadier General Jacob, suggested an establishment costing Rupees 1,142 per mensem. This was modified by the same officer in his letter No. 3, of the 3rd January, by an increase of Rupees 20. In my report of 2nd July 1859, No. 57, an establishment was proposed, costing Rupees 400 per mensem. This, added to the Assistant Commissioner's pay, would involve an expenditure of Rupees 1,100, exclusive of travelling allowance and batta. The proposal was modified in the next year's report, No. 138, of 2nd July 1860, and Rupees 600 laid down as the fixed sum for a permanent Jagheer office, inclusive of cost of supervision.

11. But under the general principle of reducing expenditure to the lowest scale practicable with efficiency, an arrangement has now been effected by which the whole cost of the permanent Jagheer establishment may be reckoned at Rupees 358 per mensem, independently of the saving in the abolition of the Assistant Commissioner's appointment. By adding the above sum to that formerly allowed for the Commissioner's Office Establishment, the future contingencies of the department will have been provided for, the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers effectually abolished, and the allowance of Rupees 1,200 per mensem sanctioned by Government Resolution, No. 274, of 19th January 1855, fairly rendered unnecessary; in fact, a considerable decrease on the former expenditure will at once be evident. The 1st October last year has been compared with the same date in 1861.

*Commissioner's Office Establishment.*

| | Jagheer Establishment separately considered. 1st October 1860. | Inclusive of Jagheer Establishment. 1st October 1861. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per mensem. | Per mensem. | |
| Assistant Commissioner, Judicial Department | 1,400 | 1,400 | Inclusive of Deputation, but exclusive of Tentage allowance. |
| Do. Revenue and General do. | 1,400 | 1,400 | |
| Do. Jagheer and Political do. | 1,000 | | |
| Superintendent of Office | 350 | 350 | |
| Revenue, Political, and General establishments | 895 | 1,065 | Exclusive of Batta. |
| Judicial establishment | 205 | 205 | |
| Native Revenue establishment | 255 | 435 | |
| Do. Judicial do. | 70 | 100 | |
| Jagheer Office establishment | 745 | .... | |
| Office Peons, &c. | 182 | 192 | |
| Personal Clerk and Peons | 276 | 244 | |
| | 6,778 | 5,391 | |
| Decrease | ..... | 1,387 | |
| Decrease yearly | ..... | 16,644 | |

12. Two separate Survey Establishments have been engaged, one for the Kurrachee, and the other for the Hyderabad Collectorate. In the former 127,328 beegahs have been measured, and in the latter 77,190 beegahs, of which 10,605 have been resumed and marked off at the time of survey. There now remains to be measured an extent of 1,576,091 beegahs as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 1,417,847 | beegahs. |
| Kurrachee | 158,244 | " |
| Total | 1,576,091 | |

13. The following tables will show the comparative estimate of work performed in the two collectorates, and the result as regards measurement and description of land up to 30th June 1861 :—

*Kurrachee.*

| Number. | Name of Jagheer. | Supposed Area. | Area by latest Measurement. Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Barren. | Total. | Number of Beegahs resumed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deh Nar..... | 6,956 | 950 | 5,140 | 7,451 | 13,541 | |
| 2 | Theree ..... | 5,076 | 2,750 | 3,150 | 14,776 | 20,676 | |
| 3 | Tor..... | 40,400 | 984 | 33,898 | 2,366 | 37,248 | |
| 4 | Nullee ..... | 2,416 | .. | 1,369 | 504 | 1,873 | |
| 5 | Hulleelee and Kookranee ..... | 5,812 | .. | 16,743 | 240 | 16,983 | |
| 6 | Tokkassun ..... | | | 416 | .. | 416 | |
| 7 | Jhalka ..... .. | 1,626 | .. | 853 | .. | 853 | |
| 8 | Bacha..... ..... | 5,442 | 873 | 2,120 | 1,236 | 4,229 | |
| 9 | Thuttee ..... | 18,000 | 2,400 | 12,417 | 1,954 | 16,771 | |
| 10 | Gahecha ..... | 14,818 | 630 | 11,850 | 10,502 | 22,982 | |
| 11 | Chuchur..... | 14,818 | 370 | 7,996 | 5,937 | 14,303 | |
| 12 | Manjhoo ..... | 330 | .. | 330 | .. | 330 | |
| 13 | Kunree ..... | 8,706 | 2,870 | 2,567 | 3,280 | 8,717 | |
| 14 | Shahlounka ..... | 2,918 | 600 | 637 | 989 | 2,226 | |
| | | 127,328 | | | | 161,148 | |
| | Deduct.... | 161,148 | | | | | |
| | Difference in Measurement | 66,180 | | | | | |

*Note*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveyed last year.... | 95,043 |
| Do. this season.. | 161,148 |
| Total surveyed .. | 256,191 |
| Deduct resumed.... | .... |
| Grand Total.... | 256,191 |

Remarks.—With reference to those Jagheers whose areas are much greater than those recorded in the office documents, it may be observed that the stony and mountainous tracts which they contain, though considered as connected with the estates, were not looked upon as forming part of them, and, consequently, were not measured. This remark does not apply to No. 5, where the discrepancy is attributable to area of several Makans not having been reported by the Jagheerdar to the Jagheer Department.

For causes of diminution of extent in certain cases, see paragraph 11 of last report.

*Hyderabad.*

| Number. | Name of Jagheer. | Supposed Area. | Area by latest Measurement. | | | Total. | Number of Beegahs resumed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Barren. | | |
| 1 | Jayo ..... | 521 | 440 | 60 | 159 | 639 | .... |
| 2 | Binda ..... | 5,706 | 3,369 | 10 | .... | 3,379 | .... |
| 3 | Ghotana ..... | 10,467 | 7,539 | 224 | .... | 7,763 | .... |
| 4 | Kurhlee or Kehbranee. | 1,105 | 1,028 | 183 | 46 | 1,257 | 314½ |
| 5 | Rungee ..... | 2,651 | 1,615 | 1,492 | 1,351 | 4,458 | 940 |
| 6 | Jeea ..... | 2,998 | 961 | 1,241 | 170 | 2,372 | 792 |
| 7 | Kheerdai ..... | 5,197 | 1,100 | 2,152 | 500 | 3,754 | 938½ |
| 8 | Doormanah ..... | 4,234 | 2,450 | 3,404 | 930 | 6,784 | .... |
| 9 | Sandkee ..... | 5,536 | 585 | 1,019 | 390 | 1,994 | 473½ |
| 10 | Kheerdai ..... | 16,625 | 4,034 | 6,789 | 1,400 | 12,223 | 3,823 1/11 |
| 11 | Do. ..... | 717 | 254 | 242 | 134 | 630 | .... |
| 12 | Sissakeer or Bhumberlo | 553 | .... | .... | 34 | 487 | .... |
| 13 | Shahwah ..... | 978 | 197 | 316 | 113 | 626 | .... |
| 14 | Kotshah Ismael..... | 3,959 | 1,464 | .... | 800 | 2,264 | .... |
| 15 | Wussundee Sajun .... | 2,190 | 224 | 888 | 357 | 1,469 | .... |
| 16 | Kotshah Ismael..... | 2,308 | 750 | 1,027 | 236 | 2,013 | 1,006½ |
| 17 | Kheerdai ..... | 1,125 | 350 | 269 | 180 | 819 | 708½ |
| 18 | Do. ..... | 3,660 | 620 | 1,844 | 1,290 | 2,754 | 688½ |
| 19 | Kangunee or Gagnee Ujjaihpoor ..... | 3,660 | 937 | 2,229 | 515 | 3,681 | 920½ 914 |
| 20 | Kunda ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| | | 75,190 | | | | 59,386 | 11,519-8 |
| | Deduct.... | 59,386 | | | | | |
| | Difference in Measurement. | 15,804 | | | | | |
| | *Note*— | | | | | | |
| | Surveyed last season.... | 45,166 | | | | | |
| | Do. this do. .... | 59,386 | | | | | |
| | Total.... | 104,552 | | | | | |

Remarks.—*Vide* remarks to Kurrachee roll, and paragraph 11 of last year's report.

14. The Kurrachee Survey Establishment was in the field from 5th November 1860 to 24th May 1861, and that of Hyderabad from 5th November to 24th July 1861. I have no reason to believe that more work could have been satisfactorily performed by them, and yet the area which remains to be measured is very large. Mr. Ryland having surveyed 162,388 beegahs this season, might be reasonably expected to finish the Kurrachee Collectorate (158,244 beegahs) during the next; but he has been detached to accompany me upon a special duty, which will probably detain him until February. The Hyderabad Collectorate would, according to the same computation, occupy a period of not less than eight years. There is little to be done in Shikarpoor, but supposing another year for that collectorate, there would remain about ten years for the whole of Sind. The yearly expense is very trifling, Mr. Ryland's extra establishment being as marginally noted, and working for, say, six months at most, 6 × 100 = Rupees 600. He himself is, as you are aware, borne on the permanent establishment of your office, and employed there on general duties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Moonshee | Rs. | 25* |
| 1 Tindal | „ | 8 |
| 7 Calasses | „ | 42 |
| | Rs. | 75 |
| Contingencies averaging in all | „ | 25 |
| Total.. | Rs. | 100 |

15. I have selected four plans as specimens of the use and objects of this survey. They provide against the difficulties of a prospective resumption, and apply to all the Jagheers of the ordinary Sirdar class which have been thought worthy of permanent tenures. Appendix IV. will, in this respect, explain everything.

16. The discrepancies between the supposed area of Jagheers according to our available records, and the area now ascertained, continue to be very great. In Kurrachee no less than 66,180 beegahs have been found on remeasurement in excess of the registered amount. In Hyderabad, on the other hand, the register gives 15,804 beegahs more than the remeasurement. Last year's report showed in the two collectorates an amount to the Government credit of beegahs ..... 38,535

| *Paragraphs* 11 *to* 13. | |
|---|---|
| Kurrachee ..... | 34,357 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 4,178 |

This, added to ..... 15,804 of the present year, gives ..... 54,339 beegahs, so that the whole excess on the registered measurement is, after all, little more than 11,000 beegahs. Considering the unculturable nature of the soil of which this excess is composed, the discrepancy in revenue may be safely reckoned at nil. Another year's experience, moreover, may turn the scale the other way.

17. Mr. Fernandez has been discharged from the 25th July last, and is now employed under the settlement officer in the Hyderabad Collectorate. I

* The man might be supplied from the Office.

see no objection to his resuming the Jagheer survey from about the middle of November, pending Mr. Ryland's absence, should you not object to the extra expense, but his own pay would be, it is presumed, at the old rate of Rupees 200 per mensem.

18. With reference to paragraphs 20 and 21 of my last year's report, and paragraph 7 of your letter to Government forwarding the same, I do not feel that a new summary in this place of the Sind Jagheer question and settlement would answer any public purpose. The appendices to the present report will show progress from the year of the conquest up to the present period. The heading "correspondence," Part I., sets forth the active and practical measures pursued by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier and the Collector of Hyderabad in disposing of the more important alienations, as well as the numerous service grants which came up one by one for inquiry. After five years a pause ensued in practice, and theory was the order of the day; the question became one of serious and mature deliberation. From 1848 to 1853 the records are replete with information and arguments on the real tenure and position of the Jagheerdars of Sind. During these years much confusion resulted from a want of uniform system of settlement in the different collectorates, but the officially recorded views of the more experienced officers of Government may be said to have created the appointment of a special functionary to organize an efficient scheme. The late Captain Stack died in the first year of his labours, and the work was entrusted to others, whose fulfilment of it is intimated in the present report. The detail of operations from 1853 to 1856 form the 2nd part of the Appendix noted; from 1857 to 1861 is Part III.

No. 138, of the 2nd July 1860.
No. 162, of the 2nd August.

19. The same ground has been so often gone over by the different officers employed in this settlement, that it is difficult to give anything like a fair tabulated record of work performed from year to year, but the reports of the several years tell their own tale, and reference on this head is requested to Appendix A.

20. As regards the work which will now be carried on in a daily routine, it will be very simple. With the information of the present volume before them, and written rolls of 3rd and 4th class Jagheers, the Collectors will have no difficulty in disposing of ordinary lapses and references. Any special reference involving, it might chance to be, re-investigation of title, should be made to the Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department, under whose charge it is proposed to place the Jagheer records. In the English department the Assistant Superintendent of the Commissioner's office, and in the Vernacular department the head office Moonshee will be the Assistant Commissioner's assistants in this particular duty. Correspondence on survey and measure-

ment may, as a rule, be carried on in the vernacular; but the details under this head belong rather to the settlement officers than the Collectors.

21. The best course which I could devise to test the completeness of the Jagheer inquiry, secure to the Jagheerdars of this province a fair consideration of their claims, even after the appointment of a special alienation officer should have ceased to exist, and prevent the necessity of a new entry upon an intricate subject of investigation, was to ascertain what had been the several questions treated in the department since my last resumption of office on the 7th June 1857 up to the 6th ultimo,—a period of four years and three months. A classification of these questions under separate heads would show whether provision had already been made, or yet remained wanting to meet the exigency presented. Where such had not been made or recorded, the deficiency should at once be supplied: where the provision was at hand and approved, it would be unnecessary to treat the case by any special rules at all.

22. In the following table it has been my object to simplify the matter by concise headings; and if we review the numbers of references recorded under these respectively, we shall form some notion of the general character of petitions presented in the Jagheer Department:—

*MEMORANDUM exhibiting the several Questions treated of in* PETITIONS *made or referred to the* JAGHEER DEPARTMENT *for disposal from the 7th June* 1857 *to 6th September* 1861.

| DATE. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 1 | Disposal of Lands under the rules of Alluvion and Diluvion. | |
| 44 | 2 | Land included within Forest limits. | |
| 26 | 3 | Imposition of water-rate. | |
| 101 | 4 | Means of Irrigation from Government Canals. | |
| 23 | 5 | Disputed measurements and boundaries. | |
| 262 | 6 | Alienations disallowed at the Conquest or resumed at any subsequent period. | |
| 223 | 7 | Regrants or resumption upon the decease of incumbents in the course of current works, and under recent rules. | |
| 200 | 8 | Assessments or Liens upon re-grants. | |
| 70 | 9 | Sub-divisions among co-sharers who assert legal claims on produce. | |
| 123 | 10 | Exchange and transfer of alienated lands. | |
| 94 | 11 | Disputes with Zemindars and Cultivators. | |
| 24 | 12 | Farming Lands resumed by Government. | |
| 49 | 13 | Hissadaree Levy of 6 per cent. | |
| 29 | 14 | 5 per cent. for Roads and Schools. | |
| 31 | 15 | Remission of Tax on Fisheries. | |
| 11 | 16 | Miscellaneous. | |
| 3385 | 17 | Total. | |
| 4695 | | | These numbers represent the Vernacular reports and papers on the several subjects noted. |

23. By inspection of the foregoing it will be seen that there have been presented 4695 petitions, of which more than two-thirds are of a kind so ordinary that any specification is unnecessary. The remaining 1310 are classified under 15 heads, which may be considered *seriatim*. In the appendix is a circular addressed on most of these points to Collectors.

24. No provision is needed for these cases, which are dealt with under rules in the Revenue Department. Their disposal is a matter legitimately within the Collector's province. The frequent changes in the course of the River Indus necessitate repeated inquiries on the identity of lands newly thrown up. It will be found that Government is in most cases the claimant to disputed soil of this description.

1. Alluvion and Diluvion. Appendix III.

25. This question also is one purely of boundary to be decided by the Collector in communication with the Forest Department. When land in alienation is required for Government purposes, such as plantation or preservation, compensation will, of course, be given under ordinary revenue arrangements.

2. Land included within Forest limits.

26. On the 27th September 1856 (No. 2295), the Acting Commissioner issued a circular on the subject of canal clearances, and laying down rules for the assessment of Jagheerdars obtaining water from Government canals. It was then provided that Jagheerdars should pay a water-rate of three annas per beegah on so much of their cultivated land as received water from canals cleared by Government. An assessment of all demands arising under this rule was to be made, and, when approved, to hold good for ten years. The Collector of Kurrachee did not send in his statement until the 11th February 1858, and the Collector of Shikarpoor until a month or two afterwards; but the Collector of Hyderabad has not answered the requisition up to the present day.

3. Water-rates, Appendix III.

Confirmed by Government Resolution, No. 3433, of 11th December 1856, Public Works Department.

27. The fact is that the assessment was unequal: on some it was trifling, on others most oppressive. No sooner had the propositions of the Collector of Kurrachee been approved, than individuals began to complain, and the result was a revision of the whole settlement. This revision is still pending. In Shikarpoor the application of the rules did not involve a change in the method of assessment so much as the imposition of a new tax. The Jagheerdars had of old been accustomed to furnish a quota of labour to Government canals in lieu of all other return for benefits derived from the State, or, at all events, to make arrangements for receiving a supply of water more to their liking than the payment of hard cash. In Hyderabad the Collector was working his way to the introduction of the assessment directed through many

and serious difficulties. It was impossible to set aside individual agreements made between prior Collectors and the Jagheerdars themselves, and of these there were many in force for a period of years. New canals had been dug, and the alienations profiting by the water had been made to bear a share of expenditure. A Jagheerdar who had nearly discharged his whole debt to Government by the payment, for a series of years, of periodical instalments of money or grain (frequently half the produce), was in a very different position from one who had only just commenced to liquidate the demand against him. Other Jagheerdars there were who, under conditions dating from the conquest or shortly after, paid Government, year by year, a quarter of the nett produce of their Jagheers. It was manifestly unjust that these persons should pay water-rate on more than three-fourths of their cultivated land. They were, as a rule, taxed at three annas, less a quarter, or two annas and three pies. Again, a second question arose on these tenures: the Jagheerdar had in some cases expended much out of his private purse for the clearance of his own canals. Was he to pay full water-rate to the State, and to receive no compensation for the outlay by which the State obtained a comparatively rich quarter of his revenues? This could not be expected.

28. I am of opinion that the question is one so clearly of ordinary revenue, that in handing over its final settlement to the Collectors, I merely act according to precedent in like cases elsewhere. That the correspondence on the subject forms a separate appendix to this report, is owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Jagheers of Sind, of which many other heads of inquiry than strictly title and tenure require illustration.

4
Irrigation.

29. This heading differs from the last, inasmuch as it bears rather upon the grant of permission to dig private canals out of Government canals than assessment on the water used. The matter is one the disposal of which rests entirely with the Collectors.

5
Disputed measurements and boundaries.

30. It will be observed that the largest number of distinct petitions is found under this particular head. They amount exactly to one-fifth of the whole. The fact will serve to strengthen the argument in favour of retaining the establishment alluded to in paragraph 11, and temporary engagement of a small surveying and measuring party during the working season of each successive year until the necessity for its presence shall cease altogether.

6.
Alienations disallowed at the conquest, or resumed at any subsequent period.

31. There are a great many petitions for re-opening claims rejected in past years. The late Commissioner was naturally very averse to enter upon inquiries which had been authoritatively closed by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, or his immediate

successor, and it has not been usual to admit to re-investigation claimants of this kind. At the same time, few can say that they have not had a fair hearing, however clearly the case, by their own showing, told against them. The information in the office records is now so complete, that no trouble or confusion need be anticipated in respect of future applications to the Commissioner from disappointed claimants.

32. In ordinary cases, where there are no heirs male in lineal succession, it has been provided that first class Jagheers should be regrantable to the lineal male descendants, if any, of the grantee in the earliest acknowledged sunnuds. My interpretation of this rule has been to select first the nearest relative of the last deceased. Of a brother's prior claim there can be no doubt. Failing a brother, a cousin is sought for in the next elder branch, and so on. Second class Jagheers, on the other hand, do not go back further than the incumbent at the conquest, and it seems to me that this distinction is a proper one to lay down, except in the case of chiefs of tribes. For these tenures the wearer of the turban should, I submit, be the Jagheerdar, provided he himself be the lineal male descendant of a nominee in former sunnuds, and provided the lineal male heir of the incumbent at the conquest is not forthcoming. But this question can hardly be said to apply to more than a very few sirdars in this province, and may well be reserved for future special consideration should occasion ever arise.

7
Regrants or resumptions upon the decease of incumbents.

*Vide* letter from the Special Commissioner for Jagheers, No. 30, of the 10th November 1858, paragraph 3.

33. The point now to be considered is that of failure in male succession altogether,—a not uncommon contingency in Sind. Whatever the class of Jagheer, and whatever the rule applicable to that class, instances may be supposed in which no legitimate inheritor is to be found at all. I am inclined to believe, and would venture to suggest, that the first and second classes of Sind Jagheers might be held as "hereditary personal Inams," and treated as laid down in Rule IX, Schedule B of Act XI. of 1862, provision 1st. But if such procedure be not admissible, and the poverty and destitution specified in the rule be not satisfactorily proved, there will be no course but non-conditional lapse. In such case, the whole alienation reverts to the State. Relatives, dependants, male and female, young and old, wake to the discovery that the lands out of which they have derived more or less subsistence for years, have suddenly changed their character and become Government possessions. It were impossible to suggest a remedy to this state of affairs by any specific provision calculated to meet all future requirements of individuals; because the remedy would strike at the root of the rule

Government Resolution, No. 1333, dated 13th March 1854. Territorial Department, Revenue.
Government letter, No. 1701, dated 18th April 1854, Political Department.

of inheritance already admitted for Jagheers in Sind. Had it been otherwise, it would have been my duty to have put forward, in a separate communication, any proposals which I might have had to offer; but I would rather make every lapse in alienations of a hereditary nature the theme of a special report in the Political Department, such as it has been the custom to submit on the occurrence of casualty among pensioned members of the late reigning family.

34. Before leaving this subject, I beg deferentially to represent that the last named class is now large, and their families are increasing. Having been personally engaged in collecting the data for the scheme of pensions to the Khyrpoor Meers proposed and accepted in 1853-54, I can speak from a close acquaintance with the circumstances which I do not possess with regard to all other Jagheerdars and pensioners. Eight years ago it was found necessary to provide for 19 heads of families, noted in the margin, by the grant of Rupees 1,58,520 per annum. Of these 19, no less than 5* have died, and in lieu of an aggregate of pensions and land revenues of unspecified donation, amounting to Rupees 46,440 yearly, granted to the five pensioners when living, a total of Rupees 27,816 is alienated to their children, wives, or followers, in small allotments, durable for the life only of grantees, and lessening by casualties from year to year. It is believed that the precedent which has become a rule, to substitute for the full pension of a deceased Meer a number of small life allowances, perhaps not amounting in the whole to the one-third of the former pension, would be productive of much unintended misery if allowed to apply to all future settlements for the Khyrpoor family. Among those mentioned in the marginal list, Meer Mahomed Hassun (No. 6) is worthy of particular consideration. The son of the old Meer Rustum Khan deceased, himself now an old man, has a large family of children and grandchildren, and he has gathered around him in his little village of Allahabad, near Rohree, a numerous train of followers, who look to him for maintenance. If, on his demise, the pension be cut up into life-grants, ruin to the family must, with few exceptions, be the inevitable eventual result; whereas a special and detailed report of the circumstances in the Political

| | | Per month. | Per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Meer Zungee Khan* | 800 | 9,600 |
| 2 | Meer Rustom's widow* | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 3 | Meer Chakur Khan* | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 4 | Meer Moorad Hyder | 540 | 6,480 |
| 5 | Meer Ghulam Shah* | 70 | 840 |
| 6 | Meer Mohamed Hassun | 2,000 | 24,000 |
| 7 | Meer Ali Khan Akbar* | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 8 | Meer Ali Murdan | 800 | 9,600 |
| 9 | Meer Sher Mahomed's daughter and widow | 150 | 1,800 |
| 10 | Meer Ghulam Mahomed | 300 | 3,600 |
| 11 | Meer Dost Mahomed's mother and widow | 300 | 3,600 |
| 12 | Meer Mahomed Khan | 1,200 | 14,400 |
| 13 | Meer Ahmed Khan | 1,200 | 14,400 |
| 14 | Meer Hajee Ghulam Mustapha | 500 | 6,000 |
| 15 | Meer Nusseer's wife and sons | 690 | 8,280 |
| 16 | Meer Mahomed Ali | 400 | 4,800 |
| 17 | Meer Fuzl Mahomed's widow | 560 | 6,720 |
| 18 | Meer Ali Mahomed | 300 | 3,600 |
| 19 | Meer Wullee Mahomed | 400 | 4,800 |

Department might be the means of entailing upon his descendants a village, with village lands sufficient to remind them that the British Government had not forgotten to provide for those whose immediate ancestor was king of the country. Meers Mahomed and Ahmed Khan have their own Jagheers, which have been duly classified and entered in the permanent register.

35. With the exceptions noted, all cases to which this heading applies are readily disposable under the rules.

36. Your instructions issued to the Collectors may here be quoted :—

8.
Assessments or liens upon re-grants.
No. 1037, of the 14th May 1858.

"You are aware that some Jagheerdars hold their lands upon payment of a fourth of the actual produce, some upon an assessment of 2 annas a beegah, some upon a cash payment equal to the one-fourth. For the ready disposal of references in such cases, you are at liberty to act upon an order of my predecessor, communicated to the Jagheer Department, that 'where there is no special order to the contrary, and when the grantee applies for such an arrangement, one-fourth of the land of a Jagheer may be deducted in lieu of assessing the one-fourth produce, and this rule may have retrospective effect.' In 1854, it was ruled that applications for the substitution of the one-fourth payment for the levy of 2 annas per Jureeb might be received, provided the 2 anna cess was not a condition of the grant as made by the Governor after the conquest. There is no reason why this license should not still be in force, though I do not anticipate that its benefits will be much coveted. In regulating the change authorised, you would leave it to the Jagheerdar's pleasure to give up his quarter land, or be re-assessed on the value of a quarter produce, according to that value in the year previous to the fixing of the 2 anna rent, or to the regrant of Jagheer."

No. 1099, of 24th January 1854.

37. The question of sub-divisions among co-sharers other than parties named in sunnuds, is one not only of very great importance, but of great intricacy. As a rule, I have steadily adhered to the principle laid down for my guidance, to avoid recognition of any such sharing as a right; but exceptive cases of great hardship have occurred, in which I have felt that non-interference would be positive neglect of a palpable duty. I will at once proceed to illustrate the meaning intended to be conveyed by a few of the more prominent cases :—

9.
Sub-divisions among co-sharers.

I. By Government Resolution of the 29th June 1854, communicated in No. 3182 to the Commissioner in Sind, the whole Jagheer of Chunrat was specially confirmed in perpetuity to the Murree chiefs; descendants of certain original grantees under Meer Futteh Ali. Upon receipt of this decision in Sind, instructions were at once issued for the restoration of the share of one Mohbut

Khan, which had been previously resumed in default of male issue. The result was a difficulty, the removal of which I reported as follows:—

Letter to the Commissioner, No. 3, of 4th January 1855.

"The favour was gratefully received in the light of a Government gift; but its distribution has been a source of internal contention. Fazil Khan was the elder brother of the deceased, and his son Kureem Dad claimed the whole share. Moreover, he was his uncle's heir, named under testament; the youngest brother Sohrab, yet alive, claimed an equal distribution.

"My first impression was that the case must eventually be adjudicated in the civil courts, and that it might be better not to interfere. Government had granted the land *in perpetuum* to the legitimate male issue of the original grantees 'as a whole,' and the names of the two Sirdars Kurreem Dad and Emaum Bukhsh had been used, because they were those of the senior members in the respective branches. Subdivisions were not to be made under authority for individual sharers; but on reconsideration, I thought it might not be out of place to attempt to conciliate the parties, and bring the disagreement to an amicable conclusion. There seemed, in fact, to be a misapprehension of the meaning of Government, which it would be well to rectify. I therefore sent for Kurreem Dad, and told him that his uncle (Sohrab) had complained of his exclusion from the recently restored share of Chunrat; and that without wishing to force him to a settlement, I thought it would be more becoming if they could come to some friendly understanding on the matter. The litigants met in my tent at Adum Khan's Tanda, and after a long sitting and most vehement deprecation of his treatment on the part of Sohrab (a somewhat infirm old man), Kureem Dad agreed to give three shares out of seven to his uncle, reserving the larger portion in right of seniority. I witnessed the bond of agreement drawn up on the occasion; one of which was given to Sohrab, and one to Kurreem Dad, a copy only being retained in the office.

"I will not take up your time with detailing the arguments used upon both sides; perhaps the strongest which occurred to myself in favour of Sohrab's claim was the fact of his having been an equal loser with Kurreem Dad, when the proceeds of the litigated share were escheated to Government in 1851-52-53. Should you not disapprove of the interference exercised, this report will place on record a family arrangement which may henceforward become matter of reference."

My proceedings were fully approved; but I am not sure that on the death of Sohrab a new difficulty will not arise. In this case, I should suggest that the bond signed before me be admitted as the basis of all future settlement.

II. By a settlement drawn up in 1854, and subsequently confirmed by the Commissioner, a Puttadaree, yielding the yearly fixed sum of Rupees 200, was registered in the name of Hassun Khan Dooranee. On

No. VIII. Appendix B, to Progress Report for 1859-60, page 247.

revisiting Sukkur in 1859, I had occasion to re-investigate this case, and found that the nominee in the Government books had taken advantage of the settlement in his favour to disavow the shares of all those who had been former co-recipients; this, too, in the face of a decree of court passed prior to the commencement in Sind of the Jagheer inquiry. Now in reviewing the matter, doubtful as I was on the propriety of subdividing, except with the consent of all parties, which I had failed in obtaining, it seemed to me that I could not choose but acknowledge the decree. It was a legal one when passed, and Jagheer rules could hardly, by retrospect, invalidate its application. To have set it aside would have, in fact, lowered the authority of Government in its judicial branch, without the acquisition of any object beyond the assimilation of one settlement with the other. I accordingly directed the old arrangement to hold good, and the Puttadaree to be subdivided.

III. In my report on the Syuds of Rohree and Bukkur, of which a portion was printed in Government Selection No. XVII., New Series, I registered the grant of Hoossein Belee as one *in perpetuum* to the descendants of Syud Ali Mahomed Shah. This arrangement was, under the approved system of settlement, based upon the latest title deeds, and with reference to the descent of present incumbents from nominees under the more ancient documents. But it was found that no sooner had the name of Syud Khair Mahomed appeared as the one acknowledged grantee, than those who had shared under the former Government, and even under our own, pending inquiry into all Sind alienations, were ousted from their presumed rights, and, as it were, disinherited. Under these circumstances, I held a formal inquiry on the matter at Sukkur, and took evidence. There was found a lien upon the grant in the shape of a deed of purchase dated 37 years before the conquest. This had apparently been respected up to the period of the more recent settlement. It had only been set aside and disregarded when our rule of inheritance and practice of allowing but one nominee to appear in the Government books had taken effect. An object had been to graft justice upon irregularity, but we did no more than introduce an equitable theory with an inapt illustration. I then directed the old condition to hold good as regards admission of the shareholders by purchase, at least during the lives of present incumbents.

*Vide* Appendix last noted in the margin.

38. The foregoing three instances and explanation of their particular bearings upon the general question mooted, will suffice to indicate the evil for which a remedy is required, and that a remedy would be popular is a fact easily borne out by the evidence of the petition box. The 123 petitions recorded in the table is not an extraordinary number, but the hardships which they set forth are not to be lightly passed over. It is true that the British Government proclaims its own principles of civilised justice as the standard for guidance; but the promulgation of the theory that Jagheer grants are not to be held as hereditary "property," that the acknowledgment of a succession to

Jagheers is no more than a gracious permission to the elder member of a distinguished family to collect the Government share of an estate pending good behaviour, and the matter of subdivision is one which rests with the nominee in the sunnud, the promulgation of this theory will not, it is submitted, prevent those who suffer from its practice, becoming keenly sensible to the tyranny and injustice of their elder and more fortunate brethren, and to their own wretched position as disowned and disinherited vagrants. It is the contrast with the state of things under the former Government which presents itself to these persons in painfully true colours. Among the class of Jagheerdars known as Puttadars the evil is most perceptible, and I remember an instance in which an anonymous writer hinted that the sufferers were actually presenting their petitions for redress at a neighbouring durbar. He represented that Affghan Puttadars were taking their cases and complaints to the sovereign of their own people, who readily sympathized with them. This statement, however unworthy of notice in itself, especially from its anonymous character, is yet one of those straws which contribute to solve a problem. My experience in Sind has shown me the greatest misery resulting from the instalment of an elder son in a Jagheer to the exclusion of his brethren, and the non-interference of Government, except in a passive, unofficial form, to secure the presumed rights of others than the one registered grantee. In 1853, two brothers, Peers of Sirhind (Fida Mohya Deen and Nizamoo Deen) men of considerable note and influence at or in the environs of Shikarpoor, had comparatively large alienations. In 1857 both had died. Fida Mohya Deen had left six sons, and his re-grantable alienations had been given to Mahomed Ashruf, the eldest. Nizamoo Deen had left nine sons, and had, in like manner, been succeeded by Peer Emamoo Deen, his first born. The anger and ill-feelings, the slanders and conspiracies, which have arisen between brothers and cousins in this family since the decease of the old Peers, would form material for a volume. The Magistrate had laboured in vain, I myself have frequently laboured in vain to appease the litigants; and it is not gratifying to reflect that the re-granted alienation is the bone of contention; but instances of the kind could be multiplied.

3.) At present we have the following rules bearing more or less upon the question under discussion:—

Bombay Government Circular No. 2890, dated 13th July 1848.

1. "Existing incumbents of Jagheer lands will be held incapable of rgiaqng the estates with debts beyond their own lives, whether they revert to the state or to individuals.

Commissioner's No. 1311, dated 17th May 1853.

2. "In a joint grant the shares of the co-sharers shall be held to be equal unless it be proved that an unequal division was made or recognised by competent authority under the former Government; with the proviso that no decision under the above rule shall debar any sharer from claiming

in a court of justice, against a co-sharer, the enforcement of an unequal division made by the sharers themselves, though unsanctioned by competent authority.

Commissioner's No. 3205, dated 8th October 1855.

3. "That no court shall attach more than two-fifths of the annual proceeds of any Jagheer or pension in satisfaction of debts due by Jagheerdars, &c.

Commissioner No. 2267, dated 14th September 1858.

4. "No court inferior to that of the Collector and Magistrate is competent to take cognisance of a claim to share in Jagheer produce."

40. The second of these lays down the necessary principle, but the application is only in favour of those who are descendants of nominees, if not nominees themselves, in sunnuds. I would suggest the addition of the following proviso:—

In the term "Nominees" may be included, in certain instances, the term "Bradaree," or brotherhood, and other more general expressions.

"In like manner, with respect to Puttadaree grants, special cases of family sharers may be considered, where the division has been under acknowledged precedent, though unsupported by documentary evidence under the seal of a former Government."

41. The treatment of Puttadaree being unlike that of Jagheer grants, and the tenure itself being rather that of a body of hereditary settlers and cultivators than a feudal aristocracy, I have no hesitation in recommending exceptional provision for the disposal of their claims upon State interference in the matter of alienated revenues. The Jagheer rule will still hold good for the nominee in Government registers; but any petition to be admitted to a partition of his Puttadaree should be held referable to the law courts. The decision of the court, however, will be always subject to revision on the death of the registered Puttadar and accession of his authorised successor.

42. As regards other classes of rent-free holders, among whom instances of family feud occur, such as already cited, I would respectfully suggest that the Collectors be enjoined to use their best efforts on these occasions to promote harmony, and obtain, when practicable, the consent of all parties in the form of written agreements. At the same time, their efforts cannot in all cases, as I have shown, supply the full remedy required.

43. The law court should not have power to *make away* shares of Jagheers, except those known as Puttadaree, or those contemplated in the Commissioner's letter of the 17th May 1853 above quoted; but where actual injustice is committed by an individual Jagheerdar holding land in the class for which hereditary provision has been made, it seems to be but fair that he, as an individual, should be as amenable to the law for the due

disposal of his Jagheer produce as for any other part of his inheritance. The Government Resolution of the 13th July 1848* cwo uld protect a succeeding generation; moreover, no inferior authority to the Magistrate could adjudicate in the matter; and the rule* applicable to ordinary debts and creditors, where the Jagheerdar is the party sued, should be held available in limiting the amount of Jagheer produce to be set aside in satisfaction of the claim. I trust that this view of the case may meet with attentive consideration. It is a question the disposal of which need not delay the present final report, but a future decision on which may be required to meet some exigency arising.

* Supra paragraph 39.

10. Exchange and transfer of Alienated Lands.

44. The Collectors have been addressed on this point to the effect that "exchange and transfer of any but garden lands in alienation should not be entertained except on very special ground, such as a case in which the convenience to Government would be great."

11. Disputes with Zemindars and Cultivators.

45. This is a matter entirely for the Collector to decide, and any minute investigation of which would be foreign to the object of the present report.

12. Farming Lands resumed by Government.

46. This heading may be illustrated as follows:—

I. A, B, C, and D, are sharers in a Jagheer, each holding his separately measured allotment for life. B dies, and A petitions Government to be allowed to farm the lapsed share in preference to any applicant from without.

II. A is a Jagheerdar who succeeds to three-fourths of his father's Jagheer, a quarter having been resumed under the rules for regrants. He requests to be allowed to retain the whole alienation, paying Government revenue demand upon the one-fourth lapsed. The Collectors are enjoined to give the preference to Jagheerdars under these and similar circumstances; except, indeed, any valid reasons exist for a contrary course.

13. Hissadaree Levy of 6 per cent.

47. The Hissadaree is a levy raised under circular order of Sir Bartle Frere, dated 7th June 1858, No. 1373. It is upon Hissadars, or those persons who draw a share out of the revenues of lands or villages collected by Government, and is intended to defray their share of the cost of collection. The detail is one of revenue, and belongs to the Collector's department.

14.
5 per cent. for Roads and Schools.

48. The 5 per cent. levy will be found clearly described and illustrated in Appendix III., Section B, of this report.

49. This question is one of no material bearing upon the general question, and its disposal is dependent on the specification entered in sunnuds of former Governments, or upon clearly established precedents.

15.
Remission of tax on Fisheries.

50. It now remains for me to review the work performed in connection with the requirements of Government set forth in the letter and memoranda as per margin. The question of establishment will not be reverted to, the office of Assistant Commissioner having been abolished since last December, and such of his European and Native Assistants as it was found essential to retain, now forming part of the Commissioner's permanent establishment.

From Chief Secretary to Government to Commissioner in Sind, No. 5091, of 27th November 1857.
Report of Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, No. 1840, of 4th July 1857.
Do. No. 1841, same date.
Do. No. 1842, do.

Ante paragraph 11.

51. The Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations required fresh and complete collectorate rolls, comprising every description of rent-free grant or pension. These have, for convenience of settlement, been divided into two distinct classes.

1*st*.—Such as involve hereditary tenure; or such political allowances, in the form of land allotment or stipend, as will be regrantable wholly or in part, or otherwise, on the merits of particular cases, or for political reasons.

2*nd*.—Such as are regrantable for one generation, or for life only of present holders.

It is the first alone which are intended for the present record. The second are enrolled in manuscript. The classification and form adopted for both will, it is hoped, be approved. It is the best which I can suggest under the circumstances.

Paragraph 5 ante.

52. As regards the personal appearance of Jagheerdars, I have a rough roll in which very many names are entered. An extract of this record, as it affects particular collectorates, may be forwarded to the Collectors respectively, with a request that they will take an opportunity of testing and completing, or at least adding to the information therein afforded during their district tours. This provision hardly need apply to any but the inferior class of Jagheerdars, the others being generally well known throughout the talooks they inhabit, if not to the whole province.

53. Another requirement of the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations was an estimate of the value of lands in alienation. It will be observed that this has been recorded in Appendix VI. I wish it could be pronounced thoroughly trustworthy, but the subject has received my constant attention, and an approximation to truth has, no doubt, been obtained. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the system organized by me in 1854-55 prior to leaving Sind on medical certificate was discontinued shortly after my departure. The Moonshees whom I had specially appointed to take accounts of produce in different Jagheers were converted into measurers of land. On my return it was necessary to limit expenditure, and I did not revive the former arrangement.

*Vide* also paragraph ante for all classes and kinds of alienation.

54. Mr. Ellis's 13th and 14th paragraphs in his memorandum No. 1841 above marginally noted, have been borne in mind, and their purport attended to in practice. The result has been exhibited in the roll of pensions as well as the reports on the Talpoors and other Sirdars found in Appendix VI.

55. Mr. Ellis further notices that in the rolls to be prepared for the collectorate alienations "there should have been a column for the name and relationship of the next heir in all cases where a Jagheer is continuable beyond the life of the present incumbents." Now this information, I admit, has not been in all cases obtained; but it is respectfully urged that, in our permanent printed record, such an entry would be, if not superfluous, at least not necessary, if my original proposal to keep a register of heirs were carried out.

No. 1842, paragraph 13.

56. In a report submitted by me when at Bombay on the 31st March 1855, paragraph 15, is entered the following remark:—

Appendix I.

"I am of opinion that where regrants would be admissible, a register of heirs would be a valuable office record." And in a subsequent report of the 1st July 1857, paragraph 11, I thus reagitated the question:—

"Provisions for future security, such as the registry of heirs to first and second class Jagheers, however essential to a permanent establishment, may be reserved for after discussion, &c."

It seems to me that at present I might be authorised to address to each holder of alienation in the hereditary class a request that he supply me with the name of his sons, and the age or approximate age of each. I would either enter the particulars of the reply in an office register, or check thereby already registered information; all that would remain to be done under this head being to instruct the parties concerned to intimate, for the future, intelligence of births and deaths to the Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department, who would affix his initials to every new entry. For better security,

as well as general convenience, a similar intimation might be made to the Collector, who would keep his own collectorate record.

57. Were the names of eldest sons and heirs now to appear in the printed rolls, the object of future reference would doubtless in many cases be nullified by the intervention of a death casualty; and were the names of all sons to appear in print, the occurrence of future casualties would only serve to create still greater confusion.

58. There is no other comment of the late Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations which seems to require special notice.

59. The accompanying appendices, which are intended to contain a whole history of the Jagheer inquiry in Sind, have been arranged in the following manner:—

I. Prior periodical reports.
   N. B.— This Appendix is designed to complete the series, of which the present is the seventh and last.

II. General correspondence.
   N. B.—Divided into three periods, viz.—1*st*, from the conquest up to the appointment of a separate establishment for Jagheer inquiries, or from 1843 to 1853.
   2*nd*—From the late Captain Stack's appointment to the re-opening of the Jagheer inquiry under a special officer, or from 1854 to 1857.
   3*rd*.—From the investigation into the claims of Sirdars to the close of inquiry, or from 1858 to 1861.

III. Rules.
   *a*.—Of general application.
   *b*.—Special illustrations.

IV. Survey of Jagheers.

V. Classifications of persons of rank.

VI. Classification of alienations.

VII. The Syuds of Tatta.

VIII. Forms of Sunnuds.

IX. Records of the department and establishment.

60. The following statement exhibits the amount of work performed from 1st July 1860 to 30th September 1861. It is added in continuation of similar tables of former years; but I would submit that these tables of *recorded* work give very little notion of *actual* work. The first may occupy in all but a few hours, whereas the latter may be incessant. This naturally will be the practice in very many public offices, where oral communications are the rule and written English reports the exception.

Memorandum from the Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, No. 18, dated 14th August 1858, paragraphs 10 and 11.

*ABSTRACT of Work performed in the* SIND JAGHEER

| Collectorate. | No. of Beegahs in cases reported on. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class or Life Grants. | | | |
| | | | 4th Class. | 2nd Class Life Grants. | 3rd Class Life Grants. | |
| 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Kurrachee.. | 22,026- 3 | 51,779 | 65,364- 5 | 5,449-16 | 27,919- 2 | 172,538- 6 |
| Hyderabad. | 15,602- 4 | 102,558-19 | 151,960-14 | 20,976-17 | 58,977- 9 | 350,076- 3 |
| Shikarpoor. | 655-12 | 14,799-14 | 31,069-18 | .... | 19,858-18 | 66,384- 2 |
| Total.. | 38,283-19 | 1,69,137-13 | 248,394-17 | 26,426-13 | 106,755- 9 | |
| | | | | | Total.... | 588,998-11 |

DEPARTMENT *from 1st July* 1860 *to 30th September* 1861.

| Mafeedars or Khyratdars in Jagheers. | | | TOTAL. | No. of Beegahs measured by the Survey Establishments. | No. of Sunnuds copied by Establishment into Volumes. | No. of Sunnuds granted. | No. of Persian letters and Purwanas. | No. of English Reports, Letters, and Memoranda. | Endorsements on Petitions. | Lapses, Annual Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Life Grants. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| .. | .. | 331- 9 | 331- 9 | 162,388 | 242 | 107 | 447 | 125 | 482 | 979 |
| .. | .. | 4,190- 7 | 4,190- 7 | 60,386-17 | | | | | | 9,805- 2 |
| 33-4 | 106 | 2,045-14 | 2,184-18 | .... | | | | | | 7,605- 9 |
| | | | | 222,774-17 | | | | | | 18,389-11 |
| | | | 6,706-14 | | | | | | | |

61. In conclusion, I would submit that a review of claims to hereditary tenure, on the grounds of position and status, has led me to solicit favourable consideration for the following case:—

In Appendix II.
"General correspondence,"
3rd Section.
Sirdar Report.
Appendix E.
No. II. Jemallees.
"Jungwanees."

Izzut Khan, the head of the family. I think that a grant to himself and heirs male to the extent of 2000 beegahs of his present holding might be accorded. Though his uncle, Shah Dad, was the Sirdar of the tribe, yet his father, Raheem Khan, was the elder brother, and appears to have been so acknowledged during his life-time. These Jemallees of our western frontier should hold at least a small portion of their Jagheer, consisting chiefly of rain lands, on the more favourable terms accorded.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

F. J. Goldsmid, Major,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

*Kurrachee*, 1*st October* 1861.

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