Chapter - 5

Activities of G Verner (1847-57)

G Verner (1847-57) was one of the greatest and experienced Superintendents of Cachar. He received charge of Superintendency from E R Lyons. He was, first of all, Officiating Superintendent (8 July, 1847-December, 1850) except four months leave from 3 January to 3 May, 1849.¹ He became the full fledged Superintendent (6 December, 1850-13 April, 1857) of Cachar except 2 months 19 days leave on medical ground and finally made over charge of the District to R Stewart to join at Arracan in a new appointment.² Verner exercised the functions of a Magistrate, a Civil and Criminal Judge, a Collector of Revenue, a Post Master, a Register of Deeds and a Frontier Officer.³ Verner was assisted by Assistant Superintendent Lieutenant R
Stewart appointed on 23 July 1856 to conduct the administration in socio-economic and political segments of Cachar.

**SOCIAL ACTIVITIES**

G Verner was a benevolent Superintendent of Cachar like his predecessors. He provided social security of people from the wild animals like tiger and appointed hunters from Tripura and Mymensing on regular payment and rewarded Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 5 for killing each tiger. The oppression made by Sepoys of Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion in the Bazars were stopped by G Verner that helped the people in attending markets without any apprehensions. He appointed a Settlement Officer in 1850 to deal with rehabilitation of the immigrants of Cachar. There was not held any scientific census of the population of Cachar except a rough census of 1855. There were 1,37,770 population in Cachar in 1856. He provided freedom in practising their social customs and institutions. It can be confirmed from the establishment of a branch of Wells Presbyterian Mission at Silchar around in 1851 during the Superintendency of G Verner. He frequently visited the interior places of Cachar without disturbing the public business accompanied by a portion of his Faujdari establishment to acquire knowledge about the social situation of Cachar. In conducting official transactions Bengali, English and Persian languages were patronised by him. G Verner was also a patron of learning and literature. So, he moved
for establishing a Government School on request of the inhabitants of Cachar for the benefit of this District in 1851. The people of Cachar were being agriculturist with small means, unable to pay for the education of their children. So, Verner advocated for Government assistance for the establishment of a good school at Silchar. He also proposed the following rates of payment should be made on account of each scholar monthly.

- Scholars belonging to 1st Category each to pay 8 annas per monsum
- 2nd Category 4 annas
- 3rd Category 2 annas

A subscription had been raised amounting to Rs. 100 to commence with for the purpose of erecting a school house. Besides it, a monthly subscription of Rs. 17-8-0 had also been made towards paying for the education of 71 scholars at the above rates and proposed for an establishment as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Head English Master</td>
<td>Rs. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Second English Master</td>
<td>Rs. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pandit/Bengali Master</td>
<td>Rs. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Persian Master</td>
<td>Rs. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chaprasee</td>
<td>Rs. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chowkidar</td>
<td>Rs. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sweeper</td>
<td>Rs. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But all these recommendations of Verner did not find favour with the Government of Bengal. So, he could not do anything positive in this regard.

He did something for medical service of the district. G Verner recruited few Medical Officers to perform the health service of this district.
Mentions may be made of W A Rolfe, Medical incharge of Cachar Jail, Dr Thomas Dillon, MD as Medical incharge of Sadar station in 1856, and of Dr S M Shircore, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cachar. The Cholera and Hurricane of 1853 created great havoc in Cachar. So, responsibility of vaccination to the cholera affected people was entrusted upon Assistant Surgeon, W A Rolfe. He put a temporary roof over the Cutchery damaged by the Hurricane of 1853. He also cut drainage canals for the eradication of Malaria in Cachar. G Verner constructed and repaired some roads for the development of communication system of Cachar. He constructed Sylhet-Manipur road through Silchar at a vast expense in 1850. He also reconstructed the Silchar-Banskandi road, first Government High road, minimising the distance to 7 ½ miles expending Rs. 2500 from Ferry fund in 1853. The first 3 miles was made through Mauza Rongpur over pretty high cultivated lands at a cost of Rs. 1000, next 3 miles jungles at a cost of Rs. 1250, and from jungle to Banskandi at a cost of Rs. 250. It provided postal and trading facility between Cachar and Manipur and marketing facility to the people of Banskandi region in Sadar station. The Sylhet-Cachar road was also constructed by Verner in 1853 under the management of PWD. It was about 85 miles in length. G Verner developed the postal system for the insufficient services rendered by Dawk runners. One Post Master for Cachar was appointed in 1852 and Post Offices were established at Hailakandi, Katigorah in addition to the Head Post Office at Silchar.
Cachar was made one Marriage Registration District in 1852 and G Verner acted as the Official Marriage Registrar in Cachar with the salary attached to the office. It is also said that Hocky game was prevalent in this district during the last part of his Superintendency. Thus, G Verner took initiatives for the development of social structure in Cachar.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

G Verner, Superintendent of Cachar, made every attempt to enrich the economic situation of Cachar. First of all, at the commencement of half rent period for jungle grants made by Rai Bahadur’s Settlement of 1842-43, the Mirasdars offered to give up whole of jungle grants rather than to pay Rs. 1-8 per kulbah for the entire grant when they were to bear rent for jungle lands in 1849-50. So, in 1850-51, the Board of Revenue allowed them to relinquish a whole or portion of their lands paying for the remainder at the rate of Rs. 3 per kulbah. Accordingly the holders of 481 pattahs took advantage of the concession and gave up 2971 kulbahs, the decrease of revenue being Rs. 4227-5-7. This was nearly made up by fresh settlements made from time to time to expire contemporaneously with the 15 years settlement. The number of mahals settled on this principle was 1458 aggregating an area of 7326 kulbah with a jummah of Rs. 20,302-12-11. The demand on account of land revenue including the increase of revenue effected by these coterminous settlements amounted to Rs. 67,660 in 1854-55, the number of mahals being 7,773.
During the half rent period, a large number of grantees found themselves unable to pay their revenue and the proprietors of 382 of these jungle tenures relinquished their lands; those who wished to retain the cleared and cultivated portions of their grants, were permitted to do so on payment of the full uniform rate of Rs. 3 per kulbah. But those proprietors who did not surrender their lands, were very clamorous to him for relief, they averred that the full rate of Rs. 3 per kulbah was ruinous and that they were unable to pay it. Actually those old pattadars had been paying at the rate of Rs. 3 or Rs. 2 per kulbah for some lands enjoyed by their forefathers and those settled in 1849. Some of the Parganahs like Saidpur were paying only Rs. 2 per kulbah. Some wealthiest persons of this district also sought this concession. It was seen that out of 939 kulbahs, settled 836 kulbahs at Rs. 3 and 103 kulbahs at Rs. 2 only. So, Verner annulled none of their leases except those based on Mochulka where it was clearly proved that lands were bad and parties were unable to pay. In order to deter parties from making unnecessary applications to surrender one portion of their jungle grants, time was fixed 3 months. G Verner settled it that all those who applied last year or before 1 May 1850 were relieved to pay revenue for one year. But those who made new applications in 1850 or after 1 May 1850 were required to pay before the surrender of lands would be accepted. Verner settled 560 pattahs of jungle lands after making survey viz., settled as jungle lands 183, as part jungle and part cleared 202 and settled as cleared lands 175 in 1850.
(See Appendix - G). To prepare necessary papers for the maintenance of jungle grants, G Verner appointed 3 English writer and two extra Muharirs for 3 months in 1851. In consultation with Dacca Commissioner, Verner made the final shape of surrendered jungle grants in a register considering the lands as settled land for the extension of cultivation. The complaints raised by the parties about the exorbitant rate of assessment was groundless. Because, in 1853-54 very few grantees resigned and those were given to other parties on payment of Rs. 3 per kulbah. Mentions may be made of European Companies who started tea cultivation in Cachar during the last part of his Superintendency.

The financial result of Verner's jungle grants was satisfactory. There were 8710 separate mahals on the Toujee and collections had been made, mostly in small sums, from about 50,000 moolgazars. The majority of them were tillers of the soil. The steady progressive increase of revenue, the comparative smallness of remissions and the realisation of all good balances, sufficiently prove that the cry of over assessment in 1853-54 was without foundation. Thus, Verner managed the revenue of the District with much ability and success (See Appendix - H).

G Verner made some jungle settlements for 15 years in 1855-56 and 972 mahals were settled in this way, containing 14,577 kulbals with an ultimate jummah of Rs. 37,123. The assessment was for first 3 years, rent free, next 4 years 1 Rs. per kulbah, next 4 years 2 Rs. per kulbah, last 4 years 3 Rs. per
By the Rai Bahadur’s 15 years settlement and the settlement made by Verner in 1855-56, the demand of land revenue rose to Rs. 81,676-8-3 for the year 1857-58. The tea land was excluded from this settlement. The waste rice land had been assessed since 1843-44 and final shape was given by G Verner.

Land revenue was collected by the Tahsildars of 3 existing Tahsildari establishments viz., Silchar, Hailakandi and Katigorah Tahsils each comprised of 2 Muharirs, 2 Muduts and 10 Barkandazes. The Tahsildars collected revenue with great punctuality and distraint and sale of personal property were not frequently resorted to during the Superintendency of G Verner (See Appendix - I).

The most important crop tea in Cachar was discovered in 1855 and the plantation of tea was opened in Mauza Barsangan in 1856. The rules for the grant of waste lands in Assam was introduced in Cachar for the cultivation of tea in 12 January, 1856. Under this rule, 38 applications for waste lands had been registered, the aggregate area of which was about 91000 acres. The first grant of land in Cachar for tea cultivation was finally sanctioned to Mr G Williamson who was provided an additional rent free year. G Verner surveyed the waste lands of 6 grants containing 19930 acres for tea cultivation. He granted tea land to a few European companies in a gradual process. The native population of Cachar dissatisfied for the grant of tea lands to the European planters in a low rate. These planters cleared the
Activities of G Verner

*jungle* lands expending Rs. 50,000 in 1856. The native people used Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, cane from the *jungle* lands free of cost which was elapsed. But it resulted the improvement of this District\(^2\) (See Appendix - J).

Verner did not grant *jungle* lands to the penniless planters who may endanger forest resources selling important trees of *jungle*. So, he made a circular to the tea planters directing them to make their clearances only in one locality and planters grants should be in a limit as per their capacity to clear their lands. In case of partnership grant, *Mochulka* system, a local bye-law for partnership grant to be cleared in a specified period, was followed by G Verner. This resulted the increase of revenue and population in Cachar.\(^4\)

*Bhatwara*, a joint partnership system of shareholders for the payment of revenue in proportion to their actual possession of land, was allowed in Cachar under the initiatives of G Verner on 30 March, 1857. Its object was to permit shareholders in an estate to get recorded in the collectorate their actual possession of land equivalent to their respective shares without being absolved from their joint and several liability for the revenue of entire estate.\(^4\)

The *Ghasowat* rule had been prevalent in Cachar since 1833 in full force. It was again modified by Verner on 3 May 1855. He ordered that the estates of defaulters should be finally settled upon the *Ghasautdars* who paid up their arrears. This removed all risks of *Ghasautdars* and enabled them to
enter upon the labour of clearing and improving the lands without danger being deprived of the benefits of his work. This system continued in full force till 1857.\(^45\) During the Superintendency of Verner, 16 *Mahals*, mostly *jungle* lands of less value, were transferred at a *jumma* of Rs. 1304-5 under this rule.\(^46\)

The question of *Khedidah* operation in Cachar was raised during the Superintendency of G Verner in 1851. The *Rajah* of Cachar had absolute right to catch elephants. So, this right was formally declared to be continued to the Government in orders conveyed by the Board of Revenue in 1852. Accordingly orders were issued by Government in 1854 to the effect that Licences to catch elephants were to be given at the discretion of the Commissariat.\(^47\)

In addition to land revenue, Verner collected revenue from Saltwells, Fisheries, Sealtekhghat, *Abkari Mahals*, House tax, Public Ferries, Post office, stamps, fines and from trade and industry.\(^48\)

Saltwells were also leased to the highest bidder at public auction for a period of 3 years like Lyons. In 1852-53, 9 salt *mahals* were leased for Rs. 1030.\(^49\) Verner also collected Rs. 992 in 1853-54, Rs. 995 in 1854-55, Rs. 995 in 1855-56 and Rs. 873 in 1856-57 from saltwells of Cachar.\(^50\)

G Verner earned a considerable revenue from fisheries of Cachar. Fisheries were leased at *Sadar* station by public auction to the highest bidder for one year or for terms of years as may be considered most expedient. In
1852-53, 42 *mahals* were leased at Rs. 619-8. He also collected Rs. 895-4 in 1853-54, Rs. 647-8 in 1854-55, Rs. 834-8 in 1855-56 and 1856-57 respectively

Fishery *mahals*.\(^{51}\)

During the Superintendency of G Verner till 1853, *ghats* were leased by public auction for 3 years to the highest bidders but since 1854-55, only yearly leases had been granted. The Sealtekh Transitghat was a considerable source of income of the Government though Cachar faced some hardships. So, in 1853, Verner recommended for the exemption of Hill Cotton and thatching grass from the Transit Tax at Sealtekhghat. He collected revenue in full from Sealtekh *ghat* of Rs. 7917 in 1851-52, Rs. 4250 in 1853-54, Rs. 5300 in 1854-55, Rs. 7675 in 1855-56 and Rs. 9050 in 1856-57.\(^{52}\)

The exemption led to the decrease of revenue but that was filled up by *jungle* products grown on unassessed lands. For example, under the existing tariff, timbers worth Rs. 100 or 120 each, pay a tax varying from 7 *Annas* to one Rupee per timber. Verner also collected tax on other articles in a similar proportion.\(^{53}\)

G Verner levied yearly house tax of one Rs. per house on the Hill Tribes. The collection of it was gradually increasing. The collection in 1853-54 was Rs. 2347, in 1854-55 Rs. 2413, in 1855-56 was Rs. 2740 and in 1856-57 was Rs. 3088.\(^{54}\)

G Verner made over charge of *Abkari Mahals* of this district to Babu Krishna Prasad Sarma, the second class *Abkari* Superintendent of Sylhet and
Cachar on 18 February 1848 to avert some difficulties and urged for sending him in the Sadar station.\textsuperscript{55}

G Verner collected a considerable revenue from the Abkari Mahals viz., country spirit, Mudut, Ganjah and opium regularly without making any balance by the officers of Sadar establishment. The net revenue collection from these mahals were of Rs. 5848-10-9 in 1853-54, Rs. 6955-4-6 in 1854-55, Rs. 8758 in 1855-56 and Rs. 8275 in 1856-57 respectively\textsuperscript{56} (See Appendix – K).

Other sources of income of G Verner were derived from Ferry, Post Office, fines. He collected total revenue of Rs. 1192-8 from 6 Ferries of Cachar, Rs. 2913-3-5 from post office and Rs. 6550 as fines in Cachar.\textsuperscript{57}

G Verner maintained both import and export trade of rice, opium, Mustard seeds, timber, salt, sugar etc. with Sylhet and Manipur through land and waterway.\textsuperscript{58}

Verner requested the collector of Sylhet a remittance of Rs. 35,000 in coins for the use of Superintendency because of the scarcity of coins except ¼ pice in Cachar Treasury.\textsuperscript{59}

The Cachar people conducted their trade in various existing Bazars along with Udharbond and Silchar.\textsuperscript{60}

The total value of export and import trade of Cachar from 1853 to 1857 can be traced out from the following Table (Source : W J Allen, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 32).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total value of exports</th>
<th>Total value of imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-54</td>
<td>2,97,887</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854-55</td>
<td>3,57,490</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855-56</td>
<td>4,05,866</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-57</td>
<td>5,28,620</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cachar trade was basically dealt by the foreigners. Because, the inhabitants of Cachar were not a commercial or manufacturing race. The above table clearly showed the flourishing trades of this district during the Superintendency of G Verner.61

G Verner also provided employment establishing factory to the people of Cachar the profits of which was very small. For example, pressing out oil from Mustard seeds, each man earned about 10 pie per day, beating out of Dhan 9 pie, making of Bamboo 5 pie and of mats 2 to 3 pie. For this, a manufactory of 90 by 30 feet was made up of bamboos and grass in 1852 at a cost of Rs. 80 by G Verner.62

**POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**

G Verner conducted the judicial administration of Cachar through various courts of both Civil and Faujdari Departments. In Civil Department, Superintendent’s Civil Court, Sadar Munsiff and Sealtek Munsiff Courts dealt civil business of the district. Criminal business of Cachar was conducted by the Session Court of Faujdari Department. In all these judicial
matters, Verner exercised the Magisterial powers but under the subordination of the Session Judge of Sylhet.\textsuperscript{63}

G Verner was assisted in Civil Department by two \textit{Munsiffs} - \textit{Sadar} and Sealtekh \textit{Munsiff}. As Civil Judge, the Superintendent decided all original civil suits which were beyond the jurisdiction of \textit{Munsiffs} and he heard all appeals from the decisions and orders of those officers. Appeals from the decisions of the \textit{Munsiffs} in cases in which Government was a party, were heard with the sanction of Sadar Court, by the Judge of Sylhet. The Superintendent having been conducted these suits on the part of Government in the Court of the first instance, precluded from giving a judicial decision on them. Appeals from the decisions and orders of the Superintendent in original suits and all special appeals in cases originally decided by the \textit{Munsiffs} lie to the \textit{Sadar} Court. Accordingly Verner disposed of 242 cases out of 255 and 2213 miscellaneous cases out of 2224 in Superintendent's Civil Court from 1854 to 1857 successfully. He also disposed 7 original suits and 171 appeals during the said period. Most of these were of small value except one of them was of a value exceeding Rs. 1000.\textsuperscript{64}

The \textit{Sadar} and Sealtekh \textit{Munsiff} Courts dealt a large number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals making unnecessary delay during the Superintendency of G Verner. However, decisions made from the Superintendents Courts were generally referred to \textit{Sadar Dewani Adalat}. It
was a great hardship for the people of Cachar. So, except special cases, remaining were sent to the Judge of Sylhet. In 1853, Munsiff’s Court at Sealtekh was established to deal with numerous cases originating from trade through this most important transit station of Cachar. The Sadar Munsiff Kasinath Dutta and Sealtekh Munsiff Baidyanath Deb disposed of 582 regular suits in 1850-51 in spite of the increased civil work annually during G Verner, Superintendent of Cachar. To run the judicial, administration of Cachar more effectively, Peadahs were attached to the Munsiff Court on payment of one Annu. This cost was realised from the parties as the cost of cases dealt with under the initiatives of G Verner.

The existing Thanah establishments of Sadar (Silchar), Hailakandi and Katigorah were enlarged. One Muharir was appointed in each Thanah for report writing and increased Barkandazes from 7 to 10 for Sadar but the remaining of 6 only. He favoured for the increase of salaries of police, Darogahs and other staff of Faujdari and Revenue establishments to run the administration of Cachar effectively. Accordingly Verner favoured the increased pay of police Barkandazes from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 and of Jamadars pay from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. The Jail Barkandazes had been receiving Rs. 4 since British took possession of Cachar and the Barkandazes had no much work to do. As per the demands raised by the Anlahs of Faujdari and Revenue establishment for the increase of their pay, Verner increased Rs. 55 from 1 May 1853 in the Faujdari establishment of Cachar.
G Verner suspended and fined the police and other officers in case of their negligency in duty. In 1856, he dismissed one Barkandaz and suspended another for two months. He also fined one Jamadar of Rs. 3 and one Barkandaz of Rs. 2 respectively.^^

G Verner proposed for the abolition of Scout in 1853 who had been entertained in Cachar since 1850 at a monthly expense of Rs. 48. There were 325 rural police scattered over the district. They were very inefficient and careless in their duty for their scanty pay.74

Verner also acted as the Justice of Peace in Cachar.75 The judicial business of the district was carried on in a more clear, concise and satisfactory manner by the pleaders for the reduced influence of vakils in the Courts of Cachar.76 He also advocated for the introduction of regular stamps in all courts at a low rate in Cachar.77

During the Superintendency of G Verner, offenders were arrested by the police and most of them were sent to the existing Cachar jail and some of them were dealt by Sadar Thanah. Accordingly it was found that the jail prisoners were not more than 40 in Cachar jail.78

Thus, G Verner, Superintendent of Cachar, played a vital role in the socio-economic and political segments of Cachar. It was though for his colonial interest, Cachar people indirectly benefited themselves in all aspects of life.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. CR, Nos. 47 of 1847, 179 of 1849, 199 of 1850.


3. Ibid., No. 80 of 1856 (DCRRS)
   CR, No. 107 of 1853.
   W J Allen, Report on the Administration of the District of Cachar,

   Letter No.s 5, 7, 35-36, 43 of 1857 (DCRRS).

5. CR, Nos. 102, 121 of 1848.

6. G Verner wrote to Lieut. Cobt. Lister, Commanding Sylhet Light
   Infantry Battalion, Chera Poonjee on 3rd March 1852, Sir, I regret
   the being compelled to complain to you regarding the men of the
   Corps under your command in Cachar, but of late there is
   seldom or ever a bazar day passes over without there being some
   disturbance or other caused by the sepoys. The people of the
   place are becoming afraid of attending the bazars for fear of
   being insulted, ill used or abused by them. (CR, No. 26 of 1852).

7. Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, Cachar Under British Rule in North
   East India, New Delhi, 1977, p. 100.

8. B C Allen, Assam District Gazetteers, Vol. 1, (Cachar), Calcutta,
   1905, p. 43.

   R Stewart wrote to the Commissioner of Revenue, Dacca on 12th
   May, 1857, The population by last census numbered 137,000 of
   them one half are Bengalees, both Mussalman and Hindus, one-
   Quarter Manipoories and the remainder Hill tribes of Kookies
   and Nagas (Ibid., No. 50 of 1857, DCRRS).

11. CR, No. 178 of 1851.

12. 1850-51, DCF (Cachar Papers), File No. 17, Letter Nos. 54 of 1850, 7, 45 of 1851.


15. Ibid.


17. CR, Nos. 41 of 1850, 22 of 1852.


20. CR, Nos. 120-21 of 1853.


22. Ibid., p. 28.

CR, No. 59 of 1850.

23. Ibid., No. 19 of 1853.


25. CR, Nos. 94 of 1850, 75 of 1852.


27. CR, No. 21 of 1852.


30. 1850-51, DCF (Cachar Papers), File No. 17, Letter Nos. 19, 110 of 1850.


31. 1850-51, DCF (Cachar Papers), File No. 17, Letter Nos. 46, 134 of 1850, 22 of 1851.

32. Ibid., Letter No. 90 of 1851.

33. Ibid., Letter Nos. 85 of 1850, 90 of 1851.

34. Ibid., Letter Nos. 70, 90 of 1851.

35. Ibid., Letter Nos. 32, 45 of 1850.


38. Ibid., p. 16.

W W Hunter, op. cit., p. 417.

ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 6.

"But it is found that the land revenue increased to Rs. 81401-7-10 in 1857-58” (Letter No. 50 of 1857, DCRRS).


41. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 7.

B C Allen, op. cit., p. 78.

W W Hunter, op. cit., pp. 419, 434.

42. Letter Nos. 40, 50 of 1857 (DCRRS).

W J Allen, op. cit., pp. 16-17.
"Grants of waste land for tea planting were let on lease for 99 years. ¼ of it was to be rent free for 99 years, the remaining ¾ 15 years rent free, 10 years @ 3 Annas per acre and 74 years @ 6 Annas per acre." (BRP, File No. 111, No. 19 of 1862).

43. W J Allen, op. cit., pp. 18-19, i, ii.

44. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 19.

45. Ibid., p. 18.

W J Allen, op. cit., p. 15.


47. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 21.


48. CR, No. 15 of 1852.

Letter No. 42 of 1857 (DCRRS).


49. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 21.


51. Ibid., p. 24.

ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 20.

52. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p.22- 23.


54. Ibid., pp. 21, iii.

55. CR, Nos. 20, 108 of 1848.

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Letter No. 42 of 1857 (DCRRS).


58. Ibid., pp. 32, x, xi.

59. CR, Nos. 1 of 1851, 13 of 1853.

60. Ibid., Nos. 66 of 1851, 19 of 1853.

61. W J Allen, op. cit., p. 32.

62. CR, No. 15 of 1852.


64. Ibid., pp. 2-3.

Memorandum of the value of suits decided on trial in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of suits</th>
<th>1854</th>
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<td>Under 1 Rupee</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>From 1 to 5 Rupees</td>
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<tr>
<td>From 10 to 20 Rupees</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 20 to 50 Rupees</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>From 50 to 100 Rupees</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 100 Rupees</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(W J Allen, op. cit., p. 3).

65. Ibid., pp. 3-5.


67. CR, No. 8 of 1852.

68. Ibid., No. 134 of 1851.
69. Ibid., Nos. 111 of 1848, 75 of 1852.


70. Ibid., p. 33.

CR, Nos. 111 of 1848, 55, 93 of 1853.

71. Ibid., Nos. 111, 118 of 1848.

72. Ibid., No. 55 of 1853.

73. "No sentences of severe punishments were passed on police officers during the year (1856) with the exception of the dismissal of one Burkandaz and suspension of another for the period of two months, a fine of Rs. 3 on one Jamadar and of Rs. 2 on another Bunkandaz. There were no other punishments whatever. The security of the Nazir and Jail Darogah have been enquired into and have been up rooted upon as good and sufficient. There is no Treasurer or Sadar Boxee attached to the Fauzday Court of this District." (Letter No. 15 of 1857, DCRRS).


75. CR, No. 10 of 1851.

76. Ibid., No. 4 of 1853.

77. Ibid., No. 27 of 1851.


"The total number of persons arrested by the police and sent into the Sadar station on their own authority was 33 as per the Annual Police Report of this District for the year 1856."

(Letter No. 15 of 1857, DCRRS).